Chapter Comm 62

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Note: Chapter Comm 62 as it existed on June 30, 2002 was repealed and a new chapter Comm 62 was created, Register December 2001 No. 552, effective July 1, 2002.

Comm 62.0001 Standards. The design, construction, and maintenance of public buildings and places of employment shall comply with s. Comm 61.05, except as provided in this code and ch. Comm 14.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.0100 Administration. Except for the requirements in IBC section 102.4, the requirements in IBC chapter 1 are not included as part of this code.

Note: The sections in this chapter are generally numbered to correspond with the section numbering in the IBC; e.g., s. Comm 62.0202 corresponds to IBC section 202, and s. Comm 62.3408 corresponds to IBC section 3408.

Note: As used throughout this code, "not included as part of this code" is intended to convey that the referenced requirements are not incorporated herein, and therefore

cannot be enforced through this code . However, local ordinances may include the referenced requirements, as specified in s. Comm 61.03.

Note: IBC section 101.2 addresses the scope of the IBC. For the scope of the Wisconsin Commercial Building Code, see s. Comm 61.02. Three or more attached townhouses, as referenced in an exception under IBC section 101.2, are included within the scope listed in s. Comm 61.02. Detached one– and two–family dwellings, as likewise referenced in an exception under IBC section 101.2, and elsewhere in the IBC, are not included within the scope listed in s. Comm 61.02, but are regulated in Wisconsin by chs. Comm 20 to 25, in accordance with subch. II of ch. 101, Stats.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–139: renum. (1) and (2) to be Comm 62.0100 and Comm 62.0115 Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0202 Definitions. (1) ADDITIONS. These are department definitions in addition to the definitions in IBC section 202:

(a) "Air retarder" means a material or combination of materials collectively having a maximum air leakage rate of 0.06 cfm/ft.^{2} at 0.30 in. H_2O, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 783, installed to resist air leakage into the exterior envelope.

(b) "High–piled combustible storage" means storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles, or on pallets, in racks or on shelves, where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet in height. When required by the fire code official, high–piled combustible storage also includes certain high–hazard commodities, such as rubber tires, Group A plastics, flammable liquids, idle pallets and similar commodities, where the top of storage is greater than 6 feet in height.

(c) "IBC and International Building Code" mean the 2000 edition of the *International Building Code*®, as adopted and modified in this code.

(d) "ICC Electrical Code" means ch. Comm 16.

(e) "IECC and International Energy Conservation Code" mean the 2000 edition of the *International Energy Conservation Code*®, as adopted and modified in this code.

(f) "IFC and International Fire Code" mean the 2000 edition of the *International Fire Code*®.

(g) "IFGC and International Fuel Gas Code" mean the 2000 edition of the *International Fuel Gas Code*®, as adopted and modified in this code.

(h) "IMC and International Mechanical Code" mean the 2000 edition of the *International Mechanical Code*®, as adopted and modified in this code.

(i) "IPC and International Plumbing Code" mean chs. Comm 81 to 87.

(j) "IPSC and International Private Sewage Code" mean chs. Comm 81 to 87.

(2) SUBSTITUTIONS. Substitute the following definitions for the corresponding definitions listed in IBC section 202:

(a) "Approved" means acceptable to the department.

(b) "Basement" means that portion of a building that is partly or completely below grade. See IBC definition for "Story Above Grade Plane" and IBC section 502.1.

(c) "Historic building" means a "qualified historic building" as defined in s. Comm 70.17 (15).

Note: Section Comm 70.17 (15) reads as follows:

" 'Qualified historic building' means a building which is:

"(a) Listed on, or nominated by the state historical society for listing on, the national register of historic places in Wisconsin;

"(b) Included in a district which is listed on, or has been nominated by the state historical society for listing on, the national register of historic places in Wisconsin, and has been determined by the state historical society to contribute to the historic significance of the district;

"(c) Listed on a certified municipal register of historic property; or

"(d) Included in a district which is listed on a certified municipal register of historic property, and has been determined by the municipality to contribute to the historic significance of the district."

(3) DELETIONS. The following terms and corresponding definitions in IBC section 202 are not included as part of this code: approved agency, approved fabricator, base flood, base flood elevation, certificate of compliance, design flood, design flood elevation, dry floodproofing, existing construction, fabricated item, inspection certificate, label, lowest floor, manufacturer's designation, mark, quality assurance plan, special continuous inspection, special flood hazard area, special inspection, special periodic inspection, sprayed fire–resistant materials, start of construction, and structural observation.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–139: renum. (1) (b) to be (2) (c) and renum. (1) (c) to (k) to be (1) (b) to (j) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. (1) (a), renum. (1) (b) to (j) to be (1) (c) to (j) and Comm 61.04 (4), cr. (1) (b) and (3), r. and cr. (2) (b), Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0302 Incidental use areas, and separation of identically classified occupancies. (1) Substitute the following wording for the requirements but not the exception in IBC section 302.1.1: Spaces which are incidental to the main occupancy shall be separated or protected, or both, in accordance with IBC Table 302.1.1 or the building shall be classified as a mixed occupancy and comply with IBC section 302.3. Areas that are incidental to the main occupancy shall be classified in accordance with the main occupancy of the portion of the building in which the incidental use area is located.

(2) Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC Table 302.1.1, but not for the note or footnote under the Table:

Table 302.1.1
Incidental Use Areas

Room or Area	Separation[a]
Furnace room where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input	1 hour or provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Rooms with any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower	1 hour or provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Refrigerant machinery rooms	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
Parking garage (IBC section 406.2)	2 hours; or 1 hour and provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Hydrogen cut–off rooms	1–hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group B, F, H, M, S and U occupancies. 2–hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group A, E, I and R occupancies.
Incinerator rooms	2 hours and automatic sprinkler system
Paint shops, not classified as Group H, located in occupancies other than Group F	2 hours; or 1 hour and provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Laboratories and vocational shops, not classified as Group H, located in Group E or I–2 occupancies	1 hour or provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Laundry rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Storage rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Group I–3 cells equipped with padded surfaces	1 hour
Group I–2 waste and linen collection rooms	1 hour

Waste and linen collection rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic fire–extinguishing system
Stationary lead–acid battery systems having a liquid capacity of more than 100 gallons used for facility standby power, emergency power or uninterrupted power supplies	1–hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group B, F, H, M, S and U occupancies. 2–hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group A, E, I and R occupancies.

(3) In IBC Table 302.3.3, substitute a dash for each hourly separation between 2 occupancies having the same classification.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0303 Assembly Group A. (1) GENERAL. Substitute the following wording for the introductory paragraph in IBC section 303.1: Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as a part of that occupancy. Assembly areas with less than 750 square feet and which are accessory to another occupancy according to IBC section 302.2.1 are not assembly occupancies. Assembly occupancies which are accessory to Group E in accordance with IBC section 302.2 are not considered assembly occupancies. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums which are accessory to churches in accordance with IBC section 302.2 and which have occupant loads of less than 100 shall be classified as A–3. Assembly occupancies shall include the following:

(2) NONACCESSORY ASSEMBLY USE. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 303.1: A nonaccessory building or tenant space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons shall be considered a Group B occupancy.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0305 Educational Group E. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 305.1: Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by 6 or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are accessory to churches in accordance with IBC section 302.2 and have occupant loads of less than 100, shall be classified as A–3 occupancies.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0310 Use and occupancy classification. (1) Substitute the following wording for the introductory paragraph of the R–2 description under IBC section 310.1: Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than 2 dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

(2) This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 310.2:

Note: See s. Comm 61.02 Notes for statutory definitions of adult family home and community–based residential facility. See s. Comm 61.04 for definitions of dwelling unit and multifamily dwelling.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to be (2), cr. (1) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0400 Special detailed requirements based on use and occupancy. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC chapter 4:

(1) FIREWORKS, BLACK POWDER AND EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS. Fireworks, black powder and explosive materials shall be stored and isolated in accordance with chs. Comm 7 and 14.

(2) RECYCLING SPACE. An owner of a building shall provide a separate room or designated space within or adjacent to the building for the separation, temporary storage and collection of recyclable materials that are likely to be generated by the building occupants, under any of the following conditions:

(a) The construction of a new building.

(b) An increase in the existing area of a building that increases the gross floor area of the structure by 50% or more.

(c) An alteration of 50% or more of the existing area of a building that is 10,000 square feet or more in area.

Note: See Appendix B for guidelines for recommended designated areas.

Note: The collection and temporary storage of recyclable materials that are flammable or combustible is regulated by ch. Comm 14. Storage of liquids that are flammable or combustible is regulated by ch. Comm 10. Owners of buildings where these materials are stored should consult those chapters for isolation, removal and storage standards.

(3) LUNCHROOMS. A space for eating lunches shall be provided in all places of employment where there is exposure to injurious dusts, toxic material and industrial poisons. Such space shall be physically separate from any location where there is exposure to toxic materials. Toilet rooms shall not be permitted to serve as lunchrooms.

(4) COMMUNITY–BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES. A newly constructed building or portion thereof that is a community–based residential facility serving 5 to 8 unrelated adults shall comply with chs. Comm 20 to 25 instead of all other requirements of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. (4) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0401 Chapter Comm 10 compliance. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 401.1:

Note: See ch. Comm 10 for additional requirements for motor vehicle service stations and for storage, handling, processing and transporting of flammable and combustible liquids.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0402 Lease plan. The requirements in IBC section 402.3 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0403 High–rise buildings. (1) AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS FOR HIGH–RISE AND DORMITORY BUILDINGS. These are department informational notes to be used under IBC section 403.2:

Note: Under s. 101.14 (4) (b) 1, Stats., an automatic sprinkler system must be installed throughout every building that is more than 60 feet in height, except this requirement does not apply to open parking structures.

Note: Under s. 101.14 (4) (b) 3, Stats., an automatic sprinkler system must be installed by January 1, 2006, on each floor of all University of Wisconsin System residence halls and dormitories which are over 60 feet tall and for which initial construction was begun prior to April 26, 2000.

(2) FUEL SUPPLY FOR STANDBY POWER. Substitute the following wording for the exception in IBC section 403.10.1.1: Where the system is supplied with pipeline natural gas.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0404 Atrium definition. Substitute the following definition for the corresponding definition listed in IBC section 404.1.1: ATRIUM. An opening connecting two or more stories other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoistways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air–conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the top and not defined as a mall. Stories, as used in this definition, do not include balconies within assembly groups, or mezzanines that comply with IBC section 505.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0406 Motor vehicle–related occupancies. (1) PARKING GARAGES. Substitute the following wording for the requirements and exception in IBC section 406.2.8: Heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code.*

(2) REPAIR GARAGES. (a) Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 406.6.2: Mixed uses shall be

allowed in the same building as a repair garage subject to the provisions of IBC section 302.3.

(b) Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 406.6.5: Heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code.*

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: r. and recr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0412 Aircraft–related occupancies. Substitute the following wording for exception 1 in IBC section 412.2.4: Heating equipment that is suspended at least 10 feet above the upper surface of wings or engine enclosures of the highest aircraft which may be housed in the hangar; or at least 8 feet above the floor in shops, offices and other sections of the hangar communicating with storage or service areas.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0414 Information required. The requirements in IBC section 414.1.3 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0415 Hazardous materials. (1) Substitute the following wording for the corresponding definition in IBC section 415.2: Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH). The concentration of air–borne contaminants which poses a threat of death, immediate or delayed permanent adverse health effects, or effects which could prevent escape from such an environment. This contaminant concentration level is established by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health based on both toxicity and flammability. It generally is expressed in parts per million by volume, or milligrams per cubic meter.

(2) The requirements in IBC section 415.6 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to (1), cr. (2) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0509 Fire apparatus access. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC chapter 5:

(1) GENERAL. Unobstructed fire lanes that are accessible from a public road shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building in accordance with this code.

(2) EXTENT. (a) 1. Except as provided in par. (b), the fire lane shall extend to within 150 feet of all portions of the building or facility or any portion of the exterior wall of the first story as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.

2. Where any part of the building or facility is more than 30 feet above the lowest level of fire apparatus access, the fire lane shall also be parallel to one entire side of the building or facility with the near edge of the fire lane within 30 feet of the building or facility on that parallel side.

(b) The fire code official may increase the dimension of 150 feet where any one of the following conditions are met:

1. The building is equipped with a complete automatic fire sprinkler system.

2. A code–complying fire lane cannot be provided due to location on property, topography, grades, waterways or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.

(3) DIMENSIONS. (a) A fire lane shall have a minimum unobstructed vertical clearance of 13.5 feet.

(b) Buildings or facilities with any part more than 30 feet above the lowest level of fire apparatus access shall be provided with a fire lane capable of accommodating aerial fire apparatus. Overhead power or utility lines may not be located across or within a fire lane for aerial fire apparatus.

(c) Except as provided in pars. (d) and (e), a fire lane shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 20 feet.

(d) Where a fire hydrant is provided to supply fire apparatus on the fire lane, the minimum unobstructed width shall be 26 feet for a minimum distance of 20 feet on each side of the fire hydrant.

(e) Where any part of the building or facility is more than 30 feet above the lowest level of fire apparatus access, the minimum unobstructed width of the fire lane parallel to one side of the building or facility as required under sub. (2) (a) 2., shall be 26 feet.

(4) TURNING RADIUS. The inside turning radius of a fire lane shall be 28 feet or as determined by the fire code official.

(5) DEAD ENDS. A dead–end fire lane that is longer than 150 feet shall terminate in a turnaround area which consists of one of the following:

(a) A cul–de–sac with a minimum diameter of 70 feet.

(b) A 45° wye with a minimum length of 60 feet per side.

(c) A 90° tee with a minimum length of 60 feet per side.

(6) SIGNAGE. The fire code official may require the installation and maintenance of signs related to fire lanes.

(7) GATES AND BARRICADES. (a) The fire code official may require the installation, maintenance, securement and emergency operability of gates or barricades across a fire lane.

(b) Security gates may be installed across fire lanes subject to the approval of the fire code official.

(8) SURFACE. Fire lanes shall be designed, installed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced to provide all–weather driving capabilities.

(9) BRIDGES AND ELEVATED SURFACES. Bridges or elevated surfaces that are part of a fire lane shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed load of the fire apparatus.

(10) GRADE. The grade of the fire lane shall be approved by the fire code official based on the fire department apparatus and site topography.

(11) TIMING. Required fire lanes shall be provided prior to the placement of combustible materials at the building site, or the construction of any portion of a building or facility above the footing and foundation.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. from Comm 62.0500 Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0603 Combustible material in Type I and II construction. (1) Substitute the following wording for footnote c.3 in IBC Table 601: In Type I and II construction, fire–retardant–treated wood shall be allowed in buildings including girders and trusses as part of the roof construction when the building is any of the following:

(a) Two stories or less in height.

(b) Type II construction over 2 stories.

(c) Type I construction over 2 stories and the vertical distance from the upper floor to the roof is 20 feet or more.

(2) Substitute the following wording for application 19 in IBC section 603.1: Sprayed cementitious and mineral fiber fire–resistance–rated materials.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0702 Fire separation distance. Substitute the following definition for the corresponding definition listed in IBC section 702: The distance measured from the building face to the closest interior lot line, to the centerline of a street alley or public way, to a permanent no–build easement line, or to an imaginary line between 2 buildings on the same property. The distance shall be measured at right angles from the lot line.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0703 Fire–resistance ratings. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exception, in IBC section 703.2: The fire–resistance rating of building elements shall be determined in accordance with the test procedures set forth in ASTM E 119 or in accordance with IBC section 703.3. Materials and methods of construction used to protect joints and

penetrations in fire–resistance–rated building elements shall not reduce the required fire–resistance rating.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0704 Connections between buildings. This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 704.1: This section does not apply to connections between buildings, that are in compliance with IBC section 3104.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0705 Fire wall identification. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 705:

(1) PURPOSE. Pursuant to s. 101.135, Stats., the purpose of this section is to establish uniform standards for the identification of fire walls on the exterior of buildings.

(2) MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE. A city, village or town may by ordinance require owners to identify the location of a fire wall at the exterior wall of a building with a sign.

(3) SIGN REQUIREMENTS. (a) *General.* The sign shall consist of 3 circles arranged vertically on the exterior wall, marking the location of the fire wall and centered on the fire wall. The circles shall either be affixed directly to the surface of the building or may be placed on a background material that is affixed to the building.

(b) *Size of circle.* Each circle shall be the same size. The diameter of the circle shall be at least 1 1/2 inches, but no greater than 2 inches.

(c) *Spacing.* The circles shall be spaced an equal distance apart. The distance measured from the top of the uppermost circle to the bottom of the lowermost circle shall be no more than 12 inches.

(d) *Color.* The color of the circle shall be red, amber (orange–yellow) or white (clear) and shall be reflective. The color of the circle shall contrast with the color of the background.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0706 Fire barriers. (1) SEPARATION OF OCCUPANCIES OR FIRE AREAS. Substitute the following wording and table for the requirements in IBC section 706.3.5:

(a) *Mixed occupancies.* Where the provisions of IBC section 302.3.3 are applicable, the fire barrier separating mixed occupancies shall have a fire–resistance rating of not less than that indicated in IBC section 302.3.3 based on the occupancies being separated.

(b) *Single–occupancy fire areas.* The fire barrier separating a single occupancy into different fire areas shall have a fire–resistance rating of not less than that indicated in Table 62.0706.

Table 62.0706
Fire–Resistance Rating Requirements for Fire Barrier Assemblies Between Fire Areas

Occupancy Group	Fire–Resistance Rating (Hours)
H–1, H–2	4
F–1, H–3, S–1	3
A, B, E, F–2, H–4, H–5, I, M, R, S–2	2
U	1

(2) CONTINUITY OF FIRE BARRIER WALLS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 706.4: Fire barrier walls shall extend from the top of the floor/ceiling assembly below to the underside of the floor or roof slab or deck above and shall be securely attached thereto. These walls shall be continuous through concealed spaces such as the space above a suspended ceiling. The supporting construction for fire barrier walls shall be protected to afford the required fire–resistance rating of the fire barrier supported except for 1–hour fire–resistance–rated incidental use area separations as required by IBC Table 302.1.1 in buildings of Type IIB, IIIB and VB construction. Hollow vertical spaces within the fire barrier wall shall be firestopped at every floor level.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0711 Electrical outlet boxes. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in Exception 2 in IBC section 711.3.2: Outlet boxes on opposite sides of the wall shall be separated in accordance with one of the following:

(1) By a horizontal distance of not less than 24 inches.

(2) By solid fire–blocking in accordance with IBC section 716.2.1.

(3) By protecting both boxes by listed putty pads.

(4) By other listed materials and methods.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0712 Fire test criteria. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exception, in IBC section 712.3: Fire–resistant joint systems shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of UL 2079. Nonsymmetrical wall joint systems shall be tested with both faces exposed to the furnace, and the assigned fire–resistance rating shall be the shortest duration obtained from the 2 tests. When evidence is furnished to show that the wall was tested with the least fire–resistant side exposed to the furnace, the wall need not be subjected to tests from the opposite side.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0715 Ducts and air–transfer openings. (1) PENETRATIONS OF SHAFT ENCLOSURES. (a) Substitute the following wording for exception 3 in IBC section 715.5.3.1: Ducts are used as part of an approved smoke control system designed and installed in accordance with IBC section 909, and where the fire damper will interfere with the operation of the smoke control system.

(b) These are additional department exceptions to the requirements in IBC section 715.5.3.1:

1. In Group B occupancies, equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with IBC section 903.3.1.1, smoke dampers are not required at penetrations of shafts where bathroom and toilet room exhaust openings have steel exhaust subducts with a wall thickness of at least 0.019 inches that extend at least 22 inches vertically and the exhaust fan at the upper terminus, powered continuously in accordance with the provisions of IBC section 909.11, maintains airflow upward to the outside.

2. Smoke dampers are not required at penetration of exhaust or supply shafts in parking garages that are separated from other building shafts by not less than 2–hour fire–resistance–rated construction.

3. Smoke dampers are not required in ducts that are used as part of an approved mechanical smoke control system, designed and installed in accordance with IBC section 909, and the smoke dampers will interfere with the operation of the smoke control system.

4. Smoke dampers are not required in ducts that are used in the exhaust portion of systems which are designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 45.

(2) SMOKE DAMPERS IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 715.5.5: Smoke dampers are not required in Group I–2 duct penetrations of smoke barriers in fully ducted HVAC systems.

(3) THROUGH PENETRATIONS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 715.6.1:

(a) Except as provided in par. (b), in occupancies other than Groups I–2 and I–3, a duct and air transfer opening system constructed of approved materials in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* that penetrates a fire–resistance–rated floor/ceiling assembly that connects not more than 2 stories is permitted without shaft enclosure protection provided a fire damper is installed at the floor line.

(b) In Group R occupancies, a duct may penetrate 3 floors or less without a fire damper at each floor provided it meets all of the following requirements:

1. The duct shall be contained and located within the cavity of a wall and shall be constructed of steel not less than 0.019 inch (0.48 mm) (26 gauge) in thickness.

2. The duct shall open into only one dwelling unit or sleeping unit and the duct system shall be continuous from the unit to the exterior of the building.

3. The duct shall not exceed 4–inch nominal diameter and the total area of such ducts shall not exceed 100 square inches for any 100 square feet of floor area.

4. The annular space around the duct is protected with materials that prevent the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste where subjected to ASTM E 119 time temperature conditions under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch of water at the location of the penetration for the time period equivalent to the fire–resistive rating of the construction penetrated.

5. Grille openings located in a ceiling of a fire–resistance–rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly shall be protected with a ceiling radiation damper in accordance with IBC section 715.6.2.

(4) MEMBRANE PENETRATIONS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 715.6.2:

(a) *Ceiling membranes.* Duct systems constructed of approved materials in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* that penetrate the ceiling membrane of a fire–resistance–rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly shall be protected with one of the following:

1. A fire–resistance–rated shaft enclosure in accordance with IBC sections 707 and 712.4.

2. An approved ceiling radiation damper installed at the ceiling line where the duct system penetrates the ceiling of a fire–resistance–rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly.

3. An approved ceiling radiation damper installed at the ceiling line where a diffuser with no duct attached penetrates the ceiling of a fire–resistance–rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly.

(b) *Ceiling radiation dampers*. Ceiling radiation dampers utilized under par. (a) shall be tested in accordance with UL 555C and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and listing. Ceiling radiation dampers are not required where either of the following apply:

1. ASTM E 119 fire tests have shown that ceiling radiation dampers are not necessary in order to maintain the fire–resistance rating of the assembly.

2. Exhaust duct penetrations are protected in accordance with IBC section 711.4.2 and the exhaust ducts are located within the cavity of a wall, and do not pass through another dwelling unit or tenant space.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to (2), cr. (1), (3) and (4) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.0719 Minimum protection for floor and roof systems. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC Table 719.1(3):

IBC Table 719.1(3)
Minimum Protection For Floor and Roof Systems
(Partial Table)

Floor or roof construction	Ceiling Construction	Thickness of Floor or Roof Slab (inches), for 1–Hour Rating	Minimum Thickness of Ceiling (inches), for 1–Hour Rating
Line 22. Steel joists, floor trusses and flat or pitched roof trusses spaced a maximum 24 inches on center with 1/2–inch wood structural panels with exterior glue applied at right angles to top of joist or top chord of trusses with No. 8 screws. The wood structural panel thickness shall not be less than nominal 1/2–inch nor less than required by IBC chapter 22.	Base layer 5/8–inch Type X gypsum board applied at right angles to steel framing 24 inches on center with 1–inch Type S drywall screws spaced 24 inches on center. Face layer 5/8–inch Type X gypsum board applied at right angles to steel framing attached through base layer with 1 5/8–inch Type S drywall screws 12 inches on center at end joints and intermediate joints and 1 1/2–inch Type G drywall screws 12 inches on center placed 2 inches back on either side of face layer end Joints. Joints of the face layer are offset 24 inches from the joints of the base layer.	Varies	1 1/4

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.0720 Additional protection. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 720.6.2.5 and IBC Table 720.6.2(5): IBC Table 720.6.2(5) indicates the time increments to be added to the fire resistance where glass fiber, rockwool, slag mineral wool, or cellulose insulation is incorporated in the assembly.

IBC Table 720.6.2(5)
Time Assigned for Additional Protection

Description of Additional Protection	Fire Resistance (minutes)
Add to the fire resistance rating of wood stud walls if the spaces between the studs are completely filled with glass fiber mineral wool batts weighing not less than 2 lb./cu ft (0.6 lb/sq ft of wall surface), or rockwool or slag mineral wool batts weighing not less than 3.3 lb/cu ft (1 lb/sq ft of wall surface), or cellulose insulation having a nominal density not less than 2.6 lb/cu ft.	15

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.0901 Fire protection systems. (1) MODIFICATIONS. Substitute the following informational note for the requirements in IBC section 901.3.

Note: Chapter Comm 14 has requirements relating to shutting down or impairing fire sprinkler systems. Chapter Comm 61 has requirements relating to availability of sprinkler documents and to submittal and approval of plans prior to altering, modifying, or removing sprinkler systems.

(2) FIRE HOSE THREADS. These are department informational notes to be used under IBC section 901.4:

Note: Section 213.15, Stats., regulates fire hose threads and fittings and reads as follows: "All fire hose fittings, apparatus fittings, 1.5 and 2.5 inches in diameter purchased or procured by a fire department or fire company shall be of the national standard hose thread as adopted by the national fire protection association. No fire department shall utilize hose and equipment not in conformance with the requirement that all threads shall be national standard hose thread as adopted by the national fire protection association. Any person offering for sale nonstandard hose couplings, fittings or apparatus fittings may be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500."

Note: NFPA 1963 contains the specifications for national standard hose thread.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.0902 Definition. Substitute the following definition and informational note for the corresponding definition listed in IBC section 902.1: "Automatic sprinkler system" or "Automatic fire sprinkler system" has the meaning given in s. 145.01 (2), Stats.

Note: Section 145.01 (2), Stats., reads as follows: " 'Automatic fire sprinkler system,' for fire protection purposes, means an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply, such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir or pressure tank or connection beginning at the supply side of an approved gate valve located at or near the property line where the pipe or piping system provides water used exclusively for fire protection and related appurtenances and to standpipes connected to automatic sprinkler systems. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area."

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.0903 Automatic fire sprinkler systems. (1) ALTERNATIVE PROTECTION. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 903.1.1: Alternative automatic fire−extinguishing systems complying with IBC section 904 shall be permitted in lieu of automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard.

(1m) EXISTING BUILDINGS. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 903.2:

(a) When an existing building or structure or portion of an existing building or structure is changed to include a Group A−2 occupancy an approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided in locations as described in IBC section 903.

(b) When an existing building or structure or portion of an existing building or structure is changed to include a multifamily dwelling occupancy an approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided in locations as described in sub. (2).

(c) An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the entire building or in that portion of the building where an existing building or structure that is greater than 60 feet in height is changed to include a Group R−1 or R−2 occupancy.

(2) GROUP A−1. Substitute the following wording for condition 3 in IBC section 903.2.1.1: None of the stories in which the fire area is located include a level of exit discharge.

(3) GROUP A−2. Substitute the following wording for condition 3 in IBC section 903.2.1.2: None of the stories in which the fire area is located include a level of exit discharge.

(4) GROUP A−3. Substitute the following wording for condition 3 in IBC section 903.2.1.3: None of the stories in which the fire area is located include a level of exit discharge.

(5) GROUP E. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exception, in IBC section 903.2.2: An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet in area. An automatic sprinkler system shall also be provided within every story of educational buildings that is located below a story which includes the lowest level of exit discharge.

(6) GROUP R−2. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exception, in IBC section 903.2.8: Except as provided in pars. (a) and (b), an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R−2 fire area where more than 2 stories in height, including basements, or where having more than 16 dwelling units.

(a) *Multifamily dwellings.* An automatic fire sprinkler system or 2−hour fire resistance shall be provided in every multifamily dwelling that contains floor areas or dwelling units exceeding any of the thresholds established in Table 62.0903. The floor areas specified in the thresholds do not include any of the following:

1. Areas that are outside a building, as in the following:
   a. Porches that are open to the outside atmosphere.
   b. Exterior stairs.
   c. Exterior platforms.
   d. Exterior landings.
   e. Exterior decks.
2. An attached garage that meets all of the following criteria:
   a. Has a floor area of 600 square feet or less.
   b. Serves a single dwelling unit.
   c. Is accessed directly from the dwelling unit.
   d. Is separated from the remainder of the building by at least 1−hour rated fire−resistive construction.

Note: Housing units that receive federal funding may be required by federal regulations to have sprinkler protection regardless of building size.

Note: See Appendix A for a listing of municipalities that the department believes have preexisting stricter sprinkler ordinances, and a listing of thresholds those municipalities may apply which are more restrictive than in Table 62.0903.

(b) *Student housing.* 1. 'Definition.' In this paragraph, "private student residential building" has the meaning as given under s. 101.14 (4) (b) 1m., Stats.

Note: Section 101.14 (4) (b) 1m., Stats., reads: "In this paragraph, "private student residential building" means a privately owned and operated residential building that has a capacity of at least 100 occupants, that is occupied by persons at least 80 percent of whom are enrolled in an institution of higher education, and that has attributes usually associated with a student residence hall or dormitory such as a food service plan or occupancy by a resident advisor."

2. 'Existing housing.' a. Except as provided in subd. 2. b., an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided by January 1,

2006 throughout every residence hall and dormitory greater than 60 feet in height, the initial construction of which was begun before April 26, 2000, that is owned or operated by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System.

b. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided by January 1, 2008 throughout Ogg Residence Hall at the University of Wisconsin−Madison.

c. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided by January 1, 2014 throughout every residence hall and dormitory greater than 60 feet in height, the initial construction of which was begun before January 7, 2006, that is owned or operated by an institution of higher education, other than a residence hall or dormitory owned or operated by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System.

d. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided by January 1, 2014 throughout every private student residential building greater than 60 feet in height, the initial construction of which was begun before January 7, 2006.

e. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided by January 1, 2014 throughout every student residential facility operated by a fraternity, sorority or other organization authorized or sponsored by an institution of higher education, the initial construction of which was begun before January 7, 2006

3. 'New housing.' a. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout every residence hall and dormitory, the initial construction which is begun on or after April 26, 2000, that is owned or operated by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System.

b. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout every residence hall and dormitory, the initial construction which is begun on or after January 7, 2006, that is owned or operated by an institution of higher education, other than a residence hall or dormitory owned or operated by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System.

c. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout every student residential facility, operated by a fraternity, sorority or an organization authorized or sponsored by an institution of higher education, the initial construction of which is begun on or after January 7, 2006.

d. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout every private student residential building, the initial construction of which is begun on or after January 7, 2006.

Table 62.0903
Thresholds Above Which a Sprinkler System or 2−Hour Fire Resistance Is Required in a Multifamily Dwelling

Class of Construction	Total Floor Area Within Individual Dwelling Units	Number of Units	Total Floor Area of Non-dwelling Unit Portions (Common use areas, such as corridors, stairways, basements, cellars, vestibules, community rooms, laundry rooms, pools, etc.)
Type IA	16,000 sq ft	20 units	16,000 sq ft
Type IB			12,000 sq ft
Type IIA			8,000 sq ft
Type IIB			5,600 sq ft
Type III			
Type IV			
Type VA			
Type VB			4,800 sq ft

(8) GROUP S−2. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exception, in IBC section 903.2.11: An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with IBC section 406.4 where located beneath other groups.

(9) GROUP S−2 EXCEPTION. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 903.2.11: Enclosed parking garages for fire apparatus and fire department vehicles that are located beneath fire stations.

(10) COMMERCIAL PARKING GARAGE EXCEPTION. This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 903.2.11.1: Enclosed parking garages for fire apparatus and fire department vehicles where within the fire stations.

(11) EXEMPT LOCATIONS. Substitute the following wording for exempt location 2 in IBC section 903.3.1.1.1: Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, where approved by the department.

(12) FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 903.3.7: The fire department connection shall be installed in an accessible location acceptable to the fire chief.

(13) TESTING AND MAINTENANCE. Substitute the following informational note for the requirements in IBC section 903.5:

Note: See ch. Comm 14 for requirements for inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire sprinkler systems.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: renum. (2) to (5) to be (6), (7), (11) and (12), cr. (2) to (5), (8) to (10) and (13) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05; CR 04−043: cr. (1m) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05; emerg. renum. (6) to be (6) (a) and am. (6) (a) (intro.), cr. (6) (intro.) and (b), eff. 3−4−06; CR 06−040: renum. (6) to be (6) (a) and am. (6) (a) (intro.), cr. (6) (intro.) and (b), r. (7) Register September 2006 No. 609, eff. 10−1−06.

Comm 62.0904 Alternative automatic fire−extinguishing systems. (1) Substitute the following wording and informational note for the requirements in IBC section 904.1: Automatic fire−extinguishing systems, other than automatic sprinkler systems, shall be designed and installed in accordance with the provisions of IBC section 904 and the applicable referenced standards.

Note: See ch. Comm 14 for requirements for inspection, testing, and maintenance of alternate automatic fire−extinguishing systems.

(2) These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 904:

(a) *Water mist fire protection systems.* Where a water mist fire protection system is installed, it shall comply with NFPA 750.

(b) *Manual−wet sprinkler systems.* 1. Where allowed. A manual−wet sprinkler system may not be installed in a building unless all of the following conditions are met:

a. There is no municipal water system available to serve the property.

b. There is no provision under this code that requires the building or a portion of the building to have an automatic fire sprinkler system.

c. The municipality where the building is to be located has an adopted ordinance that requires the installation of manual−wet sprinkler systems and requires these systems to meet the provisions of this subsection.

2. General requirements. a. A building protected with a manual−wet sprinkler system shall be considered unsprinklered under all other code provisions.

b. Each manual−wet sprinkler system shall be provided with a fire department connection. The fire department connection shall be installed in an accessible location acceptable to the fire chief.

c. All above ground piping of the manual−wet sprinkler system shall be labeled as a "manual−wet sprinkler system." Labels shall be placed at the fire department connection; at all valves and hose outlets; and on the piping at intervals of not more than 25 feet and at each side where the piping passes through a wall, floor or roof.

d. The manual−wet sprinkler system design and installation shall comply with the automatic fire sprinkler system require-

ments of NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R, as applicable, except that the system comprised of the pilot line, fire department connection and fire department apparatus is considered as the approved water supply for the system.

e. A manual−wet sprinkler system shall be supplied with water through the fire department connection using fire department apparatus.

f. The plumbing well, water service and pressure tank shall be of a size and capacity to supply the hydraulically most remote sprinkler with the required waterflow and pressure for a minimum of 10 minutes.

g. A pilot line shall be connected from the manual−wet sprinkler system to the plumbing water supply system at the well pressure tank. The pilot line shall be of a size that is adequate to supply the hydraulically most remote sprinkler in the system.

h. The connection of a manual−wet sprinkler system to a plumbing water supply system shall be protected against backflow conditions in accordance with ch. Comm 82.

i. The actuation of any sprinkler in the system shall operate the waterflow indicating device, which shall initiate a fire alarm within the building.

j. Upon actuation of the building fire alarm, a fire alarm signal shall be sent automatically to the fire department providing fire protection to the building.

3. Installer qualifications. The installation or alteration of a manual−wet sprinkler system shall be performed by a licensed individual as specified for the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system under subch. V of ch. Comm 5.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02; CR 01−139: am. (2) (b) 8. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: renum. (intro.), (1) and (2) to be (2) (intro.), (a) and (b), and r. and recr. (2) (b) 2. c., cr. (1) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.0905 Standpipe systems. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 905.1: Standpipe systems shall be provided in existing buildings and structures or portions of existing buildings and structures in accordance with IBC section 905 when existing buildings or structures that are greater than 60 feet in height are changed to include a Group R−1 or R−2 occupancy.

History: CR 04−043: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.0907 Fire alarm and detection systems. **(1)** GENERAL. Substitute the following wording and informational note for the requirements in IBC section 907.1: IBC section 907 covers the application and installation of fire alarm systems and their components.

Note: See ch. Comm 14 for requirements for performance and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components.

(2) CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS. The requirements in IBC section 907.1.1 are not included as part of this code.

(3) SMOKE ALARMS. These are department informational notes to be used under IBC section 907.2.10 (intro.):

Note: Section 101.145 (2) and (3) (a), Stats., addresses installation of smoke detectors and reads as follows: Section 101.145 (2) "A smoke detector required under this section shall be approved by underwriters laboratory."

(3) (a) "The owner of a residential building shall install any smoke detector required under this section according to the directions and specifications of the manufacturer of the smoke detector."

Note: Section 101.145 (4), Stats., addresses retroactivity requirements for buildings constructed prior to the effective date of this section. This statute section states "The owner of a residential building the initial construction of which is commenced before, on or after May 23, 1978, shall install and maintain a functional smoke detector in the basement and at the head of any stairway on each floor level of the building and shall install a functional smoke detector either in each sleeping room of each unit or elsewhere in the unit within 6 feet of each sleeping area and not in a kitchen."

Note: Under section 101.145 (1) (b), Stats., "sleeping area" means the area of the [dwelling] unit in which the bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located. Bedrooms or sleeping rooms separated by another use area such as a kitchen or living room are separate sleeping areas but bedrooms or sleeping rooms separated by a bathroom are not separate sleeping areas.

(4) PROTECTIVE COVERS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 907.3.5: The building official is authorized to require the installation of listed manual fire alarm box protective covers to prevent malicious false alarms or provide the manual fire alarm box with protection from physical damage. The protective cover shall be transparent or red in color with a transparent face to permit visibility of the manual fire alarm box. Each cover shall include proper operating instructions.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: renum. (1) to (3) to be (2) to (4), cr. (1) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.0909 Smoke control systems. **(1)** INSPECTION AND TEST REQUIREMENTS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 909.3: In addition to the ordinary inspection and test requirements that buildings, structures and parts thereof are required to undergo, smoke control systems subject to the provisions of IBC section 909 shall undergo inspections and tests sufficient to verify the proper commissioning of the smoke control design in its final installed condition. The design submission accompanying the construction documents shall clearly detail procedures and methods to be used and the items subject to such inspections and tests. Such commissioning shall be in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice and, where possible, based on published standards for the particular testing involved.

(2) INSPECTIONS FOR SMOKE CONTROL. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 909.18.8: Smoke control systems shall be tested by a qualified agency.

(3) SCOPE OF TESTING. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 909.18.8.1: Inspections shall be conducted in accordance with the following:

(a) During erection of ductwork and prior to concealment for the purposes of leakage testing and recording of device location.

(b) Prior to occupancy and after sufficient completion for the purposes of pressure−difference testing, flow measurements, and detection and control verification.

(4) QUALIFICATIONS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 909.18.8.2: Inspection agencies for smoke control shall have expertise in fire protection engineering, mechanical engineering and certification as air balancers.

(5) REPORT FILING. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 909.18.8.3.1: A copy of the final report shall be maintained and made available to the building official upon request.

(6) SYSTEM ACCEPTANCE. The requirements in IBC section 909.19 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.0910 Smoke and heat vents, and curtain boards. **(1)** EXCEPTION. Substitute the following wording for the exception in IBC section 910.1: Buildings protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(2) GROUPS F−1 AND S−1. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 910.2.1: Buildings and portions thereof used as Group F−1 or S−1 occupancies having more than 50,000 square feet in area that is undivided by full−height walls having smoke resisting characteristics which are similar to those under IBC section 910.3.4.1.

(3) HIGH−PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE AREAS. This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 910.2.3: Smoke and heat vents are not required for high−piled combustible storage areas that are protected by an early suppression fast−response automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13.

(4) DESIGN AND INSTALLATION. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 910.3: The design and installation of smoke and heat vents and curtain boards shall be as specified in IBC section 910.3 and IBC Table 910.3.

(5) CURTAIN BOARD DEPTH IN GROUP F−1. This is an additional department footnote to IBC Table 910.3, for use in determining

the minimum curtain board depth in a Group F–1 occupancy: Footnote d. H is the height of the vent above the floor.

(6) CURTAIN BOARD LOCATIONS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 910.3.4: Where curtain boards are required by the *International Fire Code,* they shall be provided in accordance with IBC section 910.3.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1003 General means of egress. **(1)** DESIGN OCCUPANT LOAD. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC sections 1003.2.2 and 1003.2.2.1 to 1003.2.2.3:

(a) *General.* In determining means of egress requirements, the number of occupants for whom means of egress facilities shall be provided shall be determined in accordance with this subsection. Where occupants from accessory areas egress through a primary space, the calculated occupant load for the primary space shall include the total occupant load of the primary space plus the number of occupants egressing through it from the accessory area.

(b) *Areas without fixed seating.* The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in IBC Table 1003.2.2.2. For areas without fixed seating, the occupant load may not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the occupant–per–unit–of–area factor assigned to the occupancy as set forth in IBC Table 1003.2.2.2. Where an intended use is not listed in IBC Table 1003.2.2.2, the building official shall establish a use based on a listed use that most nearly resembles the intended use.

(c) *Exception.* Where approved by the building official, the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, if less than that determined by calculation, shall be permitted to be used in establishing the design occupant load.

(2) EGRESS FOR OUTDOOR AREAS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exceptions, in IBC section 1003.2.2.10: Yards, patios, courts and similar outdoor areas accessible to and usable by the building occupants shall be provided with means of egress as required by IBC chapter 10. The occupant load of such outdoor areas shall be based on the anticipated use. Where outdoor areas are to be used by persons in addition to the occupants of the building, and the path of egress travel from the outdoor areas passes through the building, means of egress requirements for the building shall be based on the sum of the occupant loads of the building plus the outdoor areas.

(3) MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 1003.2.12.4: The guard shall extend not less than 30 inches beyond each end of such appliance, equipment, fan or component.

(4) ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS, GENERAL. Substitute the following wording for component 1 in IBC section 1003.2.13.1: Accessible routes complying with s. Comm 62.1104.

(5) EXTERIOR AREA FOR ASSISTED RESCUE. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 1003.2.13.7.

(a) *Exterior exit stairway.* Exterior exit stairways that are part of the means of egress for the exterior area for assisted rescue shall provide a clear width of 48 inches between handrails.

(b) *Identification.* Exterior areas for assisted rescue shall comply with IBC section 1003.2.13.5.5.

(6) CLEAR DOOR OPENINGS FOR NONACCESSIBLE STALLS. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1003.3.1.1: The clear door opening for a nonaccessible toilet stall, shower stall, or other similar compartment, may be less than 32 inches wide.

(7) DOOR ARRANGEMENT. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1003.3.1.7: Where ample maneuvering space exists between the doors such that use by an individual in a wheelchair will not block the operation of the doors.

(8) SOLID RISERS NOT REQUIRED. Substitute the following wording for exception 2 in IBC section 1003.3.3.3:2: Solid risers are not required in Group I–3, F, H and S occupancies, other than areas of parking structures accessible to the public.

(9) OUTDOOR STAIRWAYS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1003.3.3.5.2: Outdoor stairways and outdoor approaches to stairways shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

(10) RAMP SLOPES. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1003.3.4.1: Ramps used as part of a means of egress shall have a running slope not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8–percent slope). The slope of other pedestrian ramps shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5–percent slope).

(11) OUTDOOR RAMPS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1003.3.4.6.2: Outdoor ramps and outdoor approaches to ramps shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–109: r. and recr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. (1) and (2) to be (2) and (5), cr. (1), (3), (4), and (6) to (11) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1004 Exit access. **(1)** EGRESS THROUGH INTERVENING SPACES. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1004.2.3: Means of egress are not prohibited through stockrooms in Group M occupancies, when all of the following are met:

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

(b) Not more than 50% of the exit access is through the stockroom.

(c) The stockroom is not subject to locking from the egress side.

(d) There is a demarcated, minimum 44–inch–wide aisle leading directly from the retail area to the exit, without obstructions.

(2) CORRIDOR CONTINUITY. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1004.3.2.5: Other spaces or rooms constructed as required for corridors, and that are adjacent to a fire–resistance–rated corridor, shall not be construed as intervening rooms; and may be open to the corridor when all of the following are satisfied:

(a) The spaces are not occupied for hazardous uses.

(b) The spaces are not occupied for the incidental uses listed in IBC Table 302.1.1.

(c) The spaces are arranged so as to not obstruct access to the required exits.

(3) OUTDOOR BALCONIES. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exception, in IBC section 1004.3.3: Balconies used for egress purposes shall conform to the same requirements as corridors for width, headroom, dead ends and projections.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1005 Exits. **(1)** MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1005.2.1 and Table 1005.2.1: All rooms and spaces within each story shall be provided with and have access to the minimum number of approved independent exits as required by IBC Table 1005.2.1 based on the occupant load of the story, except as modified in IBC section 1004.2.1 or 1005.2.2. For the purposes of IBC chapter 10, occupied roofs shall be provided with exits as required for stories. The required number of exits from any story, basement or individual space shall be maintained until arrival at grade or the public way.

Table 1005.2.1

Minimum Number of Exits for Occupant Load

Occupant Load (persons per story)	Minimum Number of Exits (per story)
1–500	2
501–1,000	3
More than 1,000	4

(2) GUARD TOWER EXITING. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1005.2.2: Buildings of Group I–3 occupancy that are used as guard towers, provided they are no taller than 2 stories, have no more than 10 occupants, and have a travel distance of no more than 75 feet.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to (2), cr. (1) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1006 Safe dispersal areas. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 1006.2: On sites where a public way is more than 100 feet from the building, the exit discharge may lead to a safe dispersal area such as a parking lot or fire access lane. The safe dispersal area may not be less than 50 feet from the building served and shall be large enough to accommodate all occupants of the building, based on at least 3 square feet of area per occupant.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1007 Refrigerated spaces. Substitute the following wording for the exception in IBC section 1007.3. Where using refrigerants in quantities limited to the amounts based on the volume set forth in ch. Comm 45.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1009 Emergency escape and rescue. **(1)** Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exceptions, in IBC section 1009.1: In addition to the means of egress required by IBC chapter 10, provisions shall be made for emergency escape and rescue in Group R and Group I–1 occupancies. Basements and sleeping rooms below the fourth story above grade plane shall have at least one exterior emergency escape and rescue opening in accordance with IBC section 1009. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, emergency egress and rescue openings shall be required in each sleeping room, but may not be required in adjoining areas of the basement. Such opening shall open directly into a public street, public alley, yard or court.

(2) These are additional department exceptions to the requirements in IBC section 1009.1:

(a) High–rise buildings in accordance with IBC section 403.

(b) Emergency escape and rescue openings are not required from basements or sleeping rooms which have an exit door or exit access door that opens directly into a public street, public alley, yard, egress court or to an exterior exit balcony that opens to a public street, public alley, yard or egress court.

(c) Basements without habitable spaces and having no more than 200 square feet in floor area are not be required to have emergency escape windows.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1100 Accessibility. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC chapter 11: Buildings and facilities shall be designed for accessibility in accordance with ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110.

History: CR 01–109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1101 General requirements. **(1)** SCOPE. The provisions of ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110 control the design and construction of facilities for accessibility to people with disabilities.

(2) DESIGN. Buildings and facilities shall be designed and constructed to be accessible in accordance with this code, with ICC/ANSI A117.1 and with the changes, additions, or omissions to the ICC/ANSI A117.1 requirements specified in subs. (3) to (5).

(3) DOORS AND DOORWAYS. This is a department informational note to be used under ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 1003.5.

Note: In accordance with s. 101.132 (2) (a) 4., Stats., a renter of a dwelling unit in covered multifamily housing may request the landlord to install lever door handles on any doors inside the dwelling unit or install single–lever controls on any plumbing fixtures used by the renter. These requests shall be provided by the landlord at no additional cost to the renter.

(4) OPERABLE CONTROLS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 1003.9: Circuit controls, when provided for use by tenants in occupancies with dwelling or sleeping units, shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1 sections 309.2 and 309.3.

(5) BATHROOM REQUIREMENTS IN R–2 OCCUPANCIES. For R–2 occupancies only, substitute the following wording for the requirements in ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 1003.11.3:

(a) *Scope.* At least one bathroom in each dwelling unit or sleeping unit in R–2 occupancies shall conform to this subsection. The accessible fixtures shall be in a single toilet/bathing area, such that travel between fixtures does not require travel through other parts of the dwelling unit.

(b) *General–bathing facilities.* 1. Where either a bathtub or shower compartment is provided, the fixture shall conform to par. (c) or (d).

2. Where both a bathtub and a shower compartment are provided in a single toilet/bathing area, at least one of the bathing fixtures shall conform to par. (c) or (d).

(c) *Bathtubs.* Bathtub controls and the minimum 30–inch by 48–inch clear floor space shall conform to one of the following:

1. Where the centerline of the controls is located between 9 inches and 18 inches from the apron of the bathtub, the clear floor space shall extend at least 9 inches beyond the controls, to facilitate a parallel approach. The centerline of the controls may not be located more than 18 inches from the apron of the bathtub.

2. Where the centerline of the controls is located not more than 9 inches from the apron of the bathtub, the clear floor space shall extend at least 5 inches beyond the controls, to facilitate a parallel approach.

(d) *Showers.* 1. 'Shower compartments.' Where a shower compartment is the only bathing facility, the compartment shall be at least 36 inches wide by 36 inches deep. For a transfer–type shower compartment complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 608, reinforcing shall be provided for the later installation of a shower seat. Reinforcing for a shower seat is not required in a roll–in–type shower compartment complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 608.

2. 'Shower controls and clear floor space.' Shower controls and the minimum 30–inch by 48–inch clear floor space shall conform to one of the following:

a. Where the centerline of the controls for a transfer–type shower compartment is located between 9 inches and 18 inches from the face of the shower, the clear floor space shall extend at least 9 inches beyond the controls, to facilitate a parallel approach. The centerline of the controls may not be located more than 18 inches from the face of the shower.

b. Where the centerline of the controls for a transfer–type shower compartment is located not more than 9 inches from the face of the shower, the clear floor space shall extend at least 5 inches beyond the controls, to facilitate a parallel approach.

c. Where a shower compartment without a curb is provided and the controls are reachable, the clear floor space is not required to extend beyond the controls.

(e) *Lavatories.* Lavatories shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1 sections 1003.11.3.2.1.1 through 1003.11.3.2.1.3.

(f) *Water closets.* The water closet shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 1003.11.3.1.2.

Note: Under s. ICC/ANSI A117.1 section 1003.5.2.1, all bathrooms that are in a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains multiple bathrooms must have entrance doors conforming with that section.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.1102 Definitions. In this code:

(1) "Accessible" means a site, building, facility or portion thereof that complies with ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110 and with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(2) "Accessible route" means a continuous, unobstructed path that complies with ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110 and with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(3) "Accessible unit" means a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that complies with ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110 and chapters 1 to 9 of ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(4) "Circulation path" means an exterior or interior way of passage from one place to another for pedestrians.

(5) "Detectable warning" means a standardized surface feature built in or applied to walking surfaces or other elements to warn visually impaired persons of hazards on a circulation path.

(6) "Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, multistory" means a dwelling unit or sleeping unit with habitable space located on more than one story.

(7) "Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, Type A" means a dwelling unit or sleeping unit designed and constructed for accessibility in accordance with ICC/ANSI A117.1

(8) "Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, Type B" means a dwelling unit or sleeping unit designed and constructed for accessibility in accordance with ICC/ANSI A117.1, consistent with the design and construction requirements of the federal Fair Housing Act, 24 CFR, chapter 1.

(9) "Facility" means the entire building or any portion of a building, structure or area, including the site on which such building, structure or area is located, wherein specific services are provided or activities are performed.

(10) "Finished ground level" means the ground surface of the site after all construction, leveling, grading, and development has been completed.

(11) "Intended to be occupied as a residence" means a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that can or will be used all or part of the time as the occupant's place of abode.

(12) "Public entrance" means an entrance that is not a service entrance.

(13) "Public−use areas" means interior or exterior rooms or spaces that are made available to the general public.

(14) "Self−service storage facility" means real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self−service basis.

(15) "Service entrance" means an entrance intended primarily for delivery of goods and services.

(16) "Site" means a parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a public right−of−way.

(17) "Sleeping unit" means a room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of the dwelling unit are not sleeping units.

(18) "Wheelchair space" means space for a single wheelchair and its occupant.

(19) "Wheelchair space cluster" means locations of 2 or more adjacent wheelchair spaces along with companion seating in assembly areas.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.1103 Scoping requirements. (1) WHERE ACCESSIBILITY IS REQUIRED. Except as specified in sub. (2), buildings and structures, temporary or permanent, including their associated sites and facilities, shall be accessible to people with disabilities.

(2) GENERAL EXCEPTIONS. Sites, buildings, facilities and elements shall be exempt from ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110 to the extent specified in all of the following:

(a) *Specific requirements.* Accessibility is not required in buildings and facilities, or portions thereof, to the extent permitted by ss. Comm 62.1104 to 62.1109.

(b) *Existing buildings.* Existing buildings shall comply with IBC section 3408 and s. Comm 62.3408.

(c) *Work areas.* Individual employee work stations are not required to be accessible but shall be located on an accessible route.

(d) *Utility buildings.* Occupancies in Group U are exempt from the requirements of ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110 other than any of the following:

1. In agricultural buildings, access is required to paved work areas and areas open to the general public.

2. Private garages or carports that contain required accessible parking.

(e) *Construction sites.* Structures, sites and equipment directly associated with the actual processes of construction including, but not limited to, scaffolding, bridging, materials hoists, materials storage, or construction trailers are not required to be accessible.

(f) *Raised areas.* Raised areas used primarily for purposes of security, life safety, or fire safety including, but not limited to, observation galleries, prison guard towers, fire towers, or life guard stands are not required to be accessible or to be served by an accessible route.

(g) *Limited access spaces.* 1. Storage spaces that do not include permanent workstations, are infrequently accessed by employees, and are not open to the general public are not required to be accessible.

2. Nonoccupiable spaces accessed only by ladders, catwalks, crawl spaces, freight elevators, very narrow passageways, or tunnels are not required to be accessible.

(h) *Equipment spaces.* Spaces frequented only by personnel for maintenance, repair, or monitoring of equipment are not required to be accessible. Such spaces include, but are not limited to, elevator pits, elevator penthouses, mechanical, electrical, or communications equipment rooms, piping or equipment catwalks, water or sewage treatment pump rooms and stations, electric substations and transformer vaults, and highway and tunnel utility facilities.

(i) *Single occupant structures.* Single occupant structures accessed only by passageways below grade or elevated above grade including, but not limited to, toll booths that are accessed only by underground tunnels, are not required to be accessible.

(j) *Residential Group R−1.* Buildings of group R−1 containing not more than five sleeping units for rent or hire that are also occupied as the residence of the proprietor, are not required to be accessible.

(k) *Day care facilities.* Where a day care facility (Groups A−3, E, I−4 and R−3) is part of a dwelling unit, only the portion of the structure utilized for the day care facility is required to be accessible.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: r. (2) (d), renum. (2) (e) to (L) to be (2) (d) to (k) and am. (2) (g) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.1104 Accessible route. (1) SITE ARRIVAL POINTS. Accessible routes within the site shall be provided from public transportation stops, accessible parking and accessible passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks to the accessible building entrance served.

(2) WITHIN A SITE. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), at least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements, and accessible spaces that are on the same site.

(b) *Exception.* An accessible route is not required between accessible facilities that have, as the only means of access between them, a vehicular way not providing for pedestrian access.

(3) CONNECTED SPACES. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), when a building, or portion of a building, is required to be accessible, an accessible route shall be provided to each portion of the building, to accessible building entrances, connecting accessible pedestrian walkways and the public way. Where only one accessible route is provided, the accessible route shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, restrooms, closets or similar spaces.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. In assembly areas with fixed seating that are required to be accessible, an accessible route shall not be required to serve fixed seating where wheelchair spaces or designated aisle seats required to be on an accessible route are not provided.

2. A single accessible route is permitted to pass through a kitchen or storage room in an accessible dwelling unit.

(c) *Press boxes.* 1. Except as specified in subd. 2., press boxes in assembly areas shall be on an accessible route.

2. a. An accessible route shall not be required to press boxes in bleachers that have points of entry at only one level, provided that the aggregate area of all press boxes is 500 square feet maximum.

b. An accessible route shall not be required to free−standing press boxes that are elevated above grade 12 feet minimum provided that the aggregate area of all press boxes is 500 square feet maximum.

(4) MULTILEVEL BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), at least one accessible route shall connect each accessible level, including mezzanines, in multilevel buildings and facilities.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. An accessible route is not required to stories and mezzanines above and below accessible levels that have an aggregate area of not more than 3,000 square feet. This exception does not apply to any of the following:

a. Multiple tenant facilities of Group M occupancies containing 5 or more tenant spaces.

b. Levels containing offices of health care providers (Group B or Group I).

c. Passenger transportation facilities and airports (Group A–3 or Group B).

d. Government−owned or −operated facilities that are outside the scope of sub. (3) (c).

2. In Group A, I, R and S occupancies, levels that do not contain accessible elements or other spaces required by ss. Comm 62.1107 and 62.1108 are not required to be served by an accessible route from an accessible level.

3. In air traffic control towers, an accessible route is not required to serve the cab and the floor immediately below the cab.

4. Where a 2−story building or facility has one story with an occupant load of 5 or fewer persons that does not contain public−use space, that story shall not be required to be connected by an accessible route to the story above or below.

5. An accessible route is not required to levels located above or below the accessible level in government−owned or −operated buildings or facilities which are less than 3 stories and which are not open to the general public, if the floor level above or below the accessible level has a capacity of no more than 5 persons and is less than 500 square feet in area. The floor level above or below the accessible level that is less than 500 square feet shall have a sign stating a maximum capacity of 5 persons, and the sign shall be placed in a conspicuous location at the main entrance to the floor level.

(5) LOCATION. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), accessible routes shall coincide with or be located in the same area as a general circulation path. Where the circulation path is interior, the accessible route shall also be interior.

(b) *Exception.* Accessible routes from parking garages contained within and serving Type B dwelling units are not required to be interior.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: am. (3) (b), cr. (3) (c), r. and recr. (4) (b) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.1105 Accessible entrances. (1) REQUIRED. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), at least 50% but not less than one entrance to each building and structure, and each separate tenant space within the building or structure, shall comply with the accessible route provisions of ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. Entrances to spaces not required to be accessible as provided for in s. Comm 62.1107 or 62.1108.

2. Loading and service entrances that are not the only entrance to a building or to a tenant space.

(2) MULTIPLE ACCESSIBLE ENTRANCES. Where a building or facility has entrances that normally serve accessible parking facilities, transportation facilities, passenger loading zones, taxi stands, public streets and sidewalks, tunnels or elevated walkways, or accessible interior vertical access, then at least one of the entrances serving each such function shall comply with the accessible route provisions of ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.1106 Parking and passenger loading facilities. (1) REQUIRED. Where parking is provided, accessible parking spaces complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1 shall be provided in compliance with Table 62.1106 except as required by subs. (2), (3) and (3m). The number of accessible parking spaces shall be determined based on the total number of parking spaces provided for the facility.

(2) GROUPS R–2 AND R–3. Two percent, but not less than one, of each type of parking space provided for occupancies in Groups R−2 and R−3, which are required to have Type A or Type B dwelling or sleeping units, shall be accessible. Where parking is provided within or beneath a building, accessible parking spaces shall also be provided within or beneath the building.

(3) REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND OUTPATIENT PHYSICAL THERAPY FACILITIES. Twenty percent of patient and visitor parking spaces provided at rehabilitation facilities and outpatient physical therapy facilities shall be accessible.

(3m) HOSPITAL OUTPATIENT FACILITIES. Ten percent of patient and visitor parking spaces provided to serve hospital outpatient facilities shall be accessible.

(4) VAN SPACES. For every 8 or fraction of 8 accessible parking spaces, at least one shall be a van−accessible parking space.

Table 62.1106
Accessible Parking Spaces

Total Parking Spaces Provided	Required Minimum Number of Accessible Spaces
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1,000	2% of total
More than 1,000	20 plus one for each 100 over 1,000

(5) LOCATION. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), accessible parking spaces shall be located on the shortest accessible route of travel from adjacent parking to an accessible building entrance. Accessible parking spaces shall be dispersed among the various types of parking facilities provided. In parking facilities that do not serve a particular building, accessible parking spaces shall be located on the shortest route to an accessible pedestrian entrance to the parking facility. Where buildings have multiple accessible entrances with adjacent parking, accessible parking spaces shall be dispersed and located near the accessible entrances.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. In multilevel parking structures, van−accessible parking spaces are permitted on one level.

2. Parking spaces shall be permitted to be located in some but not all of the various types of parking facilities if substantially equivalent or greater accessibility is provided in terms of distance from an accessible entrance or entrances, parking fee, and user convenience.

(6) PASSENGER LOADING ZONES. Passenger loading zones shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(a) *Medical facilities.* A passenger loading zone shall be provided at an accessible entrance to licensed medical and long−term care facilities where people receive physical or medical treatment or care and where the period of stay exceeds 24 hours.

(b) *Valet parking.* A passenger loading zone shall be provided at valet parking services.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: am. (1) and (5) (a), cr. (3m), r. and cr. (5) (b) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.1107 Dwelling units and sleeping units.

(1) GENERAL. In addition to the other requirements of ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110, occupancies having dwelling units or sleeping units shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with subs. (2) to (7).

(2) DESIGN. Dwelling units and sleeping units which are required to be accessible units shall comply with this code and the applicable portions of chapters 1 to 9 of ICC/ANSI A117.1. Type A and Type B units shall comply with the applicable portions of chapter 10 of ICC/ANSI A117.1. Units required to be Type A units are permitted to be designed and constructed as accessible units. Units required to be Type B units are permitted to be designed and constructed as accessible units or as Type A units.

(3) ACCESSIBLE SPACES. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), rooms and spaces available to the general public or available for use by residents and serving accessible units, Type A units or Type B units shall be accessible. Accessible spaces shall include toilet and bathing rooms, kitchen, living and dining areas and any exterior spaces, including patios, terraces and balconies.

(b) *Exception.* Recreational facilities shall comply with s. Comm 62.1109 (14).

(4) ACCESSIBLE ROUTE. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), at least one accessible route shall connect accessible building or facility entrances with the primary entrance of each accessible unit, Type A unit and Type B unit within the building or facility and with those exterior and interior spaces and facilities that serve the units.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. If the slope of the finished ground level between accessible facilities and buildings exceeds one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1:12), or where physical barriers prevent the installation of an accessible route, a vehicular route with parking that complies with s. Comm 62.1106 at each public or common use facility or building is permitted in place of the accessible route.

2. Exterior decks, patios, or balconies that are part of Type B units and have impervious surfaces, and that are not more than 4 inches below the finished floor level of the adjacent interior space of the unit.

(5) GROUP I. Occupancies in Group I shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with all of the following:

(a) *Group I−1.* Group I−1 occupancies shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with all of the following:

1. 'Accessible units.' At least 4%, but not less than one, of the dwelling units and sleeping units shall be accessible units.

2. 'Type B units.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., in structures with 3 or more dwelling or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every dwelling and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

b. The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

(b) *Group I−2 nursing homes.* Nursing homes of Group I−2 shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with all of the following:

1. 'Accessible units.' At least 50%, but not less than one, of the dwelling units and sleeping units shall be accessible units.

2. 'Type B units.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., in structures with 3 or more dwelling or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every dwelling and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

b. The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

(c) *Group I−2 hospitals.* General purpose hospitals, psychiatric facilities, detoxification facilities and residential care or assisted living facilities of Group I−2 shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with all of the following:

1. 'Accessible units.' At least 10%, but not less than one, of the dwelling units and sleeping units shall be accessible units.

2. 'Type B units.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., in structures with three or more dwelling or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every dwelling and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

b. The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

(d) *Group I−2 rehabilitation facilities.* In hospitals and rehabilitation facilities of Group I−2 which specialize in treating conditions that affect mobility, or units within either which specialize in treating conditions that affect mobility, 100% of the dwelling units and sleeping units shall be accessible units.

(e) *Group I−3.* In occupancies in Group I−3, at least 2%, but not less than one, of the dwelling units and sleeping units shall be accessible units.

(6) GROUP R. Occupancies in Group R shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with all of the following:

(a) *Group R−1.* Group R−1 occupancies shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with all of the following:

1. 'Accessible units.' In occupancies in Group R–1, accessible dwelling units and sleeping units shall be provided in accordance with Table 62.1107. All facilities on a site shall be considered to determine the total number of accessible units. Accessible units shall be dispersed among the various classes of units. Roll–in showers provided in accessible units shall include a permanently mounted folding shower seat.

Table 62.1107
Accessible Dwelling and Sleeping Units

Total Number of Units Provided	Minimum Required Number of Accessible Units Associated with Roll–in Showers	Total Number of Required Accessible Units
1 to 25	0	1
26 to 50	0	2
51 to 75	1	4
76 to 100	1	5
101 to 150	2	7
151 to 200	2	8
201 to 300	3	10
301 to 400	4	12
401 to 500	4	13
501 to 1,000	1% of total	3% of total
Over 1,001	10 plus 1 for each 100 over 1,000	30 plus 2 for each 100 over 1,000

2. 'Type B units.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., in structures with three or more dwelling or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every dwelling and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

b. The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

(b) *Group R–2.* Type A and Type B units shall be provided in occupancies in Group R–2 in accordance with all of the following:

1. 'Type A units.' a. Except as specified in subd. 1. b. and c., in occupancies in Group R–2 containing more than 20 dwelling units or sleeping units, at least 2%, but not less than one, of the units shall be a Type A unit. All units on a site shall be considered to determine the total number of units and the required number of Type A units. Type A units shall be dispersed among the various classes of units.

b. The number of Type A units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

c. Existing structures on a site shall not contribute to the total number of units on a site.

2. 'Type B units.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., where there are 3 or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence in a single structure, every dwelling unit and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

b. The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

Note: Type B dwelling units specified in s. Comm 62.1107 have the same meaning as "covered multifamily housing" as defined in s. 101.132 (1) (d), Stats. Section 101.132 (1) (d), Stats., reads as follows: " 'Covered multifamily housing' means any of the following:

"1. Housing that is first ready for occupancy on or after October 1, 1993, consisting of 3 or more dwelling units if the housing has one or more elevators.

"2. Grade–level dwelling units, in housing without elevators, that are first ready for occupancy on or after October 1, 1993, consisting of 3 or more dwelling units."

(c) *Group R–3.* 1. Except as specified in subd. 2., in occupancies in Group R–3 where there are 3 or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence in a single structure, every dwelling and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

2. The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

(d) *Group R–4.* Group R–4 occupancies shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with all of the following:

1. 'Accessible units.' At least one of the dwelling or sleeping units shall be an accessible unit.

2. 'Type B dwelling units.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., in structures with 3 or more dwelling or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, every dwelling and sleeping unit intended to be occupied as a residence shall be a Type B unit.

b. The number of Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with sub. (7).

(7) GENERAL EXCEPTIONS. Where specifically permitted by subs. (5) and (6), the required number of Type A and Type B units is permitted to be reduced in accordance with all of the following:

(a) *Buildings without elevator service.* Where no elevator service is provided in a building, only the dwelling and sleeping units that are located on stories indicated in subd. 1. and 2. are required to be Type A and Type B units. The number of Type A units shall be determined in accordance with sub. (6) (b).

1. 'One story with Type B units required.' At least one story containing dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence shall be provided with accessible entrances as specified in s. Comm 62.1105 (1), from the exterior of the building, and all units intended to be occupied as a residence on that story shall be Type B units.

2. 'Additional stories with Type B units.' On all other stories that have a building entrance in proximity to arrival points intended to serve units on that story, as specified in subd. 2. a. and b., all dwelling units and sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence served by that entrance on that story shall be Type B units. Where no such arrival points are within 50 feet of the entrance, the closest arrival points shall be used unless that arrival point serves the story required by subd. 1.

a. Where the slopes of the undisturbed site measured between the planned entrance and all vehicular or pedestrian arrival points within 50 feet of the planned entrance are 10% or less.

b. Where the slopes of the planned finished grade measured between the entrance and all vehicular or pedestrian arrival points within 50 feet of the planned entrance are 10% or less.

(b) *Multistory units.* A multistory dwelling or sleeping unit which is not provided with elevator service is not required to be a Type B unit. Where a multistory unit is provided with external elevator service to only one floor, the floor provided with elevator service shall be the primary entry to the unit and shall comply with the requirements for a Type B unit, and a toilet facility shall be provided on that floor.

(c) *Elevator service to the lowest story with units.* Where elevator service in the building provides an accessible route only to the lowest story containing dwelling or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence, only the units on that story which are intended to be occupied as a residence are required to be Type B units.

(d) *Site impracticality.* 1. 'Variance procedures.' Pursuant to ss. 101.132 (2) (b) 4. and (c) 2., Stats., the owner may request a reduction in accessible dwelling units due to site impracticality specified in subd. 2. through the petition for variance procedures specified in ch. Comm 61.

2. 'General.' On a site with multiple non–elevator buildings, the number of units required by par. (a) to be Type B units is permitted to be reduced to a percentage which is equal to the percentage of the entire site having grades, prior to development, which are less than 10%, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

a. Not less than 50% of the units required by par. (a) on the site are Type B units.

b. Units required by par. (a), where the slope between the building entrance serving the units on that story and a pedestrian or vehicular arrival point is no greater than 8.33%, are Type B units.

c. Units required by par. (a), where an elevated walkway is planned between a building entrance serving the units on that story and a pedestrian or vehicular arrival point and the slope between them is 10% or less are Type B units.

d. Units served by an elevator in accordance with par. (c) are Type B units.

(e) *Base flood elevation.* 1. 'Variance procedures.' Pursuant to s. 101.132 (2) (b) 4. and (c) 2., Stats., the owner may request a reduction in accessible dwelling units due to unusual characteristics of the site specified in subd. 2. through the petition for variance procedures specified in ch. Comm 61.

2. 'General.' The required number of Type A and Type B units shall not apply to a site where the lowest floor or the lowest structural building members of non–elevator buildings are required to be at or above the base flood elevation resulting in all of the conditions specified in subd. 2. a. and b. Where no such arrival points are within 50 feet of the primary entrances, the closest arrival point shall be used.

a. A difference in elevation between the minimum required floor elevation at the primary entrances and vehicular and pedestrian arrival points within 50 feet exceeding 30 inches.

b. A slope exceeding 10% between the minimum required floor elevation at the primary entrances and vehicular and pedestrian arrival points within 50 feet.

History: CR 01–109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. (5) (c) (intro.) and (e) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1108 Special occupancies. (1) GENERAL. In addition to the other requirements of ss. Comm 62.1101 to 62.1110, the requirements of subs. (2) to (3) shall apply to specific occupancies.

(2) ASSEMBLY AREA SEATING. Assembly areas with fixed seating shall comply with pars. (a) to (d). Dining areas shall comply with par. (e).

(a) *Services.* Services and facilities provided in areas not required to be accessible shall be provided on an accessible level and shall be accessible.

(b) *Wheelchair spaces.* In theaters, bleachers, grandstands and other fixed seating assembly areas, accessible wheelchair spaces shall be provided in accordance with Table 62.1108–1. At least one seat for a companion shall be provided beside each wheelchair space.

Table 62.1108–1
Accessible Wheelchair Spaces

Capacity of Seating in Assembly Areas	Minimum Required Number of Wheelchair Spaces
4 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 100	4
101 to 300	5
301 to 500	6
Over 500	6, plus 1 additional space for each total seating capacity increase of 100

1. 'Wheelchair space clusters.' Except as specified in subd. 2., accessible wheelchair spaces shall be grouped in wheelchair space clusters in accordance with Table 62.1108–2.

2. 'Exception.' In fixed seating assembly areas where sightlines require more than one step for a rise in elevation between rows, the minimum required number of wheelchair space clusters in that area shall be one–half of that required by Table 62.1108–2, but not less than one.

Table 62–1108–2
Wheelchair Space Clusters

Capacity of Seating in Assembly Areas	Minimum Required Number of Wheelchair Space Clusters
Up to 300	1
301 to 600	2
601 to 900	3
901 to 1,500	4
1,501 to 2,100	5
2,101 to 3,000	6
Over 3,000	6, plus 1 additional cluster for each 1,000 seats or portion thereof

(c) *Dispersion of wheelchair space clusters.* Dispersion of wheelchair space clusters shall be based on the availability of accessible routes to various seating areas including seating at various levels in multilevel facilities.

1. 'Multilevel assembly seating areas.' a. Except as specified in subd. 1. b. and c., in multilevel assembly seating areas, wheelchair space clusters shall be provided on the main floor level and on one of each 2 additional floor or mezzanine levels.

b. In multilevel assembly spaces utilized for worship services, where the second floor or mezzanine level contains 25% or less of the total seating capacity, wheelchair space clusters shall be permitted to all be located on the main level.

c. In multilevel assembly seating where the second floor or mezzanine level provides 25% or less of the total seating capacity and 300 or fewer seats, wheelchair space clusters shall be permitted to all be located on the main level.

2. 'Separation between clusters.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., wheelchair space clusters shall be separated by a minimum of 5 intervening rows or by a minimum of 10 intervening seats. Wheelchair spaces within any one wheelchair space cluster shall not be separated by an intervening row, nor by more than two intervening seats, nor by more than a 7–inch vertical level change.

b. A vertical level change exceeding 7–inches is permitted in a wheelchair space cluster where necessary to maintain sightlines.

(d) *Assistive listening systems.* 1. 'Audible communications.' Stadiums, theaters, auditoriums, lecture halls and similar fixed seating assembly areas where audible communications are integral to the use of the space shall have an assistive listening system if the area is equipped with an audio amplification system or the area has a capacity of 50 or more persons.

2. 'Receivers.' Receivers shall be provided for assistive listening systems in accordance with Table 62.1108–3. Twenty–five percent of receivers, but not less than 2, shall be hearing aid compatible.

Table 62.1108–3
Receiver for Assistive Listening Systems

Capacity of Seating in Assembly Areas	Minimum Required Number of Receivers
Less than 50	2
50 to 500	2, plus 4 for each total seating capacity increase of 100 above 51
501 to 1,000	20, plus 3 for each total seating capacity increase of 100 above 501
1,001 to 2,000	35, plus 2 for each total seating capacity increase of 100 above 1,001
Over 2,000	55, plus 1 for each total seating capacity increase of 100 above 2,000

(e) *Dining areas.* 1. 'General.' a. Except as specified in subd. 1. b., in dining areas, the total floor area allotted for seating and tables shall be accessible.

b. In buildings without elevators, an accessible route to a mezzanine seating area is not required, provided that the mezzanine contains less than 25% of the total area and the same services are provided in the accessible area.

2. 'Fixed or built–in seating or tables.' Where fixed or built–in seating or tables are provided in dining areas, at least 5%, but not less than one such seat or table, shall be accessible and be distributed throughout the facility.

3. 'Dining counters.' In establishments serving food or drink for consumption where the only seating is at counters exceeding 34–inches in height, a 60–inch minimum length portion of the counter shall be accessible.

(2m) PERFORMANCE AREAS. An accessible route shall directly connect the performance area to the assembly seating area, where a circulation path directly connects a performance area to an assembly seating area. An accessible route shall be provided from performance areas to ancillary areas or facilities used by performers.

(3) SELF–SERVICE STORAGE FACILITIES. (a) *General.* Self–service storage facilities shall provide accessible individual self–storage spaces in accordance with Table 62.1108–4.

Table 62.1108–4
Accessible Self–service Storage Facilities

Total Spaces in Facility	Minimum Number of Required Accessible Spaces
1 to 200	5%, but not less than 1
Over 200	10, plus 2% of total number of units over 200

(b) *Dispersion.* Accessible individual self–service storage spaces shall be dispersed throughout the various classes of spaces provided. Where more classes of spaces are provided than the number of required accessible spaces, the number of accessible spaces shall not be required to exceed that required by Table 62.1108–4. Accessible spaces are permitted to be dispersed in a single building of a multibuilding facility.

History: CR 01–109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: cr. (2m) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1109 Other features and facilities. **(1)** GENERAL. (a) Except as specified in par. (b), accessible building features and facilities shall be provided in accordance with subs. (2) to (14).

(b) Type A and Type B dwelling and sleeping units shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(2) TOILET AND BATHING FACILITIES. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), toilet rooms and bathing facilities shall be accessible. Where a floor level is not required to be connected by an accessible route, the only toilet rooms or bathing facilities provided within the facility shall not be located on the inaccessible floor. At least one of each type fixture, element, control or dispenser in each accessible toilet room and bathing facility shall be accessible.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. In toilet rooms or bathing facilities accessed only through a private office, not for common or public use, and intended for use by a single occupant, any of the following alternatives are allowed:

a. Doors are permitted to swing into the clear floor space provided the door swing can be reversed to meet the requirements in ICC/ANSI A117.1.

b. The height requirements for the water closet in ICC/ANSI A117.1 are not applicable.

c. Grab bars are not required to be installed in a toilet room, provided that the reinforcement has been installed in the walls and located so as to permit the installation of such grab bars.

d. The requirement for height, knee and toe clearance shall not apply to a lavatory.

2. This section is not applicable to toilet and bathing facilities that serve dwelling units or sleeping units that are not required to be accessible by s. Comm 62.1107.

3. Where multiple single–user toilet rooms or bathing facilities are clustered at a single location and contain fixtures in excess of the minimum required number of plumbing fixtures, at least 5%, but not less than one room for each use at each cluster, shall be accessible.

4. Toilet room fixtures that are in excess of those required and that are designated for use by children in day care and primary school occupancies.

(c) *Unisex toilet and bathing rooms.* 1. 'Where permitted and required.' a. In assembly and mercantile occupancies, an accessible unisex toilet room may be provided where an aggregate of six or more male and female water closets are required. Where a unisex toilet room is provided, it shall count for no more than 15 persons. In buildings of mixed occupancy, only those water closets required for the assembly or mercantile occupancy shall be permitted to use the unisex toilet room option. Except as specified in subd. 1. b., in recreational facilities where separate–sex bathing rooms are provided, an accessible unisex bathing room shall be provided. Fixtures located within unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be included in determining the number of fixtures provided in an occupancy.

b. Where each separate–sex bathing room has only one shower or bathtub fixture, a unisex bathing room is not required.

c. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall comply with this section and ICC/ANSI A117.1.

2. 'Unisex toilet rooms.' a. Except as specified in subd. 2. b., unisex toilet rooms shall include only one water closet and only one lavatory. A unisex bathing room in accordance with subd. 3. shall be considered a unisex toilet room.

b. A separate–sex toilet room containing not more than 2 water closets without urinals, or containing only one water closet and one urinal shall be considered a unisex toilet room.

3. 'Unisex bathing rooms.' Unisex bathing rooms shall include only one shower or bathtub fixture. Unisex bathing rooms shall also include one water closet and one lavatory. Where storage facilities are provided for separate–sex bathing rooms, accessible storage facilities shall be provided for unisex bathing rooms.

4. 'Location.' Unisex toilet rooms, when provided, and bathing rooms shall be located on an accessible route. Unisex toilet rooms shall be located not more than one story above or below separate–sex toilet rooms. The accessible route from any sepa-

rate–sex toilet room to a unisex toilet room shall not exceed 500 feet.

5. 'Prohibited location.' In passenger transportation facilities and airports, the accessible route from separate–sex toilet rooms to a unisex toilet room shall not pass through security checkpoints.

6. 'Clear floor space.' Where doors swing into a unisex toilet or bathing room, a clear floor space not less than 30–inches by 48–inches shall be provided, within the room, beyond the area of the door swing.

7. 'Privacy.' Doors to unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be securable from within the room.

(d) *Water closet compartment.* Where water closet compartments are provided in a toilet room or bathing facility, at least one wheelchair–accessible compartment shall be provided. Where the combined total water closet compartments and urinals provided in a toilet room or bathing facility is 6 or more, at least one ambulatory–accessible water closet compartment shall be provided in addition to the wheelchair–accessible compartment. Wheelchair–accessible and ambulatory–accessible compartments shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(3) SINKS. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), where sinks are provided in accessible spaces, at least 5%, but not less than one shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. Mop or service sinks are not required to be accessible.

2. Sinks designated for use by children in day care and primary school occupancies.

(4) KITCHENS, KITCHENETTES AND WET BARS. Where kitchen, kitchenettes and wet bars are provided in accessible spaces or rooms, they shall be accessible in accordance with ICC/ANSI A117.1.

(5) DRINKING FOUNTAINS. On floors where drinking fountains are provided, at least 50%, but not less than one fountain, shall be accessible.

(6) ELEVATORS. Passenger elevators on an accessible route shall be accessible and comply with s. Comm 62.3001 and ch. Comm 18.

(7) LIFTS. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), platform lifts shall not be part of a required accessible route in new construction.

(b) *Exceptions.* Platform lifts are permitted as part of an accessible route in any of the following applications:

1. To a performing area in occupancies in Group A.

2. To wheelchair spaces required by s. Comm 62.1108 (2) (b).

3. To spaces that are not open to the general public with an occupant load of not more than 5.

4. Within a dwelling or sleeping unit.

5. To wheelchair seating spaces located in outdoor dining terraces in A–5 occupancies where the means of egress from the dining terraces to a public way is open to the outdoors.

(8) STORAGE. (a) *General.* Where fixed or built–in storage elements such as cabinets, shelves, medicine cabinets, closets and drawers are provided in required accessible spaces, at least one of each type shall contain storage space complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1

(b) *Lockers.* Where lockers are provided in accessible spaces, at least 5%, but not less than one, of each type shall be accessible.

(c) *Shelving and display units.* Self–service shelves and display units in mercantile occupancies and shelving in stack areas of libraries shall be located on an accessible route. Such shelving and display units shall not be required to comply with reach–range provisions.

(d) *Coat hooks and shelves.* Where coat hooks or shelves are provided in inaccessible toilet rooms, toilet compartments, or in dressing, fitting or locker rooms, at least one of each type shall be provided in accessible toilet rooms, toilet compartments, and dressing, fitting and locker rooms.

(9) DETECTABLE WARNINGS. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), passenger transit platform edges bordering a drop–off and not protected by platform screens or guards shall have a detectable warning.

(b) *Exception.* Detectable warnings are not required at bus stops.

(10) ASSEMBLY AREA SEATING. Assembly areas with fixed seating in every occupancy shall comply with s. Comm 62.1108 (2) for accessible seating and assistive listening devices.

(11) SEATING AT TABLES, COUNTERS AND WORK SURFACES. (a) *General.* Where seating at fixed or built–in tables, counters or work surfaces is provided in accessible spaces, at least 5% of the seating, but not less than one, shall be accessible.

(b) *Dispersion.* Accessible fixed or built–in seating at tables, counters or work surfaces shall be distributed throughout the space or facility containing such elements.

(12) CUSTOMER SERVICE FACILITIES. Customer service facilities shall provide for accessible features in accordance with pars. (a) to (e).

(a) *Dressing, fitting and locker rooms.* Where dressing rooms, fitting rooms, or locker rooms are provided, at least 5%, but not less than one, of each type of use in each cluster provided shall be accessible.

(b) *Check–out aisles.* Where check–out aisles are provided, accessible check–out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 62.1109. Where check–out aisles serve different functions, at least one accessible check–out aisle shall be provided for each function. Where check–out aisles serve different functions, accessible check–out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 62.1109 for each function. Where check–out aisles are dispersed throughout the building or facility, accessible check–out aisles shall also be dispersed. Traffic control devices, security devices and turnstiles located in accessible check–out aisles or lanes shall be accessible.

Table 62.1109
Accessible Check–out Aisles

Total Check–out Aisles of Each Function	Minimum Number of Accessible Check–out Aisles Each Function
1 to 4	1
5 to 8	2
9 to 15	3
Over 15	3, plus 20% of additional aisles

(c) *Point of sales and service counters.* Where counters are provided for sales or distribution of goods or services, at least one of each type provided shall be accessible. Where such counters are dispersed throughout the building or facility, the accessible counters shall also be dispersed.

(d) *Food service lines.* Food service lines shall be accessible. Where self–service shelves are provided, at least 50%, but not less than one, of each type provided shall be accessible.

(e) *Queue and waiting lines.* Queue and waiting lines serving accessible counters or check–out aisles shall be accessible.

(13) CONTROLS, OPERATING MECHANISMS AND HARDWARE. (a) *General.* Controls, operating mechanisms and hardware intended for operation by the occupant, including switches that control lighting and ventilation, and electrical convenience outlets, in accessible spaces, along accessible routes or as parts of accessible elements shall be accessible.

(b) *Operable windows.* 1. Except as specified in subd. 2., where operable windows are provided in rooms that are required to be accessible in accordance with s. Comm 62.1107 (5) and (6) (a) and (b), at least one window in each room shall be accessible and each required operable window shall be accessible.

2. Accessible windows are not required in bathrooms or kitchens.

(14) RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. Recreational facilities shall be provided with accessible features in accordance with pars. (a) to (c).

(a) *Facilities serving a single building.* In Group R−2 and R−3 occupancies where recreational facilities are provided serving a single building containing Type A or Type B units, 25%, but not less than one, of each type of recreational facility shall be accessible. Every recreational facility of each type on a site shall be considered to determine the total number of each type which are required to be accessible.

(b) *Facilities serving multiple buildings.* In Group R−2 and R−3 occupancies on a single site where multiple buildings containing Type A or Type B units are served by recreational facilities, 25%, but not less than one, of each type of recreational facility serving each building shall be accessible. The total number of each type of recreational facility which is required to be accessible shall be determined by considering every recreational facility of each type serving each building on the site.

(c) *Other occupancies.* All recreational facilities not described in pars. (a) and (b) shall be accessible.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: am. (8) (d), renum. (12) (b) 1. to be (12) (b) and am., r. (12) (b) 2. and (15) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.1110 Signage. (1) SIGNS. (a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), required accessible elements shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility at all of the following locations:

1. Accessible passenger loading zones.

2. Accessible areas of refuge required by IBC section 1003.2.13.5.

3. Accessible rooms where multiple single−user toilet or bathing rooms are clustered at a single location.

4. Accessible entrances where not all entrances are accessible.

5. Accessible check−out aisles where not all aisles are accessible. The sign, where provided, shall be above the check−out aisle in the same location as the check−out aisle number or type of check−out identification.

6. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms.

7. Accessible dressing, fitting, and locker rooms where not all such rooms are accessible.

(b) *Exception.* 1. Accessible parking spaces required in s. Comm 62.1106 for the general public shall be identified with a sign complying with the accessible parking sign requirements specified in s. Trans 200.07.

2. Accessible parking facilities identified for use only by employees of any building or facility or by tenants in Group R−2 occupancies may be identified with signs other than the s. Trans 200.07 signs.

(2) DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE. Directional signage indicating the route to the nearest like accessible element within the building or facility shall be provided at all of the locations specified in pars. (a) to (e). These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility.

(a) Inaccessible building entrances.

(b) Inaccessible public toilet and bathing facilities.

(c) Elevators not serving an accessible route.

(d) At each separate−sex toilet and bathing room indicating the location of the nearest unisex toilet or bathing room where provided in accordance with sub. (1).

(e) At exits and elevators serving a required accessible space, but not providing an approved accessible means of egress, signage shall be provided in accordance with IBC section 1003.2.13.6.

(3) OTHER SIGNS. Signage providing directional information, information about functional spaces, or signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as follows:

(a) In assembly areas required to comply with s. Comm 62.1108 (2) (d), a sign notifying the general public of the availability of assistive listening systems shall be provided at ticket offices or similar locations.

(b) At each door to an exit stairway, signage shall be provided in accordance with IBC section 1003.2.10.3.

(c) At areas of refuge, signage shall be provided in accordance with IBC sections 1003.2.13.5.3 to 1003.2.13.5.5.

(d) At areas for assisted rescue, signage shall be provided in accordance with s. Comm 62.1003 (5) (b).

Note: Refer to s. 101.123, Stats., for requirements for designating smoking areas.

History: CR 01−109: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; correction in (3) (d) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2004 No. 588.

Comm 62.1203 Interior environment. Substitute the following wording for the requirements and exception in IBC section 1203.1: Interior spaces intended for human occupancy shall conform to the IMC.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.1205 Court drainage. Substitute the following wording and informational note for the requirements in IBC section 1205.3.3: The bottom of every court shall be properly graded and drained.

Note: See ch. Comm 82 for requirements for storm water piping.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.1209 Toilet rooms. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 1209.5:

(1) PRIVACY AND ACCESS. Every toilet room shall be enclosed and separated from other areas of the building in a manner that will ensure privacy of the users of the toilet rooms. Restriction of access to toilet rooms, such as by use of key locks or other similar devices, is prohibited, except as provided in sub. (2).

(2) EXCEPTIONS. (a) Toilet rooms for a service or filling station that are accessed from the exterior may be key locked.

(b) A self−service filling station that has a key− or card−operated fuel dispensing device which can be used while the station is unattended by an employee is not required to have toilet rooms available during the unattended periods.

(c) Single−occupant toilet rooms may have privacy locks.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.1403 Exterior walls. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 1403.3:

(1) AIR RETARDERS. (a) Except as specified in sub. (2), a durable air retarder shall be provided when a building component or assembly separates a building's interior conditioned space from the outdoors.

(b) The air retarder shall be located on the interior side of the insulation.

(2) EXCEPTIONS. An air retarder is not required in the following locations:

(a) Where other approved means to avoid condensation and frost within the wall assembly are provided.

(b) In monolithic portions of plain or reinforced concrete exterior walls that are designed and constructed in accordance with IBC chapter 19.

Note: Although air retarders are to reduce transmission of water vapor by convection (air movement), and vapor retarders are to reduce transmission of water vapor by diffusion, these functions may be combined in a single membrane. In practice, considerably more moisture is transported by convection than by diffusion.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−016: am. (1) and (2) (b) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.1405 Wall coverings. (1) EXTERIOR WINDOWS AND DOORS. The requirements in IBC section 1405.12 are not included as part of this code.

(2) POLYSTYRENE SHEATHING. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 1405.13.1:

(a) Extruded polystyrene sheathing having all of the characteristics in par. (b) may be utilized as the required backing material

for vinyl siding when used in accordance with all of the limitations in par. (c).

(b) 1. Extruded, rigid, and cellular.

2. Type IV, as specified in ASTM C 578.

3. Thickness of at least one inch.

(c) 1. On–center stud spacing of 16 inches or less.

2. Mean roof height of 40 feet or less.

3. Wind exposure category of A, B, or C, as established in IBC section 1609.4; and the building is not sited on the upper half of an isolated hill or escarpment meeting conditions 1, 2, and 3 in IBC section 1609.6.1.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1407 Aluminum composite materials. (1) APPROVAL. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1407.5: Results of approved tests or an engineering analysis shall be made available to the code official upon request to verify compliance with the requirements of IBC chapter 16 for wind loads.

(2) FIRE–RESISTANCE RATING. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1407.8: Where ACM systems are used on exterior walls required to have a fire–resistance rating in accordance with IBC section 704, evidence shall be made available to the code official upon request that the required fire–resistance rating is maintained.

(3) FULL–SCALE TESTS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1407.9.4: Results of full–scale fire tests, which reflect an end–use configuration and demonstrate that the ACM system in its final form does not propagate flame over the surface or through the core when exposed on the exterior face to a fire source, shall be made available to the code official upon request, for approval. Such testing shall be performed on the ACM system with the ACM in the maximum thickness intended for use.

(4) LABELING. The requirements in IBC section 1407.12 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: cr. (4) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1505 Roof covering classification. (1) The requirements in Footnote a in IBC Table 1505.1. are not included as part of this code.

(2) Substitute the following wording for footnote c in IBC Table 1505.1: Buildings that are not more than 2 stories in height and having not more than 6,000 square feet of projected roof area and where there is a minimum 10–foot fire–separation distance from the leading edge of the roof to a lot line on all sides of the building, except for street fronts or public ways, shall be permitted to have roofs of No. 1 cedar or redwood shakes and No. 1 shingles.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to be (1), cr. (2) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1506 Roof covering materials. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1506.3: Roof covering materials shall conform to the applicable standards listed in IBC chapter 15.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1507 Roof slope. (1) This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1507.12.1: Thermoset single–ply membrane roofs may have a design slope of less than 2 percent, if permitted by the manufacturer's literature or listing criteria.

(2) This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1507.13.1: Thermoplastic single–ply membrane roofs may have a design slope of less than 2 percent, if permitted by the manufacturer's literature or listing criteria.

(3) This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1507.14.1: Sprayed polyurethane foam roofs may have a design slope of less than 2 percent, if permitted by the manufacturer's literature or listing criteria.

(4) This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1507.15.1: Liquid–applied roofs may have a design slope of less than 2 percent, if permitted by the manufacturer's literature or listing criteria.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1603 Construction documents. (1) ROOF SNOW LOAD. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1603.1.3: The ground snow load, P_g, shall be indicated. In areas where the ground snow load, P_g, exceeds 10 pounds per square foot, the following additional information shall also be provided, regardless of whether snow loads govern the design of the roof:

(a) Flat–roof snow load, P_f

(b) Snow exposure factor, C_e.

(c) Snow load importance factor, I.

(d) Thermal factor, C_t .

(e) Any sloped–roof snow load, P_s.

(f) Any unbalanced, drift or sliding snow loads.

(2) SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS. The requirements in IBC section 1603.1.8 are not included as part of this code.

(3) LIVE LOADS POSTED. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1603.3: Where the live loads for which each floor or portion thereof of a commercial or industrial building is or has been designed to exceed 100 pounds per square foot, such design live loads shall be conspicuously posted by the owner in that part of each story in which they apply, using durable signs. It shall be unlawful to remove or deface such notices.

(4) OCCUPANCY PERMITS. The requirements in IBC section 1603.4 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. (1) and (2) to be (3) and (4), cr. (1) and (2) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1604 Alternate evaluations. (1) IN–SITU LOAD TESTS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1604.6: The building official is authorized to require an engineering analysis or a load test, or both, of any construction whenever there is reason to question the safety of the construction for the intended occupancy.

(2) ALTERNATE APPROVALS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1604.7: Materials and methods of construction that are not capable of being designed by approved engineering analysis or that do not comply with the applicable material design standards listed in IBC chapter 35 shall be submitted for approval in accordance with subch. V of ch. Comm 61.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to be (1), cr. (2) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1607 Live loads. (1) RESIDENTIAL FLOOR LOADS. Substitute the following wording and live loads for the requirements in lines 16 and 27 of IBC Table 1607.1:

Table 1607.1
Minimum Uniformly Distributed Live Loads
and Minimum Concentrated Live Loads[g]
(Partial Table)

Occupancy or Use	Uniform (psf)	Concentrated (lbs.)
16. Garages (passenger vehicles only)	40	Note a
Trucks and buses	See Section 1607.6	
27. Residential		
Three or more attached dwelling units not more than 3 stories high, with separate means of egress for each unit		
Uninhabitable attics without storage	5	
Uninhabitable attics with storage	20	—
All other areas except balconies	40	
Hotels and Group R–2		
Private rooms and corridors serving them	40	
Public rooms and corridors serving them	100	

(2) CONCENTRATED LOADS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1607.4: Floors and other similar surfaces shall be designed to support the uniformly distributed live loads prescribed in IBC section 1607.3 or the concentrated load, in pounds, given in IBC Table 1607.1, whichever produces the greater load effects. Unless otherwise specified, the indicated concentration shall be assumed to be uniformly distributed over an area 2.5 feet by 2.5 feet and shall be located so as to produce the maximum load effects in the structural members.

(3) TRUCK AND BUS GARAGES. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1607.6: Minimum live loads for garages having trucks or buses shall be as specified in IBC Table 1607.6, but shall not be less than 50 pounds per square foot. Actual loads shall be used where they are greater than the loads specified in the table.

(4) ALTERNATE FLOOR LIVE LOAD REDUCTION. Substitute the following wording for provision 3 in IBC section 1607.9.2:

(a) For live loads not exceeding 100 pounds per square foot, the design live load for any structural member supporting 150 square feet or more is permitted to be reduced in accordance with the following equation:

$$R = r (A - 150)$$

(b) The reduction in par. (a) may not exceed the smallest of any of the following:

1. 40 percent for horizontal members.
2. 10 pounds per square foot for horizontal members in passenger–vehicle garages.
3. 60 percent for vertical members.
4. R as determined by the following equation:

$$R = 23.1 (1 + D/Lo)$$

(c) As used in pars. (a) and (b):

A = Area of floor or roof supported by the member, square feet.

D = Dead load per square foot of area supported.

Lo = Unreduced live load per square foot of area supported.

R = Reduction in percent.

r = Rate of reduction equal to 0.08 percent for floors.

(5) OVERHANGING EAVES. The requirements in IBC section 1607.11.2.5 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to (3), cr. (1), (2), (4) and (5) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

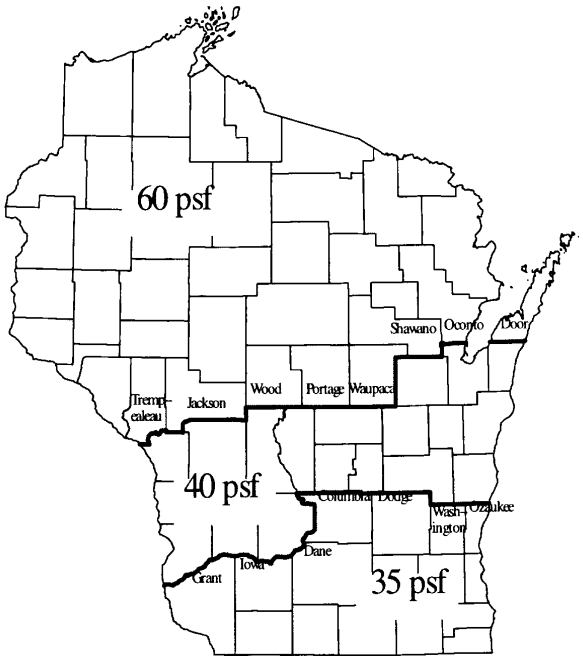
Comm 62.1608 Snow loads. (1) GROUND SNOW LOAD. This is a department alternative to the requirements in IBC section 1608.2:

(a) A ground snow load of 35 pounds per square foot may be assumed for the south zone in Figure 62.16–1.

(b) A ground snow load of 40 pounds per square foot may be assumed for the middle zone in Figure 62.16–1.

(c) A ground snow load of 60 pounds per square foot may be assumed for the north zone in Figure 62.16–1.

Figure 62.16–1
Ground Snow Load Zones



(2) SNOW EXPOSURE FACTOR. This is a department alternative to the requirements in IBC section 1608.3.1: A snow exposure factor of 1.0 may be used for any flat roof.

(3) UNBALANCED SNOW LOADS. This is a department alternative to the requirements in IBC section 1608.6: Unbalanced snow loads on a hip or gable roof may be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

$$S = S_s(I_s)(C_bC_wC_sC_a)$$

Where:

S = Alternate unbalanced roof snow load

S_s = Ground snow load from IBC Figure 1608.2 or Figure 62.16–1

I_s = Importance factor from IBC Table 1604.5

C_b = Basic roof snow load factor of 0.8

C_w = Wind exposure factor of 1.0

C_s = Slope factor; see Tables 62.1608–1 and 62.1608–2
C_a = Accumulation factor; see Table 62.1608–3

Table 62.1608–1
Non–Slippery Roof[a]

Roof Slope, α	Factor, Cs
$\alpha \leq 30^\circ$	1.0
$30^\circ < \alpha \leq 70^\circ$	$(70^\circ - \alpha) / 40^\circ$
$70^\circ < \alpha$	0

[a] Such as with shingles.

Table 62.1608–2
Unobstructed Slippery Roof[a]

Roof Slope, α	Factor, Cs
$\alpha \leq 15^\circ$	1.0
$15^\circ < \alpha \leq 60^\circ$	$(60^\circ - \alpha) / 45^\circ$
$60^\circ < \alpha$	0

[a] Where snow and ice can slide completely off, such as with steel.

Table 62.1608–3
Accumulation Factor

Roof Slope, α	Factor, Ca
$\alpha \leq 15^\circ$	N/A. Analysis for balanced loading only.
$15^\circ < \alpha \leq 20^\circ$	$0.25 + \alpha / 20^\circ$
$20^\circ < \alpha \leq 90^\circ$	1.25

(4) EXISTING ROOFS. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC sections 1608.7 and 1608.9:

(a) *Buildings on the same property.* 1. Where an existing roof, regardless of the date of its construction, is horizontally within 15 feet of a proposed, taller structure on the same property, IBC sections 1608.7 and 1608.9 or an alternate recognized engineering method shall be applied to the existing roof, to address any drifting or sliding of snow onto the existing roof, as caused by the taller structure.

2. Where an analysis under subd. 1. shows that an existing roof or corresponding supporting elements will not be adequate to support the additional snow load caused by the taller structure, the existing roof or supporting elements shall be strengthened to support those loads, in accordance with this code.

(b) *Buildings on adjoining properties.* Where an existing roof, regardless of the date of its construction, is horizontally within 15 feet of a proposed, taller structure on an adjoining property, the owner of the proposed structure shall notify the adjoining owner of the potential for increased structural loads on the existing roof, due to sliding or drifting of snow, as caused by the taller structure.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: cr. (3) and (4) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1609 Determination of wind loads. **(1)** ALTERNATIVE DESIGN. This is a department alternative to the requirements in IBC section 1609.1.1: For buildings that meet all of the following conditions, wind loads may be determined by applying only Table 6–2 in ASCE 7–98:

(a) The total building volume is less than 50,000 cubic feet.

(b) The building height is less than 30 feet.

(c) The wind exposure is Category C.

(d) Roof overhangs are designed to resist an uplift load of at least 30 pounds per square foot.

(2) WIND LOAD FOR LOW–RISE BUILDINGS. (a) Substitute the following wording for the requirements in footnote d in IBC Table 1609.6.2.1(1): "Max. Horizontal Wall Loads" are only for the design of wall elements which also support roof framing. As part of the MWFRS, these elements shall be designed for the interaction of vertical and horizontal loads or have independent mechanisms for each load. For interaction design of walls as MWFRS, the vertical roof loads shall be the "Vertical Loads" from Table 1609.6.2.1(1), and the horizontal loads shall be the "Max. Horizontal Wall Loads." The zone loads shall be applied as shown in Figure 1609.6(1) and as follows: 1E to the Windward Wall End Zone, 4E to the Leeward Wall End Zone, 1 to the Windward Wall Interior Zone, and 4 to the Leeward Wall Interior Zone.

(b) This is a department footnote for the vertical loads in the end zone of a windward roof, in IBC Table 1609.6.2.1(1): Footnote e. Note that there are two load conditions between 20° and 30°. Negative pressure from 20° to 30° shall be interpolated using a pressure value of 0 for 30°. Positive pressures between 25° and 30° shall be interpolated using a pressure value of 0 for 25°.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–139: renum. to be (1), cr. (2), Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1610 Soil lateral loads. Substitute the following Table for IBC Table 1610.1

Table 62.1610
Soil Lateral Load

Description of Backfill Material[a]	Unified Soil Classification	Active Condition[b] Design Lateral Soil Load psf Per Foot of Depth	At–Rest Condition[c] Design Lateral Soil Load psf Per Foot of Depth
Well–graded clean gravels; gravel & sand mixes	GW	30	50
Poorly graded clean gravels; gravel & sand mixes	GP	30	50
Silty gravel, poorly graded gravel & sand mixes	GM	40	60
Clayey gravel, poorly graded gravel & clay mixes	GC	45	65
Well–graded clean sand; gravel & sand mixes	SW	30	50
Poorly graded clean sand; sand & gravel mixes	SP	30	50
Silty sands, poorly graded sand & silt mixtures	SM	45	65
Sand–silt–clay mix with plastic fines	SM–SC	45	65
Clayey sand, poorly graded sand & clay mixes	SC	60	100
Inorganic silts and clayey silts	ML	45	100
Mixture of inorganic silt and clay	ML–CL	60	100
Inorganic clays of medium plasticity	CL	60	100
Organic silt and silty clay, low plasticity	OL	d	d
Inorganic clayey silt, elastic silt	MH	d	d
Inorganic clays of high plasticity	CH	d	d
Organic clays and organic silty clay	OC	d	d

[a] The definition and classification of soil materials shall be in accordance with ASTM D 2487.

[b] Where wall is expected to deflect a minimum of 0.001 times the retained soil height. Design lateral soil loads are for moist conditions for the specified soil at typical specified compacted densities. Actual field conditions shall govern. The lateral pressure of improperly drained, submerged, or saturated soils shall include the buoyant unit soil weight times appropriate K_a, plus the hydrostatic pressure. K_a is the coefficient of active earth pressure.

c Where wall is expected to deflect less than 0.001 times the retained soil height. Design lateral soil loads are for moist conditions for the specified soil at typical specified compacted densities. Actual field conditions shall govern. The lateral pressure of improperly drained, submerged, or saturated soils shall include the buoyant unit soil weight times appropriate K_o, plus the hydrostatic pressure. K_o is the coefficient of earth pressure at rest.

[d] Unsuitable as backfill material.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1611 Roof drains. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 1611.1:

Note: See ch. Comm 82 for requirements to not connect a secondary roof–drain system to a primary roof–drain system, and to discharge a secondary roof–drain system to the ground surface.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1612 Flood loads. The requirements in IBC section 1612 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1614 Earthquake loads – general. (1) Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exceptions, in IBC section 1614.1:

(a) Every structure, and portion thereof, shall as a minimum, be designed and constructed to resist the effects of earthquake motions and assigned a Seismic Design Category as set forth in IBC section 1616.3. Structures determined to be in Seismic Design Category A, and the following structures, need only comply with the requirements in IBC section 1616.4.

1. Structures north of the 4% g contour line in IBC Figure 1615(2).

2. Structures south of the 4% g contour line in IBC Figure 1615(2) that have a site class of A to C in IBC Table 1615.1.1.

3. Structures south of the 4% g contour line in IBC Figure 1615(2) which are classified as Category IV in IBC Table 1604.5 and which have a site class of D, E or F in IBC Table 1615.1.1.

(b) Structures south of the 4% g contour line in IBC Figure 1615(2) which are classified as Category I, II or III in IBC Table 1604.5 and which have a site class of D, E or F in IBC Table 1615.1.1 shall comply with the applicable design requirements in IBC sections 1616 through 1623.

(2) The requirements in IBC section 1614.4 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. (intro.) to (2) to be (1), cr. (2) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1615 Earthquake loads – site ground motion. These are department alternatives to the contour lines shown in IBC Figures 1615(1) and (2):

(1) The contour line in IBC Figure 1615(1) that extends through southern Rock, Walworth, and Kenosha Counties may be ignored.

(2) The 4% g contour line in IBC Figure 1615(2) may be applied as occurring in the location shown in Figure 62.16–2.

Figure 62.16–2
Alternate 4% g Contour Location

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1616 Seismic design category. This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 1616.3: The seismic design category is permitted to be determined from IBC Table 1616.3(1) alone when all of the following apply:

(1) The approximate fundamental period of the structure, T_a, in each of the 2 orthogonal directions determined in accordance with IBC section 1617.4.2.1, is less than 0.8 T_s determined in accordance with IBC section 1615.1.4.

(2) IBC Equation 16–35 is used to determine the seismic response coefficient, C_s.

(3) The diaphragms are rigid as defined in IBC section 1602.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1617 Deletion. Exception 1 in IBC section 1617.6.3.1 is not included as part of this code.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1621 Component design. (1) SPECIAL INSPECTION AND TESTING. The requirements in IBC section 1621.1.8 are not included as part of this code.

(2) SUSPENDED CEILINGS. Item 8 in IBC section 1621.2.5.2.2 is not included as part of this code.

(3) COMPONENT CERTIFICATION. The requirements in IBC section 1621.3.5 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to be (3), cr. (1) and (2) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1700 Structural tests and special inspections. The requirements in IBC chapter 17, except for the requirements in IBC section 1715, are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1802 Foundation and soil investigation. (1) GENERAL. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1802.1: Foundation and soils investigations shall be conducted in conformance with IBC sections 1802.2 through 1802.6.

(2) WHERE REQUIRED. Substitute the following wording for the requirements, but not the exception, in IBC section 1802.2: The owner or applicant shall make a foundation and soils investigation available to the building official, upon request, where required in IBC sections 1802.2.1 through 1802.2.7.

(3) QUESTIONABLE SOIL. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1802.2.1: Where the safe–sustaining power of the soil is in doubt, or where a load–bearing value superior to that specified in this code is claimed, an investigation complying with the provisions of IBC sections 1802.4 through 1802.6 shall be made.

(4) EXPANSIVE SOILS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1802.2.2: In areas likely to have expansive soil, soil tests shall be conducted to determine where such soils do exist.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1805 Footings and foundations. (1) ALTERNATE SETBACK AND CLEARANCE. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1805.3.5: Alternate setbacks and clearances are permitted, subject to the approval of the building official.

(2) SHALLOW POST FOUNDATIONS. This is a department alternative to the requirements in IBC section 1805.7.2: The criteria in ANSI/ASAE EP486.1 may be used in lieu of the design criteria in IBC section 1805.7.2, except the following limitations apply:

(a) The following vertical pressures may be used for the unspecified values in Table 1:

1. Class 3 material: 3000 pounds per square foot for firm soils.

2. Class 4 material: 2000 pounds per square foot for firm soils.

3. Class 5 material: 1500 pounds per square foot for medium soils.

(b) The allowable increases set forth in footnote 4 of Table 1 for soil classes 3, 4, and 5 may not exceed the following:

1. Class 3 material: 6000 pounds per square foot for firm soils and 4000 pounds per square foot for loose soils.

2. Class 4 material: 4000 pounds per square foot for firm soils and 2000 pounds per square foot for loose soils.

3. Class 5 material: 2000 pounds per square foot for medium soils and 1500 pounds per square foot for soft soils.

(c) The 20 percent increase allowed by footnote 4 of Table 1 shall be applied to the summation of the width and depth portions that exceed one foot.

Note: For example, a 2–foot wide foundation that is 4.5 feet deep would have a multiplier of 1.9. [1.0 + 0.2((2′ width – 1′) + (4.5′ depth – 1′)) = 1.9].

(d) The increased vertical pressure values obtained under par. (c) may not exceed those listed in par. (b).

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to (1), cr. (2) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1807 Pier and pile foundations. (1) DEFINITION OF NEUTRAL PLANE. This is a department definition in addition to the definitions in IBC section 1807.1: NEUTRAL PLANE. A pile's neutral plane is the level at which drag load, accumulated from the top down, added to the long–term static service load, equals the upward acting shaft resistance accumulated from the bottom up, added to the pile's toe resistance.

(2) DOWNDRAG. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 1807.2.1: Investigations and reports for pier or pile foundations shall include analysis of whether downdrag is anticipated. Where downdrag is anticipated, the report shall include a determination of the position of the pile's neutral plane, an estimate of the soil settlement at the neutral plane, and a determination of the maximum load at the neutral plane.

(3) DETERMINATION OF ALLOWABLE LOADS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1807.2.8.1:

(a) The allowable axial and lateral loads on piers or piles shall be determined by an approved formula, load tests or static analysis.

(b) The factor of safety to be used for pier or pile design shall depend on the extent of field testing performed to verify capacity.

(c) If the ultimate capacity is assessed solely by static analysis, a minimum factor of safety of 3.0 shall be applied to the ultimate capacity to determine allowable load capacity.

(d) If only static analysis and dynamic field testing are performed, a minimum factor of safety of 2.5 shall be applied to the ultimate capacity to determine load capacity.

(e) If one or more static load tests are performed, in addition to a static analysis, a minimum factor of safety of 2.0 shall be applied to the ultimate allowable capacity.

(f) A minimum factor of safety of 2.0 shall be used for occupiable structures provided that all of the conditions in pars. (a) to (e) are met. A minimum factor of safety of 1.5 may be used for non–occupiable structures, provided that the deep foundations are required only to control settlement, and it can be demonstrated that deep foundations are not required to prevent a bearing capacity failure.

(4) LOAD TESTS. This is a department alternative to the requirements in IBC section 1807.2.8.3: The ultimate capacity of the pile shall be defined as the load at which the average pile head deflection is defined by the following equation:

$\delta = (Pl/AE) + 0.15" + (B/120)$

Where:

δ = average pile head deflection, inches

P = applied load, pounds

l = pile length, inches

A = transformed pile area of pile (to steel)

E = modulus of elasticity (of steel)

B = outside diameter (or width) of pile, inches

The calculation shall be predicated on an assumed end–bearing condition.

(5) PILES IN SUBSIDING AREAS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1807.2.11:

(a) Where piles are driven through subsiding fills or other subsiding strata and derive support from underlying firmer materials, consideration shall be given to the downward drag load that may be imposed on the piles by the subsiding upper strata.

(b) Where the influence of subsiding fills is considered as imposing loads on the pile, the allowable stresses specified in this chapter are permitted to be increased where satisfactory substantiating data are submitted.

(c) The position of the pile's neutral plane shall be determined, and the settlement of the soil at the level of the neutral plane shall be estimated. The maximum load in the pile, which occurs at the neutral plane, shall be determined.

(6) SPECIAL INSPECTION. The requirements in IBC section 1807.2.22 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. (3) (e), cr. (6) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1808 Driven pile foundations. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1808.1.3: Any sudden decrease in driving resistance of an end–supported timber pile shall be investigated with regard to the possibility of damage. If the sudden decrease in driving resistance cannot be correlated to load–bearing data, the pile shall be removed for inspection or rejected, or shall be assigned a reduced capacity commensurate with the loss of end–bearing in lieu of removing or rejecting the pile.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1809 Concrete pile foundations. (1) DIMENSIONS FOR DRILLED OR AUGERED UNCASED PILES. Substitute the following wording for the exception in IBC section 1809.3.2: The length of the pile is permitted to exceed 30 times the diameter, provided that the design and installation of the pile foundation is under the direct supervision of a registered design professional knowledgeable in the field of soil mechanics and pile foundations.

(2) DIMENSIONS FOR DRIVEN UNCASED PILES. Substitute the following wording for the exception in IBC section 1809.4.2: The length of the pile is permitted to exceed 30 times the diameter, provided that the design and installation of the pile foundation is under the direct supervision of a registered design professional knowledgeable in the field of soil mechanics and pile foundations.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1901 Special inspections of concrete. The requirements in IBC section 1901.5 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1903 Specifications for concrete. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1903.1: Materials used to produce concrete and testing thereof shall comply with the applicable standards listed in ACI 318 and IBC section 1903. Tests of concrete and the materials used in concrete shall be in accordance with ACI 318 section 3.8.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1910 Deletions. (1) The exception in IBC section 1910.4.4.1 is not included as part of this code.

(2) The exception in the introductory paragraph of IBC section 1910.4.4.2 is not included as part of this code.

(3) Exception 1 in IBC section 1910.4.4.2 is not included as part of this code.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.1914 Shotcrete clearance. The exception in IBC section 1914.4.2 is not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.1916 Column approvals. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 1916.6.: Details of column connections and splices shall be shop–fabricated by approved methods and testing. Shop–fabricated concrete–filled pipe columns shall be inspected by a representative of the manufacturer at the plant.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2101 Masonry construction materials. (1) CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS. The requirements in IBC section 2101.3 are not included as part of this code.

(2) FIREPLACE DRAWINGS. The requirements in IBC section 2101.3.1 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2103 Cast stone masonry units. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2103.3:

(1) Cast stone masonry units covered under this category are homogeneous or faced, dry cast concrete products other than conventional concrete masonry units (brick or block), but of similar size.

(2) Cast stone masonry units shall be made with portland cement, water and suitable mineral aggregates, with or without admixtures, and reinforced if required.

(3) Cast stone masonry units shall have a minimum compressive strength of 6500 psi and a maximum water absorption of 6% when tested as 2– x 2–inch cylinders or cubes.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2105 Masonry quality. The requirements in IBC section 2105.1 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2108 Quality assurance provision. The requirements in IBC section 2108.2 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2109 Empirical design of masonry. **(1)** BEARING ON MASONRY. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2109.1: Lintels shall be considered structural members and shall be designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of IBC chapter 16.

(2) OPENINGS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2109.4.1: Unless evidence is provided to show that openings do not cause lateral stability and stress requirements to be exceeded, the amount of openings in a masonry wall shall not exceed the limits set forth in Table 62.2109–1.

Table 62.2109–1
Maximum Ratio of Laterally Unsupported Height or Length to Thickness for Exterior Walls With Openings†

Type of Masonry	Percent of Openings at Any Horizontal Plane of Wall			
	20	40	60	Over 60
Single wythe walls of solid or grouted walls of solid units	20	16	12	Submit design
All other masonry	18	14	10	calculations

†The percentage of openings shall be calculated for each 100 lineal feet of wall or portion thereof at any horizontal plane of wall.

(3) JOINTING. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2109:

(a) *Expansion and shrinkage.* Joints commensurate with lateral stability requirements shall be installed in all exterior masonry to allow for expected growth of clay products and shrinkage of concrete products.

(b) *Vertical jointing.* Vertical movement joints shall be provided at a spacing in compliance with Table 62.2109–2.

Table 62.2109–2
Maximum Spacing Of Exterior Masonry Movement Joints Between Unrestrained Ends† (Feet)

Loading Conditions	Type of Material	Openings (Percent of Total Wall Area)			
		0 to 20		More than 20	
		Joint to Joint	Joint to Corner	Joint to Joint	Joint to Corner
Load–bearing	Clay units	140	70	100	50
	Concrete units	60	30	40	20
Nonload–bearing walls	Clay units	100	50	60	40
	Concrete units	50	25	30	20

†Jointing required is a minimum and is not intended to prevent minor cracking. The distances given for maximum spacing of joints are for a single wall plane. For composite walls, the maximum spacing of joints shall be governed by the masonry material type used in the exterior wythe.

Note: To accomplish the intended purpose, joints should be located at critical locations, such as changes in building heights, changes in framing systems, columns built into exterior walls, major wall openings, and changes in materials.

(c) *Horizontal jointing.* Where supports such as shelf angles or plates are required to carry the weight of masonry above the foundation level, a pressure–relieving joint shall be provided between the structural support and any masonry that occurs below this level. The joint width shall be such as to prevent any load being transmitted from the support to any element directly below. All mortar and rigid materials shall be kept out of this joint. This type of joint shall be provided at all such supports in a concrete frame structure where clay masonry is exposed to the weather.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2208 Welding of structural steel. Substitute the following wording and informational note for the requirements in IBC section 2208.1: The details of design, workmanship and technique for welding, inspection of welding, and qualifications of welding operators shall conform to the requirements of the specifications listed in IBC sections 2204, 2205, 2206 and 2207.

Note: The rules pertaining to registration of structural welders are specified in ch. Comm 5.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2209 Bolts. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 2209.1: The design, installation and inspection of bolts shall be in accordance with the requirements of the specifications listed in IBC sections 2204, 2205, and 2206.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.2303 Minimum standards and quality. **(1)** LABELING. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 2303.2.1: Fire–retardant–treated lumber and wood structural panels shall bear the identification mark of an approved agency. Such identification marks shall indicate conformance with appropriate standards in accordance with IBC sections 2303.2.2 through 2303.2.5.

(2) TRUSS DESIGN DRAWINGS. The requirements in IBC section 2303.4.1 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. to be (2), cr. (1) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.2304 Girder ends. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2304.11.2.4: A moisture barrier shall be provided between an untreated or nondurable wood girder and an exterior masonry or concrete bearing surface.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2306 Shallow post foundation design. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2306.1: Standard ANSI/ASAE EP486.1 may be used in

the structural analysis and construction of wood elements in post frame building foundations.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.2308 Conventional light–frame construction. (1) DELETIONS. (a) The exception in IBC section 2308.11.1 is not included as part of this code.

(b) The exception in IBC section 2308.12.1 is not included as part of this code.

(c) Footnote c in IBC Table 2308.12.4 is not included as part of this code.

(2) SUBSTITUTION. Substitute the following wording for the wall–bracing lengths specified in IBC Table 2308.12.4: Conventional construction not permitted; conformance with IBC section 2301.2.1 or 2301.2.2 is required.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Note: Glass and glazing for elevators. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 2403:

See ch. Comm 18 [ASME A17.1] for additional glass and glazing requirements relating to elevators. Those requirements include a prohibition against elevator hoistway windows that give a false appearance of a floor level; and a requirement that all glass in an elevator hoistway be laminated safety glazing conforming to IBC section 2406.1.

Comm 62.2406 Wired glass. Substitute the following wording for exception 1 in IBC section 2406.1: In other than Group E, wired glass installed in fire doors, fire windows and view panels in fire–resistant walls shall be permitted to comply with ANSI Z97.1**.**

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.2407 Glass in handrails and guards. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 2407.1: Glass used as structural balustrade panels in railings shall be constructed of either single fully tempered glass, laminated fully tempered glass or laminated heat–strengthened glass. Glazing in railing in–fill panels shall be of an approved safety glazing material that conforms to the provisions of IBC section 2406.1. For all glazing types, the minimum nominal thickness shall be ¼ inch. Fully tempered glass and laminated glass shall comply with Category II of CPSC 16 CFR part 1201.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.2408 Glazing in athletic facilities. (1) GENERAL. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 2408.1: Glazing in athletic facilities and similar uses subject to impact loads, which forms whole or partial wall sections or which is used as a door or part of a door, shall comply with IBC section 2408.2 and sub. (3).

(2) RACQUETBALL AND SQUASH COURTS. Substitute the following wording for the introductory paragraph in IBC section 2408.2: Test methods and loads for individual glazed areas in racquetball and squash courts subject to impact loads shall conform to those of CPSC 16 CFR part 1201, with impacts being applied at a height of 59 inches above the playing surface to an actual or simulated glass wall installation with fixtures, fittings and methods of assembly identical to those used in practice.

(3) GYMNASIUMS AND BASKETBALL COURTS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2408.2: Glazing in multipurpose gymnasiums, basketball courts and similar athletic facilities subject to human impact loads shall comply with Category II of CPSC 16 CFR part 1201.

History: CR 04–016: cr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.2503 Gypsum board and plaster. The requirements in IBC section 2503.1 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2701 Electrical code. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 2701.1:

Note: As defined in s. Comm 62.0202 (1) (c), "ICC Electrical Code" means ch. Comm 16.

History: CR 01–139: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.2900 Additional criteria for toilets. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC chapter 29:

(1) MAINTENANCE. Every toilet room and every part thereof shall be kept clean and in good repair.

(2) SERVICE SINK. In every building where a service sink is required by IBC Table 2902.1, the area where the service sink is located shall be provided with the supplies necessary for the sanitary upkeep of the toilet rooms.

(3) PERMANENT AND PORTABLE OUTDOOR TOILETS. (a) *General.* Where local conditions or situations make it impractical to install a private onsite wastewater treatment system, permanent or portable outdoor toilets, or other sanitation systems or devices as described in ch. Comm 91, may be used, except as specified in par. (b).

Note: See ch. Comm 83 for detailed requirements for private onsite wastewater treatment systems.

(b) *Exception.* For places of employment for more than 10 persons, schools larger than 2 rooms, and apartment houses, water–flush toilets shall be provided, unless outdoor toilets or other sanitation systems or devices are permitted in writing by the department.

(c) *Permanent outdoor toilets.* Permanent outdoor toilets, consisting of composting toilet systems, incinerating toilets, or privies shall comply with ch. Comm 91, s. Comm 62.1209, and this section.

1. A permanent outdoor toilet shall be provided with a suitable approach, such as a concrete, gravel, or cinder walk.

2. All windows, ventilators, and other openings for permanent outdoor toilets shall be screened to prevent the entrance of flies, and all doors shall be self–closing.

(d) *Portable outdoor toilets.* 1. No portable outdoor toilet may be erected or maintained within 50 feet of any well; within 10 feet of the line of any street or public thoroughfare, unless vehicular traffic has been detoured while the portable toilet is in use; within 5 feet of the property line between premises; or within 25 feet of a door, window, or other outdoor opening of any building.

2. A portable outdoor toilet shall be stabilized to prevent it from tipping over.

3. A portable outdoor toilet shall be located with an approach such that access is unobstructed and free of brush, debris, and standing water.

Note: Chapter Comm 91 contains requirements for storage chambers of portable toilets.

Note: Chapters NR 113 and 114 contain requirements for servicing portable toilets.

(4) ENCLOSURE OF FIXTURES. (a) Water closets and urinals within a toilet room shall be arranged to ensure privacy. Except as provided in par. (b), each water closet shall occupy a separate compartment, with walls or partitions and a door enclosing the fixtures to ensure privacy. Urinals shall be placed against walls at least 6 feet 8 inches high and arranged individually with or without partitions.

(b) 1. Water closet compartments may be omitted in a single–occupant toilet room having a door with a privacy lock.

2. Toilet rooms located in day–care and child–care facilities and containing 2 or more water closets may have one water closet without an enclosing compartment.

3. Compartments are not required for water closets in prison or jail cells.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–139: am. (2) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. (2), cr. (4) (b) 3. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.2901 Plumbing code. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 2901.1:

Note: As defined in s. Comm 62.0202 (1) (h) and (i), "IPC and International Plumbing Code" and "IPSC and International Private Sewage Code" mean chs. Comm 81 to 87.

History: CR 01−139: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.2902 Plumbing fixtures. (1) MINIMUM NUMBER OF FIXTURES. (a) *Exceptions.* These are department exceptions to the requirements in IBC section 2902.1:

1. Where more than one water closet is required for males, urinals may be substituted for up to 50 percent of the required number of water closets.

2. Where water is served in restaurants or where other acceptable arrangements are made to provide drinking water, drinking fountains are not required.

3. For child day care facilities, bathtubs or showers are not required where other personal hygiene washing arrangements are provided that satisfy the licensing requirements of the Wisconsin department of health and family services.

4. For day nurseries and child day care facilities, children under the age of 30 months need not be considered as a part of the occupant load used to determine the minimum number of water closets.

(b) *Additional fixtures.* These are department informational notes to be used under IBC sections 2902.1 and 2902.2:

Note: Additional plumbing fixtures may be required for employees by the U.S. department of labor, occupational safety and health act (OSHA) regulations.

Note: Additional plumbing fixtures may be required by the department of health and family services for restaurants, mobile home parks, camping grounds, camping resorts, recreational camps and educational camps.

Note: Chapter Comm 90 also has requirements for minimum numbers of sanitary fixtures for a public swimming pool, as based on the pool area. For some buildings, the minimum number of sanitary fixtures determined in that manner may be larger than the minimum number determined in accordance with this section. Compliance with this section does not relieve an owner from complying with ch. Comm 90.

Note: Chapter Comm 91 has requirements for equal speed of access to toilets for each gender, at facilities where the public congregates that do not fall under the scope of this chapter.

(c) *Substitutions in IBC Table 2902.1.* 1. Substitute the following wording for the water closets heading in IBC Table 2902.1: Water closets[g] (see s. Comm 62.2902 (1) (a) 1. for urinals).

2. Substitute the following wording for the drinking fountains heading in IBC Table 2902.1: Drinking fountains (see s. Comm 62.2902 (1) (a) 2.).

3. In IBC Table 2902.1, substitute the following wording for the required minimum number of water closets for females, in coliseums and arenas having less than 3000 seats: 1 per 37.

4. Substitute the following wording for the required number of bathtubs or showers in storage occupancies in IBC Table 2902.1: See the *International Plumbing Code*.

5. Substitute the following wording for the required number of bathtubs or showers in factory and industrial occupancies in IBC Table 2902.1: See the *International Plumbing Code*.

(d) *Addition to IBC Table 2902.1.* This is an additional department footnote for IBC Table 2902.1: Footnote g. Wherever more than 500 people congregate and more than the required minimum number of water closets or urinals are provided for males, twice as many of those additional toilet facilities shall be provided for females.

(2) LAVATORIES FOR TOILET ROOMS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2902.1: At least one lavatory shall be provided in each toilet room or in a gender−designated lounge adjacent to the toilet room. If a multiple−use lavatory is provided, 24 lineal inches of wash sink, or 20 inches measured along the edge of a circular basin will be considered equivalent to one lavatory.

(3) SIGNAGE FOR TOILET ROOMS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2902.2: Toilet rooms shall be designated by legible signs.

(4) MERCANTILE OCCUPANCIES. This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IBC section 2902.2: Separate facilities shall not be required in mercantile occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 50 or less.

(5) DISTRIBUTION OF PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS OF EACH SEX. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 2902.3: Except as otherwise specified in IBC Table 2902.1, the required water closets, lavatories, and showers or bathtubs shall be distributed equally between the sexes based on the percentage of each sex anticipated in the occupant load. The occupant load shall be composed of 50 % of each sex, unless statistical data approved by the code official indicate a different distribution of the sexes.

(6) PUBLIC FACILITIES. This is a department alternative to the requirements in IBC section 2902.6: Toilet rooms may be omitted in a small retail or mercantile building where all of the following requirements are met:

(a) No more than 25 occupants are accommodated.

(b) Other restrooms are conveniently located and available to the patrons and employees during all hours of operation.

(c) The omission is approved in writing by the local unit of government.

(d) A copy of the written approval from the local unit of government is provided to the department or its authorized representative upon request.

(7) LOCATION OF RESTAURANT TOILET ROOMS. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 2902.6:

Note: Additional location requirements for restaurant toilet rooms may be applied by the department of health and family services.

(8) BUSINESS AND MERCANTILE TOILET ROOMS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 2902.6: Toilet rooms for customers in business and mercantile occupancies shall be directly accessible to the customers, rather than accessible through employee work areas.

(9) PAY FACILITIES. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 2902.6.2: All toilet facilities shall be free of charge.

Note: Section 146.085, Stats., prohibits charging a fee for the use of toilet facilities and imposes a fine of $10 to $50 for violations.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02; CR 01−139: am. (2) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; CR 02−002: cr. (1) (c) Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5−1−03; CR 04−016: r. and recr. (1) (a), am. (1) (c) 1. and 2., renum. (1) (c) 3., 4., and (4) to (7) to be (1) (c) 4., 5., and (6) to (9), cr. (1) (c) 3., (d), (4) and (5) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.3001 Elevators. (1) SCOPE. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3001.1: This chapter governs the design, construction, installation, alteration and repair of elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks and their components.

(2) REFERENCED STANDARDS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3001.2: Except as otherwise provided for in this code, the design, construction, installation, alteration, repair and maintenance of elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks and their components shall comply with ch. Comm 18.

(3) CHANGE IN USE. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3001.4: A change in use of an elevator from freight to passenger, passenger to freight, or from one freight class to another freight class shall comply with ch. Comm 18.

(4) EXISTING BUILDINGS GREATER THAN 60 FEET IN HEIGHT. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 3001: At least one existing elevator shall be provided with emergency recall operation and emergency in−car operation complying with ch. Comm 18 when an existing building or structure that is greater than 60 feet in height is changed to include a Group R−1 or R−2 occupancy.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02; CR 04−043: cr. (4) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1−1−05.

Comm 62.3002 Elevator car to accommodate ambulance stretcher. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3002.4: At least one elevator shall be provided for fire department emergency access to all floors in

all buildings four stories in height or more, and, regardless of the number of stories, in all outpatient clinics specified in IBC section 304.1 and in all nursing homes and hospitals as specified in IBC section 308.3. Such elevator car shall be of such a size and arrangement to accommodate a 24–inch by 76–inch ambulance stretcher in the horizontal, open position and shall be identified by the international symbol for emergency medical services, which is the star of life. The symbol shall not be less than 3 inches high and shall be placed inside on both sides of the hoistway doorframe.

History: CR 01–111: cr. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3004 Hoistways. (1) VENTING. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 3004.3: A ventilation opening in a hoistway wall, where provided, shall have guards securely anchored to the supporting structure inside the hoistway. The guards shall consist of a wire–mesh screen of at least 0.0915–inch diameter steel wire with openings that will reject a ball one–inch in diameter, or expanded metal screen of equivalent strength and open area.

(2) PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements and the exception in IBC section 3004.5:

(a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), plumbing and mechanical systems shall not be located in an elevator shaft.

(b) *Elevator pits.* Drains or sumps complying with ss. Comm 82.33 and 82.36 shall be provided in elevator pits. Connection of these drains and sumps to a sanitary system is prohibited.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–111: r. and recr. (2) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. (2) (intro.) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.3006 Machine rooms. (1) ACCESS. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC section 3006.1:

Note: See ch. Comm 18 for additional machine room access requirements. Those requirements include a prohibition against accessing an elevator machine room through a toilet room, sleeping room or private space; and a prohibition against accessing other spaces in a building through an elevator machine room.

(2) PRESSURIZATION. This is a department exception to the requirements in IBC section 3006.3: An elevator machine room which serves a pressurized elevator hoistway and which is not directly connected to the pressurized elevator shaft is not required to be pressurized.

(3) SHUNT TRIP. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3006.5: Where elevator hoistways or elevator machine rooms containing elevator control equipment are protected with automatic sprinklers, a means installed in accordance with NFPA 72, section 6.15.4, Elevator Shutdown, shall be provided to disconnect automatically the main line power supply to the affected elevator prior to the application of water. This means shall not be self–resetting. The activation of sprinklers outside the hoistway or machine room shall not disconnect the main line power supply.

(4) PLUMBING SYSTEMS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3006.6: Plumbing systems not used in connection with the operation of the elevator may not be located in elevator equipment rooms**.**

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–111: renum. (1) and (2) to be (2) and (3) and cr. (1) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: renum. (3) to be (4), cr. (3) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.3100 Special construction. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC chapter 31:

(1) ASSEMBLY SEATING FACILITIES. Every bleacher, grandstand, or other assembly seating facility that is intended primarily to support persons for the purpose of spectator seating shall be inspected at least annually. Any loose connections and any defective or broken members shall be repaired before the facility is used. All repairs and maintenance shall conform with this code.

(2) PUBLIC MAUSOLEUMS. Public mausoleum structures shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with this code. Mausoleums shall be classified as a Group S–1 storage occupancy and shall be constructed of reinforced concrete or other materials of similar durability.

Note: Section 157.12 (2) (d), Stats., reads as follows: "A mausoleum shall be constructed to last as long as possible, taking into consideration the technology and economics applicable to mausoleum construction at the time of construction."

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–139: am., cr. (2) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3102 Blower equipment. Substitute the following wording for exception 2 in IBC section 3102.8.1.2: Blowers shall be provided with inlet screens, belt guards and other protective devices as required to provide protection from injury.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3103 Temporary structures. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC section 3103: Under IBC sections 3103.1.1 and 3103.2, the requirements for permits and construction documents for temporary structures are at the option of the local code official.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3104 Pedestrian walkways and tunnels. (1) SEPARATE STRUCTURES. Substitute the following wording for the requirements and exception in IBC section 3104.2: Buildings that are connected in accordance with IBC section 3104 shall be considered to be separate structures.

(2) CONTENTS. The requirements in IBC section 3104.4 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3109 Swimming pool enclosures. Substitute the following informational note for the requirements in IBC section 3109.

Note: See ch. Comm 90 for requirements for swimming pool enclosures.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3200 Encroachments into the public right–of–way. The requirements in IBC chapter 32 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3300 Safeguards during construction. Except for the requirements in IBC sections 3302.1 and 3303.5, the requirements in IBC chapter 33 are not included as part of this code.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–139: renum. (1) to be Comm 62.3300 and renum. (2) to be Comm 62.3307 Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02.

Comm 62.3307 Protection of adjoining property. This is a department informational note to be used under IBC chapter 33:

Note: Sections 101.111 (1) to (6), Stats., read as follows:

"(1) DEFINITION. In this section 'excavator' means any owner of an interest in land making or causing to be made an excavation.

(2) CAVE–IN–PREVENTION. Any excavator shall protect the excavation site in such a manner so as to prevent the soil of adjoining property from caving in or settling.

(3) LIABILITY FOR UNDERPINNING AND FOUNDATION EXTENSIONS. (a) If the excavation is made to a depth of 12 feet or less below grade, the excavator may not be held liable for the expense of any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of buildings on adjoining properties.

(b) If the excavation is made to a depth in excess of 12 feet below grade, the excavator shall be liable for the expense of any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of any adjoining buildings below the depth of 12 feet below grade. The owners of adjoining buildings shall be liable for the expense of any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of their buildings to the depth of 12 feet below grade.

(4) NOTICE. Unless waived by adjoining owners, at least 30 days prior to commencing the excavation the excavator shall notify, in writing, all owners of adjoining buildings of his or her intention to excavate. The notice shall state that adjoining buildings may require permanent protection. The owners of adjoining property shall have access to the excavation site for the purpose of protecting their buildings.

(5) EMPLOYEES NOT LIABLE. No worker who is an employee of an excavator may be held liable for his or her employer's failure to comply with this section.

(6) FAILURE TO COMPLY; INJUNCTION. If any excavator fails to comply with this section, any aggrieved person may commence an action to obtain an order under ch. 813 directing such excavator to comply with this section and restraining the excavator from further violation thereof. If the aggrieved person prevails in the action, he or she shall be reimbursed for all his or her costs and disbursements together with such actual attorney fees as may be approved by the court."

History: CR 01−139: renum. from Comm 62.3300 (2) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.3400 Existing structures. (1) EXCLUSIONS. The requirements in IBC sections 3401 to 3405, 3407 and 3409 are not included as part of this code.

(2) COMMUNITY−BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES SERVING 20 OR FEWER UNRELATED RESIDENTS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC chapter 34: Where an existing building or portion thereof is converted to a community−based residential facility serving 20 or fewer residents who are not related to the operator or administrator, the building or portion thereof shall be classified as Group R−4. The building or portion thereof shall comply with the provisions of this code that are applicable to a Group R−4 occupancy.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.3406 Historic buildings. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3406.1: The construction, repair, alteration, addition, restoration, movement, and change of occupancy of historic buildings shall comply with ch. Comm 70.

History: CR 00−179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7−1−02; CR 01−139: am. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02.

Comm 62.3408 Accessibility for existing buildings. (1) SCOPE. Substitute the following wording for the requirements and exception in IBC section 3408.1:

(a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), the requirements in IBC sections 3408.2 to 3408.7.14 apply to maintenance, change of occupancy, additions and alterations to existing buildings, including those identified as historic buildings.

(b) *Exception.* When dwelling units are remodeled in housing with 3 or more dwelling units, the dwelling units shall comply with sub. (2). The term "remodeled" has the meaning given in s. 101.132 (1) (h), Stats., and the term "housing" has the meaning given in s. 106.50 (1m) (L), Stats.

Note: Under section 101.132 (1) (h), Stats., "remodel" means to substantially improve, alter, extend or otherwise change the structure of a building or change the location of exits, but does not include maintenance, redecoration, reroofing or alteration of mechanical or electrical systems.

Note: Under section 106.50 (1) (L), Stats., "housing" means any improved property, or any portion thereof, including a mobile home as defined in s. 66.0435 (1) (d) or condominium, that is used or occupied, or is intended , arranged or designed to be used or occupied, as a home or residence. "Housing" includes any vacant land that is offered for sale or rent for the construction or location thereon of any building, structure or portion thereof that is used or occupied, or is intended, arranged or designed to be used or occupied, as a home or residence.

(2) CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3408.3:

(a) *General.* Except as specified in par. (b), existing buildings, or portions thereof, that undergo a change of group or occupancy shall have all of the following accessible features:

1. At least one accessible building entrance.

2. At least one accessible route from an accessible building entrance to primary function areas.

3. Signage complying with s. Comm 62.1110.

4. Accessible parking, where parking is provided.

5. At least one accessible passenger loading zone, when loading zones are provided.

6. At least one accessible route connecting accessible parking and accessible passenger loading zones to an accessible entrance.

(b) *Exception.* Where it is technically infeasible to comply with the new construction standards for any of these requirements for a change of group or occupancy, the items specified in par. (a) shall conform to the requirements to the maximum extent technically feasible. Change of group or occupancy that incorporates any alterations or additions shall comply with par. (a), subs. (3) and (4), and IBC sections 3408.4, 3408.5, 3408.6 and 3408.7.

(3) ALTERATIONS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3408.5:

(a) *General.* A building, facility or element that is altered shall comply with the applicable provisions in ss. Comm 62.1100 to 62.1110 and ICC/ANSI A117.1, unless technically infeasible. Where compliance with this section is technically infeasible, the alteration shall provide access to the maximum extent technically feasible.

(b) *Exceptions.* 1. The altered element or space is not required to be on an accessible route, unless required by IBC section 3408.6.

2. Accessible means of egress required by IBC chapter 10 are not required to be provided in existing buildings or facilities.

(4) ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR REMODELED HOUSING. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 3408.5:

(a) *Remodeled housing.* When housing with 3 or more dwelling units is remodeled, the remodeling percentages specified in s. 101.132 (2) (b), Stats., shall be applied, and the remodeling shall comply with the applicable portions of ch. Comm 62.

Note: Section 101.132 (2) (b), Stats., reads as follows: "1. If more than 50% of the interior square footage of any housing with 3 or more dwelling units is to be remodeled, the entire housing shall conform to the standards in par. (a), regardless of when the housing was first intended for occupancy.

2. If 25% to 50% of the interior square footage of any housing with 3 or more dwelling units is to be remodeled, that part of the housing that is to be remodeled shall conform to the standards in par. (a), regardless of when the housing was first intended for occupancy.

3. If less than 25% of the interior square footage of any housing with 3 or more dwelling units is to be remodeled, the remodeling is not subject to the standards in par. (a) unless the alteration involves work on doors, entrances, exits or toilet rooms, in which case the doors, entrances, exits or toilet rooms shall conform to the standards in par. (a) regardless of when the housing was first intended for occupancy."

(b) *Remodeled buildings with multiple occupancies.* 1. Except as specified in subd. 2., if a building that has multiple occupancies including housing with 3 or more dwelling units is remodeled, an accessible route shall be provided to the remodeled dwelling units.

2. An accessible route to the remodeled area is not required, if the cost to provide the accessible route exceeds 20% of the cost of the alteration, as specified in IBC section 3408.6.

(5) SCOPING FOR ALTERNATIONS. (a) *Entrances.* These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IBC section 3408.7:

1. Except as specified in subd. 2., accessible entrances shall be provided in accordance with s. Comm 62.1105.

2. Where an alteration includes alterations to an entrance, and the building or facility has an accessible entrance, the altered entrance is not required to be accessible, unless required by IBC section 3408.6. Signs complying with s. Comm 62.1110 shall be provided.

(b) *Platform lifts.* Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3408.7.2: Platform lifts complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1 and ch. Comm 18 shall be permitted as a component of an accessible route.

(c) *Stairs and escalators in existing buildings.* Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3408.7.3: In alterations where an escalator or stair is added where none existed previously, an accessible route shall be provided in accordance with s. Comm 62.1104 (4) and (5).

(d) *Assembly areas.* Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3408.7.7: Seating shall adjoin an accessible route that also serves as a means of egress. Where it is technically infeasible to disperse accessible seating throughout an altered assembly area, the minimum required number of wheelchair space clusters shall be one−half of that required by s. Comm 62.1108 (2) (b) 1. In existing assembly seating areas with a mezzanine, where the main level provides three−fourths or more of the total seating capacity, wheelchair space clusters are permit-

ted to be dispersed on the main level. Each accessible seating area shall have provisions for companion seating.

(e) *Dwelling or sleeping units.* Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3408.7.8: Where I–1, I–2, I–3, R–1, R–2, or R–4 dwelling or sleeping units are being altered or added, the requirements of s. Comm 62.1107 for accessible rooms and IBC chapter 9 for accessible alarms apply only to the quantity of spaces being altered or added.

(6) TOILET AND BATHING FACILITIES. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IBC section 3408.8.4: Where toilet rooms are provided at least one accessible toilet room complying with s. Comm 62.1109 (2) (c) shall be provided.

(7) TECHNICALLY INFEASIBLE. This is a department definition in addition to the requirements in IBC section 3408: "Technically infeasible" means an alteration of a building or a facility that has little likelihood of being accomplished because the existing structural conditions require the removal or alteration of a loadbearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame, or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features that are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements for new construction and which are necessary to provide accessibility.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; correction in (1) (b) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats.; CR 01–109: renum. (2) and (3) to be (4) and (5), cr. (2), (3), (6) and (7), am. (4) (a) and (5), Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: r. and recr. (5) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.3500 Referenced standards. (1) INTRODUCTION. Substitute the following wording for the introductory paragraph in IBC chapter 35: This chapter lists the standards that are referenced in various sections of this document. The standards are listed herein by the promulgating agency of the standard, the standard identification, the effective date and title, and the section or sections of this document that reference the standard. The application of the referenced standards shall be as specified in IBC section 102.4.

(2) SUBSTITUTIONS. (a) *AF&PA standard.* Substitute the following AF&PA standard for the corresponding standard listed in IBC chapter 35: NDS–01.

(b) *NFPA standards.* Substitute the following NFPA standards for the corresponding standards listed in IBC chapter 35: NFPA 11–2002, 12–2000, 13–2002, 13R–2002, 17–2002, 17A–2002, 30–2000, 33–2000, 34–2000, and 72–2002.

(3) ADDITIONS. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IBC chapter 35: The following standards are hereby incorporated by reference into this code:

(a) ANSI/ASAE EP486.1 OCT00, Shallow Post Foundation Design.

(b) ASTM C 578–1995, Standard Specification for Rigid Cellular Polystyrene Thermal Insulation.

(c) NFPA 30A–2000, Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages.

(d) NFPA 45–2000, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals.

(e) NFPA 750–1996, Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems.

Note: ANSI/ASAE standards may be purchased from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 2950 Niles Road, St. Joseph, MI 49085–9659.

ASTM standards may be purchased from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959

NFPA standards may be purchased from the National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269–9101.

Copies of the standards adopted under this section are on file in the offices of the department, the secretary of state, and the revisor of statutes.

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 01–139: am. Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: r. and recr. Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.

Comm 62.3600 Appendices. (1) EXCLUSIONS. The provisions in IBC Appendices A, B, D, and F to J are not included as part of this code.

(2) APPENDIX C. The provisions in IBC Appendix C apply to Group U agricultural buildings, as described in IBC section C 101.1, that are not exempt from this code as outlined in ss. Comm 61.01 and 61.02 (2) and (3).

History: CR 00–179: cr. Register December 2001 No. 552, eff. 7–1–02; CR 04–016: am. (1) Register December 2004 No. 588, eff. 1–1–05.