

Plus Reference Standards and Selected Rules and Regulations of the Department of Buildings

Update Set # 1

Includes Amendments to October 1, 2004

Instructions:

Replace each page in you book with the same numbered page in this update, add new pages, and discard old ones (those you replaced). Any pages which contain a letter after the page number should be placed in alpabetical order following the number, i.e. 5, 6, 6a, 6b, 7, etc.

- Note: Revised pages are marked with the word "revision:" and the date of update publication. For Update Set # 1, the publication date is October 1, 2004
- Note: Following this Preface is a listing of all the revised pages your Building Code should contain when you have inserted this update.
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Preface

This preface is a listing of all the revised pages your building code should contain when you have inserted this update.

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Plus Reference Standards and Selected Rules and Regulations of the Department of Buildings

Local Law No. 76 Effective December 6, 1968 Includes Amendments to October 1, 2004

> Michael R. Bloomberg Mayor

Patricia J. Lancaster Commissioner Department of Buildings Martha K. Hirst Commissioner Department of Citywide Administrative Services



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THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK VOLUME 1

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BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Plus Selected Rules of the Department of Buildings LOCAL LAW NO. 76 Effective Dec. 6, 1968 INCLUDES AMENDMENTS To October 1, 2004

MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG MAYOR

PATRICIA J. LANCASTER, A.I.A. Commissioner

PREFACE

The current Building Code was enacted by the City Council on October 22, 1968, and approved by the Mayor on November 6, 1968. It became effective on December 6, 1968, superseding the Building Code enacted in 1938. The "New Code" is based largely upon nationally accepted performance standards and specifications for materials and construction assemblies.

The present edition updates the Building Code to October 1, 2004.

The State Legislature, pursuant to Chapter 907 of the Laws of 1985, repealed and reenacted the Administrative Code of the City of New York to reflect changes in form, particularly a complete renumbering of the sections of the Code.

Accordingly, General Provisions, Licenses and Building Construction are contained in Chapter 1 of Title 26 and the Building Code is contained in Chapter 1 of Title 27. The old section numbers of the Building Code are shown in brackets, followed by the new section numbers. This serves as a convenience to architectural and engineering professionals and construction industry members familiar with the Code prior to this revision.

To facilitate the adoption of proven results of research and development in the dynamic field of construction, the Code provides that the Buildings Commissioner may adopt new standards or revise existing standards. In the past, this could only be accomplished by legislative action. Moreover, the Code further provides that equipment and materials may be accepted by the Department of Buildings based upon national reference standards and tests conducted by recognized national laboratories. Such acceptance previously required approval by the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Since 1968, there developed a need to respond to new situations or exigencies through the passage of local laws whose provisions were incorporated in the Building Code. Some of these included Local Law 5/73 (Fire Safety in Office Buildings); Local Law 41/78 (Fire Safety in Places of Public Assembly); Local Law 10/80 and Local Law 11/98 (Owners' Inspection of Building Facades); Local Law 10/81 (Owners' Inspection of Elevators); Local Law 16/84 (Fire Safety in Buildings,

including Hotels); Local Law 10/99 (sprinkler protection of residential building).

Recent significant amendments to the Building Code include:

- Padlock Law (Local Law 6/93)
- Sidewalk Sheds
- Elevators and Escalators
- Fees
- Registration of Expediters
- Boiler Inspections
- Consolidation of the Board of Standards and Appeals Equipment Section into the Materials & Equipment Acceptance Section of the Department of Buildings
- Cranes and Derricks
- Sprinklering of Residential Buildings (Local Law 10/99)
- Regulation of Outdoor Advertising (Local Law 14/01)
- Use of Mercury Gauges to Test Plumbing, Prohibited (Local Law 17/01)
- Awnings (Local Law 44/03)
- Carbon Monoxide Detectors (Local Law 07/04)
- Sprinklers, Exit Signs, and Photo-Luminescent Marking in High Rise Office Buildings and Other Prospective Changes to the Code relating to Fire Safety (Local Law 26/04)
- Mechanical Refrigeration (LL 32/04)

For further information, readers may wish to refer to the published series of the Department of Buildings' Directives and Memorandums which are available at CityStore (NYC.gov/citystore) or visit the Department of Buildings website at NYC.gov/buildings for the latest policy and procedure notices.

Patricia J. Lancaster, AIA Commissioner

EDITOR'S NOTE:

In addition to Chapter 907 of the state laws of 1985 mentioned in the preface above, the legislature enacted, effective September 1, 1986, Chapter 839 of the state laws of 1986, which made certain technical corrections and changes to the recodification.

Within the Reference Standards Appendix of this volume are references to specific sections in the Building Code. Standards enacted prior to the recodification of the Building Code refer to the code using the old section numbers. For your convenience, therefore, we have included a two-part conversion table which lists former to current and then current to former section numbers. In addition, the Table of Contents lists old and new major headings.

Editorial notes pointing out discrepancies between the former code and the recodified version not specifically indicated as changes, or references to laws that have amended the code since recodification, are indicated with asterisks and corresponding footnotes in bold italics at the following the section. Obvious errors (such as misspellings) are corrected and noted within the text with a [*sic*] following the particular word.

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this section, section 26-126 or 26-248 of this title, every person who shall violate any of the provisions of any laws, rules or regulations enforceable by the department or who shall knowingly take part or assist in any such violation shall be guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars. Such person shall also be subject to the payment of a penalty of not more than five thousand dollars to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the city in any court of record in the city.

b. Notwithstanding any other law, rule or regulation, and in addition to any other penalties provided in this code or elsewhere, any person who shall convert, or knowingly take part or assist in the conversion or permit the maintenance of the conversion of a residence, which is legally approved for occupancy as a one-family, or two-family dwelling, to a dwelling for occupancy by four or more families shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for a period not to exceed one year and by a fine for each dwelling unit added of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for the first offense, not less than two thousand five hundred dollars nor more than fifteen thousand dollars for a second offense and not less ten thousand dollars nor more than twenty thousand dollars for a third or subsequent offense.

c. In addition to the penalties provided in subdivision a of this section, any owner who shall fail to file a report pursuant to the provisions of section 27-228.5 or 27-1000 of the code shall be liable for a civil penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per day not to exceed one thousand dollars commencing with the date after which such report was required to be filed with the department and terminating on the date of the filing of such report with the department. d. In addition to the penalties provided in subdivision a of this section, any owner who shall fail to file a report pursuant to the provisions of section 27-793 of this code shall be liable for a civil penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars per day, commencing with the day following the date on which such report was required to be filed with the department and terminating on the date of the filing of such report with the department, provided that the maximum amount of such penalty shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars for any report for a building greater than six stories and five hundred dollars for any report for a building of six stories or less.

*e. In addition to the penalties provided in subdivision a of this section and notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision d of this section, any owner who files a report pursuant to the provisions of section 27-793 of this code after the date such report was required to be filed with the department but who provides evidence in accordance with rules promulgated by the commissioner that the boiler was inspected in accordance with the provisions of subdivision b of section 27-793 of this code shall only be liable for a civil penalty of fifty dollars for any report for a building six stories or less and one hundred fifty dollars for any report for a building greater than six stories.

f. As an alternative to the penalties provided in subdivision b of this section, any person who violates the provisions of such subdivision may be subject to the payment of a civil penalty of one thousand dollars per day for each dwelling unit added, commencing on the date such notice of violation was issued and terminating on the date of the filing of a valid certification that the condition constituting the violation has been corrected or the date of final adjudication of the violation, whichever occurs first, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the city in any court of record in the city or returnable to an administrative tribunal of competent jurisdiction. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the violation continued to exist from the date of the issuance of a notice of violation until the date of adjudication or proof of correction to the satisfaction of the commissioner.

[†]g. (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where a notice of violation or summons is issued on or after July fourteen, two thousand three for a violation of section 27-147 of this code or paragraph (a) of section 32-653 or paragraph (a) of section 42-542 of the zoning resolution, or any provision amending, replacing or supplementing such sections of the zoning resolution, for an awning in existence on such date, no penalty may be imposed, nor may injunctive relief be sought to restrain such violation, during the period commencing on such date and ending on the later of (A) July fourteen, two thousand five, and (B) the date established by the commissioner in accordance with paragraph (iii) of this subdivision as the date of the conclusion of a program of education of the public regarding amendments of section 32-653 or 42-542 of the zoning resolution or the replacement or supplementation of such sections. Where the person to whom the violation was issued cures such violation during such period, no penalty may subsequently be sought or imposed for such violation.

(ii) The provisions of paragraph i of this subdivision shall not apply where such awning creates an imminent threat to public health or safety.

(iii) The commissioner shall develop a program to educate the public regarding amendments, adopted after the enactment of the local law that added this paragraph, of section 32-653 or 42-542 of the zoning resolution or the replacement or supplementation of such sections. Such program shall be implemented as soon as practicable following the adoption of such amendments, replacement or supplementation, and shall continue for a period of time deemed sufficient by the commissioner to provide reasonable notice to the public of the requirements imposed by such amendments, replacement or supplementation. The date of the conclusion of such program shall be established by the commissioner by rule which date shall be no later than November thirtieth, two thousand five.

**Local Law 65-1997; Local 62-1991; Local Law 80-1985, language juxtaposed per Ch. 907-1985.

*Local Law 27-1996.

[†]Local Law 35-2004; Local Law 44-2003.

***§26-125.1 Violation of building laws; punishment and penalties for illegal operation of cranes and derricks.-

a. Any person who:

(1) shall operate a crane or derrick as such terms are defined in section 27-232 of this code without first having obtained a license required to operate such crane or derrick, except for learners operating such crane or derrick in the presence of and under the direct supervision of a licensed operator, pursuant to reference standard 19-2; or (2) is in charge of, in control of, or is either supervising or directing construction activities at a construction site, and who (i) either permits or authorizes the operation of a crane or derrick by a person who he or she either knows or should know does not have a license to operate such equipment, except for learners operating such crane or derrick in the presence of and under the direct supervision of a licensed operator, pursuant to reference standard 19-2; or (ii) either permits or authorizes the operation of a crane or derrick without having first obtained all necessary approvals and permits for the operation of the equipment, or for the work to be performed, shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars in addition to a sentence not to exceed ninety days.

b. Any person who:

(1) shall operate a crane or derrick as such terms are defined in section 27-232 of this code without first having obtained a license required to operate such crane or derrick, except for learners operating such crane or derrick in the presence of and under the direct supervision of a licensed operator, pursuant to reference standard 19-2; (2) is in charge of, in control of, or is either supervising or directing construction activities at a construction site, and who (i) either permits or authorizes the operation of a crane or derrick by a person who he or she either knows or should know does not have a license to operate such equipment, except for learners operating such crane or derrick in the presence

of and under the direct supervision of a licensed operator, pursuant to reference standard 19-2; or (ii) either permits or authorizes the operation of a crane or derrick without having first obtained all necessary approvals and permits for the operation of the equipment, or for the work to be performed, where such operation results in serious physical injury to another person or persons, as such term is defined in section 10.00 of the penal law, shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than one hundred thousand dollars in addition to a sentence not to exceed six months.

c. There shall be no liability under the provisions of this section for the operation of a crane or derrick by any person who has been duly licensed by the department to operate such crane or derrick, or by a learner who operates such crane or derricks in the presence of and under the direct supervision of such person, during the thirty calendar days subsequent to the expiration of such person's license; provided, however, that, for one year after the effective date of this section, there shall be no liability under the provisions of this section for the operation of a crane or derrick by any person who has been duly licensed by the department to operate such crane or derrick, or by a learner who operates such crane or derrick in the presence of and under the direct supervision of such person, during the one year period subsequent to the expiration of such person's license.

d. For purposes of this section, the terms "crane" and "derrick" shall have the meaning as ascribed by section 27-232 of this code.

***Local Law 99-1991.

§[643a-12.0] 26-126 Violations of zoning resolutions. -

a. The owner, lessee, or occupant of any building in which a violation of the zoning resolution has been committed or shall exist, or the agent, architect, builder, contractor, or any other person who commits, takes part or assists in any such violation or who maintains any building in which any such violation shall exist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and where the violation shall be for the construction, alteration, use or occupancy of any building, structure or area set forth within use groups five through eighteen inclusive in a zoning district where such use is not permitted, the person convicted thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for the first offense, not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for a second offense and five thousand dollars for a third. and all subsequent offenses, or for any such offense by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

b. Any such person, having been served with an order

to remove any such violation, who shall fail to comply with such order within ten days after such service or who shall continue to violate any provision of the zoning resolution in the respect named in such order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

c. In addition to the foregoing remedies, the city may maintain an action for an injunction to restrain any violation of such zoning resolution.

[†]d. (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where a notice of violation or summons is issued on or after July fourteen, two thousand three for a violation of section 27-147 of this code or paragraph (a) of section 32-653 or paragraph (a) of section 42-542 of the zoning resolution, or any provision amending, replacing or supplementing such sections of the zoning resolution, for an awning in existence on such date, no penalty may be imposed, nor may injunctive relief be sought to restrain such violation, during the period commencing on such date and ending on the later of (A) July fourteen, two thousand five, and (B) the date established by the commissioner in accordance with paragraph (iii) of this subdivision as the date of the conclusion of a program of education of the public regarding amendments of section 32-653 or 42-542 of the zoning resolution or the replacement or supplementation of such sections. Where the person to whom the violation was issued cures such violation during such period, no penalty may subsequently be sought or imposed for such violation.

(ii) The provisions of paragraph i of this subdivision shall not apply where such awning creates an imminent threat to public health or safety.

(iii) The commissioner shall develop a program to educate the public regarding amendments, adopted after the enactment of the local law that added this paragraph, of section 32-653 or 42-542 of the zoning resolution or the replacement or supplementation of such sections. Such program shall be implemented as soon as practicable following the adoption of such amendments, replacement or supplementation, and shall continue for a period of time deemed sufficient by the commissioner to provide reasonable notice to the public of the requirements imposed by such amendments, replacement or supplementation. The date of the conclusion of such program shall be established by the commissioner by rule which date shall be no later than November thirtieth, two thousand five.

†Local Law 35-2004; Local Law 44-2003.

*§[643a-12.1] 26-126.1 Environmental control board; civil penalties. -

a. In addition to or as an alternative to any of the remedies and penalties provided in subchapters one, two and three of chapter one of this title or chapter one of title twenty-seven any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of subchapters one, two and three of chapter one of this title or chapter one of title twenty-seven or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder shall, except as otherwise specifically provided in subdivision c of section 26-126.2, be liable for a civil penalty which may be recovered in a proceeding before the environmental control board. Such proceeding shall be commenced by the service of a notice of violation returnable before the board. The provisions of sections 26-244, 26-246 and 26-248 relating to notification prior to the commencement of judicial proceedings shall not apply to the recovery of civil penalties in proceedings before the environmental control board.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, such civil penalty shall be determined in accordance with the following schedule:

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the orders above named, and to take such proceedings as shall be necessary to make them effectual, and any justice to whom application shall be made is hereby authorized and directed to enforce such lien in accordance with the mechanics' lien laws applicable to the city.

§[C26-86.5] 26-248 Punishments.-

a. General punishments.- Except as hereinafter provided with respect to the amount of the fine, the owner of any structure, or part thereof, or land, where any violation of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code shall be placed, or shall exist, and any person who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this subchapter or fail to comply therewith, or any such requirement thereof, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any detailed order or rule made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans, submitted and approved thereunder, shall severally, for each and every such violation or non-compliance, respectively, be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

b. Heating plant and fire prevention violations.-Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code, as to the construction of chimneys, fireplaces, flues, warm-air pipes or furnaces, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code relating to the framing or trimming of timbers, girders, beams, or other woodwork in proximity to chimney flues or fireplaces, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars.

c. Violations of the provisions for the registration of plumbers.-Any person, corporation or co-partnership that shall violate any of the provisions of section 26-146 of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both, and in addition, shall forfeit any certificate of registration that may be held at the time of such conviction, provided that when such violation is of the provision relating to the posting of a metal plate, no punishment of imprisonment shall be imposed, and the fine shall not be more than fifty dollars for the first offense, but shall be not less than two hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars for a subsequent offense.

d. Continuing violations after notice.-

1.Except as otherwise provided in paragraph two of this subdivision, any person who, having been served with a notice as prescribed in this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code to remove any violation or comply with any requirement of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code, or with any order or rule made thereunder, shall fail to comply with such notice within ten days after such service or shall continue to violate any requirement of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code in the respect named in such notice shall be, upon conviction, guilty of an offense punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for the first such violation, not less than five hundred dollars no more than one thousand dollars for the second such violation, not less than one thousand dollars nor more than two thousand dollars for the third such violation, and not less than two thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for the fourth such violation and for every subsequent violation, or, for any such violation, by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph one of this subdivision, any person who shall convert, or knowingly take part or assist in the conversion of a residence which is legally approved for occupancy as a one-family dwelling, to a dwelling for occupancy by two families or which residence is legally approved for occupancy as a two-family dwelling, to a dwelling for occupancy by three families, and, having been served with a notice as prescribed in this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code to remove such violation, shall fail to comply with such notice within ten days after such service or shall continue to violate the provisions of this paragraph in the respect named in such notice, shall be, upon conviction, guilty of an offense punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than sixty days or both.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs one and two of this subdivision, the commissioner may determine that the presence of a violation or the failure to comply with any requirement of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code, or any order or rule made thereunder, constitutes a condition dangerous to human life and safety as set forth by the commissioner in the rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner. In such event, any person who fails to remove such violation or who, fails to comply with any requirements of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code, or any order or rule made thereunder, after having been served with a notice personally or by certified mail indicating that such condition exists and requiring such removal or compliance unless the removal of such condition is prevented by a labor dispute or is the result of vandalism beyond the control of the owner, shall also be liable for a civil penalty of not less than one hundred fifty dollars per day commencing on the date of the service of such notice and terminating on the date that such removal or compliance has been substantially completed. When service of such notice is made by mail to the owner, civil penalties as herein provided shall commence five days from the date of such mailing.

e. Jurisdiction of actions to recover fines.- For the recovery of any such fine, an action may be brought in the name of the city in the New York city civil court, or other court of record, in the city; and whenever any judgment shall be rendered in such action, it shall be collected and enforced as prescribed and directed by the civil practice law and rules. f. Discontinuance of action upon removal of violation.-If any violation shall be removed or be in process of removal within ten days after the service of a notice as prescribed in this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code, liability shall cease, and the corporation counsel, on request of the commissioner shall discontinue any prosecution or action pending to recover any fine, upon such removal or the completion thereof within a reasonable time. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions where the commissioner, pursuant to subdivision d of this section, has served a notice requiring removal of a violation or compliance with the requirements of this subchapter or chapter one of title twenty-seven of the code or with any order or rule made thereunder with respect to a condition dangerous to human life and safety, liability shall cease and the corporation counsel on request of the commissioner, shall discontinue such prosecution or action only if the removal or compliance so required has been completed or substantially completed within ten days after the service of such notice. The commissioner shall, upon good cause shown grant additional time for such removal or compliance. In addition, the civil penalties shall be tolled from the date the owner certifies under oath, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, that the removal of the violation has been substantially completed. If subsequent inspection by the commissioner shows a failure to have removed the violation, the civil penalties shall be deemed to have accrued as of the first day notice of violation has been served.

g. [Inconsistent provisions]* Notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions in other subdivisions of this section, any person who is convicted of any of the following violations shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for the first violation, not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for the second violation, not less than fifteen hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for the third violation, and not less than two thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars for the fourth violation and every subsequent violation, or, for any such violation, by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or by both fine and imprisonment:

*Copy in brackets not enacted but probably intended.

- 1. Failure to possess a required place of assembly permit;
- 2. Failure to install required sprinklers or emergency lighting;

3. A violation which produces an imminent hazard to persons or property as a result of (a) a change of occupancy; (b) use without a permit; (c) obstruction of exits; (d) unlawful change of exits;

4. A violation of the provisions of:

(a) paragraph six or seven of subdivision (c) of section 27-339 of the code; or

(b) subdivision (c) of section 27-353 of the code; or

- (c) section 27-353.1 of the code; or
- (d) subdivision (e) of section 27-381 of the code; or
- (e) subdivision (b) of section 27-382 of the code; or

[†](f) subdivision (b) or (c) of section 27-384 of the code; or

- (g) section 27-777.1 of the code; or
- (h) section 27-777.2 of the code; or
- (i) subdivision (b) of section 27-929 of the code; or

(j) paragraph twelve of subdivision (f) of section 27-972 of the code; or

(k) paragraph ten of subdivision (g) of section 27-972 of the code; or

- (l) subdivision (c) of section 27-975 of the code; or
- (m) subdivision (c) of section 27-989 of the code; or
- (n) section 27-996.1 of the code; or
- (o) section 27-996.2 of the code; or
- [†](p) section 2-4 or 4-3 of reference standard RS 13-1; or
- (q) subdivision (e) of section 27-383.1 of the code, or
- $^{\dagger}(r)$ subdivision (b) of section 27-383; or
- [†](s) section 27-929.1.

5. Working without a permit and refusing to discontinue the work.

*** h. Any permit holder or owner who shall permit any sidewalk shed to remain in place for a period of more than thirty days following the expiration of a sidewalk shed permit shall be subject to the provisions of section 26-126.1 of this code and subject to an additional fine of one hundred dollars per day for each day the shed was in place after the thirtieth day up to a maximum of \$10,000.

*** Local Law 33-1991.

† Local Law 26-2004.

****§[C26-87.0] 26-249 Violations of peremptory orders.** Any person who shall receive and fail to comply with any written peremptory order of the superintendent or commissioner issued when an immediate comliance with such order is essential to the public peace or safety, within the time specified in such order, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by law shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both. *******Local Law 23-1990.*

§[**C26-87.5**] **26-250 Appeal.-**An appeal from any decision or interpretation of the superintendent or commissioner may be taken to the board of standards and appeals pursuant to the procedures of the board, except as provided in section 25-204 of the code.

ARTICLE 10 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

		Occupancy Multiple	
		Dwellings Prohibited	
	198.3	Relocation of Tenants in	
		Occupancy in Certain Single	
		Room Occupancy Multiple	
		Dwellings	
[119.0]	Art. 20	Conditions of Permit	
[119.1]	199	Payment of Fees	
[119.2]	200	Compliance with Code, Etc.	
[119.3]	201	Compliance with	
		Application, Plans, Etc.	
[119.4]	202	Adherence to Lot Diagram	
[119.5]	203	Compliance with Safety	
		Requirements	
[119.6]	204	Builder's pavement	
[120.0]	Art. 21	Department Inspections	
[120.1]	205	Right of Entry and	
		Inspection	
[120.2]	206	Identification of Inspectors	
[120.3]	207	General Provisions	*"C26" o
[120.4]	208	Preliminary Inspection	**"27" of
[120.5]	209	Inspections During Progress	
		of Work	A
[120.6]	210	Final Inspection	
[120.7]	211	Inspection of Completed	§[C26-1
		Buildings	known a
[120.8]	212	Inspection Reports	city of 1
[121.0]	Art. 22	Certificates of Occupancy	"this co
[121.1]	213	General Provisions	
[121.2]	214	New Buildings; Sidewalk	§[C26-1
		Requirements	code is
[121.3]	215	Altered Buildings	and sta
[121.4]	216	Existing Buildings	enginee
[121.5]	217	Change of Occupancy or Use	and the
[121.6]	218	Temporary Occupancy	material
[121.7]	219	Applications for Certificates	the regu
		of Occupancy	New Yo
[121.8]	220	Applicant	welfare,
[121.9]	221	Statement of Compliance	and mai
[121.10]	222	Issuance of Certificates of	
		Occupancy	§[C26-]
[121.11]	223	Contents of Certificates	to the
[121.12]	224	Record of Certificates	removal
[122.0]	Art. 23	Posting Buildings	existing
[122.1]	225	Posted Occupancy and Use	includin
[122.2]	226	Replacement of Posted Signs	and use
[123.0]	Art. 24	Stop-Work Order	provide
[123.1]	227	Stop-Work Notice and Order	charter.
[123.2]	228	Unlawful Continuance	
[124.0]	Art. 25	Fire Protection Plan	§[C26-]
[124.1]	228.1	Applicability	shall be
[124.2]	228.2	Scope	purpose
[124.3]	228.3	General Requirements	between
[124.4]	228.4	Retroactivity	state a
[125.0]	Art. 26	Special Filing Requirements	resolved
[125.1]	228.5	General Requirements	

Art. 27	7 Alternative Procedure for			
Certain Permits				
228.6	Contract with Not-For-			
	Profit Corporation			
228.7	Not-For-Profit			
	Corporation			
228.8	Examination and			
	Approval of Plans			
228.9	Issuance of Permits			
228.10	Fees			
228.11	Employment Conditions			
228.12	Inspection			
228.13	Records			
228.14	Corruption Prevention			
	Program			
228.15	Performance Review by			
	the Commissioner			
228.16	Jurisdiction of the Fire			
	Department			

*"C26" omitted from section numbers in this column. **"27" omitted from section numbers in this column.

ARTICLE 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

§[**C26-100.1**] **27-101 Title.-** This code shall be known and may be cited as the "building code of the city of New York", and is hereinafter referred to as "this code" or "the code".

§[C26-100.2] 27-102 Purpose.- The purpose of this code is to provide reasonable minimum requirements and standards, based upon current scientific and engineering knowledge, experience and techniques, and the utilization of modern machinery, equipment, materials, and forms and methods of construction, for the regulation of building construction in the city of New York in the interest of public safety, health and welfare, and with due regard for building construction and maintenance costs.

§[C26-100.3] 27-103 Scope. - This code shall apply to the construction, alteration, repair, demolition, removal, maintenance, occupancy and use of new and existing buildings in the city of New York, including the installation, alteration, repair, maintenance and use of service equipment therein, except as provided in section six hundred forty-three of the charter.

§[C26-100.4] 27-104 Interpretation.- This code shall be liberally interpreted to secure the beneficial purposes thereof. Any conflict or inconsistency between the requirements of this code and applicable state and federal laws and regulations shall be resolved in favor of the more restrictive requirement.

§[C26-100.5] 27-105 Effective date.- Any work for which an application for a permit was submitted to the department prior to the effective date of this code, (December sixth nineteen hundred sixty-eight), or for which an application for a permit is submitted to the department within a period of twelve months after such date may, however, at the option of the owner, be performed in its entirety in accordance with the requirements of this code, or in accordance with the requirements of the building laws and regulations previously in force in the city of New York, provided that such work is commenced within twelve months after the date of issuance of a permit therefor and is diligently carried on to completion. This section shall not apply to the requirements of article ten of subchapter nineteen of this chapter which shall become effective on December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight.

*§[C26-100.6] 27-106 Enforcement.- This code shall be enforced by the commissioner of buildings, pursuant to the provisions of section six hundred forty three of the New York city charter, as amended, except that the fire commissioner shall also enforce the provisions of this code relating to the approved number of persons in places of assembly (overcrowding), obstruction of aisles, corridors, and exits, the posting and availability for inspection of equipment use permits, and the availability for inspection of certificates of occupancy or other authorization of lawful occupancy, and to the maintenance of installations involving fire alarm equipment and devices, exit and directional signs, emergency lighting, fire-preventative and fire extinguishing equipment and devices, refrigerating systems, and storage tanks and auxiliary storage tanks for oil burning equipment, except that the commissioner of small business services, shall enforce all the provisions of this code with respect to buildings under the jurisdiction of the department of small business services. Where the installation of exit and directional signs, emergency lighting and sprinkler and fire alarm protection is required by the fire prevention code, the fire commissioner shall require such installations to be in accordance with the provisions of this code. *Local Law 32-2004.

§[C26-100.7] 27-107 Variations.- The requirements and standards prescribed in this code shall be subject to variation in specific cases by the commissioner, or by the board of standards and appeals, under and pursuant to the provisions of paragraph two of subdivision (b) of section six hundred forty-five and section six hundred sixty-six of the charter, as amended.

§[**C26-100.9**] **27-108 Application of references.-** Unless otherwise specifically provided in this code, all references to articles and section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to articles, sections, or provisions of this code.

ARTICLE 2 MATTERS COVERED

§[C26-101.1] 27-109 Building matters covered. The provisions of this code shall cover all matters affecting or relating to buildings, as set forth in section 27-103 of article one of this subchapter, and shall extend to excavation operations, and to all types of buildings and structures and their appurtenant constructions, including vaults, signs, projections, and accessory additions, together with all surface and sub-surface construction within the curb line, including curb cuts and driveways, the coverings thereof and entrances thereto, and the issuance of permits in reference thereto.

§[C26-101.2] 27-110 Matters not provided for.- Any matter or requirement essential for the fire or structural safety of a new or existing building or essential for the safety or health of the occupants or users thereof or the public, and which is not covered by the provisions of this code or other applicable laws and regulations, shall be subject to determination and requirements by the commissioner in specific cases.

ARTICLE 3 CONTINUATION AND CHANGE IN USE

§[C26-102.1] 27-111 Continuation of lawful existing use.-

The lawful occupancy and use of any building, including the use of any service equipment therein, existing on the effective date of this code or thereafter constructed or installed in accordance with prior code requirements, as provided in section 27-105 of article one of this subchapter, may be continued unless a retroactive change is specifically required by the provisions of this code.

§[C26-102.2] 27-112 Change in occupancy or use. Changes in the occupancy or use of any building may be made after the effective date of this code, subject to the provisions of section 27-217 of article twenty-two of this subchapter. After a change in occupancy or use has been made in a building, the re-establishment of a prior occupancy or use that would not be lawful in a new building of the same construction class shall be prohibited unless and until all the applicable provisions of this code and other applicable laws and regulations for such reestablished occupancy or use shall have been complied with. A change from a use prohibited by the provisions of this code, but which was permitted prior to the effective date of this code, to another use prohibited by the provisions of this code shall be deemed a violation of this code.

§[C26-102.3] 27-113 Continuation of unlawful existing use.-

The continuation of the unlawful occupancy or use of a building after the effective date of this code, contrary to the provisions of this code, shall be deemed a violation of this code.

ARTICLE 4 ALTERATION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

§[C26-103.0] 27-114 Alteration of existing buildings.-Subject to the provisions of section 27-105 of article one of this subchapter, and except as otherwise specifically provided by the provisions of this code, the following provisions shall apply to the alteration of existing buildings, whether made voluntarily or as a result of damage, deterioration or other cause, provided, however, that the following alterations shall conform with the requirements of this code regardless of magnitude or cost:

(a) Alterations or additions to existing standpipes, sprinklers or interior fire alarm and signal systems or a change in use or an enlargement to spaces requiring such protection, as provided in subchapter seventeen of this code.

(b) Alterations, replacements or new installations of equipment for heating or storing water, as provided in reference standard RS-16.

(c) Projections beyond the street line, as provided in subchapter four of this code.

(d) Sprinkler, alarm protection, and emergency lighting requirements for places of assembly, as provided in subchapter eight of this code.

[(e) Plumbing fixtures required to be installed in conjunction with any change of use, enlargement or addition to any space classified in occupancy group F-4, a place of assembly, dormitory, public building, public bath, school or workers temporary facility, as provided in table RS 16-5 of section P104.1 of reference standard RS-16.]*

(e)** Interior finish work, as provided in section 27-348.

(f)*** Finish flooring and floor covering, as provided in section 27-351.

 $(g)^{\dagger}$ The installation or replacement of elevators, as provided in subchapter eighteen of this code.

 $(h)^{\dagger\dagger\dagger}$ The installation, alteration or replacement of refrigerating systems as provided in reference standard RS 13-6.

*Copy in brackets not enacted but probably intended. ** As enacted but "(f)" probably intended.

*** As enacted but "(g)" probably intended. † As enacted but "(h)" probably intended. ††† Local Law 32-2004.

§[C26-103.1] 27-115 Alterations exceeding sixty percent of building value.- If the cost of making alterations in any twelve-month period shall exceed sixty percent of the value of the building, the entire building shall be made to comply with the requirements of this code, except as provided in section 27-120 of this article.

§[C26-103.2] 27-116 Alterations between thirty percent and sixty percent of building value.- If the cost of making alterations in any twelve-month period shall be between thirty percent and sixty percent of the value of the building, only those portions of the building altered shall be made to comply with the requirements of this code, except as provided in sections 27-120 and 27-121 of this article.

§[C26-103.3] 27-117 Alterations under thirty percent of building value.- Except as otherwise provided for in

sections 27-120 and 27-121 of this article, if the cost of making alterations in any twelve month period shall be under thirty percent of the value of the building, those portions of the building altered may, at the option of the owner, be altered in accordance with the requirements of this code, or altered in compliance with the applicable laws in existence prior to December sixth, nineteen hundred sixtyeight, provided the general safety and public welfare are not thereby endangered.

§[C26-103.4] 27-118 Alterations involving change in occupancy or use.-

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, if the alteration of a building or space therein results in a change in the occupancy group classification of the building under the provisions of subchapter three, then the entire building shall be made to comply with the requirements of this code.

(b) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, if the alteration of a space in a building involves a change in the occupancy or use thereof, the alteration work involved in the change shall, except as provided for in this section, be made to comply with the requirements of this code and the remaining portion of the building shall be altered to such an extent as may be necessary to protect the safety and welfare of the occupants.

(c) When, however, the cost of alterations involved in the change of occupancy of an existing building erected prior to December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight or space therein authorizes the alterations to be made in compliance with the applicable laws in existence on such sixth day of December, nineteen hundred sixty-eight, such change in occupancy may similarly be made in compliance with such prior laws, provided the general safety and public welfare are not thereby endangered, and further provided that the alteration work shall effect compliance with all requirements of this code relating to interior finish work, finish flooring and floor covering, sprinklers, interior fire alarms, fire command and communication systems, elevators, smoke detectors, directional signs, emergency lighting and emergency power.

^{††}**27-118.1 Illegal alterations involving change in occupancy.-** No person, except in accordance with all requirements of this code, shall convert, knowingly take part or assist in the conversion, or permit the maintenance of the conversion, of a residence which is legally approved for occupancy as a dwelling for one or more families, to a residence for occupancy as a dwelling for more than the legally approved number of families. Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable for a civil penalty which may be recovered in a proceeding before the environmental control board pursuant to the provisions of section 26-126.1 of this code. Upon the finding of such violation and the imposition of the civil penalty, the Environmental Control Board shall forward to the Internal Revenue Service, the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance and the New York City Department of Finance the name and address of the respondent, the address of the building or structure with respect to which the violation occurred, and the time period during which the violation was found to have existed. *†† Local Law 65-1997.*

§[C26-103.5] 27-119 Alteration cost: building value.-For the purpose of applying the foregoing provisions of this article, the cost of making alterations shall be determined by adding the estimated cost of making the proposed alterations computed as of the time of submitting the permit application, to the actual cost of any and all alterations made in the preceding 12-month period; and the value of the building shall be determined at the option of the applicant on the basis of one and one-quarter times the current assessed valuation of the building, as adjusted by the current State equalization rate, or on the basis of the current replacement cost of the building, provided that satisfactory evidence of current replacement cost is submitted to the commissioner.

§[C26-103.6] 27-120 Alterations to multiple dwelling[s]* and conversions to multiple dwellings.- At the option of the owner, regardless of the cost of the alteration or conversion, an alteration may be made to a multiple dwelling or a building may be converted to a multiple dwelling in accordance with all requirements of this code or in accordance with all applicable laws in existence prior to December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight, provided the general safety and public welfare are not thereby endangered.

*Copy in brackets not enacted but probably intended.

§[C26-103.7] 27-121 Alterations to residence buildings. Alterations to one- or two-family residence buildings erected under the provisions of the building code in effect prior to December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight, and damaged by fire or other catastrophe to the extent of less than fifty percent of the value of the building (except as otherwise provided in section 27-297 of article four of subchapter four of this chapter) may be reconstructed in accordance with the provisions of the building code in effect prior to December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight.

§[C26-103.8] 27-122 Alterations involving conversions from seasonal to year round use.-

(a) Buildings converted from seasonal use to year round use shall comply with the minimum building insulation standards as provided in reference standard RS 12-10, energy conservation in new building design, with the exception that the provisions as set forth in opinion 76-16, state of New York, public service commission, dated August thirteenth, nineteen hundred seventy-six, relating to noise control and fire rating shall not apply. The standards set forth in this code relating to noise control and fire rating and other applicable standards shall apply.

(b) All alterations performed in accordance with the requirements of this section shall also be in full compliance with the provisions of subchapter fourteen (inspections) of chapter one of title twentysix of the administrative code to insure a method of controlled inspection of all converted buildings.

§[C26-103.9] 27-123 Alterations involving high hazard occupancies.- Any building erected prior to the effective date of this code (December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight) and complying with section 27-117 of this article may be utilized for new high hazard occupancies without compliance with article two of subchapter six of this chapter on condition that the building or building section for such high hazard occupancy be provided with an approved one source automatic sprinkler system complying with the provisions of subchapter seventeen for B-1 occupancies regardless of the area thereof. Existing high hazard occupancies in structures erected prior to the effective date of this code and complying with section 27-117 of this article may continue to operate, subject to such fire protection requirements as the fire commissioner shall direct.

****27-123.1** Alterations, additions, repairs and changes in occupancy or use requiring facilities for people having physical disabilities.- The provisions of subarticle two of article two of subchapter four of chapter one of title twenty-seven of this code shall apply to alterations, additions and repairs made to buildings, as well as to changes in occupancy or use, as set forth below. The provisions of sections 27-115, 27-116, 27-117, 27-118 and 27-120 of this code shall not govern the application of the provisions of such subarticle.

(a) The provisions of subarticle two of article two of subchapter four of chapter one of title twenty-seven of this code shall apply to an entire existing building, as if hereafter erected, when the costs of any alterations, additions or repairs, other than ordinary repairs, made within any twelve-month period immediately following the filing of the application exceed fifty percent of the cost of replacement of the building with one of similar floor space, as estimated by the department at the beginning of that twelve-month period. When such estimated costs of alterations, additions or repairs, other than ordinary repairs, do not exceed fifty percent of such replacement cost, then the provisions of subarticle two of article two of subchapter four of chapter one of title twenty-seven shall apply to such alterations, additions or repairs, although nothing herein is meant to discourage compliance with the standards set forth in subarticle two of article two of subchapter four of chapter one of title twenty-seven in other portions of buildings described in this sentence.

§[C26-107.1] 27-134 General requirements.- All service equipment and machinery and devices used in connection therewith (hereinafter collectively referred to as "equipment") which, in their use, are regulated by the provisions of this code, shall be subject to the requirements for acceptance, as provided in section 27-135, and to the requirements for inspection, as provided in section 27-136 of this article, except as otherwise specifically provided by the provisions of this code. Equipment which in its use does not require regulation and control in the interests of public safety, health, and welfare, is not subject to any requirement of acceptance, inspection, test, or approval under the provisions of this code. Elements or appurtenances of equipment or machinery which are in conformity with specifications relating thereto in this code, or which may be designed in their entirety in accordance with accepted engineering design principles based on provisions of this code are not subject to the requirements for acceptance.

§[C26-107.2] 27-135 Acceptance requirements.- The requirements for acceptance of materials, as provided in section 27-131 of article seven of this subchapter, shall apply to the initial acceptance of all equipment which, in its use, is regulated by the provisions of this code; and for this purpose, the word "equipment" shall be substituted for the words "or materials" wherever those words occur in section 27-131 of article seven of this subchapter.

§[**C26-107.3**] **27-136 Inspection requirements.**- The requirements for inspection of materials, as provided in section 27-132 of article seven of this subchapter, shall apply to the inspection of all equipment which, in its use, is regulated by the provisions of this code; and for this purpose, the word "equipment" shall be substituted for the words "material" and "materials" wherever those words occur in section 27-132 of article seven of this subchapter.

§[C26-107.4] 27-137 Alternate or equivalent equipment. Whenever the code prescribes the use of particular equipment, the commissioner may permit the use of any equipment shown to be equivalent for the use intended, in terms of health, fire and/or structural safety. Nothing contained in this code shall be construed to require the use of any particular equipment for the purpose of meeting performance requirements of this code.

ARTICLE 9 APPROVAL OF PLANS

§[C26-108.1] 27-138 Separate approval of plans required. Whenever plans are required to be submitted in connection with applications for work permits, as provided in articles ten through seventeen of this subchapter, separate application shall be made for the approval of the plans therefor. The application may be made at or prior to the time of submitting the work permit application.

§[C26-108.2] 27-139 Application for approval of plans.- Applications for approval of plans shall be made on forms furnished by the department, and shall be accompanied by the required fee. The application shall contain a general description of the proposed work, its location, and such other pertinent information as the commissioner may require. All applications for approval of plans for any new construction, in which plumbing fixtures are to be installed, shall be accompanied by the following:

1. Information as to the availability of a public sewer system.

*2. In the event that a private sewage treatment plant is proposed, evidence of submission of plans for approval of such plant to the department of environmental protection and the department of health as required by law.

(a) the lot diagram showing compliance with the zoning resolution, as provided in paragraph one of subdivision (a) of section 27-157 of article eleven of this subchapter;

(b) the foundation plans, as provided in paragraphs one and seven of subdivision (b) of section 27-157 of article eleven of this subchapter;

(c) the floor and roof plans showing compliance with exit requirements, as provided in paragraph three of subdivision (a) of section 27-157 of article eleven of this subchapter;

(d) the detailed architectural, structural and mechanical drawings, as provided in subdivisions (a) through (c) of section 27-157 of article eleven of this subchapter. **Local Law 65-1996.*

§[C26-108.3] 27-140 Applicant.- Applications for approval of plans shall be made in behalf of the owner or lessee or condominium unit owner or cooperative shareholder by the person who prepared or supervised the preparation of the plans, and shall be accompanied by a signed statement of the owner, condominium board of managers or cooperative board of directors stating that the applicant is authorized to make the application. In the case of applications for approval of plans for the construction or alteration of buildings, for the installation or alteration of plumbing or plumbing systems, or for the installation or alteration of service equipment which involves changes in the structure of the building or requirements for fire protection, light, heat, ventilation, or means of egress, the application shall be made by protection, light, heat, ventilation, or means of egress, the application shall be made by an architect or engineer. The full names and addresses of the owner, including the condominium unit owner or cooperative shareholder, lessee, and applicant, and of the principal officers thereof, if a corporation, shall be set forth in the application. *Local Law 72-1991.*

*** §27-140.1 Registration requirements.-

(a) No person, other than those described in subdivision (c) of this section, may present, submit, furnish or seek approval of applications for approval of plans or remove any documents from the possession of the department, without first having registered with the department his or her name, address and company affiliation on a form to be furnished by the department. Consistent with article twenty-three-A of the correction law, registration may be denied to any person who has been convicted of a criminal offense relating to bribing or receipt of a bribe, giving or receiving unlawful gratuities, official misconduct, or other corruption-related acts. The commissioner, after due notice and a hearing before the office of administrative trials and hearings, pursuant to section one thousand forty-eight of the charter and rules established thereunder, shall have the power to revoke, suspend or limit the registration of any person upon a finding that such person has willfully or negligently violated the rules of the department or has engaged in any misconduct arising out of his or her business dealings with the department. Misconduct shall be defined by the rules of the commissioner promulgated pursuant to subdivision (d) of this section.

(b) No person shall use the term "registered with the department of buildings", "registered" or any similar representation in such a manner as to convey the impression that such person is registered with the department of buildings unless such person is registered in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(c) The following persons are exempt from the provisions of this section:

(i) the owners of the premises for which the building applications are filed including, in the case of partnerships or corporations, the general partners or the principal officers of the corporation. Principal officers of a corporation shall include the president, vice presidents, secretary and treasurer;

(ii) the lessees of such premises authorized by the owner to file building applications;

(iii) condominium unit owners authorized by the condominium board of managers to file building applications;

(iv) cooperative shareholders authorized by the cooperative board of directors to file building applications;

(v) registered architects licensed by the New York state department of education;

(vi) professional engineers licensed by the New York state department of education;

(vii) attorneys admitted to practice in New York state;

(viii) master plumbers licensed pursuant to article two of subchapter two of chapter one of title twenty-six of this code;

(ix) master fire suppression piping contractors licensed pursuant to article two of subchapter two of chapter one of title twenty-six of this code; and

(x) master electricians licensed pursuant to subchapter one of chapter three of title twenty-seven of this code.

(a) the commissioner shall promulgate rules for the proper and efficient administration and enforcement of this section.

***Local Law 72-1991.

§[C26-108.4] 27-141 Plans.- With each application for approval of plans, there shall be submitted such number of copies of the plans as the commissioner may require. All plans shall comply in form and content with requirements of this code and other applicable laws and regulations.

§[C26-108.5] 27-142 Applicant's statement.-

(a) A signed statement of the applicant shall also be submitted with the application, stating that he or she is authorized by the owner to make the application and that, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, the plans and the work shown thereon comply with the provisions of this code and other applicable laws and regulations. If there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the law, the applicant shall set forth the nature of such difficulties in such signed statement.

(b) In addition to all other requirements of this article, an application for approval of plans for the alteration of an existing building or the construction of a new building shall be accompanied by a signed statement of the applicant certifying either (1) that the building to be altered, or the site of the new building, as the case may be, contains no occupied housing accommodations subject to control under chapter three of title twenty-six of the administrative code, or (2) that the owner has notified the city rent agency of his or her intention to file such plans and has complied with all requirements imposed by the regulations of such agency as preconditions for such filing.

§[C26-108.6] 27-143 Examination of application and plans.- All applications for approval of plans and all plans submitted in connection therewith, and any amendments thereto, shall be numbered, docketed and examined promptly after their submission. The examination shall be made under the direction of the commissioner for compliance with the provisions of this code and other applicable laws and regulations. The commissioner may at his or her discretion, when the application is submitted by an architect or an engineer, (c) Fuel-burning and fuel-oil storage equipment.-Plans for fuel-burning equipment and fuel-oil storage equipment shall contain at least the following data and information:

(1) The kind or grade of fuel to be used.

(2) The location, arrangement, size, load, and maximum capacity of the burning, storage and fuel-pumping equipment.

(3) The method or means of providing air to the equipment space, showing duct and opening sizes.

(4) The location, size, and materials for all breechings; the height and size of all chimneys and gas vents; the thickness and type of all insulation materials; and the clearances from combustible walls, partitions, and ceilings.

(5) Diagrams of all piping, including vent and fill piping for oil systems, and all safety cut-off and relief devices and valves in piping.

(6) Where the alteration or replacement of parts for a fuel-oil burning installation does not affect the size of the combustion chamber, the atomization of the fuel, the grade of fuel used, or the maximum capacity of the system, a descriptive statement of the proposed work may be submitted in lieu of plans.

(d) **Refrigerating systems.**- Plans for refrigerating systems shall contain at least the following data and information:

(1) The location of all machinery; the horsepower of compressors; the type and number of pounds of refrigerant to be used; and the air quantities for, and means of, ventilating the machinery space.

(2) The location of emergency switches for compressors and for ventilation in the machinery rooms.

(3) The location of pressure relief piping and any city water connections and water-saving devices.

(4) The tonnage capacity of the machine and the suction and discharge pressures at which the machine is rated.

(5) The operating weight of the equipment.

(a) Heating systems.- Plans for heating systems shall contain at least the following data and information:

(1) The temperature to be maintained in every room.

(2) The amount of heat in btu per hour to be provided in every room, and the output capacity in btu per hour of the central heat sources.

(b) **Boilers.-** Plans for boiler installations and boiler alterations shall contain at least the following data and information:

(1) The btu per hour output capacity and operating weight of each boiler; and the pressure setting of the relief valves.

(2) Such other data and information as are required to be contained on plans for fuel-burning equipment, as hereinabove provided.

****(g)** Fire suppression piping systems. - All applications shall include a plot plan to scale indicating the location of the system in relation to the rest of the building.

(1) **Standpipe systems.** Plans for standpipe systems shall contain at least the following data and information:

(a) The location and size of all risers, crossconnections, hose racks, valves, siamese connections, sources of water supply, piping, and other essential features of the system.

(b) A floor plan for floors that have typical riser locations and no special features within the floor level, with the title of this plan indicating clearly the floors to which the arrangement is applicable.

(c) A riser diagram showing the essential features of the system and indicating the risers, cross-connections, valves, siamese connections, tanks, pumps, sources of water supply, pipe sizes, capacities, floor heights, zone pressures, and other essential data and features of the system.

(d) The available water pressure at the top and bottom floors of each zone, and at each floor where the weight pipe fittings change, shall be shown on the riser diagram. For street pressure-fed systems and fire pumps, a statement from the department of environmental protection, giving the minimum water pressure in the main serving the building, shall be supplied.

****(2)** Sprinkler systems. Plans for sprinkler systems, whether automatic or non-automatic, shall contain at least the following data and information:

(e) The location and size of water supplies and the location, spacing, number, and type of sprinklers to be used, with approximate location and size of all feed mains, risers, valves, siamese connections, and other essential features of the system.

(f) A diagram showing the proposed sprinkler system in relation to principal construction features of the building, such as its size, walls, columns, and partitions; and such other information as may be necessary for the evaluation of the system.

(g) The location, number, and type of any electrical or automatic devices to be used in the system.

(h) The available water pressure at the top and bottom floors of each zone shall be shown on the riser diagram. For street pressure-fed systems and fire pumps, a statement from the department of environmental protection, giving the minimum water pressure in the main serving the building, shall be supplied.

****(3)** Other fire suppression piping systems. Plans for chemical or gaseous fire suppression piping systems shall contain at least the following data and information.

Type, model number and location of all surface, plenum and duct nozzles; the type, location and surface dimensions of all cooking appliances; the location and type of the automatic fuel shut-off and statement as to type (gas or electric); location and distance of the remote control or manual pull station.

(a) A statement that board of standards and appeals or department approved grease filters are to be used in any kitchen hood; the dimensions of all hoods and all related ducts.

(b) The brand name, model and board of standards and appeals or department approval number of the fire suppression piping system; the type of extinguishing agent and number and size of agent containers; size, length, and type of all piping that will be used; number and location of all fusible links or detectors and the temperature setting; type, model number and location of all surface, plenum and duct nozzles.

(c) For halon systems, the plan should also include type and concentration of the halon, the method of providing power supply to smoke or heat detectors; if reserve supply is being provided, fire rating of partitions and if the area involved is sprinklered, location of all audible/visible alarms within and outside the location involved and the details of construction of the room to contain the halon.

**Local Law 107-1993.

§[C26-116.4] 27-183 Exemptions from plan requirements.-

The submission of plans shall not be required in connection with applications for permits to install or alter fuel-burning and fuel-oil storage equipment under any of the following conditions. However, the commissioner may require the filing of sketches showing compliance with the provisions of this code.

(a) The equipment is to be used for heating a one- or two-family dwelling.

(b) The equipment is fed by gas fuel and is not used with an incinerator.

(c) The capacity of the equipment does not exceed three hundred fifty thousand btu per hour and the capacity of each of the oil storage tanks for the equipment does not exceed two hundred seventy-five gallons, unless the tanks are buried, or are in a multiple dwelling, or in a building adjacent to the line of a subway, or are located above the lowest story of a building, or unless the fuel-burning equipment is located above the lowest story of a building.

§[C26-116.5] 27-184 Exemptions from permit requirement.- An equipment work permit shall not be required in any of the following cases:

(a) Air-conditioning and ventilating systems.- Where the system is a voluntary system serving only one floor of a building and:

(1) Does not use lot line windows for the intake or exhaust of air or the mounting of equipment.

(2) Is not installed in any public hallway, passageway, or stairway.

(3) Does not in any way reduce the ventilation of any room or space below that required by code provisions.

(4) Does not penetrate any fire division, roof, floor, or wall (except that a packaged air-conditioning unit not exceeding 3 tons rated capacity may be used in windows or in sleeves under windows, provided that health, fire and/or structural safety is not thereby impaired).

(b) Elevators, etc.- Where the equipment consists of a portable elevating device used only for handling materials and located and operated entirely within one story.

(c) Fuel-burning and fuel-oil storage equipment.-Where the equipment consists of any of the following:

(1) Portable fuel-burning equipment that does not require a chimney or vent connection.

(2) Portable heaters used in construction work.

(3) Oil-fired heaters having a fuel-storage capacity of 6 gallons or less (except that internal combustion engines of any size shall require a permit).

(d) Refrigerating systems.- Where the system:

***(1) Has a capacity of twenty-five tons or less and uses a Group A1 refrigerant.

(2) Is to be installed in a vehicle, railroad car, or vessel.

(3) Uses water or air as the refrigerant.

(e) Hot water boilers and steam boilers operating at a gauge pressure of not more than fifteen pounds per square inch located in dwellings occupied by less than six families.

***Local Law 32-2004.

*§ 27-184.1 Alteration and repair slip. -

(a) An application for an equipment work permit for work on an existing combined standpipe or sprinkler system may be treated as an application for an alteration and repair slip where the total cost of the proposed work within the building, as certified by the permit applicant, does not exceed ten thousand dollars in any twelve month period and the proposed work consists of any of the following:

(1) Replacement of parts required for the operation of a combined standpipe or sprinkler system. In the event of emergency an application for an alteration and repair slip must be filed within twenty-four hours after the commencement of the repairs.

(2) Replacement of sprinkler heads. Provided that orifice sizes, type and deflector position remain the same.

(3) Changes that do not alter the type of sprinkler system.

(4) Relocation of piping that does not effect the operation of the sprinkler system.

(5) Rearrangement of not more than twenty sprinkler heads in areas presently sprinklered in light hazard occupancy which will remain light hazard multiple dwelling or the creation of such dwelling units either by the construction of a new multiple dwelling or the substantial rehabilitation of an existing multiple dwelling. "Multiple dwelling" shall include but not be limited to a "single room occupancy multiple dwelling". In the event that an existing multiple dwelling is acquired for the purpose of providing replacement units, such multiple dwelling shall be located in the same or adjacent community board in which the single room occupancy multiple dwelling which is to be altered, converted or demolished is located. Where a replacement Plan is submitted to such commissioner, the commissioner shall give notice to the council member and community board for the community district in which the dwelling units to be provided pursuant to such plan are to be located. Such plan shall provide either for the sale or net lease of the multiple dwelling containing such dwelling units to a notfor-profit organization or for such other form of transfer of ownership, management or possession of such multiple dwelling approved by such commissioner.

(iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of item (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph, upon the submission of an application for a permit for such work an owner shall make an application for a certification of no harassment or supplemental certification of no harassment pursuant to the provisions of section 27-2093 of this code and if such application is denied by the commissioner of housing preservation and development or a certification is granted and thereafter revoked and the basis for such denial or revocation is predicated in whole or in part on a determination by such commissioner that harassment occurred at such multiple dwelling after January ninth, nineteen hundred eighty-five, no permit shall be issued on the basis of any payment made pursuant to item (i) or the provision of dwelling units pursuant to item (ii) and such owner shall be subject to the provisions of section 27-2151 of this code and subdivisions a and c of this section. In addition, the sanctions provided by section 27-198 shall apply and no permit shall be issued for a period of two years following the expiration of the sanction period set forth in section 27-198 unless the owner, prior to the issuance of such permit, makes a payment of twice the amount required by item (i) or provides for twice the number of replacement units required by item (ii) for each single room occupancy dwelling unit which would be demolished, altered or converted as a result of the issuance of such permit. Any payment made or replacement units provided prior to such denial or revocation shall be credited against such required amount or units.

(b) The amount of the payment required to be made or the number of dwelling units required to be provided pursuant to subparagraph (a) of this paragraph may be reduced in whole or in part by the commissioner of housing preservation and development if such commissioner determines that the owner has established:

(i) that there is no reasonable possibility that such owner can make a reasonable rate of return unless the property is altered or converted in a manner prohibited by subdivisions a and c of this section or demolished; and (ii) that neither the owner nor any prior owner intentionally managed the property to impair the ability to earn such return, and (iii) that the requirement that all single room occupancy dwelling units be replaced would substantially impair the feasibility of redeveloping the property for any other use. Such application shall be made to the commissioner of housing preservation and development in a form and manner and containing such information as the commissioner of housing preservation and development shall prescribe. The term "reasonable rate of return" is defined to mean a net annual return of eight and one-half percent of the assessed value of the subject property without recourse to the alteration, conversion or demolition prohibited by subdivisions a and c of this section. If the department of housing preservation and development determines that the assessed value of the subject property has increased as the result of the sale of such property, such department shall disregard the increase in the assessed value resulting from such sale to the extent that such department determines that the amount paid for the property at such sale was in excess of the fair market value of the property on the date of the sale if the property continued to be used for single room occupancy rental housing of the same type and quality after the sale. For the purpose of such determination the property shall be valued subject to the continuation of tenancies existing at the subject property immediately prior to the date of the sale. Notwithstanding the foregoing provision the commissioner shall revoke a determination reducing the payment or the number of replacement dwelling units if the denial or revocation of a certification of no harassment or supplemental certification of no harassment is predicated in whole or in part on a determination by such commissioner that harassment occurred at such multiple dwelling after January ninth, nineteen hundred eighty-five.

e. The department shall not issue a building permit to allow new construction on the site after demolition pursuant to paragraph three of subdivision d of this section unless the owner makes the payment or provides replacement units pursuant to subparagraph (a) of paragraph four of subdivision d of this section for each single room occupancy dwelling unit which is demolished, provided however that if the department of housing preservation and development determines that the conditions which necessitated or significantly contributed to the need for the demolition were not the result of violations of the housing maintenance code which resulted from intentional acts or substantial negligence of an owner or former owner or his or her agent or was the owner of record prior to January ninth, nineteen hundred eighty-five and such acts did not occur during the period of his or her ownership, the owner may apply for a reduction of the required replacement units pursuant to subparagraph (b) of paragraph four of subdivision d of this section.

f. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 27-2077 of the code for purposes of this section, rooming units for persons of low and moderate income provided pursuant to paragraph two or four of subdivision d of this section may be created through alterations of apartment units in a class A multiple dwelling.

g.** i Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be subject to all of the remedies and penalties provided for in this title except that no civil or criminal penalties shall apply with respect to acts in violation of this section committed prior to August fifth, nineteen hundred eighty-five.

**As enacted but "1" probably intended.

2. In addition to any other penalties set forth in this subdivision or in any other provisions of law, any person who violates the provisions of this section following August fifth, nineteen hundred eighty-five shall also be liable for a civil penalty in the amount of one hundred fifty thousand dollars for each single room occupancy dwelling unit unlawfully altered, converted or demolished.

3. An owner who falsely represents an intention to occupy a dwelling in order to obtain a permit pursuant to clause (ii) of subparagraph (a) of paragraph one of subdivision d of this section to do work which would otherwise be prohibited pursuant to subdivisions a and c of this section shall be liable for a civil penalty of fifty thousand dollars for each single room occupancy dwelling unit demolished or converted to use as apartments under such permit.

4. Such civil penalties shall be recovered by the corporation counsel in an action in any court of competent jurisdiction. A judgement recovered in such an action shall constitute a lien against the premises with respect to which the violation occurred from the time of the filing of a notice of pendency in the office of the clerk of the county in which such premises is situated. A notice of pendency may be filed at the time of the commencement of this action or at any time before final judgement or order.

5. In addition to any other penalties set forth in this subdivision or in any other provisions of law, the commissioner shall either (i) refuse to issue or shall seek to have revoked the certificate of occupancy of a dwelling which has been altered, converted or demolished after August fifth, nineteen hundred eighty-five to reduce the number of single room occupancy dwelling units in violation of this section unless the owner makes the payment or provides replacement units pursuant to subparagraph (a) of paragraph four of subdivision d of this section for each single room occupancy dwelling unit which was unlawfully altered, converted or demolished, provided, however, that such owner shall not be eligible for a reduction in such payment pursuant to subparagraph (b) of paragraph four of subdivision d of this section; or (ii) order any single room occupancy multiple dwelling to be restored so that the number of single room occupancy dwelling units is increased up to the number of such units prior to such alteration or conversion.

h. All applications submitted pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner attesting to the accuracy and truthfulness of the information contained therein and an application fee. The department of housing preservation and development is authorized to establish such reasonable fees as may be appropriate.

i. The commissioner of housing preservation and development shall establish a single room occupancy housing development fund company pursuant to the provisions of article eleven of the private housing finance law or such other provision of law as may be deemed appropriate by the corporation counsel. Monies paid to the company shall be used for the preservation, acquisition and development of dwelling units for persons of low and moderate income pursuant to applicable provisions of law and a preference in the occupancy of such dwelling units shall be given to individuals who are of low income, are single adults and whose last residence was in a single room occupancy multiple dwelling unit which was altered, demolished or converted. On or before June thirtieth. nineteen hundred eighty-eight and annually thereafter the company shall submit a report to the city council and to the mayor describing its activities during the preceding calendar year.

j. All civil penalties recovered pursuant to any provision of this section shall be single room occupancy housing fund development company established pursuant to subdivision i of this section.

k. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to alter, affect or amend any of the provisions of the emergency housing rent control act, the emergency tenant protection act of nineteen seventy-four or any local laws enacted pursuant thereto, the emergency housing rent control law, the rent stabilization law of nineteen hundred sixty-nine and the local hotel stabilization law of nineteen hundred sixty-nine.

l. For the purpose of this section and §27-198.3, "commissioner of housing preservation and development" may also mean such other agency or office of the city, as the mayor may direct.

*Local Law 9-1987. However, 27-198.2 and 27-198.3 have no force or effect pursuant to Seawall v. New York, 74 N.Y. 2d 92.

*§ 27-198.3 Relocation of tenants in occupancy in certain single room occupancy multiple dwellings.-

a. An owner who, pursuant to either clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (a) of paragraph four of subdivision d of section 27-198.2, seeks an exemption from the provisions of subdivisions a and c of such section, shall be required to offer tenants in occupancy as of January twentieth, nineteen hundred eighty-seven, or thereafter, an opportunity for relocation to a comparable unit at a comparable rent and such comparable unit shall be located in the same borough in which the single room occupancy unit which is to be exempted is located. Any owner subjected to the provisions of subdivisions a and c of such section shall, on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven, submit to the commissioner of housing preservation and development a sworn statement containing a list of tenants in occupancy as of January twentieth, nineteen hundred eighty-seven. A "tenant in occupancy" shall be defined as an occupant of a dwelling unit within a single room occupancy multiple dwelling who has lawfully occupied such dwelling unit for thirty consecutive days or longer or who has entered into a lease with respect to such dwelling unit.

a. On or before April first, nineteen hundred eightyseven, an owner of a single room occupancy multiple dwelling subject to the provisions of subdivisions a and c of section 27-198.2 of this code shall both post in a conspicuous, common area in such multiple dwelling and mail to each occupant on an annual basis thereafter and to each new occupant within ten days of occupancy, a notice, in a form approved by the commissioner of housing preservation and development, setting forth the rights of tenants in occupancy pursuant to this section and other applicable provisions of law. Such owner shall be subject to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars per day for each and every day that such owner fails to mail, or to post such notice after April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven.

b. The commissioner of housing preservation and development shall not authorize the exemption of any single room occupancy dwelling unit from the prohibitions contained in subdivisions a and c of section 27-198.2 of this code unless the owner of such single room occupancy multiple dwelling shall submit a sworn statement to such commissioner accounting for all vacancies occurring at such multiple dwelling after January twentieth, nineteen hundred eighty-seven by submitting to such commissioner a sworn statement by each and every tenant in occupancy at such multiple dwelling, on January twentieth, nineteen hundred eighty-seven, or thereafter, who has vacated such multiple dwelling, that such tenant was advised by the owner, prior to vacating such dwelling, of his or her right to remain at such dwelling and his or her right to be offered relocation by such owner pursuant to this section. Where a vacancy has occurred at such multiple dwelling after January twentieth, nineteen hundred eighty-seven and the owner does not submit the affidavit of such tenant, the owner shall submit an affidavit to such commissioner stating either that such tenant wrongfully refused to sign such affidavit or, if the owner lacks knowledge of the cause for such vacancy, setting forth the period of such tenant's occupancy at such multiple dwelling, the date of such tenant's vacating of such multiple dwelling and the circumstances thereof. The commissioner shall have the discretion not to accept an affidavit which such commissioner has reason to believe is substantially or materially inaccurate.

d. Where an owner, pursuant to either clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph four of subdivision d of section 27-198.2, seeks an exemption from the provisions of subdivisions a and c of such section for single room occupancy dwelling units which had tenants in occupancy as of the date of the application for such exemption, such owner shall submit to the commissioner of housing preservation and development a relocation plan for such tenants. If such plan is approved by such commissioner, the owner shall notify such tenants, in a form approved by such commissioner, of their right to elect to accept the offer of relocation pursuant to such plan within the period of ninety days from the date of such notification. A tenant in occupancy who fails to accept such an offer within such ninety day period or rejects such offer shall be deemed to have waived his or her right to relocation pursuant to this section. Upon approval of a relocation plan by such commissioner, the commissioner, shall notify those parties who have registered with the commissioner as being interested in providing tenants in occupancy with alternative offers of relocation. *Local Law 9-1987. However, 27-198.2 and 27-198.3 have no

*Local Law 9-1987. However, 27-198.2 and 27-198.3 have no force or effect pursuant to Seawall v. New York, 74 N.Y. 2d 92.

ARTICLE 20 CONDITIONS OF PERMIT

§[C26-119.1] 27-199 Payment of fees.- No permit shall be issued unless and until the required fee or fees therefor, as prescribed in subchapter three of chapter one of title twenty-six of the administrative code shall have been paid.

§[C26-119.2] 27-200 Compliance with code, etc.-

Permits shall be deemed to incorporate the provisions [*sic*] that the applicant, his or her agent, employees, and contractors shall carry out the permitted work or use in accordance with the provisions of this code and other applicable laws and regulations, whether specified or not, except insofar as variations therefrom have been legally permitted or authorized.

\$C26-119.3] 27-201 Compliance with application, plans, etc.-

All work shall conform to the approved application and accompanying plans and papers, and any approved amendments thereto.

§[C26-119.4] 27-202 Adherence to lot diagram.-All work shall be located strictly in accordance with the approved lot diagram; and no lot or plot shall be changed, increased or diminished in area from that shown on the approved lot diagram, unless and until a revised diagram showing such changes, accompanied by the necessary statement of the owner or applicant, shall have been submitted to and approved by the commissioner.

§[C26-119.5] 27-203 Compliance with safety requirements. All building operations shall be conducted in accordance with and subject to the safety requirements of this code and other applicable laws and regulations, including any order or requirement by the commissioner that the building under construction or alteration be vacated, in whole or in part during the progress of the work and until the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

*§[C26-119.6] 27-204 Builder's pavement.-

a. Every permit issued for the construction or alteration of any building shall contain a statement that no certificate of occupancy or letter of completion shall be issued with respect to such building unless the sidewalk in front of or abutting such building, including but not limited to the intersection quadrant for corner property, shall have been installed and paved or repaired by the owner at his or her own cost, in the manner, of the materials, and in accordance with the standard specifications prescribed by the department of transportation pursuant to sections 19-113 and 19-115 of the code except where the commissioner has determined that such sidewalk is not required, unless the owner of such premises furnishes to the department prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or letter of completion security satisfactory to the department that the sidewalk will be installed and paved or repaired within the time specified by the department. Nothing contained in this subdivision shall impair or diminish the power of the commissioner to waive the requirements of this subdivision if he or she shall determine that conditions do not require the construction [sic] of such sidewalks, nor affect the obligations of an owner of property specified under subdivision (a) of section 19-152 of the code, or relieve such owner of any such obligations, or impair or diminish the rights of the city or its agencies to enforce such obligations.

b. No permit shall be granted for the construction or alteration of any building, unless the owner of such premises has furnished to the department a policy of liability insurance, marked paid, in such amounts as may be fixed by the department. Such policy shall insure, indemnify and save the city harmless from all claims, suits, demands, causes of action and judgments by reason of personal injuries, including death, sustained by any person and from any claims, suits, demands, causes of action and judgments for damages to property, occurring on any sidewalk on, abutting or in front of such premises, including but not limited to the intersection quadrant for corner property, up to the date of issuance of such certificate of occupancy or letter of completion or up to the date on the completion of the installation and pavement of such sidewalk in accordance with the standard specifications and regulations prescribed by the commissioner of the department of transportation pursuant to sections 19-113 and 19-115 of the code, whichever is later. In the event that the owner of the premises

is covered by a policy of liability insurance, the department may accept a certificate of endorsement extending such policy to include the city within the policy's coverage.

*Local Law 65-1996.

ARTICLE 21 DEPARTMENT INSPECTIONS

§[C26-120.1] 27-205 Right of entry and inspection. The commissioner or his or her authorized representatives, in the discharge of their duties, shall have authority to enter upon and examine and inspect at all reasonable times any building, enclosure, or premises, or any part thereof, or any signs or service equipment attached thereto or contained therein, for the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions of this code and other applicable laws and regulations.

§[C26-120.2] 27-206 Identification of inspectors. Officers and employees of the department, in the discharge of their duties, shall identify themselves by exhibiting the official badge of the department; and other authorized representatives of the commissioner shall identify themselves by producing and exhibiting their authority in writing signed by the commissioner.

§[C26-120.3] 27-207 General provisions.- All examinations and inspections, including all tests in connection therewith, as required by the provisions of this code and other applicable laws and regulations, shall be made and conducted under the direction of the commissioner and in accordance with such inspection and test procedures as may be prescribed by the provisions of this code or other applicable laws and regulations, with the expense of all tests to be borne by the owner or lessee, or the contractor performing the work. The commissioner may accept inspection and test reports from officers and employees of the department and other government agencies. The commissioner may accept signed statements and supporting inspection and test reports filed by architects, engineers or persons superintending construction work and the installation of equipment, under and pursuant to the requirements of sections 27-131, 27-132, 27-135 and 27-136 of this subchapter.

§[C26-120.4] 27-208 Preliminary inspection.-Before the issuance of a work permit, the commissioner may cause an examination and inspection to be made at the site of the proposed work.

§[C26-120.5] 27-209 Inspections during progress of work.- After the issuance of a work permit, inspections shall be made during the progress of the work at such times or at such stages of the work and in such manner as the commissioner shall direct; and such inspections shall include inspection of machinery the construction or alteration work, stating that he or she has examined the approved plans and specifications of the building for which the certificate of occupancy is sought, and that, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, the building has been erected or altered in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and, as erected or altered, complies with the provisions of this code and all other applicable laws and regulations, except insofar as variations or variances therefrom have been legally permitted or authorized, specifying such variations or variances in such required statement.

§[C26-121.10] 27-222 Issuance of certificates of occupancy.-

(a) All applications for certificates of occupancy and accompanying papers shall be examined promptly after their submission. If the building is entitled to the certificate of occupancy applied for, the application shall be approved and the certificate of occupancy issued by the commissioner within ten calendar days after submission of the application. Otherwise, the application shall be rejected and written notice of rejection stating the grounds of rejection, shall be given to the applicant within ten calendar days of the submission of the application. Wherever an application has been rejected and proof is thereafter submitted establishing that the grounds of rejection have been met and that the building is entitled to the certificate of occupancy applied for, the application shall be approved and the certificate of occupancy issued within ten calendar days after submission of such proof.

(b) No certificate of occupancy or temporary certificate of occupancy shall be issued until a fire protection plan, if required under the provisions of article twenty-five, has been filed and accepted.

**(c) No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until compliance with such provisions of chapter three of title twenty-seven of this code as may be required in regulations promulgated by the commissioner is certified by the bureau of electrical control. This subdivision shall not apply to temporary certificates of occupancy issued by the commissioner pursuant to section 27-218 of this code.

**Local Law 73-1988.

§[**C26-121.11**] **27-223 Contents of certificates.-** In addition to the required certification by the commissioner, each certificate of occupancy shall state the purposes for which the building may be used in its several parts, and shall specify:

(a) The occupancy group or groups which apply to all parts of the building.

(b) The maximum permissible live loads on the several floors of the building.

(c) The occupancy loads in the building and all parts thereof.

(d) Any special stipulations and conditions of the building permit.

§[**C26-121.12**] **27-224 Record of certificates**.- A record of all certificates of occupancy shall be kept by the department; and copies thereof shall be furnished by the department upon request, and on the payment of the fee prescribed in section 26-214 of the administrative code. The certificate of occupancy

or a copy thereof shall be available for inspection at the building at all reasonable times.

ARTICLE 23 POSTING BUILDINGS

§[C26-122.1] 27-225 Posted occupancy and use. All buildings other than buildings classified in occupancy group J shall be posted by the owner with a sign or placard in a form prescribed by the commissioner, which shall be permanently affixed to the structure in a conspicuous location in a public hall or corridor of the building, and which shall state the live loads and the occupant loads in the building and all parts thereof, as provided in subchapters six, eight and nine of this chapter.

§[C26-122.2] 27-226 Replacement of posted signs. All posted signs shall be furnished by the owner and shall be of permanent design, shall not be removed or defaced, and if lost, removed or defaced, shall be immediately replaced. The commissioner may inspect or cause to be inspected periodically all existing buildings for compliance with the provisions of this code in regard to posting; and the inspection reports shall specify any violation thereof.

ARTICLE 24 STOP-WORK ORDER

§[C26-123.1] 27-227 Stop-Work notice and order.-Upon notice from the commissioner, or his or her authorized representatives, that any work at any building or building site is being executed in violation of the provisions of this code or other applicable laws or regulations, or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, such work shall immediately be stopped. The notice shall be given to the owner or lessee of the property involved, or to the agent of either of them, or to the person or persons doing the work, and may be continued in a stop-work order issued by the commissioner stating the reasons for the issuance of the order and the conditions under which the work may be resumed.

[Conditions warranting issuance of a stop work order include but are not limited to, failure to have a construction site safety coordinator present in the course of ongoing construction at those sites where department rules and regulations requires that a construction site safety coordinator be designated and present; the failure to erect a sidewalk shed (or portions thereof), as required by Section C26-1901.5 of the administrative code, or the removal of a sidewalk shed or portions thereof, when such sidewalk shed is still required pursuant to Section C26-1901.5 of the administrative code.

In addition to the penalties provided for in this title, failure to comply with a stop work order shall be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of \$500 for each day there is non-compliance, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the commissioner; provided, however, this shall not apply to any work performed to remedy an unsafe or hazardous condition.]* *Copy in brackets not enacted but probably intended. (\$C26-1901.5 referred to is renumbered \$27-1021.)

§[C26-123.2] 27-228 Unlawful continuance.- No person shall, with knowledge or notice of a stop-work order, continue or cause to be continued any work covered by such order, except such work as is directed to be performed to remove the violation or the dangerous or unsafe condition.

ARTICLE 25 FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

§[**C26-124.1**] **27-228.1 Applicability.-** This article shall apply to the following buildings and building sections:

(a) High rise buildings or building sections exceeding seventy-five feet in height.

(b) Buildings or building sections classified in occupancy group A, B, C, D, E or G which are two or more stories in height with over twenty thousand gross square feet per floor or are two or more stories in height with a total building floor area exceeding fifty thousand gross square feet.

(c) Any building containing an assembly use having an occupant load of three hundred or more persons.

(d) Buildings or building sections classified in occupancy group H or J-1 which are two or more stories in height and contain sleeping accommodations for thirty or more persons.

(e) Buildings or building sections classified in occupancy group J-2 which contain thirty or more dwelling units and over ten thousand gross square feet of floor area used for mercantile, assembly, educational or institutional purposes.

(f) Alterations to a building or building section listed in subdivisions (a) through (e) of this section, if the cost of the alterations, computed in accordance with section 27-119, exceeds one million dollars or involves a change of use.

§[C26-124.2] 27-228.2 Scope.-

(a) The plan shall include the following information, where applicable:

(1) Building description: address; block and lot numbers; number of stories; height in feet; occupancy group; construction classification; occupancy load and department of buildings application number.

(2) Key plans showing all floors, exits, corridors, partitions serving as fire separations or fire divisions, locations and ratings or required enclosures, stairs with pressurization, roof access, exit discharges, locations of frontage space.

(3) Descriptions in narrative form of safety systems and features, including:

- a. Communications systems
- b. Alarm systems
- c. Smoke detection equipment
- d. Location of fire command station
- e. Elevator recall
- f. Emergency lighting and power
- g. Standpipes
- h. Sprinklers
- i. Compartmentation
- j. Mechanical ventilation and air conditioning

- k. Smoke control systems and equipment
- 1. Furnishings types and materials
- m. Places of assembly
- n. Fire department access
- o. Other systems, required and voluntary, to be installed

(4) Proof that the fire safety plan, if required, has been filed with the fire department and accepted by that department.

§[C26-124.3] 27-228.3 General Requirements.- A fire protection plan, as defined in subchapter two shall be filed with the department by a registered architect or licensed professional engineer whose seal and signature shall be on the plan.

§[C26-124.4] 27-228.4 Retroactivity.- The requirements of this article shall apply to all alterations to, and construction of, buildings listed in section 27-228.1 in progress and not yet completed on March twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred eighty-four.

ARTICLE 26 SPECIAL FILING REQUIREMENTS

**§[C26-125.1] 27-228.5 General requirements.-(a) Owners of all existing buildings which are required to comply with the provisions of subdivision (a) of section 27-353.1 (elevator vestibules), section 27-381 and subdivision (b) of section 27-382 (exit lighting), subdivision (b) of section 27-384 (exit signs), section 27-396.3 (signs in sleeping rooms), section 27-777.2 (ventilation in J-1 buildings), subdivision (b) of section 27-929 (sprinklers, fire alarm systems, fire command and communication systems), paragraph two of subdivision (c) of section 27-989 (elevators in readiness), section 27-996.1 (locks on hoistway doors) and section 27-996.2 (firemen's service) shall file with the department a report on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven certifying to the installation of the required fire protection systems in accordance with approved plans and appropriate permits prior to such date. Owners of all existing buildings not already subject to the requirements of article nine of subchapter six of this chapter as of January eighth, nineteen hundred seventy-three shall file with the department a report on or before October first, nineteen hundred eighty-five certifying to the installation of stair and elevator signs meeting the requirements of article nine of subchapter six of this chapter prior to such date. Owners of all existing buildings that are required to comply with the provisions of subdivision (c) of section 27-384 (power source of exit signs) shall file with the department, on or before July 1, 2007, a report of an architect or engineer certifying that all required exit and/or directional signs are connected to an emergency power source or to storage battery equipment in compliance with such subdivision except that no such report shall be required to be filed if an owner of a building submits an affidavit to the department, within

ninety days after October 22, 2004 certifying that all required exit and/or directional signs are connected to an emergency power source or to storage battery equipment as required by such subdivision. Such reports shall be on such forms and in such manner as prescribed by the commissioner. Failure to file such report by such dates shall be a violation of this section, which shall be punishable pursuant to section 26-125 of title twenty-six of the administrative code.

(b) (1) Owners of all buildings one hundred feet or more in height required to comply with the provisions of subdivision (a) of section 27-929.1 (sprinklers) shall file with the department on or before July 1,2019 a final report prepared by an architect or engineer certifying to the installation of the required sprinklers in accordance with such provisions and, pending the filing of such final report, such owner shall be required to file the following interim reports as described below. Failure to file such final report and/or, where required, such interim reports by the dates indicated or within any extended period of time granted by the commissioner pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subdivision shall be a violation of this section, which shall be punishable pursuant to section 26-125 of the code. Such reports shall be on such forms and in such manner as prescribed by the commissioner and shall be filed as follows:

Unless a final report is filed on or prior to such date, a one year report shall be filed no later than July 1, 2005.	The one year report shall contain an affidavit by the owner of the building acknowledging that sprinklers are required to be installed in such building on or before July 1, 2019 in compliance with subdivision (a) of section 27-929.1 of this code and indicating his or her intention to comply with such requirement.
Unless a final report is filed on or prior to July 1, 2011, a seven year report shall be filed no earlier than January 1, 2011 and no later than July 1, 2011.	Such seven year report shall contain a certification by an architect or engineer of the percentage of the building in which sprinklers have been installed as of the date of such report and an implementation plan prepared by such architect or engineer detailing when and how the remaining portions of the building will be made fully compliant.
Unless a final report is filed on or prior to July 1, 2018, a fourteen year report shall be filed no earlier than January 1, 2018 and no later than July 1, 2018.	Such fourteen year report shall contain a certification by an architect or engineer of the percentage of the building in which sprinklers have been installed as of the date of such report and an implementation plan, prepared by such architect or engineer detailing when and how the remaining portions of the building will be made fully compliant.
Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subdivision, a final report shall be filed no later than July 1, 2019.	Such final report shall contain a certification by an architect or engineer that the building is fully compliant.

(2) Where the owner of a building is unable to comply with the requirements of subdivision (a) of section 27-929.1 on or before July 1,2019 because of undue hardship, and where such owner timely filed all interim reports as required in paragraph (1) of this subdivision and has obtained approval of all required applications, plans and permits relating to the required work, such owner may submit to the department an application for additional time to comply with such requirements. Such application shall be submitted to the department on or before July 1, 2018, along with supporting documents indicating the basis for such claim of undue hardship. The commissioner shall appoint a committee consisting of employees of the department and the fire department and a representative of the real estate industry to review such application. Such committee shall issue findings and recommendations relating to the application. After reviewing such findings and recommendations, if the commissioner finds that the owner has made a good faith effort to complete the required work and has substantiated his or her claim of undue hardship, the commissioner may grant an extension of time in which to complete the work and submit the final report. ****Local Law 26-2004.**

*ARTICLE 27 ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN PERMITS

27-228.6 Contract with not-for-profit corporation.-

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the commissioner may enter into a contract with a not-for-profit corporation described in section 27-228.7 to provide for the examination and approval of plans and the issuance of permits by such corporation on behalf of the department for the

installation or alteration of plumbing and plumbing systems, including gas piping, as provided in article fifteen of this subchapter, and for the installation or alteration of fire suppression piping systems, as provided in article seventeen of this subchapter. Such contract shall require the not-for-profit corporation to agree to provide such services in conformity with sections 27-228.8, 27-228.9, 27-228.10, 27-228.11, 27-228.12, 27-228.13 and 27-228.14.

****27-228.7** Not-for-profit corporation.- No contract shall be entered into pursuant to this article except with a not-for-profit corporation, a majority of the members of the board of directors of which are city officials. Such members shall include one person designated by the speaker of the council and officers or employees of the department and the fire department, serving ex officio, and such other persons as provided in the bylaws of such corporation. No such bylaws shall be adopted by such corporation prior to January 18, 1994. For the purposes of this article the term "corporation" shall mean a not-for-profit corporation as set forth in this section. ****Local Law 109-1993; Local Law 107-1993.**

27-228.8 Examination and approval of plans.-

(a) The corporation shall examine and approve plans in accordance with and in the manner prescribed by the provisions of the charter, the code and the rules of the department relating to the examination and approval of plans by the department, except as hereinafter provided.

(b) Except where authorized by the commissioner, the corporation shall not have the authority to designate

(c) portions of the examination of plans submitted by architects or engineers for limited supervisory check pursuant to section 27-143 of the code.

(d) All plans approved by the corporation shall be endorsed with the official seal of the corporation.

(e) The corporation shall use forms for applications which shall be prescribed by the commissioner.

27-228.9 Issuance of permits.-

(a) The corporation shall issue permits in accordance with and in the manner prescribed by the provisions of the charter, the code and the rules of the department relating to the issuance of permits by the department, except as hereinafter provided.

(b) Whenever work which requires a plumbing permit or a fire suppression piping system permit is a part of the construction of a new building or the alteration of an existing building, the corporation shall not issue such plumbing permit or fire suppression piping system permit until after the department has issued a new building permit or a building alteration permit to the applicant. The applicant shall submit to the corporation the final plans, approved by the department, for such new building or alteration and a copy of the new building permit or the building alteration permit issued by the department before the plumbing permit and/or the fire suppression piping system permit may be issued.

(c) The corporation shall act in accordance with guidelines which the commissioner shall establish under which the corporation shall defer the approval of plans or the issuance of permits pending appropriate action by other city agencies.

(d) The corporation shall not have the power to revoke any of the permits issued by the corporation but may recommend revocation to the commissioner. The commissioner may revoke permits issued by the corporation pursuant to section 27-197 of the code.

(e) All determinations of the corporation shall be subject to review by the board of standards and appeals to the same extent and in the same manner as if such determination were made by the department.

(f) All permits issued by the corporation shall bear the signature of the chief operating officer of the corporation.

27-228.10 Fees.- The corporation shall collect fees on behalf of the department for permits which the corporation issues. The disposition of such fees shall be governed by the contract between the corporation and the city.

27-228.11 Employment conditions.-

(a) The corporation shall require its salaried officers and employees to agree in writing:

(1) to refuse to accept gratuities in the performance of their duties for the corporation;

(2) to be subject to the restrictions set forth in chapter sixty-eight of the New York city charter; and

(3) to be subject to the restrictions upon outside work, employment and financial interests set forth in section 26-114 of the code.

(b) The corporation shall require its per diem employees and consultants to agree in writing to refuse to accept gratuities in the performance of their duties for the corporation.

(c) The corporation shall adopt disciplinary and other procedures to ensure compliance with such agreements.

27-228.12 Inspection.- With respect to the permits issued by the corporation, the corporation shall perform the inspections described in sections 27-208, 27-209 and 27-210 of the code. For such purpose, employees of the corporation shall be designated as authorized representatives of the commissioner pursuant to section 27-205 with authority to enter upon and examine and inspect at all reasonable times any building.

27-228.13 Records.- The corporation shall keep and maintain records relating to the services performed on behalf of the department in a manner and for such period of time as shall be agreed upon between the department and the corporation.

27-228.14 Corruption prevention program.- The corporation shall develop and implement a corruption prevention program to detect and punish corrupt conduct by employees in carrying out their duties on behalf of the corporation which shall not be less restrictive than the corruption prevention program for employees of the department. Such program shall provide for the dismissal of employees who are found to be engaged in corrupt activities, including the solicitation and acceptance of gratuities. The corporation shall not commence services pursuant to the contract until a plan for the implementation of such program has been reviewed and approved by the commissioner.

27-228.15 Performance review by the commissioner. The commissioner shall establish such procedures for the audit, inspection, examination and review of services performed by the corporation on behalf of the department as may be necessary to ensure that the examination and approval of plans, the issuance of permits and conduct of inspections performed by the corporation are carried out in a manner consistent with the provisions of this article.

27-228.16 Jurisdiction of the fire department.-

The provisions of this article shall not be construed to affect, alter or amend the jurisdiction of the fire department over the inspection and testing of plumbing and fire suppression piping systems. **Local Law 107-1993.*

Footnote: The following §§ 1 and 10 are unconsolidated provisions of Local Law 7 of 1974 (see §27-160)

Section 1. the council finds that serious flooding and ponding problems exist in areas of the city of New York which are presently without adequate sewers for the disposal of storm water. The council further finds that these flooding and ponding problems endanger human life and cause substantial property damage. As the primary means of reducing these problems, the city of New York currently is engaged in an accelerated sewer construction program, approved by the council, of unprecedented scope. The city is also engaged in an active program of maintaining existing watercourses and other storm water disposal systems, pursuant to orders of the city's Board of Health. It is the expectation of the council that in the next twenty years the city sewer construction program will provide a large network of storm sewers for the areas of the city which presently lack them. In addition, however, the council recognizes that present construction of new buildings and developments without adequate storm water drainage in these unsewered areas is worsening existing flooding and ponding problems, and that the stringent storm drainage requirements for property owners set forth in this local law, which terminate December thirtyfirst, nineteen hundred ninety-three, are necessary as a temporary measure until the city has substantially advanced its accelerated sewer construction program.

§10. This local law shall take effect thirty days after it shall have become law. Its requirements insofar as they differ from or are additional to those of the administrative code of the city of New York in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this local law shall apply to the construction of all new buildings for which applications for new building permits have been filed on or after such effective date; provided, however, that such new of different requirements shall not apply to the construction of new buildings on specific sites for which schemes for storm water drainage have been approved by the environmental protection administration on or before such effective date if such construction lawfully commences within five years after such approval. A scheme for storm water drainage for the purpose of this section is an undetailed plan which shows the proposed drains, sewers and/or other means of storm water disposal, which the environmental protection administration normally require property owners to submit to it prior to the submission of a detailed plan for the construction of such facilities.

Effective date, May 16, 1974.

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gravity. The building house storm drain *shall* be considered to extend five feet outside the exterior wall of the *building*.

BUILDING HOUSE SEWER.-That part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system that extends from the end of the *building house drain* and that receives the discharge of the *building house drain* and conveys it to a *public sewer, private sewer*, individual *sewage-disposal system*, or other point of disposal.

BUILDING HOUSE SEWER (COMBINED).- A *building house sewer* that conveys *sewage* in combination with storm water and other clear water wastes.

BUILDING HOUSE SEWER (SANITARY).- A building house sewer that carries sewage only.

BUILDING HOUSE STORM SEWER.-That part of the horizontal piping of a storm *drainage system* that extends from the *building house storm drain* to the public storm sewer, combined sewer, or other point of disposal.

BUILDING SECTION.-A room, floor, group of floors, wing, or any other portion of a *building* contained within *fire divisions*.

BUILDING SUB-HOUSE DRAIN.-That portion of a house *drainage system* that cannot drain by gravity into the *building house sewer*.

BULKHEAD.-An enclosed *structure* on or above the *roof* of any part of a *building*, enclosing a *shaft*, stairway, tank, or *service equipment*, or other space not designed or *used* for human occupancy. (See PENTHOUSE and ROOF STRUCTURE.)

CABARET.-The term cabaret shall mean any room, place or space in which any musical entertainment, singing, dancing or other similar amusement is permitted in connection with an eating and drinking establishment.

CABLEWAY.-A power operated system for moving loads in a generally horizontal direction in which the loads are conveyed on an overhead cable, track or carriage.

CAR DOOR OR GATE.-As applied to an *elevator*, *shall* mean the sliding portion of the car that closes the opening giving access to the car.

CAR DOOR OR GATE SWITCH.-As applied to an *elevator*, *shall* mean an electrical device, the function of which is to prevent operation of the driving machine by the normal operating device unless the car door or gate is in the closed position.

CAR-SWITCH OPERATION.- Operation of an *elevator* wherein the movement and direction of travel of the car are directly and solely under the control of the operator by means of a manually operated car switch or of continuous-pressure buttons in the car.

CASING-OFF.-The elimination of the frictional forces between a portion of a *pile* and the surrounding soil by use of a sleeve between the *pile* and the soil.

CATCH PLATFORM.- A platform or other *construction* projecting from the face of a *building*, supported therefrom, and *used* to intercept the fall of objects and to protect individuals and property from falling debris.

CELLAR.-A story partly or wholly underground, but having one-half or more of its clear height (measured from finished floor to finished ceiling) below the curb level; except that where the curb level has not been legally established, or where every part of the building is set back more than twenty-five feet from a street line, the height shall be measured from the adjoining grade elevation. Cellars shall not be counted as stories in measuring the height of buildings. (See BASEMENT.) **CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY**.- (See article twenty-two of subchapter one of this chapter.)

CHAIN-DRIVE MACHINE.-As applied to an *elevator, shall* mean an indirect-drive machine having a chain as the connecting means.

CHARGING CHUTE (INCINERATOR). - An enclosed vertical passage through which refuse is fed to an incinerator.

CHARGING GATE (INCINERATOR). - A gate in an incinerator *used* to control the flow of combustion gases into the *charging chute* and the entry of refuse into the combustion chamber.

CHIMNEY.-A vertical enclosure containing one or more *flues used to* remove hot gases from burning fuel, refuse, or from industrial processes.

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR.-A pipe or metal breeching that connects combustion equipment to a *chimney*. **CITY**.-The city of New York.

CLOSED SHAFT.-A shaft enclosed at the top.

COATINGS, FIRE-RETARDANT.- A material applied to the surface of a building material to improve its flame spread rating.

COLLECTING SAFE AREA.-A *safe area* that receives occupants from the *assembly space it serves*, as well as from other *safe areas*.

COMMISSIONER.-The commissioner of buildings of the city of New York, or his or her duly authorized representative. **COMPRESSOR** (**REFRIGERATION**).-A machine used for the purpose of compressing a *refrigerant*.

CONCENTRATED LOAD.- A conventional representation of an element of *dead* or *live load* whereby the entire load is assumed to act either at a point or within a limited area.

CONCURRENT LOADS.-Two or more elements of *dead* or *live load* that, for purposes of design, are considered to act simultaneously.

CONSTRUCTION.-Any or all work or operations necessary or incidental to the erection, demolition, assembling, installing, or equipping of buildings, or any alterations and operations incidental thereto. The term "construction" *shall* include land clearing, grading, excavating, and filling. It *shall* also mean the finished product of any such work or operations.

CONSTRUCTION CLASS (GROUP).-The category in which a *building* or space is classified by the provisions of subchapter three of this chapter, based on the *fire-resistance ratings* of its *construction* elements.

CONSOLE LIFT.-A section of the *floor area* of a theater or auditorium that can be raised and lowered.

CONTRACTOR.-A *person* undertaking *construction*. **CONTROLLED INSPECTION**.-(See section 27-132 of subchapter one of this chapter.) **CORRIDOR.**-An enclosed public passage providing a means of access from rooms or spaces to an *exit*. (See EXIT PASSAGEWAY.)

COURT.-An inner court or outer court.

CRANE.-A machine for lifting or lowering a load and moving it horizontally which utilizes wire rope and in which the hoisting mechanism is an integral part of the machine.

CROSS AISLE.-An aisle in a *place of assembly* usually parallel to rows of seats, connecting other aisles or an aisle and an exit.

CROSS-CONNECTION (FIRE EXTINGUISHING

SYSTEM).- Piping between risers and *siamese connections* in a *standpipe* or *sprinkler system*.

CROSS-CONNECTION (POTABLE WATER SYSTEM).-

A physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains *potable water*, and the other of which contains water of questionable safety, or steam, gases, or chemicals whereby there can be a flow from one system to another.

CURB LEVEL.-The legally established level on the curb in *front* of a *building*, measured at the center of such *front*. When a *building* faces on more than one *street*, curb level *shall* mean the average of the legally established levels of the curbs at the center of each *front*.

CURB LINE.-The line coincident with the face of the *street* curb adjacent to the roadway.

DATUM.-(See section 27-158 of subchapter one of this chapter.)

DEAD END.-A portion of a *corridor* in which the travel to an *exit* is in one direction only.

DEAD LOAD.-Materials, equipment, *constructions*, or other elements of weight supported in, on, or by the *building* (including its own weight) that are intended to remain permanently in place.

DECIBEL.-A unit of measurement of the loudness of sound. A division of a logarithmic scale for expressing the ratio of two amounts of power or energy. The number of decibels denoting such a ratio is ten times the logarithm of the ratio.

DELUGE SPRINKLER SYSTEM.-An open head *sprinkler system* without water in the system piping, with the water supply controlled by an automatic valve operated by smoke or heat-responsive devices installed throughout the sprinklered area, and independent of the sprinkler heads.

DEMOLITION.-The dismantling or razing of all or part of a *building*, including all operations incidental thereto.

DEPARTMENT.-The department of buildings of the city of New York.

DERRICK.-An apparatus consisting of a mast or equipment members held at the top by guys or braces, with or without a boom, for use with a hoisting mechanism and operating ropes, for lifting or lowering a load and moving it horizontally.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.-All the piping within public or private *premises*, which conveys *sewage*, rain water, or other liquid wastes to a legal point of disposal, but shall not

include the mains of public sewer system or private or public sewage-treatment or disposal plant.

DRAFT CURTAIN.- A *noncombustible* curtain suspended in a vertical position from a ceiling for retarding the lateral movement of heated air, gases, and smoke along the ceiling in the event of fire.

DRAFT HOOD.-A device placed in and made part of a *chimney, vent connector,* or combustion equipment, to (1) insure the ready escape of the products of combustion in the event of no draft, back-draft, or stoppage beyond the draft hood, (2) prevent a back-draft from entering the equipment, or (3) neutralize the effect of excessive stack action of the *chimney flue* upon the operation of the equipment.

DRY PIPE VALVE.-A valve that automatically controls the water supply to a *sprinkler system* so that the system beyond the valve is normally maintained dry.

DUCT (VENTILATION). - A pipe, tube, conduit, or an enclosed space within a wall or *structure*, used for conveying air.

DUMBWAITER.-A hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car that moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction, the floor area of which does not exceed nine square feet, whose total inside height whether or not provided with fixed or movable shelves does not exceed four feet, the capacity of which does not exceed five hundred pounds, and that is used exclusively for carrying materials.

DWELLING.-Any *building occupied* in whole or in part as the temporary or permanent home or residence of one or more *families*.

DWELLING UNIT.-One or more rooms in a *dwelling* or building that are arranged, designed, *used* or intended for *use* by one or more *families*.

ELECTRICALLY SUPERVISED.-As applied to a control circuit, *shall* mean that in the event of interruption of the current supply or in the event of a break in the circuit, a specific signal will be given.

ELEVATOR.-A hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car or platform that moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction, and that serves two or more floors of a *building*.

*****ELEVATOR VESTIBULE.**- A room or space enclosed with *noncombustible smoke barrier partitions* with smoke stop doors conforming to subdivision (c) of section 27-371. Except for such *smoke-stop doors*, openings to *elevators* and to *exits* shall be the only other door openings permitted in the enclosing *partitions*. *****Local Law 26-2004**.

EMERGENCY INTERLOCK RELEASE SWITCH.-

As applied to an *elevator, shall* mean a device to make inoperative, in case of emergency, door or gate electric contacts or door interlocks.

ENGINEER.-A *person* licensed to practice the profession of engineering under the education law of the state of New York.

EQUIVALENT UNIFORM LOAD.- A conventionalized representation of an element of *dead* or *live load*, used for the purposes of design in lieu of the actual *dead* or *live load*.

ESCALATOR.-A power driven, inclined, continuous stairway used for raising or lowering passengers.

EXISTING BUILDING.-A building, whether high rise or low rise:

(1) Which on April first, nineteen hundred eighty-four is complete or under construction, or

(2) For which an application for approval of plans has been filed with the department prior to October first, nineteen hundred eighty-four and construction commenced prior to April first, nineteen hundred eighty-six, provided that those requirements of this code applicable to existing buildings classified in the same occupancy group as the proposed building shall be complied with in accordance with the time limitations set forth in this code.

EXISTING HIGH RISE BUILDING.-A building, classified as a high rise structure:

(1) Which on April first, nineteen hundred eighty-four is complete or under construction, or

(2) For which an application for approval of plans has been filed with the department prior to October first, nineteen hundred eighty-four and construction commenced prior to April first, nineteen hundred eighty-six, provided that those requirements of this code applicable to existing buildings classified in the same occupancy group as the proposed building shall be complied with in accordance with the time limitations set forth in this code.

(1)* EXISTING OFFICE BUILDING, ONE HUNDRED FEET OR MORE IN HEIGHT.-An office building one hundred feet or more in height or a building classified in occupancy group E, one hundred feet or more in height:

(1) which on January eighteenth, nineteen hundred seventythree is complete or under construction, or

(2) for which plans have been filed before January eighteenth, nineteen hundred seventy-three and construction commenced on or before January eighteenth, nineteen hundred seventy-four, or

(3) for which plans are filed on or before January eighteenth, nineteen hundred seventy-four and construction commenced on or before January eighteenth, nineteen hundred seventy-five and further provided that all the requirements for such existing office buildings are fully complied with in the course of construction and before completion.

*As enacted but "(1)" probably intended to be omitted.

*****EXIT.-** A means of egress from the interior of a *building* to an *open exterior space* which is provided by the use of the following, either singly or in combination: exterior door openings, *vertical exits, exit passageways, horizontal exits, interior stairs*, exterior stairs, fire towers or fire escapes; but not including *access stairs*, aisles, corridor doors or *corridors*. *****Local Law 26-2004**.

EXIT PASSAGEWAY.-A horizontal extension of a *vertical exit*, or a passage leading from a *yard* or *court* to an *open exterior space*.

EXTERIOR SEPARATION.-The shortest distance across an unobstructed outdoor space measured from the furthest projection of the exterior wall of a *building* to an *interior lot line* or to a line halfway between the wall and that of any other *building* on the same lot, or to the centerline of an adjacent *street* or other *public space*.

EXTERIOR STAIR.-A stair open to the outdoor air, that serves as a *required exit*. (See ACCESS STAIR and INTERIOR STAIR.)

FACING.-As applied to a *sign, shall* mean the surface of the *sign*, upon, against or through which the message of the *sign* is exhibited.

****FAMILY.**-A single individual; or two or more individuals related by blood or marriage or who are parties to a domestic partnership, and living together and maintaining a common household, with not more than four *boarders, roomers* or *lodgers*; or a group of not more than four individuals, not necessarily related by blood, marriage or because they are parties to a domestic partnership, and maintaining a common household. ****Local Law 27-1998.**

FIRE ALARM.- A system, automatic or manual, arranged to give a signal indicating a fire emergency.

FIRE AREA.- A *floor* area enclosed by *fire divisions* and/or exterior walls.

FIRE CANOPY.- A solid horizontal projection, extending beyond the exterior face of a *building* wall, located over a wall opening so as to retard the spread of fire through openings from one *story* to another.

FIRE DISTRICTS.- The geographical territories established under subchapter four of this chapter for the regulation of *occupancy groups* and *construction classes* within such districts.

FIRE DIVISION.- Any construction, vertical, horizontal or otherwise, having the *required fire-resistance rating* and structural stability under fire conditions to provide a fire barrier between adjoining *buildings* or between adjoining or superimposed *fire areas* or *building sections* within the same *building.*

FIRE DOOR.-An *opening protective* in the form of a door and its assembly.

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN.-A report containing a narrative description of the life and fire safety systems and evacuation system for a structure, in accordance with section 27-228.2.

FIRE-PROTECTION RATING.-The time in hours or fractions thereof that an *opening protective* and its assembly will withstand fire exposure as determined by a fire test made in conformity with specified standards of subchapter five of this chapter.

FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING.-The time in hours or fractions thereof that materials or their assemblies will withstand fire exposure as determined by a fire test made in conformity with a specified standard of subchapter five of this chapter.

FIRE RETARDANT TREATED WOOD.-Wood that has been pressure impregnated with chemicals so as to reduce its combustibility.

FIRE SAFETY PLAN.-A description of the fire drill and evacuation procedures for a structure which is required to be submitted to the fire department in accordance with the requirements of section 27-4267 of the administrative code and the regulations of the fire Commissioner.

FIRE SECTION.-A sprinklered area within a *building* that is separated from other areas by *noncombustible* construction having a least a two-hour *fire-resistance rating*.

FIRE SEPARATION.-Any construction, vertical, horizontal, or otherwise, having the *required fire-resistance rating* to provide a fire barrier between adjoining rooms or spaces within a *building, building section,* or *fire area*.

FIRESTOP.- A solid or compact, tight closure to retard the spread of flames or hot gases within concealed spaces.

***FIRE SUPPRESSION PIPING SYSTEM.**- Any system including any and all equipment and materials in connection therewith the purpose of which is to control, to contain, to suppress or to extinguish fire.

*Local Law 107-1993.

FIRE WALL.-A *fire division* in the form of a wall.

FIRE WINDOW.-An *opening protective* in the form of a window and its assembly.

FLAME SPREAD RATING.-The measurement of the comparative rate of propagation of flame over the surface of a material as determined by a fire test made in accordance with a specified standard in subchapter five of this chapter.

FLAMMABLE.-Capable of being easily ignited when exposed to flame, and which burns intensely, or has a rapid rate of flamespread.

FLASH POINT.-The lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel used.

FLOOR AREA.-The projected horizontal area inside of walls, *partitions*, or other enclosing *construction*.

FLOOR AREA (NET).-When used to determine the *occupant load* of a space, *shall* mean the horizontal occupiable area within the space, excluding the thickness of walls, and *partitions*, columns, furred-in spaces, fixed cabinets, equipment, and accessory spaces such as closets, machine and equipment rooms, toilets, stairs, halls, *corridors, elevators* and similar unoccupied spaces.

FLUE.-An enclosed passageway in a *chimney* to carry products of combustion to the outer air.

FOLDED PLATE.-An assembly consisting of one or more units, each unit of which is formed by two or more individually planar elements, termed plates, intersecting at angles.

FOOTING.-A *foundation* element consisting of an enlargement of a *foundation pier* or *foundation* wall, wherein the soil materials along the sides of and underlying the element may be visually inspected prior to and during its construction.

FOUNDATION (**BUILDING**).-A *construction* that transfers *building* loads to the supporting soil.

FOUNDATION PIER.-A *foundation* element consisting of a column embedded into the soil below the lowest floor to the top of a *footing* or *pile cap*. Where a pier bears directly on the soil without intermediate *footings* or *pile caps*, the entire length of the column below the lowest floor level *shall* be considered as a foundation pier. Foundation piers *shall* be limited to piers so constructed that the entire surface of the sides of the pier and the *bearing* material under the lower end of the pier can be visually inspected prior to or during *construction*, but which will be concealed in the final work. Piers below the lowest floor or *basement level* that will be exposed and open to inspection in the final work *shall* be considered as columns. Types of *construction* wherein the sides cannot be visually inspected *shall* be considered as piling.

FOUNDATION WALL.-A wall extending below *grade*. **FRAMEWORK**.-As applied to a *sign, shall* mean the supports, uprights and bracing of the *sign*.

FRESH AIR.-Outdoor air.

FRONT. - As applied to *building* location on a *lot*, *shall* mean the distance between lines drawn through the most remote points of the *building* perimeter, projected at right angles to a *frontage space*.

FRONTAGE SPACE.-A *street*; or an open space outside of a *building*, not less than thirty feet in any dimension, that is accessible from a *street* by a driveway, lane, or alley at least twenty feet in width, and that is permanently maintained free of all obstructions that might interfere with its use by the fire department.

FRONT YARD.-A *yard* extending along the full length of a *street line*.

GAS DISTRIBUTION PIPING.-All piping from the house side of the *gas meter piping* that distributes gas supplied by a public utility to all fixtures and apparatus used for illumination or fuel in any *building*.

GAS METER PIPING.-The piping from the gas service line valve to the outlet of the meter regulator set or the meter if no regulator is required.

GAS PIPING SYSTEMS.-The gas service piping, meter piping and distribution piping.

GAS SERVICE LINE VALVE.-The valve located at or below grade on the supply side of the meter or service regulator, if a service regulator is required. If a plug type valve is used it shall be constructed so as to prevent the core from being blown out by the pressure of the gas. In addition, it shall be of a type capable of being locked in the off position by the local gas utility.

GAS SERVICE PIPING.-The supply piping from the street main up to and including the gas service line valve. **GRADE**.-The finished surface of the ground, either paved or unpaved.
GRADE BEAM.- A beam, at, near, or below *grade*, spanning between footings, *pile caps* or *foundation piers*, and supporting walls or other elements of a *building*.

GRANDSTAND.- A *structure used* to support spectators, either standing or seated, usually outdoors.

GROUND SIGN.- A *sign* supported by uprights or braces in or upon the surface of the ground.

GROUP HOME- A facility for the care and maintenance of not less than seven nor more than twelve children, operated pursuant to subdivision (c) of section three hundred seventy-four of the social services law, or other provisions of applicable laws, and supervised by the New York state board of social welfare.

****HABITABLE ROOM**.-A residential room or space, having the minimum dimensions required by section 27-751 of article six of subchapter twelve of this chapter in which the ordinary functions of domestic life are carried on, and which includes bedrooms, living rooms, studies, recreation rooms, kitchens, dining rooms and other similar spaces, but does not include closets, halls, stairs, laundry rooms, or bathrooms.

**Chapter 559,Laws of 1995.

HEIGHT (**BUILDINGS**).-The vertical distance from the *curb level* to the highest point of the *roof beams* in the case of flat roofs, or to a point at the average height of the gable in the case of roofs having a pitch of more than one foot in four and one-half feet; except that where the *curb level* has not been legally established, or where every part of the building is set back more than twenty-five feet from a *street line*, the height *shall* be measured from the *adjoining grade elevation*.

HEREAFTER.-On or after the effective date of this code. HERETOFORE.-Before the effective date of this code. HIGH RISE.-A structure seventy-five feet or more in height.

HOISTWAY.-An enclosed or partly enclosed *shaft* used for the travel of an *elevator*, *dumbwaiter*, platform or bucket.

HOISTWAY DOOR.-As applied to an *elevator shall* mean the hinged or sliding portion of a *hoistway* enclosure, which closes the opening giving, access to a landing.

HOISTWAY DOOR INTERLOCK.-A device used to prevent the operation of the driving machine of an *elevator* by the normal operating device unless the *hoistway door* is locked in the closed position, and also used to prevent the opening of the *hoistway door* from the landing side unless the car is within the landing zone and is either stopped or being stopped.

***HOISTING MACHINE.-**A power operated machine used for lifting or lowering a load utilizing a drum and wire rope, excluding elevators. This shall include but not be limited to a crane, derrick and cableway.

*As enacted but this definition probably intended to follow definition of "HIGH RISE".

HORIZONTAL EXIT.-(See Section 27-373 of article five of subchapter six of this chapter.)

ILLUMINATED SIGN.-A sign designed or arranged to give forth or reflect light from an attached artificial source.

IMPACT LOAD.-A kinetic load of short duration such as that resulting from moving machinery, *elevators*, craneways, vehicles, etc.

INDEPENDENT POLE SCAFFOLD.-A scaffold supported by multiple rows of uprights, and not depending on the *building* for support.

INDIRECT WASTE PIPE.-A drain pipe used to convey liquid wastes which does not connect directly with the *drainage system*, but which discharges into the house *drainage system* through an air break into a *trap*, fixture, receptacle, or interceptor.

INDUSTRIAL LIFT.- A hoisting and lowering mechanism of a nonportable power-operated type for raising or lowering material vertically, operating entirely within one *story* of a *building*.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE.- Liquid, gaseous or solid substances, or a combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business, or from the development or recovery of any natural resource.

INNER COURT.-Any open area, other than a *yard* or portion thereof, that is unobstructed from its lowest level to the sky and that is bounded by either *building walls*, or *building walls* and one or more *lot lines* other than a *street line* or *building walls*, except for one opening on any open area along an *interior lot line* that has a width of less than thirty feet at any point.

INTERIOR LOT LINE.-A *lot line* other than a *street line*. **INTERIOR STAIR**.-A stair within a *building*, that serves as a *required exit*. (See ACCESS STAIR and EXTERIOR STAIR.)

LAGGING (PILE).-Pieces of timber or other material attached to the sides of *piles* to increase resistance to penetration through soil.

LAMELLA.-*Shell construction* in which the *shell* is formed by a lattice of interlacing members.

LANDING DOOR.-(See HOISTWAY DOOR.)

LEADER.-A vertical drainage pipe for conveying storm water from *roof* or gutter drains to a *building house storm drain, building house drain (combined),* or other means of disposal. The leader *shall* include the horizontal pipe to a single *roof* drain or gutter drain.

LESSEE.-The *person* in possession of a *building* under a lease from the owner thereof.

LICENSE.- A *written* document issued by the *commissioner* authorizing a *person* to perform specific acts in or in connection with the *construction* or *alteration* of *buildings*, or the installation, *alteration*, and *use* and operation of *service equipment* therein.

LIVE LOAD. - All occupants, materials, equipment, *constructions* or other elements of weight supported in, on or by a *building* that will or are likely to be moved or relocated during the expected life of the *building*. **LOAD-BEARING.**-(See BEARING.)

LOADING RAMP.-A hinged, mechanically operated lifting device *used* for spanning gaps and/or adjusting heights between loading surfaces, or between loading surfaces and carriers.

LODGER.-(See BOARDER.)

LOT.-A portion or parcel of land considered as a unit. A zoning lot.

LOT LINE.-A line dividing one land unit from another, or from a *street* or other public space. A boundary line of a zoning *lot*. **LOW RISE**.-A structure less than seventy-five feet in height.

MALL.-An enclosed or roofed area used as a pedestrian circulation space and connecting no more than three stories or portions of stories of a building or buildings housing single and/or multiple tenants.

MANUAL FIRE PUMP.-A pump that feeds water into a fire extinguishing system that must be started by either the building personnel or members of the fire department.

MARQUEE SIGN.-A *sign* placed flat against the front or side fascia of a marquee.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION.-The process of introducing outdoor air into, or removing vitiated air from a *building* by mechanical means. A mechanical ventilating system may include air heating, air cooling, or *air conditioning* components.

MECHANIZED PARKING GARAGE EQUIPMENT.-Special devices in mechanical parking garages that operate in either stationary or horizontal moving hoistways, that are exclusively for the conveying of automobiles, and in which no *persons* are normally stationed on any level other than the receiving level and in which each automobile during the parking process is moved by means of a power driven transfer device, on and off the elevator directly into parking spaces or cubicles.

MEZZANINE.-An intermediate floor between the floor and ceiling of any space. When the total gross *floor area* of all mezzanines occurring in any story exceeds thirty-three and one-third percent of the gross *floor area* of that story such mezzanine shall be considered as a separate story.

MINOR ALTERATIONS.-(See Section 27-124 of article five of subchapter one of this chapter.)

MORTAR (GROUT).-A mixture of cementitious materials, fine-aggregates and water.

MOTOR VEHICLE.-A conveyance propelled by an internal combustion engine and having a fuel storage tank capacity of more than two gallons.

MOVING WALK.-A passenger-carrying device on which *persons* stand or walk, and in which the passenger-carrying surface remains parallel to its direction of motion and is uninterrupted.

MULTIPLE DWELLING.-A building containing three or more *dwelling units*. Multiple dwelling shall not be deemed to include a hospital, school, convent, monastery, asylum or other public institution.

NONAUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM.-A *sprinkler system* in which all pipes and sprinkler heads are maintained dry and which is supplied with water through a fire department *siamese connection*.

NONAUTOMATIC STANDPIPE SYSTEM.- A *standpipe system* in which all piping is maintained dry, and which is supplied with water through a fire department *siamese connection.*

NONBEARING.-As applied to a wall or *partition*, *shall* mean one that supports no vertical load other than its own weight.

***NONCOMBUSTIBLE.-**A material which, in the form in which it is used in construction, will not ignite and burn when subjected to fire. However, any material which liberates flammable gas when heated to any temperature up to one thousand three hundred eighty degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes shall not be considered noncombustible. No material shall be considered noncombustible which is subject to increase in combustibility beyond the limits established above, through the effects of age, fabrication or erection techniques, moisture, or other interior or exterior atmospheric conditions. **Local Law 13-1987.*

NONCURRENT LOADS.-Two or more elements of *dead* or *live* load which, for purposes of design, are considered not to act simultaneously.

NONLOADBEARING.-(See NONBEARING.)

OCCUPANCY.-The purpose or activity for which a *building* or space is *used* or is designed or intended to be *used*.

OCCUPANCY GROUP.-The category in which a building or space is classified by the provisions of subchapter three of this chapter, based on its occupancy or use.

OCCUPANT LOAD.-The number of occupants of a space, floor or *building* for whom exit facilities shall be provided.

OCCUPIABLE ROOM.-A room or space, other than a *habitable room* designed for human *occupancy* or *use*, in which *persons* may remain for a period of time for rest, amusement, treatment, education, dining, shopping, or other similar purposes, or in which occupants are engaged at work. **OCTAVE**.-The interval between two sounds having a

OCTAVE.-The interval between two sounds having a basic frequency ratio of two. By extension, the octave is the interval [sic] between any two frequencies having the ratio 2:1. The standard octave bands are:

	FF	RE	QUE	INC	Y (C	PS)			
Mid-	(63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
Frequency									
Approximate	Lower 4	45	90	180	355	710	1400	2800	5600
Frequency									
Limits	Upper	90	180	355	710	1400	2800	5600	11120

****OFFICE BUILDING.-**A *building* constructed pursuant to the code in effect prior to December 6, 1968 in which the main use or dominant occupancy is offices or a *building* classified in *occupancy group* E. ****Local Law 26-2004.**

OIL BUFFER.-As applied to an *elevator*, shall mean a buffer using oil as a medium which absorbs and

SELF-RELIEVING CONSTRUCTION.- *Construction* using a type of framing in which the connections are capable of developing a known and dependable moment capacity but which, under larger moments, are capable of rotating (without fracture) an amount sufficient to accommodate the deflection due to the excess of the applied moment over the moment capacity.

SERVICE EQUIPMENT.-Equipment, including all components thereof, which provides sanitation, power, light, heat, cooling, ventilation, air-conditioning, refuse disposal, fire-fighting, transportation, or similar facility for a building which by design becomes a part of the *building*, and which is regulated by the provisions of this code.

SEWAGE.-Any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, and may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.-A system for the disposal of *sewage* by means of a septic tank, cesspool, or mechanical treatment, all designed for use apart from a *public sewer* to serve a single establishment, *building*, or development.

SEWAGE EJECTOR.-A mechanical device used to pump or eject *sewage*.

SHAFT.-A vertical, inclined, or offset passage, or *hoistway*, penetrating through two or more floors of a *building* or through a floor and *roof*. (See CLOSED SHAFT and OPEN SHAFT.)

SHALL.-As used in this code, is always to be construed as mandatory.

SHELL.-A *structure* consisting of a curved or folded slab whose thickness is small compared to its other dimensions, and which is characterized by its three dimensional load-carrying behavior. The term *shall* include those forms of *construction* that approximate slab surfaces, such as *lamellas* and lattices.

SIAMESE CONNECTION.-A fitting connected to a fire extinguishing system and installed on the outside of a *building,* with two hose inlets for use of the fire department, to furnish or supplement the water supply to the system.

SIDE LOT LINE.-Any *lot line* that is not a *street line* or a *rear lot line*.

SIDEWALK ELEVATOR.-A freight *elevator* that operates between a sidewalk or other area outside of a *building* and floor levels inside the *building* below such area which has no landing opening into the *building* at its upper limit of travel, and which is not used to carry automobiles.

SIDE YARD.-A yard extending along a side lot line from the required front yard (or from the street line if no front yard is required) to the required rear yard (or to the rear lot line if no rear yard is required).

SIDEWALK SHED.-A construction over a public sidewalk, used to protect pedestrians from falling objects.

SIGN.-An outdoor *structure*, banner or other device, designed or *used* as an advertisement, or announcement for the information or attraction of the public; consisting of the *framework* and all letters, words, numerals, illustrations,

illumination, decorations, trade marks, emblems, symbols or other figures or characters.

SINGLE POLE SCAFFOLD.-A platform resting on putlogs or crossbeams, the outer ends of which are supported on ledgers secured to a single row of posts or uprights, and the inner ends of which are supported by a wall.

*****SMOKE BARRIER.-** Any continuous *non-combustible construction*, vertical, horizontal, or otherwise, such as a wall, floor, or ceiling assembly, that is designed and constructed to restrict the spread of smoke and constructed in accordance with the provisions of section 27-353.3 of this code.

***Local Law 26-2004.

SMOKE-STOP DOOR.-A door or set of doors placed in a *corridor* to restrict the spread of smoke and to retard the spread of fire by reducing draft.

SOIL VENT.-(See STACK VENT.)

SOUND POWER.-The rate at which sound energy is radiated by a source.

SOUND POWER LEVEL.-The ratio, expressed in *decibels*, [*sic*] of the *sound power* of a source to the reference power of ten-thirteen watts.

SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL.-The square ratio, expressed in decibels, of a sound pressure to a reference pressure of 0.0002 dynes per square centimeter.

SPANDREL WALL.-That portion of an exterior wall between the top of one opening and the bottom of another in the *story* directly above.

SPARK ARRESTER.-A device to prevent sparks, embers, or other ignited material above a given size from being expelled to the atmosphere from the top of a *chimney*.

SPECIAL WASTE.-Wastes that require special treatment before entry into the normal *plumbing system*.

SPRAY BOOTH.-A compartment in which spraying with any substance is carried on, consisting of at least two sides, a back, and a top.

SPRAYING SPACE OR DIPPING SPACE.-Any portion of a *building* in which the actual work of spraying, dipping, or immersing any article with or into *flammable* substances takes place.

SPRINKLER ALARM.-An apparatus constructed and installed so that a flow of water through the sprinkler system equal to, or greater than, that required for a single automatic sprinkler head will cause an alarm to be given.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM.-A system of piping and sprinkler heads connected to one or more sources of water supply.

STACK.-(See CHIMNEY.)- Also, a general term applying to any vertical line of soil, waste, vent, or inside leader piping. It shall not include vertical fixture and vent branches that do not extend through the *roof* or that pass through not more than two *stories* before being reconnected to the *vent stack* or *stack vent*.

STACK VENT.-The extension of a soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal drain connected to a plumbing *stack*.

STAGE.-An area used in the presentation of a live performance at anytime and includes: the performing area and non-audience areas that are open to the performing area. It may be level or raised with or without scenic elements, and generally is serviced by stage illumination appliances and control panels. For places of assembly classified as occupancy group F-1A or F-1B, the word stage shall be defined in accordance with the definition set forth in sections 27-546 and 27-547 of article three of subchapter eight of this code.

STAGE LIFT.-A movable section of a stage floor, designed to carry scenery between staging areas and the stage, and also *used* to be raised to and temporarily retained at elevations above or below the stage level.

STANDPIPE SYSTEM.-A system of piping, for firefighting purposes, consisting of connections to one or more sources of water supply, and serving one or more hose outlets. **STORM DRAIN**.-(See BUILDING STORM DRAIN.)

STORM SEWER.-A sewer used for conveying rain water, surface water, condensate, cooling water, or similar clear liquid wastes which do not contain organic materials or compounds subject to decomposition.

STORY.-That portion of a *building* that is between a floor level and the next higher floor level or *roof* above.

STREET.-A thoroughfare dedicated or devoted to public use by legal mapping or other lawful means.

STREET FLOOR.-A floor, usually the principal entrance floor, that is not more than one-half *story* above or below *grade* at the location from which egress is provided to the *street*. **STREET LINE**.-A *lot line* separating a *street* from other land.

STREET MAIN.-(See WATER MAIN and GAS SERVICE PIPING.)

STRUCTURE.-An assembly of materials forming *construction* for *occupancy* or *use*, including among others: *buildings*, stadia, tents, reviewing stands, platforms, stagings, observation towers, radio towers, tanks, trestles, open sheds, coal pockets, shelters, fences, and display *signs*.

SUBSTRATE.-A surface upon which a finish material is directly applied and which extends completely behind such finish material.

SUMP PIT.-A tank or pit that receives clear liquid wastes that do not contain organic materials or compounds subject to decomposition, located below the normal grade of the gravity system and that must be emptied by mechanical means.

SUMP PUMP.-A mechanical device used to pump the liquid waste from a *sump pit* into the gravity *drainage system*.

SUPPLEMENTAL VERTICAL EXIT.-An enclosed stair, ramp or *escalator* providing means of egress to an area of refuge at another level nearer to the *street floor*.

THIS CODE.-The building code.

TIER OF SEATING.-A general level of seating, such as an orchestra (usually the main tier), a balcony, or gallery.

TRAILER CAMP.-A *lot* or parcel of land used for temporary or permanent *occupancy* by two or more mobile homes or travel trailers.

TRANSFER COLUMN.-A column supported by beams, girders, trusses or similar members and reacting on two or more columns at a lower level.

UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD.- A conventionalized representation of an element of *dead* or *live load* as a load of uniform intensity, distributed over an area.

***USABLE DWELLING UNITS.-**Dwelling units which are accessible, constructed and equipped as set forth in reference standard RS 4-6, so as to be usable by all categories of people having physical disabilities. **Local Law 58-1987.*

USE (**USED**).-The purpose for which a *building*, *structure*, or space is *occupied* or utilized, unless otherwise indicated by the text. Use (used) *shall* be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged, or designed to be used".

VAULT (SIDEWALK).-Any space below the surface of the sidewalk portion of a *street*, that is covered over, except those openings that are used exclusively as places for descending, by means of steps, to the *cellar* or *basement* of any *building*.

VENT (GAS).-A *flue* or *duct*, used to convey the products of combustion from gas-fired equipment to the outdoor air by natural draft.

VENT STACK (PLUMBING).-A vertical vent pipe extending through more than two *stories*, which is then connected to a *stack vent* or is otherwise extended through the *roof*, installed primarily for the purpose of providing circulation of air to and from any part of a *drainage system*.

VENT SYSTEM (COMBUSTION).-A gas vent or chimney, together with a vent connector that forms a continuous unobstructed passageway from gas burning equipment to the outdoor air for the purpose of removing vent gases.

VENT SYSTEM (PLUMBING).-A pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air to or from a *drainage system* or to provide a circulation of air within such system to protect *trap seals* from siphonage and back pressure.

VERTICAL EXIT.-A stair, ramp, or *escalator* serving as an *exit* from one or more floors above or below the street floor.

WALL SIGN.-A *sign* affixed to the exterior wall of a *building*, no part of which projects more than fifteen inches from the wall surface.

WATER-DISTRIBUTION PIPING.-The pipes in a *building* or *premises* that convey water from the *water service pipe* to the *plumbing fixtures* and other water outlets.

WATER (STREET) MAIN.-A water-supply pipe for public or community use controlled by public authority.

WATER-SERVICE PIPE.-The pipe from the *water* (*street*) *main* or other source of water supply to the *building* served.

classified by the architect or engineer subject to the approval of the commissioner.

ARTICLE 14 CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATIONS

§[C26-313.1] 27-269 Construction classes.-Table 3-3 lists construction classes that shall be established for classifying buildings and spaces by construction in accordance with the provisions of articles fifteen, sixteen and seventeen of this subchapter.

TABLE 3-3 CONSTRUCTION CLASSES

Construction Group	Class
I-Noncombustible	I-A— (4-hr. protected)
	I-B— (3-hr. protected)
	I-C—(2-hr. protected)
	I-D—(1-hr. protected)
	I-E— (unprotected)
	
II-Combustible	II-A— (heavy timber)
	II-B— (protected wood joist)
	II-C— (unprotected wood joist)
	II-D— (protected wood frame)
	II-E— (unprotected wood frame)

§[C26-313.2] 27-270 Classification of buildings and spaces.-Every building, room, or space hereafter altered or erected shall, for the purposes of this code be classified in one of the construction classes listed in table 3-3.

§[C26-313.3] 27-271 Classification table.-The fireresistance ratings of construction elements in hours listed in table 3-4 shall be used as a basis for classifying buildings and spaces by construction. Fire-resistance ratings shall be based on the test procedures of reference standard RS 3-1 and shall apply to all occupancy groups except as specifically noted. For hazardous occupancies involving an exceptionally high degree of fire risk or an exceptionally high concentration of combustible or flammable contents, the commissioner may increase the requirements of table 3-4.

§[C26-313.4] 27-272 False designation.-No building or space shall be designated a given construction class unless it conforms to the minimum requirements for that class; and no building or space shall be posted, used, designated, or advertised as of a given construction class unless it complies with the minimum requirements of this code for that class.

§[C26-313.5] 27-273 Minimum requirements.-When a class of construction is utilized which is superior to that required for any particular use, nothing in this code shall be construed to require full compliance with the requirements for the higher class; the designated construction classification of the building or space shall be that of the lesser classification, unless all of the requirements for the higher class are met.

ARTICLE 15 CONSTRUCTION GROUP I-NONCOMBUSTIBLE

§[C26-314.1] 27-274 Classification.-Buildings or spaces in noncombustible construction group I are those in which the walls, exitways, shafts, structural members, floors, and roofs are constructed of noncombustible materials and assemblies affording the fire-resistance ratings specified in table 3-4. The noncombustible construction group I consists of classes I-A, I-B, I-C, I-D, and I-E.

§[C26-314.2] 27-275 Construction class I-A.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the bearing walls and other major structural elements are generally of four-hour fire-resistance rating.

§[C26-314.3] 27-276 Construction class I-B.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the bearing walls and other major structural elements are generally of three-hour fire-resistance rating.

§[C26-314.4] 27-277 Construction class I-C.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the bearing walls and other major structural elements are generally of two-hour fire-resistance rating.

§[C26-314.5] 27-278 Construction class I-D.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the bearing walls and other major structural elements are generally of one-hour fire-resistance rating.

§[C26-314.6] 27-279 Construction class I-E.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the bearing walls and other major structural elements generally have no fire-resistance rating.

ARTICLE 16 CONSTRUCTION GROUP II-COMBUSTIBLE

§[C26-315.1] 27-280 Classification. - Buildings and spaces in combustible construction group II are those in which the walls, partitions, structural members, floors, and roofs are constructed wholly or partly of combustible materials affording the required degree of fire-resistance specified in table 3-4. The combustible construction group II consists of classes II-A, II-B, II-C, II-D, and II-E.

			TABLE 3-4										
				CLA	SS I-A	CLA	SS I-B	CLA	SS I-C	CLA	SS I-D	CLA	SS I-E
[†] TABLE 3-4	CONSTRUCT	TION E	LEMENT	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}
CONSTRUCTION				in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g
CLASSIFICATIONS	a d 3'-0" or less		Bearing Non-bearing ^f	4	N.P.	3	N.P.	2	N.P.	$\frac{2}{2}$	N.P.	2	N.P.
		-0" but	Bearing	4	3 1/3 %	3	3 1/3 %	2	3 1/3 %	2	3 1/3 %	2	6 2/3 %
	less than 15'	-0"	Non-bearing ^f	2	protected	2	protected	2	protected	2	protected	2	protected
CONSTRUCTION	S 15'-0" or mor	re but	Bearing	4	2 1/2 0/	3	2 1/2 0/	2	2 1/2 0/	1	2 1/2 0/	0	1
GROUP I NONCOMBLISTIBLE	.0 .0 less than 30'-	0"	Non-bearing ^f	11/2	5 1/5 %	11/2	5 1/5 %	1	5 1/5 %	1	5 1/5 %	0	NI
NONCOMBOSTIBLE	30'-0" or mo	re	Bearing	4	NI	3	NI	2	ΝI	1	NI	0	IN.L.
		10	Non-bearing ^f	0	1 1. L.	0	1 1. L.	0	1 1.	0	1 1. L.	0	
Required fire-resistance	, Interior bearing walls and bearing partitions.				4 3		2		1		0 ^{g,1}		
ratings of construction	"Enclosure of vertical exits ^e , exit	passage	ways, hoistways ^m and shafts.								2		
elements in hours,	Fire divisions and fire separatio	ns.			See Article 5								
based on the test procedures of reference	Columns ^k girders trusses (othe	r than	Supporting one floor		3		2	1	1⁄2		1	() ^{g,i}
standard RS 3-1.	roof trusses) and framing.		Supporting more than one floor ¹		4		3		2		1	() ^{g,i}
	Structural members supporting	a wall		S	ame as re	equired	l fire resi	stance	of wall s	upporte	ed, but no	ot less th	han
Key:					rating required for member by the class of construction.							ai	
N.D. Not normited	Floor construction including beams.				3		2	-	11/2		1	() ^{g,1}
N.P.—Not permited N.L.—No limit	Roof construction, including	lowes	or less in ht. above floor to st member		2		11⁄2		1 ⁱ		1 ⁱ	() ^{g,i}
Noncombustible	including arches, domes,	15'-0' lowes	' to 20'-0" in ht. above floor to at member	2 ^{c,i}	or 1 ^{d,i}	11/2 ^c	ⁱ or 1 ^{d,i}		1 ⁱ		1 ⁱ	() ^{g,i}
Materials shells, cable supported roofs and roof decks ^h .		20'-0 floor	20'-0" or more in ht. above floor to lowest member		or 0 ^{d,g,i}	11/2 ^{c,i}	or 0 ^{d,g,i}	1 ^{c,i} c	or 0 ^{d,g,i}	1 ^{c,i} c	or 0 ^{d,g,i}	() ^{g,i}

Notes:

^{at.} The area of openings permitted in exterior walls at any story shall be obtained by multiplying the percentage shown in the table by the exterior separation distance in feet, and then multiplying that product by the square-foot area of the façade of that story. Requirements for protected exterior openings shall not apply to churches. [.Protected openings within an exterior separation of 3 ft. 0 inch or less are permitted for buildings classified in Occupancy Groups J-2 and J-3 provided, however said openings do not exceed in total area 10% of the façade of the story in which they are located. The openings however, may not be credited towards meeting any of the mandatory natural light or ventilation requirements of Art. 12* Protection of openings with an exterior separation of 3 ft. to 30 ft. shall not be required for J2 and J3 occupancy groups.]** or to buildings classified in occupancy groups J-2 and J-3*** See section 27-331 of article four of subchapter five of this chapter for additional requirements for exterior walls and exterior wall openings.

b. Upon special application, the commissioner may permit exterior wall openings to be constructed in excess of the permitted area established by table 3-4 if such openings at the time of their construction are

located at least sixty feet in a direct line from any neighboring building except as otherwise permitted by footnote f. Such additional openings may not, however, be credited toward meeting any of the mandatory natural light or ventilation requirements of subchapter twelve of chapter on of this title. If any neighboring building is later altered or constructed to come within the above distance limitation, the affected exterior openings shall immediately be closed with construction meeting the fire-resistance rating requirements for exterior wall construction of the building in which they are located.

Applies to occupancy groups A,B-1,B-2, and D-1.

Applies to all occupancy groups other than those described in footnote c.

*Now Subchapter 12.

**Copy in brackets not enacted but probably intended.

***Copy from closing brackets to these asterisks enacted but probably intended to be omitted. †Local Law 77-1988.

†† Local Law 26-2004.

	ed)													
					CLA	SS II-A	CLA	SS II-B	CLA	SS II-C	CLAS	SS II-D	CLAS	SS II-E
[†] TABLE 3-4		CONSTRUCT	ION ELE	MENT	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}	Rating	Ext. ^{a,b}
CONSTRUCTION					in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g	in Hrs.	Open'g
CLASSIFICATIONS	an of	21.011.011	~~	Bearing	2	ND	2	ND	2	ND	2	ND	2	ND
(continued)	ith on c	5°-0° of le	SS	Non-bearing ^f	2	N.P.	2	N.P.	2	N.P.	2	N.P.	2	N.P.
	atic	More than	3'-0" but	Bearing	2	3 1/3 %	2	3 1/3 %	2	3 1/3 %	1	67/304	1	6 2/3 %
	alls	less than 1.	5'-0"	Non-bearing ^f	2	protected	1 2	protected	2	protected	1	0 2/ 3 70	1	0 2/3 70
CONSTRUCTION	W; Sej	15'-0" or m	nore but	Bearing	2	2 1/2 0/	2	2 1/2 0/	2	2 1/2 0/	1		0	
GROUP II	or	less than 3	0'-0"	Non-bearing ^f	2	5 1/5 %	2	5 1/5 %	2	5 1/5 %	1	NI	0	NI
COMBUSTIBLE	teri teri	202 01		Bearing	1	NI	1½ 0	N.L.	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{0}$ N.L.	1	IN.L.	0	IN.L.	
	ExI	$30^{\circ}-0^{\circ}$ or more		Non-bearing ^f	0	IN.L.				IN.L.	0		0	
Required fire-resistance	Interior bea	ring walls and bearing	g partition	IS.		2		1		0		1	0	
ratings of construction	††Enclosure	of vertical exits ^e , exit p	assageway	ys, hoistways ^m and shafts.		2		2		1 ¹		1		1
elements in hours,	Fire divisio	ns and fire separations	S.			See			See A	rticle 5	1		1	
procedures of reference	Columns ^k , g	girders, trusses	Supportin	oorting one floor		section 523		1	0 0	or 1 ^j		1		0
standard RS 3-1.	framing.	1001 trusses) and	Supportin	rting more than one floor		section 523		1	0 0	or 1 ^j		1		0
	Structural n	nembers supporting a	wall.		Same as required fire resistance of wall supported, but not less than							han		
Key:					see s	section	ig iequi		leniber	by the cl		construc		
N.P.—Not permited	Floor construction including beams.		ns.		27-6	523		I	0.0	or 1 ³		1		0
N.L.—No limit			15'-0	" or less in ht. above floor	see s	section		3⁄4		0	3	3⁄4		0
	Roof constr	Roof construction including beams, _		west member	27-6	023								
Noncombustible	arches, dom	raming, including	floor	to lowest member	27-6	523		3⁄4		0	3	/4		0
Materials	supported r	oofs and roof decks ^h .	20'-0 floor)" or more in ht. above r to lowest member	see s 27-6	section 523		3⁄4		0		3⁄4		0

^{††e}. See subdivision (i) of section 27-375 of article five of subchapter six of this chapter for additional impact resistance requirements applicable to certain stair enclosures and for certain exceptions to stair enclosure requirements.

^{f.}When two or more buildings are constructed on the same lot, and the combined floor area of the buildings does not exceed the limits established by tables 4-1 and 4-2 for any one of the buildings, no fire-resistance rating shall be required for nonbearing portions of the exterior walls of those buildings facing each other, and there shall be no limitation on the permitted amount of exterior openings.

^g. Fire retardant treated wood complying with the requirements of section 27-328 of article three of subchapter five of this chapter may be used.

h. Tabulated ratings apply to buildings over one story in height. In one story buildings roof construction may be of material having 0 hour fire-resistance rating.

ⁱ. Materials which are not noncombustible, as defined in subchapter two of chapter one of this title, may be used in nonbearing construction elements if they fall into one of the following categories:

1. Materials having a structural base of noncombustible materials as defined in subchapter two, and having a surface not over one-eighth inch thick which when tested in accordance with the provisions of reference standard RS 3-2 has a flame spread rating not higher than fifty.

2. Materials which when tested in accordance with the provisions of reference standard RS 3-2 have a surface flame spread rating not higher than twenty-five without evidence of continued progressive combustion, and which are of such composition that surfaces which would be exposed by cutting through the material in any way would not have a flame spread rating higher than twenty-five without evidence of continued progressive combustion.

Notes for Table 3-4 (continued)

^{j.}Applies to the construction of the street floor and all construction below the level of the street floor in building or spaces classified in occupancy group J-2 except where the space below the street floor does not exceed five feet in height.

^{k.}Columns supporting the roof of a one-story building shall have the same fire-resistance rating as required for a column supporting one floor in a building of the same construction class.

^{1.}Members supporting loads of not more than two floors or one floor and a roof need not have a fire-resistance rating greater than the floor construction fire-resistance requirement in buildings classified in occupancy groups G, H, and J-2, not including unsprinklered spaces of other occupancies, and in fully sprinklered buildings in occupancy groups E and J-1.

^{††}^{m.}See subdivision (c) of section 27-987 of article one of subchapter eighteen of this chapter for additional impact resistance requirements applicable to certain elevator enclosures. *†† Local Law 26-2004.*

§[C26-315.2] 27-281 Construction class II-A.-

Includes heavy timber construction in which fireresistance is attained by limiting the minimum sizes of wood structural members and the minimum thickness and composition of wood floors and roofs; by avoiding concealed spaces under floors and roofs or by providing fire-stopping protection for these spaces; and by using fastenings, construction details, and adhesives for structural members as required by article seven of subchapter ten of this chapter. The minimum dimensions for framing members shall be prescribed in section 27-623 of article seven of subchapter ten of this chapter, except that members which are protected to provide a fire-resistance rating of at least one hour need not comply with this requirement.

§[C26-315.3] 27-282 Construction class II-B.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the exterior walls, fire walls, exitways, and shaft enclosures are of noncombustible materials having the required fireresistance ratings; and in which the floors, roofs, and interior framing are wholly or partly of wood of smaller dimensions than required for class II-A construction, or are of other combustible or noncombustible materials, having the required fire-resistance ratings.

§[C26-315.4] 27-283 Construction class II-C.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the exterior walls, fire walls, exitways, and shaft enclosures are of noncombustible materials having the required fireresistance ratings; and in which the floors, roofs, and interior framing are wholly or partly of wood of smaller dimensions than required for class II-A construction, or are of other combustible or noncombustible materials having no fire-resistance ratings.

§[C26-315.5] 27-284 Construction class II-D.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the exterior walls, bearing walls, floors, roofs, and interior framing are generally of wood or other combustible materials having the required fire-resistance ratings.

§[C26-315.6] 27-285 Construction class II-E.-

Includes buildings and spaces in which the exterior walls are generally of wood or other combustible materials having the required fire-resistance ratings, and in which the bearing walls, floors, roofs, and interior framing are of wood or other combustible materials, generally having no fire-resistance ratings.

ARTICLE 17 MIXED CONSTRUCTION

§[C26-316.1] 27-286 Classification.-When two or more classes of construction occur within the same building, the entire building shall be subject to the most restrictive occupancy and size limitations for the classes of construction involved. However, if the occupancies within the different classes of construction are completely separated by construction that meets the fire-resistance rating requirements for fire divisions listed in table 5-2 then each occupancy so separated may, for the purposes of this code, be considered as a separate building ("building section").

§[C26-316.2] 27-287 Restrictions.-In buildings of mixed construction, no structural element shall be supported by construction having a lower fire-resistance rating than that required for the element being supported.

SUBCHAPTER 5 FIRE PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

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ARTICLE 1 GENERAL

§[C26-500.1] 27-318 Scope. - The provisions of this subchapter shall govern the use and assembly of all materials of construction with respect to fire resistance, flame spread resistance, and smoke and toxic fume limitation. The provisions shall also control the location and function of integral structural and fire protective elements of buildings, and provide for the installation of safeguards against the spread of fire within buildings and between buildings.

§[**C26-500.2**] **27-319 Standards.** - The provisions of the reference standard RS-5 shall be a part of this subchapter.

§[**C26-500.3**] **27-320 Definitions.** - For definitions to be used in the interpretation of this subchapter, see subchapter two of this chapter.

§[C26-500.4] 27-321 Use of combustibles. - The use of combustible component materials in units or assemblies shall be limited to construction group II, except as hereinafter expressly permitted in construction group I. Combustible aggregates may be integrated with other materials to form a noncombustible material provided that the entire mixture, in the form in which it is to be used in construction, meets the requirement of this code for noncombustibility.

ARTICLE 2 FIRE PROTECTION TEST PROCEDURES

§[C26-501.1] 27-322 Tests. - Samples of all materials or assemblies of materials required by this code to have a fireresistance rating, fire-protection rating, or flame spread rating, or required to be noncombustible, fire-retardant treated, or slow burning, shall be tested under the applicable test procedures specified herein, in accordance with the acceptance requirements of section 27-131 of article seven of subchapter one of this chapter. The fire-resistance rating of materials and assemblies listed in reference standard RS 5-1 may be used to determine conformance with the fire resistance requirements of this code. In addition to the performance results, test reports shall give all technical data pertaining to the nature of the constituent materials, such as the physical properties, chemical composition and properties, coefficient of expansion, thicknesses of materials, etc. Except as listed in reference standard RS 5-1, any assembly using a component having a structural base of noncombustible material covered with an integrally manufactured combustible surfacing material, shall be approved for fire-resistance rating.

ARTICLE 3 FIRE-RESISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

§[C26-502.1] 27-323 Requirements for structural members and assemblies. - The fire-resistance rating of construction assemblies and the protection of structural members shall comply with the requirements of table 3-4, based on the test procedures of reference standard RS 5-2, and their materials or combinations of materials shall be in accordance with the specifications of materials used in the test.

*§[C26-502.2] 27-324 Protection of structural members.-Columns, girders, trusses, beams, lintels, etc. that are required to be fire protected, and that support only one floor or a roof, and/or a non-bearing wall not more than one story high, shall be individually encased on all sides with materials having the required fire-resistance rating; or shall be protected by a ceiling as specified in section 27-327 of this article having the required fire-resistance rating; or shall be protected by a combination of both a ceiling and individual encasement which, together, provide the required fire-resistance rating. Columns, girders, trusses, beams, lintels, etc. that are required to be fire protected, and that support more than one floor or support a bearing wall or wall more than one story high, shall be individually encased on all sides for their entire length or height with materials having the required fireresistance rating. Trusses that support only two stories or one story and a roof may be fire protected by an envelope that encompasses the entire truss with materials of the required fire-resistance rating.

(a) Embedments and enclosures. - Pipes, wires, conduits, ducts, or other service facilities shall not be embedded in the required fire protection of a structural member that is required to be individually encased; except that pipes, wires, and conduits may be installed in the space between the required fire protection and the structural member protected, provided that where such facilities pierce the required fire protection, the area of the penetrations does not exceed two percent of the area of the fire protection on any one face, the penetrations are closed off with close-fitting metal escutcheons or plates and the concealed space shall be firestopped at each story in accordance with the provisions of section 27-345 of article five of this subchapter.

(b) Impact protection. - Where the fire protective covering of a structural member is subject to impact damage from moving vehicles, the handling of merchandise, or other activity, the fire protective covering shall be protected by corner guards or by a substantial jacket of metal or other noncombustible material, to a height adequate to provide full protection. Where applicable, such protection shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of section 27-558 of article three of subchapter nine of this chapter.

(c) Structural members in cavity walls. - Where structural members occur within exterior cavity walls,

portions of such structural members facing the exterior need not be individually fire protected if the outer width of the cavity wall provides the required fire-resistance rating and is located not more than two and one-half inches from such structural members, and if all surfaces of the structural members are fire protected from the interior of the building by materials having the required fire-resistance rating.

(d) **Prestressing steel.** - Minimum covering of prestressing steel shall comply with the requirements of reference standard RS 5-15.

(e) Exterior exposed structural members. -Structural members exposed to the outdoors on buildings that do not exceed two stories or thirty feet in height, which are required by table 3-4 to have a fire-resistance rating not exceeding one hour, need not be protected on any face of the member that has an exterior separation of thirty feet or more, provided the outdoor area within the thirty feet separation distance is not used for storage of materials, or for motor vehicle parking.

(f) Inspection of fire protection. - The installation of all required sprayed-on fire protection of structural members except those encased in concrete shall be subject to the controlled inspection requirements of section 27-132 of article seven of subchapter one of this code.

**(g) Inspection of existing sprayed-on fire protection during alterations in office spaces and in occupancy group E spaces.- In office spaces and spaces classified in occupancy group E, where an alteration exposes any required sprayed-on fire protection of structural members, or where, pursuant to an alteration persons are required to enter or access areas in which such sprayed-on fire protection is capable of being observed, the existing required spray-on fire protection shall be subject to the controlled inspection requirements of section 27-132 of this code. Such controlled inspection shall require a determination (i) that the existing sprayed-on fire protection as originally applied or installed complies with the applicable requirements of this code, including those for installation methods, materials, thickness and coverage; and (ii) that, since its original application, the integrity of the existing sprayedon fire protection has not been compromised, damaged or displaced by the current alteration or by any prior alteration or other event.

*Local Law 34-1988.

**Local Law 26-2004.

§[C26-502.3] 27-325 Elevators. - Structural members or car frames for elevators located within shaft enclosures need not be fire protected.

§[C26-502.4] 27-326 Lintels. - Lintels over openings wider than four feet in masonry walls, other than in walls of masonry veneer on wood frame structures, shall be fire protected as required by section 27-324 of this article for structural members, when the full load over the opening is not relieved by a masonry arch of required strength. The members of an assembled metal lintel that support only outer face masonry that is securely bonded or anchored to backing need not be fire protected, provided that the inner members of the assembly support the full load imposed upon the lintel and are fire protected as required for structural members supporting masonry.

(a) Stone lintels. - The use of stone lintels on spans exceeding four feet shall not be permitted unless supplemented by fire protected structural members or masonry arches of the required strength to support the superimposed loads.

§[C26-502.5] 27-327 Ceilings. -

(a) Ceilings that contribute to the required fire-resistance rating of a floor or roof assembly shall be continuous between exterior walls, vertical fire divisions, fire separations, corridor partitions or any other partitions having at least the same fire resistance rating as the ceiling. All such fire-rated partitions shall be constructed as set forth in section 27-340 or subdivision (a) of section 27-341, as appropriate. The concealed space above such ceiling shall be firestopped into areas not exceeding three thousand square feet with materials listed in section 27-345 of this subchapter for the full height of the concealed space. Access to each such concealed space may be through one or more openings, not exceeding nine square feet and protected by self-closing opening protectives having the fire-protection rating required by table 5-3.

(1) Firestopping shall not be required where the structural members within the concealed space are individually protected with materials having the required fire-resistance rating, or where the ceiling is not an essential part of the fire-resistive assembly; nor shall firestopping be required where a concealed space is sprinklered in accordance with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

(b) Electrical and other openings in ceilings. - Ceilings required to have a fire-resistance rating may be pierced to accommodate noncombustible electric outlet boxes or recessed lighting fixtures if the aggregate area of such openings does not exceed sixteen square inches in each ninety square feet of ceiling area and the electrical outlet boxes or recessed lighting fixtures are constructed of steel at least .022 inches thick and sealed tightly at the ceiling. Noncombustible pipes, ducts, and additional or larger electrical or other service facilities may pierce ceilings that are required to have a fire-resistance rating only when the type of ceiling to be used has been tested with such types of facilities installed in place and the proportionate area of openings for such facilities to be installed in the ceiling does not exceed the proportionate area of such openings in the assembly tested, and provided no opening is larger than that in the assembly tested. Protection for such openings shall be the same as provided in the test. Duct openings installed in accordance with the foregoing shall be protected by fire dampers complying with the requirements of subchapter thirteen of this chapter.

§[C26-502.6] 27-328 Fire retardant treated wood. -

(a) Material. - Fire retardant treated wood shall be pressure treated with fire retardant chemicals in accordance with reference standards RS 5-3 and RS 5-4. Where used as a structural element or as furring, the material shall have a flame spread rating not greater than twenty-five when tested in accordance with reference standard RS 5-5 when exposed for a period of at least thirty minutes, with no evidence of significant progressive combustion. Where used as interior finish or trim, the material shall have a flame spread rating that meets the requirements of section 27-348 of this subchapter for the location in which it is used. Subsequent to treatment, material two inches thick or less shall be air dried or kiln dried to an average moisture content of not more than nineteen percent.

(b) Label. - All fire-retardant treated wood shall bear the identification of a testing laboratory or producer certifying to the performance thereof, in accordance with the acceptance requirements of section 27-131 of article seven of subchapter one of this chapter.

(c) Application. - Fire-retardant treated wood may not be used where exposed to the weather or in interior spaces where the relative humidity is normally eighty percent or more. There shall be no fabrication of the material after treatment, such as cutting, shaping, or grooving for splines or ring connectors so as to expose untreated surfaces, except that the material may be cut to length, shaped, or grooved if the exposed surfaces or edges are tightly butted against other material that is noncombustible or that is fire retardant treated, so that no untreated wood is left exposed to danger of ignition. Holes may be bored or cut for plumbing or heating pipes and for electric outlets only if the openings are covered [sic] with tightly-fitted noncombustible escutcheons or cover plates. The allowable working stresses of the material shall be ninety percent of the allowable stresses for untreated lumber of like classification.

(d) Where permitted in construction group I- Fireretardant treated wood may be used in buildings of construction group I in the following cases:

(1) As permitted by table 3-4.

(2) For interior non-bearing partitions that are not required to have a fire-resistance rating.

(3) For interior furring and blocking of exterior walls, furring and blocking of interior walls and partitions, and framing of suspended ceilings provided the furring, blocking, and framing do not affect the integrity, or reduce the fire-resistance rating, of the construction element.

(4) For interior finish and trim.

(e) Area increase. - Fire-retardant treated wood may be used in construction group II buildings in lieu of untreated wood for wall studs, bearing partition studs, columns, beams, girders, joists, rafters, trusses, sole and cap plates, subflooring and roof decks, and when so used, the area limitations of tables 4-1 and 4-2, for buildings of construction group II, may be increased by thirty-three and one-third percent.

§[C26-502.7] 27-329 Opening protectives. - Opening protectives, including frames, self-closing devices, and hardware, shall be classified as to fire-protection rating in accordance with the test procedures of reference standards RS 5-6 and RS 5-7, and shall be installed, maintained, and operated in accordance with the provisions of reference standard RS 5-8. All opening protectives shall bear the identification of a testing laboratory or agency certifying to the performance rating thereof, in accordance with the acceptance requirements of section 27-131 of subchapter one of this chapter.

§[C26-502.8] 27-330 Slow burning plastic. - Slow burning plastic shall be of a material that burns no faster than two and one-half inches per minute in sheets 0.060 in. thick when tested in accordance with reference standard RS 5-12 or that is not consumed in less than two minutes when tested in accordance with reference standard RS 5-13. The thickness of the plastic material shall be determined by method "B" of reference standard RS 5-14.

ARTICLE 4 PREVENTION OF EXTERIOR FIRE SPREAD

§[C26-503.1] 27-331 Exterior walls. - Exterior walls shall comply with the fire-resistance rating requirements of table 3-4. Where provisions of this code require a space or facility to be enclosed, the construction requirements for the enclosure shall not apply to any exterior wall that forms part of the enclosure.

(a) Openings in exterior walls. - In addition to the requirements of table 3-4 and subchapters six and eight of this chapter, exterior openings above the third floor level of a building or above a height of forty feet, except buildings in occupancy group J-3, open parking structures, and buildings of construction class II-D and II-E, shall have opening protectives when (1) any part of the opening is less than thirty feet distant in a direct unobstructed line not in the same plane, from an opening in another building or from a wood frame building or (2) any part of the opening is above and less than thirty feet in a direct unobstructed line from, any roof construction that has a fire-resistance rating of less than one hour or that has unprotected openings therein within this distance, whether the roof construction is on the same building or on an adjacent building.

(b) Opening protective required ratings. -In a building or space classified in occupancy group A, all opening protectives shall be three-quarter hour (class E) opening protectives meeting the requirements of reference standard RS 5-8. Such protectives shall be fixed selfclosing or automatic. Alternatively, these openings may be protected with three-quarter hour (class F) protectives together with outside sprinklers installed in accordance with construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter. In such cases, there shall be an automatic dry pipe sprinkler head centered over each opening with the orifice directed against the opening. All opening protectives required by table 3-4 or by subdivision (a) above in buildings classified in other than occupancy group A shall be three-quarter hour (class F) openings.

(c) First story openings. - Opening protectives required by table 3-4 may be omitted in show windows or other openings on the lowest story of a building facing on a street or public space.

(d) Nonautomatic protectives. - Required opening protectives in exterior openings, if not self-closing or automatic, shall be kept closed by the occupants at all times when not required for light or ventilation under

provided that the space between the pipe or conduit and its sleeve or opening does not exceed one-half inch and is completely packed with mineral wool or equivalent noncombustible material and is closed off by closefitting metal escutcheons on both sides of the construction; and provided further that the aggregate net area of such openings does not exceed twenty-five square inches in any one hundred square feet of wall or floor area (excluding the areas of openings for sleeves which are firestopped in conformance with this section and section 27-345).

(c) Openings for passage of pipe and ducts whose aggregate net area exceeds twenty-five square inches in any one hundred square feet of wall or floor area (excluding opening for sleeves which are firestopped in conformance with this section and section 27-345) may pierce constructions required to have a fire-resistance rating only when the type of construction to be used has been tested with such types of facilities installed in place and the proportionate area of openings of such facilities to be installed in the construction does not exceed the proportionate area of openings in the assembly tested, and provided no opening is larger than that in the assembly tested. Protection of such openings shall be the same as provided in the test. All openings through hollow fire rated construction shall be sleeved with sheet metal least No. 14 U.S. std. gage thick.

*(d) The installation and proper functioning of required fire dampers shall be subject to the controlled inspection requirements of section 27-132 of this code, except that it shall not be required that the architect or engineer be in the employ of the owner.

*Local Law 26-2004.

§[C26-504.6] 27-344 Shafts. - The requirements of this section shall apply to all shafts, except that floor openings accommodating a slide pole in a fire house and openings other than for ventilation, chimneys or gas vents in buildings three stories or less in height classified in occupancy group J-3 shall be exempt from these requirements, and except as more restrictive requirements may be specified for chimneys and gas vents in subchapter fifteen of this chapter, stairway enclosures in subchapter six, duct enclosures in subchapter thirteen, elevator, escalator, and dumbwaiter enclosures in subchapter eighteen of this chapter, and except as permitted in reference standard RS 5-18.

(a) **Construction**. - Shafts shall be enclosed with materials having at least fire-resistance rating required by table 3-4. A shaft that serves the topmost story of a building shall extend through the roof at least thirty-six inches above any combustible roof construction. Where the roof construction is of noncombustible materials, the shaft shall extend through any concealed space within the roof construction and may terminate at the underside of the roof deck. Pipes and ducts penetrating shaft construction shall comply with the requirements of section 27-343 of this article.

(b) Combustible contents. - Shafts shall be kept free of bookstacks or other combustible contents except for stair construction as permitted under subchapter six of this chapter, duct and pipe coverings as permitted under subchapters thirteen and sixteen, and elevator car enclosures as permitted under subchapter eighteen of this chapter.

(c) Openings in shafts. - All shaft openings below the top terminus shall be provided with opening protectives that comply with section 27-329 of this subchapter and table 5-3. In shafts that contain only one opening below the roof terminus, no opening protective need be provided. Openings in elevator and dumbwaiter shafts shall comply only with the requirements of subchapter eighteen of this chapter. Where a window is located in a shaft wall that is an exterior wall and is ten stories or less above grade or three stories or less above a roof, it shall be protected against entrance by a permanently secured grille consisting of 5/8 in. dia. bars, 10 in. o. c. vertically, or by a stationary metal sash window having 1/8 in. thick solid section steel muntins, 8 in. o. c. one way. This protection shall not be required in stair shafts where there is a stair landing or platform not more than three feet directly below the window sill.

(d) Smoke venting of closed shafts.- All closed shafts having an area exceeding four square feet, other than elevator or dumbwaiter shafts, shall be provided with a smoke vent having an area of at least three and one-half percent of the maximum shaft area at any floor, but in no event less than one-half square foot. Elevator and dumbwaiter shaft vents shall comply with the requirements of subchapter eighteen of this chapter. Smoke vents may be windows, louvers, skylights, vent ducts, or similar devices. Vent ducts shall be enclosed by construction having the same fire resistance rating as required for the shaft enclosure. Such vent ducts shall extend vertically, diagonally, or horizontally as provided below.

(1) Through any roof of the building provided the vent opening is at least ten feet from any window, door, outside stairway, or interior lot line. This dimension may be reduced to five feet if the vent duct is extended up to at [*sic*] least the level of the top of the window or door. A vent that is required to extend above a roof shall extend at least eight inches above a roof assembly constructed of noncombustible materials, and at least thirty-six inches above a roof assembly constructed of combustible materials that are within a horizontal distance of ten feet.

(2) Through an exterior wall of the building, provided there are no openings in the wall within a distance of thirty feet vertically above the vent opening, and within five feet either side of the vent opening. When a side of a shaft is an exterior wall or a wall of a roof bulkhead, the required vent may be a louver or window. Any window or louver located in a shaft wall above a roof constructed of combustible materials shall have its sill at least thirty-six inches above the roof.

(e) **Terminus of shaft vents.** - Of the total required vent area for shafts, at least one-third shall be clear opening to the

outdoors, either in the form of fixed louvers, ridge vents, or hooded or goosenecked openings. In lieu thereof, skylights or trap doors may be used if constructed and arranged to open automatically by fusible link or other mechanical device when subjected to a temperature of one hundred sixty degrees Fahrenheit or to a rapid rise in temperature at a rate of fifteen to twenty degrees Fahrenheit per minute. The remaining portion of the required vent area may be a window or skylight glazed with plain glass not more than one-eighth inch thick or slow burning plastic.

(f) Machine rooms.- Any compartment containing machinery that communicates with a shaft enclosure shall comply with all requirements for shafts. The required louver or glazing shall not be located in any door leading into such compartment.

§[C26-504.7] 27-345 Firestopping.- Concealed spaces within partitions, walls, floors, roofs, stairs, furring, pipe spaces, column enclosures, etc. that would permit passage of flame, smoke, fumes, or hot gases from one floor to another floor or roof space, or from one concealed area to another, shall be firestopped to form an effective draft barrier, or shall be filled with noncombustible material in accordance with the requirements of this section. Firestopping shall not be required where a concealed space is sprinklered in accordance with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter, or is constructed as a shaft.

(a) Firestopping materials.- In buildings of construction group I, firestopping or fill shall be of noncombustible material that can be shaped, fitted, and permanently secured in position. In buildings of construction group II, firestopping may be of combustible material consisting of wood not less than two inches nominal thickness with tight joints, two layers of one inch nominal thickness assembled so that there are no through joints or of onehalf inch exterior type plywood with joints backed, except that noncombustible firestopping shall be used in concealed spaces of fire divisions and where in contact with fireplaces, flues, and chimneys. Noncombustible firestopping may be masonry set in mortar, concrete, three- quarter inch thick mortar or plaster on noncombustible lath, plasterboard at least three-eighths of an inch thick, fire-rated wallboard at least five-eighths of an inch thick, sheet metal at least No. 14 U.S. std. gage thick, solid web metal structural members, asbestos-cement board at least one-quarter of an inch thick, or equivalent rigid noncombustible material. Mineral, slag, or rockwool may be used for firestopping when compacted to a density of at least three and onehalf pounds per cubic foot into a confined space of least dimension not more than one-third its second dimension. (1) The performance of through-penetration fire stops shall be measured and specified according to reference standard RS 5-19.

(2) The commissioner may accept reference standard RS 5-19 test data results from an independent laboratory acceptable to the commissioner pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 27-131, when such data is submitted by a registered architect or licensed professional engineer to justify the usage of fire stops or the details of their installation not specified herein.

(b) Hollow partitions and furred spaces. - All hollow partitions and furred out spaces shall be firestopped at each floor level. Firestops shall be the full thickness of the hollow space or furred out space.

(c) Stairs. - Concealed spaces within stair construction shall be firestopped between stringers at the top and bottom of each flight of stairs so as not to communicate with concealed spaces in the floor, roof or intermediate landing construction.

(d) Ceiling spaces. - Floor or roof assemblies required to have a fire-resistance [*sic*] rating shall have any concealed spaces therein firestopped in accordance with section 27-327 of this subchapter.

(e) Exterior cornices.- Exterior cornices and eaves, constructed of combustible materials or with combustible framing, shall be firestopped at the ends of fire divisions and party walls, and at maximum intervals of twenty feet. If not continuous, they shall have closed ends and at least four inches separation between adjoining sections.

(f) Trim and finish. - Where combustible trim and finish is permitted all hollow spaces shall be firestopped at ten foot intervals or shall be solidly filled with noncombustible materials.

(g) Duct and pipe spaces.- Ducts and pipes enclosed in construction that does not meet the requirements of this code for shaft construction shall be firestopped at every floor level. (h) Inspection of firestopping. -The installation of all required firestopping shall be subject to the controlled inspection requirements of section 27-132 of article seven of subchapter one of this chapter, except that the architect or engineer need not be retained by the owner. Firestopping shall not be concealed from view until inspected.

§[**C26-504.8**] **27-346 Partitions and furring.** - In buildings of construction group I, partitions and furring shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, except that nonbearing partitions that are not required to have a fire-resistance rating, and furring may be constructed of fire retardant treated wood as provided in subdivision (d) of section 27-328 of article three of this subchapter, and except that such partitions and furring, may be constructed of combustible materials in spaces classified in occupancy group E, J-2, or J-3, provided the following conditions are met:

(a) the space containing the combustible partitions does not exceed five thousand square feet in area within a noncombustible enclosure having a fire-resistance permit secured from, the commissioner for the phase of the work to be done as required by paragraph two of this subdivision.

(2) at least one-third of the total floor area of the building, including but not limited to the entrance lobby, corridors and elevator landing areas, is sprinklered on or before December thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty-one.

(3) at least two-thirds of the total floor area of the building is sprinklered on or before December thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty-two.

(4) the building is sprinklered throughout on or before December thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty-three.

Where compliance with the time requirements of this subdivision would cause undue hardship, the commissioner, with the approval of the fire commissioner, may extend the time for compliance, in accordance with rules and regulations to be promulgated. Before such application for a time extension shall be considered all required applications and plans must be filed and approved, permits obtained and a good faith effort towards completion of the work shall have been made.

§[C26-504.16] 27-353.1 Smoke protection for elevators and escalators. -

(a) Elevators.- In existing buildings classified in occupancy group J-1, at every floor above the main entrance floor, all passenger elevators [*sic*] shall open only into elevator vestibules, except for:

(1) Such existing buildings which contain spaces classified in occupancy group C or F and have an automatic sprinkler system protecting all spaces (except boiler rooms) not in occupancy group J-1 and all exits and corridors serving such spaces located on or below the lowest floor containing sleeping rooms as well as all storage closets no matter where located, except that storage closets less than seventy-five square feet may, in the alternative, be provided with smoke detectors which shall be of the central supervisory type connected to an approved central station; or

(2) Such existing buildings, which contain no, spaces in occupancy group C or F, and have either:

a. An automatic sprinkler system protecting all public areas and storage closets; or

b. An automatic sprinkler system protecting all sleeping rooms and storage closets.

c. Notwithstanding subparagraphs a and b of this paragraph, storage closets less than seventy-five square feet may be provided with smoke detectors of the central supervisory type connected to an approved central station.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the sprinklers serving the storage closets may be connected with the domestic water supply.

(b) Escalators. - In buildings and existing buildings classified in occupancy group J-1, fire protection for escalators shall be provided by any one of the following methods:

(1) Enclosure in accordance with sections 27-375 and 27-378 if escalator is used as an exit; or

(2) Automatic rolling shutters in accordance with

reference standard RS 18-1; or

(3) Kiosks in accordance with reference standard RS 18-1; or (4) Where the building section is fully protected by a supervised automatic sprinkler system and the escalator sprinklers are spaced to protect exposed sides of the escalator opening, a noncombustible heat apron constructed to bank heat around the sprinkler heads adjacent to the opening where the bottom edge of the draft curtain is not less than twelve inches below the bottoms of sprinkler heads when

heads are in operation, and in no event less than twenty-four inches below the ceiling; or (5) Spray nozzles in accordance with reference standard RS 18-

(5) Spray nozzles in accordance with reference standard KS 18-1.

(c) The requirements of this subdivision shall be complied with on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven.

***\$27-353.2** Smoke protection for elevators in E occupancies. -For an elevator in a high rise building where such elevator serves four or more stories that contain space classified in occupancy Group E (office space), inclusive of any lobby or entry level, such elevator shall meet the following requirements at every level served by such elevator (i) for such buildings erected pursuant to new building applications filed on or after October 22, 2004, or (ii) where two or more new elevator shafts are installed in such buildings in existence on October 22, 2004:

(a) Elevator vestibule required.- At every floor above the main entrance floor where the fire command station is located, all elevators shall open into an enclosed elevator vestibule. The elevator vestibule shall be separated from the building occupancy by smoke barriers extending from floor slab to floor slab.

(b) Permitted penetrations.- Penetrations in addition to those permitted in section 27-353.3 (smoke barrier) shall be provided with smoke dampers as defined in reference standard RS 13-1, except that a package pass through or communication opening not exceeding one square foot in area need not be provided with smoke dampers.

(c) Access to exits.- Access to an exit on any floor through the enclosed elevator vestibule shall be permitted if the occupied areas on that floor have access to at least one other required exit that does not require passing through the elevator vestibule.

(d) On floors with a floor area of less than twenty-five hundred square feet, the commissioner may accept an alternative design or construction method that accomplishes the purposes of this section, or, if the commissioner determines that compliance with this section is impracticable in whole or in part, the commissioner may authorize an exemption from the requirements of this section. **Local Law 26-2004.*

***§27-353.3 Smoke barrier.**- A smoke barrier may or may not have a fire resistance rating. Smoke barriers may have openings that are protected by automatic closing devices, adequate to inhibit movement of smoke through the opening. The smoke barrier may be constructed of heat-strengthened or tempered glazing or the equivalent and protected by sprinkler heads constructed in accordance with subchapter seventeen of this chapter and installed a maximum of six feet (6'-0") on center on each side of the barrier. If the smoke barrier is constructed of glass, the portions of the smoke barrier located within two feet of the door opening and within five feet of the floor shall be constructed of tempered glass. Glass panels having an area in excess of nine square feet with the bottom edge less than eighteen inches above the floor shall likewise be constructed of tempered glass. Portions of glass smoke barriers shall be marked where required in accordance with the rules of the board of standards and appeals.

*Local Law 26-2004.

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			[606.4]	386	Directional Sign Design
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[002.4]	504 A 4	Exit Discharge	[610.2]	396.5	Registration
[603.0]	Art. 4	Number of Exits	[610.3]	396.6	Applicability
[603.1]	365	Egress from Rooms and Spaces			
[603 2]	366	Exits from Floors	*''C26'' omit **	tted from section	numbers in this column.
[003.2]	367	Exits Holli Floors Exit Poduction	"27" omitt	ed from section	numbers in this column.
[003.3]	107	A agong Dequinements and			
[004.0]	Art. 5	Exit Types		L	IST OF TABLES
[60/ 1]	368	General			
[604.1]	360	Corridors	Table No.		
[004.2]	309				
[004.3]	370	Exit Passageways	6-1 Deter	mination of E	xit and Access Requirements
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F + 0 + 4 0 7	376.1	Fire Tower	81026 600	11 77 254 6	
[604.10]	377	Ramps		J.1] 27-354 50	cope
[604.11]	378	Escalators	The provis	sions of this s	subchapter shall control the design,
[604.12]	379	Moving Walkways	constructio	on, protectio	on, location, arrangement and
[604.13]	380	Fire Escapes	maintenanc	e of required ex	xit facilities to provide safe means of
[605.0]	Art. 6	Exit Lighting	egress fro	om all buildi	ngs hereafter erected, altered or
[605.1]	381	Requirements	changed in	n occupancy,	except that exit requirements for
[605.2]	382	Power Source	special use	es and occupa	ancies, as provided in subchapters
[606.0]	Art. 7	Exit Signs and Other	seven and	eight of this ch	hapter, shall take precedence over the
		Markings	provisions	of this sub	chapter and except further that
[606.1]	383	Requirements	buildings	in existence of	n December sixth, nineteen hundred
	383.1	Additional Requirements for	sixty-eight	shall comply	with the applicable requirements of
		High Rise Office Buildings	section 27	-356 of this	article section 27-371 of article five
		and Occupancy Group E	of this ar	behanter and	articles eight and size of this
		High Rise Buildings	or uns st	iochapter allo	a acces eight and lime of ulls

subchapter.

§[C26-600.2] 27-355 Definitions. - For definitions to be used in the interpretation of this subchapter, see subchapter two of this chapter.

§[C26-600.3] 27-356 Inadequate exits for existing structures.-

Every structure existing on December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight which is not provided with exit facilities as prescribed in this code, and in which the exit facilities are, in the opinion of the commissioner, inadequate for the safety of the occupants, shall be provided with such means of egress or fire protection as the commissioner shall direct.

ARTICLE 2 DETERMINATION OF EXIT REQUIREMENTS

§[C26-601.1] 27-357 Exit requirements. -

The determination of exit requirements for a building shall be based upon the occupancy group classification of the building, the number of occupants, the floor area, the travel distance to an exit, and the capacity of the exits, as provided in table 6-1 and herein. Every floor of a building shall be provided with exit facilities for its occupant load. The occupant loads of floors shall not be cumulative for the purpose of designing vertical exits, except where one floor is used by another as a means of egress. Vertical exits provided from any floor above grade may serve simultaneously all floors above grade, and vertical exits provided from any floor below grade may serve simultaneously all floors below grade.

(a) Mixed occupancy. - When a building is classified in more than one occupancy group in accordance with the provisions of section 27-239 of article two of subchapter three of this chapter, the exit requirements for the entire building shall be determined on the basis of the occupancy group having the strictest exit requirements, or the exit requirements for each building section shall be determined separately.

(b) Incidental occupancies. - When a building contains incidental occupancies classified in occupancy groups other than that under which the building is classified, the exit requirements for the floor on which such occupancies occur shall be based upon those of the occupancy group under which the building is classified; but the access and exit requirements for the incidental occupancy shall be based upon the occupancy group classification of the incidental occupancy.

(c) Multiple occupancy or use. - Where a building, floor, or space is used for multiple purposes involving different activities at different times, that occupancy involving the greatest number of occupants shall be used in determining the exit requirements.

*****(d) Building access.** - All buildings classified in other than occupancy groups A, mechanical and electrical

equipment rooms and boiler and furnace rooms of D-2 or J-3 shall have at least one primary entrance accessible to and usable by individuals who use wheelchairs. Such entrance shall provide access to a level that makes elevators available in buildings where elevators are provided. Where ramps are used to comply with this requirement, they shall have a slope not greater than one in twelve and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of section 27-377 and reference standard RS 4-6.

The commissioner may waive the requirements of this section in the alteration of buildings existing on the effective date of this code in accordance with section 27.292† of this code.

****Local Law 58-1987.

†As enacted but "27-292" probably intended.

§[C26-601.2] 27-358 Occupant load. -

The number of occupants for whom exit facilities shall be provided shall be established either (1) by the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor, or building, as the case may be, is designed, or (2) by using the appropriate occupant-area ratios from table 6-2, whichever is larger. The occupant load of any space shall include the occupant load of all spaces that discharge through it in order to gain access to an exit.

(a) Unlisted occupancies. - Where data regarding the sq. ft. per person for an occupancy is not listed in table 6-2, the occupant load shall be established by an architect or engineer, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

(b) Modifications. -

(1) When the actual occupant load of any space will be significantly lower than that listed in table 6-2, the commissioner may establish a lower basis for the determination of the occupant load.

(2). When a building existing on December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight is altered or changed in occupancy or use so as to require enlarged exit facilities, the commissioner may authorize the alteration or change in occupancy or use without an enlargement of exit facilities, provided the occupant load is limited to that accommodated by the existing exit facilities as determined by the provisions of this code, and the building or space is posted accordingly with a sign. Such signs shall be at least twelve inches in width and sixteen inches in height. The lettering shall be red on a white background. The letters shall be not less than one inch high and the numerals not less than one and onequarter inches high.

(c) Nonsimultaneous occupancy. - The occupant load of toilets, locker rooms, meeting rooms, storage rooms, employee cafeterias, and similar rooms or spaces that are not occupied at the same time as other rooms or spaces on the same floor of a building, may be omitted from the occupant load calculation of the floor on which they are located to the extent that such spaces serve occupied rooms on the same floor.

		Maximum Distance	Travel (ft.) ^a	Capacity Number of Persons per Unit of Width				Corridors ⁱ		
Occupancy Group of Building or Space	Group Desig- nation	Unsprinklered	Sprinklered	Doors O To Outdoors at Grade	All Other Exit and Corridor Doors	Stairs, Escalators ^k	Ramps, ^b Corridors, Exit Passage- ways, ^j Horizontal Exits	Min. Width (in.)	Max. Dead End ^h (length in ft.)	
High Hazard	Α	N.P.	150	50	40	30	50	36	N.P.	
Stomage	B-1 ^c	100	150	75	60	45	75	36	50	
Storage	$B-2^{c}$	125	175	75	60	45	75	36	N.R.	
Mercantile	С	150	200	100	80	60	100	36	50	
Industrial	D-1	125	175	100	80	60	100	44	50	
muusunai	D-2	150	200	100	80	60	100	44	50	
Business	E	200	300	100	80	60	100	44	50	
Assembly*	F	150	200	100	80	60	100	44	30,	
Educational	G	150	200	100	80	60	100	66 ^e	30 ^d	
T 1	H-1	125	175	50	40	30	50	36	40	
Institutional	H-2	125	175	30	30	15	30	96 ¹	30 ^g	
	J-1	150	200	50	40	30	50	36	40	
Residential	J-2	150	200	50	40	30	50	36	40	
	J-3	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	

TABLE 6-1 DETERMINATION OF EXIT AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

N.P. — Not Permitted N.R. — No Requirements (except as provided in section 27-375)

*See Table 8-1 for exit and access requirements applying to places of assembly.

**Notes:

^aFor method of measurement, see subdivision (c) of section 27-360 of this article.

Reduce listed capacity of ramps by twenty-five percent when slope exceeds one in ten.

^cExcept for public garages. (See article ten of subchapter seven of this chapter.)

^d There shall not be more than one classroom on each side of a corridor between an exit and the end of the corridor (dead end).

Applies to corridors serving classrooms. Other corridors shall have a minimum width of forty-four inches.

Applies to corridors serving patients. Other corridors shall have a minimum width of forty-four inches.

^gThere shall be no patient bedrooms between an exit and the end of the corridor (dead end).

h See subdivision (d) of section 27-369 of article five of this subchapter for permissible increase.

See section 27-369 of article five of this subchapter.

^JSee section 27-370 of article five of this subchapter.

See section 27-378 of article five of this subchapter.

Where a door opening is divided by mullions into two or more doors openings, each such opening shall be measured separately in computing the number of units of exit width.

**There is no note l.

§[C26-601.3] 27-359 Capacity of exits. -

The capacity of exits and access facilities shall be measured in units of width of twenty-two inches, and the number of persons per unit of width shall be determined by the occupancy group classification and type of exit as listed in table 6-1. Fractions of a unit of width less than twelve inches shall not be credited. Where twelve inches or more are added to one or more full units of width, one-half unit of width may be credited.

Where computations of total required width give fractional results, the next larger integral number of exit units or integral number plus one-half, shall be used. A fraction less than one-half may be neglected in cases where such fraction constitutes less than ten per cent of the total required number of units. Notwithstanding any of the above computations, no exit or access facility shall be narrower than the minimum width requirements specified in table 6-1, or elsewhere in this code.

TABLE 6-2 OCCUPANT LOAD REQUIREMENTS NET AREA TABLE

Occupancy	Net Floor
	Area per
	Occupant
Pilliard rooms	(sq. 11.) 50
Bimard Tooms	50
Classrooms	20
Dance floore	20
Dance moors	10
Exhibition spaces	12
Carages and open parking structures	250
Cumposiums	250
Habitable rooms	13
Industrial shops	200
Industrial shops	200
In schools	50
A dulta	75
Children (avaget as listed helew)	73 50
Day Care	30
Day Cale	50
h 6 moo * 2 mo	30 40
0. 0 mos. *- 2 yrs	40
C. 2 yis 0 yis	30 20
Kindengertens	50 25
Kinderganens	200
L shoretories	200
Description as a set	30
Librarias	100
	23
	12
Dessen con terminals or platforms	100 1.5×C
Salas areas (retail)	1.5xC
Sales areas (retail)	25
All other floors	23 50
Secting gross (audience) in all places	50
of accombly	
Fixed sects	Л
Moveshie seats	D 10
Shoting rinks	10
Stagge (See subshaptor eight)	15
Stages (See Subchapter eight)	
of assembly	Л
Storage rooms	4 200
Storage rooms	∠00

Notes:

D-designed number of seats or occupants.

*Dash not enacted but probably intended

§[C26-601.4] 27-360 Travel distance. a) General requirement. -

The maximum travel distance from the most remote point in any room or space to the center of a door opening directly on an open exterior space, a vertical exit, an interior stair, an exit passageway or to a horizontal exit shall not be greater than the limit specified in table 6-1 for the occupancy group classification of the room or space.

(b) Travel distance within dwelling units. -

In buildings classified in occupancy groups J-1 and J-2, the maximum travel distance from the centerline of a door from any habitable room within a dwelling unit either to the centerline of a door opening on a corridor or to the center of a door opening on an exit shall not be greater than forty feet, except that for buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 of construction class I-A, the distance may be increased to fifty feet. Such travel distances shall be included in the maximum travel distance established in subdivision (a) of this section.

(c) Measurement. - Travel distance shall be measured along a natural and unobstructed path of travel. Where the path of travel is over an access stair, it shall be measured along an inclined straight line through the center of the outer edge of each tread.

ARTICLE 3 LOCATION OF EXITS

§[C26-602.1] 27-361 Arrangement. -

All exits and access facilities shall be located so that they are clearly visible, or their locations clearly indicated, and they shall be kept readily accessible and unobstructed at all times.

§[C26-602.2] 27-362 Tenant spaces. -

When more than one tenant occupies a building or floor area, each tenant shall have direct access to the required number of exits without passing through premises occupied by other tenants, except as permitted for balconies in subdivision (g) of section 27-369 of article five of this subchapter.

*§[C26-602.3] 27-363 Remote location. -

(a) When more than one exit is required from a floor of a building, each such required exit shall be placed as remote from the others as is practicable. Where this results in a distance between exits exceeding the maximum travel distances required by section 27-357, additional remote vertical exits shall be provided.

(b) In addition to the requirements of subdivision (a) of this section: (1) For exits serving spaces classified in occupancy groups G or J-2, in no event shall such exits be less than fifteen feet distant from each other.

(2) For exits serving spaces classified in other occupancies, in no event shall such distance be less than thirty feet or one-third the maximum travel distance required by section 27-357, whichever is greater.

(c) On any floor containing ten thousand square feet or more in a high rise building classified in occupancy group E (office space), each exit that is required to be remote from -capacity of all passenger vehicles that can be unloaded simultaneously another exit shall not share any common walls, floors, ceilings, scissor stair assemblies, or other enclosures.

*Local Law 26-2004.

§[C26-602.4] 27-364 Exit discharge. -

All vertical exits shall extend in a continuous enclosure to discharge directly, or by way of a yard, court, or exit passageway, to an open exterior space. When vertical exits serving floors above grade continue in the same enclosure to serve floors below grade, the portion of such vertical exits above grade shall be separated from the portion below grade by construction having at least a one hour fire-resistance rating, with three-quarter hour self-closing doors opening in the direction of exit travel from the floors below grade, except that buildings classified in residential occupancy group J-3 and educational occupancy group G shall be exempt from this requirement.

ARTICLE 4 NUMBER OF EXITS

§[C26-603.1] 27-365 Egress from rooms and spaces. -

(a) There shall be at least two door openings, remote from each other and leading to exits, from every room or enclosed space in which the total occupant loads exceeds the number of persons listed in table 6-3.

TABLE 6-3 MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD— SPACES WITH ONE DOOR [Max. Occupant Load]**

Occupancy Group	Max. Occupant Load
Classification	with One Door
A	10
В	50
С	75
D	50
Е	75
F	75
G	75
Н	15
J	20

**[] As enacted but this heading probably intended to be omitted.

(b) Except as otherwise provided for in subdivisions (c) and (d) of this section, in buildings of combustible construction group II exceeding two stories in height there shall be at least two door openings from each J-1 or J-2 dwelling unit which shall be remote from each other. Each door opening shall lead to separate exits either directly or by separate corridors or one door opening shall lead to an exit and the other to a balcony complying with subdivision (g) of section 27-369 of article five of this subchapter.

(c) In buildings or spaces classified in occupancy group J-2 not more than three stories and forty feet in height, occupied by not more than four families on each story and of combustible construction group II there shall be at least two door openings from each J-2 dwelling unit which shall be remote from each other. One door opening shall lead to an exit and the other to a balcony complying with subdivision (g) of section 27-369 of article five of this subchapter.

(d) Buildings not exceeding three stories in height and occupied exclusively by not more than one family on each story without boarders, roomers or lodgers are exempt from the provisions of subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section.

§[C26-603.2] 27-366 Exits from floors. -

1. There shall be at least two independent exits, remote from each other, from every floor of a building, except that only one exit may be provided from floors in:

(a) One and two family dwellings.

(b) Buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 of Noncombustible construction group I or occupancy group E that are not more than sixty feet in height, have a gross area of two thousand square feet or less per floor, and have a maximum travel distance of fifty feet on any floor.

(c) Buildings classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2 that are not more than two stories and thirty feet in height and have a maximum travel distance of eighty feet and the corridors and stair enclosure are provided with automatic sprinkler protection complying with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

(d) Buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 occupied exclusively by not more than one family on each story without boarders, roomers or lodgers and not more than three stories and forty feet in height, and the stair enclosure is provided with automatic sprinkler protection complying with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter and without openings between any garage and the exit passageway.*

(e) Buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 not more than three stories and forty feet in height occupied by not more than four families on each story.**

2. Notwithstanding the exit requirements of this section, in buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 of construction class I-A, one level of an apartment occupying a part of not more than two floors need only be provided with a balcony that complies with subdivision (g) of section 27-369 of article five of this subchapter, provided that, in addition, the stair within such apartment shall be at least two feet six inches in width and terminates not more than twenty feet from a corridor door on the other level that shall provide the required access to at least two independent exits. The center line of such corridor door shall be not more than fifty feet from any room within such apartment.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when, within a building, any place of assembly has an occupant load between five hundred and nine hundred ninety-nine persons, there shall be provided at least three independent exits, remote from each other, from each floor; any such place of assembly with an occupant load of one thousand or more persons shall be provided with at least four independent exits, remote from each other, from each other, from each other, from each floor.

* Editor's Note: Applies to buildings subject to the exeptions of 27-365(d).

** Editor's Note: Applies to buildings subject to the restrictions of 27-365(c).

§[C26-603.3] 27-367 Exit reduction. -

When a floor area has access to areas of refuge that comply with the requirements of section 27-372 of article five of this subchapter; the number of persons for whom vertical exits are to be provided may be reduced to fifty per cent of the occupant load of the floor area when one area of refuge is provided, and may be reduced to thirtythree and one-third percent of the floor area when two areas of refuge are provided. This section shall not be applicable to any new or altered place of assembly, except for such places of assembly in fully sprinklered office buildings which occupy less than twenty per cent of the floor area occupied by the principal use.

ARTICLE 5 ACCESS REQUIREMENTS AND EXIT TYPES

§[C26-604.1] 27-368 General. -

(a) Means of egress shall be provided for all buildings by one or more of the facilities listed below. Access and exit facilities not specifically covered in this section shall not be used to satisfy the exit requirements of this code. Fire escapes shall not be permitted on new construction, with the exception of group homes. Fire escapes may be used as exits on buildings existing on December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight when such buildings are altered, subject to the approval of the commissioner, or as provided in subdivision (b) hereof. Elevators or escalators shall be provided in all new buildings exceeding four stories in height except that buildings or building sections classified in occupancy group H-2 exceeding one story in height and buildings or building sections classified in occupancy group G or J-1 exceeding two stories in height shall be provided with elevators.

(b) In group homes all floors used by children shall have alternate exits remotely located from each other and readily accessible to the occupants. Fire escapes shall be permitted as the second means of egress.

§[C26-604.2] 27-369 Corridors.-

Corridors shall be kept readily accessible and unobstructed at all times. Corridors shall be kept free of combustible contents except that in buildings classified in occupancy groups G, H-1 and H-2, combustible contents may be stored in noncombustible lockers and combustible bulletin boards meeting the requirements of table 5-4 shall be permitted.

(a) Capacity. - The capacity and minimum width of corridors shall be as listed in table 6-1. Width shall be measured in the clear between the narrowest points produced by any projections such as radiators, lockers, drinking fountains, or room or locker door swings, except that such width may be reduced by projections up to eighteen inches wide to the extent of two inches per unit of

exit width if the total area of such projections does not exceed five percent of the area of the wall on which they occur.

(b) Height. - Corridors shall have a clear height of seven feet six inches for at least seventy-five percent of the floor area, with no point less than seven feet in height. No projection below the ceiling shall be located so as to obstruct full view of exit signs.

(c) Length. - Corridors shall be subdivided by smoke barriers, as defined in subchapter two, into the following lengths:

Educational occupancy group G......300 ft. Institutional occupancy groups H-1 and H-2.....150 ft. Residential occupancy groups J-1 and J-2.....150 ft.

Where smoke barriers are penetrated by doors, such doors shall be smoke stop doors in conformance with subdivision (c) of section 27-371 of this article.

(d) **Dead ends.** - Dead ends in corridors shall not exceed the length listed in Table 6-1, except that in all occupancy groups except occupancy group H, when a corridor is completely enclosed in construction having a two hour fireresistance rating, with all corridor doors being self-closing and having a fire protection rating of one and one-half hours, the permissible length of dead ends may be increased one hundred percent above the length listed in table 6-1. Dead end distance shall be measured from the centerline of the door opening nearest to the closed end of the corridor to the center of an exit door opening, or the center of that point in the corridor where travel to two or more exits becomes available in two directions.

(e) Changes in level. - Changes in level requiring less than two risers in a corridor shall be by a ramp complying with section 27-377 of this article. Risers and treads shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (e) of section 27-375 of this article.

(f) Exterior corridors. - Exterior corridors shall be roofed, and shall have solid floors drained to prevent accumulations of standing water. Such floors may serve as fire canopies when so constructed. Exterior corridors shall be protected along their outer side by guards or parapets at least three feet six inches high. Openings in guards or parapets shall be of such dimensions as to prevent the passage of a five-inch dia. ball. Where the outer side of an exterior corridor is more than fifty percent enclosed with solid material, it shall be treated as an interior corridor.

(g) **Balconies**. - Balconies may serve as a means of egress from dwelling units in buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 under the following conditions:

(1) They shall serve at least two dwelling units.

(2) They shall be constructed as required for exterior corridors, except that parapets or guards shall not be higher than four feet on the outer side of the balcony.

(3) The dwelling units served by balconies shall be

separated from each other by construction having at least a two hour fire-resistance rating. Such separation shall extend at least three feet beyond the outside face of the exterior wall of the building, although such projection may be reduced to two feet six inches provided that any window opening on each such balcony served by the fire separation shall be at least two inches from such fire separation for every one inch that such separation is less than thirty-six inches. An opening at least twenty inches wide shall be provided between the end of this separation and the balcony parapet or guard, and the opening shall be maintained free and unobstructed for the full height of the balcony, except that privacy screens openable from either side may be permitted in the opening.

(4) Access from dwelling units to the balconies shall be through doors having glass panels at least two feet wide and four feet high, without muntins, screens, or other obstructions to hinder entry by breaking the glass panels. The doors shall be lockable only from the inside by devices that can be easily released from the outside after breaking the glass. A combination lock or lock required to be opened by a key or removable device or tool shall not be used.

(h) Construction. -

(1) INTERIOR CORRIDORS. - Interior corridors shall be completely enclosed within fire separations to provide a minimum fire-resistance rating of one hour except as otherwise provided in subparagraphs a through c of this paragraph:

a. For buildings or spaces classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2 of combustible construction group II exceeding two stories in height, except for buildings not exceeding three stories in height and occupied exclusively by not more than one family on each story without boarders, roomers or lodgers, corridors shall be enclosed within fire separations providing a minimum fire-resistance rating of two hours.

b. Corridor partitions may be omitted or may be constructed of unrated noncombustible material in buildings in occupancy group H-2 in the following instances: nurses stations not exceeding three hundred fifty square feet in area, waiting spaces, lounges and recreational spaces for patients and visitors which do not exceed five hundred square feet in area, spaces used solely for public telephones, and all other spaces which are completely protected by an automatic wet sprinkler system complying with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this code.

c. Corridor partitions may be omitted in spaces of occupancy group H-1 used for detention of persons under legal restraint.

(2) EXTERIOR CORRIDORS AND BALCONIES. -Exterior corridors and balconies shall be constructed of non-combustible materials.

(i) **Borrowed lights.** - No operable transoms shall be permitted in walls of corridors. In corridors required to

have a one hour fire-resistance rating, fixed one-quarter inch wire glass panels may be installed in not more than twenty percent of the common wall between the corridor and any room or space, provided that no panel exceeds seven hundred twenty square inches in area; however, openings permitted in paragraph three of subdivision (h) of section 27-370 of this article may be permitted provided all of the limitations and requirements specified in that section are complied with, except that openings in corridor walls serving as fire divisions required to have a fire-resistance rating shall be limited to those specified in section 27-342 of article five of subchapter five of this chapter.

(j) Ventilation. - Corridors shall be ventilated in accordance with the requirements of subchapter twelve of this chapter. Corridors shall not be used as open plenums or as ducts to exhaust air from rooms or spaces opening upon them, except as permitted in reference standard RS 13-1.

(**k**) **Interior finish.** - The interior finish of corridors shall be in accordance with the requirements of table 5-4.

§[C26-604.3] 27-370 Exit passageways. -

Exit passageways shall be maintained free of obstructions at all times. Not more than fifty percent of the total number of vertical exits provided for a building may be served by a single exit passageway, except as provided in subdivision (h) of section 27-370 of this article.

(a) **Capacity.** - The capacity of exit passageways shall be as listed in table 6-1.

(b) Width. - The width of an exit passageway serving one vertical exit shall be equal to the width of the vertical exit. The width of an exit passageway serving two or more vertical exits shall be equal to seventy-five percent of the width of all of the vertical exits that it serves. Width shall be measured in the clear between the narrowest points at any projections such as radiators, door swings, or pilasters.

(c) Height. - Exit passageways shall have a clear height of seven feet six inches for at least seventy-five percent of the floor area, with no point less than seven feet in height. No projection below the ceiling shall be located so as to obstruct full view of exit signs.

(d) Changes in level. - Changes in level requiring less than two risers in an exit passageway shall be by a ramp complying with section 27-377 of this article. Risers and treads shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (e) of section 27-375 of this article.

(e) **Construction.**- The construction of exit passageways shall be as required by table 3-4 for the applicable construction class of the building.

(f) **Openings.** - No openings other than exit doors shall be permitted in exit passageways, except as provided in subdivision (h) of this section.

(g) Interior finish.- The interior finish of exit passageways shall be in accordance with the requirements of table 5-4.

(h) Street floor lobbies. - Street floor lobbies may be used as exit passageways when they comply with the requirements of subdivisions (a) through (g) of this section subject to the following modifications:

(1) VERTICAL EXITS SERVED. - One hundred percent of the total number of vertical exits provided for a building may be served by a street floor lobby, if egress is provided in two different directions from the discharge points of all vertical exits to open exterior spaces that are remote from each other.

(2) WIDTH. - Street floor lobbies serving as exit passageways shall be increased in width to accommodate the occupant load of all communicating spaces on the lobby floor that exit through them. The capacity per unit of width shall be as listed in table 6-1.

(3) OPENINGS.- Openings between street floor lobbies serving as exit passageways and elevators or communicating spaces shall comply with the following:

a. Doors. -

1. Doors to stairways and elevators, and unsprinklered communicating spaces classified in occupancy group B-2, D-2, F-1 or F-2 shall be selfclosing fire doors having a one and one-half hour fire protection rating.

2. Doors to unsprinklered communicating spaces classified in occupancy group G, H or J, or sprinklered communicating spaces classified in occupancy group B-2, D-2, F-1 or F-2 may be either:

(a) self-closing fire doors having a threequarter hour fire protection rating, or

(b) glass or other noncombustible doors installed in conjunction with automatic fire doors having a one and one-half hour fire protection rating, with sprinkler heads installed over the doors on the room side.

3. No other door openings shall be authorized except as otherwise provided in this section.

b. Other openings. - Other openings to spaces classified in occupancy group C, E, F, G, H or J shall be permitted, provided they have a maximum length of eight feet and a maximum height of eight feet, are glazed by one-quarter inch polished plate glass or equivalent and are protected by automatic fire doors having a one and one-half hour fire protection rating and by automatic sprinklers complying with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter over the openings on the room side.

c. Separations and limitations. - Openings permitted by subparagraphs a and b of this paragraph shall not exceed in total length fifty percent of the length of such enclosure wall except where the length of such wall is less than sixteen feet. Adjoining openings shall be separated from each other a minimum of three feet by construction having a two hour fireresistance rating.

d. Notwithstanding the restrictions in subparagraphs a, b, and c of this paragraph, the following openings may be

authorized:

1. A space classified in occupancy group C, E, F-3 or F-4 within fire separations having a minimum fireresistance rating of one hour, with an area not exceeding twenty-five hundred square feet, may have an unlimited length of show window under the following conditions:

(a) The maximum depth of show window shall be three feet.

(b) Automatic sprinklers complying with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter, shall be provided in the show window display area.

(c) The show window display area shall be protected on all sides, except for the glazed window, by construction having a two hour fire-resistance rating with access provided by means of a fireproof self-closing door having a three-quarter hour fire protection rating.

(d) The show window shall be glazed by one-quarter inch polished plate glass or equivalent.

(e) Glass or other noncombustible doors may be used for entrance to or egress from the space within fire separations when installed in combination with automatic fire doors having a one and one-half hour fire protection rating. Such automatic fire doors shall be located on the room side and shall be held open by approved door-holding devices actuated to release automatically upon the activation of smoke detecting devices, whether of the photoelectric cell or other approved type. In addition, automatic sprinkler heads, complying with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter, shall be provided over the door openings on the room side.

2. A space classified in occupancy group C, E, F-3, or F-4 within fire separations having a minimum fireresistance rating of one hour, with an area not exceeding three thousand square feet, may have a maximum total length of unprotected openings upon a corridor or exit passageway not exceeding fifty percent of the space frontage along such corridor or exit passageway under the following conditions:

(a) The entire space shall be provided with automatic sprinklers complying with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

(b) The show window shall be glazed by one-quarter inch polished plate glass or equivalent.

(c) All corridor or exit passageway doors shall be self-closing, noncombustible, and smokeproof.

3. Show windows or other openings of unlimited lengths and heights shall be permitted on any corridor or exit passageway without requirements for fire-resistance doors under the following conditions:

(a) The entire floor area, including the corridors or exit passageways, shall be provided with automatic sprinklers complying with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

(b) The occupancy of all spaces on the floor shall be limited to occupancy groups C, E, F-3 and F-4.

(c) The widths of the corridors or passageways shall exceed the requirements of table 6-1 or subdivision (b) of this section, whichever is applicable, by at least fifty percent.

(d) All doors opening on the corridors or exit passageways shall be smokeproof, noncombustible, self-closing doors.

(e) Show windows or other openings shall be glazed by one-quarter inch polished plate glass or equivalent.

(f) Each corridor or exit passageway shall be provided with a fresh air intake, a positive smoke exhaust system and smoke detectors which, when activated, shall permit circulation only of fresh air.

(4) OCCUPANCY. - Street floor lobbies serving as exit passageways may be occupied by newsstands, candy and tobacco stands, information booths or similar occupancies, if such stands or booths are constructed of noncombustible materials, or of materials which comply with the requirements of section 27-348 of article five of subchapter five of this chapter for interior finish for exit passageways, provided that such stands or booths:

a. do not occupy more than one hundred square feet or five percent of the net floor area of the lobby, whichever is greater; and

b. do not reduce the required clear width of the lobby at any point; and

c. if constructed of combustible materials are protected by no less than two automatic sprinkler heads. Water for such sprinkler heads may be supplied from the domestic water supply system.

§[C26-604.4] 27-371 Doors. -

Exit doors and doors providing access to exits shall comply with the following:

(a) Exit doors. - Doors for required exits shall be self-closing swinging doors with a one and one-half hour fire protection rating, except in occupancy group J-3 buildings and except that:

(1) Exterior street floor exit doors having an exterior separation of more than fifteen feet need not have a fire-protection rating.

(2) Doors into stairs and exit passageways shall have at least a three-quarter hour fire protection rating.

(b) Corridor doors. - Doors that provide access to interior corridors required to have a one hour fire-resistance rating shall be self-closing swinging fire doors with a three-quarter hour fire-protection rating, except that in buildings classified in occupancy group G, in which an acceptable interior fire alarm system is installed and in which regular supervised fire drills are held, the doors to rooms or spaces devoted exclusively to non-hazardous uses in occupancy group G need not be fire-rated, provided they are swinging, self-closing one and three-quarter inch solid core wood, and have a

maximum area of seven hundred twenty square inches of one-quarter inch thick wired glass vision panels. Other corridor doors except those provided for in subdivision (d) of section 27-369 of this article, shall be self-closing, swinging, noncombustible or one and threequarter inch solid core wood doors, except that in buildings classified in occupancy group H-2 the doors need not be self-closing. Noncombustible mail slots having an area not exceeding forty square inches may be provided in corridor doors when the opening is protected by a closure activated by gravity or a spring device so as to keep it closed when not in use. Noncombustible louvers may be installed in corridor doors opening into toilets, service sink closets, and electric closets. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions in this subdivision, doors not prohibited by subdivision (d) of this section may open from spaces into corridors when in compliance with all of the provisions of paragraph three of subdivision (h) of section 27-370 of this article.

*(c) Smoke stop doors.- Smoke stop doors shall be selfclosing, swinging doors of metal, metal covered, or one and three-quarter inch solid core wood with clear wire glass panels having a minimum area of six hundred square inches per door and a maximum area of twelve hundred ninety-six square inches per door, except that in buildings not over two stories high, smoke stop doors may be of one and three-eighths inch solid core wood with clear wire glass panels, unless the doors are also used as horizontal exits in which case they shall comply with the provisions of subdivision (b) of section 27-373 of this article. In addition, smoke stop doors may be constructed of tempered glazing or the equivalent and be protected by sprinkler heads constructed in accordance with subchapter seventeen of this chapter and installed a maximum of six feet (6'-0") on centers on each side of the opening. Smoke stop doors may be double-acting but shall close the opening completely with only such clearance as is reasonably necessary for proper operation. Smoke stop doors shall normally be in the closed position, except that they may be left open if they are arranged to close automatically by an approved device which is actuated by an interior fire alarm system meeting the requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter or upon smoke detection. Tempered glass smoke stop doors shall be marked where required in accordance with the rules of the board of standards and appeals. *Local Law 26-2004.

(d) Prohibited doors. - Vertically sliding doors, rolling shutters, and folding doors shall not be used as exit doors or as corridor doors, except that overhead garage doors may serve as exits from buildings classified in occupancy group J-3, and except that sliding or rolling doors or gates may be used in F-2 places of assembly provided they are kept open when the place of assembly is occupied. Revolving doors may be used only to the extent permitted by subdivision (m) of section 27-371 of this article. Automatic

horizontally sliding fire doors shall be permitted only in horizontal exits in fire divisions required to have a four hour fire-resistance rating as specified in Table 5-3.

(e) Door opening widths.- The capacity of exit and corridor door openings shall be as listed in table 6-1. Door jambs or stops and the door thickness when open shall not reduce the required width by more than three inches for each twenty-two inches of width. The maximum width of any swinging door leaf shall be forty-eight inches. The minimum nominal width of corridor and exit door openings shall be thirty-six inches, except that where a door opening is divided by mullions into two or more door openings, the minimum nominal width of each such opening shall be thirty-two inches. The minimum nominal width of other door openings shall be as follows:

(1) Door openings to all habitable and occupiable rooms. - thirty-two inches.

(2) Door swinging in pairs (no mullion), opening. - forty-eight inches.

(3) Door openings to rooms used by bedridden patients and all single door openings used by patients in buildings classified occupancy group H-2. - forty-four inches.

(4) Door openings to toilet rooms in buildings to which the public has free access shall be thirty-two inches.

(5) Door openings giving access to at least one toilet, lavatory and bathtub or shower in each dwelling unit, in buildings or spaces classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2, when such dwelling unit is accessible to individuals in wheelchairs [*sic*] - thirty-two inches.

(6) Door openings giving access to all toilets, lavatories and bathtubs or showers serving single room occupancies, which are accessible to individuals in wheelchairs-thirty-two inches.

*(7) Door openings for people having physical disabilities shall additionally comply with the requirements of reference standard RS 4-6.

*Local Law 58-1987.

(f) **Door heights.**- The minimum nominal door opening height for exit and corridor doors shall be six feet eight inches. Door jambs, stops, sills, and closers shall not reduce the clear opening to less than six feet six inches.

(g) **Door swing.** Exit doors, corridor doors from rooms or spaces classified in high hazard occupancy group A, or from factories as defined in the labor law, and corridor doors from rooms required to have more than one door under the provisions of section 27-365 of article four of this subchapter, shall swing in the direction of exit travel, except:

(1) Doors from rooms of instruction in buildings classified in occupancy group G, having an occupant load of less than seventy-five persons.

(2) Exterior street floor exit doors from lobbies in buildings classified in occupancy groups J-2 and J-3.

(3) Exterior street floor exit doors from spaces in occupancy group C or E not exceeding two thousand square feet in area, and occupied by less than fifty

persons, where the maximum travel distance to a door does not exceed fifty feet.

(h) Floor level. - The floor on both sides of all exit and corridor doors shall be essentially level and at the same elevation for a distance, perpendicular to the door opening, at least equal to the width of the door leaf, except that where doors lead out of a building the floor level inside may be seven and one-half inches higher than the level outside.

(i) **Closed doors.** - Exit doors and corridor doors shall normally be kept in the closed position, except that corridor doors in buildings classified in occupancy group H-2 shall be exempt from this requirement.

(j) Door and window hardware. - Doors and windows shall be equipped with hardware as follows:

(1) FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS. -

a. Exit doors and corridors shall be readily openable at all times from the side from which egress is to be made and shall not require a key to operate from that side, except that:

1.Locks may be used in penal and mental institutions and areas, where required for security.

2. Locks may be used in banks, museums, jewelry stores and other places where extra safeguards are required, subject to the approval of the commissioner, and provided the locks are equipped with electrical release devices for remote control in case of emergency.

3. Stairways leading from the top floor to a roof may be provided with locked wire mesh gates openable by key in buildings classified in occupancy group G. The use of a hook and eye closing device on the inside of all doors to roofs shall be permitted.

*b.Doors opening into interior stair enclosures shall not be locked from either side with the following exceptions:

1. Doors may be locked to prevent access to the stair at the street floor.

2. In buildings classified in occupancy group E, less than one hundred feet in height, the doors may be locked on the stair side on each floor above the street floor.

3. In buildings classified in occupancy group E, one hundred feet or more in height, and existing office buildings one hundred feet or more in height, the doors may be locked on the stair side above the street floor except that at intervals of four stories or less, doors shall be openable from the stair side without the use of a key to permit reentry at such floors. In addition, the door on every floor where a keyed switch is required by the provisions of subchapter eighteen of this chapter shall be openable from the stair side without the use of a key to permit reentry at such floors.

4. When a locked door is provided with an automatic fail safe system for opening such door in the event of the activation of any automatic fire detecting device or when any elevator in readiness as provided in section 27-989 of subchapter eighteen of this chapter is activated, such door shall be deemed as openable from

§[C26-604.8] 27-375 Interior stairs. - Interior stairs shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Capacity. - The capacity of interior stairs shall be as listed in table 6-1.

(b) Width. - The width of interior stairs shall be the clear width between walls, grilles, guards, or newel posts. Stair stringers may project into the required width not more than two inches on each side of the stair. No interior stair shall be reduced in width in the direction of exit travel. Interior stairs shall be at least forty-four inches wide except as follows:

(1) Interior stairs may be not less than thirty-six inches wide when serving not more than thirty occupants per stair on any floor in buildings classified in occupancy groups J-1 and J-2, or when serving buildings classified in occupancy group J-3 and exceeding four stories in height, or when serving not more than sixty occupants per stair on any floor in buildings classified in occupancy groups E, B, and D.

(2) Interior stairs may be not less than thirty inches wide when serving mezzanines having an occupant load not exceeding twenty-five persons or when located in buildings classified in occupancy group J-3 not more than three stories in height. Interior stairs in four story buildings classified in occupancy group J-3 shall be a minimum of thirty-three inches in width.

(c) Headroom. - The clear headroom shall be at least seven feet, except that in buildings classified in occupancy groups J-2 and J-3, the minimum clear headroom may be six feet eight inches. Headroom in a flight of stairs shall be measured vertically between two parallel inclined planes, one of which contains the line of the nosing or upper front edge of each tread and extends to its intersection with a landing and the other of which is through any point directly above the first plane that limits the headroom of the stair.

(d) Landings and platforms. - Landings and platforms shall be provided at the head and foot of each flight of stairs, except at the head of basement stairs in one-and two-family dwellings, and shall comply with the following:

(1) The minimum width of landings and platforms perpendicular to the direction of travel shall be equal to at least the width of the stairs except that on a straight-run stair, the distance between risers of upper and lower flights at intermediate landings or platforms need not be more than forty-four inches.

(2) The maximum vertical rise of a single flight of stairs between floors, between landings or platforms, or between a floor and a landing or platform, shall not exceed eight feet in buildings classified in occupancy groups F and H, and twelve feet in all other occupancy groups. No flight of stairs shall have less than two risers.

(3) Landings and platforms shall be enclosed on sides by walls, grilles or guards at least three feet high.

(e) **Risers and treads. -** Risers and treads shall comply with table 6-4 and with the following:

(1) The sum of two risers plus one tread

exclusive of nosing shall be not less than twenty-four nor more than twenty-five and one-half inches.

(2) Riser height and tread width shall be constant in any flight of stairs from story to story.

(3) Winders shall not be permitted in required exit stairs except in one- and two-family dwellings and except as permitted in subdivision 1 of this section. The width of winder treads when measured eighteen inches from the narrower end shall be at least equal to the width of treads above or below the winding section.

(4) Curving or skewed stairs may be used as exits when the tread and riser relationship is in accordance with table 6-4 when measured at a point eighteen inches in from the narrow end of the tread; and no tread shall be more than three inches narrower or three inches wider at any point than the width established eighteen inches in from the narrow end.

(f) Guards and handrails. -Stairs shall have walls, grilles, or guards at the sides and shall have handrails on both sides, except that stairs less than forty-four inches wide may have a handrail on one side only. Handrails shall provide a finger clearance of one and one-half inches, and shall project not more than three and one half inches into the required stair width.

(1) Stairs more than eighty-eight inches wide shall have intermediate handrails dividing the stairway into widths that maintain the nominal multiples of twentytwo inches, but the widths shall not be greater than eighty-eight inches nor less than forty-four inches.

(2) The height of handrails above the nosing of treads shall be not more than thirty-four inches nor less than thirty inches.

(3) Handrails shall be returned to walls and posts when terminated, except in one and two-family dwellings.

(4) Handrails shall be designed to support loads in compliance with the requirements of subchapter nine of this chapter.

(5) Handrails in all stairs shall be of materials having a flame-spread rating not exceeding one hundred fifty.

(g) Stair doors. - Doors providing access to stairs shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (a) of section 27-342 of article five of subchapter five of this chapter and subdivision (e) of section 27-371 of this article. The swing of stair doors shall not block stairs or stair landings, nor shall any door at any point of its swing reduce the effective width of the landing or stair to less than seventy-five percent of the required width of the landing or stair, or to less than the width of the door opening on them. The width of doors from a stair shall not be less than the number of units of exit width required for the capacity of the stair, but in no case shall the door width be less than required by subdivision (e) of section 27-371 of this article.

(h) Stair construction. -

Risers, treads, stringers, landings, platforms, and guards, exclusive of handrails, shall be built of noncombustible materials except that interior stairs in buildings of construction group II may be built of combustible materials in buildings classified in occupancy group B- 2, C, D or E when the buildings are two stories in height or less, and in buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 or J-3 when the buildings are not more than three stories in height, and in the case of J-2 occupancy group, when occupied by not more than three families. Interior stairs shall have solid treads. All risers shall be closed except as otherwise provided in subdivision (i) of this section. When of combustible construction, the soffit of interior stairs shall be fire protected by material having a minimum fire resistive rating of one hour or five-eighths inches gypsum wall board or equivalent, or the space beneath shall be enclosed without openings by material having a one hour fire resistance rating unless permitted to have open risers by subdivision (I) of this section. Where two separate interior stairs are contained within the same enclosure (so called "scissor stairs"), each stair shall be separated from the other by noncombustible construction having a fire resistance rating equal to that required for the stair enclosure. Stairs, platforms, and landings shall be designed to support all loads in compliance with the requirements of subchapter nine of this chapter. Treads and landings shall be built of or surfaced with nonskid materials.

(i) Stair enclosures. -

(1) Interior stairs shall be enclosed with construction complying with the requirements of Table 3-4 except that:

a. In buildings three stories or less in height excluding those classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2 combustible construction group II, the enclosing construction may have a one hour fire resistant rating.

b. Stairs in buildings or spaces classified in occupancy group J-3 and not more than three stories in height, need not be enclosed except as otherwise required in subdivision (a) of section 27-341 of article five of subchapter five of this chapter. Stairs may have open risers in one family dwellings and group homes.

c. Unenclosed stairs in buildings classified in assembly occupancy group F may be permitted as provided in subchapter eight of this chapter.

d. Stairs from floors or mezzanines may be unenclosed, with open or closed risers.

e. In buildings classified in occupancy group J-2 occupied exclusively by not more than one family on each story without boarders, roomers or lodgers and not more than three stories in height, the enclosing construction may have a one hour fire-resistance rating which may be constructed of combustible material provided that the stair enclosure is protected with an automatic sprinkler system complying with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

f. In buildings classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2 not more than two stories in height of combustible construction group II, the enclosing construction may have a one hour fire-resistance rating which may be constructed of combustible material; however, where only one vertical exit is provided the stair enclosure shall be protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system constructed in accordance with the provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

g. Except as provided in subparagraphs (a), (e) and (f) of this paragraph, in all buildings or spaces classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2, the enclosing construction shall be of masonry or an approved equivalent material having at least a two hour fire-resistant rating.

(2) Access stairs connecting not more than two stories which do not serve as a required exit may be constructed without an enclosure in buildings classified in other than occupancy group H-2. Such stairs shall be additional to and shall not obstruct or interfere with required exit facilities. When the first story below grade is served by an interior, unenclosed access stair, it shall be sprinklered in accordance with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

(3) The interior finish of interior stair enclosures shall be in accordance with the requirements of table 5-4.

(4) Stair enclosures shall be vented in accordance with the requirements for shafts in subdivision (d) of section 27-344 of article five of subchapter five of this chapter except that stair enclosures for buildings or spaces classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2 shall be vented as follows:

a. In occupancy group J-2 buildings three stories in height and with not more than one dwelling unit per story or two stories in height with not more than two dwelling units per story, shall be provided with a skylight at least nine square feet in area, glazed with plain glass with a wire screen over and under and provided with fixed or movable ventilators having a minimum open area of forty square inches.

b. In occupancy group J-1 or J-2 buildings two stories in height with more than two dwelling units per story shall be provided with a skylight of at least twenty square feet in area, glazed with plain glass, with a wire screen over and under and provided with fixed or movable ventilators having a minimum open area of forty square inches.

c. In occupancy group J-1 buildings exceeding two stories in height and in occupancy group J-2 buildings three stories in height with more than one dwelling unit per story or exceeding three stories in height shall be provided with a skylight at least twenty square feet in area, glazed with plain glass with a wire screen over and under and provided with fixed or movable ventilators having a minimum open area of one hundred forty-four square inches. In lieu of the skylight and ventilators a window of equal area may be provided with fixed louvers having a minimum open area of one hundred forty-four square inches installed in or immediately adjacent to the window.

(5) When dwelling units are located over a space classified in occupancy group C or E on the street floor, they shall be provided with a separate enclosed interior stair, or with an exterior stair.

*(6) Impact resistance.- Stair enclosures serving occupancy group E spaces (office spaces) in high rise buildings constructed pursuant to applications filed on

or after July 1, 2006 shall comply with rules to be promulgated by the commissioner establishing minimum impact resistance standards. Such rules shall permit compliance with assemblies comprising approved reinforced construction boards affixed onto stud framing. The commissioner shall promulgate such rules on or before January 1, 2006.

*Local Law 26-2004.

(j) Openings and obstructions to stair enclosures.-No piping of any kind, with the exception of piping required or permitted in subchapter seventeen of this code, shall be permitted within a stair enclosure. No openings of any kind, other than windows, fire department access panels, exit doors and openings specifically authorized in reference standard RS 5-18 shall be permitted within a stair enclosure. Pipes required or permitted by such subchapter seventeen and protected in accordance therewith which do not reduce the required clearances of the enclosure may be permitted. Ducts protected in accordance with the requirements of subchapter thirteen of this chapter, which do not reduce the required clearances of the enclosure, may be permitted. In addition, in buildings in occupancy group J-2, which are three stories or less in height and occupied by not more than two families on each story, a door from an apartment may open directly into a stair, and the door may swing into the apartment.

(k) Roof access. -

(1) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraphs two and three of this subdivision, in buildings or in building sections more than three stories or forty feet high with roofs having a slope of less than twenty degrees, access to the roof shall be provided by at least one interior stair, except that access to setback roof areas may be through a door or window opening to the roof. Interior stairs extending to roofs shall be enclosed in bulkheads of fireresistant construction meeting the requirements of subchapter five of this chapter.

(2) In buildings or in building sections classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2 more than two stories in height, except as otherwise provided for in paragraph three of this subdivision, with roofs having a slope of fifteen degrees or less all interior stairs, except those terminating at a level of a setback roof, shall extend to the roof and shall be enclosed in bulkheads of fireresistive construction meeting the requirements of subchapter five of this chapter. Stairs terminating at the level of a setback shall provide access to the setback roof areas through a door except where the setback is less than four feet in width, measured from the inside of the parapet wall, and less than ten feet in length.

(3) In buildings or in building sections classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2 two stories in height and in occupancy group J-2 three stories in height with not more than one dwelling unit per story with roofs having a slope of fifteen degrees or less, access to the roof shall be provided through a scuttle at least twenty-one inches in width and twenty-eight inches in length and shall comply with subdivision (c) of section 27-338 of article four of subchapter five of this chapter. Scuttles shall be located within each stair enclosure with a stationary iron ladder leading thereto.

(1) Spiral stairs. - Spiral stairs may serve as access stairs between two floors or levels in accordance with the provisions of paragraph two of subdivision (i) of this section. Such stairs may not serve as required exits, except that unenclosed spiral stairs when built of noncombustible materials and having a tread length of at least thirty inches may serve as exits from mezzanines or balconies having an occupant load not exceeding twenty-five persons.

TABLE 6-4 MAXIMUM RISER HEIGHT AND
MINIMUM TREAD WIDTH

Occupancy Group Classification of Building	Maximum Riser Height (in.)	Minimum Tread ¹ Width (in.)
Residential J-3 (with closed risers)	8 ¹ ⁄4	9 plus 1 ¼ nosing
Residential J-3 (with open risers)	8 ¼	9 plus ¹ /2 nosing
only three dwelling units)	8 ¼	9 plus 1¼ nosing
Assembly F	7 ¹ ⁄2 7	9 ¹ ⁄2 plus nosing 10 plus posing
All others ²	7 ³ ⁄4	9 ¹ ⁄ ₂ plus nosing

Notes for Table 6-4:

¹Treads may be undercut a distance equal to the nosing. A nosing shall not be required when tread width is eleven inches or wider.

²The proportions and dimensions of treads and risers may be adjusted in buildings classified in occupancy group G to suit the age of occupants, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

§[C26-604.9] 27-376 Exterior stairs. -

Exterior stairs may be used as exits in lieu of interior stairs provided they comply with all of the requirements for interior stairs, except enclosure, and except as modified below:

(a) **Capacity.** -The capacity of exterior stairs shall be as listed in Table 6-1.

(b) Height limitation. - No exterior stair shall exceed seventy-five feet or six stories in height.

(c) Construction. - Exterior stairs shall be constructed entirely of non-combustible materials, except that in buildings classified in occupancy groups other than G, F, or H, or construction group II, located outside the fire districts, exterior stairs may be built of combustible materials when the buildings are two stories or thirty feet in height or less and have an occupant load not exceeding forty persons per floor above the street below. Exterior stairs shall be roofed, and shall be protected along their outer sides as required for exterior corridors in subdivision (f) of section 27-369 of this article. Treads, landings, and platforms shall be solid and unperforated. Risers may be partially open to permit water and snow to drain.

(d) Opening protective. - In buildings four stories or fifty feet in height or more, there shall be no openings in the building walls adjoining exterior stairs other than one-quarter* hour self-closing swinging fire doors, and no openings nearer than ten feet to the stair (measured horizontally) that are not provided with three-quarter hour opening protectives.

(e) Location. - No exterior stair shall be located nearer than ten feet to an interior lot line.

(f) **Discharge.** Exterior stairs shall extend continuously to grade.

* As enacted but "three-quarter hour" probably intended.

*****§27-376.1 Fire tower.**- Fire towers may be used as exits in lieu of interior stairs provided they comply with all of the requirements for interior stairs, except as modified below.

(a) The enclosing walls of fire towers shall be of incombustible materials or assemblies having a fireresistance rating of at least four hours. Such walls shall be without openings, except for doors serving as means of egress. (b) At each story served by a fire tower, access to the stairways of such fire tower shall be provided through outside balconies or fireproof vestibules. Such balconies or vestibules shall be at least three feet eight inches in width and shall have unpierced floors of incombustible materials and shall be provided with substantial guard railings at least four feet high, without any openings greater than five inches in width. (c) Such balconies or vestibules of fire towers shall be level with the floors of the structure and the platforms of the stairs connected by such balconies. Such balconies or vestibules shall be separated from the structure and the stairs by self-closing swinging doors with a one and one-half hour fire protection rating, capable of being opened from both sides without the use of a key or other unlocking device.

(d) Balconies or vestibules of fire towers shall open on a street or yard, or on a court open vertically to the sky for its full height, having a minimum net area of one hundred five square feet and a minimum dimension of seven feet. The opening from the vestibule to the street, yard or court shall have a minimum area of eighteen square feet and a minimum dimension of two feet six inches. It shall be unlawful to leave openings in the court walls surrounding an interior fire tower, other than the openings from the vestibules, within fifteen feet of the balcony, except that self-closing windows with a three-quarter hour fire protection rating may be used if such windows are at least ten feet from the balcony, provided that the area of the court is at least twelve feet by twenty-four feet. (e) Fire towers shall terminate at grade level and shall exit directly to the street independently of corridors serving other stairways, except when the fire tower terminates in the ground floor corridor outside of the inner vestibule and within ten feet of the building line. (f) Fire tower stairs shall comply in all other respects with the applicable requirements of section 27-375 of this code. ****Local Law 26-2004.*

§[C26-604.10] 27-377 Ramps. -

Interior or exterior ramps may be used as exits in lieu of interior or exterior stairs provided they comply with the applicable requirements for interior stairs in section 27-375 of this article or exterior stairs in section, 27-376 of this article respectively, and with the following:

(a) **Capacity.-** The capacity of ramps shall be as listed in Table 6-1.

(b) Maximum grade. - Ramps shall not have a slope steeper than 1 in 8, except that in buildings classified in occupancy group H the slope shall not exceed 1 in 12, and except as provided in subchapter eight of this chapter for places of assembly.

(c) Design.-

(1) CHANGES IN DIRECTION.- Ramps shall be straight, with changes in direction being made at level platforms or landings, except that ramps having a slope not greater than 1 in 12 at any place, may be curved.

(2) LENGTH.- The sloping portion of ramps shall be at least three feet but not more than thirty feet long between level platforms or landings.

(3) PLATFORMS. - Level platforms or landings, at least as wide as the ramp, shall be provided at the bottom, at intermediate levels where required, and at the top of all ramps. Level platforms shall be provided on each side of door openings into or from ramps having a minimum length in the direction of exit travel of three feet, and when a door swings on the platform or landing a minimum length of five feet.

(4) DOORS. - Door openings into or from ramps shall comply with the requirements for stairs in subdivision (g) of section 27-375 of this article. No door shall swing over the sloping portion of a ramp.

(5) GUARDS AND RAILINGS. - Guards and railings of ramps shall comply with the applicable requirements of subdivision (f) of section 27-375 of this article except that only ramps having a slope steeper than 1 in 12 need comply with the requirements for handrails and intermediate handrails shall not be required.

(6) SURFACE. - Interior ramps exceeding a slope of 1 in 10 and all exterior ramps shall be provided with nonslip surfaces.

**(7)Ramps for people having physical disabilities shall additionally comply with the requirements of reference standard RS 4-6. **Local Law 58-1987.

§[C26-604.11] 27-378 Escalators. -

Escalators may be used as exits in lieu of interior stairs provided they comply with all of the requirements of subchapter eighteen of this chapter and with the applicable requirements for enclosed interior stairs, except as modified below:

(a) **Capacity.** - The capacity of escalators as listed in table 6-1 shall be based on the following:

MINIMUM WIDTH (IN.) AT:

Step	Balustrade ¹	Enclosure ²	Units of Exit Width
24	32	52	1 1/2
40	48	68	2
NT 4			

Notes:

¹Measured twenty-seven inches above front edge of tread.

²Clear width above handrails.

(b) Acceptable exits. -

Only escalators moving in the direction of exit travel may be credited as exits, except that any escalator may be credited when it is connected to an automatic fire detection system that will cause it to stop simultaneously with the detection of fire. The detection system shall comply with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter. Where an escalator provides exit facilities from only one floor of a building, the automatic detection system shall be located on that floor. Where escalators provide exit facilities from more than one floor, the detection system shall be located on all floors so served, and shall cause escalators on all floors of the section of the building that they serve to stop operating. The stopping mechanism shall operate to bring the escalator to a gradual, rather than an abrupt stop.

(c) Escalators not used as exits. - Escalators that do not serve as exits, and that connect more than two stories of a building, shall be completely enclosed with noncombustible construction having a three-quarter hour fire-resistance rating, except that in buildings completely protected by an automatic sprinkler system complying with the construction requirements of subchapter seventeen of this chapter, such escalators may, alternatively, be protected by one of the methods specified in subchapter eighteen of this chapter.

§[C26-604.12] 27-379 Moving walkways. -

Pedestrian walkways consisting of conveyor belts shall be considered as exit passageways if level, or as ramps if inclined, and shall be acceptable as exits if they comply with the applicable requirements for exit passageways or ramps, and with the following:

(a) **Capacity.** - The capacity shall be as listed under exit passageways or ramps, as the case may be, in table 6-1.

(b) Acceptable exits.- Only walkways moving in the direction of exit travel may be credited as exits, except that any moving walkway may be credited when it is connected to an automatic fire detection system that will cause it to stop simultaneously with the detection of fire on the floor it serves. Such detection system shall comply with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

(c) **Design and construction.** - Walkways shall comply with the requirements of subchapter eighteen of this chapter.

(d) Enclosure. - Walkways that do not serve as exits, but are inclined so as to require an opening in any floor, shall be enclosed as required for escalators in subdivision (c) of section 27-378 of this article.

§[C26-604.13] 27-380 Fire escapes. -

Fire escapes constructed on existing buildings when altered or as a second means of egress for group homes as permitted by section 27-368 of this article shall comply with the following:

(a) **Capacity.** - The capacity of fire escapes shall be as listed in table 6-1 for stairs.

(b) Stairs. -The minimum width of fire escape stairs shall be twenty-two inches. Treads shall have a minimum width of eight inches, exclusive of a required one inch nosing. The maximum height of risers shall be eight inches. No flight of stairs shall exceed twelve feet in height between landings.

(c) Landings. - Landings shall be provided at each story served by fire escapes. The minimum width of landings shall be three feet, and the minimum length shall be four feet six inches. Floor openings in landings shall be at least twenty-two inches by twenty-eight inches.

(d) Handrails and guards. - Handrails having a minimum height of thirty-two inches above the tread nosing shall be provided on both sides of stairs, and guards having a minimum height of thirty-six inches shall be provided on all open sides of landings, openings in guards shall be of such dimensions as to prevent the passage of a five inch dia. ball.

(e) Construction. -

Fire escapes shall be constructed of noncombustible materials adequately protected against deterioration by corrosion or other effects of exposure to the weather, and shall be designed to comply with the requirements of subchapter nine of this chapter.

(f) Access. - Access to fire escapes shall be by doors or windows having a minimum clear opening of twenty-four inches in width and thirty inches in height. Such doors or windows shall have a fire protection rating of three-quarters of an hour except in buildings classified in occupancy group J-2.

(g) **Discharge.-** The top landing of fire escapes shall be provided with a stair or gooseneck ladder leading to the roof, except that this requirement shall not apply to buildings having a roof pitch of more than twenty degrees. The lowest landing of fire escapes shall be not more than sixteen feet above grade and shall be provided with a stair to grade, which may be counterbalanced.

ARTICLE 6 EXIT LIGHTING

§[C26-605.1] 27-381 Requirements. -

Corridors and exits shall be provided with artificial lighting facilities, except as otherwise permitted by the provisions of subchapter twelve of this chapter, in accordance with the following:

(a) Illumination of at least two foot candles measured at the floor level shall be maintained continuously, during occupancy, in exits and their access facilities for their full length, at changes in direction in and intersections of corridors, balconies, exit passageways, stairs, ramps, escalators, bridges, tunnels, landings, and platforms, and as provided in subchapter eight of this chapter for places of assembly, except that this requirement shall not apply to dwelling units.

(b) In buildings classified in occupancy groups B-1 and B-2, exit lighting need only be maintained when a section of floor is occupied.

(c) Illumination shall be so arranged that the failure of any one light shall not leave any area in darkness.

(d) Phosphorescent materials shall not be used as a method of providing illumination, nor shall battery operated electric lights or portable lamps or lanterns be used as primary sources of lighting.

*(e) (1) Buildings and existing buildings containing an F-4 place of assembly with an occupant load of three hundred or more persons shall install emergency lighting in each vertical exit serving the floor on which the place of assembly is located so as to provide a continuously lighted passage to the exterior of the building. Such lighting shall be connected to an emergency power source or to storage battery equipment meeting the requirements of the commissioner.

(2) Existing buildings required to comply with this subdivision shall install the emergency lighting on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven. **Local Law 59-1996.*

§[C26-605.2] 27-382 Power source. -

*(a) Where a total of more than four lights is required, exit lighting shall be connected to an emergency power source or to storage battery equipment meeting the requirements of the commissioner, provided, however, that in existing buildings, the exit lighting may be on circuits that are separate from the general lighting and power circuits, taken off ahead of the main switch.

(b) Existing high rise buildings classified in occupancy group C, D or H and existing buildings classified in occupancy group E, G or J-1 (except for "residential hotels," as such term is defined by the commissioner pursuant to rules and regulations) shall comply with the requirements of this section on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven.

*Local Law 59-1996.

***ARTICLE 7 EXIT SIGNS AND OTHER MARKINGS

*******§**[C26-606.1] 27-383 Requirements.-** (a) Exit signs.-Except in occupancy groups J-2 and J-3, the location of every exit on every floor and every opening from a room classified in occupancy group J-1 and containing cubicles shall be clearly indicated by exit signs. Such

cubicles shall be clearly indicated by exit signs. Such signs shall be placed at an angle with the exit opening if such placement is required for the signs to serve their purpose. In long corridors, in open floor areas, and in all other situations where the location of the exit may not be readily visible or understood, directional signs shall be provided to serve as guides from all portions of the corridor or floor.

(b) Exit path markings in high rise office buildings and in occupancy group E high rise buildings.- On and after July 1, 2006 all high rise office buildings and all high rise buildings classified in occupancy group E shall have exit path markings conforming to this subdivision. This provision shall be retroactive and shall apply to buildings constructed on and after such date and to buildings in existence on such date. All exit path markings required herein shall be of an approved photoluminescent material. The markings shall be washable, non-toxic, non radioactive, and if subjected to fire must be self extinguishing when the flame is removed.

(1) All doors opening to corridors, to an exit, or to an exit passageway, shall be marked with the word "exit".

(2) Within exit stairs, horizontal extensions in exit stairs, horizontal exits, supplemental vertical exits and exit passageways, except within street level lobbies, there shall be directional markings.

(3) Required markings for exit paths shall comply with the technical standards for installation and placement to be set forth in a reference standard. Such reference standard shall be designated RS 6-1 and shall be adopted on or before January 1, 2006.

***Local Law 26-2004.

****§27-383.1 Additional requirements for high rise office buildings and occupancy group E high rise buildings.** In high rise office buildings and in occupancy group E high rise buildings:

(a) Illuminated exit signs complying with section 27-386 of this subchapter shall be placed in stairwells with horizontal extensions to indicate the transition from vertical to horizontal direction and at turns along the horizontal path.

(b) A supplementary sign complying with sections 27-394 and 27-395 of this subchapter, except that the lettering and numerals shall be at least one inch high, indicating the location of a recessed re-entry door, shall be securely attached on the wall of the landing that faces the evacuee on the stairs.

(c) In stairs where there is no entry or exiting from such stair for more than four floors, a sign complying with sections 27-394 and 27-395, except that the lettering and numerals shall be at least one inch high, shall be securely attached at the beginning of the descent into such portion of the stair on the wall of the landing that faces the evacuee on the stairs stating the location of the next re-entry or exiting floor. On each floor within such portion of the stair a sign complying with sections 27-392 and 27-395 shall be securely attached to the wall of the landing that faces the evacuee on the stairs approximately five feet above the floor indicating the floor number.

(d) Signs shall be readily visible from the egress direction.

(e) High rise office buildings and high rise buildings classified in occupancy group E in existence on October 22, 2004 shall comply with this section on or before July 1, 2007. For the purpose of this section, a high rise building shall be deemed to be in existence on October 22, 2004 if on such date it is complete or under construction or where an application for approval of plans was filed with the department prior to such date and construction commenced within two years after such date.

**Local Law 26-2004.

§[C26-606.2] 27-384 Power source. -

*(a) Where a total of more than four exit and/or directional signs is required, the signs shall be connected to an emergency power source or to storage battery equipment meeting the requirements of the commissioner, provided, however, that in existing buildings, the signs may be on circuits that are separate from the general lighting and power circuits, taken off ahead of the main switch.

*Local Law 59-1996.

(b) Existing high rise buildings classified in occupancy group C, D or H and existing buildings classified in occupancy group E, G or J-1 (except for "residential hotels," as such term is defined by the commissioner pursuant to rules and regulations) shall comply with the requirements of this section on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven.

**(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the existing buildings required to comply with subdivision (b) of this section, all such existing exit and/or directional signs on circuits taken off ahead of the main switch shall be connected to an emergency power source or to storage battery equipment meeting the requirements of the commissioner on or before July 1, 2007.

**Local Law 26-2004.

§[C26-606.3] 27-385 Exit sign design. -

Exit signs shall read only "exit" and shall be of the externally lighted, internally lighted, or electroluminescent type, except that they may be nonilluminated in buildings not provided with artificial lighting.

(a) The artificial light source on externally lighted signs shall provide a red light, either by the use of an incandescent colored bulb or other visible red light source, so as to provide at least twenty-five foot candles on the exposed face of the sign. Visibility of the sign shall not be obscured by the location of the light source.

(b) For internally lighted signs, the average initial brightness of the letters shall be at least twenty-five ft. lamberts, and where an illuminated background is used, its average initial brightness shall be at least two hundred fifty ft. lamberts. The light source shall not be modified or changed nor shall lamp life multipliers be used so as to reduce these brightness levels.

(c) The letters of exit signs shall be red. The background of externally lighted signs shall be white. The background of internally lighted signs shall be either stenciled metal with a light gray or white color, or translucent frosted, opal glass, slow-burning plastic, or the plastic edgeglow type with white plastic separators. The letters for internally lighted signs shall be translucent red.

(d) The letters shall be block lettering at least four and one-half inches high with nine-sixteenths inch strokes, except in buildings and spaces classified in occupancy group F and J-1, where they shall be at least eight inches high with the strokes at least three-quarters of an inch wide.

(e) In locations where breakage may occur, exit signs shall be of shock resistant materials, or shall otherwise be protected against breakage.

(f) Except for buildings not provided with artificial lighting and buildings which maintain one or more auxiliary systems for emergency exit lighting in the event of a public utility failure, there shall be either (1) an illuminated exit sign with the background thereon made of an approved phosphorescent material or (2) a material with an opaque text and placed adjacent to or as close as possible to such illuminated sign. The phosphorescent material after exposure to normal lighting conditions shall be capable of remaining visible in total darkness for a period of at least eight hours. The signs shall be washable, non-toxic, non-radioactive and if subjected to fire must be self-extinguishing when the flame is removed.

§[C26-606.4] 27-386 Directional sign design.-

Directional exit signs shall comply with all of the requirements for exit signs in section 27-385 of this article, and shall read "EXIT" with a horizontal arrow or arrows indicating the direction to the exit or exits. However, when the arrow is below the letters, the letters may be three and three-eighths inches high and nine-sixteenths inch strokes, except in buildings and spaces classified in occupancy group F where they shall be at least five inches high with nine-sixteenths inch strokes. The arrow or arrows shall be red.

§[C26-606.5] 27-387 False exits. -

Any door, passageway, stair, or other means of communication that is not an exit or that is not a way to an exit, but is so located as to be mistaken for an exit, shall be identified with a sign reading "NOT AN EXIT," shall be identified by a sign indicating its use or purpose or shall be provided with a directional exit sign.

ARTICLE 8 EXIT SIGNS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

§[C26-607.1] 27-388 Retroactive provisions. -

Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of this subchapter are not retroactive except that the provisions of this article and article nine of subchapter six of this chapter for certain existing office buildings are retroactive. Signs required by this article must be installed no later than March sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-nine. Where auxiliary systems for emergency exit lighting are to be provided, the installation must commence no later than May sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-nine. weight and temperature. Compression strength test specimens shall be molded only by a licensed concrete testing laboratory or by a person certified by the American Concrete Institute as qualified to perform such function. Attestation shall be executed by the person superintending the use of the material in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (b) of section 27-132 of article seven of subchapter one of this chapter.

*Local Law 65-1990.

***§[C26-1004.6] 27-608 Admixtures.** -Admixtures may be used in the concrete only where included in the preliminary test mixes made in accordance with paragraph three of subdivision (a) of section 27-605 or mixes proportioned in accordance with the provisions of reference standard RS 10-3. In the case of mixes proportioned in accordance with subdivision (c) of section 27-605, there shall be no reduction of the cement content called for in table 10-3A because admixtures are used in the mix. Where admixtures are used, the provisions of reference standards RS 10-3 and RS 10-44 shall apply. In addition, no anti-freeze agents shall be used. Admixtures shall be added in measured quantities in conformance with the accepted mix design. **Local Law 65-1990.*

*§[C26-1004.7] 27-609 Licensed concrete testing laboratories.-

All strength tests of concrete and testing of concrete materials required by the provisions of this section shall be performed by concrete testing laboratories licensed in accordance with the requirements of article nine of subchapter two of chapter one of title twenty-six of the administrative code and rules promulgated by the commissioner. The licensed concrete testing laboratory shall, among other things, analyze, evaluate and test concrete materials; determine whether the materials comply with specifications and pertinent referenced national standards in reference standard RS 10-3; select mix proportions for preliminary tests; recommend the mix proportions to be used on the project for which the tests were made; analyze data from previous projects and compute the standard deviation; and recommend the mix proportions to be used based on such field experience data. At the batch plant or at the job site, the licensed concrete testing laboratory shall, among other things, sample concrete and test for slump, entrained air content, unit weight and temperature, mold compression test specimens; store and cure such specimens on the job site; remove, transport and deliver such specimens to the laboratory; demold, store, cure, cap and test such specimens at the laboratory and furnish written reports of the results of all tests of the materials and concrete to the architect or engineer designated for controlled inspection and to the concrete producer. When tests of the hardened concrete are required, they shall be made by the licensed concrete testing laboratory in accordance with reference standard RS 10-3 and the national standards for making tests for penetration resistance, rebound number, pullout strength and of drilled cores.

The architect or engineer designated for controlled inspection is authorized either to dismiss or to employ a particular licensed concrete testing laboratory at any time during the progress of the work.

*Local Law 65-1990.

§[C26-1004.8] 27-610 Short-span concrete floor and roof construction supported on steel beams. -In lieu of analysis, the following empirical procedures may be used for the design of short-span concrete floor and roof slabs containing draped reinforcement and supported on steel beams. The empirical equations described in subdivisions (c) and (d) of this section shall apply only where the steel beams are placed, or are encased, in a manner that will provide section for the transfer of shear from slabs to beams equivalent to, or in excess of, the slab thickness required by said equations.

(a) **Concrete.-** The concrete shall have a minimum compressive strength at twenty-eight days of seven hundred psi.

(b) **Reinforcement.** -Reinforcement shall consist of steel fabric, rods, or other suitable shapes that shall be continuous or successively lapped to function as a continuous sheet. The main reinforcement shall be at least 0.15% of the gross cross section where continuous steel fabric is used and at least 0.25% of the gross cross section where other forms of steel reinforcement are used. All reinforcing shall be draped, with the center of the reinforcement at the center of the span one inch above the bottom of the slab and the center of reinforcement over the support one inch below the top of the slab.

(c) Minimum slab thickness. -The minimum total thickness of concrete floor and roof construction shall be determined by the following formula, but shall not be less than four inches:

$$t = \underline{L} + \underline{w-75} \\ 200$$

Where: t = total thickness (in.)

L = clear span between steel flanges (ft.)

 $W = gross \ uniform \ load \ (dead \ load \ plus reduced live load) \ (psf).$

(d) Allowable load. -The allowable load shall be determined by the following formula:

$$w = \frac{3CAs}{L^2}$$

Where: w = gross uniform load (psf)

- A_s = cross sectional area of main reinforcement (sq. in. per ft. of slab width)
- L = clear span between steel flanges in feet. (L shall not exceed ten feet in any case, and when the gross floor load exceeds two hund-red psi shall not exceed eight feet)
- C = the following coefficient for steel having an ultimate strength of at least fifty-five thousand psi;

1. For lightweight aggregate concrete:

a. twenty thousand when reinforcement is continuous.

b. fourteen thousand when reinforcement is hooked or attached to one or both supports.

2. For stone concrete:

a. twenty-three thousand when reinforcement is continuous.b. fifteen thousand when reinforcement is hooked or attached to one or both supports.

(1) When the above formula is used the reinforcement shall be hooked or attached to one or both supports or be continuous.

(2) If steel of an ultimate strength in excess of fiftyfive thousand psi is used, the above coefficient may be increased in the ratio of the ultimate strength to fiftyfive thousand but at most by thirty percent.

(e) **Openings in floors and roofs.** -Openings more than one foot six inches on a side shall be framed. All areas encompassing multiple openings aggregating more than one foot six inches in any ten foot width or span of floor or roof slab shall be framed.

§[C26-1004.9] 27-611 Pneumatically placed concrete. Construction methods shall conform to the applicable provisions and recommendations of reference standard RS 10-15.

***\$27-611.1 Conveying concrete by pumping methods.** All classes and strengths of concrete may be conveyed by pumping methods. All materials and methods used shall conform to the rules promulgated by the commissioner for conveying concrete by pumping methods. **Local Law 65-1990.*

*§[C26-1004.10] 27-612 Formwork, slip form construction, lift method construction, precast and prestressed construction.- The provisions of subchapter nineteen of this chapter shall apply. *Local Law 65-1990.

§[C26-1004.11] 27-613 Concrete utilizing preplaced aggregate. -The use of concrete formed by the injection of grout into a mass of preplaced coarse aggregate will be permitted where it can be demonstrated by successful prototype installation that the proposed mix, materials, and method of placement will produce a concrete of the specified strength and free of areas or inclusions of uncemented aggregate.

(a) **Prototypes.** -At least two prototypes, from either previous work or samples prepared for the proposed project shall be prepared. The forms shall be stripped, and a minimum of six cores recovered and tested to demonstrate the strength of the concrete produced by the proposed materials and methods of installation. In addition, the homogeneity of the prototypes shall be demonstrated by demolishing the prototypes.

(b) **In-place concrete.** -The concrete, as finally placed in the work, shall be prepared using the same materials, mix, equipment, and procedures utilized to prepare the successful prototype installations. *(c) **Inspection.** -All preparation and placement of structural concrete utilizing preplaced aggregates shall be subject to controlled inspection. Compression test specimens shall be prepared and tested as required for premixed concrete, except that the specimens shall be prepared under conditions that will simulate the conditions under which the concrete in the work is installed. **Local Law 65-1990.*

*§27-613.1 Precast and prestressed concrete. -

The provisions of reference standard RS 10-3 shall apply. **Local Law 65-1990.*

***\$27-613.2 Thin-section precast concrete construction.**-The provisions of reference standard RS 10-4 shall apply. **Local Law 65-1990.*

ARTICLE 6 STEEL

§[C26-1005.1] 27-614 General requirements. -Materials, design, and construction methods shall meet the requirements of the following reference standards:
(a) Structural steel. -Reference standard RS 10-5.
(b) Light gage [*sic*] cold formed steel. - Reference standard RS 10-6.

****(c) Open web steel joists.- Reference standard RS 10-7.** The commissioner shall amend RS 10-7 to establish minimum acceptable fireproofing methods for open web steel joists and to redefine the limitations or restrictions on the buildings or occupancies in which the use of open web steel joists shall be permitted. ****Local Law 26-2004.**

§[C26-1005.2] 27-615 Identification. -Structural steel that is required to have a minimum yield point greater than thirty-six thousand psi shall at all times in the fabricator's plant, be marked, segregated, or otherwise handled so that the separate alloys and tempers are positively identified, and after completion of fabrication, shall be marked to identify the alloy and temper. Such markings shall be affixed to completed members and assemblies or to boxed or bundled shipments of multiple units prior to shipment from the fabricator's plant. Open web steel joists shall have identification affixed to each bundle or lift showing size and type.

§[C26-1005.3] 27-616 Quality control. -

(a) **Reference.** -The provisions of tables 10-1 and 10-2 shall apply.

(b) Welding operations. -

(1) Welding work shall be performed only by persons who have obtained a license from the commissioner.

(2) Where manual welding work is not performed in the city of New York, welds shall be made by welders qualified under the provisions of appendix D, parts II and III, of the AWS code for welding in building construction. Qualification with any of the steels permitted by the AWS code shall be considered as qualification to weld any of the other steels permitted by the code.
there is an enclosed or partially enclosed balcony or space above a setback complying with section 27-733 of article three of this subchapter the ventilating openings shall have a free openable area of at least five percent of the combined floor area of such room and portion of the balcony or space directly adjoining and in front of such room. Each required ventilating opening shall have a minimum openable area of six square feet. Where fresh air is furnished in any habitable room or space by mechanical means supplying a minimum of forty cfm the free openable area of the openings may be reduced to one-half of the above requirements but not less than five and one-half square feet in aggregate. In all occupiable rooms or spaces, the free openable area shall be used to calculate the index for ventilation (section 27-753 of article seven of this subchapter), which shall determine the minimum requirements for supplementary mechanical ventilation.

****§**[**C26-1205.7**] **27-751 Minimum dimensions of habitable rooms.-** Habitable rooms shall have a minimum clear width of eight feet in any part; a minimum clear area of eighty square feet and a minimum clear ceiling height of eight feet for the minimum area, except:

(a) A room which complies with the requirements for natural light and ventilation and in addition has an opening of not less than sixty square feet into an immediately adjoining room may have a minimum floor area of seventy square feet and a least horizontal dimension of seven feet;

(b) A dining space which has legally required ventilation, and in which the window has an area of at least one-eighth the floor area of such dining space;

(c) One-half the number of bedrooms in a dwelling unit containing three or more bedrooms may have at* least minimum dimension of seven feet;

(d) A room in a class B multiple dwelling as defined in section four of the multiple dwelling law which may have a minimum floor area of sixty square feet and a least horizontal dimension of six feet.

**Chapter 559 Laws of 1995.

*As enacted but "a" probably intended.

ARTICLE 7 STANDARDS OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION

§[C26-1206.1] 27-752 Areas requiring mechanical ventilation.-

Mechanical ventilation shall be provided in all occupiable rooms or spaces where the requirements for natural ventilation are not met; in all rooms or spaces, which because of the nature of their use or occupancy, involve the presence of dust, fumes, gases, vapors, or other noxious or injurious impurities, or substances which create a fire hazard; or where required by the provisions of article eight of this subchapter or subchapters six through eight of this chapter.

§[**C26-1206.2**] **27-753 Index for ventilation.-** The index for ventilation for any room or space shall be computed by adding the following:

(a) The contents per occupant, in cubic feet.

(b) The floor area per occupant, times ten, in square feet. (c) The clear, unobstructed openable area of windows, skylights, and other sources of natural ventilation per occupant, times two hundred, in square feet. In all cases, the number of occupants used in computing the index for ventilation shall be the maximum number who will occupy the room or space simultaneously during any two-hour period.

§[C26-1206.3] 27-754 Minimum quantity of outside air for mechanical ventilation. - The minimum quantity of outside air required for mechanical ventilation in any occupiable room, where not otherwise prescribed, shall be determined according to table 12-2.

(a) Window requirements.- To be credited as ventilating openings under the provisions of this subchapter, windows or other openings shall meet the requirements of section 27-749 of article six of this subchapter, and where mechanical supply ventilation is not provided, shall have a free openable area of at least one square foot per one hundred square foot of floor area.

TABLE 12-2 REQUIRED MINIMUM OUTDOOR AIR SUPPLY AND EXHAUST (cfm per sq. ft.)

Index for Ventilation	Ventilated Rooms with Natural Ventilation Openings		Ventilated Rooms without Natural Ventilation Openings		Air Conditioned Rooms	
	Supply	Exhaust	Supply	Exhaust	Supply	Exhaust
0-300	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5
301-520	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2
521-850	1.5	1.25	1.5	1.25	0.9	0.9
851-1250		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
1251-1650		0.67	0.67	0.67	0.5	0.5
Over 1650			0.33	0.33	0.4	0.4

(b) Air conditioning. -

(1) In air conditioned rooms, the windows and other openings shall not be credited as such in computing the index for ventilation. Air conditioned rooms shall be considered as interior rooms.

(2) Air that has been exhausted from an air conditioned space may be reconditioned by air conditioning apparatus and recirculated as equivalent outdoor air, provided that the total of supply air is not less than required for air conditioned rooms by table 12-2 and that the amount of actual outdoor air is at least thirty-three and one-third percent of the required total. The actual outdoor air supply shall not, under any circumstances, be reduced to less than five cfm per occupant, except that these minimum requirements may be reduced by fifty percent as provided in section 27-755 of this article.

(c) **Required exhaust.** Required exhaust may be accomplished by raising the pressure within the space with consequent leakage through doors and windows, or by drawing the vitiated air from air conditioned spaces into the return air duct of air conditioning apparatus or into an exhaust duct discharging directly to the outdoor air.

(d) Make-up air.- A sufficient quantity of air to make the exhaust system effective shall be provided to the space being exhausted by one or by any combination of the following methods:

By supplying air to the space by means of a blower system.
 By infiltration through louvers, registers, or other permanent openings in walls, doors, or partitions, adjoining spaces where air is supplied by one of these methods.

(3) By infiltration through cracks around window sash and doors.(4) By other methods acceptable to the commissioner.

(e) Prohibited use of recirculated air.- Air drawn from any of the following spaces may not be recirculated;* mortuary rooms; bathrooms or toilet rooms; or any space where an objectionable quantity of flammable vapors, dust, odors, or noxious gases is present. Air drawn from rooms that must be isolated to prevent the spread of infection shall not be recirculated, except that air drawn from hospital operating rooms may be recirculated, if in compliance with the following requirements:

*Semicolon enacted but colon probably intended.

(1) There shall be a minimum of twenty-five total air changes per hour, of which five air changes per hour shall be outdoor air.

(2) All fans serving exhaust systems shall be located at the discharge end of the system.

**(3) Outdoor air intakes shall be located at least twenty-five feet from exhaust outlets of ventilation systems and other exhaust discharges, combustion equipment stacks, medical surgical vacuum systems, and plumbing vent stacks, from areas which may collect vehicular exhaust such as off-street loading bays, and from areas which may collect other noxious fumes. The bottom of outdoor air intakes serving central systems if installed above a roof, shall be located at least three feet above roof level.

(4) Positive air pressure shall be maintained at all times in relation to adjacent areas.

(5) All ventilation or air conditioning systems serving such rooms shall be equipped with a filter bed of twenty-

five percent efficiency upstream of the air conditioning equipment and a filter bed of ninety percent efficiency downstream of the supply fan, any recirculating spray water systems and water reservoir type humidifiers. All filter efficiencies shall be average atmospheric dust spot efficiencies tested in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 52-68.

(6) A manometer shall be installed across each filter bed.(7) Duct linings shall not be used in ventilation and air conditioning systems serving such rooms unless terminal filters of at least ninety percent efficiency are installed downstream of linings.

(8) Air supplied shall be delivered at or near the ceilings and all exhaust air shall be removed near floor level, with at least two exhaust outlets not less than three inches above the floor.

****(f)** Outdoor air intakes.- For high-rise office buildings erected pursuant to new building applications filed on or after October 22, 2004, outdoor air intakes serving spaces above the second story and serving spaces greater than ten thousand square feet of floor area shall be located at least twenty feet above ground level, at least twenty feet from exhaust outlets of ventilation systems and other exhaust discharges, and at least twenty feet from areas that may collect vehicular exhaust such as off-street loading bays. ****Local Law 26-2004.**

§[C26-1206.4] 27-755 Use of adsorption devices.- In all cases where the use of recirculated air is permitted, the required outdoor air supply may be reduced up to fifty percent, provided that the recirculated air is passed through adsorption devices. The adsorption devices shall be approved and rated. Means shall be provided for maintaining the effectiveness of the adsorption devices.

(a) **Improper maintenance.-** Should the adsorption devices be improperly maintained so that their effectiveness is impaired, the commissioner may order their removal. If the adsorption devices are removed, the air conditioning or ventilating system shall not be operated without supplying one hundred percent of the outdoor air required by this article or article eight of this subchapter.

(b) Test records.- The building owner shall, at all times, maintain a maintenance record showing the manufacturer's recommendation of the frequency of tests, the method of making tests, and the results of all tests of the adsorption devices. Such tests shall be made and certified by the manufacturer or by a laboratory acceptable to the commissioner at least twice every six months. The records of such tests shall be maintained for a period of at least two years, and shall be available for inspection by the commissioner.

(c) Ventilation of water closet compartments.- The use of any device that returns exhaust air from water closet compartments or from toilet rooms after passing through adsorption devices is not permitted as a means of providing ventilation for a water closet compartment for which a mechanical system of ventilation is required.

§[C26-1206.5] 27-756 Installation and operation of ventilating and air conditioning systems.- Where mechanical ventilation is accepted as an alternate for, or a supplement to, natural means of ventilation, or is

ARTICLE 2 INSPECTIONS AND TESTS FOR EQUIPMENT USE PERMITS

§[C26-1301.1] 27-778 General requirements.-

No required ventilating system, no voluntary air duct system containing smoke detection or fire protection devices that are required by this subchapter, and no refrigeration system shall be placed in operation, until it has been tested and inspected in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter and until an equipment use permit has been issued by the commissioner, except as hereinafter provided.

§[C26-1301.2] 27-779 Required ventilating systems.-

The following tests and inspection requirements shall be complied with in order to obtain an equipment use permit for a required ventilating system.

*(a) **Procedure.-** A required ventilating system shall be subject to the requirements for controlled inspection as provided in article eight of subchapter one of this chapter except that it shall not be required that the architect or engineer be in the employ of the owner. Such requirements shall include (1) a controlled inspection to verify that the installation and operation of the completed system comply with the requirements of this subchapter, comprising tests to ascertain that the amount of air being supplied to and exhausted from each space conforms with the requirements of this code, and tests that all required smoke detection and fire protection devices are functioning properly; and (2) a controlled inspection comprising tests to verify that required fire dampers are installed and functioning properly as provided for in subdivision (d) of section 27-343 of this code. When a required ventilating system handles five thousand cfm or less, it shall be subject to controlled inspection except that the person making the inspection may be an architect, engineer or a person with at least five years of experience installing ventilating systems. However, if such a system exhausts any of the following:

(1) fumes, dusts, vapors or other noxious or injurious substances,

(2) substances that create a fire hazard,

then the person making the inspection shall be an architect or engineer. It shall not be required that the architect or engineer be in the employ of the owner. The test reports required under the provisions of article eight of subchapter one of this chapter shall be filed in the form prescribed by the commissioner. The form shall include the quantity of air supplied or exhausted by each outlet.

(b) Fire extinguishing systems.- No equipment use permit for a required ventilating system containing a required fire extinguishing system shall be issued until a signed statement has been obtained from a representative of the fire commissioner who has witnessed the test of the extinguishing system and its control devices, certifying the fire commissioner's acceptance of such a system.

(c) Owner's statement.- A statement shall be filed with the commissioner by the owner or lessee of the building that the required ventilating system will be kept in continuous operation at all times during the occupancy of the building and, if any smoke or fire detection devices or fire extinguishing systems have been installed, that he or she will have such devices and the fan shut-offs actuated by them tested and inspected by a competent person or agency at one year intervals or less. The owner or lessee shall also state that he or she will promptly make any necessary adjustments and repairs to keep the ventilating system and its safety devices in proper operating condition. A record of each inspection and test shall be maintained on the premises by the owner or lessee, and records for at least the last two years shall be made available for inspection by the commissioner and the fire commissioner. *Local Law 26-2004.

§[C26-1301.3] 27-780 Voluntary ventilating systems or other voluntary air duct systems. -The following test and inspection requirements shall be complied with in order to obtain an equipment use permit for a voluntary ventilating system or other air duct system when smoke detectors or fire protection devices are required.

(a) **Procedure.-** A voluntary ventilating system or other voluntary air duct system shall be subject to test and inspection to ascertain that all smoke detection and fire protection devices are functioning properly, and that the installation conforms with the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) Fire extinguishing systems.- No equipment use permit for a voluntary ventilating system containing a required fire extinguishing system shall be issued until a signed statement has been obtained from a representative of the fire commissioner who has witnessed the test of the extinguishing system and its control devices, certifying the fire commissioner's acceptance of such a system.

(c) **Owner's statement.** A statement shall be filed with the commissioner by the owner or lessee of the building that he or she will have such devices and the fan shut-offs actuated by them tested and inspected by a competent person or agency at one year intervals or less. The owner or lessee shall also state that he or she will promptly make any necessary adjustments and repairs to keep these devices in operation. A record of each inspection and test shall be maintained on the premises by the owner or lessee, and the records for at least the last two years of operation shall be made available for inspection by the commissioner and the fire commissioner.

§[C26-1301.4] 27-781 Refrigerating systems. -The following test and inspection requirements shall be complied

with in order to obtain an equipment use permit for a refrigerating system, except as hereinafter provided.

(a) **Procedure.**- A refrigeration system shall be designated for test and inspection under the requirements for controlled inspection as provided in article eight of subchapter one of this chapter, except that it shall not be required that the architect or engineer be in the employ of the owner. Test information and all other information required by reference standard RS 13-6 shall be posted, and the inspection shall be made of the completed system to verify that the installation complies with the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) **Temporary permit.-** A temporary equipment use permit shall be required for a nonoperating system in which a charge is maintained. See subchapter one of this chapter for provisions governing temporary permits.

*(c) Exception.- No equipment use permit or temporary equipment use permit shall be required for any refrigerating system exempted under the provisions of section 27-189 of article eighteen of subchapter one of this chapter; for any system using a group A2, B1 or B2 refrigerant and having a prime mover of one horsepower or less; or for any system using water or air as a refrigerant. *Local Law 32-2004.

ARTICLE 3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

§[C26-1302.1] 27-782 General requirements.- All systems shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition, free from accumulations of dust, oily waste, or debris. All machinery and all operating devices on piping and ductwork shall be kept readily accessible for inspections and repair. Plenum chambers, air ducts, and cooling and heating coils shall be kept clean. Filters shall be cleaned or renewed at proper intervals to insure safe operation and adequate air flow and shall comply with the applicable requirements of the fire prevention code.

ARTICLE 4 POSTING

§[C26-1303.1] 27-783 General requirements. – Information to be posted shall be as required in reference standard RS-13. Method of posting shall be as required in subchapter one of this chapter.

ARTICLE 5 CODE REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER CITY DEPARTMENTS

§[C26-1304.1] 27-784 Electrical. -All electrical work shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the electrical code of the city of New York.

§[C26-1304.2] 27-785 Air pollution. -The discharge

of odors, smoke, or other emissions into the open air shall be subject to the requirements of the New York City air pollution control code.

§[C26-1304.3] 27-786 Refrigeration.- For operating permits and qualification of operators for refrigeration systems, see the requirements of the fire department.

room with the tank and a visual and audible alarm shall be located in a maintenance office. The enclosing and sealing of switches and wiring shall conform to the requirements of the electrical code of the city of New York for devices located in an atmosphere of flammable vapors.

(c) Inside of buildings, below ground. -

(1) Storage tanks having a capacity greater than two hundred seventy-five gallons may be buried inside a building provided that the top of the tank is at least two feet below floor level. In lieu of two feet of earth over the tank, the tank may be covered by concrete flooring having the same thickness as the basement floor, but not less than four inch concrete meeting the requirement of subchapter ten of this chapter and reinforced with two inch by two inch mesh of at least no. 20 U.S. standard gage [*sic*] steel wire. Tanks shall be placed in firm soil and shall be surrounded by clean sand or well-tamped earth, free from ashes and other corrosive substances, and free from stones that will not pass through a one inch mesh. When necessary to prevent floating, tanks shall be securely anchored.

(2) No tank shall be buried within three feet of any foundation wall or footing.

(d) Outside of building, below ground. -

(1) Storage tanks located outside of buildings and below ground shall be buried with the top of the tank at least two feet below ground. Tanks shall be placed in firm soil and shall be surrounded by clean sand or welltamped earth, free from ashes or other corrosive substance, and free from stones that will not pass a one inch mesh. When necessary to prevent floating, tanks shall be securely anchored.

(2) No tank shall be buried within three feet of any foundation wall or footing.

(e) Outside of buildings, above ground. -

(1) Storage tanks of a capacity greater than two hundred seventy-five gallons located outside of buildings above ground shall be not less than one and one-quarter (1 1/4) tank diameters and in no case less than ten feet from the line of adjoining property, the nearest building or adjacent tank. The minimum clearance between individual tanks located outside of buildings above ground and the line of adjoining property which may be built upon shall be fixed by the following formula:

M.C. =
$$10 + 4 \left(\frac{G-275}{5000} \right)$$

where:

M.C. = minimum clearance from nearest surface of tank to adjoining property, in feet.G = capacity of tank, in gallons.

The maximum allowable capacity of fuel oil storage tanks located outside of buildings above ground shall be one hundred thousand gallons.

(2) Tanks shall be located so as not to obstruct or interfere with any means of egress.

(3) Each storage tank shall be protected by an embankment or dike. Such protection shall have a capacity at least one and one-half times the capacity of the tank so surrounded and shall be at least four feet high, but in no case shall the protection be higher than one-quarter the height of the tank when the height of the tank exceeds sixteen feet. Embankments or dikes shall be made of earthwork with clay core, of masonry, of reinforced concrete or of steel. Earth work embankments shall be firmly and compactly built of good earth free from stones, vegetable matter, etc., and shall have a flat section of at least three feet at the top and a slope of at least one and onehalf to two on all sides. Concrete, masonry or steel dikes shall be designed so as to conform safely all of the oil in the tank so surrounded. Embankments or dikes shall be continuous and unpierced, and the outside toe shall be located at least five feet inside of the property line, and no less than five feet from a driveway or parking area.

(f) Tanks located along line of subways.-

(1) No buried tank shall be placed within twenty feet of the outside line of a subway wall. Where an above ground tank within a building is located within the outer lines of the subway, or within twenty feet of the outside line of the subway wall, such tank shall be placed within a welded steel oiltight pan of not less than no. 18 manufacturer's standard gage [*sic*] metal suitably reinforced and of capacity to contain the contents of the tank.

(2) For the purpose of the foregoing requirement, a subway shall be deemed to include any subsurface railroad or rapid transit roadbed.

§[C26-1416.4] 27-830 Piping.-

(a) Installation of piping and tubing.-

(1) Exposed piping shall be protected against mechanical damage and shall be adequately supported with rigid metal fasteners or hangers. All pipes connected to buried tanks, except test well piping, shall be provided with double swing joints at the tank.

(2) Only new wrought iron, steel or bass pipe, or type K or heavier copper tubing, or aluminum alloy tubing, properly identified, may be used. Metal tubing when used for conveying oil shall be adequately protected. Such tubing may be installed at the burner without protection. Drawn tubing when used in domestic installations shall be of at least 3/8 in. inside diameter up to the shut-off valve at the burner. Soldered connections shall be prohibited.

(3) Overflow pipes, where installed, shall not be smaller in size than the supply pipe.

(b) Relief valves.-

 Where a shut-off valve is installed in the discharge line from an oil pump, a relief valve shall be installed in the discharge line between the pump and the first shut-off valve.
 A relief or pressure regulating valve shall be provided in the oil piping system on the heater side of the shut-off valves.
 Relief valves shall be set to discharge at not more than one and one-half times the maximum working pressure of the system. The discharge from relief valves shall be returned to the storage tank or to the supply line. There shall be no shut-off valve in the line of relief.

(c) Fuel oil heaters.-Fuel oil heaters shall not be installed within the steam or water space of a boiler. Fuel oil heaters and the connecting piping shall be arranged to prevent oil leakage from being transmitted to the boiler. This may be accomplished by any of the following methods: (1) By discarding the condensate from the heaters.

(2) By using approved double tube or other approved heaters.(3) By means of a secondary hot water or steam heating system where the water or steam from the boiler has no direct contact with the oil heater.

(4) By a sight tank arrangement for collecting and inspecting the condensate which is provided with a pump controlled by a hand switch for returning the condensate to the normal return system.

(5) By such other method as may be permitted by the commissioner.

(d) Vent pipe.-

(1) A vent pipe of iron or steel, without trap, draining to the tank, shall be provided for each storage tank. The lower end of the vent pipe shall not extend more than one inch through the top of the storage tank. Cross-connection between a vent pipe and fill pipe is prohibited.

(2) Where a battery of storage tanks designed to hold the same grade of oil is installed, vent pipes may be run into a main header.

(3) Vents shall be at least one and one-quarter inches in diameter for storage tanks not exceeding eleven hundred gallons capacity and at least two inches in diameter for storage tanks of eleven hundred gallons or more except that vents for storage tanks of sixty gallon capacity or less shall be at least one-half inch in diameter. Vents for tanks inside of buildings above the lowest floor shall be run into the primary storage tank vent.

(4) Vent pipes shall be provided with an approved weatherproof hood having a free area of at least the pipe size area. Vent pipes shall terminate outside the building in a nonhazardous location, at least two feet from any building opening and less than two feet nor more than twelve feet above the fill pipe terminal, unless otherwise permitted by the commissioner. If the vent pipe terminal is not visible from the fill pipe terminal location, a one inch tell-tale line shall be connected to the tank and shall parallel the fill pipe and terminate at the fill pipe terminal with an unthreaded end. Such tell-tale lines shall be provided with a check valve set to prevent flow of surface water to the storage tank.

(e) Fill pipes.-

(1) Fill pipes shall terminate outside the buildings, with the fill pipe terminal located at or above grade, at least two feet from any building opening and five feet from any subway grating at or below the level of the fill pipe terminal. No fill pipe shall be less than two inches in diameter, and no fill pipe for no. 6 oil shall be less than three inches [*sic*] in diameter. Where no. 6 oil is used, the fill pipe terminal shall be located within three feet of the curb, unless otherwise required by the department of transportation or the transit authority. Where there are facilities for the delivery tank truck to drive onto the premises, the fill terminal may be located elsewhere than at the curb, provided that the location complies with the other requirements of this subchapter.

(2) Each storage tank shall be provided with a separate fill pipe, except that where a battery of tanks is installed containing the same grade of oil, a common fill and header pipe may be installed.

(3) Where the top of the storage tank is above the fill pipe terminal, the fill pipe shall be connected to the top

of the tank and provided with a shut-off valve and swing check valve both of which shall be located at the fill pipe terminal. However, the shut-off and check valves may be installed in an accessible location inside the building at or below the level of the fill pipe terminal.

(4) All fill pipe terminals shall be of an approved type, and shall be provided with lugs for embedding in concrete. In lieu of lugs, a set screw or threads to fasten the terminal to the fill pipe may be used. The outer flange of the fill pipe terminal or the seal cap shall be permanently marked "fuel oil." The fill pipe terminal shall be threaded or provided with other equivalent means to receive the seal cap. The seal cap shall be suitably slotted for receiving an opening wrench, and an oilproof gasket inserted in a groove in the fill pipe terminal shall be provided so as to make the seal cap leakproof. A strainer shall not be required but, if used, shall be of at least one-eighth inch mesh. Where a storage system for volatile flammable oil and a storage system for fuel oil are to be used in the same premises, the terminal of the fuel oil pipe shall be provided with a left-handed thread and the fill pipe fitting shall be of a different size than that required for the fill pipes to the tanks containing the volatile flammable oil.

**(f) Piping from transfer pump to equipment or to storage tanks above the lowest floor.-

(1) The piping from a transfer pump to equipment at levels above the lowest floor or to storage tanks at levels above the lowest floor in buildings, the return piping, and vent piping shall comply with the applicable provisions of subdivisions (a) and (d) of this section and shall be enclosed in a shaft constructed of four inch concrete or masonry having a four inch clearance from all pipe or pipe covering, except that no such enclosures shall be required within the room containing the pump, tank, or equipment where such room is itself enclosed with construction and materials having at least a two hour fire resistance rating. Provision shall be made for expansion in piping without the use of expansion joints. (2) Where it is necessary to make horizontal offsets in the supply piping and pipe shafts such piping shall be enclosed in a sleeve of other piping of at least no. 10 U.S. standard gage steel, two sizes larger and arranged to drain into the shaft. Horizontal piping offsets shall be further enclosed in construction having a two hour fire resistance rating, except that no such enclosure or pipe sleeve shall be required within the room containing the pump, tank, or equipment where such room is itself enclosed with construction and materials having at *lease a two hour fire resistance rating.

*as enacted but "least" probably intended.

(3) A drain pipe shall be installed at the base of shafts enclosing the supply and overflow piping. The pipe shall lead to an open sight drain or to an open sump.

(4) Oil lines for equipment or tanks shall be steel pipe ASTM A-53 or A-106, grade B seamless, schedule 40 with welded connections up to the oil tank or equipment, except that fittings at the tank or equipment, shut off valves and other fuel oil flow and control devices may be screwed or flanged.

(5) Pipe shafts shall not be penetrated by or contain other piping or ducts.

(6) The piping shall be located and secured from movement so as to prevent undue stress on the piping and to isolate the piping from vibrations from any equipment.(7) Pipe connections to the main header (supply or return) shall be made from the top of the header, except for systems described in paragraph (11) of this subdivision.

(8) Required air vents and vacuum breakers shall be designed for their required use.

(9) All air vents and vacuum breakers shall be hard piped to a curb or pan as provided for in subdivision (b) of section 27-829.

(10) In systems with equipment above the lowest floor where such equipment is designed to operate utilizing fuel stored above the lowest floor, piping diameters shall not exceed four inches. However, where an applicant demonstrates by the inclusion of calculations on the plans that a greater diameter is necessary to ensure the proper flow for the functioning of the system, such greater diameter may be permitted. All oil stored above the lowest floor shall be in tanks complying with subdivision (b) of section 27-829 of this code; piping shall not be used for fuel storage purposes.

(11) In systems with equipment above the lowest floor where such equipment is designed to operate utilizing fuel pumped as needed from the lowest floor and without utilizing fuel oil stored above the lowest floor, piping diameters throughout such systems shall not exceed the design flow (three times the maximum firing rate as calculated by the engineer or architect). However, piping diameters within rooms containing such equipment may exceed the calculated design flow pipe size to provide limited reservoir storage to prime equipment, provided such reservoir storage is counted toward the maximum two hundred seventy-five gallons of oil storage per story as provided for in subdivision b of section 27-829 of this code.

(g) Heating coils in storage tanks. -The heating of oil in storage tanks shall be by means of coils using low pressure hot water or steam, or by means of electric heaters approved for use in oil storage tanks.

(h) Valves and devices to control the flow of oil. -

(1) Where more than one storage tank is connected to a common supply line, a shut-off valve shall be provided in the supply line at each tank. Where more than one burner is connected to a supply line a shut-off valve shall be provided at each burner. Where a single tank and a single burner are installed, a shut-off valve shall be required in the supply line at the tank and another at the burner. Valves shall be brass or equivalent in corrosion and fire resistance, shall provide tight shut-off, and shall be rated at one hundred twenty-five psi or greater as required by the pressure in the system.

(2) Where a storage tank is located so that the top of the tank is above the oil inlet to the burner or to the fuel pump, and the storage tank capacity is greater than two hundred seventy-five gallons, the supply line to the burner shall be provided with an approved anti-syphon device. The device shall be located at the highest point in the supply line. Where an approved foot valve is used in the tank and the tank is constructed with a manhole, an anti-syphon device shall not be required. No anti-syphon device shall be required where no. 6 fuel oil is used.

(3) The pressure in oil lines to burners located above the lowest floor of a building shall not be more than is required to circulate oil to and from the burners, and all parts of the oil system shall be capable of withstanding the maximum working pressure in that part of the system.

(4) A remote control shall be provided to stop the flow of oil to any burner. Such control shall be located outside the entrance to the room in which the burner is located and as close to such entrance as practicable, except that when an outside location is impracticable, such control may be located immediately inside the room in which the burner is located, provided such location is accessible at all times. All such controls shall be permanently labeled "remote control for oil burner." On storage tanks of sixty gallon or less capacity used with manually operated burners, such remote control may be installed in the supply lines between tank and burner.

(5) Pressure in a storage tank for the purpose of discharging oil shall be prohibited.

(6) In systems where either steam or air is used for atomizing the oil, the oil and the atomizing supply shall be interlocked so that where the supply of either is interrupted, the supply of the other will be immediately cut off.

(i) Oil level indicating devices and test wells. -

(1) All tanks located inside buildings shall be provided with an oil level indicating device. Test wells shall be prohibited in tanks located inside of buildings. Unused tank openings shall be permanently sealed to prevent the removal of plugs or cover.

(2) Oil level indicating devices shall be designed and constructed of substantial materials so that can be no leakage of oil or oil vapor.

(3) Test wells in storage tanks located outside of buildings shall be capped oil tight and kept closed when not in use. ****Local Law 26-2004.**

§[C26-1416.5] 27-831 Controls.- With each automatic burner a set of safety controls of the electric, pneumatic, hydraulic, or mechanical type shall be installed and maintained in good working order. The proper controls for each burner shall be those that have been tested and accepted in accordance with the requirements of article five of this subchapter. The controls shall provide the following functions:

(a) Oil temperature control (no. 5 and no. 6 oil).

- (b) Ignition.
- (c) Stack or combustion control.
- (d) High temperature or pressure control.

§[C26-1416.6] 27-832 Chimneys.- No oil burner shall be installed in any boiler, heater, range, or stove unless each boiler, heater, range, or stove is connected to a chimney complying with subchapter ten of this chapter, except for portable burners as prescribed in section 27-827 of this article.

ARTICLE 18 REFUSE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

§[**C26-1417.1**] **27-833 General.** -All incinerators and other refuse disposal systems in buildings shall be constructed, installed and altered in accordance with the

requirements of this subchapter.

§[C26-1417.2] 27-834 Compliance.- All new and existing refuse disposal systems shall be installed, altered and maintained in buildings in conformity with the applicable provisions of the administrative code, the air pollution control code and as follows:

(a) Charging chutes for refuse disposal system shall comply with applicable provisions of subchapter fifteen of this chapter.

§[C26-1417.3] 27-835 Permitted types of incinerators.-When permitted by sections 24-118 and 24-119 of title twenty-four of the administrative code, incinerators shall conform to the following:

(a) Semiautomatic incinerators.- Semiautomatic incinerators shall be limited to capacities not exceeding one million seven hundred thousand Btu/hr. in other buildings. Semiautomatic incinerators may have manually operated grates, but shall have automatically operated flue gates, gas or oil burners with temperature controls, overfire air fans and nozzle system[s]*, emission control devices, and clock controlled cycles.

(b) Automatic incinerators.- Automatic incinerators shall be required for capacities exceeding one million seven hundred thousand Btu/hr. They are optional for smaller capacities. Automatic incinerators shall have power operated grates, and automatically operated flue gates, gas or oil burners with temperature controls, overfire and underfire air fans and nozzle system, emission control devices and clock controlled cycles.

*Copy in brackets not enacted but probably intended.

§[C26-1417.4] 27-836 Refuse collection rooms.-

A refuse collection room shall be provided for refuse reduction systems which utilize methods other than burning. Such rooms shall comply with the requirements of section 27-837 of this article.

a. Existing refuse rooms and incinerators rooms which have been approved for such use, may be retained as approved. b. Existing incinerator combustion chambers may be used in whole or in part as refuse collection rooms provided the grates are removed and provided they comply with the provisions of section 27-837 of this article.

c. Floors of refuse collection rooms shall be constructed of concrete and shall be sloped to a floor drain within the room, connected to the house drain. A hose connection shall be provided within the room.

d. A hopper and cut-off door shall be provided at the bottom of the refuse chute. Where compacting equipment is used, it shall be located entirely within the enclosure of the refuse collection room except that motors, pumps, and controls may be installed in adjacent rooms.

e. Compacting equipment shall meet the criteria of the department of environmental protection and be approved. Where such equipment is installed so that the refuse flows directly into it, the compacting equipment may be used in place of the hopper and cut-off door. Compacting equipment shall be arranged to operate automatically when the level of refuse is not more than three feet below the lowest hopper door.

§[C26-1417.5] 27-837 Incinerator rooms.-

Incinerators and refuse collecting bins and spaces shall be located in rooms or compartments used for no other purpose. Such rooms or compartments shall be separated from all other occupancies by noncombustible construction having a fire resistance of at least two hours with selfclosing opening protectives. Refuse collection bins and spaces shall be sprinklered in accordance with the construction provisions of subchapter seventeen of this chapter.

§[C26-1417.6] 27-838 Ventilation.-Fixed ventilation for combustion air to the incinerator room shall be provided by a louvered opening in a wall to outdoor air. When ducts are used, they shall be sized and installed so as to provide the amount of air required for combustion, taking into consideration head loss. Fans may be installed to deliver air to the incinerator room, provided they are in operation whenever the incinerator is in use. Louvers, ducts, and fans shall be sized to deliver at least two and one-half cfm of air for each pound per hour of refuse while burning is taking place. All duct work shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of subchapter thirteen of this chapter.

§[C26-1417.7] 27-839 Draft control.-If a manual damper or automatic draft controller, is provided in the incinerator flue, it shall be capable of closing off not more than ninety-five percent of the flue area, and the damper or controller shall be made of such materials and in such a manner so as to prevent warping, binding, cracking, corrosion, and distortion when exposed to operating temperatures. If an automatic draft controller is used, means shall be provided for temporary manual operation.

§[C26-1417.8] 27-840 Charging chutes and exhaust flues.-

All incinerators shall be constructed with a flue within a chimney to exhaust the products of combustion and a refuse charging chute which shall be separate from the flue. Refuse charging chutes shall not discharge directly into incinerators, except in buildings classified in residential occupancy group J and in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter and subchapter fifteen of this chapter.

(a) Flues for existing incinerators and existing refuse chutes may be used as refuse charging chutes provided they are in good condition and comply with the requirements of subchapter fifteen of this chapter.

§[C26-1417.9] 27-841 Charging gates.-Charging gates, when provided, shall be power operated. Gates and guide rails shall be of such materials and construction so as to withstand a temperature of two thousand degrees Fahrenheit, without distortion, warping, binding, cracking, or corrosion, and also to withstand impact by heavy falling objects.

§[C26-1417.10] 27-842 Auxiliary heat. -Burners or other sources of heat shall be provided for all incinerators. Such heat sources shall be capable of maintaining a temperature of at least fifteen hundred degrees Fahrenheit [sic] at the discharge from the combustion chamber, and shall be equipped with safety devices to shut off the fuel in cases of ignition failure, flame failure, or insufficient draft.

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ARTICLE 1 GENERAL

§[1700.1] 27-923 Scope.-The provisions of this subchapter shall establish and control the minimum requirements for the design and installation of standpipe, sprinkler, fire alarm, and fire detection systems except for fire alarm systems in factory and mercantile buildings and where specific exemption is made in this code. Alterations or additions to existing systems shall comply with the requirements of this subchapter regardless of magnitude or cost.

§[1700.2] 27-924 Standards.-The provisions of reference standard RS-17 shall be part of this subchapter.

§[1700.3] 27-925 Definitions.-For definitions to be used in the interpretation of this subchapter, see subchapter two of this chapter.

§[1700.4] 27-926 Plans.-For the requirements governing the filing of plans and the work to be shown on plans, see subchapter one of this chapter.

§[1700.5] 27-927 Permits.- For the requirements governing equipment work permits, equipment use permits, see subchapter one of this chapter.

§[1700.6] 27-928 General requirements.-All systems of standpipes, sprinklers, fire alarms, and fire detectors and all component devices thereof, as required by this subchapter specifically and by subchapters four, five, seven and eight of this chapter shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter.

§[1700.7] *27-929 Retroactive requirements.-The provisions of this subchapter shall apply retroactively for the specific occupancies indicated in subdivisions (j) and (s) of section 27-954 and paragraph ten of subdivision (a) of section 27-968 of this subchapter. An application noting compliance shall be required to be filed on or before April thirteenth, nineteen hundred seventy-nine; and installation shall be required on or before January thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty, except as otherwise provided in this code.

*Local Law 16-1987.

(a) The provisions of this article shall apply retroactively for the specific occupancies and spaces indicated in subdivisions (v), (w), and (y) of section 27-954 and subdivision (j) of section 27-972. Installation of all systems required by these sections shall be completed on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven. *(b) Notwithstanding the provisions in subdivision a of this section, an application for a permit and approval of plans for the installation of fire alarm and signal systems as required under the provisions of article five of this subchapter in buildings classified in occupancy group J-1 shall be filed with the department on or before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred eightyseven and such installation shall be completed on or before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven.

*(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, the requirement to install a system of automatic sprinklers shall apply retroactively to any space in a basement, cellar or other location below grade subject to the provisions of subdivision aa of section 27-954 of this code. Installation of such system of automatic spriklers shall be completed on or before April thirtienth, two thousand four. *Local Law 16-1987.

*****\$27-929.1** Retroactive requirements for office buildings one hundred feet or more in height.- (a) General requirements.- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, all office buildings one hundred feet or more in height and buildings classified in occupancy group E one hundred feet or more in height in existence on the effective date of this subdivision shall have a full system of automatic sprinklers installed in accordance with this subchapter. Reports relating to the installation of such sprinkler systems shall be filed in accordance with subdivision (b) of section 27-228.5 of this code and installation of such sprinkler systems shall be completed on or before July 1, 2019 or, if applicable, on or before a date specified by the commissioner pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of section 27-228.5 of this code.

(2) Exception.- Where an owner of a building or portion thereof subject to such retroactive requirement demonstrates to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the installation of sprinklers in a particular, limited portion of such building is not practicable, either due to structural conditions or because of designation as an interior landmark by the New York city landmarks preservation commission, the commissioner may waive such limited portions from the requirements of this section but may require additional fire safety measures to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

(3) Application to buildings with a full system of automatic sprinklers.- The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to buildings in existence on the October 22, 2004 in which a full system of automatic sprinklers was installed or required to be installed pursuant to any other provision of law. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to limit the applicability of any other provision of this code requiring sprinklers in the buildings referred to herein.

(b) Converted buildings.- Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, on and after October 22, 2004, no building

one hundred feet or more in height shall be converted to an office building or to a building classified in occupancy group E, whether or not application for such conversion is required to be filed with the department, unless a full system of automatic sprinklers is installed in such building in accordance with this subchapter prior to such conversion.

**Local Law 26-2004.

ARTICLE 2 EXISTING BUILDINGS-FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

§[1701.1] 27-930 Existing standpipes.-Standpipe systems existing on December sixth, nineteen hundred sixty-eight, shall not be required to be altered to conform to the provisions of this subchapter, except as follows:

(a) The existing installation shall meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) WATER SUPPLIES.-There shall be a reserve of at least two thousand five hundred gallons of water in a gravity or pressure tank for exclusive use of the standpipe; or there shall be a direct connection to a city main meeting the requirements of section 27-945 of article three of this subchapter.

(2) GRAVITY TANKS.-The gravity tank or tanks shall be filled by direct city water connection or by an automatic fill pump at a rate of at least forty-five gpm; and the bottom of the tank shall be located at least eleven feet six inches above the highest hose outlet under the main roof.

(3) HOSE AND HOSE VALVES.-Hose and hose valves shall be in good serviceable condition. Hose valve wheel handles shall be within six feet six inches of the floors or stair landings or the wheel handle may be within two feet horizontally from a stair tread and no more than six feet six inches vertically above the tread. Such hose may be omitted from hose racks in existing buildings in occupancy group J-2 provided that the provisions of paragraph five of subdivision (c) of section 27-942 of article three of this subchapter are complied with.

(4) FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS.-

There shall be a three inch by three inch siamese hose connection with approved caps, painted red. The word "Standpipe" shall be cast in the body of the siamese connection or on metal plates that are secured to the riser or to the face of the building behind the siamese connection.

(5) NOZZLES.-A five-eighths inch smooth bore nozzle with two and one-half inch hose shall be provided where the hydrostatic pressure at the hose valve is less than ten psig.

(6) PROTECTION FROM FREEZING.-All parts

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combinations, the siamese connections shall be considered as a source of supply.

(1) Direct connections of standpipes to the city water system provided one of the following conditions is met:

a. A statement furnished by the bureau of water supply of the department of environmental protection indicates a pressure in the street main that is capable of maintaining a static pressure of at least fifteen psig. at the highest hose outlet between the hours of eight a.m. and five p.m. on a normal working day when a street level fire hydrant within two hundred fifty feet of the building is supplied from the same street main and is discharging at least five hundred gpm through a two and one-half inch hydrant butt.

b. For buildings forty feet or less in height with an area of not more than twenty thousand square feet per floor, there is a four inch direct connection to the street main that is fed two ways or there is a four inch direct connection to each of two street mains on two street fronts so installed that shutting off one service will not interfere with the supply of the other, and there is sufficient pressure in the street main to maintain a minimum static pressure of twenty-five psig. at the highest required hose outlet and the department of environmental protection states that the required street pressure is available.

(2) A private yard main when meeting the conditions of a direct water connection to the city water system.

(3) Gravity tanks provided:

a. The minimum quantity of water reserved for standpipe service is thirty-five hundred gallons in each standpipe zone.

b. The bottom of the tank shall be at least twentyfive feet above the highest hose outlet that such tank supplies, (except the roof manifold) and those hose outlets in a penthouse enclosing mechanical equipment, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph e of this paragraph.

c. Each zone of the standpipe system having three risers or more shall have a total fire reserve capacity of five thousand gallons or more from one or more gravity tanks for each zone.

d. Where a group of two or more buildings, connected or separated, is operated under a single control, a single gravity tank having a fire reserve capacity of at least five thousand gallons may be accepted as the primary water supply for the several standpipe systems of such group, provided a dead riser is carried from the bottom of the tank to an underground header or cross connection system and provided each building unit has a post indicator type control valve outside or an o.s. and y. control valve inside the building at a readily accessible location. The underground cross connection may not cross any public street without the approval of the city departments having jurisdiction.

Usable [sic] storage or office space on e. penthouse floors shall be provided with a riser outlet valve within the distances stated in section 27-935 of this article. In lieu of elevating the bottom of the gravity tank twenty-five feet above these outlets, an automatic fire pump with local supervisory alarms may be installed. The pump shall be capable of delivering two hundred fifty gpm. at a pressure of twenty-five psig. above the normal static pressure at the highest outlet supplied by the pump. The pump shall take suction from the gravity tank and be so arranged as to permit the siamese connection and any required manual fire pump to supply these outlets. No more than three stories of any penthouse or of penthouse and building stories combined, may be supplied by this method.

(4) Pressure tanks shall be acceptable as the primary supply to the system provided all of the following conditions are met:

a. A pressure tank, or tanks, so proportioned and located that a pressure of at least fifteen psig will be available at the nozzle of the highest required hose station, exclusive of roof outlets, when all the water has been discharged from the pressure tank.

b. The storage quantities stated for gravity tanks in subparagraphs a, c, and d of paragraph three of this subdivision are met and an additional volume equivalent to one-half of the required water storage space is provided for the required air.

c. An air compressor is provided with suitable automatic control and of sufficient capacity to build up air pressure of at least seventy-five psig. in the tank within three hours and to maintain thereafter an air pressure between seventy and eighty psig. The automatic control shall also maintain the proper air-towater ratio in the pressure tank.

d. Pressure tanks shall be supplied with water through a fixed pipe, independent of the standpipe riser and at least two inches in size. The water supply and connection shall be capable of supplying the tank at a rate of at least sixty-five gpm without reducing the pressure in the tank. The tank shall have a fixed water level plate on the end opposite the gauge glass, or other equivalent indicating device.

(5) An automatic fire pump shall be acceptable as the primary supply to the system provided:

a. The building is three hundred feet high or less, or if the building is higher than three hundred feet, the automatic fire pump is used only for the lower three hundred feet. The zones above three hundred feet shall be supplied by either a gravity tank conforming to paragraph three of subdivision (b) of this section or a pressure tank conforming to paragraph four of subdivision (b) of this section and in addition shall be supplied by the manual fire pump required by section 27-946 of this article.

b. The automatic fire pump supplying the system or section has a capacity of at least five hundred gpm with a discharge pressure of at least twenty-five but not exceeding seventy psig (above the normal) static pressure at the highest hose outlet within the zone supplied by the pump plus the frictional resistance from the pump to the outlet at a flow of five hundred gpm.

c. The electrical power to the pump is connected to the street side of the building service switch.

(c) High and low risers and cross connections in standpipe systems.-When tanks are used for the primary water supply, the standpipe systems may use separate riser systems serving, respectively, low and high parts of the building. Separate gravity tanks or pressure tanks may supply each zone, but in every case the standpipe system shall be so designed that every hose outlet of the entire system can be supplied through the required cross connections from every siamese connection and from every manually operated fire pump located at or below the street level.

(d) Use of standpipe riser for sprinkler system water supply.-Standpipe risers may be used to supply water to sprinklers in buildings classified in occupancy group E, one hundred feet or more in height, and in existing office buildings, one hundred feet or more in height, in accordance with applicable provisions of this subchapter and reference standards RS 17-1 and RS 17-2.

§[1702.15] 27-946 Fire pumps.-

(a) Additional water supply.-Additional water supply shall be provided for standpipes in buildings over three hundred feet high. The primary water supply to the standpipe system shall be supplemented by one or more manually operated fire pumps as follows:

(1) Standpipe systems in buildings more than three hundred feet high shall have at least one seven hundred fifty gpm pump or two five hundred gpm pumps. Pumps shall be capable of delivering their rated capacity at a pressure of fifty psig above the normal static pressure determined from the highest hose outlet (except the roof manifold) in the building plus the frictional resistance through the pipe from the pump to the outlet.

(2) Where a group of two or more buildings, whether connected or separated, are operated under a single ownership and one or more buildings exceed three hundred feet in height, one fire pump shall be accepted as the supplemental supply for the group. The pump shall be installed in the building where the maintenance personnel are located, and a metal sign with one inch lettering shall be installed in each building at all of the hose outlets on the entrance floor indicating the location of the fire pump.

(b) Standpipe pump rooms and location.-

(1) Fire pumps shall be installed at the entrance floor level or below, in rooms enclosed by noncombustible construction having a two hour fire-resistance rating and that are adequately heated, ventilated, lighted, and drained. The pump room shall have access to the street level by a direct opening to a street or a court, or by a passageway or stairway having a fire-resistance rating of at least two hours.

(2) No person shall install other machinery or mechanical equipment in a fire pump room, unless the building is of construction class IA, IB, or IC.

**(3) No person shall place or install any equipment containing a refrigerant classified in groups A1, A2, A3, B1, B2 or B3 in subchapter thirteen of this chapter, or place or install gas piping or gas consuming devices or any other equipment within any space housing a fire pump that would create a hazardous condition.

(c) Power supply for standpipe fire pumps.-The type of fire pump and prime mover used in a standpipe system shall be suitable for the required service in a standpipe system provided for fire department use. If the prime mover employs any form of power other than an electric current supplied by a public utility, the use thereof shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner. Electrical power to the motor shall be taken from the street side of the house service switch.

(d) Combined use of fire pumps for standpipe and automatic sprinkler systems.-A fire pump that furnishes the required auxiliary water supply either to a standpipe system or to an automatic sprinkler system shall be accepted as furnishing the corresponding water supply to the other system if such pump is in the same premises, provided that in every such case of combined use, suitable relief and shutoff valves shall be installed so as to prevent the water pressure on the automatic sprinkler system resulting from any required operation of the pump for the standpipe system from becoming greater than one hundred seventy-five psig.

**Local Law 32-2004.

§[1702.16] *****27-947 Direct connections of standpipes to the public water system.-

(a) **Control valve.**-Each service directly supplying a standpipe system or a fire pump shall be equipped with a control valve located under the sidewalk in a flush sidewalk box located within two feet of the street line, or in such other locations as may be approved by the department of environmental protection. The purpose of each such control valve shall be clearly indicated by the words "Standpipe Supply Control," cast in the cover of such flush sidewalk box or, in lieu thereof, a metal sign with one inch lettering shall be located on the exterior building wall indicating the use and location of the valve. or street line as required by the department of environmental protection. The location of the control valve shall be indicated by a sign placed on the structure directly opposite the sidewalk flush box, and such sign shall have a white background with one inch red letters reading: "Automatic Sprinkler Shutoff Valve ...Feet Opposite this Sign." Alternatively, brass, bronze, or other metal sign with one inch letters, raised or countersunk one-eighth of an inch may be used.

(d) The plans submitted in connection with the permit application shall be accompanied by a statement from the bureau of water supply of the department of environmental protection, stating the size of street main or mains, distance to and size of mains from which it or they are fed, the location of control valves, the static pressure on the hydrant nearest the premises, and the residual pressure in the street main taken on a hydrant near the premises when the flow from the nearest hydrant is equal to the flow required to meet the requirements of this section. A letter from the bureau of water supply of the department of environmental protection estimating available flow and residual pressure shall be acceptable to the borough superintendent when a hydrant test cannot be conducted. **Local Law 10-1999.*

§[1703.11] 27-964 Sprinkler booster pumps.-Where the pressure from the city water main is insufficient to comply with the requirements of section 27-963 of this article but is sufficient to give at least five psig at the highest line of sprinklers as determined by test, an automatic, electrically driven pump installed for the purpose of boosting or increasing the city water pressure in the sprinkler system may be accepted subject to the following requirements:

(a) Pumps shall be of approved centrifugal type, capable of delivering at least two hundred gpm, and shall be capable of supplying twenty-five percent of the heads, in the largest area supplied, at twenty gpm, at a pressure of at least twenty-five psig at the top of the highest sprinkler riser.

(b) Pumps shall be maintained under approved automatic control with closed circuit supervisory attachment. The supervisory attachments shall be directly connected to an office where maintenance personnel are in attendance twenty-four hours a day; or, in lieu thereof, the supervisory attachment may be directly connected to the central station of an approved operating fire alarm company. The supervisory alarm services shall be arranged so as to provide positive indication at an approved central office or sprinkler alarm panel board that the pump has operated or that the source of electrical supply has failed.

(c) Such pumps shall also comply with the applicable provisions of sections 27-946 and 27-947 of article three of this subchapter, except that only one supply shall be required and no enclosure shall be required.

§[1703.12] *27-965 Gravity and pressure tanks.-When the requirements of sections 27-963 and 27-964 of this article are not met, a pressure or gravity tank or other device shall be used, complying with the provisions of subchapter sixteen of this chapter and reference standard RS 17-2, RS 17-2A or RS 17-2B. **Local Law 10-1999.*

§[1703.13] 27-966 Protection of sprinkler system.-

(a) All parts of an automatic sprinkler system exposed to freezing temperatures shall be protected from freezing in accordance with the provisions of section 27-949 of article three of this subchapter, or in lieu thereof, an automatic drypipe system or a system filled with a nonfreezing, noncombustible solution shall be used, and when a system filled with nonfreezing solution is used and the system is connected to a potable water supply, it shall be subject to the requirements of the health department and the bureau of water supply of the department of environmental protection.

*(b) Sprinkler heads subject to damage shall be protected in accordance with the applicable provisions of reference standard RS 17-2, RS 17-2A or RS 17-2B. **Local Law 10-1999.*

§[1703.14] 27-967 Inspection and tests.-

All inspections and tests of sprinkler systems shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions a through f of section 27-951 of article three of this subchapter and the requirements of this article.

(a) Automatic wet and dry systems.-Automatic wet and dry sprinkler systems shall be subjected to a hydrostatic pressure test for a period of one hour at a pressure of at least one hundred psig at the topmost sprinkler head and at least two hundred psig at the lowest cross connection to the siamese connections.

(b) Automatic dry pipe systems.-In addition to the hydrostatic test in subdivision (a) of this section, the automatic dry pipe systems shall also be tested to forty psig air pressure for a twenty-four hour period with the pressure loss not to exceed one and one-half psig.

(c) Nonautomatic sprinkler systems.-Nonautomatic sprinkler systems shall be subjected to a hydrostatic pressure test of fifty psig at the topmost sprinkler head, with the test pressure maintained for a period of at least one hour.

(d) **Pressure tanks.**-Pressure tanks shall be hydrostatically tested to a pressure of at least one and one-half times the working pressure for a period of one hour.

(e) Sprinkler branches and heads supplied from domestic water.-Sprinkler branches and heads shall be tested at the pressure required by this section or at the pressure of the domestic water supply as required by subchapter sixteen of this chapter, whichever is greater.

(f) System performance.-A performance or operation test shall be made on each completed system to determine that all alarms, valves, indicators, pumps, deluge valves, dry pipe valves, and other appurtenances are in good working order. (g) Supervisory service.-All components connected to a central station of an approved operating fire alarm company shall be tested to determine that they are in good working order. The test report shall be accompanied by a statement from the central supervisory agency stating that the agency has been retained to provide the required supervision; and when the services of the agency have been terminated it shall notify the commissioner in writing.

(h) Altered systems.-When additions, alterations, or repairs are made to a sprinkler system, the entire system shall be tested as stated in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (e), and (g) of this section, except that the pressure at the top of the system need not exceed one hundred psig. In addition, a flow test of at least twenty gpm shall be made from a test connection at the end of the sprinkler header or the section altered or repaired.

(i) **Pump test.-**Pumps shall be tested in accordance with the applicable provisions of subdivisions (h) and (i) of section 27-951 of article three of this subchapter.

ARTICLE 5 INTERIOR FIRE ALARM AND SIGNAL SYSTEM

§[1704.1] 27-968 Where required.-

(a) A closed circuit electrically supervised fire alarm signal system shall be installed in the following types of buildings:

(1) Hotels, motels, lodging houses, dormitories, and single room occupancies having more than fifteen sleeping rooms or accommodating more than fifteen lodgers above the first or ground story.

(2) Buildings classified in occupancy group H-1 or H-2. Systems installed in buildings where persons are restrained under the jurisdiction of an agency of the city or the state of New York may be modified to comply with the regulations of such agency, when such modification is approved by the commissioner.

(3) Day care agencies having a board of health permit for the accommodation of more than thirty children. If such day care agency is located at the grade level of the building, the fire alarm system is required only in the premises of the day care agency. If the day care agency is located at other than grade level of the building, an approved fire alarm system shall be provided throughout the building.

(4) Health clubs and turkish or other special treatment bath houses where there are sleeping accommodations for more than fifteen persons on the premises.

(5) Department stores or retail sales establishments having one or more floors above the street floor to which the public is admitted or with a total floor area of twenty thousand or more gross square feet.

(6) All public schools; also all private schools and university teaching buildings more than one story in height. If a school premise is located at other than a grade level of a building, an approved fire alarm system shall be provided throughout the building. (7) Single and multi-tenant factory buildings more than two stories in height in which more than twentyfive persons are employed above the ground floor, as provided by section two hundred seventy-nine of the labor law. In buildings where more than ten percent of the building occupancy is engaged in manufacturing, the building shall have an approved fire alarm system throughout.

(8) Buildings housing a motion picture studio.

(9) Buildings classified in occupancy group E, seventy-five feet or more in height and buildings classified in such occupancy group occupied or arranged to be occupied by an occupant load of more than one hundred persons above or below the street level or more than a total of five hundred persons in the building.

(10) a. Stages, dressing rooms and property rooms used in conjunction with all places of assembly used as cabarets.

b. Places of assembly used as a cabaret.

(b) Areas containing gas distribution piping operating at levels above fifteen psig shall have a combustible gas detection-alarm system, and a suitable fire protection system as approved by the commissioner with the concurrence of the fire commissioner.

§[1704.2] 27-969 Approvals.-

(a) Equipment and systems shall be made of approved materials, and shall be free from defective workmanship. The requirements of reference standard RS 17-5 shall apply except as specifically qualified herein.

(b) Before any fire alarm system is installed or extended, approval shall be obtained from the commissioner.

(c) All devices and equipment that have been approved shall have securely fastened thereon a manufacturer's label indicating compliance with the requirements of section 27-135 of article eight of subchapter one of this chapter.

§[1704.3] 27-970 Existing installations.-Except as provided in subdivisions (g) and (j) of section 27-972 of this article, fire alarm systems heretofore installed in buildings in accordance with rules then in force shall be accepted for use as long as they are maintained in good working order.

§[1704.4] 27-971 Classification and general requirements of fire alarm systems.-Fire alarms shall be classified as follows and shall meet the following general requirements:

(a) Uncoded closed circuit fire alarm system.-Consisting of manually operated [pull-lever type]* sending stations and audible signaling devices, so arranged that the operation of any station will automatically sound continuously the signaling devices throughout all portions of the building.

*Copy in brackets not enacted but probably intended.

(b) Master coded closed circuit fire alarm systems.-Consisting of manually operated pull-lever type sending stations and audible signaling devices, so

systems.

(2) Adjacent to each telephone station and near the main standpipe riser, there shall be provided an approved closed circuit strap key enclosed in a sheet metal box equipped with a paracentric fire department lock and approved hinges. The strap key shall be connected in series with the box circuit of the signal sending station.

(3) A card of instructions shall be placed in the pump room giving code numbers of signaling stations, the pressure obtainable at various speeds of the fire pumping motor, and such other information as the commissioner may direct.

(g) Where the building is subject to the provisions of subdivision (f) or (g) of section 27-972 of this article with respect to the requirement for a modified class E fire alarm signal system, the standpipe fireline telephone and signaling system may be combined with such fire alarm system provided:

(1) the alarms and two-way voice communication with the fire command station include the pump room and gravity tank or pressure tank room, and

(2) a designated floor station of the modified class E fire alarm signal system is located at or near the main standpipe riser on every floor.

§[1704.8] 27-975 Communication system and fire command station.-Buildings classified in occupancy group E, seventy-five feet or more in height, or, if less than seventy-five feet in height, with a total gross area of two hundred thousand square feet or more and existing office buildings one hundred feet or more in height, shall be provided with the following:

(a) a communication system acceptable to the commissioner consisting of:

(1) loud speakers on each floor of the building, in each elevator and each stair enclosure, which shall be capable of being operated from the fire command station.

(2) a two-way voice communication capability between the fire command station and the following locations:

- a. a designated floor warden station on each floor
- b. mechanical control center
- c. elevators
- d. air-handling control rooms

e. elevator machine rooms

(b) The fire command station shall be located in the lobby of the building on the entrance floor as part of the elevator control panel or immediately adjacent thereto. Such command station shall be adequately illuminated and shall contain the following:

(1) the loud speaker and communication capability described in subdivision (a) of this section.

(2) the audible alarm signal required in subdivision (f) and (g) of section 27-972 of this article.

(3) manually reset information display system to indicate the floor where the alarm was activated.

(4) means to control the sounding devices on any floor or throughout the building.

(5) means to manually transmit a fire alarm signal to the fire department via a central station of a franchised operating company.

(6) means for silencing the audible alarm signals when the loud speakers are in use and for activating the audible alarm systems automatically when use of the loud speakers are terminated. Switches used for this purpose shall be of the self-restoring type.

(7) display lamps to include on/off condition of air-handling systems unless such lamps are provided in the mechanical control center.

(8) means for testing the display lamps, local alarms and the connection to the central station of franchised operating company.

(c) Existing office buildings one hundred feet or more in height shall comply with the requirements of this section on or before September thirteenth, nineteen hundred eightyone. Complete plans of the installation shall be filed with the commissioner on or before June thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty. A permit shall be secured from the commissioner on or before September thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty. Where compliance with the time requirements of this subdivision would cause undue hardship, the commissioner, with the approval of the fire commissioner, may extend the time for compliance, in accordance with rules and regulations to be promulgated. Before such application for a time extension shall be considered all required applications and plans must be filed and approved, permits obtained and a good faith effort towards completion of the work shall have been made.

§[1704.9] 27-976 Installation.-Installation, source of energy, wiring, and other requirements shall comply with reference standard RS 17-3, RS 17-3A or RS 17-3B as applicable.

§[1704.10] 27-977 Fire systems electrical tests.-Upon completion of a fire alarm system, and other electrical systems, the installation shall be subject to a test to demonstrate the efficiency of operation of all the components in the system and to an acceptance test by the fire department.

ARTICLE 6 SMOKE DETECTING DEVICES

*§[1705.1] 27-978 Definitions.-For the purposes of this article:

a. an existing building is one which is within occupancy group J-1, occupancy group J-2 or occupancy group J-3 and for which plans have been approved by the department on or prior to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred eighty-one.

b. an improvement or alteration is a physical change in an existing structure other than painting, repairs and normal replacement of maintenance items.

c. a building shall be deemed to have been substantially improved or altered if:

1. the cost of improvement or alteration exceeds the sum of one hundred fifty thousand dollars, or

2. in either occupancy group J-1 or occupancy group J-2, fifty percent or more of the dwelling units or square feet of the structure are improved or altered and the cost of such improvement or alteration exceeds the sum of fifteen thousand dollars per dwelling unit, or

3. there has been a change in the occupancy or use of the structure.

*Local Law 81-1989.

*§[1705.2] 27-979 Smoke detecting devices; where required.-

(a) On and after January first, nineteen hundred eighty-two, all dwelling units within occupancy group J-1 and occupancy group J-2, except such units which contain operational automatic wet sprinkler systems pursuant to article four of this subchapter, and dwelling units in buildings within occupancy group J-3 shall be equipped with approved and operational smoke detecting devices as hereinafter provided. Buildings within occupancy group J-1 may, in the alternative, be equipped with a line-operated zoned smoke detecting system with central annunciation and central office tie-in for all public corridors and public spaces, pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner. The commissioner may, upon good cause shown, extend the period of compliance for occupancy groups J-1 and J-2 to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred eighty-two.

(b) Approved and operational smoke detecting devices shall be installed in mechanical rooms, electrical switch gear rooms and electric and telephone closets over seventy-five square feet in gross floor area in all buildings in all occupancy groups.

*Local Law 81-1989.

§[1705.3] 27-980 Power sources of smoke detecting devices.-Dwelling units shall be equipped with smoke detecting devices receiving their primary power from the building wiring and there shall be no switches in the circuit other than the over-current device protecting the branch circuit; provided, however, that dwelling units in existing buildings may, in the alternative, be equipped with battery-operated smoke detecting devices except where such buildings are substantially improved or altered on or after January first, nineteen hundred eighty-two.

**\$[1705.4] 27-981 General requirements for smoke detecting devices.-

a. All smoke detecting devices required to be provided and installed pursuant to this article shall either be accepted pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner or be listed by a nationally recognized independent laboratory that maintains periodic inspections of production of listed equipment and whose listing states that the equipment meets nationally recognized standards. To meet the requirements of this article, such laboratory shall be one which maintains a periodic follow-up service of the devices to ensure compliance with the original listing.

b. No device shall be deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of this article unless it is of either the ionization chamber or photo-electric type. Such devices shall be in compliance with the requirements of reference standard RS 17-11 and shall be installed in a manner consistent with the requirements of reference standard RS 17-12 except that device within occupancy group J-1 shall be installed pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the commissioner.

**Local Law 49-1991.

***ARTICLE 7 CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTING DEVICES

*****§27-981.1 Definitions.-** For the purpose of this article: a. "Fossil fuel" shall mean coal, kerosene, oil, wood, fuel gases and other petroleum products.

b. "Fuel gases" shall include, but not be limited to, methane, natural gas, liquefied natural gas and manufactured fuel gases.

***\$27-981.2 Carbon monoxide detecting devices; where required.- a. Every dwelling unit in a building within occupancy groups J-1, J-2 or J-3 where a fossil fuel-burning furnace or boiler is located, and every dwelling unit in a building that is in close proximity to a source of carbon monoxide, as such proximity is established by the rules promulgated by the commissioner in consultation with the fire department and the department of health and mental hygiene, shall be equipped with an operational carbon monoxide detecting device approved in accordance with the rules promulgated by the commissioner in consultation with the fire department and the department of health and mental hygiene, provided that there shall be installed at least one approved and operational carbon monoxide detecting device within fifteen feet of each room lawfully used for sleeping purposes. Such carbon monoxide detecting device may be combined with a smoke detecting device that complies with the provisions of this title and any applicable rules promulgated thereunder.

b. In every building classified in occupancy group G or occupancy group H-2, at least one approved and operational carbon monoxide detecting device shall be installed in accordance with rules promulgated by the commissioner in consultation with the fire department and the department of health and mental hygiene.

c. The provisions of this article shall apply retroactively to every building, in accordance with the provisions of subdivision a or subdivision b of this section, irrespective of when such building was constructed or a certificate of occupancy for such building was issued.

d. The provisions of this article may be enforced by the department, the fire department, the department of health and mental hygiene and the department of housing preservation and development.

*****\$27-981.3 General requirements for carbon monoxide detecting devices.-** All carbon monoxide detecting devices required to be provided and installed pursuant to this article shall be of a type authorized by rules promulgated by the commissioner.

***Local Law 7-2004.

Art.

[Sub-Art.

SUBCHAPTER 18 ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

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ARTICLE 1 GENERAL

§[C26-1800.1] 27-982 Scope.-This subchapter shall establish the minimum safety requirements for, and control the design, construction, installation, alteration, maintenance, inspection, test and operation of, all elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, industrial lifts and loading ramps, automotive lifts, mechanical parking garage equipment, console or stage lifts, power operated scaffolds, amusement devices, and special hoisting and conveying equipment.

§[C26-1800.2] 27-983 Standards.-The provisions of reference standard RS-18 shall be a part of this subchapter.

§[C26-1800.3] 27-984 Definitions.-For definitions to be used in the interpretation of this subchapter, see subchapter two of this chapter.

§[C26-1800.4] 27-985 Plans.-For the requirements governing the filing of plans and the work to be shown on plans, see subchapter one of this chapter.

§[C26-1800.5] 27-986 Permits.-For the requirements governing equipment work permits and equipment use permits, see subchapter one of this chapter.

§[C26-1800.6] 27-987 General requirements.-All of the equipment listed in section 27-982 of this article shall be designed, constructed, altered and maintained as required by the provisions of this subchapter and reference standard RS-18. No piping or ductwork of any kind shall be permitted within hoistway or elevator enclosures except (i) as may be required for the elevator installation and (ii) low voltage wiring required or permitted by subchapter seventeen of this chapter provided that such wiring shall be protected within the hoistway or elevator enclosures in accordance therewith.

(a) **Construction equipment.**-Except for workers' hoists the provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to materials hoisting equipment for temporary construction use. For such equipment, the requirements of subchapter nineteen of this chapter shall apply.

(b) **Portable equipment.** The provisions of this subchapter shall not apply to portable elevating devices used to handle materials only except as specifically provided in reference standard RS 18-5.

*** (c) Fire protection and impact resistance.-

(1) Fire protection.- The fire resistance rating of hoistway enclosures shall be two hours and for hoistway doors and door assemblies the fire protection shall be one and one-half hours subject to the test procedures of subchapter five of this chapter.

(a) vertical conveyors passing through floors shall be fire protected as required for shafts in subchapter five of this chapter. (b) inclined conveyors passing through floors shall be fire protected as required in reference standard 18-1 for escalators which are not a required means of egress.

(c) horizontal conveyors passing through vertical fire divisions shall be fire protected as required in subchapter five of this chapter.

(2) Impact resistance.- Elevator enclosures serving occupancy group E spaces (office spaces) in high rise buildings constructed pursuant to applications filed on or after July 1, 2006, shall comply with rules to be promulgated by the commissioner establishing minimum impact resistance standards. Such rules shall permit compliance with assemblies comprising approved reinforced construction boards affixed onto stud framing. The commissioner shall promulgate such rules on or before January 1, 2006.

(d) Elevators required.-For provisions designating buildings in which elevators are required, see subdivision (c) of section 27-372 of article five of subchapter six of this chapter.

(e) Elevator mirrors.-In all multiple dwellings in which there are one or more self-service passenger elevators, there shall, pursuant to such regulations as the commissioner shall prescribe, be affixed and maintained in each such elevator a mirror which will enable persons prior to entering into such elevator to view the inside thereof to determine whether any person is in such elevator.

(f) Emergency signal equipment.-Elevators, other than private residence elevators, that are operated at any time without a designated operator in the car, shall be provided with emergency signal equipment in accordance with the requirements of reference standard RS 18-1.

(g) Elevators and escalators as exits.-Elevators shall not be accepted as a required means of egress. Elevators shall not be installed in a common enclosure with a stairway. Escalators shall be accepted as equivalent to stairs when they comply with the requirements of section 27-378 of article five of subchapter six of this chapter.

(h) Car switch operation.-Elevators with car switch operation shall be provided with a signal system by means of which signals can be given from any landing whenever the elevator is desired at that landing.

(i) Electrical requirements.-All electric work shall conform to the electrical code of the city of New York. ***Local Law 26-2004.

§[C26-1800.7] 27-988 Manlifts.-The installation of manlifts is governed by the requirements of reference standard RS 18-9, and such additional safety regulations as may be promulgated by the commissioner.

§[C26-1800.8] 27-989 Elevator in readiness.-

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b) of this section, in every building seventy-five feet or more in height, all floors shall be served by at least one elevator which shall be kept available for immediate use by the fire department during all hours of the night and day, including holidays, Saturdays and Sundays. There shall be available at all times a person competent to operate the elevator, except that no attendant shall be required for buildings between seventy-five feet and one hundred fifty feet in height having elevators with automatic or continuous pressure operation with keyed switches meeting the requirements of reference standard RS 18-1 so as to permit sole use of the elevators by the fire department.

(b) In high rise buildings classified in occupancy group A, B, C, D, E, F, G or H, in buildings classified in occupancy group E with a gross area of two hundred thousand square feet or more, in buildings classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2, in existing high rise buildings classified in occupancy groups C, F, G and H, in existing buildings classified in occupancy group J-1 (except "residential hotels," as such term is defined by the commissioner pursuant to rules and regulations) and in existing office buildings one hundred feet or more in height the number of elevators that shall be kept available for immediate use by the fire department as provided for in subdivision (a) of this section, shall be as follows:

(1) Where a floor is serviced by three or less elevator cars, every car shall be kept available.

(2) Where a floor is serviced by more than three elevator cars, at least three elevator cars with a total rated load capacity of not less than six thousand pounds shall be kept available for every floor. Such cars shall include not more than two cars which service all floors and at least one other car in another bank servicing that floor. If the total load capacity of all cars servicing the floor is less than six thousand pounds, all such cars shall be kept available.

(3) Such elevators which have automatic or continuous pressure operation shall be controlled by keyed switches meeting the requirements of reference standard RS 18-1.

(4) In high rise buildings classified in occupancy group A, B, C, D, E, F, G or H, in low rise buildings classified in occupancy group E with a gross area of two hundred thousand square feet or more and in buildings classified in occupancy group J-1 or J-2, all other automatically operated cars shall have manual operation capability.

(c) Notwithstanding the retroactive provisions of section 27-994 of article two of this subchapter:

(1) Existing office buildings one hundred feet or more in height shall comply with the requirements of this section by September thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty-one. Complete plans of the installation shall be filed with the commissioner by June thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty. A permit shall be secured from the commissioner by September thirteenth, nineteen hundred eighty.

(2) Existing high-rise buildings classified in occupancy group C, F, G or H and existing buildings classified in occupancy group J-1 subject to the requirements of this section shall comply with the requirements of this section on or before April first, nineteen hundred eighty-seven.

§[**C26-1800.9**] **27-990** Acceptance of equipment. All equipment and devices regulated by the provisions of this subchapter shall be accepted or approved for use in accordance with the requirements of article eight of subchapter one of this chapter.

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[409 3]	317.1	14-1989
[409.4]	317.2	14-1989
[דיייי]	517.2	33-1988·
		58-1983
[502.2(f)]	324(f)	55-1976
[502.2(r)]	$\frac{324(q)}{324(q)}$	26-2004
[502.2(g)]	327	16-1984
[502.5]	521	39-1972
[503 1(f)]	331(f)	39-1972
[503.2(f)]	$\frac{332(f)}{332(f)}$	13-1987
[503.3]	333	13-1987
[505.5]	555	39-1972
	335.1	13-1987
[503.5(d)(2), (3)]	338(d)(2), (3)	39-1972
[503.8(i)]	338(i)	45-1984
[504.1(c)]	339(c)	16-1984
[504.1(c)(6)(7)]	339(c)(6)(7)	86-1979
[504 5]	343	16-1984
[504.5]	3/3(d)	26-2004
Table 5_1	343(u)	39-1972
		61-1960
[504 6]	344	84-1979
[504.7]	345	16-198/1
	575	16-1987
$[504\ 10(c)(1)]$	348(c)(1)	16-198/
[504.10(c)(1)]	350	30_1072
[504.12]	<u>350</u> (a)	59_1006
[504.12(a)]	$\frac{350(a)}{351(d)}$	16 108/
[504.13(u)]	351(u) 352	20 1000
[504.14]	252	00-1989
[304.13]	333	03-19/3

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		26-1975;	
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[504.16]	353.1	16-1984	
	353.2	26-2004	
	353.3	26-2004	
Table 5-2 &	z Footnotes	39-1972;	
100 ((00 1)	254	61-1969	
[C26-600.1]	354	05-1973	
[600.3]	356	54-1970	
[601.1(d)]	357(d)	58-1987;	
T-11. (1 (. .	54 1070	
	2 Footnotes	22 1071	
[601.4(b)]	36U(D)	32-19/1	
1 able 6-2	272	16-1984	
[602.3]	363	26-2004;	
[(02.1]	265	10-1984	
[003.1]	303 265(b)	61-1969	
[003.1(0)]	303(0)	01-1909	
[003.2]	300	52-19/1;	
[602 2(2)]	266(2)	22 1071	
[003.2(2)]	300(2)	16 109/	
[003.2(3)]	267	16 1094	
[603.5]	269	16 1094	
[004.1]	308	10-1964, 28 1075	
[604 2]	369	16-198/	
[604.2]	$\frac{369(\pi)(3)}{369(\pi)(3)}$	65-1980	
[604.2(g)(3)]	$\frac{369(b)}{369(b)}$	70-1981	
[004.2(11)]	507(II)	61-1969	
[604.2(i)]	369(i)	21-1972	
[604.3(h)(3)]	$\frac{370(h)(3)}{370(h)(3)}$	21-1972:	
[00	0,0(1)(0)	54-1970	
[604.3(h)(4)]	370(h)(4)	49-1975	
[604.4(b)]	371(b)	81-1973:	
		21-1971	
[604.4(c)]	371(c)	26-2004;	
		16-1984	
[604.4(e)]	371(e)	58-1987;	
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[604.4(j)(1)(b)]	371(j)(1)(b)	14-1993;	
		05-1973;	
		54-1970	
[604.4(j)(2)]	371(j)(2)	08-1971;	
FC04 5(1)]	272(1)	61-1969	
[604.5(d)]	3/2(d)	39-1972	
[0U4.8(D)]	3/3(b)	28-1975;	
[C(M, Q(x))]	275(-)	<u> </u>	
[004.0(g)]	$\frac{3/3(g)}{275(h)}$	<u>39-19/2</u> 20 1075	
[004.8(11)]	573(11)	20-1973; 05.1071	
[604.8(j)]	375(j)	61 1060	
[604.8(i)(a)]	$\frac{375(i)}{375(i)(a)}$	61 1060	
[004.0(1)(a)]	575(1)(a)	01-1909	

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[001.0(1)(1)(0)]	575(1)(1)(0)	05-1971
[604.8(i)(1)(e)(f)]	375(i)(1)(e)(f)	50-1971
[604.8(i)(1)(c)(1)]	$\frac{375(i)(1)(c)(1)}{375(i)(1)(g)}$	08 1076
[004.0(1)(1)(g)]	373(1)(1)(g)	50 1071
[604.8(3)(2)]	275(i)(2)	54 1070
[004.0(1)(2)]	$\frac{373(1)(2)}{275(1)(4)}$	54-1970
[004.8(1)(4)]	$\frac{373(1)(4)}{275(1)(4)}$	01-1909
[004.8(1)(0)]	375(1)(0)	20-2004
[604.8(])]	3/5(j)	31-1981
[604.8(K)]	<u>3/5(k)</u>	61-1969
5 40 4 40 4 3	376.1	26-2004
[604.10(c)]	377(c)	58-1987
Table 6-4		39-1972
[604.13]	380	28-1975
[605.1(a)(e)]	381(a)(e)	16-1984
[605.1(d)]	381(d)	39-1972
[605.1(e)(1)]	381(e)(1)	59-1996
[605.2]	382	16-1984
[605.2(a)]	382(a)	59-1996
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[606.1]	383	26-2004;
		61-1969
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[606.2]	384	16-1984
[606.2(a)]	384(a)	59-1996
[606.2(c)]	$\frac{384(c)}{384(c)}$	26-2004
[606 3]	385	61-1969
[607.1]	388	50-1973
[007.1]	500	39-1972
[608 1]	390	16-1984
[000.1]	570	05-1973
[608 2]	301	05-1973
[608.3]	302	05 1973
[608.3]	392	05-1973
[006.4]	204	45 1084
[008.3]	205	45-1964
	393	16 1084
[008.7]	390	10-1984;
[(00 1 2 2]	Artiala 10	16 1084
[009.1, .2, .3]	Article 10	16-1984
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[0.20-701.6]	27-405	39-1972
[/04.6]	423	39-1972
[/0/.3]	440	68-1999;
[700]	455	/0-1969
[/09.6]	455	82-1973
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[712.3]	481	103-1989
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[714.6]	493	06-1969
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[7185(b)(1)]	514(b)(1)	39-1972	
[719.1 - 4]	518 - 521	54-1970	
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[720.1 .7]	Article 22	16-1984	
[C26-800 1]	27-522	23-1990	
[800 3]	524	39-1972	
[801.1]	525	39-1972	
[001.1]	525 1	23 1000	
[801.7(a)(5)]	523.1 531(a)(5)	23-1990	
[801.7(a)(3)]	531(a)(3) 521(a)(1)(b)	59-1972	
[801.7(a)(1)(1)]	531(a)(1)(ll)	20 1072	
[001.9]	535	J7-17/2 11 1070	
[001.17]	542	41-19/8	
[801.18]	542 546(1)(7)(1)(1)(1)	41-1978	
[802.2(b)(7)(b), (7)(d)]	546(b)(7)(b), (7)(d)	39-1972	
[802.2(b)(8)(b)]	546(b)(8)(b)	39-1972	
[802.2(9)]	546(9)	41-1978	
[802.3(b)(2)(d)]	547(b)(2)(d)	41-1978	
[804.1(a)(3)]	549(a)(3)	41-1978	
[804.1(b)]	549(b)	41-1978	
[C26-900.1]	27-550	13-1975;	
		76-1968	
[904.0(a)(b)]	569(a)(b)	17-1995	
[C26-1000.1]	27-580	13-1975	
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[1001.4]	594	17-1995	
[1002.4(b)]	599(b)	51-1976	
[1004.1]	603	65-1990	
[1004.3]	605	65-1990	
[1004.3(b)]	605(b)	39-1972	
[1004.3(c)]	605(c)	62-1971	
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[1004.5]	607	65-1990	
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[1004.6]	608	65-1990	
[1004.7]	609	65-1990	
	611.1	65-1990	
[1004.10]	612	65-1990	
[1004.11]	613	65-1990	
	613.1, .2	65-1990	
[1005.1(c)]	614(c)	26-2004	
[C26-1100.1]	27-652	13-1975	
[1101.2(c)]	663(c)	33-1971	
[1101.3]	664	33-1971	
[1102.3(a)]	670(a)	17-1995	
[1106.7(c)(1)]	694(c)(1)	54-1970	
[1112.1]	719	33-1971	
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[1112.2]	720	33-1971	
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[1202.2]	73/	61-1969	
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[1205.3]	746 747 750 751	61 1060	
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[1200.3(e)(3)]	754(e)(5) 754(f)	26-2004	
[1206.3(1)]	754(1)	20-2004	
[1207.2]	/58	61-1969	
[1207.5]	/61	90-1973	
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[1208.2(b)(4)]	769(b)(4)	14-1976	
[1208.3(b)(4)]	770(b)(4)	05-1973	
[C26-1300.1]	27-771	13-1975	
[1300.6(c)]	776(c)	31-1981	
[1300.7]	777	80-1973	
[1300.7(d)]	777(d)	35-1975	
[1300.8]	777.1	16-1984	
[1300.8(a)(5)]	777.1(a)(5)	13-1975	
[1300.9]	777.2	16-1984	
[1301.2(a)]	779(a)	26-2004	
[1301.4(c)]	781(c)	32-2004:	
	(01(0)	54-1970	
[1304 3]	786	54-1970	
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[1401 1]	793	62-1991	
[1401.1]	793(b)	10-1976	
[1401.1(c)(1)(a)]	793(c)(1)(a)	45 1969	
[1401.1(c)(1)(g)]	826.01	80 1080	
[1/16 1]	820.01	70 1060	
[1410.1]	027 920(f)	26 2004	
[1410.4(1)]	<u>848.01 12</u>	20-2004	
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1 able 14-1	27.955	80-1989	
[0.20-1500.7]	21-833	80-1989	
	856	80-1989	
[1501.6]	861	80-1989;	
51 501 03	0.42	03-19/6	
[1501.8]	863	80-1989	
	863.01	80-1989	
Table 15-6.1		80-1989	
[1501.9]	864	80-1989	
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	869.0103	80-1989	
[1502.2]	871	10-1976	
Table 15-8		80-1989	
[1502.5]	874	10-1976	
[1503.1(d)]	875(d)	04-1976	
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[1504.6]	884	80-1989	
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[1600 6(e)(g)]	901(e)(g)	07-1974	
[1000.0(0)(8)]	JU1(U)(S)	5/ 1//7	

Old Section NumberNew Section NumberLocal Law(s) $[1600.6(f)]$ 901(f)22-2002 $[1600.6(k)]$ 901(k)104-1993; 103-1981; 107-1974 $[1600.6(x)]$ 901(v)22-2002 $[1600.6(z)(3)]$ 901(z)(3)31-1981 $[1600.6(z)(3)]$ 901(a)35-1975 $[1600.7(a)(b)]$ 902(a)(b)17-2001 $[1600.7(a)(b)]$ 902(a)(b)17-2001 $[1600.7(a)(b)]$ 902(a)(b)17-2001 $[1602.2]$ 91065-1996 $[1602.2]$ 91065-1996 $[1604.3]$ 91522-2002 $[1605.3]$ 91839-1972 $[1606.4]$ 92130-1982 $[1606.4]$ 92218-1992; $[1606.4]$ 92218-1992; $[1606.4]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(b)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(b)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(b)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(d)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(d)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(d)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(a)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(a)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(a)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(a)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(a)(1)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(a)(1)17-2001 $[1702.1(a)(3)]$ 936(a)33-1970	Item Amended				
NumberNumberLaw(s) $[1600.6(i)]$ 901(i)22-2002 $[1600.6(k)]$ 901(k)104-1993; $103.1989;$ 07-1974 $[1600.6(v)]$ 901(v)22-2002 $[1600.6(z)(3)]$ 901(z)(3)31-1981 $[1600.6(aa)]$ 901(aa)35-1975 13.1975 13-1975 $[1600.7(a)(b)]$ 902(a)(b)17-2001 $[1600.9]$ 90430-1982 $[1602.1]$ 90965-1996 $[1602.2]$ 91065-1996 $[1602.3]$ 91839-1972 $[1606.4]$ 91522-2002 $[1606.3]$ 92130-1982 $[1606.4]$ 92218-1992; $006.4(a)(1)(b)]$ 922(a)(1)(b)17-2001 $[1606.4(a)(1)(a)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)(a)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)(a)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(4)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)(a)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(4)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(4)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(4)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)]$ 922(d)(1)(a)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)]$ 922(a)(1)(b)17-2001 $[1606.4(d)(1)]$ 922(a)(1)16-1984 $[1700.7(a)]$ 930(a)(3)	Old Section	New Section	Local		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Number	Number	Law(s)		
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	[1600.6(f)]	901(f)	22-2002		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1600.6(k)]	901(k)	104-1993;		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			103-1989:		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			07-1974		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1600.6(v)]	901(v)	22-2002		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1600.6(7)(3)]	901(7)(3)	31-1981		
$\begin{array}{c cccc} 13.5 19.7 \\ 13.1975 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	[1600.6(2)(3)]	901(aa)	35-1975		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1000.0(00)]	901(uu)	13-1975		
$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1100.1(a)(0) & 902(a)(0) & 11 & 2001 \\ \hline 1600.9 & 904 & 30-1982 \\ \hline 1600.10] & 905 & 30-1982 \\ \hline 1602.1 & 909 & 65-1996 \\ \hline 1602.2 & 910 & 65-1996 \\ \hline 1604.3 & 915 & 22-2002 \\ \hline 1605.3 & 918 & 39-1972 \\ \hline 1606.1 & 919 & 51-2001 \\ \hline 1606.3 & 921 & 30-1982 \\ \hline 1606.4 & 922 & 18-1992; \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $	[1600.7(a)(b)]	902(a)(b)	17-2001		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1600.7(a)(b)]	<u>904</u>	30 1982		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1600.7]	005	30 1082		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1602.1]	905	65 1006		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1002.1]	909	65 1006		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1002.2]	910	03-1990		
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	[1604.3]	915	22-2002		
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	[1005.3]	918	59-1972		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1606.1]	919	51-2001		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1606.3]	921	30-1982		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1606.4]	922	18-1992;		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			30-1982		
$\begin{array}{c cccc} [1606.4(d)(1)(a)] & 922(d)(1)(a) & 17-2001 \\ \hline [1606.4(d)(4)] & 922(d)(4) & 17-2001 \\ \hline [C26-1700.1] & 27-923 & 16-1987 \\ \hline [1700.7(a)] & 929(a) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1700.7(c)] & 929(c) & 26-2002 \\ & 929.1 & 26-2004 \\ \hline [1701.1(a)(3)] & 930(a)(3) & 53-1970 \\ \hline Table 17-2 & 10-1999; \\ & & 05-1973 \\ \hline Table 17-2 (line 4) & 26-2002 \\ \hline [1702.1] & 932 & 39-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(a)(1) & 75-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.1(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; \\ & & 09-1974 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09-1974; \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984; \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1702.16(b)(1)] & 945(d) & 45-1984; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(c)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline \ \end{tabular}$	[1606.4(a)(1)(b)]	922(a)(1)(b)	17-2001		
$\begin{array}{c cccc} [1606.4(d)(4)] & 922(d)(4) & 17-2001 \\ \hline [C26-1700.1] & 27-923 & 16-1987 \\ \hline [1700.7(a)] & 929(a) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1700.7(c)] & 929(c) & 26-2002 \\ & 929.1 & 26-2004 \\ \hline [1701.1(a)(3)] & 930(a)(3) & 53-1970 \\ \hline Table 17-2 & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline Table 17-2 (line 4) & 26-2002 \\ \hline [1702.1] & 932 & 39-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(a)(1) & 75-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.1(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; & 09-1974 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; & 09-1974 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09-1974; & 53-1970 \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1702.15(b)(3)] & 946(b)(3) & 32-2004 \\ \hline [1702.16(b)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(i)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(i)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline$	[1606.4(d)(1)(a)]	922(d)(1)(a)	17-2001		
$\begin{array}{c c} [C26-1700.1] & 27-923 & 16-1987 \\ \hline [1700.7(a)] & 929(a) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1700.7(c)] & 929(c) & 26-2002 \\ & 929.1 & 26-2004 \\ \hline [1701.1(a)(3)] & 930(a)(3) & 53-1970 \\ \hline Table 17-2 & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline Table 17-2 (line 4) & 26-2002 \\ \hline [1702.1] & 932 & 39-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(a)(1) & 75-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.1(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; & 09-1974 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)] & 942(c)(5) & 09-1974; & 53-1970 \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984; & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1702.15(b)(3)] & 946(b)(3) & 32-2004 \\ \hline [1702.16(b)(1)] & 947(b)(1) & 10-1999; & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(1) & 45-1984; \\ \hline \) & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(1)(1)] & 954(c)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline \) \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	[1606.4(d)(4)]	922(d)(4)	17-2001		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} [1700.7(a)] & 929(a) & 16-1984 \\ [1700.7(c)] & 929(c) & 26-2002 \\ & 929.1 & 26-2004 \\ [1701.1(a)(3)] & 930(a)(3) & 53-1970 \\ \hline Table 17-2 & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline Table 17-2 (line 4) & 26-2002 \\ [1702.1] & 932 & 39-1972 \\ [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(a)(1) & 75-1972 \\ [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ [1702.5(a)] & 936(a) & 39-1972 \\ [1702.11(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; & 09-1974 \\ [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09-1974; & 53-1970 \\ [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984 \\ [1702.14(d)] & 945(d) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ [1702.16(b)(1)] & 946(b)(3) & 32-2004 \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(d)(1) & 10-1999; \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(1) & 10-1999; \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(1) & 10-1999; \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)] & 954(c)(1) & 10-1999; \\ [1703.1(c)(d)($	[C26-1700.1]	27-923	16-1987		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} [1700.7(c)] & 929(c) & 26-2002 \\ & 929.1 & 26-2004 \\ [1701.1(a)(3)] & 930(a)(3) & 53-1970 \\ \hline Table 17-2 & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \hline Table 17-2 (line 4) & 26-2002 \\ [1702.1] & 932 & 39-1972 \\ [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(a)(1) & 75-1972 \\ [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ [1702.5(a)] & 936(a) & 39-1972 \\ [1702.11(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; & 09-1974 \\ [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09-1974; & 53-1970 \\ [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984 \\ [1702.14(d)] & 945(d) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ [1702.15(b)(3)] & 946(b)(3) & 32-2004 \\ [1702.16(b)(1)] & 947(b)(1) & 10-1999; & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ [1703.1(c)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ [1703.1(j)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ [1703.1(j)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(i)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45-1984; & 05-1973 \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999; & 05-1973 \\ \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 10-1999$	[1700.7(a)]	929(a)	16-1984		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1700.7(c)]	929(c)	26-2002		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		929.1	26-2004		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	[1701.1(a)(3)]	930(a)(3)	53-1970		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Table 17-2		10-1999:		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} Table 17-2 (line 4) & 26-2002 \\ \hline [1702.1] & 932 & 39-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(a)(1) & 75-1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.5(a)] & 936(a) & 39-1972 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; \\ & 09-1974 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09-1974; \\ & 53-1970 \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1702.14(d)] & 945(d) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1702.15(b)(3)] & 946(b)(3) & 32-2004 \\ \hline [1702.16(b)(1)] & 947(b)(1) & 10-1999; \\ & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)] & 954(d) & 82-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)] & 954(d) & 82-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(b)(1) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(b)(1) & 45-1984; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(b)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline 05-1973 \\ \hline 05-197$			05-1973		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Table 17-2 (line 4)		26-2002		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 1702.1(a)(1) & 932(a)(1) & 75 \cdot 1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(a)(1)] & 932(a)(1) & 75 \cdot 1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32 \cdot 1978 \\ \hline [1702.5(a)] & 936(a) & 39 \cdot 1972 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)] & 942(c) & 16 \cdot 1984; \\ & & 09 \cdot 1974 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09 \cdot 1974; \\ & & 53 \cdot 1970 \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16 \cdot 1984 \\ \hline [1702.14(d)] & 945(d) & 45 \cdot 1984; \\ & & 05 \cdot 1973 \\ \hline [1702.15(b)(3)] & 946(b)(3) & 32 \cdot 2004 \\ \hline [1702.16(b)(1)] & 947(b)(1) & 10 \cdot 1999; \\ & & 16 \cdot 1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16 \cdot 1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(d) & 82 \cdot 1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(j)] & 954(i) & 45 \cdot 1984; \\ & & 05 \cdot 1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45 \cdot 1984; \\ & & 05 \cdot 1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10 \cdot 1999; \\ \hline [1703.1(1)(1)(1)] & 954(l)$	[1702.1]	932	39-1972		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 1702.1(d)(1) & 932(d)(1) & 73 1972 \\ \hline [1702.1(b)] & 932(b) & 32-1978 \\ \hline [1702.5(a)] & 936(a) & 39-1972 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)] & 942(c) & 16-1984; \\ & & 09-1974 \\ \hline [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09-1974; \\ & 53-1970 \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1702.14(d)] & 945(d) & 45-1984; \\ & & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1702.15(b)(3)] & 946(b)(3) & 32-2004 \\ \hline [1702.16(b)(1)] & 947(b)(1) & 10-1999; \\ & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(d) & 82-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(j)] & 954(d) & 82-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(j)] & 954(j) & 41-1978 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45-1984; \\ & & 05-1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1990; \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(l)(1$	[1702.1]	932(a)(1)	75-1972		
$\begin{array}{c cccc} [1702.1(6)] & 932(6) & 32^{-1978} \\ \hline [1702.5(a)] & 936(a) & 39^{-1972} \\ \hline [1702.11(c)] & 942(c) & 16^{-1984}; \\ & 09^{-1974} \\ \hline [1702.11(c)(5)] & 942(c)(5) & 09^{-1974}; \\ & 53^{-1970} \\ \hline [1702.14(b)] & 945(b) & 16^{-1984} \\ \hline [1702.14(d)] & 945(d) & 45^{-1984}; \\ & 05^{-1973} \\ \hline [1702.15(b)(3)] & 946(b)(3) & 32^{-2004} \\ \hline [1702.16(b)(1)] & 947(b)(1) & 10^{-1999}; \\ & 16^{-1984} \\ \hline [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16^{-1984} \\ \hline [1703.1(d)] & 954(d) & 82^{-1973} \\ \hline [1703.1(j)] & 954(i) & 45^{-1984}; \\ & 05^{-1973} \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45^{-1984}; \\ \hline 05^{-1973} \\ \hline [1703.1(l)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10^{-1999}; \\ \hline 1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10^{-1999}; \\ \hline 05^{-1973} \\ \hline \end{array}$	[1702.1(a)(1)]	932(a)(1)	32 1078		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1702.1(0)]	932(0)	30 1072		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1702.3(a)]	930(a)	16 1094		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	[1702.11(c)]	942(0)	10-1964, 00 1074		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1702, 11(x)(5)]	0.42(x)(5)	09-1974		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1/02.11(c)(5)]	942(C)(S)	09-1974; 52 1070		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1702 14/1.)]	0.45(1)	55-1970		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[1702.14(b)]	<u>945(b)</u>	16-1984		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	[1702.14(d)]	945(d)	45-1984;		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0.4.4.4.5.405	05-1973		
$\begin{array}{ccccccc} [1702.16(b)(1)] & 947(b)(1) & 10-1999; \\ & & 16-1984 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(d)] & 954(d) & 82-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(i)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; \\ & & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45-1984; \\ & & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(l)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ \hline \\ 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ \end{array}$	[1702.15(b)(3)]	946(b)(3)	32-2004		
$\begin{array}{c cccc} & & & 16-1984 \\ \hline & & & & 16-1984 \\ \hline & & & & & 16-1984 \\ \hline & & & & & & 16-1984 \\ \hline & & & & & & & 16-1984 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & 16-1984 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & 16-1984 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & &$	[1702.16(b)(1)]	947(b)(1)	10-1999;		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} [1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)] & 954(c)(d)(1)(e) & 16-1984 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(d)] & 954(d) & 82-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(i)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(j)] & 954(j) & 41-1978 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(l)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \end{array}$			16-1984		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} [1703.1(d)] & 954(d) & 82-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(i)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(j)] & 954(j) & 41-1978 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(l)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \end{array}$	[1703.1(c)(d)(1)(e)]	954(c)(d)(1)(e)	16-1984		
$ \begin{array}{ccccc} [1703.1(i)] & 954(i) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(j)] & 954(j) & 41-1978 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45-1984; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \\ [1703.1(l)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10-1999; \\ & 05-1973 \\ \hline \end{array} $	[1703.1(d)]	954(d)	82-1973		
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & & & 05\text{-}1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(j)] & 954(j) & 41\text{-}1978 \\ \hline [1703.1(k)(1)] & 954(k)(1) & 45\text{-}1984; \\ & & 05\text{-}1973 \\ \hline [1703.1(l)(1)] & 954(l)(1) & 10\text{-}1999; \\ & & 05\text{-}1973 \end{array}$	[1703.1(i)]	954(i)	45-1984;		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			05-1973		
[1703.1(k)(1)] 954(k)(1) 45-1984; 05-1973 [1703.1(l)(1)] 954(l)(1) 10-1999; 05-1973	[1703.1(j)]	954(j)	41-1978		
05-1973 [1703.1(l)(1)] 954(l)(1) 10-1999; 05-1973	[1703.1(k)(1)]	954(k)(1)	45-1984;		
[1703.1(l)(1)] 954(l)(1) 10-1999; 05-1973			05-1973		
05-1973.	[1703.1(l)(1)]	954(l)(1)	10-1999;		
05 1775,			05-1973;		

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Old Section	New Section	Local	
Number	Number	Law(s)	
		61-1969	
[1703.1(m) - (r)]	954(m) - (r)	45-1984:	
[1,0011(11) (1)]		05-1973	
[1703.1(m)]	954(m)	10-1999	
[1703.1(s)]	954(s)	41-1978	
[1703.1(t)]	954(t)	10-1999:	
[1,0011(0)]		16-1984	
[1703.1(w)]	954(w)	10-1999	
[1703.1(x)]	954(x)	45-1984	
[1703.1(aa)]	954(aa)	26-2002	
[1703 2]	955	10-1999	
[1703.2]	,	45-1984:	
		05-1973	
[1703.3(a)(b)]	956(a)(b)	10-1999	
[1703.4(a)]	957(a)	10-1999:	
[1,001.(u)]	<i>yc i</i> (<i>u</i>)	45-1984:	
		05-1973	
[1703.6(b)]	959(b)	45-1984:	
		05-1973	
[1703.6(c)]	959(c)	10-1999	
[1703.6(5)]	959(5)	10-1999	
[1703.8(a)]	961(a)	16-1984	
[1703.9(c)]	962(c)	26-2002	
[1703.9(e)(4)(6)(8)(9)]	962(e)(4)(6)(8)(9)	10-1999	
[1703.9(g)(h)(i)]	962(g)(h)(i)	16-1984	
[1703.9(g)]	962(g)	10-1999	
[1703.10]	963	10-1999	
[1703.10(d)]	963(d)	16-1984	
[1703.12]	965	10-1999	
[1703.13(a)]	966(a)	16-1984	
[1703.13(b)]	966(b)	10-1999	
Table 17-2	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10-1999	
1704 1(a)(2)(5)(9)	968(a)(2)(5)(9)	16-1984	
[1704 1(10)]	968(10)	41-1978	
$[1704 \ 1(b)]$	968(h)	30-1982	
[1704 3]	970	16-1984	
[1704.5]	972(e)	16-1987	
) (2(0)	16-1984	
[1704 6(a)(2)]	973(a)(2)	16-1987	
[1704.0(u)(2)]	$(1)^{(1)}(2)$	16-1984	
[1704.8]	975	16-1987	
[1,0,10]	210	16-1984	
[1705.0]	978	81-1989	
[1,00:0]	210	62-1981	
[1705.2]	979	81-1989·	
		16-1984	
[1705.4]	981	49-1991	

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Old Section	New Section	Local	
Number	Number	Law(s)	
Article 7 of Su	bchapter 17	07-2004	
[C26-1800.6]	27-987	96-1985	
[1800.6(c)]	987(c)	26-2004	
[1800.7]	988	46-1975;	
		65-1969	
[1800.8]	989	75-1984;	
		45-1984;	
		16-1984	
[1800.12]	993	48-1975	
[1801.3]	996	29-1973	
[1801.4]	996.1	16-1984	
[1801.5]	996.2	16-1984	
[1802.2]	998	48-1991;	
		96-1985;	
		10-1981	
[1802.4]	1000	48-1991	
[1802.4(b)]	1000(b)	16-1984	
[1803.4]	1004	39-1993	
[1804.1]	1005	54-1970	
[C26-1900.3(c)]	27-1009(c)	30-1978	
[1900.3(d)]	1009(d)	45-1983	
[1901.2]	1018	61-1987	
[1901.3(b)(3)]	1019(b)(3)	71-1977	
[1901.3(b)(4)]	1019(b)(4)	71-1977	
[1901.4]	1020	45-1983	
[1901.5]	1021	33-1991	
[1901.5(a)(1)(a)]	1021(a)(1)(a)	93-1996	
[1901.5(a)(5)]	1021(a)(5)	45-1983	
[1901.5(a)(6)]	1021(a)(6)	61-1987	
[1901.5(b)]	1021(b)	45-1983	
[1901.5(g)]	1021(g)	61-1987	
[1901.6]	1022	61-1987	
[1901.6(a)(1)]	1022(a)(1)	53-1975	
[1904.3(f)(1)]	1035(f)(1)	61-1987	
[1905.2(a)(4)]	1037(a)(4)	73-1980	
[1905.4(d)(1)]	1039(d)(1)	60-1977	
[1905.4(h)]	1039(h)	16-1984	
[1907.1(b)(2)	1042(b)(2)	54-1970	
[1907.4(b)]	1045(b)	53-1975	
[1909.1]	1054	73-1969	
[1909.2]	1055	15-1993	
[1909.3]	1056	73-1969	
[1909.3(a)(5), (b)]	1056(a)(5), (b)	74-1984	
[1909.4]	1057	73-1969	
[1909.4(a)(5)]	1057(a)(5)	50-1973	

BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS

The following is a listing of the State Laws amending the Building Code during the period from December 6, 1968 through October 1, 2004

Item A	mended	State	Effective
Old Section Number	New Section Number	Law(s)	Date(s)
—	26-126.5	Chapter 45 Laws of 2000	9/4/00
[C26-201.0]	27-232	Chapter 559 Laws of 1995	1/1/96
[1205.7]	27-751	Chapter 559 Laws of 1995	1/1/96

REFERENCE STANDARDS REVISIONS

The following is a listing of the revisions to the Reference Standards of the Building Code as approved by the Board of Standards and Appeals and Department of Buildings promulgations through October 1, 2004

Item Amended	Local Law(s)	Board of Standards and Appeals	Department of Buildings – Effective Dates
RS 2-1 List	13-1987	428-83-BCR; 705-80-BCR; 237-87-BCR; 135-88-BCR; 213-90-BCR	5/1/99; 6/1/96; 5/17/96; 3/14/96
RS 3 List RS 3-1 RS 3-2 RS 3-3-Definitions:		1341-88-BCR 1341-88-BCR 1341-88-BCR	
Group Homes, Health Centers, Government operated	39-1972 39-1972		
RS 4 List	58-1987; 33-1988		8/11/02; 5/21/01;
RS 4-4	13-1975; 58-1983; 33-1988	587-76-BCR	8/11/02; 5/21/01; 9/24/00; 8/21/99; 8/4/94
RS 4-5	13-1975; 58-1983; 33-1988	587-76-BCR	
RS 4-6	58-1987 (Amended)	886-89-BCR	
RS 5 List	16-1984; 13-1987	252-82-BCR; 435-85-BCR; 1076-86-BCR; 262-86 BCR; 236-87-BCR; 1343-88-BCR; 242-90-BCR	3/4/01
RS 5-1A,B,C,D,E,F		252-82-BCR; 435-85-BCR; 1076-86-BCR; 262-86-BCR; 236-87-BCR: 242-90-BCR	
RS 5-2		217-72-BCR; 1343-88-BCR	
RS 5-3		398-71-BCR; 308-81-BCR; 1343-88-BCR	
RS 5-4		71-79-BCR; 308-81-BCR; 1343-88-BCR	
RS 5-5		308-81-BCR; 218-72-BCR; 1343-88-BCR	

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Item Amenueu	Local Law(S)	and Appeals	Buildings – Effective Dates
RS 5-6 through 5-8		71-79-BCR; 308-81-BCR;	
-		1343-88-BCR	
RS 5-10		219-72-BCR; 308-81-BCR;	
		1343-88-BCR	
RS 5-11		308-81-BCR; 1343-88-BCR	
KS 5-12 PS 5-13		1343-88-BCK 308 81 BCD	
RS 5-14		308-81-BCR	
RS 5-16		353-72-BCR (Amended)	
RS 5-17	5-1973	355 72 Der (Fillehaed)	
RS 5-18	84-1979		
RS 5-18 (5)(6)(7)			8/26/98
RS 5-19	16-1984	1343-88-BCR	
RS 5-20	16-1984	1343-88-BCR	
RS 5-21	13-1987	1343-88-BCR	3/4/01
RS 7 List		888-80-BCR	
RS 7-1		888-80-BCR	
RS 7-2		82-88-BCR	
RS 7-3 and 7-4		888-80-BCR	
		745 90 DCD, 720 96 DCD,	
KS 8 List		745-80-BCK; 759-80-BCK;	
DC 9 1		200-80-DCK 720.86 PCD: 260.86 PCD	
K5 0-1		739-80-DCK; 200-80-DCK	
RS 9 List	17-1995	135-88-BCR	
RS 9-2 Notes a.b.c	39-1972		
RS 9-2	0, 1,, 1		9/2/01
RS 9-3		135-88-BCR	
RS 9-4		135-88-BCR	
RS 9-5 (7)			9/2/01
RS 9-6	17-1995		
	15 1005 65 1000		
RS-10 List	17-1995; 65-1990	142-80-BCR; 510-79-BCR;	9/2/01; 6/17/96
		799-79-BCK; 51-80-BCK;	
		202 72 DCD, 208 85 DCD,	
		425 91 DCD, 729 96 DCD,	
		423-81-BCK, 738-80-BCK, 288 84 BCD: 1077 86 BCD:	
		403 80 BCD: 0 87 BCD:	
		302-71-BCR: 617-87 BCR:	
		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-1A(1 1) through $(1 9)$	54-1970	264-73-BCR: 747-72-BCR:	
K5 10-17(1.1) through (1.9)	54-1770	181-72-BCR	
RS 10-1A(1.1)	17-1995	-	
RS 10-1B	17-1995		
RS 10-2	17-1995	264-73-BCR	
RS 10-3	17-1995	1077-86-BCR	
RS 10-4	17-1995	1077-86-BCR; 455-89 BCR	
RS 10-5A		799-79-BCR; 1085-80-BCR	6/17/96
		738-86-BCR; 617-87 BCR	
RS 10-5B		617-87 BCR	6/17/96
RS 10-5C	17-1995		
RS 10-6		248-70-BCR; 302-73-BCR;	
		425-81-BCR; 455-89 BCR	
KS 10-6A	26 2004	249-70-BCR	
KS 10-7 (Modifications	26-2004	9-87-BCR; 455-89 BCR	
Paragraph)		394-71 BCP 510-70-BCP	5/17/06
NG 10-0		288-84-BCP · 155-80 BCP	J/17/90
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		455-89 BCR	

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		and Appeals	Buildings – Effective Dates
RS 10-9(10)	17-1995		0/2/01
KS 10-10A PS 10-10B			9/2/01
RS 10-11 through 10-12		455-89 BCR	3/2/01
RS 10-13		394-71-BCR; 264-73-BCR;	5/17/96
		511-79-BCR	
RS 10-14		288-84-BCR; 208-84-BCR;	
DC 10 16 110 17		1077-86-BCR	
RS 10-16 and 10-17		88/-80-BCR; 288-84-BCR;	
RS 10-18	17-1995	10//-80-BCK 512-79-BCR · 288-84-BCR	3/8/96
RS 10-19	17 1995	390-80-BCR; 288-84-BCR;	5,6776
		455-89-BCR	
RS 10-20		512-79-BCR; 288-84-BCR;	
		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-21		887-80-BCR; 288-84-BCR	
RS 10-22		512-79 BCR; 288-84-BCR;	
RS 10-23		455-89 BCK 302-73-BCB · 493-80-BCB ·	
KS 10-25		288-84-BCR	
RS 10-24A and 24B		493-80-BCR: 288-84-BCR:	
		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-25		288-84-BCR; 208-85-BCR;	
		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-26		302-73-BCR; 493-80-BCR;	
DG 10 07		288-84-BCR; 455-89 BCR	
RS 10-27		288-84-BCR; 208-85-BCR	
RS 10-28		455-89 DCK 512-79-BCR · 288-84-BCR ·	
K5 10-20		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-29		288-84-BCR; 208-85-BCR;	
		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-30 through 10-38		390-80-BCR; 288-84-BCR;	
		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-39		390-80 BCR; 288-84 BCR;	
RS 10-40		390-80 BCR; 288-84 BCR;	
PS 10-41		455-89 DCK 302-73 BCB: 403-80 BCB:	
K5 10-41		288-84 BCR: 455-89 BCR	
RS 10-42		288-84 BCR: 208-85-BCR	
RS 10-44		887-80 BCR; 288-84-BCR;	
		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-46 through 10-48		390-80-BCR; 288-84-BCR;	
DC 10.40		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-49		10/7-86-BCR	
KS 10-51		887-80-BCK; 288-84-BCK; 1077-86-BCR	
RS 10-52		887-80 BCR · 288-84 BCR ·	
10 10 52		1077-86 BCR; 455-89 BCR	
RS 10-53 through 10-55		288-84-BCR; 208-85-BCR;	
Ũ		455-89 BCR	
RS 10-56		208-85-BCR	
RS 10-57		288-84-BCR; 208-85-BCR;	
DC 10 50	17 1005	455-89 BCR	
RS 10-30 RS 10-59	17-1993	288-84-BCP · 208-85-PCP	
RS 10-59	65-1990	288-84-BCR · 208-85-BCR	
RS 10-62	65-1990	200 01 Der, 200 05 Der	
RS 10-63	65-1990	288-84-BCR; 208-85-BCR	
RS 10-64	65-1990	288-84-BCR; 208-85-BCR	
RS 10-65		1077-86-BCR	
RS 10-66		302-73-BCR	
RS 10-67 & 10-68		455-89 BCR	
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RS 11 List		289-84-BCR; 1342-88-BCR	<u>_</u>
RS 11-1 & 11-2		610-80-BCR; 289-84-BCR; 1342-88-BCP	
RS 11-3		610-80-BCR; 1342-88-BCR	
RS 11-3A		610-80-BCR	
RS 11-4 through 11-7		512-79-BCR; 610-80-BCR;	
RS 11-8		610-80-BCR; 289-84-BCR	
RS 12 List		290-84-BCR; 261-86-BCR;	
RS 12-1		243-90-BCR 253-82-BCR • 243-90-BCR	
RS 12-2		253-82-BCR; 290-84-BCR;	
		261-86-BC; 243-90-BCR;	
RS 12-3		253-82-BCR; 261-86-BCR;	
RS 12-4 & 12-5		243-90-BCR 253-82-BCR: 243-90-BCR	
RS 12-6		253-82-BCR; 261-86-BCR;	
DG 10 5		243-90-BCR	
RS 12-7 RS 12-8		253-82-BCR; 243-90-BCR 253-82-BCP: 261-86-BCP:	
K5 12-0		243-90-BCR	
RS 12-9		253-82-BCR; 243-90-BCR	
RS 13 List	16-1984	913-82-BCR	5/4/02
RS 13-1	16-1984	17-87-BCR	5/4/02
RS 13-2		506-77-BCR	
RS 13-4		095-84-DCK; 814-85-DCK 723-72-BCR	5/4/02
RS 13-5		913-82-BCR	5/ 1/02
RS 13-6	76-1972	913-82-BCR	
RS 13-7 through 13-11A RS 13-11B	80-1973	913-82 BCR 1101-79-BCP	
RS 13-12 through 13-16	80-1973	913-82-BCR	
RS 14 List	80-1989	916-82-BCR: 946-87-BCR	5/4/02
RS 14-1		938-80-BCR; 946-87-BCR	5/4/02
RS 14-2		916-82-BCR; 938-80-BCR;	
RS 14-3		940-87-BCR 938-80-BCR	
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RS 14-5A		916-82-BCR; 938-80-BCR;	3/8/96
RS 14-5B		1045-83-BCR	
RS 14-6		916-82-BCR; 917-87-BCR	
RS 14-7		1045-83-BCR	
RS 14-8 RS 14-9		938-80-BCR; 917-87-BCR 1045-83-BCR	
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RS 14-13 through 14-14	90, 1090	1045-83-BCR	
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RS 15-3	80-1989	94/-8/-BCK 1050-83-BCR+947-87-BCP	
RS 15-4	00-1707	1050-83-BCR; 947-87-BCR	
RS 15-5		939-80-BCR; 947-87-BCR	
RS 15-6	80-1989	1050-83-BCR	
RS 15-8	80-1989	1050-83-BCR	
RS 15-9 through 15-16	80-1989		

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DS 16 List	71 1007 82 1086		
KS 10 LISt	30-1982: 29-1989	1025-88-BCR	
RS 16 Table of Contents	7-1974	1020 00 Der	
RS 16 IIIustrations	85-1973		
RS 16-1 Table	63-1976; 29-1989;		
	100-1989		
RS 16 P102.2(b)	2-2001; 75-1971;		
	58-1973		
RS 16 P102.4(a)(1)	58-1973; 63-1976;		
	29-1987		
RS 16 P102.4(b)	63-1976		
RS 16 P102.4(b)(3)a.	39-1972; 58-1973		
RS 16 P102.4(b)(4)	58-1973; 63-1976		
RS 16 P102.4(c) PS 16 P102.4(c)(2)	63-1976 20 1072: 58 1072		
RS 10 P102.4(e)(3) PS 16 P102.4(e)(12)	59-1972; 58-1975 62 1076		
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KS 10 1 105.1	29-1987		
RS 16 P103 2(c)	63-1976		
RS 16-4 P104.1(c)	58-1987		
RS 16 Table RS 16-5	61-1969: 45-1984		
RS 16 P104.0(c)	58-1987		
RS 16 P104.2	29-1989		
RS 16 P104.4(a)(3)	29-1989		
RS 16 P104.10(b)	74-1995		
RS 16 P105.2	63-1976		
RS 16 P106.4	100-1989		
RS 16 P107.2(b)(8)	29-1987		
RS 16 P107.2(b)(12)	10-1999		
RS 16 P107.3(a)(2)	10-1999; 5-1973		
RS 16 P107.6(i)	86-1996		
RS 16 P107.13	69-1977		
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RS 16 P107.26	82-1986; 67-1977		
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RS 16 P113.0	85-1973		
RS 16 P113.1	65-1996		
RS 16 P113.7(b)	21-1981		
RS 16 P113.9	65-1996		
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16-13 A,B	10 1000		
KS 16 P114.12	12-1982	1025-88-BCR	
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KS 10 P115.1 DS 16 D115 2 there 1 115 5	54-1970 20,1082		
RS 10 P115.2 through 115.5 RS 16 P115.5(a)	50-1982 80-1905		
RS 16 P115 $\Re(n)(3)\Re(10)$	38-1989		
RS 16 P116.1(h)(3)&(4)	85-1973		

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DS 17 List		210 00 PCD, 284 82 PCD	6/22/00.1/0/02
RS 17 List		310-90 BCR, 384-82-BCR 310-00 BCP	0/23/99,1/9/02
RS 17-1 PS 17 1(2)(b)	5 1072	510-90 BCK	
RS $17 - 1(2)(0)$ RS 17 $1(4)(b)(1)$	5-19/5		
RS 17 - 1(4)(D)(1)	5-19/5	294 92 DCD	
RS $1/-1(4)(c)(3)$		384-82-BCK	
RS 17 - 1(5)(a)		177-72-BCR; 1014-80-BCR	7/24/06
KS 17-1(5)(D)(1)		210 00 DCD (22 02 DCD	1/24/96
K5 17-2		310-90 BCR; 033-83-BCR	7/24/06
RS 17-2(2)(2-5.5)			7/24/96
RS 17-2(4)(4-4.19.4)			6/25/99
RS 17-2(4)(4-4.19.5)			6/25/99
RS 17-2A			6/25/99
RS 17-2B			6/25/99
RS 17-3		515-75-BCR	4/13/03
RS 17-3(1)(a)	1 < 100.4		1/9/02
RS 17-3(7)(a)(1)	16-1984		
RS 17-3(8)(a)	16-1984		
RS 17-3(13)(c)(14)		149-75- BCR	
RS 17-3(13)(e) and (h)(2)(b)		149-75-BCR	
RS 17-3(18)	16-1984		
RS 17-3(20)		515-75-BCR	
RS 17-3(20)(III)(E)	16-1984		
RS 17-3(20)(1V)(a)			1/9/02
RS 17-3A	16-1987; 5-1973		4/13/03
RS 17-3A(11)(a)	16-1984		
RS 17-3A(15)(e)	16-1984		
RS 17-3A(18)(d)(3)	16-1984		
RS 17-3A(18)(d)(4)(f)&(g)	16-1984		
RS 17-3B	16-1987; 5-1973		4/13/03
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RS 17-3B(6)(a)		49-74-BCR	
RS 17-3B(18)(d)(3)	16-1984		
RS 17-3C	16-1987	886-89-BCR	4/13/03
RS 17-3D	16-1987		
RS 17-4		310-90-BCR; 633-83-BCR	
RS 17-5		310-90-BCR	1/9/02
RS 17-5A		310-90-BCR; 1014-80-BCR	
RS 17-5B		310-90-BCR; 1014-80-BCR	
RS 17-5C		310-90-BCR; 633-83-BCR	
RS 17-5D		310-90-BCR; 1014-80-BCR	
RS 17-5E		310-90-BCR; 1014-80-BCR	
RS 17-6		310-90-BCR; 1014-80-BCR	
RS 17-6A		310-90-BCR	
RS 17-7		310-90-BCR; 1014-80-BCR	
RS 17-8		310-90-BCR; 633-83-BCR	
RS 17-9		310-90-BCR; 633-83-BCR	
RS 17-10		310-90-BCR; 633-83-BCR	
RS 17-11		310-90-BCR; 633-83-BCR	
RS 17-12		310-90-BCR; 798-81-BCR	
RS 17-13			10/26/04
RS 17-14			10/26/04

Item Amended	Local Law(s)	Board of Standards	Department of
		and Appeals	Buildings – Effective Dates
RS 18 List		11-91-BCR: 98-83-BCR	1-16-03: 3/13/96
		678-85-BCR	3/8/96
RS 18-1		11-91-BCR; 678-85-BCR	1-16-03; 3/13/96
RS 18-1 110.11 (f)			3/13/96
RS 18-1 211.1(a) & (b)		385-82-BCR; 678-85-BCR	
RS 18-1 211.3		385-82-BCR; 678-85-BCR	2/12/06
RS 18-1 211.3(a) RS 18 1 211 $2(a)(1)(b)$	16 1094		3/13/96
RS 18-1 211.3(a)(1)(0) RS 18-1 211 3(a)(2)	10-1964	385-82-BCB: 678-85-BCB	
RS 18-1 211 3(b)(1) & (2)		565-62-DCR, 078-65-DCR	3/13/96
RS 18-1 211.3(c)			3/13/96
RS 18-1 211.8			3/13/96
RS 18-1 214.6		385-82-BCR; 678-85-BCR	
RS 18-1 805.1(s)			5/22/95
Rule 901.2		1240-79-BCR	
RS 18-3		11-91- BCR; 385-82-BCR;	1-16-03
DG 10 4		6/8-85-BCR	
KS 18-4		11-91-BCK; 1156-80-BCK	1 16 02
RS 18-5 RS 18-7		678-85-BCP	1-10-03
RS 18-7 RS 18-8 Section (6)(σ)(1)&(2)	2)	1156-80-BCR	
RS 18-8 Section $13(a)$ &(b)	-)	1156-80-BCR	
RS 18-9	65-1969	11-91-BCR; 1156-80-BCR	
RS 18-10		11-91-BCR; 934-84-BCR	
RS 18-10 (Section 1 through	10.2)		3/8/96
RS-19 List	61-1987	1155-80-BCR; 111-90-BCR	
RS 19-1		1155-80-BCR	
RS 19-2	73-1969		
RS 19-2 Section 3.1.1	50-1973		
RS 19-2 4.0 through 6.0	50-1973		
RS 19-2 7.1 RS 19-2 7 1(3)	50-1975	454-71-BCB: 731-71-BCB	
RS 19-2 8 1 3 1	50-1973	454-71-DER, 751-71-DER	
RS 19-2 8.1.3.3	50-1973		
RS 19-2 8.5	73-1969	479-77-BCR	
RS 19-2 12.1.2	50-1973		
RS 19-2 15.3	50-1973		
RS 19-2 15.3.5	50-1973		
RS 19-2 15.4	50-1973		
RS 19-2 17.3.1	50-1973		
RS 19-2 17.3.2(C) RS 10 2 17 4 2	50-1973		
RS 19-2 17.4.2 RS 19-2 18 1 1	50-1973		
RS 19-2 19.0	50-1973		
RS 19-2 19.1.1	50-1973		
RS 19-2 19.1.3	50-1973		
RS 19-2 19.1.4	50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.1.1(e)	50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.1.2(c)(d)(e)&(i)	50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.1.3(b)	50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.1.4	50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.3.4 RS 19-2 20 4 1(a)	50-1975 50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.4.1(c) RS 19-2 20.4.2(b)&(c)	50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.4.3(a)(b)&(c)	50-1973		
RS 19-2 20.5.1(b)	50-1973		
RS 19-2 21.1.1	50-1973		
RS 19-2 21.6	50-1973		
RS 19-2 22.2.4	50-1973		
RS 19-3	73-1969		
RS 19-4	61-1987	234-90-BCR	

DATES OF N.Y.C. LOCAL LAWS -APPROVED BY THE MAYOR

Local Law	Approved by the Mayor	Local Law	Approved by the Mayor
X		0.4	D
Year of 1969	E 1	84	December 28
6	February 20, 1969	85	December 28
45	August 12	90	December 28
61	December 4		
65	December 22	Year of 1974	
70	December 29	4	May 6, 1974
73	December 29	6	May 16
		7	May 16
Year of 1970		8	May 16
29	June 30, 1970	9	
30	July 10	,	
53	November 2	Vear of 1975	
54	November 17	11 11	March 31 1075
<i>2</i> 4	December 2	11	March 21
01	December 5	13	March 21
63	December 15	14	
		15	April 23
Year of 1971		24	June 2
5	January 7, 1971	26	June 2
8	January 22	28	June 2
21	May 27	31	July 11
32	June 23	32	July 11
33	June 23	35	July 28
48	June 29	46	September 11
50	October 20	48	October 7
51	November 19	49	October 7
62	November 19	5 0	October 7
75	December 22	50	October 20
75	Decenider 22	52	Optober 29
X7 C 1050		55	October 29
Year of 1972	10, 1070	X 7 0.10 0 7	
5	January 18, 1972	Year of 19/6	
6	January 18	3	February 10, 1976
21	March 28	4	February 10
38	May 18	5	February 10
39	May 18	8	March 1
75	November 6	10	March 1
76	November 6	14	March 1
77	November 6	18	March 15
80		50	October 12
		51	October 12
Vear of 1973		55	November 1
5	Ianuary 18 1073	63	December 10
2	Inter 9	65	December 22
20	July 2	03	December 25
29 50	July 2	X 7 040 00	
50	September 21	Year of 1977	

60	September 2, 1977
67	September 30
69	September 30
71	October 6
72	October 6

 58.....October 15

 63....October 25

 80....December 28

 81...December 28

 82...December 28

 83...December 28

 83...December 28

Local Law	Approved by the Mayor	Local Law	Approved by the Mayor
Year of 1978		Year of 1986	
30	October 6, 1978	5	April 29, 1986
32	October 6	22	Iuly 8
41	December 13	73	December 8
		80	December 22
Year of 1979		82	December 30
56	September 18, 1979	02	
57	September 18	Year of 1987	
78	November 14	1	February 2 1987
79	December 4	9	March 5
84	December 13	13	March 23
86	December 13	16	April 20
		29	June 30
Year of 1980		40	July 6
8	February 8, 1980	58	Δugust 5
10	February 21	61	August 5
65	November 6	01	August 5
****/0	December 3	Voor of 1088	
73	December 15	11 11	March 0 1088
V		22	Moy 27
10 1981	F -10 1081	24	Way 27
10		54 16	Julle o
21	March 27	40	July 11
51 62		49 50	
02		50	July 11
70	October 21	58	August 19
01	December 21	65	November 4
91	December 31	73	December 8
Vear of 1982		77	December 8
12	March 5, 1982	X 7 6 1000	
13	March 5	Year of 1989	
17	March 30	14	March 14, 1989
30	June 15	29	May 15
73	November 10	38	June 28
		55	July 25
Year of 1983		80	November 8
19	May 31, 1983	81	November 8
***45	October 11	91	December 6
48	October 26	100	December 27
58	November 7	103	December 27

Year of 1984

March 27, 1984
May 30
June 26
July 12
November 21
November 21

Year of 1985

59	August 5, 1985
76	December 2
80	December 6
96	December 31

Year of 1990

ear of 1990	
23	June 7, 1990
38	July 12
65	November 14

Year of 1991

33	May 23, 1991
48	July 17
49	July 17
54	July 17
55	July 17
62	July 17
72	July 23
99	December 24

Local Law	Approved by the Mayor	Local Law	Approved by the Mayor
Year of 1992		Year of 1998	
18	March 9, 1992	3	January 14, 1998
Year of 1993	, 1772	10	March 13
6	January 22, 1993	11	
12	January 22	27	July 7
13	January 22	_,	
14		Year of 1999	
15	February 9	10	
39	May 28	68	November 22
53	June 30		
56	June 30	Year of 2000	
104	December 28	2	
107	December 28		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
108	December 28	Year of 2001	
109	December 28	2	January 5, 2001
		14	March 19
Year of 1995		17	March 30
17	February 21, 1995	51	August 8
74	September 21	64	December 10
89	December 19		
		Year of 2002	
Year of 1996		22	July 29, 2002
27	March 18, 1996	26	September 4
59	July 9		1
65	July 12	Year of 2003	
86	November 4	44	July 14, 2003
93	December 12		2
		Year of 2004	
Year of 1997		7	May 5, 2004
б	February 12, 1997	*26	June 24
65	August 19	32	July 12
71		**35	July 12
	-		

*Effective date October 22, 2004.

In full force and effect on January, 14, 2004. ***This provision applies "....to any major building (as such term is defined in the department's rules and regulations relating to the filing of site safety programs and the definition of site safety coordinators published in the City Record on July 21, 1983) where construction of the superstructure had not progressed beyond the fifteenth floor as of the effective date of this law....'' * "This local law....shall be deemed to have been in full force and effect from the first day of January, nineteen hundred seventy-seven..."

EFFECTIVE DATES OF STATE LAWS

State Law	Effective Date	
Laws of 1995		
Chapter 559	January 1, 1996	

Laws of 2000

Chapter 45..... September 4, 2000

EFFECTIVE DATES OF BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS

BSA E	ffective	Date
170-69-BCRJ	fuly 10	1969
247-70-BCR	June 22 June 22 June 22 July 1	1970
393-71-BCR; 394; 395; 396;	une 29 nber 21 nber 14	1971
177-72-BCR. A 181-72-BCR. A 217-72-BCR. A 218-72-BCR. J 219-72-BCR. A 239-72-BCR. M 353-72-BCR. J (Amended March 11, 1975). Decem	April 18 April 18 April 25 June 20 April 25 May 9 June 27 nber 12	1972
747-72-BCR	uary 9 June 14 June 19 July 17 July 17	1973

BSA Effective	Date
49-74-BCR March 12 213-74-BCR June 4	1974
149-75-BCR	1975
587-76-BCR July 27	1976
281-77-BCR	1977
935-78-BCR November 28	1978
71-79-BCR. February 20 72-79-BCR. March 13 510-79-BCR. June 12 511-79-BCR. June 12 512-79-BCR. June 12 571-79-BCR. June 12 571-79-BCR. June 26 799-79-BCR. September 8 1101-79-BCR. November 27 1240-79-BCR. February 25	1979
51-80-BCR	1980
1155-80-BCR	1981
1084-81-BCR. February 2 253-82-BCR. June 15 252-82-BCR. June 22 385-82-BCR. August 10	1982
913-82-BCR	1983

BSA Effective I	Date
1155-80-BCR May 10	
427-83-BCR June 14	
428-83-BCR June 14	
633-83-BCRSeptember 13	
1045-83-BCR	
1050-83-BCR December 6	
288-84-BCR June 5	1984
289-84-BCR May 22	
290-84-BCR May 22	
695-84-BCR. September 11	
934-84-BCR December 18	
208-85-BCR March 19	1985
435-85-BCR May 21	
678-85-BCR October 1	
814-85-BCR	
260-86-BCR	1986
261-86-BCR	
262-86-BCR April 22	
738-86-BCR Sentember 16	
730 % BCD September 16	
739-80-BCK	
1076-86-BCR January 27	1987
1077-86-BCRJanuary 27	
9-87-BCR	
17-87-BCR February 10	
236-87-BCR March 31	
227 97 DCD March 21	
25/-0/-DUK	
01/-8/-BCK July 8	
946-87-BCR December 22	
947-87-BCR December 22	
82-88-BCR March 1	1988
135-88-BCR	
373-88-BCB May 3	
1025-88-BCR Sentember 27	
12/1 88 BCD December 6	
1242 99 DCD	
1342-88-BCK	
1343-88-BCR December 20	
455-89-BCR June 27	1989
886-89-BCR December 12	
111-90-BCR May 1	1990
213-90-BCRSentember 11	-
234-90-BCB Santambar 11	
201 70 DER. September 11 242 00 RCP	
272-70-DCK	
24ס-אט-סטג September 11	
310-90-BCR January 22.	1991
11-91-BCR	



Plus Reference Standards and Selected Rules and Regulations of the Department of Buildings

Local Law No. 76 Effective December 6, 1968 Includes Amendments to October 1, 2004

> Michael R. Bloomberg Mayor

Patricia J. Lancaster Commissioner Department of Buildings Martha K. Hirst Commissioner Department of Citywide Administrative Services



originally published October 1, 2003 revised through October 1, 2004 Volume 2 of 2 **Special Acknowledgement:** Former Deputy Commissioner, Ronny Livian, PE Chief of Staff, Stephen Kramer Former Executive Engineer, Nicholas Grecco, PE Assistant Commissioner, Marilyn King Festa

THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK VOLUME 2

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BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Plus Selected Rules of the Department of Buildings LOCAL LAW NO. 76 Effective Dec. 6, 1968 INCLUDES AMENDMENTS To October 1, 2004

MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG MAYOR

PATRICIA J. LANCASTER, A.I.A. Commissioner

PREFACE

The current Building Code was enacted by the City Council on October 22, 1968, and approved by the Mayor on November 6, 1968. It became effective on December 6, 1968, superseding the Building Code enacted in 1938. The "New Code" is based largely upon nationally accepted performance standards and specifications for materials and construction assemblies.

The present edition updates the Building Code to October 1, 2004.

The State Legislature, pursuant to Chapter 907 of the Laws of 1985, repealed and reenacted the Administrative Code of the City of New York to reflect changes in form, particularly a complete renumbering of the sections of the Code.

Accordingly, General Provisions, Licenses and Building Construction are contained in Chapter 1 of Title 26 and the Building Code is contained in Chapter 1 of Title 27. The old section numbers of the Building Code are shown in brackets, followed by the new section numbers. This serves as a convenience to architectural and engineering professionals and construction industry members familiar with the Code prior to this revision.

To facilitate the adoption of proven results of research and development in the dynamic field of construction, the Code provides that the Buildings Commissioner may adopt new standards or revise existing standards. In the past, this could only be accomplished by legislative action. Moreover, the Code further provides that equipment and materials may be accepted by the Department of Buildings based upon national reference standards and tests conducted by recognized national laboratories. Such acceptance previously required approval by the Board of Standards and Appeals.

Since 1968, there developed a need to respond to new situations or exigencies through the passage of local laws whose provisions were incorporated in the Building Code. Some of these included Local Law 5/73 (Fire Safety in Office Buildings); Local Law 41/78 (Fire Safety in Places of Public Assembly); Local Law 10/80 and Local Law 11/98 (Owners' Inspection of Building Facades); Local Law 10/81 (Owners' Inspection of Elevators); Local Law 16/84 (Fire Safety in Buildings,

including Hotels); Local Law 10/99 (sprinkler protection of residential building).

Recent significant amendments to the Building Code include:

- Padlock Law (Local Law 6/93)
- Sidewalk Sheds
- Elevators and Escalators
- Fees
- Registration of Expediters
- Boiler Inspections
- Consolidation of the Board of Standards and Appeals Equipment Section into the Materials & Equipment Acceptance Section of the Department of Buildings
- Cranes and Derricks
- Sprinklering of Residential Buildings (Local Law 10/99)
- Regulation of Outdoor Advertising (Local Law 14/01)
- Use of Mercury Gauges to Test Plumbing, Prohibited (Local Law 17/01)
- Awnings (Local Law 44/03)
- Carbon Monoxide Detectors (Local Law 07/04)
- Sprinklers, Exit Signs, and Photo-Luminescent Marking in High Rise Office Buildings and Other Prospective Changes to the Code relating to Fire Safety (Local Law 26/04)
- Mechanical Refrigeration (LL 32/04)

For further information, readers may wish to refer to the published series of the Department of Buildings' Directives and Memorandums which are available at CityStore (NYC.gov/citystore) or visit the Department of Buildings website at NYC.gov/buildings for the latest policy and procedure notices.

Patricia J. Lancaster, AIA Commissioner

EDITOR'S NOTE:

In addition to Chapter 907 of the state laws of 1985 mentioned in the preface above, the legislature enacted, effective September 1, 1986, Chapter 839 of the state laws of 1986, which made certain technical corrections and changes to the recodification.

Within the Reference Standards Appendix of this volume are references to specific sections in the Building Code. Standards enacted prior to the recodification of the Building Code refer to the code using the old section numbers. For your convenience, therefore, we have included a two-part conversion table which lists former to current and then current to former section numbers. In addition, the Table of Contents lists old and new major headings.

Editorial notes pointing out discrepancies between the former code and the recodified version not specifically indicated as changes, or references to laws that have amended the code since recodification, are indicated with asterisks and corresponding footnotes in bold italics at the following the section. Obvious errors (such as misspellings) are corrected and noted within the text with a [*sic*] following the particular word.

Page Setup:

Where text is interrupted by a table, left column above the table will continue unto the right column above the table. Text below the table will follow the same pattern. Paragraph 2, Subparagraph C. Compression elements in braces. Delete the number "2706" and insert the words "1.9 of reference standard RS 10-5A".

Paragraph 3, Subparagraph B. Net area.

Delete the words "2722(g)3A" in F* and 2722(g)2A in α and insert the words "2723(f)3A" and "2723 (f)2A" for F* and α , respectively.

Subdivision (h) Nondestructive Testing.

Delete the words "Section 2722(i) and insert the words "reference standard RS 10-5A".

***Local Law 17-1995.

* REFERENCE STANDARD RS 10-6

AISC-1986 Specification For The Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members, dated August 19,1986.

MODIFICATIONS-The provisions of AISI 1980 specification for the design of cold-formed steel structural members dated August 19,1986, shall be subject to the following modifications. The section and paragraph numbers are from that standard.

A3 Material—Add the following to the last sentence of section A3.2 Other Steels:

"and provided it is approved for structural applications in accordance with RS 10-6 by the Board of Standards and Appeals."

A4.4 Wind or Earthquake Loads-Delete Section A4.4 and substitute the following:

"The provisions of the Building Code for infrequent stress conditions shall apply."

A5 Structural Analysis and Design-Add the following as the opening paragraph of section A5.1 Design Basis:

"The stresses indicated herein are applicable only in conjunction with the other requirements contained in the following subsections:**

E2 Welded Connections-Add the following paragraph directly under E2:

"The provisions of the Building Code for welding operations, the Board of Standards and Appeals, rules for Arc and Gas Welding and Oxygen Cutting of Steel Covering the Specifications for the Design, and the Qualifications of Welders and Supervisors shall apply. The requirements of Section E2 shall supplement the above requirement not supersede them."

F Test for Special Cases-Delete the text of subsection (a) and substitute the following:

"(a) Tests shall be made in accordance with the provision of the Building Code."

F1 Tests for Determining Structural Performance-Delete the text for subsection (b) and substitute the following:

"(b). The provision of the Building Code for load test shall apply.^{**}

G-FABRICATION, ERECTION, MINIMUM THICKNESS OF METAL AND PAINTING

The applicable provisions of Reference Standard RS 10-5 shall apply supplemented as follows:

G1.1 Fabrication

(a) Straightening and flattening-All materials shall be clean and straight. If straightening or flattening is necessary, it shall be done by a suitable process or method and in a manner that will not injure the material.

(b) Profiles used structurally shall conform to the specified dimension. Care shall be taken not to stretch, bend, or otherwise distort parts of the sections unless such forming is an integral part of the design.

(c) Cutting and punching-Components may be cut by slitting, shearing sawing, or flame cutting. All punched holes and sheared or flame cut edges of material in members subject to calculated stress shall be clean and free from notches and burred edges.

G1.2 Erection-Care shall be taken to avoid damage when loading, unloading, and handling members. *455-89 BCR; 425-81 BCR; 302-73 BCR; 248-70 BCR **Closed quotations not enacted here; probably intended.

*** REFERENCE STANDARD RS 10-6A

Reference Standard 10-6A, AISI 1974 Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Stainless Steel Structural Members.

MODIFICATIONS-The provisions of AISI-1974 Specification for the Design of Cold-formed Stainless Steel Structural Members shall be subject to the following modifications. The section and paragraph numbers are from that standard.

1.2 Material.

Add the following to the last sentence of the last paragraph of section 1.2: "and provided it is approved for structural applications in accordance with RS 10-6A by the Board of Standards and Appeals."

3.1 Basic design stresses.

Add the following as the opening paragraph of section 3.1: "The allowable stresses indicated herein are applicable only in conjunction with the other requirements contained in the following subsections."

3.1.2 Wind, earthquake and combined forces.

Delete sections 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.2.2 and substitute the following: "The provisions of the building code for infrequent stress conditions shall apply."

4.2 Welds.

4.2.1 Fusion welds.

In the fourth paragraph following the words "Structural Welding Code, D1.1" add "1975 and D1.1 Rev. 1-76 and D1.1 Rev. 2-77."

4.5 Bolted connections.

4.5.4 Shear stress on bolts.

In paragraph two change the date of issuance of ASTM Designation A370 to read as follows: A370-76

6.1 Determination of stress-strain relationships.

Change the date of issuance of the following standards referred to in section 6.1 as indicated.

E8-69

E9-77

E141-69

6.2 Test for special cases.

6.2.1 General

6.2.1(c) Delete and substitute the following:

"Tests shall be made in conformance with the provisions of the Building Code."

6.2.2 Tests for determining structural performance.

Delete paragraph 6.2.2(b) and substitute the following:

"The provisions of the building code for load tests shall apply." 6.2.3 Tests for determining mechanical properties of full sections. Add the date of issuance of the following standard referred to in section 6.2.3(a) as indicated.

ASTM Designation A370-76

Add the following section:

Section 7. FABRICATION AND ERECTION

The applicable provisions of Reference Standard RS 10-5 shall apply supplemented as follows:

7.1 Fabrication

(a) Straightening and flattening-All material shall be clean and straight. If straightening or flattening is necessary, it shall be done by a suitable process or method and in a manner that will not injure the material.

(b) Profiles and distortion-Profiles used structurally shall conform to the specified dimension. Care shall be taken not to stretch, bend, or otherwise distort parts of the sections unless such forming is an integral part of the design.

(c) Cutting and punching-Components may be cut by slitting, shearing, sawing or flame cutting. All punched holes and sheared or flame cut edges of material in members subject to calculated stress shall be clean and free from notches and burred edges.

(d) Bolted and riveted connections-Holes for bolts or rivets shall be 1/16 inch larger than the nominal diameter of the bolt and rivet when the diameter of bolt or rivet is 1/2 inch and larger, and 1/32 inch larger than the nominal diameter of the bolt or rivet when the diameter is less than 1/2 inch.

7.2 Erection - Care shall be taken to avoid damage when loading, unloading, and handling members. *****249-70 BCR**

* REFERENCE STANDARD RS 10-7

SJI Standard Specifications for Open Web Steel Joists, H-series, as modified, February 15,1978, Revised November 7,1983.

SJI Standard Specifications for Open Web Steel Joists, K- Series, November 4,1985, Revised May 19,1987.

SJI Standard Specifications for Longspan Steel Joists,

LH-Series, and Deep Longspan Steel Joists, DLH-Series. February 15,1978. Revised to May 19,1987. SJI Standard Specifications for Joist Girders, May 15,1978. Revised to May 19,1987.

SJI-1988 Standard Specifications, Load Tables and Weight Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girder. **MODIFICATIONS:

(1) Open web steel joists are prohibited in high rise buildings in all occupancy groups except J-2 or J-3.

(2) The provisions of the standard specifications for open web steel joists, longspan steel joists, deep longspan steel joists and joist girders, as listed above, shall be subject to the following modifications. The section and paragraph numbers are from those standards. ***Local Law 26-2004.*

SPECIFIC MODIFICATIONS-OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, H-SERIES 3.1 STEEL

Add the date of publication of the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A36-88c
ASTM A570-88
ASTM A606-85
ASTM A242-87
ASTM A572-88b
ASTM A607-85
ASTM A441-85
ASTM A588-88
ASTM A611-85

3.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Add the date of publication of the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A370-88 ASTM A6-86b ASTM A611-85

3.3 PAINT

The requirements of Reference Standard RS 10-5 shall also apply.

5.12 INSPECTION

Delete this section.

Minimum Thickness of Material-The provisions of reference standard RS 10-5 shall apply.

SPECIFIC MODIFICATIONS-OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS K-SERIES

3.1 STEEL

Add the date of publication to the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A36-88c ASTM A588-88 ASTM A242-87 ASTM A606-85 ASTM A441-85 ASTM A607-85 ASTM A570-88 ASTM A611-85 ASTM A572-88b

3.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Add the date of publication to the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A370-88 ASTM A6-86b ASTM A611-85

In paragraph three insert "Reference Standard RS10-6" before the words, "of the AISI Specification...."

4.1 METHOD

In paragraph one delete the words, "of latest adoption" In paragraph (a) insert "Reference Standard RS 10-5" before "American Institute of Steel Construction." In paragraph (b) insert "Reference Standard RS 10-6" before "American Iron and Steel Institute."

4.8 SHOP PAINT

Add the following as the first paragraph of this section: Painting of Open Web Steel Joists.-Painting of Open Web Steel Joists shall meet the requirements of reference standard RS 10-7 for Open Web Steel Joists. The shop coat shall be applied at the place of manufacture. All abrasions shall be touched up at the job site with the same material. Steel joists that remain exposed to the weather or a corrosive atmosphere shall receive an additional coat of metal protection of another color after erection, except for types of structural steels that have been specifically approved for use under exposure to the weather without metal protection.

5.12 INSPECTION

Delete this section.

SPECIFIC MODIFICATIONS-LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, LH-SERIES AND DEEP LONGSPAN STEEL JOISTS, DLH-SERIES 102.2 STEEL

Add the date of publication to the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A36-88c ASTM A588-88 ASTM A242-87 ASTM A606-85 ASTM A441-85 ASTM A607-85 ASTM A570-88 ASTM A611-85 ASTM A572-88b

102.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Add the date of publication to the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A370-88 ASTM A6-86b ASTM A611-85

103.1 METHOD

In paragraph one delete the words, "of latest adoption." In paragraph (a) insert "Reference Standard RS 10-5" before, "American Institute of Steel Construction." In paragraph (b) insert "Reference Standard RS 10-**6**" before, "American Iron and Steel Institute."

103.7 SHOP PAINTING

Add the following as the first paragraph of this section: Painting of Joist Girders.- Painting of Joist Girders shall meet the requirements of reference standard RS 10-7 for Joist Girders. The shop coat shall be applied at the place of manufacture. All abrasions shall be touched up at the job site with the same material. Steel joists that remain exposed to the weather or a corrosive atmosphere shall receive an additional coat of metal protection of another color after erection, except for types of structural steels that have been specifically approved for use under exposure to the weather without metal protection.

104.13 INSPECTION

Delete this section.

SPECIFIC MODIFICATIONS—JOIST GIRDERS 1002.1 STEEL

Add the date of publication to the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A36-88c
ASTM A588-88
ASTM A242-87
ASTM A606-85
ASTM A441-85
ASTM A607-85
ASTM A570-88b
ASTM A611-85
ASTM A572-88b

1002.2 MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Add the date of publication to the following ASTM specifications:

ASTM A370-88 ASTM A6-86b ASTM A611-85

1003.1 METHOD

In paragraph one delete the words, "of latest adoption". In paragraph (a) insert "Reference Standard RS 10-5" before, "American Institute of Steel Construction". In paragraph (b) insert "Reference Standard RS 10-6" before, "American Iron and Steel Institute".

1003.1 SHOP PAINTING

Add the following as the first paragraph of this section: Painting of Joist Girders.—Painting of Joist Girders shall meet the requirements of reference standard RS 10-7 for Joist Girders. The shop coat shall be applied at the place of manufacture. All abrasions shall be touched up at the job site with the same material. Steel joists that remain exposed to the weather or a corrosive atmosphere shall receive an additional coat of metal protection of another color after erection, except for types of structural steels that have been specifically approved for use under exposure to the weather without metal protection.

*** REFERENCE STANDARD RS 10-8

LUMBER AND TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

AF&PA 1991 National Design Specification for Wood Construction- and its 1991 Supplement with 1993 Revisions

MODIFICATIONS-The provisions of AF&PA-National Design Specifications for Wood Construction shall be subject to the following modifications. The section and paragraph numbers are from that standard. Part 1- General Requirements for Structural Design

1.4.2 Governed by Codes.

The provisions of the New York City Building Code shall constitute the minimum design loads.

Part IV-Sawn Lumber

4.1.2.1- When the design values specified herein are used, the lumber, including end-jointed or edge-jointed lumber shall be identified in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code for Identification. See Sections 26-251 and 27-618 of the code.

Part XIII-Metal Connector Plates

13.2- Design Values for Metal Connector Plates.

13.2.1- Tests for Design Values.

Tests to determine lateral design values for metal connector plates shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM Standard D1761-88 (Reference 13) or other approved test methods. The strength value of the metal connector plate in tension and shear shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E489-81. Tensile Strength Properties of Steel Truss Plates and ASTM E 767-80, Shear Resistance of Steel Truss Plates. The design value for normal load duration shall be determined by dividing the test load at wood-to-wood slip of 0.03" by 1.6 or by dividing the ultimate test load by 3.0 using the smaller of the two values as the design value (see Reference 43 for additional information). Design values determined in accordance with these test procedures shall be multiplied by all applicable adjustment factors (see Table 7.3.1) to obtain allowable design values.

13.2.3- Testing.

Full scale tests on representative trusses shall be conducted with ASTM E 73-84 Standard Methods of Testing Truss Assemblies.

13.2.4- Handling, Installation and Bracing.

Handling, installation and bracing metal plate connected wood trusses shall be in accordance with the recommendations of Truss Plate Institute, TPI-HIB-91, Commentary and Recommendations for Handling, Installing and Bracing Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses.

Part XVI-Fire Protection

16.1-Scope.

This part is added to provide current State-of-the-Art Requirements for firestopping of concealed spaces above dropped ceilings and above ceilings attached to open web combustible trusses. These requirements are in addition to Sections 27-327 and 27-345 of the Building Code.

16.2-General.

16.2.1-General Requirement for Firestopping.

The space between the ceiling and the floor or roof above shall be divided by providing firestopping where ceilings are suspended below solid joists or suspended from or attached directly to the bottom of open wood floor trusses in buildings of combustible construction.

16.2.1.1-The space shall be divided into approximately equal areas not greater than 500 square feet in buildings of combustible construction. The firestopping shall generally be provided parallel to the main framing members. The roof trusses of private dwellings with roofs having a slope greater than 15 degrees from the horizontal may be excluded from this requirement.

16.2.1.2-Exception-Where the space above the ceiling is of combustible construction and the building is sprinklered in accordance with reference standard RS 17-2, above and below the ceiling, the firestopping may be omitted.

****DOB 4-17-96; 455-89 BCR; 288-84 BCR; 510-79 BCR; 394-71 BCR

** REFERENCE STANDARD RS 10-9 PLYWOOD CONSTRUCTION 1. DEFINITIONS.-

(a) Plywood-Plywood is a laminated board or panel, consisting of a number of veneer sheets bonded together with either a water-resistant or waterproof adhesive that forms a bond stronger than the wood itself.

(b) Plywood component-A plywood component, for purposes of this standard, shall be defined as an element of a structural member formed by the assembly of plywood parts or of plywood parts with parts of wood or other materials so as to form an integral assemblage.

2. CONFORMANCE WITH STANDARD. Materials, design and fabrication shall conform to Reference Standard RS 10-53, RS 10-54, RS 10-56 or RS 10-57, except that the word "should" in the standards shall be mandatory.

3. EXTERIOR USE.-All plywood when permanently exposed in outdoor applications shall be of exterior type. Plywood used for covering the exterior of outside walls and applied directly to supports shall be at least 3/8 in. nominal thickness, or comply with specifications for 303 Specialty Siding published by the American Plywood Association. Panel joints shall be backed solidly by studs or by nailing pieces at least 2 in. wide (nominal), except over sheathing or where applied as lapped siding, or when otherwise made waterproof. Plywood siding applied over sheathing shall be not less than ¹/₄ in. thick.

with a vent that is sized on the basis of one fixture unit for each gpm flow of the discharge pumps and the developed length of the vent from the receiver to the vent stack or the outside air, in accordance with Table RS 16-14. The vent from a receiving tank may be connected to the gravity drainage vent system provided such system is 3 in. or larger.

(e) The relief devices of a pneumatic sewage ejector system shall be connected to an independent relief line vent at least 3 in. in diameter. Such vent shall be carried independently through a roof and shall terminate as required for sanitary vent stacks or stack vents. The mechanism for the relief of the air pressure in the closed sewage receptacle shall have valves, piping, and connection that form a part of the sewage ejector device. The devices shall be sufficient in size to relieve the ejector pit to atmospheric pressure in not more than 10 sec., and the minimum size of such valves and piping shall be 1 1/4 in.

(f) Sump pits or receiving tanks may be constructed of concrete provided the compartment is fully waterproofed and the walls of the pit troweled to a smooth finish.

(g) Each sewage ejector or sump discharge shall be provided with a check valve and a gate valve.

P108.7 Sub-Soil Drainage.-Where sub-soil drainage is to be discharged to a public sewer, the subsoil drains shall discharge into a readily accessible silt and sand interceptor designed by an architect or engineer, the drainage from which shall be disposed of into the gravity drainage system or a sump system. Where the piping from the interceptor is directly connected to the gravity drainage system, such piping shall be provided with an approved and readily accessible backwater valve and shall be connected upstream of a leader or area drain trap. Area drains may be connected to the sub-soil drainage system subject to the provisions of Section P110.2.

P108.8 Drainage Piping Installation.-

(a) **Pitch of horizontal drainage piping**.-Horizontal drainage piping shall be installed in uniform alignment at uniform slopes as follows:

Size of Piping	Minimum Slope	
2 in. or less	1/4 in. per ft.	
Over 2 in.	1/8 in. per ft.	

(b) Change of direction.-

(1) Changes in direction in drainage piping shall be made by the appropriate use of 45 degrees wyes; long sweeps; short sweeps, quarter, sixth, eighth, or sixteenth

bends; or by a combination of these or equivalent fittings.

(2) Sanitary tees and quarter bends may be used in drainage lines only where the direction of flow is from the horizontal to the vertical.

(3) Short sweeps will be permitted in drainage piping 3 in. in diameter or larger for any offsets either horizontal or vertical.

(c) Prohibited fittings and connections.-

(1) No running threads, bands, or saddles shall be used in drainage or vent piping. No drainage or vent pipes shall be drilled or tapped.

(2) No fitting, connection, device, or method of installation that retards the flow of water, wastes, sewage, or air in the drainage or vent systems to an extent greater than the normal frictional resistance to flow shall be installed. Double hubs are prohibited for use in drainage piping. No fitting having a hub faced downstream shall be used as a drainage fitting. No tee branch of a drainage fitting shall be used as an inlet branch for wastes. Double sanitary tees may not be used for a fixture connection when a blowout type fixture is connected to one of the inlets.

(3) A heel-or side-inlet quarter bend shall not be used as a vent connection fitting in drainage piping when the heel- or side-inlet is placed in a horizontal position.

(4) The expanding or swedging of 3 in. lead bends or stubs to 4 in. size, thereby causing a reduction in pipe wall thickness, is prohibited. Approved 3 in. x 4 in. lead bends and stubs with uniformly proper wall thickness may be used for connections to 4 in. floor flanges, and 4 in. x 3 in. floor flanges may be used for connection to 3 in. lead bends and stubs.

(d) **Dead ends.**-In the installation of removal or any part of a drainage or vent system, dead ends shall be avoided except where necessary to extend a cleanout so as to be accessible.

(e) **Provision for future fixtures.-**Drainage and vent piping provisions for future fixture installations shall consist of plugged fittings at the stack, or of piping installed without dead ends.

P108.9 Sanitary Drainage Fixture Units.-

(a) Value for fixtures.-Fixture unit values given in Table RS 16-12 shall be employed in computing the total load carried by a soil or waste pipe and shall be used with the tables for sizing soil, waste, drainage, and vent pipes.

(b) Values for continuous or semicontinuous flow.-Fixture unit values for continuous or semicontinuous flow into a drainage system, such as from a pump, ejector, airconditioning equipment, or similar devices shall be computed on the basis of one fixture unit for each gpm of flow.

TABLE RS 16-12 SANITARY DRAINAGE FIXTURE UNIT VALUES ^a

	Fixture Unit
Fixture or Group	Value
Automatic clothes washer (2 in. standpipe)	3
Bathroom group consisting of a lavatory, bathtub or shower stall, and a water closet (direct flushometer valve)	8
Bathroom group consisting of a lavatory, bathtub or shower stall, and a water closet (flush tank)	6
Bathtub with or without overhead shower	2
Combination sink and wash tray	3
Dental unit or cuspidor	1
Dental lavatory	1
Drinking fountain	1/2
Dishwasher, domestic type	2
Floor drain	2 ^b *
Kitchen sink, domestic type	2
Lavatory	1
Lavatory (barber shop, beauty parlor or surgeon's)	2
Lavatory, multiple type (wash fountain or wash sink), per each equivalent lavatory unit or set of faucets	2
Laboratory cup sink	1
Laboratory sink	2
Laundry tray (1 or 2 compartment)	2
Shower stall	2
Shower (group) per head	2
Sink (surgeon's)	3
Sink (flushing rim type, direct flush valve)	6
Sink (service type with trap standard)	3
Sink (service type with P trap)	2
Sink (pot, scullery, or similar type)	4
Urinal (1 in. flush valve) pedestal	6
Urinal (3/4 in. flush valve) stall or wall hung	4
Urinal (flush tank)	4
Water closet (direct flush valve)	6
Water closet (flush tank)	4
Unlisted fixture, 1 1/4 in. fixture drain and 1 1/2 in. trap size	1
Unlisted fixture, 1 1/2 in. fixture drain or trap size	2
Unlisted fixture, 2 in. fixture drain or trap size	3
Unlisted fixture, 2 1/2 in. fixture drain or trap size	4
Unlisted fixture, 3 in. fixture drain or trap size	5
Unlisted fixture, 4 in. fixture drain or trap size	6
Note	

^a See section P108.9(b) for method of computing unit values for devices with continuous or semicontinuous flows.

^bAny floor drains provided in an elevator vestibule or in an elevator shaft shall be excluded from being counted as fixture units.

*Local Law 26-2004.

P108.10 Sizing the Sanitary Drainage Piping.-(a) **Drainage piping.**-Sizes shall not be less than those permitted in Table RS 16-13, using the fixture unit values of Table RS 16-12.

(b) Sewer piping.-When more than one building house drain discharges into a private sewer within the property line, the sewer may be sized on a design basis and the slope of the sewer shall be predicated on the size selected, but in no case shall the slope be less than that required to produce a velocity in the sewer of less than 3 fps.

(c) Minimum size of soil and waste stacks.-No soil or waste stack shall be smaller than the largest horizontal branch connected thereto, except that a 4 in. x 3 in. water closet connection shall not be considered as a reduction in pipe size.

(d) **Provision for future fixtures.**-When provision is made for the future installation of fixtures, those provided for shall be considered in determining the required sizes of drain and vent pipes.

(e) Minimum size of underground drainage piping.-No portion of the drainage system installed underground or below a basement or cellar floor on ground shall be less than 2 in. in diameter, except that drip pipes may be 1 in. if of copper or brass.

(f) Sizing of offsets in drainage piping.-

(1) OFFSETS OF 45 DEGREES OR LESS.-An offset in a vertical stack, with a change of direction of 45 degrees or less from the vertical, may be sized as a straight vertical stack.

(2) OFFSETS OF MORE THAN 45 DEGREES.-A stack with an offset of more than 45 degrees from the vertical shall be sized as follows:

a. The portion of the stack above the highest offset shall be sized as required for a regular stack based on the total number of fixture units above the offset.

b. The offset shall be sized as required for a building house drain (Table RS 16-13).

c. The portion of the stack below the offset shall be sized the same as the offset or based on the total number of fixture units on the entire stack, whichever is the larger.

d. A relief vent for the offset shall be installed as provided in section P109.12 and in no case shall a horizontal branch drain connect to the stack within 2 ft.

^{††}Reference Standard 17-13

UL No. 2034, Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Detectors, October 29, 1996, with revisions through June 28, 2002. *††DOB 10-26-04*

^{††}Reference Standard 17-14

NFPA No. 720, Recommended Practice for the Installation of Household Carbon Monoxide (CO) Warning Equipment, 2003 Edition, as modified. The following sections of this standard are modified to read as follows (deleted text is in brackets; new text is italicized):

Title on page 720-4: "NFPA 720 Recommended Practice for the Installation of [Household] Carbon Monoxide (CO) Warning Equipment, 2003 Edition"

1.1.2 This document is limited to carbon monoxide warning equipment for use in *J*-1, *J*-2, *J*-3, *G* and *H*-2 occupancies [family living units] that contain fuelburning equipment, appliances or fireplaces or have attached garages.

1.1.3 This document contains recommendations for the selection, installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment that detects concentrations of carbon monoxide that could pose a risk to the health of most occupants [in family living units].

2.3.1 UL Publication. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062. UL 2034. Standard for Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Detectors, October 29, 1996, *as revised through June 28, 2002*.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). *The New York City Department of Buildings, New York City Fire Department, New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, and New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.* [The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.]

3.3.3 Dwelling [Family Living] Unit. One or more rooms in a building occupied in whole or in part as the temporary or permanent home or residence of one or more families, where such room or rooms are arranged, designed, used or intended for use by one or more families, including such units in occupancy groups J-1 (hotels, motels, lodging houses, rooming houses, etc.), J-2 (apartment houses, apartment hotels, school dormitory buildings, etc.), and J-3 (one- and two-family dwellings, rectories, convents, group homes, etc.). [One or more rooms in a single family detached dwelling, single family attached dwelling, multifamily dwelling, or mobile home for the use of one or more persons as a housekeeping unit with space for eating, living, and sleeping and permanent provisions for cooking and sanitation.]

3.3.9 Separate Sleeping Area. The area of a *dwelling* [family living unit] where the bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located.

3.3.10.1 Alarm Signal. A signal indicating a concentration of carbon monoxide that could pose a risk to the life safety of the occupants [in the family dwelling unit] and requiring immediate attention.

4.2 Supplemental Functions. Supplemental functions, including the transmission of an alarm beyond the *premises* [household] should be permitted and should not interfere with the performance recommendations of this document.

4.3 Total System. Where the AHJ requires both the alarm and transmission beyond the *premises* [household] and the total system to comply with the applicable sections of [NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code] *RS 17-3, 17-3A, or 17-3B*, the recommendation of Section 5.1 and 5.4.2 of this document *shall* [should] be followed.

Title of Chapter 5: Chapter 5 [Household] Carbon Monoxide Warning Equipment

5.1 *Required* [Recommended] Protection.

5.1.1.1 A carbon monoxide detecting alarm or detector *shall* [should] be centrally located *as provided for in §* 5.1.2 and 1 R.C.N.Y. § 28-02 [outside of each sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.].

5.1.1.3 Each alarm or detector *shall* [should] be located on the wall, ceiling, or other location as specified in the installation instructions accompanying the unit. *To help prevent false alarms, such alarm or detector should be located away from sources of humidity such as bathrooms and should be located away from a range or other fossil fuel burning equipment. To prevent damage by occupants, such alarm or detector should be located out of reach of children and pets.*

5.1.2 Alarm notification appliances. Each alarm or detector *shall* [should] cause the operation of an alarm notification appliance that *shall* [should] be clearly audible in all bedrooms over background noise with all intervening doors closed, *in accordance with Annex A*, § A.5.1.1.1.

5.2.1.1 All power supplies *shall* [should] have sufficient capacity to operate the signal(s) for at least 12 continuous hours.

5.2.1.2 For electrically powered household carbon monoxide warning equipment, the primary (main) power source *shall* [should] be ac, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

(1) Detectors and alarms are permitted to be powered by a monitored dc circuit of a control unit when power for the control unit meets the recommendations of section 5.2 and the circuit remains operable upon the loss of primary (main) ac power.

(2) A detector and a wireless transmitter that serves only that detector are permitted to be powered from a monitored batter (main) source where part of a listed, monitored, low-power radio (wireless) system.

[(3) In existing construction, a monitored battery primary (main) power source, as described in 5.2.3, is permitted.]

5.2.2.1 An ac primary (main) power source *shall* [should] be a commercial light and power supply or other dependable source *and shall be provided with a secondary* (*standby*) *power supply complying with* § 5.2.4.

5.2.2.2 A visible "power on" indicator *shall* [should] be provided.

5.2.2.3 Primary (main) ac power *shall* [should] be supplied from either a dedicated branch circuit or the unswitched portion of a branch circuit also used for power and lighting.

5.2.2.4 All electrical systems *shall comply with the New York City Electrical Code* [designed to be installed by other than a qualified electrician should be powered from a source not in excess of 30 volts that meets the requirements for Class 2 circuits as defined in Article 725 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code®].

5.2.2.7 The recommendation of 5.2.2.6 does not apply *in J-1, J-2, and J-3 occupancies* where a ground fault circuit interrupter serves all electrical circuits within the household.

5.2.2.9 [Where a secondary (standby) battery is provided, the] *The* primary (main) power supply should be of sufficient capacity to operate the system under all conditions of loading with *the* [any] secondary (standby) battery disconnected or fully discharged.

5.2.3 Primary Power Supply – Monitored Battery. [Household] [c]Carbon monoxide warning equipment may [should] be [permitted to be] powered by a battery only where permitted by 1 R.C.N.Y. 28-02 and[,] provided that the battery is monitored to ensure that the following conditions are met:

(1) All power recommendations are met for at least one year of battery life, including monthly testing.

(2) A distinctive audible trouble signal sounds before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) (from causes such as aging or terminal corrosion) for alarm purposes.(3) Automatic transfer is proved from alarm to a trouble condition for a unit employing a lock-in alarm feature.

(4) The unit is capable of producing an alarm signal for at least 12 hours at the battery voltage at which a trouble signal is normally obtained, followed by not less than 7 days of trouble signal operation.

(5) After the initial 4 minutes of alarm, the 5-second "off" time of the alarm signal should be permitted to be changed to 60 seconds \pm 10 percent.

5.2.4.1 When provided, a secondary (standby) power supply *shall* [should] have sufficient capacity to power the unit for 8 hours, followed by not less than 12 hours of alarm, followed by not less than 7 consecutive days of trouble signals.

5.2.4.2 After the initial 4 minutes of alarm, the 5-second "off" time of the alarm signal *shall* [should] be permitted to be changed to 60 seconds \pm 10 percent.

5.2.4.3 Removal or disconnection of a battery used as a secondary (standby) power source *shall* [should] cause [an] audible [or]*and* visible trouble signals.

The word should which indicates recommendation shall be replaced with the word shall which indicates mandated compliance in the following sections:

5.2.4.6 5.3.1.3 5.3.2.1 through 5.3.2.4

5.3.3.1 5.3.4.1 and 5.3.4.2 5.3.5.1 through 5.3.5.3

5.3.6.1 through 5.3.6.4

5.3.6.5 Each electrical carbon monoxide system *shall* [should] have an integral test means to allow the *occupants* [householder] to test the system operation.

The word should which indicates recommendation shall be replaced with the word shall which indicates mandated compliance in the following sections:

5.3.7.1 and 5.3.7.2

5.3.8.1 Where carbon monoxide alarms or detectors are interconnected to fire alarm or combination control units, connections *shall* [should] be via *alarm* [supervisory] circuits only, *and all alarms and/or detectors and control units shall be certified as compatible by the manufacturer(s) and shall be approved by the Materials Equipment Acceptance Division of the Department of Buildings.*

The word should which indicates recommendation shall be replaced with the word shall which indicates mandated compliance in the following sections:

5.3.8.2 and 5.3.8.3

5.3.9.1 Supervising station systems requiring transmission of signals to continually staffed locations providing supervising station services (for example, central station service, proprietary stations, or remote stations) *shall* [should] also comply with the applicable requirements of [Chapter 8 of NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm Code.®] *3 R.C.N.Y 17-01, Rules of the Fire Department of New York.*

5.3.9.2 Where carbon monoxide alarms, detectors, multipurpose detectors, or combination or multiple station alarms or systems are connected to supervising station fire alarm systems, receipt of alarm signals *shall* [should] be distinctively indicated as *"alarm* [supervisory] signal carbon monoxide" or other non-fire alarm signal designation acceptable to the AHJ.

5.3.9.3 Signals received by the supervising station *shall* [should] be processed by the supervising station personnel in accordance with the *rules of the Fire Department of New York*. [following recommendations:

(1) They should retransmit the supervisory signal to public fire service communications center.

(2) They should notify the subscriber by the quickest available method.

(3) When the signal results from a pre-arranged test, action recommended by 5.3.9.3 (1) and (2) is not necessary.]

5.3.10.1 Carbon monoxide warning systems utilizing lowpower wireless transmission of signals within the protected [household should] *premises shall* comply with the *applicable* requirements of [NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm Code®] *RS* 17-3, 17-3A, or 17-3B, and must be approved by the Material Equipment Acceptance Division (MEA).

The word should which indicates recommendation shall be replaced with the word shall which indicates mandated compliance in the following sections:

5.4.1.1 through 5.4.1.6 5.6.1 through 5.6.3 *††DOB 10-26-04* §20-03 Standards for Non-Mercury Gauges

Ch. 21 Plans

- §21-01 Limited Supervisory Check of Plans
- §21-02 Additional Procedures With Respect to Designation of Applications and Plans Submitted by Registered Architects and Licensed Professional Engineers For Limited Supervisory Check

Ch. 22 Pressure Tanks

§22-01 Installation and Maintenance of Pressure Tanks Operating at a Pressure in Excess of 15 PSI and Their Proximity to Gas Supply or Service Lines

Ch. 23 Noncommercial Greenhouses

§23-01 Noncommercial Greenhouses Accessory to Residential Uses as a Permitted Obstruction in Required Rear Yards or Rear Yard Equivalents

Ch. 24 Refuse Chutes and Refuse Rooms

§24-01 Construction and Maintenance of Refuse Chutes and Refuse Rooms

Ch. 25 Climber and Tower Crane Riggers

§25-01 Licensing Persons as Climber or Tower Crane Rigger

Ch. 26 Safety of Public and Property During Construction Operations

- §26-01 Filing of Site Safety Programs and Designation of Site Safety Managers
- §26-02 Safety Netting During Construction Operations
- §26-03 Storage of Materials During Construction Operations
- §26-04 Use of Reshores During Construction Operations

Appendix A The Department of Buildings Manual for Site Safety Programs

Ch. 27 Signs

- §27-01 Stair and Elevator Signs in Buildings Which Have at Least One Elevator
- §27-02 Caution Sign Tapes Required on Elevators Being Serviced
- §27-03 Signs on any Sidewalk Shed, Fence, Railing, Footbridge, Catch Platform, Builder's Sidewalk Shanty, and Over-the-Sidewalk Chute Erected at Demolition or Construction Sites
- §27-04 311 Advisory Signs Required on Construction Sites

Ch. 28 Smoke Detecting Devices and Systems and Carbon Monoxide Detecting Devices and Systems

- §28-01 Required Smoke Detecting Devices and Systems
- §28-02 Required Carbon Monoxide Detecting Devices and Systems

Ch. 29 Sprinkler Systems

- \$29-01 Installation of Automatic Sprinklers in Halls and Rooms in Class "A" Multiple Dwellings Used For Single-Room Occupancy Under the Provisions of Subdivision 7-A of \$4 and \$248 of the Multiple Dwelling Law
- §29-02 Installation of Automatic Wet-Pipe Sprinklers in Certain Class A and Class B Multiple Dwellings, Including Hotels, Under the Provisions of §67, Multiple Dwelling Law
- §29-03 Installation of Automatic Wet-Pipe Sprinkler Systems and Alarm Systems in Certain Class B Multiple Dwellings (Lodging Houses)
- §29-04 Installation of Automatic Wet-Pipe Sprinkler Systems and Alarm Systems in Certain Class B Multiple Dwellings (Lodging Houses)
- §29-05 Installation of Automatic Wet-Pipe Sprinklers in Fireproof Multiple Dwellings Converted to Business Use
- §29-06 Installation of Automatic Sprinklers in the Public Halls of Multiple Dwellings Under the Provisions of §187 (Converted Dwellings) and §218, Subdivisions 5 (Old-Law Tenements), of the Multiple Dwelling Law, and of the Sprinklers in Cooking Spaces in all Types of Multiple Dwellings Under the Provisions of §33 of the Multiple Dwelling Law
- §29-07 Installation of Wet-Pipe Sprinklers
- \$29-08 Installation of Sprinklers in Rooms of Class B Non-Fireproof Converted Dwellings and in Rooms Used for Class B Occupancy in Non-Fireproof Class A Converted Dwellings Under the Provisions of \$194 of the Multiple Dwelling Law
- §29-09 Installation of Chlorinated Poly Vinyl Chloride (CPVC) Sprinkler Pipe and Fittings

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§39-01 Cooling Towers and Evaporative Condensers

Ch. 40 Installation and Maintenance of Gas-Fueled Water and Space Heaters in all Portions of Dwellings Used or Occupied for Living Purposes

Subchapter A Scope

- **B** Departmental Procedure
- C Where Heaters May be Used
- **D** Installation of Gas-Fueled Heaters

Subchapter A Scope

§40-01 Installation and Maintenance of Gas-Fueled Water and Space Heaters in all Portions of Dwellings Used or Occupied for Living Purposes

Subchapter B Departmental Procedure

- §40-11 Applications and Plans
- §40-12 Examination and Approval of Applications
- §40-13 Commencement of Work
- §40-14 Inspection of Gas-Fueled Space and Water Heaters
- §40-15 Issuing Approvals

noncombustible enclosure having a fire-resistance height and type of roof protection, when required;

13. Location of standpipe system and siamese hose connections; 14. Location of temporary elevators for Fire Department use when building is above 75 feet in height;

15. Location of all exterior contractors' sheds;

16. Safety netting and scaffolding when required by §27-1022 of the Administrative Code;

17. Sidewalk and roadway widths and all traffic information and all exits from job site;

18. Specific case reconsiderations in relation to requiring safety netting during construction operations are to be attached and the revised site safety plan shall be approved.

1. Indicate appropriate Department of Buildings application numbers and/or Department of Transportation permit numbers and expiration dates.

NOTE: Location of cranes-derricks and hoists, etc. may be entered on site plan as indicated on the Department of Buildings application and number by the Site Safety Manager and signed by the inspector when checked against the Department of Buildings application number during inspection.

CHAPTER 27 SIGNS

§27-01 Stair and Elevator Signs in Buildings Which Have at Least One Elevator.

(a) *Applicability*.

These rules and regulations shall apply to all buildings which have at least one elevator including:

(1) Any existing office buildings occupied or arranged to be occupied for an occupant load of more than one hundred (100) persons above or below the street level or more than a total of five hundred (500) persons in the entire building, and

(2) All other existing buildings which have at least one elevator, pursuant to §27-390 of the Administrative (Building) Code, as enacted by Local Law 16 of 1984.

(b) Signs at elevator landings.

(1) *Elevator landing sign*. On all floors other than the main entrance floor, a sign shall be posted and maintained on every floor at the elevator landing. The sign shall read

"IN CASE OF FIRE, USE STAIRS UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED".

(2) *Floor diagram sign*. The sign shall contain a floor diagram showing the location where it is posted and the location and letter identification of the stairs on the floor and each elevator bank.

(3) *J-2 multiple dwellings*. The floor diagram sign may be omitted on all residential floors in J-2 multiple dwellings provided that:

(i) The stair is in the line of sight from the elevator call button, and

(ii) The stair is located a maximum of twenty (20) feet from the elevator call button, and

(A) There is not more than one stair, or

(B) Two scissors [*sic*] stairs, or

(C) A stair or fire escape serves only an individual apartment and directional signs with arrows and reading "TO STAIRS" are provided.

(c) *Location*. The sign(s) shall be located:

(1) Directly above the call button, and

(2) Its top shall not be above six (6) feet from the floor level.

(3) The sign(s) may be placed on the wall or an adjacent conspicuous place where there is insufficient wall space at the call button, or

(4) The sign(s) may be placed on the elevator door(s) where

there is insufficient wall space or an adjacent conspicuous place at the elevator landing.

Exception: Raised signs on horizontal sliding flush type elevator doors.

(d) *Floor number sign(s)*. Floor numbering sign(s) shall be posted and maintained within each stair enclosure on every floor. The floor numbering sign shall be posted and maintained on the stair side of the door, or if no door, nearby on the wall or an adjacent conspicuous place.

(e) *Stair and elevator identification signs*. Each stair and each bank of elevators shall be identified by an alphabetic letter. A sign indicating the letter of identification for the elevator bank shall be posted and maintained at each elevator landing directly above or as part of the sign specified in §27-01(b). The stair identification signs shall be posted and maintained on the occupancy and stair sides of the door, or if no door, nearby on the wall or an adjacent conspicuous place.

(f)Stair re-entry signs. Stair re-entry signs shall be posted and maintained on the stair door at each floor in buildings classified in Occupancy Group E, occupied or arranged to be occupied for an occupant load of more than a total of 500 persons in the entire building indicating re-entry is provided. The signs shall be attached approximately five feet above the floor. The signs shall read as follows and may be either independent or combined with the corresponding sign required by §§27-392 and 27-393: (1) Where no re-entry is provided:

(i) Where no re-entry is provided from the stairs to any floor, the sign shall read "NO RE-ENTRY FROM THIS STAIR" and such sign shall be posted and maintained on the occupancy side of the stair door at each floor. No re-entry sign shall be required on the stair side of the door.

(ii) On every floor where fail-safe [*sic*] re-entry locking devices are installed on exit doors, a sign reading "NO RE-ENTRY FROM THIS STAIR EXCEPT DURING FIRE OR EMERGENCY" shall be posted on the occupancy side of the stair door.

(2) Where re-entry is provided to specified floors:

(i)On the stair side of the door at floors where re-entry is provided, the sign shall read "RE-ENTRY ON THIS FLOOR".

(ii) Where no re-entry is provided on that floor, the sign on the stair side of the door shall read, "NO RE-ENTRY, NEAREST RE-ENTRY ON THE_AND FLOORS". The floor numbers of the nearest re-entry below and the nearest re-entry floor above shall be entered in the blank spaces

(g) Size of signs.

(1) Signs for new buildings shall be limited to combined elevator landing and floor diagram signs, conforming with paragraph (4) below. Signs for existing buildings in Occupancy Group J-2 may be either independent signs as required or combined signs, conforming with the size requirements as set forth in the following subdivisions.

(2) *Elevator landing signs*. Elevator landing signs shall be at least two and one-half $(2 \ 1/2)$ [*sic*] inches by ten (10) inches.

(3) *Floor diagram signs*. Floor diagram signs shall be at least eight (8) inches by twelve (12) inches.

(4) *Combined elevator landing and floor diagram signs.* Combined elevator landing and floor [*sic*] diagram signs shall be at least ten (10) inches by twelve (12) inches.

(h) Lettering and coloring of signs.

(1) Lettering and background shall be in contrasting colors.

(2) Lettering shall be of bold-type and properly spaced to provide good legibility.

(3) The lettering and numerals of the signs shall be at least one-half inch high, except that:

(i) Floor numbering sign numerals shall be at least three inches high.

 $(\ensuremath{\textsc{ii}})$ Elevator identification sign letters shall be at least three inches high.

(i)Material for signs.

(1) Signs shall be of metal or other durable materials.

(2) Fire resistive pressure sensitive vinyl decals may be permitted if the plastic is printed on the reverse side.

(j)*Attachment of signs*. Signs shall be securely attached to the wall or partition.

(k) Signs in existing buildings.

(1) Signs installed prior to March 27,1984 may be accepted by the Commissioner, provided that such signs will adequately accomplish the intended purpose.

(2) In buildings existing prior to March 27,1984, the Commissioner may modify the requirements as to location of signs where compliance would cause practical difficulty or undue hardship.

(3) All existing buildings not already subject to the requirements of Local Law 5 as of January 18, 1983 shall comply with these requirements on or before October 1, 1985.

(1)*Compliance date.* Signs shall be installed on or before October 1, 1985.

(m)*Report of compliance.* Owners shall file a report with the Department of Buildings certifying that they have posted the signs in compliance with the Building Code requirements on or before October 1, 1985.

§27-02 Caution Sign Tapes Required on Elevators Being Serviced. (a) In all buildings, when an automatic passenger elevator is being serviced by an elevator maintenance company, elevator maintenance personnel or other persons and there are no maintenance personnel available to remain in the elevator car, "CAUTION" sign tapes shall be placed across the car door jamb. One strip of "CAUTION" sign tape shall be placed at a height of eighteen (18) inches from the car floor and another strip of "CAUTION" sign tape shall be placed at a height of fifty-four (54) inches above the floor.

(b) The "CAUTION" sign tape shall be three (3) inches in width with the words "CAUTION - DO NOT ENTER" repeated every six (6) inches. The lettering shall be black on yellow background. The letters shall be at least two (2) inches high.

\$27-03 Signs on any Sidewalk Shed, Fence, Railing, Footbridge, Catch Platform, Builder's Sidewalk Shanty, and Over-the-Sidewalk Chute Erected at Demolition or Construction Sites.

(a) *Applicability*. These rules and regulations shall apply to all protective structures erected at demolition or construction sites, including but not limited to, sidewalk sheds, fences, railings, footbridges, catch platforms, builder's sidewalk shanties, and over-the-sidewalk chutes as specified in Administrative Code §26-252(a).

(a) Other than the signs required by 1 RCNY §§8-01 and 26-01 or as set forth below, there shall be no information, pictorial representations, or any business or advertising messages posted on such protective structures at demolition or construction sites.

(c) *Required shed sign*. Where a sidewalk shed is erected and a sign is posted in compliance with Administrative Code §27-1021(a)(1)(b), the information shall also include the Department of Buildings' Complaint Telephone Number and whether the shed is a heavy duty sidewalk shed or light duty sidewalk shed as defined in 1 RCNY §8-01(a)(2). If the shed is for light duty use, the sign shall include the statement that storage is not permitted on the shed.

(d) *Signs.* A sign may be posted on such protective structure when the structure is adjacent to any building and obscures from view a lawful and existing sign and shall comply with the following requirements:

Signs shall be securely fastened to the face of the protective structure at a location directly in front of such business storefront;
 No projecting signs shall be permitted, and all signs shall be limited to a maximum height of three feet six inches and when affixed to a sidewalk shed, shall not project above the parapet;
 No signs shall be permitted on the ends of any protective structure, unless the lawful and existing sign would otherwise be obscured from view by a deck or parapet of a sidewalk shed or bridge; and

(4) No sign shall project below the deck of any sidewalk shed.

(e) *Materials*. Such signs shall be constructed of three-fourths inch plywood or sheet metal.

(f)*Area and height limitations.* The maximum height for the erection of such sign shall comply with the applicable zoning regulations, statutes and these rules, and in no event shall the height of such sign be greater than three feet six inches. (g) *Non-illumination.* No illuminated signs shall be permitted on any protective structure subject to this rule.

§27-04 311 Advisory Signs Required on Construction Sites. (a) *Applicability*. Pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 27-1009 of the Administrative Code, at least one sign shall be placed at any site of construction for which a New Building or Demolition permit is required. Such sign(s) shall contain the words "TO ANONYMOUSLY REPORT UNSAFE CONDITIONS AT THIS WORK SITE, CALL 311" (referred to herein as a "311 advisory sign") in both English and Spanish.

(b) *Location*. 311 advisory signs shall be placed at a height no more than twelve feet above ground and shall be prominently placed on each perimeter of a construction site fronting on a public thoroughfare.

(c) *Visibility*. The letters on 311 advisory signs shall be black on white background and be no less than six inches high.

CHAPTER 28 SMOKE DETECTING DEVICES AND SYSTEMS AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTING DEVICES AND SYSTEMS

§28-01 Required Smoke Detecting Devices and Systems.

(a) *Applicability*. (1) Local Law 62 for the year 1981 requires that all existing dwelling units within Occupancy Group J-1 (which includes Hotels, Motels, Lodging Houses, and Rooming Houses) and Occupancy Group J-2 (which includes Apartment Houses, Apartment Hotels and School Dormitory Buildings), and new buildings or substantially improved or altered buildings in Occupancy Group J-1, J-2 and J-3 (the latter includes One and Two Family Dwellings, Rectories, Convents and Group Homes) to be equipped with approved smoke detecting devices, except such units which contain operational automatic wet sprinkler systems.

(2) The devices shall be operational in existing Occupancy Groups J-1 and J-2 by January 1, 1982; however, the Commissioner may upon good cause shown extend the period of compliance to June 30, 1982. Appeals to the Commissioner for extension of the period of compliance shall be set forth on a form to be available and filed at the Office of the Commissioner, (Attention: The Executive Engineer), Department of Buildings, 60 Hudson Street New York, N.Y. 10013, [*sic*] no later than December 1, 1981, and contain the following information:

(i) The location of the premises, block and lot, the Building Department Application number, if any, the Construction and Occupancy Class, number of dwelling units, estimated number of detectors, type, and where they are to be installed.



REFERENCE STANDARD RS 17-5A

ANSI/NFiPA No. 72A-1979—Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Local Protective Signaling Systems for Guard's Tour, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service.

REFERENCE STANDARD RS 17-5E

ANSI/NFiPA No. 72E-1979—Standard of Automatic Fire Detectors.

(iii) All devices and equipment shall be approved by the Board of Standards and Appeals.

(5) (i) For dwelling units to be equipped with smoke detecting devices receiving their primary power from the building wiring, a Licensed Electrician shall file an application for a Certificate of Electrical Inspection with the Bureau of Electrical Control, Department of Buildings at the address provided in the City's website, http://www.nyc.gov.

(ii) For buildings within Occupancy Group J-1 (Class "B" Multiple Dwellings) using the alternate provisions of Paragraph D of these Rules, the following shall apply:

(A) A Miscellaneous Application shall be filed in the Borough Office of the Department of Buildings, by a Registered Architect or Professional Engineer. All fees are to be paid.

(B) A duplicate set of plans and specifications are to be forwarded for examination, approval and inspection to the Electrical Section, Division of Fire Prevention, Fire Department, prior to the signing-off of the application.

(C) Notice of approvals shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Department of Housing and Preservation.

(6) No applications are required to be filed for installation of battery operated devices.

(7) It shall be the duty of the owner of a building in Occupancy Group J-2 (Class "A" Multiple Dwelling) to:

(i) Provide and install one or more approved and operational smoke detecting devices in each dwelling unit.

(ii) Post a notice in a form approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development in a common area of the building, readily visible and preferably in the area of the inspection certificate, informing the occupants of such building, that the owner is required by law to install one or more approved and operational smoke detecting devices in each dwelling unit in the building, and that each occupant is responsible for the maintenance and repair of such devices and for replacing any or all such devices which are stolen, removed, missing or rendered inoperable during the occupancy of such dwelling unit.

(iii) Replace any smoke detecting device which has been stolen, removed, missing or rendered inoperable during a prior occupancy of the dwelling unit and which has not been replaced by the prior occupant prior to the commencement of a new occupancy of a dwelling unit.

(iv) Replace within thirty calendar days after the receipt of written notice any such device which becomes inoperable within one year of the installation of such device due to a defect in the manufacture of such device and through no fault of the occupant of the dwelling unit.

(v) File a certification of satisfactory installation within 10 days after completion with the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Borough Division of Code Enforcement. This certification shall be set forth on a form available at the H.P.D. Borough Office.

(vi) Keep such records as the Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development shall prescribe relating to the installation and maintenance of smoke detecting devices in the building and make such records available to the Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development and/or the Fire Commissioner (or their representatives) upon request.

(8) It shall be the sole duty of the Occupant of each dwelling unit in a building in Occupancy Group J-2 (Class "A" Multiple Dwelling) in which a smoke detecting device has been provided and installed by the owner to:

(i) Keep and maintain such device in good repair; and,

(ii) Replace any and all devices which are either stolen, removed, missing or rendered inoperable during the occupancy of such dwelling unit.

NOTE: The occupant of a dwelling unit in which a battery operated smoke detecting device is provided and installed pursuant to this section shall reimburse the owner a maximum of ten dollars for the cost of providing and installing each such device. The occupant shall have one year from the date of installation to make such reimbursement.

(9) It shall be the duty of the owner of a building in Occupancy Group J-1 (Class "B" Multiple Dwelling) which is required to be equipped with smoke detecting devices to install and maintain such devices, and to keep such records as the Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development shall prescribe relating to the installation and maintenance of smoke detecting devices in each dwelling unit and make such record available to the Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation & Development and/or the Fire Commissioner, (or their representatives) upon request.

(10) In Occupancy Group J-1 all components of the line operated zoned detecting systems, with central annunciators and central office tie-ins shall be inspected and tested by qualified personnel holding a Fire Department Certificate of Fitness for testing and maintaining smoke detecting systems at intervals of not more than six months. In addition, trouble signals shall be tested daily and each sounding device monthly and records of such test be maintained.

For further information, refer to the Board of Standards and Appeals, Rules for Interior Fire Alarm Signal Systems, §8-01 of the B.S.A. rules.

(11) Smoke detecting devices and systems installed in accordance with the technical requirements of Divisions C, D and E after publication of this Notice of Opportunity to Comment, may at the option of the owner continue to be operated after the effective date of the promulgation, and modification of such devices and systems will not be required.

§ 28-02 Required Carbon Monoxide Detecting Devices and Systems.

(a) Definitions.

(1) The term "CO" means carbon monoxide.

(2) The term "CO alarm" means a "carbon monoxide alarm" as defined in RS 17-14, and shall also mean a "carbon monoxide detecting device" as such term is used in the Subchapter 17 of Chapter 1, and Subchapter 2 of Chapter 2, of Title 27 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York. Such CO alarms may be combined with smoke detecting devices provided that the combined unit complies with the respective provisions of the administrative code, reference standards and departmental rules relating to both smoke detecting devices and CO alarms.

(3) The term "dwelling unit" means one or more rooms in a dwelling or building that are arranged, designed, used or intended for use by one or more families, including such units in occupancy groups J-1 (hotels, motels, lodging houses, rooming houses, etc.), J-2 (apartment houses, apartment hotels, school dormitory buildings, etc.), and J-3 (one- and two-family dwellings, rectories, convents, group homes, etc.).

convents, group homes, etc.).(4) The term "fossil fuel" means coal, kerosene, oil, wood, fuel gases and other petroleum products.

wood, fuel gases and other petroleum products.(5) The term "fuel gases" shall include, but not be limited to, methane, natural gas, liquified natural gas and manufactured fuel gases.

(6) The term "fossil fuel burning equipment" shall mean any furnace, boiler, water heater, fireplace, apparatus, appliance or device that burns fossil fuel, excluding household cooking appliances and household (Type 1) gas clothes dryers.

(b) Location of CO alarms.

(1) In buildings containing dwelling units, including dwelling units classified in occupancy group J-1 (hotels, motels, lodging houses, rooming houses), J-2 (apartment houses, apartment hotels, school dormitory buildings) and J-3 (one-and two-family dwellings, rectories, convents, group homes), CO alarms shall be located as follows:

A. CO alarms shall be installed for the following

affected dwelling units:

i. Every dwelling unit located within a building that contains any fossil fuel burning furnace, boiler, or water heater as part of a central system;

ii. Every dwelling unit located within a building served by a central fossil fuel burning furnace, boiler or water heater that is located in an adjoining or attached building.

iii. If not already provided for by (i) or (ii) above, every dwelling unit on the same floor as, the floor below, and the floor above any other fossil fuel burning equipment that is located within the same building; and iv. If not already provided for by (i) or (ii) above, every dwelling unit on the same floor as, the floor below, and the floor above any enclosed parking that is located in the same building.

B. When a CO alarm is required by 28-02(b)(1)(A), such CO alarms shall be installed within fifteen feet of the primary entrance to any room used for sleeping purposes. Where the dwelling unit comprises only one room (as in hotels), the CO alarm shall be installed within such room.

C. In J-1 occupancies, the owner may in the alternative elect to install a line-operated zoned CO detecting system with central annunciation and central office tie-in. Such system shall provide a CO alarm:

i. in all public corridors and public spaces at intervals specified by the manufacturer;

ii. in every room or space that contains a fossil fuel burning furnace, boiler or water heater;

iii. in every room or space adjacent to and on the same floor as the fossil fuel burning furnace, boiler or water heater; iv. in every dwelling unit on the same floor as, on the floor below, and the floor above a room that contains a fossil fuel burning furnace, boiler or water heater;

v. in every dwelling unit connected by ductwork or ventilation shafts to a room that contains a the fossil fuel burning furnace, boiler or water heater; and

vi. in every dwelling unit on the same floor as, the floor below, and the floor above any enclosed parking that is located in the same building.

(2) In buildings classified in occupancy groups G and H-2, CO alarms shall be located as follows:

A. Occupied rooms and spaces. CO alarms shall be installed within such rooms or spaces where such rooms or spaces contain any fossil fuel burning equipment.

B. Sleeping rooms. CO alarms shall be installed within fifteen feet of the primary entrance to any room or space used for sleeping purposes in H-2 occupancies such as nursing homes, orphanages, and similar occupancies (except patient rooms in hospitals) located within a building containing any fossil fuel burning furnace, boiler, or water heater as part of a central system. Such CO alarms may be located in public corridors, provided that at least one CO alarm is located within 15 feet of the primary entrance to each sleeping room.

C. Non-occupied rooms and spaces. Supervised CO alarms shall be installed within such rooms or spaces where such rooms or spaces contain any fossil fuel burning equipment. However, in existing buildings classified in occupancy groups G and H-2 that are not substantially altered or improved as per \$ 28-02(d)(2)(A) of this rule, any required CO alarms may, at the option of the owner, be single-station CO alarms in compliance with the installation requirements of \$ 28-02(d)(2).

(c) Equipment Requirements.

(1) All CO alarms for occupancy groups J-1, J-2, J-3, G, and H-2 shall be in compliance with RS 17-13, however, for G and H-2 occupancies, the design professional may utilize CO alarms responding to a lower level of CO concentration (PPM) than the reference standard, subject to approval of the department and of the Fire Department of New York.

(2) For J-1 occupancies, all line-operated zoned CO detecting systems with central annunciation and central office tie-in shall also comply with the following:

A. The individual alarm that detects CO shall sound locally, and may, at the option of the owner, also sound other alarms on that zone or elsewhere in the building.

B. Each CO alarm shall report to a central station monitoring company approved by the Fire Department of New York as an "alarm signal" and shall be identified to the monitoring company as CO. CO alarm troubles shall be reported to the central station as a "trouble signal."

C. Such system shall be either:

i. powered and supervised by a fire alarm system, installed in accordance with RS 17-3, 3A, or 3B, and connected to a central station transmitter; such system shall comply with RS 17-14 §§ 5.3.7 and 5.3.9; or

ii. powered and supervised by a dedicated CO alarm system, installed in accordance with RS 17-3 and connected to a central station transmitter; such system shall comply with RS 17-14 § 5.3.9.

D. The CO alarms, control panels and central station transmitters of such systems must be approved by the Material Equipment Acceptance Division (MEA).

(3) For G and H-2 occupancies, except for existing buildings not substantially altered or improved as per § 28-02(d)(2)(A), supervised CO alarms for non-occupied rooms and spaces shall also comply with the following: A. Each CO alarm shall sound locally within the non-

occupied room or space; B. Except where the CO alarm signal does not report to a central station monitoring company as provided for in ii. below, each CO alarm shall report to a central station approved by the Fire Department of New York as an "alarm signal" and shall be identified to the monitoring company as CO. CO alarm troubles shall be reported to the central station as a "trouble signal." Such system shall be either:

i. powered and supervised by a fire alarm system, installed in accordance with RS 17-3, 3A, or 3B, and in accordance with RS 17-14 § 5.3.7; or

ii. powered and supervised by a dedicated CO alarm system, installed in accordance with RS 17-3; however, such system is not required to transmit to a central station monitoring company provided that the system is continually monitored by full time on-site staff during periods that the building is occupied.

C. Such systems' CO alarms, and control panels must be approved by the Material Equipment Acceptance Division (MEA).

(d) Installation.

(1) Power source. All CO alarms shall be hard-wired, receiving their primary power from the building wiring, in compliance with RS 17-14 § 5.2.2, with secondary battery back-up in compliance with RS 17-14 § 5.2.4. Where more than one hard-wired CO alarm is required within the same dwelling unit, all such alarms shall be

interconnected.

(2) Existing buildings. Buildings in existence on November 1, 2004, and buildings with work permits issued prior to November 1, 2004, may, in the alternative, be equipped with battery-operated CO alarms compliant with RS 17-14 § 5.2.3 or plug-in type CO alarms with a back-up battery compliant with RS 17-14 §5.2.4, except where such buildings are substantially improved or altered on or after November 1, 2004.

A. A building shall be deemed to have been substantially improved or altered if:

i. 50 percent or more of the dwelling units in occupancy group J-1, J-2, or J-3 are improved or altered and the cost of such improvement or alteration exceeds the sum of \$25,000 per dwelling unit;

ii. 50 percent or more of the square footage of the structure is improved or altered for J-1, J-2, J-3, G, or H-2 occupancies and the cost of the improvement or alteration exceeds \$500,000; or

iii. there has been a change in the occupancy or use of the entire structure to J-1, J-2, J-3, G, or H-2 occupancies.

B. In applying the foregoing provisions where cost is the factor, items falling within the scope of minor alterations or ordinary repairs, as set forth in §§27-124 and 27-125 of the Administrative Code, thereby exempt from permit requirements based on §27-147, as well as any other cost associated with any matters that are not regulated by the Building Code, are not included within calculation of the cost.

C. Costs of alterations are not cumulative, provided any application filed with this department is signed off as satisfactorily completed prior to the filing of a subsequent application; and, if a Certificate of Occupancy is involved, that a final Certificate of Occupancy has been issued for the pertinent application.

D. Time for compliance. The CO alarms shall be operational in existing buildings in occupancy groups J-1, J-2, J-3, G, and H-2 by November 1, 2004; however, the commissioner may upon good cause shown extend the period of compliance to June 30, 2005.

E. Where a dwelling has existing hard-wired smoke detecting devices installed pursuant to 1 R.C.N.Y § 28-01(b)(1), combination smoke detecting device/CO alarms are not permitted unless the combination units are hard wired. F. Extension of time for compliance.

i. Appeals to the commissioner for extension of the period of compliance shall be set forth on a form filed at the applicable borough office of the Department of Buildings, no later than December 1, 2004, and contain the following information:

aa. Location of premises, block and lot, Building Department Application number, if any, Occupancy Classification, number of dwelling units, estimated number of CO alarms, type, and where they are to be installed.

bb. The hardship to be considered with regard to the delivery or installation of the equipment.

cc. The proposed time table for compliance.

dd. A copy of the signed contract for the purchase and/or installation of the system. (Cost figures may be deleted).

ii. The Commissioner will not consider "good cause" appeals unless all required annual boiler inspections for the building are filed and up to date and no open boiler violations exist and:

aa. The installation of the CO alarms is hard-wired into the building's electrical system in accordance with RS 17-14 § 5.2.2.; or

bb. The number of units in single ownership or management responsibility exceed 500, and a complete schedule for installation is submitted prior to December 1, 2004; or

cc. Special circumstances not covered by subdivisions (i) or (ii) above are involved.

iii. Notice of approved extensions for J-1, J-2, and J-3 occupancies are to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

(3)Reference Standard. CO alarms for J-1, J-2, J-3, G, and H-2 occupancies shall be installed in accordance with RS 17-14.

(e) Filing requirements.

(1) Applications for the installation of any CO alarm system in J-1, G, or H-2 occupancies that connects to a fire alarm system or reports to a central station monitoring company shall be filed with the Department of Buildings and Fire Department of New York following the same administrative procedures as filing of fire alarm applications.

(2) Applications for the installation of any CO alarm system in G or H-2 occupancies that is required to be continually monitored may be filed under Directive 14 of 1975 provided:

i. the system is not connected to a fire alarm system; or

ii. the system does not report to a central station monitoring company.

(3) Applications for the installation of other hardwired CO alarms shall be filed with the Bureau of Electrical Control where filing is required by the New York City Electrical Code.

(4) For existing buildings that are not substantially improved or altered, installation of single station CO alarms that receive primary power from batteries or that are plug-in type with back-up batteries does not require filing with the Department of Buildings.

CHAPTER 29 SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

§29-01 Installation of Automatic Sprinklers in Halls and Rooms in Class "A" Multiple Dwellings Used For Single-Room Occupancy Under the Provisions of Subdivision 7-A of §4 and §248 of the Multiple Dwelling Law.

(a) Before the installation of any sprinkler system in any single-room occupancy building is begun, an application, together with plans and specifications for such installation shall be filed with and approved by the Department of Buildings. Plans shall show accurately, both horizontally and vertically, the arrangement and dimensions of the private halls and rooms and the areas to be sprayed by each sprinkler head.

Application and specification forms may be obtained at the borough office of the Department of Buildings. Applications shall be filed in the department office in the borough in which the premises are located. Applications and specifications shall be in triplicate. Preliminary plans may be on paper. Final plans shall be filed in triplicate on paper and microfilmed.

When it is proposed to supply a sprinkler system by means of a direct connection to a public water supply main, the specifications shall be accompanied by a letter from the Department of Environmental Protection, establishing the fact that the water-supply conditions and pressures are suitable to meet the requirements of these rules for water supplies for sprinklers.

(b) Sprinkler systems shall be of the automatic wet type.

(c) Water supply from public water mains will be acceptable when such supply will provide a minimum static pressure at the highest sprinkler head or heads of not less than 15 pounds per square inch.

Taps connecting to public water mains must be equal in size to the main pipe line, except that:

A two-inch (2") tap connecting to the public water main and immediately increased to two-and-one-half inches $(2 \ 1/2")$ direct connection to the public water main and,

A one-and-one-half inch (1 1/2") tap connecting to the public water main and immediately increased to two inches (2") in diameter, with piping of the same diameter extending into the building, shall be considered the same as a two-inch (2") direct connection to the public water main.

The sprinkler system of each building shall have a separate and independent source of supply. When a sprinkler system is supplied direct from a public water main, it shall be separately and independently connected to the public water main. However, a house service water supply connection may be taken from the sprinkler water supply connection to the public main, on the house side of the main shut-off valve for the building, provided the diameter of the house service water supply connection does not exceed one-half of the diameter of the sprinkler water supply connection. Only one connection of the domestic water supply to the sprinkler water supply line shall permitted and no shut-off valve shall be placed on the sprinkler supply line other than the main shut-off valve for the building on the street side of the house service water supply connection.

(d) A gravity tank upon the roof will be required when the normal minimum water pressure from the public mains is insufficient, or, in lieu of a gravity tank, a pressure tank may be installed in the basement or cellar in accordance with the requirements hereafter specified in these rules.

The bottom of each gravity tank supplying the sprinkler system shall be elevated at least 20' above the roof.

Each gravity tank shall be filled through a fixed water supply tank of at least one-and-one-half inch (1 1/2") diameter and independent of the sprinkler pipe system, by means of an automatically controlled pump of a discharge capacity of at least sixty-five (65) gallons per minute against the total head, including friction at the discharge nozzle of the pump. The tank fill line shall be standard weight pipe, galvanized steel, or brass or copper pipe.

A gravity tank, if used exclusively to supply the sprinkler system, shall have an effective capacity of not less than 1,500 gallons. Gravity tanks which serve both the house supply and the sprinkler system shall have a capacity of not less than 2,500 gallons.

All exposed water supply piping connecting with roof gravity tanks shall be properly protected against frost action by four layers of one inch (1") high-grade hair felt, and each layer of hair felt shall be covered with a layer of heavy tar paper.

Each wrapping must be securely fastened with heavy twine, and wrapping joints shall have a lap not less than two inches (2"), staggered with the laps of adjacent layers.

All coverings shall be finally covered with heavy canvas, painted with two coats of waterproof [*sic*] paint.

In lieu of the foregoing, three inch thick fiberglass in a metal shield may be used.

(e) Pressure tanks when used shall be capable of supplying actual water volume as required in subdivision (j) of this section of these rules. The required water volume shall be two-thirds of the tank capacity and the [*sic*] air pressure one-third.

(i) The owner of the building is responsible for ensuring that the conditions described in the critical examination report as safe with a repair and maintenance program are repaired, and all actions recommended by the professional are completed within the required time frame, and are not left to deteriorate into unsafe conditions before the next critical examination.

(ii) The professional shall not file a report of the same condition that is safe with a repair and maintenance program for the same building for two consecutive filing periods.

(iii) A certification must be made by the professional attesting to the correction of all conditions identified in the earlier report as requiring repair.

(iv)The professional shall report conditions that were previously reported as safe with a repair and maintenance program as unsafe if not corrected at the time of the current inspection. **§32-04 Masonry Parapet Walls.**

(a) *Definition*. **Parapet**. The term "parapet" shall mean the continuation of an exterior wall, fire wall, or party wall above the roof line. §27-232 Administrative Code.

(b) *Basic requirements*. Parapet walls of masonry constructed hereafter shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) They shall meet the requirements of Reference Standard §[*sic*]10-1, §10.4c of the Administrative Code.

(2) Structural members supporting parapet walls shall be designed to resist torsional stresses in addition to stresses due to bending, where loads are placed eccentrically.

(c) *Existing and new parapet walls*. Owners of those buildings which are provided with masonry parapet walls, except where such walls are located on buildings used exclusively for J-3 occupancy, shall have the parapet walls inspected annually by a competent person, such as a bricklayer, building superintendent, builder, architect, or engineer. Any wall found to be in an unsafe condition shall be removed promptly. Any parapet wall found to be out of plumb by a horizontal distance exceeding one-eighth of its height, shall be removed.

(d) *Replacement*. Parapet walls that are removed shall be replaced when the parapet wall is required by the provisions of §27-333 of the Administrative Code

CHAPTER 33 EXEMPTIONS FROM CIVIL PENALTIES

§33-01 Exemption from Civil Penalties Imposed Pursuant to Administrative Code §26-212.1 (Work Performed Without a Permit).

(a) Acceptance of waiver request.

(1) If a violation is issued for work in progress after January 1,1989, no claim of exemption from a civil penalty imposed pursuant to Administrative Code 26-212.1 will be considered. (2) If a building owner claims exemption from such penalty on the grounds [*sic*] that all work was completed prior to January 1,1989, such claim must be substantiated by an affidavit and supporting data.

(3) Partial exemption from such penalty may be claimed on the grounds [*sic*] that a building owner applies for a permit subsequent to the commencement of work for which such permit is required but prior to the completion of such work. Such owner may claim exemption from such penalty for that part of such work which is completed after such permit is issued. Such claim shall be filed at the time of application for such permit and shall be substantiated by an affidavit and supporting data.

(b) Burden of proof.

(1) The burden of proof is on the owner claiming such exemption.

(2) Supporting data shall consist of one or more of the following:

(i) dated receipt or cancelled check showing payment for work completed or materials delivered;

(ii) signed contract specifying dates by which work is to be completed;

(iii) affidavits from contractors or building supply warehouses concerning the subject illegal work;

(iv) written estimates proposed by contractors prior to commencement of the subject illegal work;

(v) dated photographs of the subject property;

(vi) proof of compliance with Workers' Compensation Law insurance requirements;

(vii) a survey of the subject property made prior to January 1, 1989; [sic]

(viii) any other documents deemed acceptable by the Commissioner.

(3) While no one of the above-listed documents will be deemed dispositive, appropriate weight will be accorded to the application in its entirety, taking into account the particular facts and circumstances on a case-by-case basis.

(c) Where to file.

All claims for exemptions pursuant to these regulations must be submitted in writing to the Borough Superintendent of the appropriate borough office. The Borough Superintendent will review the claim and supporting documents and will advise the claimant of the decisions of the Department.

CHAPTER 34 ELECTRICAL CODE RULES Subchapter A Phase-in of Electrical Code Technical Standards §34-01 Phase-in of new standards for electrical work. In accordance with subdivision a of section 27-3024 of the administrative code, the commissioner hereby extends the date of application of the electrical code technical standards as hereinafter provided. During the period from January 1, 2003 through June 30, 2003 (the phase-in period) electrical work, including low voltage electrical work, may be performed either in accordance with the electrical code technical standards adopted pursuant to section 27-3024 of the administrative code or in accordance with the standards set forth in subchapter 2 of chapter 3 of title 27 of the administrative code as in effect prior to January 1, 2003, and the Bulletins, Code Committee Interpretations and rules issued pursuant to such subchapter (the old electrical code) at the option of the licensed master or special electrician or other authorized person performing the work. On and after July 1, 2003 all electrical work shall be performed in accordance with the electrical code technical standards.

§34-02 Review of applications for electrical permits and certificates of electrical inspection during the phase-in period. An application for an electrical permit or certificate of electrical inspection, including an application for the legalization of unfiled work, filed during the phase-in period shall indicate whether the application is to be reviewed in accordance with the electrical code technical standards or the old electrical code. On and after July 1, 2003 all applications, including applications for the legalization of unfiled work shall be reviewed in accordance with the electrical code technical standards of the electrical code technical standards.

§34-03 Temporary certification to perform low voltage electrical work. During the phase-in period business entities engaged in the business of installing, maintaining or repairing communication, signaling, alarm or data transmission systems may continue to perform low voltage electrical work in accordance with paragraph two of subdivision a of section 27-3017 of the administrative code pending the adoption of rules setting forth the requirements and procedure for the certification of low voltage installers.

§34-04 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Electrical Code: The term "Electrical Code" means Chapter 3 of Title 27 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York. Such term shall include the Electrical Code Technical Standards.

Electrical Code Technical Standards: The term "Electrical Code Technical Standards" means the edition of the National Fire Protection Association NFPA 70 National Electrical Code ("NEC") currently adopted by New York City with such amendments as may be enacted by local law.

§34-05 Electrical advisory board. a. In accordance with section 27-3005(a)(7) of the Administrative Code, the Commissioner shall appoint a special board, to be known as the "electrical advisory board." The electrical advisory board shall provide advice regarding (i) the approval of the use of electrical appliances, devices, and materials not otherwise approved for use by the Electrical Code, (ii) the granting of approval to use wiring or appliances not otherwise allowed by the Electrical Code Technical Standards and (iii) the granting of approval for specified types of electrical The members of the board shall be installations. appointed annually and shall serve at the pleasure of the Commissioner. The number of members and their organizational affiliations shall be at the discretion of the Commissioner. The board shall have a Chair and Vice-Chair appointed annually by the Commissioner.

b. Electrical advisory board review shall be required in the following circumstances:

(1) Electrical Installations:

(a) Electrical advisory board review shall be required where service equipment totals 1000 Kilo-Volt Amperes ("KVA") or greater, or where any new alteration or addition to an electric service installation causes the altered installation to total 1000 KVA or greater, as further detailed below:

(A) A new installation of equipment totaling 1000 KVA or higher;

(B) Any change in an installation with a rating of 1000 KVA or higher, up to and including the second level overcurrent protection, unless it was fully described and approved as "future" on the original approved plan.

(C) Any addition to an existing installation which would bring the total to 1000 KVA or higher.

(D) A new installation or revised installation above 600 volts, irrespective of KVA rating.

(E) The addition of any equipment in a room, which would affect clearances around the equipment of a 1000 KVA installation.

(b) Electrical advisory board review shall be required where proposed electrical installations involve appliances and materials not covered by the Electrical Code Technical Standards.

(2) Electrical Equipment or Materials. Electrical advisory board review shall be required for manufactured wiring systems, low voltage lighting systems, painting equipment /spray booths, and electrical equipment not specifically addressed in the Electrical Code Technical Standards and any other electrical equipment not bearing the label of approval of an electrical testing laboratory acceptable to the Commissioner. c. Filing Requirements for Electrical Advisory Board Review. (1) Filing requirements for Electrical Installations 1000 KVA or Greater, or New or Revised Installations above 600 Volts (a) A cover letter, payment as specified in (d) below, and 2 sets of complete drawings shall be filed at:

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Bureau of Electrical Control

(address provided in the City's website, http://www.nyc.gov)
(b) Submission shall be made by a New York City Licensed Master or Special Electrician, a New York State Licensed Professional Engineer, or an individual with comparable qualifications from an outside jurisdiction.
(c) A filing fee of \$650.00 shall be paid for each submission, no part of which shall be refundable.
(d) Payment shall be made by a money order or corporate/business check, a bank check or a certified check, and shall be made payable to "Department of Buildings."
(e) Requirements for Plans and Drawings. All submissions for electrical advisory board review for service equipment totaling 1000 KVA or more or above 600 Volts shall include the following plans/drawings:

One line diagram

Plan view / service equipment room layout

- Physical details of switchboard & distribution panel equipment as per the following requirements:

(A) All drawings shall be clear, legible, and use standard notations. All drawings shall be folded to 8 1/2" x 11," except for equivalent electronic versions authorized by the Department.

(B) Installations that are not all new shall clearly mark what is new and what is existing. In addition, all new work shall be encircled by a 'bubble' or 'cloud' on the drawings.

(C) For residential installations, the calculations justifying a de-rating of the neutral shall be submitted.

(D) The plan view shall be drawn to scale, showing the point of service entrance into the building. If the building sets back from the property line, the underground service feeder shall be shown, including wire and raceway sizes.

(E) The arrangement of service equipment and its proximity to the point of service entrance shall be shown, complete with details of the equipment, and the manner in which service will be extended to the service equipment. If the switchboard is free standing, the clearance around the switchboard shall be shown.

(F) The location of the main switchboard and/or distribution panels in relation to the service equipment and how they are interconnected shall be shown.

(G) The location of the electric service room with respect to the surrounding areas shall be shown.

(H) The means of egress from the switchboard room and where it leads to shall be shown. The legal exit(s) to which egress door(s) lead shall also be shown.

(I) When there is more than one service location within a building, drawings shall contain a notation indicating that signs are posted at the entrance door of each switchboard room showing the location of all the other switchboard rooms. The location and wording of the signs shall be specified.

(J) If the existing service equipment and/or point of service entrance is to be discontinued, the drawings shall so state.

(K) If existing service equipment is to remain in conjunction with new service equipment and is to be supplied by the same service entrance, the drawing shall indicate the make and size of the existing service equipment, the size and location of the ground strap, and the type and size of the fuses in the existing equipment. (1) The drawing shall show growing of service

(L) The drawing shall show grouping of service equipment at the point of service entrance.

 (\dot{M}) The drawing shall show ventilation of the room when the service equipment totals 2000 KVA or larger (this may be in the form of a note on the drawing).

(N) The drawing shall show the available short circuit current at the point of service entrance and at the point of change in the interrupting rating of the overcurrent protection. Where used, series ratings shall be indicated.

(O) A statement confirming that all fuses and/or circuit breakers have been coordinated for selective short circuit overcurrent protection shall be on the drawing.

(P) A one line diagram shall be submitted indicating the service equipment and the distribution equipment up to the 2^{nd} level overcurrent protection, showing all overcurrent devices with their ampere rating, make and type, interrupting current ratings and bus and wire sizes. Frame and trip sizes for circuit breakers shall be indicated.

(Q) Drawing's shall indicate that transformers are properly grounded. Service and distribution equipment proposed for future installation shall be marked on the drawings as "future."

(R) All voltages shall be clearly shown on the drawings, which shall include voltages pertaining to all of the equipment overcurrent protection up to and including the second level protection.

(S) Drawings shall note that cables used in a trough shall be grouped A, B, C, & N respectively. Where troughs are used for taps, the copper detail or a description of the tap shall be noted, confirming that multiset conductors are tapped correctly.

(T) The physical size of the vertical bus in the distribution panels (second level equipment) shall be shown. The overcurrent devices, bus, barriers, and gutter space layout shall be shown. Layouts of previously approved panels (to be so noted on plans) need not be submitted.

(U) When a generator (or other non-utility source) is part of a 1000 KVA submission and the generator itself is rated below 1000 KVA, a one line diagram shall be submitted showing how the generator is connected to the normal service. The drawings shall include the grounding of the generator frame and neutral bonding if needed (four pole transfer device). If the generator is rated 1000 KVA or larger, a room layout shall be submitted along with a one line diagram, and physical drawings shall show a section view of the emergency switchboard. Also, the Advisory Board calendar number for the normal service shall be specified.

(V) Physical detail drawings for switchboard equipment shall show front and section views and shall be drawn by the switchboard manufacturer. Elevation detail shall show access to the bus connections, the size and location of the main bonding jumper (ground strap), the disconnect link in the neutral, all the barriers and how load cables leave the cabinet. Side section views shall clarify bus details.

(W) Details of gutter space, lug covers and dimensions of lugs and enclosures up to the 2^{nd} level distribution equipment shall be shown.

(2) Filing requirements for electrical advisory board review of Appliances, Devices, and Materials Not Covered by the Electrical Code Technical Standards.

(a) A cover letter together with appropriate drawings, sketches, charts, and/or cut sheets shall be filed at:

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Bureau of Electrical Control

(address provided in the City's website, http://www.nyc.gov)
(b) A filing fee of \$350.00 shall be paid for each submission made where an electrical violation was issued due to failure to obtain prior Electrical Advisory Board review and approval, no part of which shall be refundable.
(c) Payment shall be made by a money order or a corporate/business check, a bank check or a certified check, and shall be made payable to "Department of Buildings."
(3) Filing requirements for electrical advisory board review of Electrical Equipment and Materials.
(a) The submission, including a cover letter and check,

shall be filed at the following location only:

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Bureau of Electrical Control Advisory Board (address provided in the City's website, http://www.nyc.gov) (b) A filing fee of \$200.00 shall be paid for each submission, no part of which shall be returned.

(c) Payment shall be made by either money order, bank check, certified check or corporate/business check. The payment instrument shall be made payable to "Department of Buildings."

(d) The submission shall contain the following:

(A) A cover letter indicating the following:

(i) Type/model numbers of material/equipment being submitted for approval.

(ii) Items included in support of the submittal.

(iii) Explanatory information/comments, if applicable.

(B) A completed & notarized application for review.

(C) Two (2) brochures, or catalog data sheets, and a set of unmounted photographs or photographs transmitted electronically as authorized by the Department.

(D) A complete test report that includes a conclusion sheet from a laboratory acceptable to the Commissioner.

(E) Equipment samples only when requested by the Electrical Advisory Board.

d. Compliance with the Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York State ("Energy Code"). All submissions made to the Electrical Advisory Board shall comply with the requirements of the Energy Code where applicable.

§34-06 Electrical Code Revision and Interpretation Committee. In accordance with section 27-3005(a)(7) of the Administrative Code, the Commissioner shall appoint a special committee to be known as the "electrical code revision and interpretation committee". The committee may propose to the commissioner local amendments to the NEC and shall, upon request, provide interpretations and clarifications of the Electrical Code Technical Standards. The number of members and their organizational affiliations shall be at the discretion of the Commissioner. The members of the committee shall be appointed annually and shall serve at the pleasure of the Commissioner. The Committee shall have a Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary appointed annually by the Commissioner. All proposed local amendments to the NEC adopted or considered for adoption by the city shall be submitted to the committee for review.

§34-07 Electrical Code Advisory Committee. In accordance with section 27-3005(a)(7) of the Administrative Code the Commissioner shall appoint a special committee to be known as the "electrical code advisory committee". The committee shall advise the Commissioner regarding

the approval of local amendments to the NEC proposed by the Electrical Code Revision and Interpretation Committee and the implementation of such amendments, and shall act as a conduit between the Department and the electrical industry regarding such proposed amendments and their implementation. The members of the committee shall be appointed annually and shall serve at the pleasure of the Commissioner. The number of members and their organizational affiliations shall be at the discretion of the Commissioner. The Committee shall have a Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary appointed annually by the Commissioner. The Commissioner shall submit all local amendments to the edition of the National Fire Protection Association NFPA 70 NEC currently adopted or being considered for adoption by the city to the committee for review.

CHAPTER 35 ELECTRICAL INSPECTION

\$35-01 Designation of Private Agencies to Perform Electrical Inspections in the City of New York.

(a) Grounds for certification and renewal of certification. The commissioner may grant and each January thereafter renew certification of private electrical inspection agencies, provided: (1) the agency applying for certification certifies in writing that each of the inspectors it shall employ to conduct the inspections permitted by §27-3005(2)(b) of the Administrative Code shall possess five years experience as an electrician or inspector of electrical installation; or three years of experience as an electrician or inspector of electrical installation plus two years of education at an accredited college technical school in a program emphasizing courses in electrical installations or education toward a baccalaureate degree in Electrical Engineering or Engineering Technology with an emphasis on electrical installation or repair. Two of the requisite years of working experience as an electrician or inspector of electrical installation shall be experience in the installation of lighting, heating and power. Experience and education must be acceptable to the Department of Buildings and is subject to the Commissioner's Review and approval; and

(2) the agency possesses

(i)a general liability insurance policy in excess of \$5 million, and

(ii) worker's compensation insurance for its employees and submits copies of the Insurance Certificates to the Commissioner; and

(3) the agency furnishes the names of its inspectors and documentation supporting the experience required by §35-01(a)(1) hereof, and thereafter promptly advises the commissioner of any changes in personnel affecting the inspection permitted; and (4) the agency prohibits its inspectors and other employees from accepting any gratuities or other benefit for work performed pursuant to these regulations and §27-3005(2)(b) of the Administrative Code; and

(5) the agency does not conduct an inspection pursuant to §27-3005(2)(b) of the Administrative Code of any work performed by any of its own officers, employees, or any other persons associated with the agency; and

(6) the agency has a legal place of business within the City of New York (P.O. Box not acceptable).

(b) *Right to deny or revoke certification*.

(1) The commissioner or his designee may deny or revoke certification where investigation reveals any of the following:

(i) the agency has failed to comply with any of the provisions enumerated in §35-01(a) of these rules and regulations;

(ii) the agency has knowingly made false or misleading statements, or knowingly falsified or allowed to be falsified any certificate, form, signed statement, application, or report filed with the department, or failed to file a report required by law or the department or willfully impeded or obstructed such filing, or induced another person to do so;

(iii)the agency engages in any other conduct evidencing a willful or grossly negligent failure to comply with provisions of state or local law, or rules or regulations promulgated pursuant to statutory authority; or

(iv)the agency engages in any other conduct evidencing a departure from the standard or good character applicable to the trade of licensed electrician.

(2) Where the commissioner or his designee, in his or her discretion, deems the certification of the agency shall be revoked, the agency shall be entitled to a hearing before the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings as provided by rules promulgated by the department.

(3) Where the commissioner or his designee, in his or her discretion, deems that continued certification of the agency would be likely to create a condition of imminent peril to public safety, the revocation determination shall be effective immediately. In such an instance, the agency shall be entitled to a hearing pursuant to §35-01(b)(2) of the rules at the next available scheduled hearing session before the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings.

(c) Contractual obligation.

(1) A contractual agreement between the agency and the City of New York is required in order for the agency to perform electrical inspections for the City of New York.

(2) Certification by the Commissioner is a prerequisite for participation in the contracting process.

\$35-02 Payment of Fees for Certificates of Electrical Inspection.

(a) All applications for a certificate of electrical inspection for electrical work filed with the Department of Buildings shall specify a completion date for such work. No certificates of electrical inspection, other than temporary certificates for electrical service, shall be issued, unless and until the required total application fee or fees therefore [*sic*] shall have been paid to the commissioner.

(b) The fees required to be paid pursuant to § [*sic*] 27-3018(b) of the Administrative Code shall be paid as follows:

(1) The filing fee set forth in § [sic] 27-3018 subdivision (b) of the Administrative Code shall be paid upon the filing of the application for a certificate of electrical inspection.

(2) (i) The licensee shall schedule an inspection within thirty (30) days after the completion date specified on the application in accordance with procedures established by the Department. The remainder of the total fee, based upon the work listed on the application, shall be due and payable upon completion of the scheduled inspection by the Department. Upon completion of the inspection and the Department's determination that the work performed is complete and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Electrical Code and upon the Department's having received full payment of applicable fees including any additional fee payable under paragraph (4) of this subdivision, a certificate of electrical inspection shall be issued to the licensee.

(ii) If the licensee fails to schedule an inspection in accordance