

Description

- This course provides an overview of the 2015 IBC Section 508 provisions for the application of code requirements addressing mixed occupancy buildings.
 - Other code provisions applicable to an understanding of mixed occupancies will also be addressed.



Goal

 This seminar is designed to familiarize and assist code officials in locating, describing and applying IBC requirements regarding mixed occupancies.



Objectives

After completing this seminar, you will be able to:

- Define the concept for addressing mixed-occupancy buildings.
- Identify and apply the three options that are available for regulating mixed-occupancy buildings.
- Describe the relationship of occupancy classification, allowable height, allowable area and occupancy separation to mixed-occupancy buildings.
- Identify incidental uses and understand how they differ from mixed-occupancy conditions.



Course Overview

Module 1 - Concept of Mixed Occupancies

Module 2 – Occupancy Classification

Module 3 - Incidental Uses

Module 4 - Foundations of the IBC for Mixed Occupancies

Module 5 – Application of the Mixed Occupancy Methods

Module 6 – Nonseparated Occupancies

Module 7 – Separated Occupancies

Module 8 – Accessory Occupancies

Module 9 – Allowable Height and Area for Multistory

Buildings

Module 10 - Miscellaneous Applications







Definition

- A mixed-occupancy condition occurs where two or more distinct occupancy classifications are determined to exist in the same building.
- Under such circumstances, the designer has available several different methodologies in Section 508 to address the mixed-occupancy building.
- Compliance with at least one of the methods is mandatory.



Mixed Use and Occupancy Scope

- The provisions of Section 508 address specific mixedoccupancy requirements that are to be applied in addition to the applicable provisions established throughout the IBC.
- The provisions of Section 509 address incidental uses as identified in Table 509.
- There is no relationship between the mixed-occupancy provisions of Section 508 and those addressing incidental uses in Section 509.
 - It is important to identify the scope of each of the two concepts in order to recognize the differences in their applications.



Use vs. Occupancy

- "Use" and "Occupancy" are terms that differ in meaning and application within the IBC.
- "Use" describes the activity that occurs within the space, room or building.
 - "Use" is seldom utilized in the IBC as the scoping mechanism.
 - Examples include occupant load calculation and incidental uses.
- "Occupancy" describes the specific classification a "use" is assigned when applying the code to a space, room or building.
 - Almost all code provisions with application only to a limited number of situations are regulated by "Occupancy".
 - Primary examples include allowable height and area, fire protection features and means of egress requirements.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

Section 508.1 - General

- Three options established in Section 508 to address mixed-occupancy buildings include:
 - Accessory Occupancies.
 - Nonseparated Occupancies.
 - Separated Occupancies.
- Methods for determining maximum allowable size, height and area and separations are identified for each option.
- One of the three options must be applied to a mixed-occupancy condition.

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Section 508.1 - General

- Occupancy Classification
 - Proper occupancy classifications determined -Section 302.
 - Two or more different occupancies Section 508.
- Allowable Building Height and Area
 - Final analysis for allowable building height and area cannot be done until one of the three mixedoccupancy options has been chosen.
- Separation
 - Separation is not required between occupancies; or
 - Some degree of fire-resistance-rated separation is mandated to isolate one occupancy from another.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies



Section 302 Classification of Occupancies

- Classification is essential to the proper application of the IBC.
- Structure to be classified according to the function or functions for which it is intended.
- Buildings to be classified prior to the application of Section 508 regulating mixed-occupancy conditions.



Classification of Occupancies Section 302

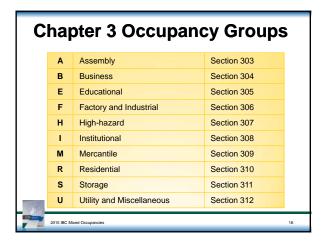
- Chapter 3 provides an extensive listing of various uses and their corresponding occupancy classifications.
- There are many special cases and exceptions.
- Unsure of classification? Ask for more information.
- If two or more distinct occupancy groups are present, the provisions of Section 508 will apply.



Section 302.1 - General

- Structures are classified into one or more occupancies in accordance with their intended uses.
- If the use is not specifically identified in Chapter 3, it must be classified with the occupancy it most nearly resembles.

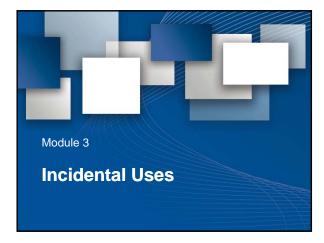




Occupancy Classification Overview

- Multiple uses do not necessarily create multiple occupancies.
- General occupancy classification is intended to include related support areas such as corridors, stairways, restrooms, mechanical equipment rooms, small storage areas, etc.
- Support areas of higher hazard are often regulated as incidental uses.





Incidental Uses - Section 509

- Rooms or spaces that pose risks which aren't addressed by the provisions specific to a general occupancy group:
 - Presence of combustible or hazardous material.
 - Presence of a hazardous activity or equipment.
- Limited to those found in Table 509.
- Regulated according to their hazard level.
- Regulated as part of primary occupancy.
- Not regulated as accessory occupancy.
- Not regulated under mixed occupancy provisions.



10

Incidental Uses Identification

Uses are those listed in Table 509, including:

- Furnace rooms where any piece of equipment exceeds a 400,000-Btu per hour input rating.
- Paint shops (where located in other than a Group F occupancy, and not when Group H occupancy).
- Laboratories in Group E occupancies.
- Vocational shops located in Group E occupancies.
- Laundry rooms over 100 square feet.
- Physical plant maintenance shops in Group I-2 occupancies.



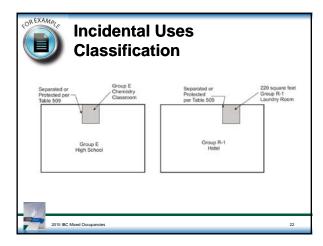
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Incidental Uses Classification

- Occupancy classification is consistent with the general classification of the area of the building in which the incidental use is located.
 - A chemistry lab/classroom in a high school building. Classified as Group E occupancy.
 - A physical plant maintenance shop in a hospital.
 Classified as Group I-2 occupancy.

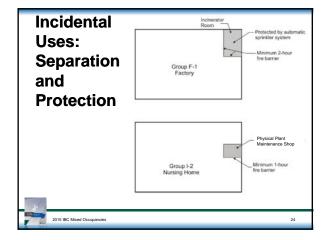


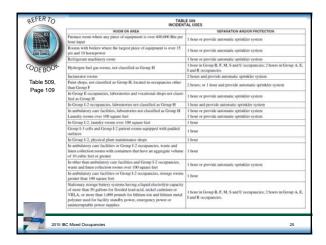


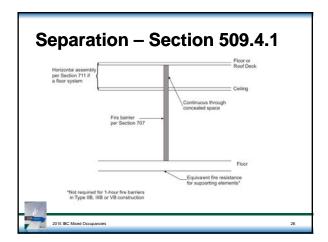
Incidental Uses Separation and Protection

- Intent is to isolate incidental use hazard from remainder of building, typically through use of:
 - · Fire-resistance-rated separation; or
 - Smoke-resistant separation plus automatic sprinkler system.
- Under certain conditions, sprinkler option cannot be substituted for fire-resistance-rated separation.
- Both fire-resistance-rated separation and automatic sprinkler system protection are mandated in limited cases.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies 23



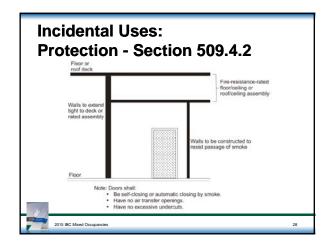




Section 509.4.2 - Fire Protection

- Table 509 allows for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system provided the incidental use:
 - Is separated by construction capable of resisting passage of smoke.
 - Has doors that are automatic or self closing (no openings).
 - Has smoke dampers on air transfer openings in walls.
- Other:
 - Need not be fire-resistance rated.
 - Not required to be built as smoke partition (Section 710).

2015 BC Mixed Occupancies 27





Foundation: Classification, Height, Area and Separations Application of mixed-occupancy provisions rely on appropriate application of: Occupancy Classification (Chapter 3). Allowable Building Height (Chapter 5). Allowable Building Area (Chapter 5). Construction of fire-resistant separations (Chapter 7).

Occupancy Classification Chapter 3

- As previously addressed, occupancy classification is first required.
- Mixed-occupancy conditions occur where two or more distinct occupancy classifications occur in a building.
- Occupancy classification for all three mixedoccupancy methods is based on individual classification per Section 302.1.



31

Building Heights and Areas Chapter 5

- Chapter 5 provides basic limits for each building:
 - Maximum height.
 - Maximum number of stories.
 - Allowable area.
- Limits are set according to type of construction and the occupancy.
 - Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2.
 - Allowable increases.
- Allowable height and area cannot be determined until choice of mixed occupancy method is first determined.

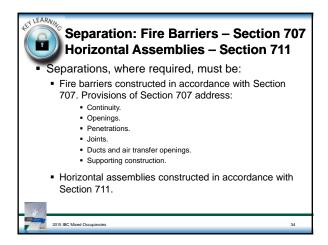


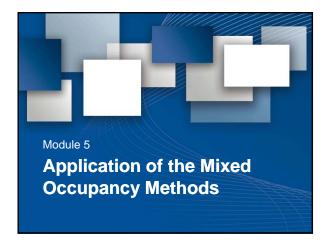
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Separation: Fire Barriers - Section 707

- Section 508 specifies requirements.
- Not required for:
 - Accessory occupancies.
 - Nonseparated occupancies.
 - Certain combinations under separated occupancies.
- Required for:
 - Group H occupancies in mixed-occupancy buildings.
 - Certain combinations under separated occupancies as specified in Table 508.4.







Mixed Occupancies: Overview Section 508.1

- There are four key components that regulate mixed-occupancy buildings:
 - Occupancy classification.
 - Allowable height.
 - Allowable area.
 - Separation.
- The three mixed-occupancy options differ from each other based on one or more of these four components.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

Mixed Occupancies: Three Options - Section 508.1

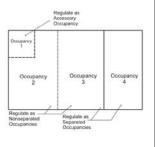
- Section 508.1 mandates that one of the three options must be applied where a mixed occupancy exists.
 - Determination of the option depends on the owner/designer.
 - Building function.
 - Construction costs.
 - Design flexibility.
 - Compliance with at least one of the three options to be verified by building official.



Mixed Occupancies: Use of Multiple Options, Section 508.1

- Owner/designer may choose to use more than one option within same building.
- Under separated occupancies option, relationship between multiple pairs of occupancies should be individually analyzed.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies



Mixed Occupancies: Section 508.1, Exceptions

- There are three conditions under which the provisions of Section 508 do not apply:
 - Occupancies regulated under the special provisions height and area provisions of Section 510.
 - Group H-1, H-2 and H-3 occupancies where required to be in a detached building by Table 415.6.2.
 - Uses within live/work units in accordance with Section 419 (not considered as separate occupancies).

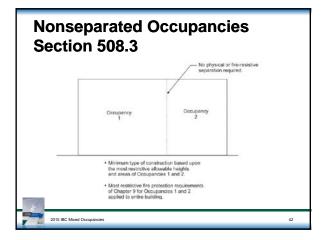




Nonseparated Occupancies Overview

- "Nonseparated occupancies" method considers most restrictive requirements for fire protection and allowable height/area for occupancies involved
- This method beneficial to designer due to:
 - No requirement to separate occupancies
 - Flexibility allowed by application of "worst-case" approach to fire protection and building size.
- No requirements for a fire-resistance-rated separation between adjacent occupancies.
- Nonseparated occupancies method is most common of methods utilized.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies



Nonseparated Occupancies: Classifications – Section 508.3.1

- Occupancy classification based on the general provisions of Section 302.1.
- Individually classified based on the use of space.
- Most restrictive applicable provisions of Chapter 9 regulating fire-protection systems apply to the entire building, not just the specific occupancy.
 - Automatic sprinkler systems.
 - Fire alarms.

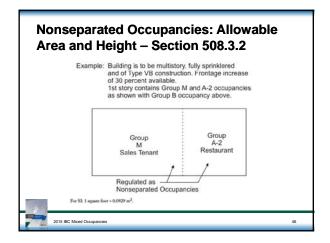


Nonseparated Occupancies: Fire Protection – Section 508.3.1 Example Group B Office Suite 5,000 sq. ft. Manual fire alarm system required in Group E occupancy by Section 907.2.3 required throughout entire building.

Nonseparated Occupancies: Allowable Area and Height – Section 508.3.2

- The maximum allowable height and area of building is based on the most restrictive allowances for the occupancy groups under consideration.
- The most restrictive allowable area is applied to the entire building.
- Same limitation is applied to the building's height.





Nonseparated Occupancies: Allowable Area and Height - Section 508.3.2 Group M Group A-2 Group B Allowable Area 29,700 19,800 29,700 (square feet) Allowable Height 2 2 stories) Result: Building is limited to 2 stories and 19,800 sf per story to comply with Nonseparated Occupancies method 2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

Nonseparated Occupancies: Separations - Section 508.3.3 • Application of this option will result in no physical or fire-resistance-rated separation between the nonseparated occupancies. No hotocontal headers in the property of the paration wall required from the property of the paration of the property of the paration of the property of the paration of the parat

Nonseparated Occupancies Section 508.3.3, Exceptions

- Group H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 occupancies must be separated from all other occupancies per Section 508.4 (separated occupancies).
- Group I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3 dwelling units and sleeping units must be separated from each other and from all other occupancies contiguous to them per Section 420.





Nonseparated Occupancies: A Four-Step Process

- Determine the occupancies present in the building.
- Determine the maximum allowable height and area for each occupancy. Apply the most restrictive to the entire building.
- 3. Apply the most restrictive fire protection requirements of Chapter 9 to the entire building.
- Apply all other code requirements to each portion of the building based on the occupancy classification of that portion.



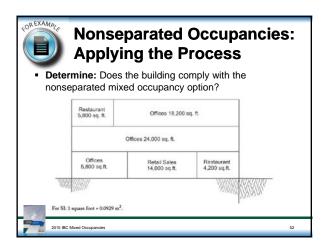
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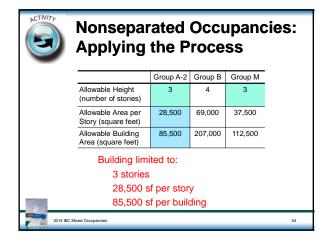
Nonseparated Occupancies: Applying the Process

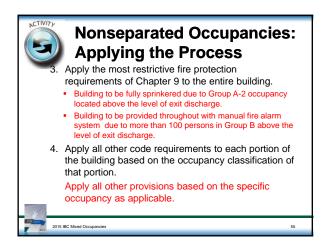
 Given: A three-story, Type IIB building containing assembly, business and mercantile uses. The building is fully sprinklered and does not qualify for any frontage increase for allowable area purposes. Each story is 24,000 square feet in floor area.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

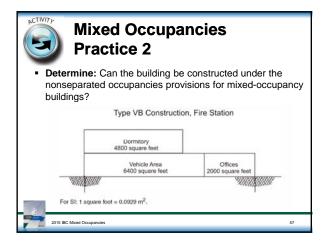


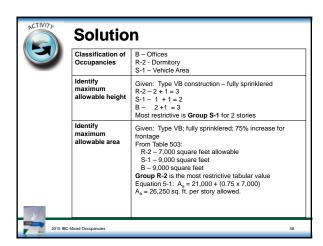


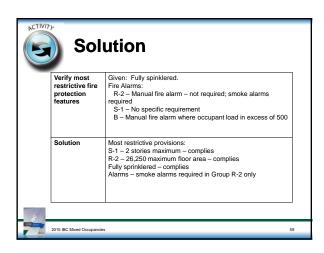


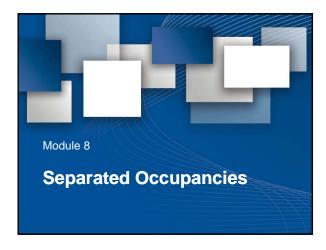


Mixed Occupancies Practice 2 - Given: A two-story district fire station contains Group B, R-2 and S-1 occupancies as shown. The building is fully sprinklered, constructed of Type VB construction and has open frontage allowing for a 75-percent as redundant area increase.









Separated Occupancies Overview

- "Separated occupancies" method uses a balanced approach to regulating mixed occupancy conditions.
- This method is typically applied where nonseparated occupancies method is impractical, undesirable or unavailable.
- Separated occupancies method must be applied to Group H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 occupancies.



Separated Occupancies Section 508.4

- Only one of the three options where a fireresistance-rated occupancy separation is required under mixed-occupancy conditions.
- Table 508.4 is referenced to determine the degree of fire resistance that is mandated for separations.
- Separations may not be required where occupancies are considered to be of same level of hazard.





Separated Occupancies Section 508.4

- This option differs from the other options in three ways:
 - The fire protection requirements of Chapter 9 are to be applied individually in each portion of the building based on the occupancies in each portion.
 - The allowable height for each occupancy within the building is based on Section 503.1.
 - The allowable area of the building is based on the sum of the ratios where the actual floor area of each occupancy divided by the allowable floor area of each occupancy is not to exceed 1.0 (unity formula).

Separated Occupancies: Occupancy Classifications – Section 508.4.1

- This option requires that the occupancies be classified individually based on their specific functions.
- Requirements for means of egress, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, plumbing facilities and all other provisions are to be applied individually to the various occupancies in the building.



Separated Occupancies: Occupancy Classifications - Section 508.4.1 Fully Sprinklered Building Minimum 1-hour rated separation per Table 508.4 Group A-2 Restaurant Group A-2 Restaurant Group A-2 requirements. Group M Retail Seles

Separated Occupancies: Allowable Area - Section 508.4.2

- When a mixed-occupancy building is regulated under the provisions of Section 508.4 for separated occupancies, the unity formula is used in the determination of allowable area per story.
- Compliance for allowable area can only be achieved where the sum of the ratios of actual floor area divided by allowable floor areas for each of the occupancies involved does not exceed 1.



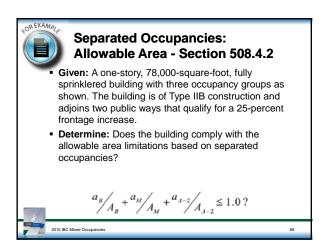
Separated Occupancies: Allowable Area - Section 508.4.2

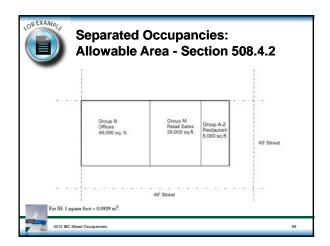
• The formula can be expressed as:

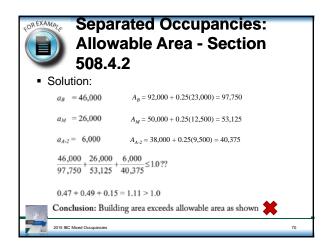
$$a_1 / A_1 + a_2 / A_2 + a_3 / A_3 + \dots \le 1.0$$

- a₁, a₂ and a₃ represent the actual floor areas for the individual occupancies.
 A₁, A₂ and A₃ represent the maximum allowable areas for the same respective occupancies.
- Calculation applied regardless of any required separation.
- Applicable frontage increase for entire building applied to each of the occupancies.
- Sprinkler increase applied on a "per occupancy" basis.







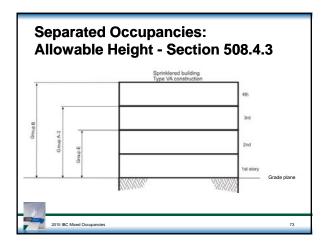


Separated Occupancies: Allowable Height - Section 508.4.3

- Each individual occupancy in a multiple-story, mixed-occupancy building is regulated for height independently based on Section 503.1.
- Maximum height for each occupancy is limited by the type of construction in Section 503.1.
 - Measured from the grade plane.
 - If a building has an automatic sprinkler system, an increase of one story and 20 feet is selectively available as reflected in Tables 504.3 and 504.4.
 - Based on type of construction.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

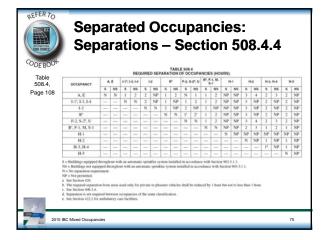
Separated Occupancies: Allowable Height - Section 508.4.3 Nonsprintered building Type VB construction Separation where required by Table 508.4 Group B limited to 2 stories above grade plane per Table 504.4 Group M limited to 1story above grade plane per Table 504.4

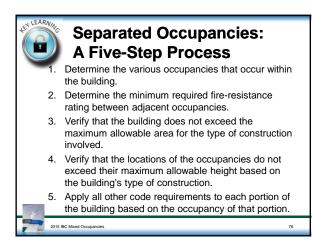


Separated Occupancies: Separations – Section 508.4.4

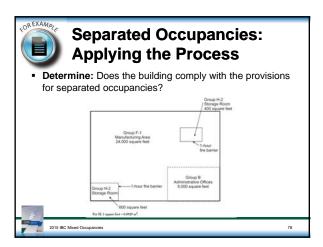
- The requirements for a fire-resistance-rated separation between adjacent occupancies vary.
- The requirements are established in Table 508.4.
- Fire barriers and horizontal assemblies are to be utilized in the complete separation of adjacent occupancies with different levels of hazard.
- Table 508.4 allows for some occupancy pairs to be adjacent with no required fire-resistive or physical separation.

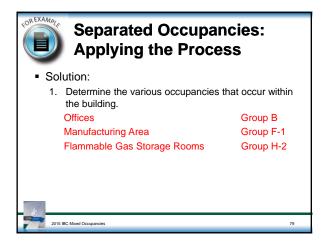


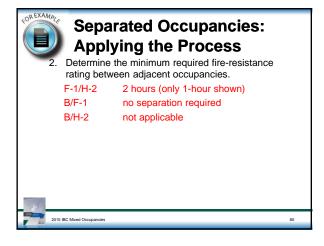


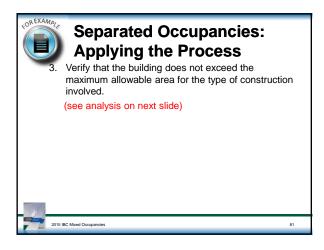


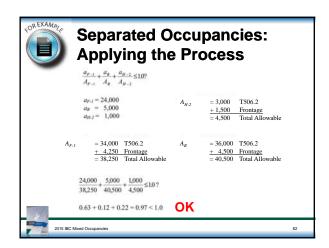
Separated Occupancies: Applying the Process Given: A 30,000-square-foot, one-story building of Type VB construction contains offices, manufacturing operations and flammable gas storage rooms (Group H-2) as shown on the following slide. The building is fully sprinklered and qualifies for a 50-percent allowable area increase for frontage. There is no fireresistant separation between the office area and the manufacturing area. 1-hour fire barriers separate the hazardous storage rooms from other areas of the building.

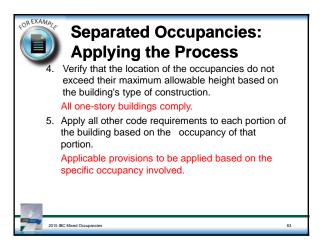


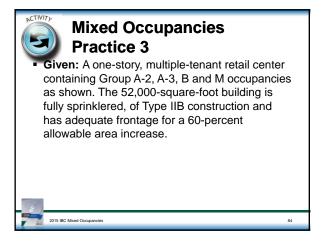


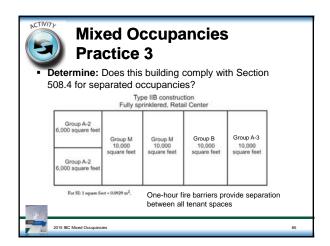


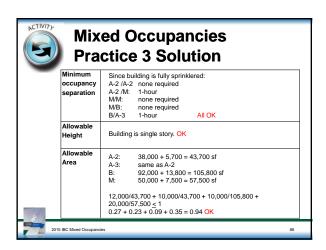














Accessory Occupancies Overview

- "Accessory occupancies" method is only applicable where support occupancies are relatively small compared to major occupancy.
- This method beneficial to designer due to:
 - No requirement to separate accessory occupancies from major occupancy.
 - In determination of allowable building area, allowable area based considering accessory occupancy as part of major occupancy.
- Accessory occupancies method has limited application.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

Mixed Occupancies



Accessory Occupancies Section 508.2

- Must be subsidiary to the main occupancy of the building or to a portion of the building.
 - Examples of occupancies that may be considered as subsidiary to the main occupancy:
 - Group A-2 employee lunchroom within a Group S-1 warehouse.
 - Group A-3 training room in a Group B office building.
 - Group M showroom within a Group F-1 manufacturing building.
 - Group R-3 manager's dwelling unit within a Group S-1 selfstorage facility.



Mixed Occupancies

Accessory Occupancies: Occupancy Classification - Section 508.2.1

- Must be assigned to an occupancy group established in Chapter 3 based on unique characteristics.
- The spaces of the building considered as accessory occupancies must meet all code requirements applicable to the specific to the accessory occupancy classification, not that of the main occupancy, including:
 - Means of egress requirements.
 - Fire protection requirements.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

Accessory Occupancies: Allowable Building Height - Section 508.2.2 • Allowable height and number of stories are limited to that set forth in Section 504 for the main occupancy. Group B Group B Group A-3 conference Room Group A-3 conference room is permitted to be located on any story per Table 504.4 based on the building's main occupancy (Group B).

Accessory Occupancies: Allowable Building Area - Section 508.2.3

- Allowable area of building is based on the main occupancy.
- Combined area of the main occupancy and accessory occupancy cannot exceed that permitted by Section 503.1 for the main occupancy.

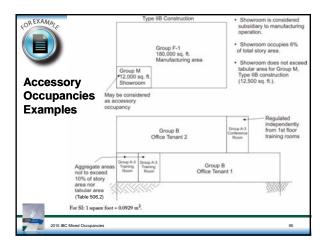


Accessory Occupancies: Allowable Building Area-Section 508.2.3 Considered as Accessory Occupancy Group A-3 Conference Room Group B Office Building Maximum floor area of building is to a 25 percent frontage increase. Maximum floor area of building is based totally upon that of the Group B concupancy. 92,000 5,750 7,750 Table 506.2 Frontage increase Total allowable area in square feet

Accessory Occupancies: Allowable Building Area - Section 508.2.3

- Limited to 10 percent of the floor area of the story located.
 - When more than one accessory occupancy is under consideration, the aggregate area of such occupancies are used to determine compliance.
- Floor area cannot exceed the tabular values for nonsprinklered buildings established by Table 506.2 for each accessory occupancy.





Accessory Occupancies: Separation - Section 508.2.4 • Application of the accessory occupancy option will result in no physical or fire-resistance-rated separation being mandated. Group R-1 Hotel Group R-1 Hotel Group A-3 Meeting room Physical separation but norrated

Accessory Occupancies: Section 508.2.4, Exceptions

- Group H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 occupancies to be separated from all other occupancies per Section 508.4 (separated occupancies).
- Group I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3 dwelling units and sleeping units to be separated from each other and from accessory occupancies contiguous to them per Section 420.





Accessory Occupancies: A Seven-Step Process

- Determine the various occupancy classifications that are found within the building.
- Verify that any occupancy group under consideration as an accessory occupancy is subsidiary to the major occupancy of the building.
- Verify that the floor area of the accessory occupancy does not exceed 10 percent of the floor area of the story in which it is located.



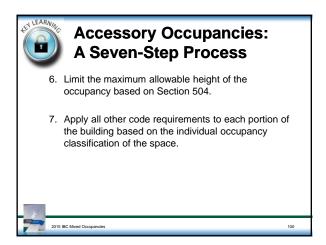
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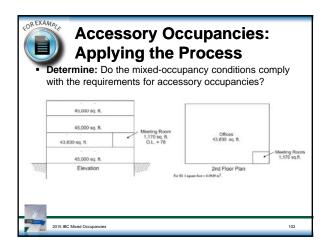
Accessory Occupancies: A Seven-Step Process

- Verify that the floor area of the accessory occupancy does not exceed the tabular values for nonsprinklered buildings set forth in Table 506.2 for the building's type of construction.
- Limit the building's floor area to the allowable floor area based on the allowable area for the main occupancy.





Accessory Occupancies: Applying the Process - Given: A four-story office building with a large meeting room (occupant load of 78) on the second floor. The building is fully sprinklered; is Type IIB construction and qualifies for a 75 percent frontage increase for allowable area. Each story of the building contains 45,000 square feet and the floor area of the meeting room is 1,170 square feet. It is intended that no fire-resistant occupancy separation be provided between the meeting room and the remainder of the building.



Accessory Occupancies: Applying the Process • Solution: 1. Determine the various occupancy classifications that are found within the building. Offices: Group B Meeting Room: Group A-3 2. Verify that any occupancy group under consideration as an accessory occupancy is subsidiary to the occupancy of the building. The meeting room use is directly related to the function of the office environment.

Accessory Occupancies: Applying the Process

Verify that the floor area of the accessory occupancy does not exceed 10 percent of the floor area of the story in which it is located.

Floor area of meeting room is 1,170 square feet, approximately 3 percent of the floor area of the $2^{\rm nd}$ story.



Accessory Occupancies: Applying the Process

 Verify that the floor area of the accessory occupancy does not exceed the tabular floor area (without area increases of Section 506) set forth in Table 503 for the building's type of construction.

Floor area of 1,170 square feet does not exceed tabular area of 9,500 square feet for Group A-3 in Type IIB construction



Accessory Occupancies: Applying the Process 5. Limit the building's floor area to the allowable floor area based on the allowable area for the main occupancy. 69,000 sf Tabular area Based on all Group B Frontage increase 75% increase Total per story 258,000 sf 3x allowable/story Total for building

Accessory Occupancies: Applying the Process 6. Limit the maximum allowable height of the accessory

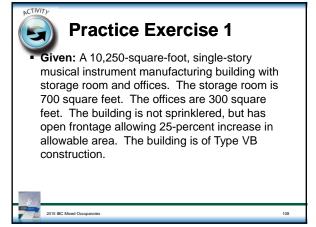
occupancy based on Section 504.

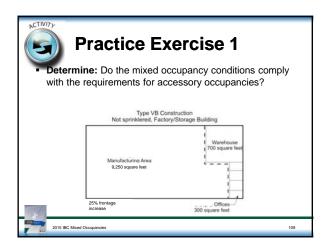
Group A-2 occupancy limited to 1st, 2nd and/or 3rd

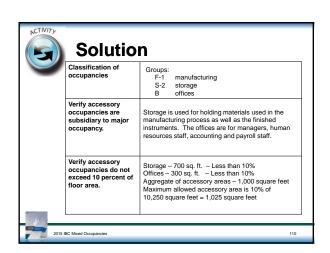
7. Apply all other code requirements to each portion of the building based on the individual occupancy classification of the space.

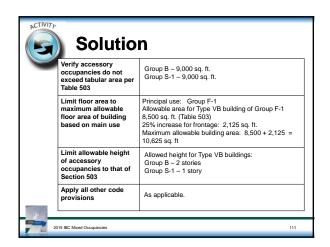
Means of egress, fire protection and other requirements based on individual occupancies.













Mixed Occupancies: Allowable Height and Area for Multistory Buildings

- Application of Section 508 for mixed-occupancy is consistent for both single-story and multiplestory buildings.
- Multiple-story, mixed-occupancy building:
 - All three options available.
 - Evaluation of the mixed-occupancy conditions is expanded.
 - Each story evaluated individually for compliance.



Nonseparated Occupancies The maximum allowable height and area of the building will be based on the most restrictive allowances for the occupancies under consideration. General height and area limitations of Chapter 5 will apply. Area of each story and effect building limited to most restrictive of occupancies involved.

Separated Occupancies

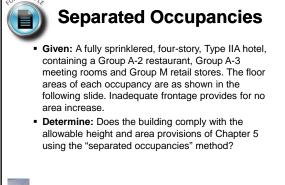
- An occupancy shall not be located higher than permitted by Tables 504.3 and 504.4.
- A variation of the unity formula of Section 508.4.2 that is applied on a per-story basis is applied to the total building.



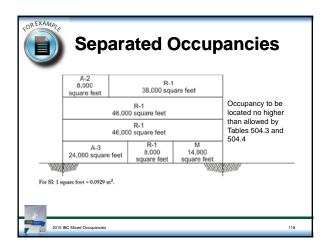
Separated Occupancies Section 506.2.4

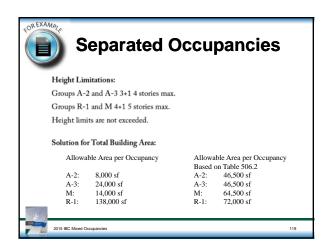
- Where "separated occupancies" building is 3 stories or less in height, if each story complies, then the building complies.
- Where "separated occupancies" building is 4 or more stories in height, then each story must comply for allowable area <u>and</u> entire building must comply.
 - Sum of ratios for all stories above grade plane not to exceed 3.0.

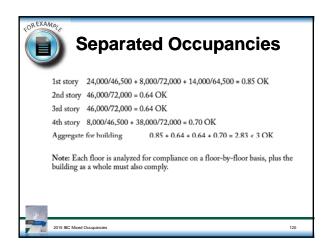


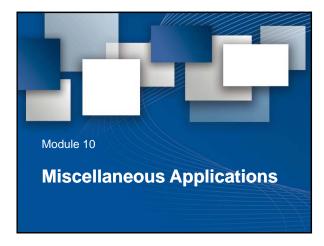


201		
7	2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies	11









Discussion Points

- How are two or all of the mixed-occupancy methods applied within the same building?
- Do occupancy separations establish separate fire areas?
- If one of two separated occupancies requires the installation of automatic sprinklers, does the other occupancy have to be provided with sprinklers?
- If an accessory occupancy requires sprinklers, can the system just cover the accessory occupancy?



122

Discussion Points

- Can the means of egress pathway continue across a fire barrier separating different occupancies?
 - If it can, do the requirements for the means of egress pathway change?
- How do the provisions for accessory occupancies apply where there are multiple tenant spaces?
- Do mixed occupancy provisions of Section 508 apply to unlimited area buildings in Section 507?



Multiple Options Used in a Single Building – Section 508.1

- Section 508.1 allows four combinations:
 - 1. Accessory and nonseparated occupancies.
 - 2. Accessory and separated occupancies.
 - 3. Nonseparated and separated occupancies.
 - 4. All three options in the same building.



Section 901.7 – Fire Areas

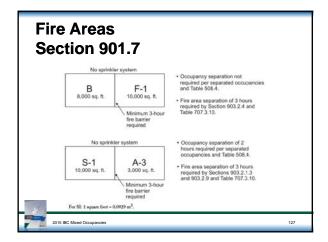
- Based on time-tested approach to limiting the spread of fire in a building.
 - Created through use of fire walls, fire barriers and/or horizontal assemblies.
 - Limited to alternative approach to automatic sprinkler system requirements.
 - Where two occupancies are separated under the separated occupancies method of Section 508.4, fire areas may not necessarily be created in regard to the provisions of Chapter 9.



Fire Areas: Section 901.7

- Fire-resistance rating of fire barriers creating fire areas based on Table 707.3.10.
- Fire-resistance rating of fire barriers used to separate occupancies based on Table 508.4.
- Where both conditions occur, the higher of the two required fire-resistance ratings to be applied.
- For example, where Table 707.3.10 requires greater fire-resistance than Table 508.4, complying with Table 508.4 will not establish separate fire areas.





Means of Egress Chapter 10

- Can the means of egress (MOE) path for one occupancy travel through other occupancies in the building?
 - Yes, Section 1016.2 anticipates this to a great extent.
- Where the MOE path travels from one occupancy to another, which occupancy's egress requirements prevail?
 - The requirements for both occupancies should be applied, which typically results in the application of the most stringent provisions.

2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies 128

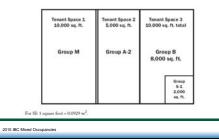
Means of Egress Chapter 10

- Common occupancy-related MOE requirements:
 - Occupant load factor (function based) Table 1004.1.2.
 - Common path of travel Section 1006.2.1.
 - Threshold for two means of egress Section 1006.2.1.
 - Single-exit stories Section 1006.3.2.
 - Panic hardware Section 1010.1.10.
 - Travel distance Section 1017.2.
 - Corridor construction Section 1020.1.



Accessory Occupancies and Tenant Spaces • Accessory occupancy provisions to be approved.

 Accessory occupancy provisions to be applied on a tenant-by-tenant basis.





Unlimited Area Buildings (UAB) Section 507

- Unlimited area buildings permitted under the provisions of Section 507 may contain the occupancies and configurations specified in Sections 507.1 through 507.12.
 - Other occupancies are permitted in unlimited area buildings when in compliance with the provisions of Section 508.2 (Accessory Occupancies).
- Any or all of the mixed occupancy methods are permitted subject to the limitations of Section 508.



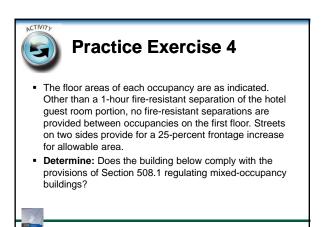
131

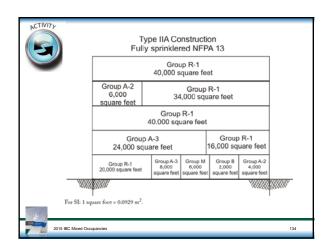


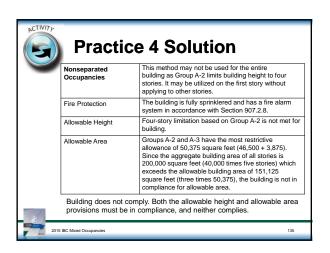
Practice Exercise 4

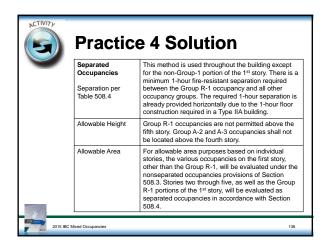
- Given: A fully-sprinklered, five-story hotel of Type IIA construction contains the following occupancies located as shown:
- First story: Lobby (Group A-3), Restaurant (Group A-2), Administrative offices (Group B), Retail sales tenants (Group M) and Hotel guest rooms (Group R-1)
- Second story: Meeting/Conference rooms (Group A-3) and Hotel guest rooms (Group R-1)
- Third and fifth stories: Hotel guest rooms (Group R-1)
- Fourth story: Restaurant (Group A-3) and Hotel guest rooms (Group R-1)

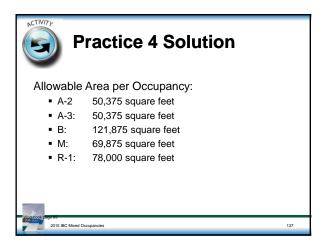
2015 IBC Mixed Occupancies

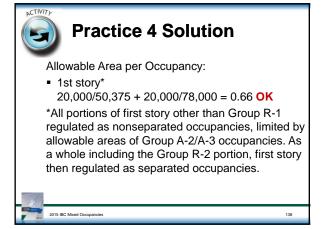


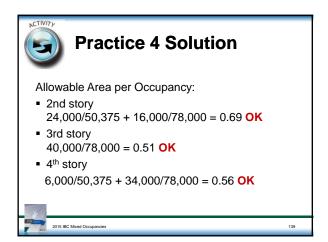


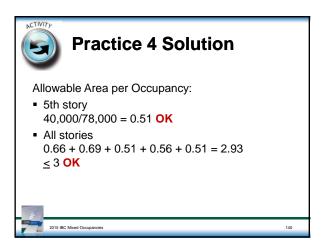


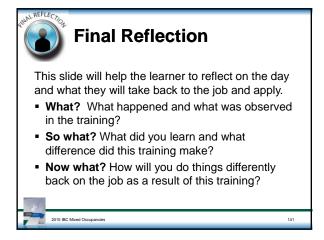












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143

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