



**Sneak Peak
Key Changes to 2027 I-Codes**

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Learning Objectives

New Requirements in 2027 I-Codes

- Emergency Responder Communications (ERCES)
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection
- Automatic Detection for waste sorting/transfer operations
- Remote System access
- Smoke Detection in sleeping lofts
- Audible Notification in areas of occupied roofs
- Mass Notification Risk Analysis requirement for other than Group E having a lockdown plan
- Lithium Ion battery energy storage systems (ESS)

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This presentation will not cover all the revisions, editorial changes, details, requirements or exceptions

Highly recommend purchasing a copy of the ICC or NFPA Code or the Handbook for all the changes, requirements and details.

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Housekeeping

All changes in presentation will be referenced using legislative text

~~Red strike through~~ means text is being removed

Blue underline means text is being added

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IFC (F58-24)

SECTION 322 BATTERY-POWERED MICROMOBILITY DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT

322.1 General. ~~Lithium-ion and lithium-metal~~ The following battery-powered micromobility devices, and battery-powered industrial trucks, battery-powered industrial equipment, battery-powered robotic equipment and battery-powered appliances shall be operated; and maintained in accordance with this section.

1. Battery powered appliances
2. Battery powered automated mobile platforms
3. Battery powered industrial equipment
4. Battery powered industrial trucks
5. Battery powered micromobility devices
6. Battery powered robotic equipment



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Exceptions:

1. Equipment and devices with batteries ~~Batteries~~ with a capacity less than ~~300~~ 200 Whs.
 2. Storage, repair and use charging in residential occupancies of powered mobility devices, in Group R-2 dwelling units or detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses, other than Group R-4, Condition 2 Occupancies, provided that such devices are for personal use by its owner. The charging location shall not obstruct the means of egress.
- ~~2—Charging of a single powered-mobility device in any occupancy by its owner:~~

322.1.1 Prohibited locations. ~~The use of a residential occupancy as a business for the charging of commercially-owned powered micromobility devices as part of a rental or sales service shall not be permitted.~~

322.1.1 Operational permit. An operational permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with Section 105.5 for the use and battery charging operations regulated by this Section.



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322.2 ~~322.1.2~~ Battery charging operations, chargers and equipment. ~~Powered-micromobility devices shall be charged.~~ Battery charging operations shall be in accordance with their device listing and the manufacturer's instructions using only the original equipment manufacturer-supplied charging equipment or charging equipment in accordance with the listing and manufacturer's instructions.

322.1.5 Battery charging locations. Charging of any battery powered industrial equipment, battery powered industrial truck, battery powered robotic equipment or battery-powered appliance in any occupancy shall be in an approved outdoor location or in an indoor area that complies with Section 322.2.

322.1.5.1 Prohibited locations. Repair or charging operations for business purposes shall not be permitted in the following locations:

1. In a detached one- and two-family dwelling or townhouse occupied under the International Residential Code or R2, R3, or R4 Occupancies
2. In sleeping rooms or means of egress paths of R-1 Occupancies.



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322.2 Requirements for indoor charging locations. Indoor charging operations shall be provided with fire detection, fire suppression and other hazard mitigation measures as required by this Section.

322.2.2.1 Fire suppression. The fire area containing the indoor charging location shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.

322.2.2.2 Fire detection. The indoor charging location shall be protected by a fire alarm system utilizing a smoke detection system, thermal imaging system or radiant energy-sensing fire detection system.

322.2.2.3 Electrical receptacles. The indoor charging location shall be provided with sufficient electrical receptacles to allow the charging equipment for each device to be directly connected to a receptacle installed in accordance with NFPA 70. The use of extension cords or relocatable power taps shall not be permitted.



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IFC (F62-24)


SECTION 323 MODULAR ROOMS

323.7 Occupant Notification system. Where modular rooms are installed in areas equipped with an occupant notification system, the audible and visual signals shall provide notification to the occupants within the modular room in accordance with Section 907.5.

323.8 Automatic sprinkler system. Where modular rooms exceeding 24 ft² (2.2 m²) are installed in areas protected by an automatic sprinkler system, the automatic sprinkler system shall provide protection within the modular room in accordance with Section 903.3.

323.9 Modular rooms used for sleeping. Modular rooms used for sleeping shall also comply with Sections 323.9.1 through 323.9.3.

323.9.3 Smoke detection. In buildings equipped with a fire alarm system, the modular room shall be equipped with smoke detectors. In other buildings, the modular room shall be equipped with a smoke alarm in accordance with Section 907.2.11.



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IFC (F78-24)

SECTION 510 EMERGENCY RESPONDER COMMUNICATIONS COVERAGE ENHANCEMENT SYSTEMS

510.1 Emergency responder communications ~~enhancement systems coverage~~ in new buildings. Approved in-building emergency responder communications ~~coverage enhancement system (ERCES)~~ for emergency responders shall be provided in all new buildings. ~~In-building ERCES~~ within the building shall be based on the existing coverage levels of the public safety communications systems utilized by the jurisdiction, measured at the exterior of the building. The ERCES, where required, shall be of a type determined by the fire code official and the frequency license holder(s). This section shall not require improvement of the existing public safety communications systems.

Exceptions:

- Where it is determined by the fire code official and the frequency license holder that the communications coverage system is not needed based on existing in-building signal strength, quality and coverage from the public safety communications




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510.4 Technical and design requirements. ~~The in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system shall be designed in accordance with this code and NFPA 1225. Equipment required to provide in-building emergency responder communications enhancement shall be listed in accordance with UL 2524. Systems, components and equipment required to provide the in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system shall comply with Sections 510.4.1 through 510.4.2.6.~~

510.5.2 Approval prior to installation. Communications enhancement systems capable of operating on frequencies licensed to any public safety agency by the FCC or other frequency licensing authority shall not be installed without prior coordination and approval of the fire code official and frequency license holder.



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510.5.3 Minimum qualifications of personnel. The minimum qualifications for technical competency of the system designer, and lead installation, maintenance and testing personnel shall include both of the following:

- ~~A valid FCC-issued general radio operators license.~~
- Certification or licensing of in-building system training issued by an approved organization or approved school, or a
- A certificate issued by the manufacturer of the equipment being installed

~~These qualifications shall not be required where demonstration of adequate skills and experience satisfactory to the fire code official is provided.~~

510.6 Testing and Maintenance. The in-building emergency responder communications enhancement system shall be maintained operational at all times in accordance with ~~this code and Sections 510.6.1 through 510.6.4~~ NFPA 1225.



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IFC (F95-24)

901.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance. Fire protection and life-safety systems shall be inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with Sections 901.6.1 through 901.6.5

901.6.2 Operative Condition Required Inspection, Testing and Maintenance. Fire protection and life safety systems shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times, and shall be replaced or repaired where defective. ~~Nonrequired fire protection and life safety systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed in accordance with Section 901.8.~~

901.6.3 Non-required systems. Nonrequired fire protection and life safety systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed in accordance with Section 901.8.



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IFC/IBC (F99-24)

903.2.4 Group F-1.

903.2.4.4 Combustible waste sorting and transfer. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout F-1 occupancy fire areas that contain combustible waste sorting and transfer operations in excess of 5,000 square feet (464.5 m²) in area.

907.2.24 Combustible waste sorting and transfer. A radiant-energy fire detection system or a thermal imaging fire detection system shall be provided throughout F-1 occupancy fire areas that contain combustible waste sorting and transfer operations in excess of 5,000 square feet (464.5 m²) in area.




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IFC/IBC (F127-24)

REMOTE SYSTEM ACCESS. A mechanism for owners, facility managers, fire code officials, and installers to perform remote inspections, testing and system updates. Devices used to access a fire alarm or signaling system remotely included but not limited to laptop computers, cellular handheld devices, cloud-based systems, applications.

907.1.4 Remote System Access. Accessing a fire alarm or signaling system using remote system access for testing, maintenance, diagnostics, software updates and reacceptance testing of software changes shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.



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NFPA 72

3.3.252* Remote Access. Communications between a remote device and a component of a fire alarm or signaling system.

A.3.3.252 Remote devices include but are not limited to laptop computers, cellular handheld devices, cloud-based systems, applications, and other similar equipment or software. Remote access communications are not intended to be used for supervising station alarm reporting systems.

14.4.2.6 Where changes are made to system executive software or site-specific software for control equipment or transmitting equipment from a remote location not on the protected premises, such changes shall not be made without an individual, meeting the qualifications of 10.5.3.2, 10.5.3.3, or 10.5.3.5, being at the protected premises to verify that testing is accomplished in accordance with 14.4.2.



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NFPA 72


23.8.2.11 Remote Access.

23.8.2.11.1* Remote access to fire alarm or signaling systems control units shall be permitted in accordance with 23.8.2.11.

23.8.2.11.2 Remote access shall not affect the operation or response of the fire alarm or signaling systems unless permitted by 23.8.2.11.3 or 23.8.2.11.5.

23.8.2.11.3 Remote access shall be permitted for testing and maintenance activities, including resetting, silencing, or operation of emergency control functions provided all of the following are met:

1. The system shall provide a means to manually terminate the remote access connection at the remote device and at the fire alarm or signaling system control unit at any time.
2. Remote access shall be automatically terminated within a maximum of 1 hour of inactivity in the remote access mode.
3. Resetting, silencing, or operation of emergency control functions shall be limited to portion(s) of the system taken out of service.
4. Qualified personnel shall be on-site to enable resetting, silencing, and operation of emergency control functions at the affected system(s) by password or limited access.



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NFPA 72

23.8.2.11.4* Remote access shall be permitted to be enabled remotely for the purposes of performing remote diagnostics when both of the following are met:

1. The system shall provide a means to manually terminate the remote access connection at the remote device and at the fire alarm or signaling system control unit at any time.
2. *Remote access shall be automatically terminated within a maximum of 1 hour of inactivity in the remote access mode.

23.8.2.11.5 Remote access for the purposes of software updating shall be permitted when all of the following are met:

1. *The system shall provide a means to manually terminate the remote access connection at the remote device and at the fire alarm or signaling system control unit at any time.
2. *Remote access shall be automatically terminated within a maximum of 1 hour of inactivity in the remote access mode.
3. Qualified personnel shall be on-site to enable software updating at the affected fire alarm or signaling system control unit by password or limited access.
4. All software changes shall be tested in accordance with Section 14.4.



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NFPA 72


26.6.2.3 Remote Programming of Transmitting Technologies. Remote programming of protected premises transmission technologies covered by 26.6.3, 26.6.4, and 26.6.5 shall be permitted when all the conditions in 26.6.2.3.1 through 26.6.2.3.8 are met.

26.6.2.3.1 A qualified person in accordance with 14.4.2.6 shall be at the protected premises at all times during the remote programming.

26.6.2.3.2 Before remote programming of protected premises transmission technologies occurs, notifications shall be made in accordance with 14.2.4.1.

26.6.2.3.3 A test plan shall be developed in accordance with 14.2.10.

26.6.2.3.4 A mitigation plan shall be initiated by the responsible party for the alarm system, which assigns an individual, or individuals, who will be charged with contacting the communications center in the event that an actual alarm occurs during the remote programming of the transmitting equipment.



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NFPA 72

26.6.2.3.5 Where the transmission technology is integral to the control unit, reacceptance testing shall occur in accordance with 14.4.2.5 and item 4, Supervising station alarm systems transmission equipment, in Table 14.4.3.2 when executive software for the transmission technology is changed.

26.6.2.3.6 Where the transmission technology is integral to the control unit, reacceptance testing shall occur in accordance with 14.4.2.4 and item 4, Supervising station alarm systems transmission equipment, in Table 14.4.3.2 when site-specific software for the transmission technology is changed.

26.6.2.3.7 Where the transmission technology is not integral to the control unit, testing shall occur in accordance with item 4, Supervising station alarm systems transmission equipment, in Table 14.4.3.2.

26.6.2.3.8 At the conclusion of testing, notifications shall be in accordance with 14.2.4.2.



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IFC/IBC (F130-24)

907.2.11 Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms. Listed and labeled single- and multiple-station smoke alarms complying with UL 217 shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.11.1 through 907.2.11.7, NFPA 72 and the manufacturer's instructions.

907.2.11.1 Group R-1. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed in all of the following locations in Group R-1:

1. In each room used for sleeping purposes, egress.
2. In every room in the path of the means of egress from the sleeping area to the door leading from the sleeping unit.
3. In each story within the sleeping unit, including basements. For sleeping units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.
4. In the sleeping loft or within the room to which a sleeping loft is open, in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping loft.




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IFC/IBC (F130-24)

907.2.11.2 Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1 regardless of occupant load at all of the following locations:

1. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of [the](#) bedrooms.
2. In each room used for sleeping purposes.
3. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.
4. [In the sleeping loft or within the room to which a sleeping loft is open, in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping loft.](#)



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IFC/IBC (F134-24)

907.5.2.1 Audible alarms. Audible alarm notification appliances shall be provided and emit a distinctive sound [in accordance with NFPA 72 that is not to be used for any purpose other than that of a fire alarm.](#) [Where a roof level or portion thereof is used as an occupiable roof in accordance with 503.1.4 of the International Building Code, audible alarm notification appliances shall be provided.](#)

907.5.2.2 Emergency voice/alarm communication systems. Emergency voice/alarm communication systems required by this code shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 72. [Where a roof level or portion thereof is used as an occupiable roof in accordance with 503.1.4 of the International Building Code, audible alarm notification appliances shall be provided.](#)

503.1.4 Occupied roofs. A roof level or portion thereof shall be permitted to be used as an occupied roof provided the occupancy of the roof is an occupancy that is permitted by Table 504.4 for the story immediately below the roof.



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IFC/IBC (F148-24)

915.1 General. [New and existing buildings shall be provided with carbon monoxide \(CO\) detection in accordance with Sections 915.2 through 915.5.](#)

915.2 Where required. [Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in interior spaces, other than dwelling units or sleeping units, that are exposed to a carbon monoxide source in accordance with Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3. Carbon monoxide detection for dwelling units or sleeping units that are exposed to a carbon monoxide source shall be in accordance with Section 915.2.4.](#)

915.2.1 Interior spaces with direct carbon monoxide sources. [In all occupancies, interior spaces with a direct carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection located in close proximity to the direct carbon monoxide source and in accordance with Section 915.3. Exception: Where environmental conditions in an enclosed space are incompatible with carbon monoxide detection devices, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in an approved adjacent location.](#)



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IFC/IBC (F148-24)

915.2.2 Interior spaces adjacent to a space containing a carbon monoxide source. In Groups A, B, E, I, M and R Occupancies, interior spaces that are separated from and adjacent to an enclosed parking garage or an interior space that contains a direct carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection if there are communicating openings between the spaces. Detection devices shall be located in close proximity to communicating openings on the side that is furthest from the carbon monoxide source and in accordance with Section 915.3

Exceptions:

- Where communicating openings between the space containing a direct carbon monoxide source and the adjacent space are permanently sealed airtight, carbon monoxide detection is not required for the adjacent space.
- Where the fire code official determines that the volume or configuration of the adjacent interior space is such that dilution or geometry would diminish the effectiveness of carbon monoxide detection devices located in such spaces, detection devices additional to those required by Section 915.2.1 shall be located on the side of communicating openings that is closest to the carbon monoxide source



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IFC/IBC (F148-24)

915.2.3 Interior spaces with forced-indirect carbon monoxide sources. In all occupancies, interior spaces with a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection in accordance with either of the following:

- Detection in each space with a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source, located in accordance with Section 915.3.
- Detection only in the first space served by the main duct leaving the forced-indirect carbon monoxide source, located in accordance with Section 915.3, with an audible and visual alarm signal provided at an approved location.

915.2.4 Dwelling units and sleeping units. Carbon monoxide detection for dwelling units and sleeping units shall comply with Sections 915.2.4.1 and 915.2.4.2.



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IFC/IBC (F148-24)

915.2.4.1 Direct carbon monoxide sources. Where a direct carbon monoxide source is located in a bedroom or sleeping room, or a bathroom attached to either, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the bedroom or sleeping room. Where carbon monoxide detection is not installed in bedrooms or sleeping rooms, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in close proximity to bedrooms or sleeping rooms for either of the following conditions:

- The dwelling unit or sleeping unit has a communicating opening to an attached, enclosed garage.
- A direct carbon monoxide source is located in the dwelling unit or sleeping unit outside of bedrooms or sleeping rooms.

915.2.4.2 Forced-indirect carbon monoxide sources. Bedrooms or sleeping rooms in dwelling units or sleeping units that are exposed to a forced-indirect carbon monoxide source shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection in accordance with Section 915.2.4.1 or Section 915.2.3.




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IFC/IBC (F148-24)

915.3 Location of detection devices. Carbon monoxide detection devices shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in a location that avoids dead air spaces, turbulent air spaces, fresh air returns, open windows, and obstructions that would inhibit accumulation of carbon monoxide at the detection location. Carbon monoxide detection in air ducts or plenums shall not be permitted as an alternative to required detection locations.

915.4 Permissible detection devices. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by a carbon monoxide detection system complying with Section 915.4.2 unless carbon monoxide alarms are permitted by Sections 915.4.1.



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IFC/IBC (F148-24)

915.4.2 Carbon monoxide detection systems. Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72.

915.4.2.1 Fire alarm system integration. Where a building fire alarm system or combination fire alarm system, as defined in NFPA 72, is installed, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by connecting carbon monoxide detectors to the fire alarm system. Where a building fire alarm system or a combination fire alarm system is not installed, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by connecting carbon monoxide detectors to a carbon monoxide detection system complying with NFPA 72.

915.4.2.2 Listings. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 2075. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 268 and UL 2075.



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IFC/IBC (F148-24)

915.4.2.3 Alarm notification. For other than Group E Occupancies, activation of a carbon monoxide detector shall initiate alarm notification in accordance with any of the following:

1. An audible and visible alarm notification throughout the building and at the control unit.
2. Where specified in an approved fire safety plan, an audible and visible alarm in the signaling zone where the carbon monoxide has been detected and other signaling zones specified in the fire safety plan, and at the control unit.
3. Where a sounder base is provided for each detector, an audible alarm at the activated carbon monoxide detector and an audible and visible alarm at the control unit.

For Group E Occupancies having an occupant load of 30 or less, alarm notification shall be provided in an on-site location staffed by school personnel or in accordance with the notification requirements for other occupancies. For Group E occupancies having an occupant load of more than 30, an audible and visible alarm shall be provided in an on-site location staffed by school personnel.



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IFC/IBC (F150-24)

916.1 Gas detection systems. Gas detection systems required by this code shall comply with Sections 916.2 through ~~916.4~~ 916.10.

916.3 Equipment. Gas detection system equipment shall be designed for use with the gases being detected and shall be installed in accordance with an engineering analysis, the manufacturer's instructions, and their listings when applicable.

916.4 Power connections. Gas detection systems shall be ~~permanently connected to the building electrical power supply or shall be permitted to be cord connected to an unswitched receptacle using an approved restraining means that secures the plug to the receptacle~~ powered in accordance with NFPA 72.

916.5 Emergency and standby power. ~~Standby or emergency power shall be provided or the gas detection system shall initiate a trouble signal at an approved location if the power supply is interrupted in accordance with NFPA 110 or NFPA 111 for a length of time that is based upon an engineering analysis of the hazards the gas detection system is providing protection for in relation to how long the protection systems are needed to function to respond to a potential hazard.~~



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IFC/IBC (F150-24)


916.6 Sensor locations. Sensors shall be installed in approved locations ~~where leaking gases are expected to accumulate pursuant to an engineering analysis in accordance with NFPA 72.~~

916.7 Gas sampling. Gas sampling shall be performed ~~continuously in accordance with the engineering analysis performed in accordance with NFPA 72 and manufacturer's instructions. Sample analysis shall be processed immediately after sampling, except as follows:~~

- 1.— For HPM gases, sample analysis shall be performed at intervals not exceeding 30 minutes
- 2.— For toxic gases that are not HPM, sample analysis shall be performed at intervals not exceeding 5 minutes, in accordance with Section 6004.2.2.7.
- 3.— Where a less frequent or delayed sampling interval is approved

916.8 System activation. A gas detection alarm shall be initiated where any sensor detects a concentration of gas exceeding the following thresholds: ~~based upon the engineering analysis prepared and submitted in compliance with NFPA 72.~~

- 1.— For flammable gases, a gas concentration exceeding 25 percent of the lower flammability limit (LFL).
- 2.— For nonflammable gases, a gas concentration exceeding one-half of the IDLH, unless a different threshold is specified by the section of this code requiring a gas detection system.



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IFC/IBC (F150-24)

916.9 Signage Signal response. ~~Signs shall be provided adjacent to gas detection system alarm signaling devices. Facility emergency action plans shall include procedures and training that advise occupants of the nature of the signals and actions to take in response to the signal.~~

916.10 Fire alarm system connections. ~~Gas sensors and gas detection systems shall not be connected to fire alarm systems unless approved and connected in accordance with the fire alarm equipment manufacturer's instructions.~~

916.11 916.10 Inspection, testing and sensor calibration. Inspection and testing of gas detection systems shall be conducted ~~not less than annually in accordance with NFPA 72.~~ Sensor calibration shall be confirmed at the time of sensor installation and calibration shall be performed at the frequency specified by the sensor manufacturer.




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IFC/IBC (F150-24)

1203.2.7 Gas detection systems. Emergency power shall be provided for gas detection systems where required by Sections 1203.2.10 and 1203.2.17. Standby power shall be provided for gas detection systems where required by Sections 916.5 and 1207.6.1.2.4 for a length of time that is based upon an engineering analysis of the hazards the gas detection system is providing protection for in relation to how long the protection systems are needed to function to respond to a potential hazard.

[F] 2702.2.7 Gas detection system. Emergency or standby power shall be provided for gas detection systems in accordance with the International Fire Code.



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IFC (F151-24; F70-24)


917.1 College and university campuses General. A mass notification risk analysis in accordance with NFPA 72 shall be conducted prior to construction of a new building requiring a fire alarm system on a multiple-building college or university campus having a cumulative building occupant load of 1,000 or more, a mass notification risk analysis shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 72 for any of the following:

1. The building is part of a college or university campus having multiple buildings and a cumulative occupant load of 1,000 or more.
2. The building is a Group E occupancy having an occupant load of 500 or more.
3. For occupancies other than Group E, the building has a lockdown plan in accordance with Section 404.2.3.

Where the risk analysis determines a need for mass notification, an approved mass notification system shall be provided in accordance with the findings of the risk analysis.

404.2.3.1 Lockdown plan contents. Lockdown plans shall include the following:

12. Where a mass notification risk analysis has been developed in accordance with Section 917.1, the occupant notification and instructions to be provided in the event of a mass notification event.



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Questions

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