CHAPTER 2
DEFINITIONS

SECTION 201
GENERAL

201.1 Scope. For the purpose of this code, certain abbreviations, terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as set forth in this chapter.

201.2 Tense, gender and number. Words used in the present tense include the future. Words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter. The singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular.

201.3 Words not defined. Words not defined herein shall have the meanings stated in the Florida Building Code, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas, or the Florida Fire Prevention Code. Words not defined in the Florida Building Codes, shall have the meanings in Webster’s current New Collegiate Dictionary, as revised.

201.4 Accessibility. See Chapter 11 for definitions pertaining to accessibility.

201.5 Energy. See Chapter 13 for definitions pertaining to energy.

201.6 Unless specifically defined in individual chapters of this code, the definitions provided in this chapter shall apply.

SECTION 202
DEFINITIONS

ACCESSIBLE. Having access to but which first may require the removal of a panel, door or similar covering of the item described. See “Readily Accessible.”

ACCREDITATION BODY. An approved third-party organization which initially accredits and subsequently monitors, on a continuing basis, the competency and performance of a grading or inspection agency related to carrying out specific tasks.

ADDITION. An extension or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.

AEROSOL. A product dispensed from an aerosol container by propellant and classified as follows:

Level 1 Aerosol Products. Aerosol products with a total chemical heat of combustion that is less than or equal to 8,600 Btu/lb (20 kJ/g).

Level 2 Aerosol Products. Aerosol products with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 8,600 Btu/lb (20 kJ/g) but less than or equal to 13,000 Btu/lb (30 kJ/g).

Level 3 Aerosol Products. Aerosol products with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 13,000 Btu/lb (30 kJ/g).

AEROSOL CONTAINER. Metal cans, glass or plastic bottles designed to disperse an aerosol. Metal cans shall be limited to maximum size of 33.8 fl oz (1.0 L). Glass or plastic bottles shall be limited to a maximum size of 4 fl oz (0.128 L).

AIR INFLATED STRUCTURE. A building or portion thereof whose shape is maintained by air pressurization of unoccupied cells or tubes. A system of cables, bands, webbing, ropes or similar tensile elements may be used to restrain the membrane and transfer the tensile forces to supports.

AIR SUPPORTED STRUCTURE. A structure consisting of a membrane which achieves and maintains its shape and support by air pressure within the occupied space.

AILSE ACCESSWAY. That portion of an exit access that leads to an aisle.

ALARM INDICATING APPLIANCE. An electromechanical appliance that converts energy into audible or visible form for perception as an alarm signal.

ALLEY. Any public space or thoroughfare 20 ft (6096 mm) or less wide which has been dedicated or deeded for public use.

ALTER OR ALTERATION. Any change or modification in construction or occupancy.

ALTERNATING TREAD STAIRWAY. A stairway having a series of steps between 50 degrees (0.87 rad) and 70 degrees (1.22 rad) from horizontal, usually attached to a center support rail in an alternating manner so that the user never has both feet at the same level at the same time. The initial tread of the stairway begins at the same elevation as the platform, landing or floor surface.

AMUSEMENT BUILDING, SPECIAL. Any building or portion thereof, temporary, permanent or mobile used for amusement, entertainment or educational purposes and which contains a device or system which conveys passengers or provides a walkway along, around or over a course in any direction so arranged that the egress path is not readily apparent because of visual or audio distractions or is intentionally confounded or is not readily available because of the nature of the attraction or mode of conveyance through the building or structure.

ANCHOR. Metal rod, wire or strap that secures masonry to its structural support.

ANCHOR STORE. An exterior perimeter department store or major merchandising center having direct access to a mall but having all required exits independent of a mall.
AND/OR. In a choice of two code provisions, signifies that use of both provisions will satisfy the code requirement and use of either provision is acceptable also.

ANNULAR SPACE. The opening around the penetrating item.

APARTMENT. See "Dwelling Unit."

APARTMENT HOUSE. Any building or portion thereof used as a multiple dwelling for the purpose of providing three or more separate dwelling units which may share means of egress and other essential facilities.

APPLICABLE GOVERNING BODY. A city, county, state, state agency or other political government subdivision or entity authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this code, as adopted or amended. Also applies to administrative authority.

APPROVED. Approved by the building official or other authority having jurisdiction.

ARCHITECT. A Florida registered architect.

ARCHITECTURAL TRIM. The ornamental or protective framing or edging around openings or at corners or eaves and other architectural elements attached to the exterior walls of buildings, usually of a color and material different from that of the adjacent wall surface, and serving no structural purpose.

AREA, BUILDING. The area included within surrounding exterior walls, or exterior walls and fire walls, exclusive of courts. The area of a building or portion of a building without surrounding walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

AREA, GROSS CROSS-SECTIONAL. The areas delineated by the out-to-out dimensions of masonry in the plane under consideration.

AREA, GROSS FLOOR. The area within the inside perimeter of the exterior walls with no deduction for corridors, stairs, closets, thickness of walls, columns or other features, exclusive of areas open and unobstructed to the sky.

AREA, NET FLOOR. The area actually occupied not including accessory unoccupied areas such as corridors, stairs, closets, thickness of walls, columns, toilet room, mechanical area or other features.

ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCY. Defined in 304.

ATRIUM. A space, intended for occupancy within a building, extending vertically through the building and enclosed at the top.

AUTOMATIC. As applied to fire protection devices, is a device or system providing an emergency function without the necessity for human intervention and activated as a result of a predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, or combustion products, such as incorporated in an automatic sprinkler system, automatic fire door, automatic fire shutter or automatic fire vent.

AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM. An approved system of devices and equipment which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the area of a fire.

AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE STATION. Defined in 404.2.

AWNING. An architectural projection that provides weather protection, identity and/or decoration and is wholly supported by the building to which it is attached. An awning is comprised of a lightweight, rigid or retractable skeleton structure over which an approved cover is attached.

BALCONY, ASSEMBLY ROOM. That portion of the seating space of an assembly room, the lowest part of which is raised 4 ft (1219 mm) or more above the level of the main floor.

BASE. The level at which the horizontal seismic ground motions are considered to be imparted to the building.

BASE SHEAR. Total design lateral force or shear at the base of the building.

BASEMENT. Any building story having a floor below grade.

BEARING WALL SYSTEM. A structural system with bearing walls providing support for all, or major portions of, the vertical loads. Shear walls or braced frames provide seismic force resistance.

BED JOINT. The horizontal layer of mortar on which a masonry unit is laid.

BLOCKED DIAPHRAGM. A diaphragm in which all sheathing edges not occurring on a framing member are supported on and connected to blocking.

BLEACHERS. Tiered or stepped seating facilities without backrests.

BOILER. A heating appliance intended to supply hot water or steam.

BUILDING. Any structure that encloses a space used for sheltering any occupancy. Each portion of a building separated from other portions by a fire wall shall be considered as a separate building.

BUILDING, EXISTING. Any structure erected prior to the adoption of this code, or one for which a legal building permit has been issued.
BUILDING LINE. The line, established by law, beyond which the building shall not extend, except as specifically provided by law.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority, or their duly authorized representative, charged with the administration and enforcement of this code.

BUILT-UP ROOF COVERING. Two or more layers of felt cemented together and surfaced with a cap sheet, mineral aggregate, smooth coating or similar surfacing material.

BURIAL CHAMBER MAUSOLEUM. A family mausoleum consisting of 6 or fewer casket placement crypts plus a chamber to be used for loading of caskets from the interior of the mausoleum which is not below the level of the ground and which is substantially exposed above ground.

BUSINESS OCCUPANCY. Defined in 305.

CARBONATE AGGREGATE CONCRETE. Concrete made with aggregates consisting mainly of calcium or magnesium carbonate, e.g., limestone or dolomite.

CAST STONE. A building stone manufactured from portland cement concrete precast and used as a trim, veneer or facing on or in buildings or structures.

CEILING LIMIT. The maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which one may be exposed before the contaminant becomes a health hazard. The ceiling limits used are to be those published in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000.

CELLULAR CONCRETE. A lightweight insulating concrete made by mixing a preformed foam with portland cement slurry and having a dry unit weight of approximately 30pcf (480 kg/m^3).

CERAMIC FIBER BLANKET. A mineral wool insulation material made of alumina-silica fibers and weighing 4 to 10 pcf (64 to 160 kg/m^3).

CHAPEL MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public that has heat or air conditioning, with or without a committal area or office.

CHIMNEY CONNECTOR. The pipe which connects a fuel-burning appliance to a chimney.

CITY. See "Applicable Governing Body."

CIRCULAR STAIRS. A stairway with steps that result in a sweeping circular or curved pattern, but not spiral stairs.

COLLAR JOINT. Vertical longitudinal joint between wythes of masonry or between masonry and backup construction which is permitted to be filled with mortar or grout.

COLUMBARIUM. A permanent structure consisting of niches.

COMPANION CRYPT. A permanent chamber in a mausoleum for the containment of human remains of more than one individual.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS. Any readily ignitable and free-burning fibers, such as cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fibers, oakum, rags, waste, cloth, wastepaper, kapok, hay, straw, Spanish moss, excelsior, and other like materials.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. A material which cannot be classified as noncombustible in accordance with that definition.

COMMISSION. Means the Florida Building Commission created by this part.

COMMON PATH OF TRAVEL. That portion of exit access that must be traversed before two separate and distinct paths of travel to two exits are available. Paths that merge are common paths of travel. Common path of travel is measured in the same manner as travel distance but terminates at that point where two separate and distinct routes become available.

CONNECTOR. A mechanical device for securing two or more pieces, parts or members together, including anchors, wall ties and fasteners.

CONSTRUCTION TYPES.

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CONTINUOUS GAS DETECTION SYSTEM. A gas detection system in which the analytical instrument is maintained in continuous operation and sampling is performed without interruption or at intervals not to exceed 30 minutes.

CONTROL AREA. Space within a building where the exempt amounts of hazardous materials may be stored, dispensed, used or handled.

CORRIDOR. A passageway into which compartments or rooms open and which is enclosed by partitions, other than partial partitions, and/or walls and a ceiling or a floor/roof deck above.

CORROSION RESISTANT. Any nonferrous metal or any metal having an unbroken surfacing of nonferrous metal, or steel with not less than 10 percent chromium or with not less than 0.20 percent copper.

CORROSIVE. A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is considered to be corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described by the U.S. Department of Transportation in Appendix A to CFR 49 Part 173, it destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the site of contact following an exposure period of 4 hours. This term shall not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.
COVERED MALL BUILDING. A single building three stories or less in height enclosing a number of tenants and occupancies such as anchor stores, retail, drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, offices and other similar uses wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into one or more malls.

CRANE LOAD. The dead, live and impact loads and forces resulting from the operation of permanent cranes.

CURB LEVEL. Referring to a building, means the elevation at that point of the street grade that is opposite the center of the wall nearest to and facing the street line.

CYLINDER. A pressure vessel designed for pressures higher than 40 psi (276 kPa) and having a circular cross section. It does not include a portable tank, multi-unit tank car tank, cargo tank or tank car.

CRYPT. A permanent chamber in a mausoleum for the containment of human remains.

DALLE GLASS. A decorative composite glazing material made of individual pieces of glass which are embedded in a cast matrix of concrete or epoxy.

DAY-CARE HOME. A building or a portion of a building in which more than 3 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hr per day.

DAY-CARE OCCUPANCY. A building or a portion of a building in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hr per day.

DEEP EMBANKMENT. A building or a portion of a building with a basement or partially below grade level with structural support from a foundation system in earth that extends below the permanent water table.

DEEP FOUNDATION. The lower portion of a structural system extending from a ground surface to the basement floor, which is designed to support the entire superstructure of a building.
**DWELLING.** A building occupied exclusively for residential purposes by not more than two families, unless qualified otherwise in code text.

**DWELLING UNIT.** A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

**DWELLING UNIT, TYPE A.** A dwelling unit designed and constructed for accessibility in accordance with Section 1002 of ICC/ANSI A117.1.

**DWELLING UNIT, TYPE B.** A dwelling unit designed and constructed for accessibility in accordance with Section 1003 of ICC/ANSI A117.1, and intended to be consistent with technical requirements for fair housing required by federal law.

**EDUCATIONAL OCCUPANCY.** Defined in 306.

**EFFECTIVE HEIGHT.** Clear height of a braced member between lateral supports and used for calculating the slenderness ratio of a member. Effective height for unbraced members shall be calculated.

**EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE OPENING.** An operable window, door or other similar device that in the event of an emergency provides for a means of escape and access for rescue.

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE RECOVERY KIT.** A chlorine emergency kit designed to contain leaks in chlorine containers. A kit operates by containing valve leaks with hoods and gaskets or providing sealing devices for small holes in side walls. The kit shall be capable of containing all remaining chlorine in the cylinder.

**ENGINEER.** A Florida-registered engineer.

**ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.**

- **Local enforcement agency.** Means an agency of local government with authority to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities.

- **State enforcement agency.** Means the agency of state government with authority to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes, as required by this part, which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities.

**EVALUATION REPORT.** A report indicating compliance with the provisions of the *Standard Building Code*® as analyzed by the Evaluation Committee of SBCCI PST & ESI.

**EXCESS FLOW CONTROL.** A fail-safe system designed to shut off flow caused by a rupture in pressurized piping systems.

**EXHAUSTED ENCLOSURE.** Power-ventilated equipment of varying dimensions and construction provided to enclose or accommodate a gas or vapor use or filling operation and to confine and limit the escape of gas or vapors and to exhaust them safely. The exhausted enclosure is not required to be totally enclosed.

**EXIT.** That portion of the means of egress which is separated from all other spaces of a building or structure by construction and opening protective devices, as required for exits, to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge. Exits include exterior exit doors, separated exit stairs, exit passageways and horizontal exits.

**EXIT ACCESS.** That portion of a means of egress which leads to an entrance to an exit.

**EXIT COURT.** An outside space with building walls on three or more sides and open to the sky.

**EXIT DISCHARGE.** That portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a public way.

**EXIT DISCHARGE, LEVEL OF.** (1) The lowest story from which not less than 50 percent of the required number of exits and not less than 50 percent of the required egress capacity from such a story discharge directly outside at grade; (2) the story with the smallest elevation change needed to reach grade where no story has 50 percent or more of the required number of exits and 50 percent or more of the required egress capacity from such a story discharge directly outside at grade.

**EXPANDED VINYL WALL COVERING.** Wall covering consisting of a woven textile backing, an expanded vinyl base coat layer, and a nonexpanded vinyl skin coat. The expanded base coat layer is a homogenous vinyl layer which contains a blowing agent. During processing, the blowing agent decomposes which causes this layer to expand by forming closed cells. The total thickness of the wall covering is approximately 0.055 to 0.070 inch (1.4 to 1.8 mm).

**EXPLOSION.** An effect produced by the sudden violent expansion of gases, which may be accompanied by a shockwave or disruption, or both, of enclosing materials or structures. An explosion may result from:

1. chemical changes such as rapid oxidation, deflagration or detonation, decomposition of molecules and runaway polymerization (usually detonations);
2. physical changes (e.g., pressure tank ruptures); or
3. atomic changes (nuclear fission or fusion).

**F RATING.** The time period that the penetration firestop system limits the spread of fire through the penetration when tested in accordance with ASTM E 814.
FACILITY. All 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.

FAMILY. One or more persons living together, whether related to each other by birth or not, and having common housekeeping facilities.

FAMILY DAY-CARE HOME. A family day-care home is a day-care home in which more than 3 but fewer than 7 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hr per day with no more than 2 clients incapable of self-preservation.

FAMILY MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the private use of a family or group of family members.

FARM BUILDINGS. Structures, other than residences and structures appurtenant thereto, for on-farm use (barns, sheds, poultry houses, etc.).

FIRE ALARM BOX, MANUAL. A manually operated, alarm initiating device that activates a fire alarm system.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. Electrically operated circuits, instruments and devices, together with the necessary electrical energy, designed to transmit alarms, supervisory, and trouble signals necessary for the protection of life and property.

FIRE COMMAND STATION. The principal location where the status of the detection, alarm, communications and control systems is displayed and from which the system has the capability for manual control.

FIRE DAMPER. A listed device that meets the requirements of UL 555 and is designed to close automatically upon detection of heat.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS. A hose connection at grade or street level for use by the fire department only for the purposes of supplying water to standpipes or sprinkler systems.

FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM, AUTOMATIC. A fire alarm system containing automatic detecting devices that activate a fire alarm signal.

FIRE DOOR. A door and its assembly, so constructed and assembled in place as to give the specified protection against the passage of fire.

FIRE RESISTANCE or FIRE RESISTANCE RATING. The period of time a building or building component maintains the ability to confine a fire or continues to perform a given structural function or both, as determined by tests prescribed in 701.2.

FIRE RESISTANT JOINT SYSTEM. An assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed, tested and fire resistance rated in accordance with ASTM E 119 to resist, for a prescribed period of time, the passage of fire through joints.

FIRE RETARDANT TREATED WOOD. Any wood product which, when impregnated with chemicals by pressure process or other means during manufacture, shall have, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, a flamespread index of 25 or less and show no evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20 minute period. In addition, the flame front shall not progress more than 10'/2 ft (3200 mm) beyond the center line of the burners at any time during the test. See 2301.8 for acceptance criteria for fire retardant treated wood.

FIRE WALL. A 4-hour fire resistant wall, having protective openings, which restricts the spread of fire and extends continuously from the foundation to or through the roof, with sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall.

FIREBLOCKING. Barriers installed to resist the movement of flame and gases to other areas of a building through small concealed passages in building components such as floors, walls and stairs.

FLAMESPREAD. The propagation of flame over a surface.

FLAMESPREAD RATING. That numerical value assigned to a material tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

FLAMMABLE SOLID. A solid substance, other than one which is defined as a blasting agent or explosive, that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or as a result of retained heat from manufacture, or which has an ignition temperature below 212°F (100°C), or which burns so vigorously or persistently when ignited so as to create a serious hazard.

FLEXIBLE PLAN BUILDINGS. Buildings used for day-care homes which have movable corridor walls and movable partitions of full-height construction with doors leading from rooms to corridors.

FLOATING RESIDENTIAL UNIT. Means a structure primarily designed or constructed as a living unit, built on a floating base, which is not designed primarily as a vessel, is not self-propelled although it may be towed about from place to place, and is primarily intended to be anchored or otherwise moored in a fixed location.

FLOOR FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY. A combination of a fire door, a frame, hardware, and other accessories, installed in a horizontal plane, which together provide a specific degree of fire protection to a through opening in a fire rated floor.
FLYGALLERY. A raised floor area above a stage from which the movement of scenery and operation of other stage effects are controlled.

FOOTBOARDS. That part of a raised seating facility other than an aisle or cross aisle upon which the occupant walks to reach a seat. Applies to reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers.

GALLERY. That portion of the seating space of an assembly room having a seating capacity of more than 10 located above a balcony.

GARDEN MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public built without heat or air conditioning but may contain an open-air committal area.

GLASS FIBER BOARD. Fibrous glass roof insulation consisting of inorganic glass fibers formed into rigid boards using a binder. The board has a top surface faced with asphalt and draft reinforced with a glass fiber.

GRADE. A reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building at all exterior walls. When the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, the reference plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or between the building and a point 6 ft (1829 mm) from the building, whichever is closer to the building.

GRADE, LUMBER. The division of sawn lumber into quality classes with respect to its physical and mechanical properties as defined in published lumber manufacturer’s standard grading rules.

GRANDSTANDS. Tiered or stepped seating facilities.

GRIDIRON. The structural framing over a stage supporting equipment for hanging or flying scenery and other stage effects.

GROSS LEASABLE AREA. The total floor area designed for tenant occupancy and exclusive use. The area of tenant occupancy is measured from the center lines of joint partitions to the outside of the tenant walls. All tenant areas, including areas used for storage, shall be included in calculating gross leasable area.

GROUND FLOOR DWELLING UNIT. A dwelling unit with a primary entrance and habitable space at grade.

GROUND SIGN. An outdoor advertising display sign supported by uprights or braces in or upon the ground, or mounted on a vehicle, trailer or mobile structure principally used for the purpose of advertising.

GROUP DAY-CARE HOME. A group day-care home is a day-care home in which at least 7 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hr per day with no more than 3 clients incapable of self-preservation.

GROUT. Mixture of cementitious materials and aggregate to which sufficient water is added to produce pouring consistency without segregation of the constituents.

GUARDRAIL SYSTEM. A system of building components located near the open sides of elevated walking surfaces.

GYPSUM BACKING BOARD. A gypsum board used for interior applications as a backing in multi layer systems for gypsum wallboard, acoustical tile or other dry cladding, manufactured in accordance with ASTM C 442.

GYPSUM SHEATHING. A gypsum board used as a backing for exterior surface materials, manufactured with water-repellent paper and which may be manufactured with a water-resistant core, in accordance with ASTM C 79.

GYPSUM WALLBOARD. A gypsum board manufactured in accordance with ASTM C 36 used primarily as an interior surfacing for building structures.

GYPSUM WALLBOARD, TYPE X. A gypsum board specially manufactured to provide specific fire-resistant characteristics.

HABITABLE SPACE. A space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, screen enclosures, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable space.

HANDRAIL. A horizontal or sloping rail grasped by hand for guidance or support.

HAZARD CONTENTS, HIGH. Contents which are liable to burn with extreme rapidity or from which poisonous fumes or explosions are to be feared in case of fire.

HAZARD CONTENTS, LOW. Contents of such low combustibility that no self-propagating fire therein can occur. The only probable danger requiring the use of emergency exits will be from panic, fumes, smoke or fire from some external source.

HAZARD CONTENTS, ORDINARY. Contents which are liable to burn with moderate rapidity or to generate a considerable volume of smoke but from which neither poisonous fumes nor explosions are to be feared in case of fire.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Those chemicals or substances which are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in 407 whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

HAZARDOUS OCCUPANCY. Defined in 308.

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION MATERIAL (HPM). A solid, liquid or gas that has a degree of hazard rating in health, flammability or reactivity of 3 or 4 as ranked by NFPA 704 and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have, as their end product, materials which are not hazardous.

HEAD JOINT. Vertical mortar joint placed between masonry units within the wythe at the time the masonry units are laid.

HEADER (BONDER). A masonry unit that connects two or more adjacent wythes of masonry.

HEALTH HAZARD. A classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed persons. The term “health hazard” includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes or mucous membranes.


HEIGHT, BUILDING. The vertical distance from grade to the highest finished roof surface in the case of flat roofs or to a point at the average height of the highest roof having a pitch. Height of a building in stories includes basements, except as specifically provided for in 503.2.4.

HEIGHT, STORY. The vertical distance from top to top of two successive finished floor surfaces.

HEIGHT, THRESHOLD BUILDING. The height of the building is at the mean distance between the eaves and the ridge of the roofing structure. If the distance from grade to the line which is the mean distance between the eaves and the ridge of the roofing structure is more than 50 feet, the building is to be considered a “threshold building” within the contemplation of the Threshold Building Act.

HEIGHT, WALL. The vertical distance to the top measured from the foundation wall, or from a girder or other intermediate support of such wall.

HIGH TEMPERATURE ENERGY SOURCE. A fluid, gas, or vapor whose temperature exceeds 220°F (104°C).

HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIAL. A material which produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration which falls within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.

3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, may not warrant a classification of highly toxic. Any hazard evaluation which is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

HIGH VELOCITY HURRICANE ZONE. This zone consists of Broward and Dade counties.

HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUID. A liquid with a boiling point of less than 68°F (20°C).

HORIZONTAL EXIT. Way of passage from one building to an area of refuge in another building on approximately the same level, or a way of passage through or around a wall or partition to an area of refuge on approximately the same level in the same building, which affords safety from fire or smoke from an area of incidence and areas communicating therewith.

HORIZONTAL SEPARATION. The distance in feet measured from the building face to the closest interior lot line, to the centerline of a street, alley or public way, or to an imaginary line between two buildings on the same property.

HOTEL. Any building containing six or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which are used, rented or hired out to be occupied or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.

HPM EMERGENCY CONTROL STATION. An approved location on the premises of an HPM Facility where signals from emergency equipment are received.
HPM SEPARATE INSIDE STORAGE ROOM. A room used for the storage of hazardous production material in containers, tanks, drums or other means, separated from other occupancies. Such rooms include:

HPM Inside Room. A hazardous production material storage room totally enclosed within a building and having no exterior walls.

HPM Cutoff Room. A hazardous production material storage room within a building and having at least one exterior wall.

HPM SERVICE CORRIDOR. A fully enclosed passage used for transporting hazardous production material from an HPM separate inside storage room or the exterior of the building to the perimeter wall of the fabrication area, and for purposes other than required exiting.

IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health). A concentration of airborne contaminant, normally expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per cubic meter, which represents the maximum level from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects. This level is established by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). If adequate data does not exist for precise establishment of IDLH data, an independent certified industrial hygienist, industrial toxicologist, or appropriate regulatory agency shall make such determination.

ILLUMINATION UNIFORMITY RATIO. The illumination uniformity ratio as determined by the following formula: Maximum illumination at any point divided by minimum illumination at any point.

IMMISCIBLE. Not capable of forming a solution or dispersion with another component.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPANCY. Defined in 307.

INSTITUTIONAL OCCUPANCY. Defined in 309.

INSULATING CONCRETE FORM (ICF). A concrete forming system using stay-in-place forms of rigid foam plastic insulation, a hybrid of cement and foam insulation, a hybrid of cement and wood chips, or other insulating material for constructing cast-in-place concrete walls.

INTERIOR LOT LINE. See “Property Line, Common.”

INTERLAYMENT. A layer of felt or nonbituminous saturated felt not less than 18 inches (457 mm) wide, shingled between each course of a wood shake roof covering.

IRRITANT. A chemical which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of CPSC 16 CFR 1500.41 for four hours exposure or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of 5 or more. A chemical is an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in CPSC 16 CFR 1500.42 or other appropriate techniques.

JOINT. The linear opening between adjacent fire resistant assemblies which is also a division of a building that allows independent movement of the building in any plane which may be caused by thermal, seismic, wind loading or any other loading.

LABELED. Devices, equipment or materials to which have been affixed a label, seal, symbol or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of the production of the above labeled items and by whose label the manufacturer attests to compliance with applicable nationally recognized standards.

LIGHT DIFFUSING SYSTEM. A suspended construction consisting in whole or in part of lenses, panels, grids or baffles suspended below independently mounted electrical light sources.

LIGHT FRAMED WALL. A wall with wood or steel studs.

LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE CONCRETE. Concrete made with aggregates of expanded clay, shale, slag, or slate or sintered fly ash, and weighing 85 to 115 pcf (1360 to 1840 kg/m^3).

LINTEL. The member placed over an opening in a wall which supports the wall construction above.

LISTED. Equipment or materials included in a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials, and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner. The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation, some of which do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The building official should use the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

LIVE LOAD. The weight superimposed by the use and occupancy of the building, not including crane load, dead load, earthquake load, snow load, or wind load.
LOAD DURATION. The period of continuous application of a given load, or the aggregate of periods of intermittent applications of the same load.

LOT. A parcel of land considered as a unit.

MALL. A roofed or covered common pedestrian area within a covered mall building which serves as access for two or more tenants.

MARQUEE SIGN. A projecting sign attached to or hung from a canopy or covered structure projecting from and supported by a building, when such canopy or covered structure extends beyond the building, building line or property line.

MASONRY. That form of construction composed of stone, brick, concrete, gypsum, hollow clay tile, concrete block or tile, glass block or other similar building units or materials or a combination of these materials laid up unit by unit and set in mortar.

MASONRY, FILLED CELL. That form of solid masonry in which the aligned, unobstructed vertical cells of hollow units are filled with grout.

MASONRY, GROUTED. That form of solid masonry in which the interior vertical spaces are filled with grout, except that cores of solid masonry units and end spaces of stretcher units need not be grouted.

MASONRY, HOLLOW. Construction built with masonry units whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is less than 75% of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane.

MASONRY, SOLID. Construction built with masonry units whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is 75% or more of its gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane.

MATERIAL CODE VIOLATION. A material code violation is a violation that exists within a completed building, structure or facility which may reasonably result, or has resulted, in physical harm to a person or significant damage to the performance of a building or its systems.

MATERIAL VIOLATION. As defined in Florida Statutes.

MAUSOLEUM. A permanent structure or building which is substantially exposed above the ground and is intended for the interment, entombment, or inurnment of human remains.

MEANS OF EGRESS. A continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way, consisting of three separate and distinct parts: (1) the way of exit access, (2) the exit, and (3) the way of exit discharge. A means of egress comprises the vertical and horizontal ways of travel and shall include the intervening room space, doors, corridors, passageways, balconies, stairs, ramps, enclosures, lobbies, horizontal exits, courts and yards. See “Exit” and “Exit Access.”

MEANS OF ESCAPE. A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of means of egress but does provide an alternate way out. A means of escape consists of a door, stairway, passage or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside at street or ground level that is independent of and remotely located from the means of egress. It may also consist of a passage through an adjacent nonlockable space, independent of and remotely located from the means of egress, to any approved exit.

METAL ROOF PANEL. An interlocking metal sheet having a minimum installed weather exposure of 3 sq ft (0.3 m²) per sheet.

METAL ROOF SHINGLE. An interlocking metal sheet having an installed weather exposure less than 3 sq ft (0.3 m²) per sheet.

MEZZANINE. One or more intermediate levels between the floor and ceiling of a story, meeting the requirements of 503.2.3.

MINERAL BOARD. A rigid felted thermal insulation board consisting of either felted mineral fiber or cellular beads of expanded aggregate formed into flat rectangular units.

MISCIBLE. Capable of forming a solution or dispersion with another component.

MODIFIED BITUMEN ROOF COVERING. One or more layers of polymer-modified asphalt sheets. The sheet materials shall be fully adhered or mechanically attached to the substrate or held in place with an approved ballast layer.

MOTEL. See “Hotel.”

MULTI-STORY DWELLING UNIT. A dwelling unit with habitable or bathroom space located on more than one story.

MULTIPLE DWELLING. See “Apartment House.”

NICHE. A permanent chamber in a columbarium or a mausoleum to hold the cremated remains of one or more individuals.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE BUILDING MATERIAL. A material which meets either of the following requirements:
1. Materials which pass the test procedure set forth in ASTM E 136.
2. Materials having a structural base of noncombustible materials as defined in 1, with a surfacing not more than 1/8 inch (3.17 mm) thick which has a flame spread rating not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

The term noncombustible does not apply to the flame spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. A material shall not be classed as noncombustible which is subject to
increase in combustibility or flamespread rating beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric conditions.

**NON-VISITATION CRYPT MAUSOLEUM.** A mausoleum for the public where the crypts are not accessible to the public.

**NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE (NOA).** The approval document, indicating compliance with the *Florida Building Code, Building* issued by Miami-Dade County Product Control Division for construction products and assemblies. All items requiring product approval in the High Velocity Hurricane Zone must first obtain a NOA before they are installed or before a building permit is issued.

**OCCUPANCY.** The purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

**OCCUPANCY, MIXED.** A building used for two or more occupancies classified in different occupancy groups.

**OCCUPANT CONTENT.** The actual number of total occupants permitted to occupy a floor area in accordance with the maximum capacity of the exits serving that floor area.

**OCCUPANT LOAD.** The calculated minimum number of persons for which the means of egress of a building or portion thereof is designed, based on Table 1003.1.

**OCCUPIABLE ROOM.** A room or enclosed space designed for human occupancy in which individuals congregate for amusement, educational or similar purposes, or in which occupants are engaged at labor; and which is equipped with means of egress, light, and ventilation facilities meeting the requirements of this code.

**OPEN AIR GRANDSTANDS AND BLEACHERS.** Seating facilities which are located so that the side toward which the audience faces is unroofed and without an enclosing wall.

**OPEN PLAN BUILDINGS.** Buildings used for day-care homes which have rooms and corridors delineated by tables, chairs, desks, bookcases, counters, low-height [maximum 5-ft (1.5-m)] partitions, or similar furnishings.

**ORGANIC PEROXIDE.** An organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides may present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they may be shock sensitive. They may also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.

**OWNER.** Any person, agent, firm or corporation having a legal or equitable interest in the property.

**OXIDIZER.** A chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.

**P-DELTA EFFECT.** The secondary effect on shears and moments of frame members caused by the action of the vertical loads induced by displacement of the building frame resulting from lateral forces.

**PANIC HARDWARE.** A door latching assembly incorporating a device which releases the latch upon the application of a force in the direction of exit travel.

**PARTITION.** An interior wall, other than folding or portable, that subdivides spaces within any story, attic or basement of a building.

**PARTITION, PARTIAL.** A partition with a maximum height of 72 inches (1829 mm).

**PENETRATION.** An opening created in a membrane or assembly to accommodate penetrating items for electrical, mechanical, plumbing, environmental and communication systems.

**Through Penetration.** An opening that passes through an entire assembly.

**Membrane Penetration.** An opening made through one side (wall, floor or ceiling membrane) of an assembly.

**PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM.** An assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed, tested and fire rated to resist, for a prescribed period of time, the spread of fire through penetrations.

**PENTHOUSE.** An enclosed, unoccupied structure above the roof of a building, other than a rooftop structure orbulkhead, occupying not more than one-third of the roof area.

**PERLITE CONCRETE.** A lightweight insulating concrete having a dry unit weight of approximately 30 pcf (480 kg/m\(^3\)) made with perlite concrete aggregate. Perlite aggregate is produced from a volcanic rock which, when heated, expands to form a glass-like material of cellular structure.

**PERMANENT SEATING.** Seating facilities which remain at a location for more than 90 days. Applies to reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers.

**PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL).** The maximum permitted 8-hour time-weighted average concentration of an airborne contaminant. The maximum permitted time weighted average exposures to be used are those published in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000.

**PERMIT.** An official document or certificate issued by the building official authorizing performance of a specified activity.

**PERSON.** A natural person, his heirs, executors, administrator, or assigns, or a firm, partnership or corporation and its successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.
PERSONAL CARE SERVICES. The care of residents who do not require chronic or convalescent medical or nursing care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the resident while inside the building. Personal care might include daily awareness by the management of the resident's functioning and whereabouts, making and reminding a resident of appointments, the ability and readiness for intervention in the event of a resident experiencing a crisis, supervision in the areas of nutrition and medication, and actual provision of transient medical care.

PHYSICAL HAZARD. A classification of a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, compressed gas, cryogenic, explosive, flammable gas, flammable liquid, flammable solid, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water reactive material.

PINRAIL. A rail on or above a stage through which belaying pins are inserted and to which lines are fastened.

PLANS. All construction drawings and specifications for any structure necessary for the building official to review in order to determine whether a proposed structure, addition or renovation will meet the requirements of this code and other applicable codes.

PLASTIC, APPROVED. A thermoplastic, thermosetting or reinforced plastic material which has a self-ignition temperature of 650°F (343°C) or greater when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1929, a smoke density rating no greater than 450 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 in the way intended for use, or a smoke density rating no greater than 75 when tested in the thickness intended for use by ASTM D 2843 and which meets one of the combustibility classifications listed below:

CC 1. Plastic materials which have a burning extent of 1 inch (25.4 mm) or less when tested in nominal 0.060 inch (1.52 mm) thickness by ASTM D 635.

CC 2. Plastic materials which have a burning rate of 2 1/2 inches (64 mm) per minute or less when tested in nominal 0.060 inch (1.52 mm) thickness by ASTM D 635 or in the thickness intended for use.

PLASTIC, GLASS FIBER REINFORCED. Plastic reinforced with glass fiber having not less than 20 percent of glass fibers by weight.

PLASTIC, GLAZING. Plastic materials which are glazed or set in frame or sash and not held by mechanical fasteners which pass through the glazing material.

PLASTIC, ROOF PANELS. Plastic materials which are fastened to structural members or to structural panels or sheathing and which are used as light-transmitting media in the plane of the roof.

PLASTIC, WALL PANELS. Plastic materials which are fastened to structural members or to structural panels or sheathing and which are used as light-transmitting media in exterior walls.

PLATFORM. An area within a building used for entertainment or presentation wherein there are limited combustible materials or finishes.

PLATFORM, PERMANENT. A platform used within an area for more than 30 days.

PLENUM. An air compartment or chamber to which one or more ducts are connected and which forms part of an air distribution system.

POSITIVE ROOF DRAINAGE. The drainage condition in which consideration has been made for all loading deflections of the roof deck, and additional slope has been provided to ensure drainage of the roof within 48 hours of precipitation.

PRIMARY CONTAINMENT. The first level of containment, i.e., the inside portion of that container which comes into immediate contact on its inner surface with the material being contained.

PROJECTION SIGN. An outdoor advertising display sign affixed to any building wall or structure and extending beyond the building wall, structure, building line or property line more than 12 inches (305 mm).

PROPELLANT. A liquefied or compressed gas that expels the contents from an aerosol container when the valve is actuated.

PROPERTY LINE, ASSUMED. The centerline of street where an exterior building wall faces a street, or an imaginary line between the exterior walls of two buildings on the same lot.

PROPERTY LINE, COMMON. A line dividing one lot from another.

PROSCENIUM WALL. The wall that separates the stage from the auditorium or house.

PUBLIC SPACE. A legal open space on the premises, accessible to a public way or street, such as yards, courts or open spaces permanently devoted to public use, which abuts the premises and is permanently maintained accessible to the fire department and free of all encumbrances that might interfere with its use by the fire department.

PUBLIC WAY. Any street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air, deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and having a clear and unobstructed width and height of not less than 10 ft (3048 mm).
PYROPHORIC. A chemical that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 130°F (54°C).

REACTIVE MATERIALS. Those materials which can enter into a hazardous chemical reaction with other stable or unstable materials.

READILY ACCESSIBLE. Having direct access without the need of removing any panel, door or similar covering of the item described, and without requiring the use of portable ladders, chairs, etc. See “Accessible.”

RECOVERING. Preparing the existing roof covering (as opposed to the removal of the existing roof covering) and installing a new roof covering.

REPAIR. The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance.

REPLACEMENT. Removing the existing roof covering, repairing any damaged substrate, and installing a new roof covering.

REROOFING. The process of recovering or replacing an existing roof covering. See “Roof Recover” and “Roof Replacement.”

RESIDENT SLEEPING UNIT. A single unit providing sleeping facilities for one or more persons. Resident sleeping units can also include permanent provisions for living, eating and sanitation, but do not include kitchen facilities.

RESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT HANGAR. An accessory building less than 2,000 sq ft (186 m²) in area, constructed on a one- or two-family residential property where aircraft of the owner is stored. Such use will be considered as a residential accessory use incidental to the dwelling.

RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING OCCUPANCIES. A building or part thereof housing 6 or more persons, on a 24 hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care and supportive services. The occupants are mostly capable of responding to an emergency situation without assistance from staff. And this occupancy subclassification shall include residential board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug abuse centers and convalescent facilities.

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING AREAS. Includes sleeping areas and any contiguous day room, group activity space or other common spaces for customary access of residents.

RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY. Defined in 311.

RESILIENT STABLE MOUNTING SYSTEM. A system incorporating helical springs, air cushions, rubber-in-shear mounts, fiber-in-shear mounts, or other comparable approved systems. The force displacement ratios are equal in the horizontal and vertical directions.

RETAINING WALL, SEGMENTAL. A retaining wall formed of modular block units stacked dry without mortar.

REVIEWING STANDS. Elevated platforms accommodating not more than 50 persons. Seating facilities, if provided, are normally in the nature of loose chairs. Reviewing stands accommodating more than 50 persons are grandstands.

ROOF ASSEMBLY. A system designed to provide weather protection and resistance to design loads. The system consists of a roof covering and roof deck or a single component serving as both the roof covering and the roof deck. A roof assembly includes the roof deck, vapor retarder, substrate or thermal barrier, insulation and roof covering.

ROOF COVERING. The covering applied to the roof deck for weather resistance, fire classification or appearance.

ROOF COVERING SYSTEM. See “Roof Assembly.”

ROOF DECK. The flat or sloped surface, not including its supporting members or vertical supports.

ROOF RECOVER. The process of installing an additional roof covering over a prepared existing roof covering without removing the existing roof covering.

ROOF REPAIR. Reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing roof for the purposes of its maintenance.

ROOF REPLACEMENT. The process of removing the existing roof covering, repairing any damaged substrate, and installing a new roof covering.

ROOF SIGN. An outdoor advertising display sign erected, constructed or maintained above the roof of any building.

ROOFTOP STRUCTURE. An enclosed structure on or above the roof of any part of a building.

ROOMING HOUSE (Transient). Any building or portion thereof containing not more than five guest rooms, where rent is paid and guests are transient.

ROOMING HOUSE (Not Transient). Any building or portion thereof containing guest rooms where rent is paid and guests are not transient.

RUNNING BOND. The placement of masonry units such that head joints in successive courses are horizontally offset at least one quarter of the unit length.

SAFE DISPERAL AREA. An area which will accommodate a number of persons equal to the total capacity of the stand and building which it serves in such a manner that no person within the area need be closer than 50 ft (15.2 m) from the stand or building. Dispersal areas are based on an area of
not less than 3 sq ft (0.28 m²) per person. Applies to reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers.

SALLYPORT (Security Vestibule). A compartment provided with two or more doors where the intended purpose is to prevent continuous and unobstructed passage by allowing the release of only one door at a time.

SAND-LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE. Concrete made with a combination of expanded clay, shale, slag, or slate or sintered fly ash and natural sand. Its unit weight is generally between 105 and 120pcf (1680 and 1920 kg/m³).

SCREEN ENCLOSURE. A building or part thereof, in whole or in part self-supporting, and having walls of insect screening with or without removable vinyl or acrylic wind break panels and a roof of insect screening, plastic, aluminum or similar lightweight material.

SCUPPER. An opening in a wall or parapet that allows water to drain from a roof.

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT. The level of containment that is external to and separate from primary containment.

SECURE. Safe from intrusion or contained separately to prevent mixing with other materials.

SELF-CLOSING. As applied to a fire door or other opening, means normally closed and equipped with an approved device which will insure closing after having been opened for use.

SELF-PRESERVATION. A client who is capable of self-preservation is one who can evacuate the building without direct intervention by a staff member.

SENSITIZER. A chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical.

SEPARATE ATMOSPHERE. The atmosphere that exists between rooms, spaces, or areas that are separated by an approved smoke barrier.

SEPARATE GAS STORAGE ROOM. A separate enclosed area which is part of or attached to a building and is used for the storage of toxic or highly toxic compressed or liquefied gases.

SERVICE STATION. Defined in 404.2.

SHAFT. A vertical opening extending through one or more stories of a building.

SHALL. As used in this code, means mandatory.

SHEAR WALL. A wall, bearing or nonbearing, designed to resist seismic forces, from other than its own mass, acting in the plane of the wall.

SHEAR WALL SEGMENT. A wall or portion thereof which transfers in-plane lateral shear loads to a wall or foundation below and resists overturning.

SHINGLE SIGN. A projection or wall sign not over 6 sq ft (0.56 m²) in area, constructed of metal or other noncombustible material attached securely to a building and not projecting more than 24 inches (610 mm) over public property.

SHOTCRETE. Mortar or concrete which is pneumatically projected at a high velocity onto a surface.

SILICEOUS AGGREGATE CONCRETE. Concrete made with normal weight aggregates consisting mainly of silica or compounds other than calcium or magnesium carbonate.

SINGLE PLY MEMBRANE. A roofing membrane that is field applied using one layer of membrane material (either homogeneous or composite) rather than multiple layers.

SITE. A parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.

SMOKE DAMPER. A listed device that meets the requirements of UL 555S and is designed to resist the passage of air and smoke.

SMOKE DETECTOR. An approved listed detector sensing either visible or invisible particles of combustion.

SMOKE DETECTOR, MULTIPLE-STATION. Single-station smoke detectors which are capable of being interconnected such that actuation of one causes all integral or separate audible alarms to operate.

SMOKE DETECTOR, SINGLE-STATION. An assembly incorporating the detector, control equipment and alarm sounding device in one unit, which is operated from a power supply either in the unit or obtained at the point of installation.

SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY SEATING. Seating served by a means of egress that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure.

SMOKEPROOF ENCLOSURE. An exit consisting of a vestibule and continuous stairway enclosed from the highest point to the lowest point and designed so that the movement of products of combustion produced by a fire occurring in any part of the building into the smokeproof tower is limited.

SNOW LOAD. The forces superimposed on a building or structure resulting from the accumulation of snow.

SPECTACULAR SIGN. An outdoor advertising display sign, advertising copy usually animated, constructed of metal, wired for lights or luminous tubing, or both, with copy action controlled by the flashed circuit breakers or matographs and attached on an open face steel structure built especially for the purpose. Spectacular signs may be built
upon the ground, attached to a wall, or above the roof, or projecting from a wall, provided that such signs meet the requirements of the provisions of this code governing ground, roof, wall, projection or marquee sign, depending upon where such signs are built, as set forth in 3108. Spectacular signs shall be illuminated with electricity only.

**SPIRAL STAIRS.** A stairway with steps that have a central connecting point, and the travel path is a corkscrew or spiral.

**SPICE.** The result of a factory or field method of joining or connecting two or more lengths of a fire resistant joint system into a continuous entity.

**SPRINKLERED.** Equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system properly maintained.

**STACK BOND.** The placement of masonry units in a bond pattern such that head joints in successive courses are vertically aligned. For the purpose of this code, requirements for stack bond shall apply to all masonry laid in other than running bond.

**STAGE.** A space within a building used for entertainment or presentations. Stage areas shall be measured to include the entire performance area and adjacent backstage and support areas not separated from the performance area by fire resistant rated construction. Stage height shall be measured from the lowest point on the stage floor to the highest point of the roof or floor deck above the stage.

**STAIRWAY.** One or more flights of stairs, either exterior or interior, with the necessary landings and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one level to another in a building or structure.

**STANDPIPE.** An arrangement of piping, valves, hose outlets and allied equipment installed in a building or structure with outlets located in such a manner that water can be discharged through hose and nozzles for the purpose of extinguishing a fire. Standpipes are classified in one of four classes as follows:

- **Class I.** For use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams (2\(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch (64 mm) hose).
- **Class II.** For use primarily by the building occupants until the arrival of the fire department (1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch (38 mm) hose).
- **Class III.** For use by either fire departments and those trained in handling heavy hose streams (2\(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch (64 mm) hose) or by the building occupants (1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch (38 mm) hose).
- **Combined Systems.** One where the water piping serves both 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)-inch (64 mm) outlets for fire department use and outlets for automatic sprinklers.

**STANDPIPE, DRY.** A system designed to have piping contain water only when the system is being used. The following are three types of dry standpipes:

- **Automatic.** A standpipe system arranged through the use of approved devices to admit water to the system automatically by opening a hose valve.
- **Semi-automatic.** A standpipe system arranged to admit water to the system through manual operation of approved remote control devices located at each hose station.
- **Manual.** A standpipe system with no permanent water supply connected; such a system is supplied solely through the fire department connection.

**STANDPIPE, WET.** A system having supply valve open and water pressure maintained at all times. The following are types of wet standpipes:

- **Automatic.** A standpipe system having supply valve open and water pressure maintained at all times.
- **Manual.** A standpipe system connected to a small water supply for maintaining water within the system, but does not have a water supply capable of delivering the system demand, also known as a filled or printed standpipe.

**STONE MASONRY.** Masonry composed of field, quarried, or cast stone units bonded by mortar.

**STONE MASONRY, ASHLAR.** Stone masonry composed of rectangular units having sawed, dressed, or squared bed surfaces and bonded by mortar.

**STONE MASONRY, RUBBLE.** Stone masonry composed of irregular shaped units bonded by mortar.

**STORY.** That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and upper surface of the floor or roof next above.

**STORY SHEAR.** The summation of design lateral forces at levels above the story under consideration.

**STREET.** Any public thoroughfare, street, avenue, boulevard or space more than 20 ft (6096 mm) wide which has been dedicated or deeded for vehicular use by the public and which can be used for access by fire department vehicles.

**STREET LINE.** A lot line dividing a lot from a street.

**STRUCTURAL WORK OR ALTERATION.** The installation or assembly of any new structural components, or any change to existing structural components, in a system, building or structure.

**STRUCTURE.** That which is built or constructed.

**T RATING.** The time period that the penetration firestop system, including the penetrating item, limits the maximum temperature rise to 325°F (180°C) above its initial temperature through the penetration on the nonfire side, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 814.

**TANK.** A vessel containing more than 60 gallons (227 L).
TANK, PORTABLE. Any packaging over 60 U.S. gallons (227 L) capacity and designed primarily to be loaded into or on or temporarily attached to a transport vehicle or ship and equipped with skids, mounting or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means. It does not include any cylinder having less than a 1,000 lb (454 kg) water capacity, cargo tank, tank car tank or trailers carrying cylinders of over 1,000 lbs (454 kg) water capacity.

TANK, STATIONARY. Any packaging designed primarily for stationary installations not intended for loading, unloading or attachment to a transport vehicle as part of its normal operation in the process of use. It does not include cylinders having less than 1,000 lb (454 kg) water capacity.

TECHNICALLY INFEASIBLE. An alteration of a building or a facility that has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member which is an essential part of the structural frame, or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features which are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements for new construction and which are necessary to provide accessibility.

TENANT. Any person, agent, firm, corporation or division, who uses or occupies land, a building, or portion of a building by title, under a lease, by payment of rent or who exercises limited control over the space.

TENANT SEPARATION. A partition or floor/ceiling assembly or both between tenants.

TENSIONED MEMBRANE STRUCTURE. A nonpresurized membrane structure wherein the membrane is prestressed and the structural support system includes cables and/or rigid elements to maintain the structural form.

THEATER. A building, or part thereof, which contains an assembly hall with or without a stage which may be equipped with curtains and permanent stage scenery or mechanical equipment adaptable to the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures, performances, spectacles and similar forms of entertainment.

THERMOPLASTIC MATERIAL. A plastic material which is capable of being repeatedly softened by increase of temperature and hardened by decrease of temperature.

THERMOSETTING MATERIAL. A plastic material which is capable of being changed into a substantially nonformable product when cured.

THRESHOLD BUILDING. In accordance with Florida Statute, any building which is greater than 3 stories or 50 feet in height, or which has an assembly occupancy classification that exceeds 5,000 square feet in area and an occupant content of greater than 500 persons.

THROAT. The throat of a fireplace is a tapered passageway that begins above the top of the firebox walls and terminates at the damper.

TIE, WALL. Metal connector which connects wythes of masonry walls together.

TOWNHOUSE. A single family dwelling constructed in a series or group of attached units with property lines separating each unit.

TOXIC MATERIAL. Material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

2. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD₅₀) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.

3. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) in air more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials such as water, may not warrant a classification of highly toxic. Any hazard evaluation which is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

UNDERLAYMENT. One or more layers of felt, sheathing paper, nonbituminous saturated felt, or other approved material over which a steep-slope roof covering is applied.

UNSTABLE (Reactive) MATERIALS. Those materials, other than explosives, which in the pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive and undergo other violent chemical changes, including explosion, when exposed to heat, friction or shock, or in the absence of an inhibitor or in the presence of contaminants or in contact with noncompatible materials.

USABLE CRAWL SPACE. A crawl space designed to be used for equipment or storage.

VALUATION OR VALUE. When applied to a building, means the estimated cost to replace the building in kind.
VENEER. A facing attached to a wall for the purpose of providing ornamentation, protection, or insulation, but not counted as adding strength to the wall.

VERMICULITE CONCRETE. A lightweight insulating concrete made with vermiculite concrete aggregate which is laminated micaceous material produced by expanding the ore at high temperatures. When added to a portland cement slurry the resulting concrete has a dry unit weight of approximately 30 pcf (480 kg/m³).

VERTICAL OPENING. An opening through a floor or roof.

WALKWAY, COVERED. A roofed, unobstructed walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where less than 50 percent of the perimeter is enclosed and the maximum width perpendicular to the direction of travel is less than 30 ft (9144 mm).

WALKWAY, ENCLOSED. A roofed, unobstructed walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where 50 percent or more of the perimeter is enclosed and the maximum width perpendicular to the direction of travel is less than 30 ft (9144 mm).

WALKWAY, TUNNELED. An unobstructed underground walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons.

WALL, BEARING. A wall supporting any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

WALL, CAVITY. A wall built of masonry units or of plain concrete, or a combination of these materials, so arranged as to provide a continuous air space within the wall, and in which the inner and outer wythes of the wall are tied together with metal ties.

WALL, COMPOSITE MASONRY. A multiple-wythe wall in which at least one of the wythes is dissimilar to the other wythe or wythes with respect to type or grade of masonry unit or mortar and bonded to exert a common action under load.

WALL, CURTAIN. A nonbearing wall between columns or piers which is not supported by girders or beams, but is supported on the ground.

WALL, EXTERIOR. A wall, bearing or nonbearing, which is used as an enclosing wall for a building, other than a party wall or fire wall.

WALL, FOUNDATION. A wall below the first floor extending below the adjacent ground level and serving as support for a wall, pier, column or other structural part of a building.

WALL, HOLLOW MASONRY. A wall built of masonry units arranged to provide an air space within the wall, and in which the inner and outer wythes of the wall are bonded together with masonry units.

WALL, MASONRY VENEER. A wall having a facing of masonry units securely attached to the backing for the purpose of providing ornamentation, protection, or insulation, but not bonded to exert common action under load.

WALL, NONBEARING. A wall which supports no vertical load other than its own weight.

WALL, PANEL. A nonbearing wall in skeleton or framed construction, built between columns or piers and wholly supported at each story.

WALL, PARAPET. That part of any wall entirely above the roof line.

WALL, PARTY. A fire wall on an interior lot line, used or adapted for joint service between two buildings.

WALL, RETAINING. A wall designed to prevent the lateral displacement of soil or other material.

WALL, SIGN. An outdoor advertising display sign affixed to the wall of any building, projecting not more than 12 inches (305 mm) from the building.

WINDBORNE DEBRIS IMPACT RESISTANT PRODUCTS. Those products meeting PA 201-94, PA 202-94, and PA 203-94 and having a valid NOA.

WINDER. One or more steps that result in a change of direction between two flights of stairs.

WIND LOAD. The forces superimposed on a building or structure by the movement of an air mass at a specified velocity.

WOOD SHEAR PANEL. A wood floor, roof, or wall component sheathed to act as a shear wall or diaphragm.

WRITING. Includes printing and typewriting.

WRITTEN NOTICE. A notification in writing delivered in person to the individual or parties intended, or delivered at, or sent by certified or registered mail to, the last residential or business address of legal record.

WYTHE. Each continuous, vertical section of a wall, one masonry unit in thickness.

YARD. An unoccupied open space other than a court.