

APPENDIX N

LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL MULTIFAMILY DWELLING CONSTRUCTION (Adopted by the State of Oregon)

SECTION AN101 SCOPE

AN101.1 Scope. The provisions of this appendix, and other applicable provisions of this code, shall apply to the construction, alteration, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy and location of low-rise residential multifamily dwellings and their accessory structures.

Low-rise multifamily dwellings and their accessory structures may also be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of the *Oregon Structural Specialty Code*.

The requirements of this appendix apply to:

1. Structures containing more than two dwelling units and classified as Group R-2, nontransient apartment house occupancies as defined in this code, and in Section AN102.2, that comply with the following:
 - 1.1. Structures that are three stories or less above grade;
 - 1.2. Structures that have an exterior door for each dwelling unit;
 - 1.3. Structures that contain at least three, but not more than 24 dwelling units;
 - 1.4. Structures that are 36,000 square feet (3344.4 m²) or less in area;
 - 1.5. Covered multifamily dwellings as defined in ORS 447.210(5) in which there is no elevator; and
 - 1.6. Structures or portions of structures that are used exclusively as dwellings and are not mixed occupancies as defined in Section 508.3.

Exceptions:

1. A low-rise residential multifamily dwelling may contain communal laundry rooms, storage rooms and similar incidental use areas.
2. Low-rise residential multifamily dwellings may have attached Group U private residential parking garages and attached carports. The area of a single garage and/or carport, or the cumulative area of multiple attached garages and/or carports is limited to 3,000 square feet (279 m²) or less. Detached private residential parking garages with either a single or cumulative area of 3,000 square feet (279 m²) or less and classified as a Group U occupancy as defined in this code may be designed and constructed using this appendix.
2. The requirements of this appendix also apply to conventional light-frame structures designed and constructed using the prescriptive provisions of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*; or the *American Forest and Paper*

Association (AF&PA) Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings (WCFM); or the design provisions of the this code.

Exception: Structures of conventional light-frame wood construction may contain structural design elements.

AN101.2 Duties and powers of the building official. See Section 104 of the *Residential Code*.

AN101.2.1 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment. See Section 104.11 of the *Residential Code*.

AN101.3 Permits. Permits shall be applied for and issued according to the requirements of this section. See Section 105.2 of the *Residential Code* for work exempt from permit.

AN101.4 Construction documents. Construction documents shall comply with the requirements of Section R106 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* and this appendix.

AN101.4.1 Plans for apartments, condominiums and attached private residential garages, carports or sheds shall indicate how required structural and fire resistive integrity will be maintained where penetrations into or through fire-resistive-rated construction will be made for electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communication conduits, pipes and similar systems.

Plans for buildings designed and constructed using the provisions of this appendix shall contain a statement on the cover sheet clearly identifying that the structure has been designed and constructed using the provision of this code. This statement shall be maintained as a permanent record in the files of the code enforcement agency.

AN101.4.2 State fire and life safety plan review. State fire and life safety plan review shall be conducted in accordance with Section 107.3.5.

AN101.4.3 Design professional in responsible charge.

AN101.4.3.1 General. Requirements for the design professional in responsible charge shall be as set forth in Section 107.3.4 and this section.

In addition to the requirements of Section 1710 of this code, where structural observation is required by Section AN101.6.1, the inspection program shall name the individual or firms who are to perform structural observation and describe the stages of construction at which structural observation is to occur (see also duties specified in Section 1704 of this code).

AN101.4.3.2 Deferred submittals. Deferred submittals shall meet the provisions of Section 107.3.4.2.

AN101.5 Fees. Fees shall be calculated and assessed in accordance with Section R108 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* or the jurisdiction's adopted fee schedule.

AN101.6 Inspections. Inspections shall be performed in accordance with Section R109 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* and this section.

1. **Foundation inspections.** Inspection of the foundation shall be made after poles or piers are set or trenches or basement areas are excavated and any required forms erected and any required reinforcing steel is in place and prior to the placing of concrete. The foundation inspection shall include excavations for thickened slabs intended for the support of bearing walls, partitions, structural supports, or equipment and special requirements for wood foundations.
2. **Floodplain inspections.** For construction in areas prone to flooding as established by the local jurisdiction having authority upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the building official shall require submission of documentation, prepared and sealed by a registered design professional, of the elevation of the lowest floor, including basement, required in Section R322 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.
3. **Frame and masonry inspection.** Inspection of framing and masonry construction shall be made after the roof, masonry, all framing, firestopping, draftstopping and bracing are in place and after the plumbing, mechanical and electrical rough inspections are approved.
4. **Fire-resistance-rated construction inspection.** Where fire-resistance-rated construction is required between dwelling units or due to location on property, the building official shall require an inspection of such construction after all lathing and/or wallboard is in place, but before any plaster is applied, or before wallboard joints and fasteners are taped and finished.
5. **Insulation and vapor barrier inspection.** Inspection shall be made after all insulation and required vapor barriers are in place but before any lath or gypsum board interior wall cover is applied.

Exceptions:

1. Ceiling and floor insulation visible during final inspection.
 2. The building official may allow the frame insulation and vapor barrier inspections to be performed simultaneously.
6. **Special inspections.** For special inspections, see Section AN101.6.1.

AN101.6.1 Special inspections and structural observations. When required by this section and Chapter 17 of this code special inspections and structural observations shall meet, the requirements of Section AN101.4.3.1 and Chapter 17 of the this code.

Special inspections shall be required for:

1. Fabricated steel structural components.

2. Welding of fabricated steel components, structural steel and reinforcing steel.
3. Verification of structural steel details.
4. High-strength bolting.
5. Concrete with a structural design based on f'_c greater than 2,500 pounds per square inch (17 238 kPa).
6. Masonry construction in accordance with Sections 1704.5.
7. Open construction prefabricated wooden structural elements and assemblies. See Section 1704.6.
8. Soils when required by Sections 1704.7 and 1803.
9. Exterior and interior architectural wall panels and the anchoring of masonry veneers in accordance with Sections 1704.5 of this code.
10. Sprayed fire-resistant materials. See Section 1704.12.

AN101.7 Certificate of occupancy. See Section 111.

SECTION AN102 DEFINITIONS

AN102.1 General. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this appendix, have the meanings shown herein. The definitions provided in Section 202 shall also be applicable to this appendix.

AN102.2 Definitions.

ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS. A continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any point in a building or facility that provides an accessible route to an area of refuge, a horizontal exit or a public way.

APARTMENT HOUSE. Any dwelling, or portion thereof, located on a single lot in which that contains three or more dwelling units and the units are rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied on a nontransient basis and not defined as either a townhouse or a rowhouse.

CONDOMINIUM. A residential multifamily dwelling, or portion thereof, located on a single lot that contains dwelling units, which are owner-occupied or rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied on a nontransient basis. A condominium association typically owns the multifamily dwelling, but the dwelling units are individually owned. Property maintenance and liability requirements are mandated by use of a condominium agreement or similar legal instrument in accordance with ORS 100.

DOOR, EXTERIOR. A door located on an exterior perimeter wall or in an alcove opening onto a yard or court and is located directly at grade or is served by an exterior stair if located on a floor above grade.

FIRE PROTECTION RATING. The period of time that an opening protective assembly will maintain the ability to confine a fire as determined by tests prescribed in Section AN104.8. Ratings are stated in hours or minutes.

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-resistance-rated floor. Floor fire doors used to protect openings in fire-resistance-rated floors shall be tested in the horizontal position in accordance with ASTM E 119, and shall achieve a fire-resistance rating of not less than the assembly being penetrated. Floor fire doors shall be labeled by an approved agency.

MULTIFAMILY DWELLING. A building or structure that contains three or more dwelling units used, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or that are occupied for living purposes apartment houses, condominiums, congregate residences, townhouses and similar nontransient dwellings.

SPECIAL INSPECTION. Inspection as herein required of the materials, installation, fabrication, erection or placement of components and connections requiring special expertise to ensure compliance with approved construction documents and referenced standards (see Section AN101.6.1).

STRUCTURAL OBSERVATION. The visual observation of the structural system by a registered design professional for general conformance to the approved construction documents at significant construction stages and at completion of the structural system. Structural observation does not include or waive the responsibility for the inspection required by Section AN101.6.1 or other sections of this code.

SUBSTANTIAL ALTERATION. Any alteration where the total costs of all alterations (including, but not limited to, electrical, mechanical, plumbing and structural changes) for a building or facility within any 12-month period amounts to 25 percent or more of the assessed value of the structure before the alteration occurred. For the purposes of this appendix, standard building maintenance, residing or reroofing are not considered as alterations.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE. Any damage of any origin to a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its original condition would be equal to or exceed 25 percent of the assessed value of the structure before the alteration occurred.

THROUGH-PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM. An assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed, tested and fire-resistance rated to resist for a prescribed period of time the spread of fire through penetrations. The F and T rating criteria for penetration firestop systems shall be in accordance with ASTM E 814. See definitions of "F rating" and "T rating." When materials, systems or devices that have not been tested as part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly are incorporated into the assembly, sufficient data shall be made available to the building official to show that the required fire-resistance rating is not reduced. Materials and methods of construction used to protect joints and penetrations in fire-resistance-rated building elements shall not reduce the required fire-resistance rating.

SECTION AN103 BUILDING PLANNING

AN103.1 Design criteria. Buildings and structures, and all parts thereof, regulated by this appendix shall meet the design requirements of Section R301 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN103.2 Building height, number of stories, allowable area and maximum number of dwelling units. The provisions of this section control the building height, number of stories, allowable area, and the maximum number of dwelling units for structures hereafter erected and additions to existing structures constructed under the provisions of this appendix. Additions and or alterations to existing buildings constructed prior to the adoption of this appendix shall be in compliance with the provisions of this code.

AN103.2.1 Building height and number of stories. Low-rise residential multifamily dwellings shall be limited to a maximum of 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height and three stories.

AN103.2.1.1 Height modifications. No height modifications shall be allowed. Structures greater than three stories above grade in height fall out of the scope of this appendix and must be designed and constructed in accordance with the primary provisions of this code.

AN103.2.2 Building area and dwelling units. Low-rise residential multifamily dwellings shall be limited to a maximum of 24 dwelling units and 36,000 square feet (3344.4 m²) in cumulative area inclusive of attached carports and garages.

AN103.2.3 Automatic sprinkler systems. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in all low-rise multi-family dwellings in accordance with Section AN109.

AN103.2.4 Mezzanines. A mezzanine or mezzanines in compliance with this section shall be considered a portion of the floor below. Such mezzanines shall not contribute to either the building area or number of stories as regulated by this section. The area of the mezzanine shall be included in determining the fire area defined in Section AN102. The clear height above and below the mezzanine floor construction shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm).

AN103.2.4.1 Area limitation. The aggregate area of a mezzanine or mezzanines within a room shall not exceed one-third of the area of that room or space in which they are located. The enclosed portions of rooms shall not be included in a determination of the size of the room in which the mezzanine is located. In determining the allowable mezzanine area, the area of the mezzanine shall not be included in the area of the room.

AN103.2.5 Modifications to number of dwelling units and area. No area modifications shall be allowed under this appendix. Structures with more dwelling units or an area greater than allowed by Section AN103.2.2 shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this code.

AN103.3 Building construction and fire-resistance-rated separation requirements. Building construction and fire-

resistance-rated separation requirements for low-rise residential dwellings shall be separated by fire partitions and horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section AN104.

AN103.3.3 Attached private residential parking garages and attached carports. Low-rise residential multifamily dwellings may contain private residential parking garages and have attached carports. The area of a single garage or carport or the cumulative area of multiple garages or carports on any or all levels is limited to a maximum of 3,000 square feet (279 m²) in area. Private residential parking garages or carports shall be separated as follows:

1. Private residential parking garages, dwelling units and incidental use areas shall be separated by fire barriers required by Table AN104.1 and constructed in accordance with Section AN104. Fire barrier membrane and through penetrations shall be in accordance with Section R302.4 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* and Section AN101.4.1.
2. Openings in fire barriers separating private residential parking garages, dwelling units and incidental use areas shall be protected as required in Section AN104.
3. Openings from a private residential parking garage directly into a room used for sleeping purposes shall not be permitted.
4. Parking garages used for multiple unit parking shall be provided with outdoor ventilation air at a rate of 1.5 cfm/ft² (0.00762 m³/(s · m²)). The ventilation systems shall be provided with manual or automatic controls that will operate such systems whenever the space is occupied. Such ventilation systems shall be installed in accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code*.

AN103.3.4 Incidental uses. A low-rise residential multifamily dwelling may contain nonseparated communal laundry rooms, storage rooms and similar incidental use rooms.

AN103.3.4.1 Communal laundry room ventilation. When multifamily dwelling units share a communal laundry room, which houses more than one washing machine or more than one dryer, natural ventilation shall be provided through windows, louvers or other openings to the outdoors equal to 4 percent of the floor area being ventilated. The operating mechanisms for such openings shall be provided with ready access so the openings are readily controllable by the building occupants.

Exception: A mechanical ventilation system, designed in accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code*, capable of providing a minimum of 15 cfm [0.00762 m³/(s · m²)] of outside air for every 50 square feet (4.64 m) of floor space or fraction thereof may be installed in lieu of natural ventilation.

AN103.3.5 Shafts. The provisions of this section shall apply to vertical shafts where such shafts are required to protect openings and penetrations through floor/ceiling and roof/ceiling assemblies.

AN103.3.5.1 Shaft enclosure required. Openings through a floor/ceiling assembly shall be protected by a shaft enclosure complying with this section.

Exceptions:

1. A shaft enclosure is not required for openings totally within an individual residential dwelling unit.
2. A shaft enclosure is not required for penetrations by pipe, tube, conduit, wire, cable, and vents protected in accordance with Section AN104.
3. A shaft enclosure is not required for penetrations by ducts protected in accordance with Section AN104.
4. A shaft enclosure is not required for approved masonry chimneys, where annular space protection is provided at each floor level in accordance with Section AN104.
5. A shaft enclosure is not required for a floor opening that complies with the following:
 - 5.1. Does not connect more than two stories.
 - 5.2. Is not concealed within the building construction.
 - 5.3. Is separated from floor openings serving other floors by construction conforming to required shaft enclosures.
6. A shaft enclosure is not required for joints protected by a fire-resistant joint system in accordance with Section AN104.

AN103.3.5.2 Shaft construction. The shaft enclosure shall be of materials permitted by the building type of construction.

AN103.3.5.3 Fire-resistance rating. The number of stories connected by the shaft enclosure shall include any basements but not any mezzanines. Shaft enclosures shall be constructed as fire barriers in accordance with AN104. Shaft enclosures shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than the floor assembly penetrated.

AN103.3.5.4 Continuity. Shaft enclosure walls shall extend from the top of the floor/ceiling assembly below to the underside of the floor or roof slab or deck above and shall be securely attached thereto. These walls shall be continuous through concealed spaces, such as the space above a suspended ceiling. The supporting construction shall be protected to afford the required fire-resistance rating of the element supported. Hollow vertical spaces within the shaft enclosure construction wall shall be firestopped at every floor level.

AN103.3.5.5 Exterior walls. Where exterior walls serve as a part of a required shaft enclosure, such walls shall comply with the requirements of Section AN104 for exterior walls and the fire-resistance-rated enclosure requirements shall not apply.

AN103.3.5.6 Openings. Openings in a shaft enclosure shall be protected in accordance with Section AN104 as required for fire barriers. Such openings shall be self-closing or automatic-closing by smoke detection.

AN103.3.5.6.1 Prohibited openings. Openings other than those necessary for the purpose of the shaft shall not be permitted in shaft enclosures.

AN103.3.5.7 Penetrations. Penetrations in a shaft enclosure shall be protected in accordance with Section AN104 as required for fire barriers.

AN103.3.5.7.1 Prohibited penetrations. Penetrations other than those necessary for the purpose of the shaft shall not be permitted in shaft enclosures.

AN103.3.5.8 Joints. Joints in a shaft enclosure shall comply with Section AN104.

AN103.3.5.9 Ducts and air transfer openings. Penetrations of a shaft enclosure by ducts and air transfer openings shall comply with Section AN104.

AN103.3.5.10 Enclosure at the bottom. Shafts that do not extend to the bottom of the building or structure shall:

1. Be enclosed at the lowest level with construction of the same fire-resistance rating as the lowest floor through which the shaft passes, but not less than the rating required for the shaft enclosure;
2. Terminate in a room having a use related to the purpose of the shaft. The room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction having a fire-resistance rating and opening protectives at least equal to the protection required for the shaft enclosure; or
3. Be protected by approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing at the lowest floor level within the shaft enclosure.

Exceptions:

1. The fire-resistance-rated room separation is not required, provided there are no openings in or penetrations of the shaft enclosure to the interior of the building except at the bottom. The bottom of the shaft shall be closed off around the penetrating items with materials permitted by Section AN104 for draftstopping, or the room shall be provided with an approved automatic fire suppression system.
2. The fire-resistance-rated room separation and the protection at the bottom of the shaft are not required, provided there are no combustibles in the shaft, and there are no openings or other penetrations through the shaft enclosure to the interior of the building.

AN103.3.5.11 Enclosure at the top. A shaft enclosure that does not extend to the underside of the roof deck of the building shall be enclosed at the top with construction of the same fire-resistance rating as the topmost floor penetrated by the shaft, but not less than the fire-resistance rating required for the shaft enclosure.

AN103.4 Location on lot. The provisions of this section control the location on lot of structures hereafter erected and additions to existing structures.

AN103.4.1 Premises identification. Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided for all new buildings in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property.

AN103.4.2 Access. Buildings shall adjoin or have access to a yard, street, alley, or public way on not less than one side. The centerline of an adjoining public way shall be considered an adjacent property line.

AN103.4.3 Fire-resistive construction due to location on property. Exterior wall shall be fire-resistance rated and have opening protection as required by this section.

AN103.4.3.1 Fire resistance of walls. Exterior walls located less than 5 feet (1524 mm) from a property line shall be constructed as fire walls in accordance with Section AN104. The fire-resistive rating of the walls shall be as required by Table AN104.1 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119. Distances shall be measured at right angles from the property line. These provisions shall not apply to walls at right angles to the property line.

Exception: Exterior walls of detached accessory private residential parking garages and carports located 3 feet (914 mm) or more from a property line may be of nonfire-rated construction.

AN103.4.3.2 Allowable openings. Openings in exterior walls are not permitted less than 5 feet (1524 mm) from a property line.

Exception: Exterior walls of detached accessory private residential parking garages and carports located 3 feet (914 mm) or more from a property line may have unprotected openings.

AN103.4.3.3 Projections. Cornices, eave overhangs, exterior balconies and similar architectural appendages extending beyond the floor area shall conform to the requirements of this section. Exterior egress balconies and exterior exit stairways shall also comply with Section AN110.11. Projections beyond the exterior wall shall not extend more than 12 inches (305 mm) into areas where openings are prohibited and be of not less than 1-hour fire-resistive construction. Projections extending into areas where openings are prohibited shall have sufficient structural stability such that it will remain in place for the duration of time indicated.

AN103.4.3.4 Parapets. Parapets shall be provided on exterior walls of buildings.

Exceptions: A parapet need not be provided on an exterior wall where any of the following conditions exist:

1. The wall is not required to be fire-resistance-rated construction.
2. The building has an area of not more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) on any floor.

3. One-hour fire-resistance-rated exterior walls that terminate at the underside of the roof sheathing, deck or slab, provided:
 - 3.1. Where the roof/ceiling framing elements are parallel to the walls, such framing and elements supporting such framing shall not be of less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction for a width of 4 feet (1220 mm) measured from the interior side of the wall.
 - 3.2. Where roof/ceiling framing elements are not parallel to the wall, the entire span of such framing and elements supporting such framing shall not be of less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction.
 - 3.3. Openings in the roof shall not be located within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the 1-hour fire-resistance-rated exterior wall.
 - 3.4. The entire building shall be provided with not less than a Class B roof covering.
4. When a structure is provided with a Class C roof covering, the exterior wall shall be permitted to terminate at the roof sheathing or deck provided:
 - 4.1. The roof sheathing or deck is constructed of approved noncombustible materials or of fire-retardant-treated wood, for a distance of 4 feet (1220 mm); or
 - 4.2. The roof is protected with 0.625-inch (15.88 mm) Type X gypsum board directly beneath the underside of the roof sheathing or deck, supported by a minimum of nominal 2-inch (51 mm) ledgers attached to the sides of the roof framing members, for a minimum distance of 4 feet (1220 mm).

AN103.4.3.5 Parapet construction. Parapets shall have the same fire-resistance rating as that required for the supporting wall or walls. On any side adjacent to a roof surface, the parapet shall have noncombustible faces for the uppermost 18 inches (457 mm), to include counter flashing and coping materials. Where the roof slopes toward a parapet at slopes greater than two units vertical in 12 units horizontal (16.7-percent slope), the parapet shall extend to the same height as any portion of the roof within a distance of 3 feet (914 mm), but in no case shall the height be less than 30 inches (762 mm).

AN103.4.3.6 Membrane and through penetrations. Fire barrier membrane and through penetrations shall be in accordance with Section R302.4, and AN101.4.1 and AN104.

AN103.4.4 Buildings on the same lot. For the purposes of determining the required exterior wall fire-rating, allowable

opening and roof-covering requirements, buildings on the same lot shall be assumed to have an imaginary property line between them. Where a new building is to be erected on the same lot as an existing building, the location of the assumed imaginary property line with relation to the existing building shall be such that the exterior wall and opening protection of the existing building meet the criteria as set forth in Section AN103.4.

Two or more buildings on the same lot shall either be regulated as separate buildings or shall be considered as portions of one building if the buildings combined number of dwelling units and combined area do not exceed that allowed in Section AN103.2 for a single building.

AN103.5 Smoke alarms. Smoke alarms shall be installed in dwelling units of buildings regulated by this appendix in accordance with Section R314 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN103.6 Carbon monoxide alarms. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in dwelling units of buildings regulated by this appendix in accordance with *Residential Code*, Section R315.

SECTION AN104 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

AN104.1 General. Wall and floor ceiling assemblies required be of fire-resistance rated construction shall be constructed in accordance with this section and Table AN104.1.

**TABLE AN104.1
FIRE-RESISTIVE RATINGS^a**

ASSEMBLY TYPE	SPRINKLED BUILDINGS	
Firewalls ^b	NR ^c	
Fire barriers ^b	Vertical	1/2-hour
	Horizontal	1/2-hour
Fire partitions	1/2-hour	
Shafts	1-hour	
Exterior walls	NR ^c	
Exterior walls < 5 feet from a property line.	1-hour ^d	

For SI: 1 foot = 25.4 mm, 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

a. When tested in accordance with ASTM E 119.

b. For additional requirements, see Sections AN104.4.

c. Not required.

d. Exterior walls shall be protected on the interior side with a minimum of 5/8-inch Type "X" gypsum board installed as required for one hour fire-resistive construction.

AN104.2 Vertical dwelling unit separation. Walls separating dwelling units in the same building shall be constructed as fire partitions and comply with this section. The fire-resistance rating of the walls shall be as required by Table AN104.1.

AN104.2.1 Continuity. Fire partitions shall extend from the top of the floor assembly below to the underside of the floor/ceiling assembly above and from the top of the floor assembly below to the underside of the roof sheathing above for the uppermost story and shall be securely attached thereto.

AN104.2.2 Openings. Openings in a fire partition shall be protected in accordance with Section AN104.8.

AN104.2.3 Penetrations. Penetrations through fire partitions shall comply with Section R302.4 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN104.2.4 Ducts and air transfer openings. Penetrations by ducts and air transfer openings shall comply with Sections AN104.6.

AN104.3 Horizontal dwelling unit separation. Floor-ceiling assemblies separating individual dwelling units shall comply with this section.

AN104.3.1 Fire-resistance rating of floor/ceilings assemblies. Floor/ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units in the same building shall be constructed as fire barriers. The fire-resistance rating of the assembly shall be as required by Table AN104.1.

AN104.3.2 Access doors. Access doors shall be permitted in ceilings of fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling and roof/ceiling assemblies provided such doors are tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 as horizontal assemblies and labeled by an approved agency for such purpose.

AN104.3.3 Unusable space. In 1-hour fire-resistance-rated floor construction, the ceiling membrane is not required to be installed over unusable crawl spaces.

AN104.3.4 Continuity. Assemblies shall be continuous without openings, penetrations or joints except as permitted by this section and Section AN103.3.5. The supporting construction shall be protected to afford the required fire-resistance rating of the horizontal assembly supported.

AN104.3.5 Penetrations. Penetrations through fire-resistance-rated horizontal assemblies shall comply with Section R302.4 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN104.3.6 Ducts and air transfer openings. Penetrations by ducts and air transfer openings shall comply with Section AN104.6.

AN104.3.7 Other penetrations. Gas vents, factory-built chimneys and other penetrations that are prohibited from being provided with fire or smoke dampers, shall be provided with shafts in accordance with Section AN103.3.5.

AN 104.4 Fire barriers for occupancy separation. Incidental uses, garages and carports shall be separated from dwelling units with fire barriers in accordance with Sections AN103.3.3 and AN103.3.4. The fire-resistance rating of the assembly shall be as required by Table AN104.1.

AN104.4.1 Continuity of fire barrier walls. Fire barrier walls shall extend from the top of the floor/ceiling assembly below to the underside of the floor or deck above and from the top of the floor assembly below to the underside of the roof sheathing above for the uppermost story and shall be securely attached thereto. These walls shall be continuous through concealed spaces such as the space above a suspended ceiling. The supporting construction for fire barrier walls shall be protected to afford the required fire-resistance

rating of the fire barrier supported except for 1-hour fire-resistance-rated incidental use area separations as required by Section AN104.1. Hollow vertical spaces within the fire barrier wall shall be firestopped at every floor level.

Exception: Shaft enclosure shall be permitted to terminate at a top enclosure complying with Section AN103.3.5.11.

AN 104.4.2 Openings. Openings in a fire barrier wall shall be protected in accordance with Section AN104.8. Openings shall be limited to a maximum aggregate width of 25 percent of the length of the wall, and the maximum area of any single opening shall not exceed 120 square feet (11 m²).

AN104.4.3 Horizontal fire barriers. Horizontal fire barriers separating incidental uses, garages and carports shall comply with Section AN104.3.

AN104.6 Duct and transfer openings in fire-resistance rated assemblies. The provisions of this section shall govern the protection of ducts and air transfer openings in fire-resistance-rated assemblies.

AN104.6.1 Ducts and air transfer openings without dampers. Ducts and air transfer openings that penetrate fire-resistance-rated assemblies and are not required by this section to have dampers shall comply with the requirements of Section R302.4 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* for membrane and through penetration fire-stops.

Where penetration of a fire-resistive assembly is beyond the scope of Section R302.4 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*, the provisions of this section and Section 607 of the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code* shall govern the protection of duct penetrations and air transfer openings in fire-resistance-rated assemblies.

AN104.6.2 Installation. Fire dampers, smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers and ceiling dampers located within air distribution and smoke control systems shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this section, the manufacturer's installation instructions and listing.

AN104.6.3 Damper testing and ratings. Dampers shall be listed and bear the label of an approved testing agency indicating compliance with the standards in this section. Fire dampers shall comply with the requirements of UL 555. Only fire dampers labeled for use in dynamic systems shall be installed in heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems designed to operate with fans on during a fire. Smoke dampers shall comply with the requirements of UL 555S. Combination fire/smoke dampers shall comply with the requirements of both UL 555 and UL 555S. Ceiling radiation dampers shall comply with the requirements of UL 555C.

AN104.6.4 Fire protection rating. Fire dampers shall have the minimum fire protection rating of not less than 1.5 hours.

AN104.6.4.1 Fire damper actuating device. The fire damper actuating device shall have an operating temper-

ature which shall be approximately 50°F (10°C) above the normal temperature within the duct system, but not less than 160°F (71°C).

AN104.6.5 Smoke damper ratings. Smoke damper leakage ratings shall not be less than Class II. Elevated temperature ratings shall not be less than 250°F (121°C).

AN104.6.5.1 Smoke damper actuation methods. The smoke damper shall close upon actuation of a listed smoke detector or detectors installed in accordance with Section 907.10 of this code and one of the following methods, as applicable:

1. Where a damper is installed within a duct, a smoke detector shall be installed in the duct within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the damper with no air outlets or inlets between the detector and the damper. The detector shall be listed for the air velocity, temperature and humidity anticipated at the point where it is installed. Other than in mechanical smoke control systems, dampers shall be closed upon fan shutdown where local smoke detectors require a minimum velocity to operate.
2. Where a damper is installed above smoke barrier doors in a smoke barrier, a spot-type detector listed for releasing service shall be installed on either side of the smoke barrier door opening.
3. Where a damper is installed within an unducted opening in a wall, a spot-type detector listed for releasing service shall be installed within 5 feet (1524 mm) horizontally of the damper.
4. Where a total-coverage smoke detector system is provided within areas served by a heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system, dampers shall be permitted to be controlled by the smoke detection system.

AN104.6.6 Access and identification. Fire and smoke dampers shall be provided with an approved means of access, large enough to permit inspection and maintenance of the damper and its operating parts. The access shall not affect the integrity of fire-resistance-rated assemblies. The access openings shall not reduce the fire-resistance rating of the assembly. Access points shall be permanently identified on the exterior by a label having letters not less than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) in height reading: SMOKE DAMPER or FIRE DAMPER. Access doors in ducts shall be tightfitting and suitable for the required duct construction.

AN104.6.7 Where required. Fire dampers, smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers and ceiling radiation dampers shall be provided at the locations prescribed in this section. Where an assembly is required to have both fire dampers and smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers or a fire damper and a smoke damper shall be required.

AN104.6.7.1 Fire barriers. Duct and air transfer openings of fire barriers shall be protected with approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing.

Exception: Fire dampers are not required at penetrations of fire barriers where any of the following apply:

1. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E119 as part of the fire-resistance-rated assembly.
2. Such walls are penetrated by ducted HVAC systems, have a required fire-resistance rating of 1 hour or less. For the purposes of this exception, a ducted HVAC system shall be a duct system for conveying supply, return or exhaust air as part of the structure's HVAC system. Such a duct system shall be constructed of sheet steel not less than 26 gage [0.0187 inch (0.4712 mm)] thickness and shall be continuous from the air-handling appliance or equipment to the air outlet and inlet terminals.

AN104.6.7.2 Penetrations of shaft enclosures. Shaft enclosures that are permitted to be penetrated by ducts and air transfer openings shall be protected with approved fire and smoke dampers installed in accordance with their listing.

Exception: Fire dampers are not required at penetrations of shafts where:

1. Steel exhaust subducts extended at least 22 inches (559 mm) vertically in exhaust shafts provided there is a continuous airflow upward to the outside;
2. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 as part of the rated assembly; or
3. The penetrations are in parking garage exhaust or supply shafts that are separated from other building shafts by not less than 2-hour fire-resistance-rated construction.

AN104.6.7.3 Fire partitions. Duct penetrations in fire partitions shall be protected with approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing.

Exception: Fire dampers are not required where the duct system is constructed of approved materials in accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code*, and the duct penetrating the wall meets all of the following minimum requirements:

1. The duct shall not exceed 100 square inches (0.06 m²);
2. The duct shall be constructed of steel a minimum of 26 gage [0.0187 inch (0.4712 mm)] in thickness;
3. The duct shall not have openings that communicate the corridor with adjacent spaces or rooms;
4. The duct shall be installed above a ceiling;
5. The duct shall not terminate at a wall register in the fire-resistance-rated wall; and
6. A minimum 12-inch-long (305 mm) by 0.060-inch-thick (1.52 mm) steel sleeve shall be centered in each duct opening. The sleeve

shall be secured to both sides of the wall and all four sides of the sleeve with minimum 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch by 0.060-inch (38 mm by 38 mm by 1.52 mm) steel retaining angles. The retaining angles shall be secured to the sleeve and the wall with No. 10 (M5) screws. The annular space between the steel sleeve and wall opening shall be filled with rock (mineral) wool batting on all sides.

AN104.6.7.4 Horizontal assemblies. Penetrations by ducts and air transfer openings of a floor, floor/ceiling assembly or the ceiling membrane of a roof/ceiling assembly shall be protected by a shaft enclosure that complies with Section AN103.3.5 or shall comply with this section.

AN104.6.7.4.1 Through penetrations. A duct and air transfer opening system constructed of approved materials in accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code* that penetrates a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assembly that connects not more than two stories is permitted without shaft enclosure protection provided a fire damper is installed at the floor line.

Exception: A duct is permitted to penetrate three floors or less without a fire damper at each floor provided it meets all of the following requirements:

1. The duct shall be contained and located within the cavity of a wall and shall be constructed of steel not less than 26 gage [0.0187 inch (0.4712 mm)] in thickness;
2. The duct shall open into only one dwelling unit or sleeping unit and the duct system shall be continuous from the unit to the exterior of the building;
3. The duct shall not exceed 4-inch (102 mm) nominal diameter and the total area of such ducts shall not exceed 100 square inches (0.065 m²) in any 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of floor area;
4. The annular space around the duct is protected with materials that prevent the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste where subjected to ASTM E 119 time-temperature conditions under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch (2.49 Pa) of water at the location of the penetration for the time period equivalent to the fire-resistance rating of the construction penetrated; and
5. Grille openings located in a ceiling of a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly shall be protected with a ceiling radiation damper in accordance with Section AN104.6.

AN104.6.7.4.2 Membrane penetrations. Where duct systems constructed of approved materials in

accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code* penetrate a ceiling of a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly, shaft enclosure protection is not required provided an approved ceiling radiation damper is installed at the ceiling line. Where a duct is not attached to a diffuser that penetrates a ceiling of a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly, shaft enclosure protection is not required provided an approved ceiling radiation damper is installed at the ceiling line. Ceiling radiation dampers shall be tested in accordance with UL 555C and constructed in accordance with the details listed in a fire-resistance-rated assembly or shall be labeled to function as a heat barrier for air-handling outlet/inlet penetrations in the ceiling of a fire-resistance-rated assembly. Ceiling radiation dampers shall not be required where ASTM E 119 fire tests have shown that ceiling radiation dampers are not necessary in order to maintain the fire-resistance rating of the assembly. Ceiling radiation dampers shall not be required where exhaust duct penetrations are protected in accordance with Section R302.4 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* and the exhaust ducts are located within the cavity of a wall, and do not pass through another dwelling unit or tenant space.

AN104.6.7.4.3 Nonfire-resistance-rated assemblies. Duct systems constructed of approved materials in accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code* that penetrate nonfire-resistance-rated floor assemblies and that connect not more than two stories are permitted without shaft enclosure protection provided that the annular space between the assembly and the penetrating duct is filled with an approved noncombustible material to resist the free passage of flame and the products of combustion. Duct systems constructed of approved materials in accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code* that penetrate nonfire-resistance-rated floor assemblies and that connect not more than three stories are permitted without shaft enclosure protection provided that the annular space between the assembly and the penetrating duct is filled with an approved noncombustible material to resist the free passage of flame and the products of combustion, and a fire damper is installed at each floor line.

Exception: Fire dampers are not required in ducts within individual residential dwelling units.

AN104.6.8 Flexible ducts and air connectors. Flexible ducts and air connectors shall not pass through any fire-resistance-rated assembly. Flexible air connectors shall not pass through any wall, floor or ceiling.

AN104.7 Fireblocking and draftstopping. Fireblocking and draftstopping for concealed spaces other than attics shall be installed in combustible concealed locations in accordance with Sections R302.11 and R302.12 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*. Materials used for fireblocking and draftstopping shall be as described in Sections R302.11 and R302.12 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN104.7.1 Double stud walls. Batts or blankets of mineral or glass fiber or other approved nonrigid materials shall be allowed as fireblocking in walls constructed using parallel rows of studs or staggered studs.

AN104.7.2 Architectural trim. Fireblocking shall be installed within concealed spaces of exterior wall finish and other exterior architectural elements where permitted to be of combustible construction or where erected with combustible frames, at maximum intervals of 20 feet (6096 mm). If noncontinuous, such elements shall have closed ends with at least 4 inches (102 mm) of separation between sections.

Exceptions: Fireblocking shall not be required where installed on noncombustible framing and the face of the exterior wall finish exposed to the concealed space is covered by one of the following materials:

1. Aluminum having a minimum thickness of 0.019 inch (0.5 mm).
2. Corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness not less than 0.016 inch (0.4 mm) at any point.
3. Other approved noncombustible materials.

AN104.8 Opening protectives. Opening protectives required by other sections of this code shall comply with the provisions of this section.

AN104.8.1 Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Labeled fire-resistance-rated glazing tested as part of a fire-resistance-rated wall assembly in accordance with ASTM E 119 shall not be required to comply with this section.

AN104.8.2 Fire door and shutter assemblies. Approved fire door and fire shutter assemblies shall be constructed of any material, or assembly of component materials that conforms to the test requirements of Section AN104.8.2.1 and shall have a fire protection rating of 3/4-hour. Fire door assemblies and shutters shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this section and NFPA 80.

Exceptions:

1. Labeled protective assemblies that conform to the requirements of this section or UL 10A, UL 14B and UL 14C for tin-clad fire door assemblies.
2. Floor fire doors shall comply with Section AN104.4.2.

AN104.8.2.1 Side-hinged or pivoted swinging doors. Side-hinged and pivoted swinging doors shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 252 or UL 10C.

AN104.8.3 Labeled protective assemblies. Fire door assemblies shall be labeled by an approved agency. The labels shall comply with NFPA 80, and shall be permanently affixed to the door or frame.

AN104.8.4 Fire doors. Fire doors and frames shall be labeled showing the name of the manufacturer, the name of the third-party inspection agency and the fire protection rating. Smoke and draft control doors complying with UL 1784 shall be labeled as such. Labels shall be approved and permanently affixed. The label shall be applied at the fac-

tory or location where fabrication and assembly are performed.

AN104.9 Door closing. Fire doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with this section.

AN104.9.1 Latch required. Unless otherwise specifically permitted, single fire doors and both leaves of pairs of side-hinged swinging fire doors shall be provided with an active latch bolt that will secure the door when it is closed.

AN104.9.2 Automatic-closing fire door assemblies. Automatic-closing fire door assemblies shall be self-closing in accordance with NFPA 80.

AN104.9.3 Smoke-activated doors. Automatic-closing fire doors installed in fire partitions shall be automatic-closing by the actuation of smoke detectors installed in accordance with Section 907.10 or by loss of power to the smoke detector or hold-open device. Fire doors that are automatic-closing by smoke detection shall not have more than a 10-second delay before the door starts to close after the smoke detector is actuated.

AN104.10 Glazing material. Fire-protection-rated glazing, when required by Section AN110.11.5 shall comply with the following:

AN104.10.1 Labeling. Fire-protection-rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard and the fire protection rating. Such label or other identification shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed.

AN104.10.2 Safety glazing. Fire-protection-rated glazing installed in fire doors or fire window assemblies in areas subject to human impact in hazardous locations shall comply with Section 2406.1.

AN104.10.3 Fire-protection rated glazing. Glazing in fire window assemblies shall be fire protection rated in accordance with Table AN104.10.3 and this section. Fire-protection-rated glazing installed as an opening protective in fire partitions and fire barriers shall be tested in accordance with and shall meet the acceptance criteria of NFPA 257 for a fire protection rating of 45 minutes. Fire-protection-rated glazing shall also comply with NFPA 80. Fire-protection-rated glazing required in accordance with Section AN110.11.5 for exterior wall opening protection shall be tested in accordance with and shall meet the acceptance criteria of NFPA 257 for a fire protection rating of 45 minutes.

**TABLE 104.10.3
FIRE WINDOW ASSEMBLY FIRE PROTECTION RATING**

TYPE OF ASSEMBLY	REQUIRED ASSEMBLY RATING (hours)	MINIMUM FIRE WINDOW ASSEMBLY RATING (hours) ^b
Interior walls:		
Fire walls	2	NP ^a
Fire barriers and fire partitions	1	3/4
Rated glazing required by Section AN110.11.5	0	3/4

a. Not permitted

b. Fire-protection-rated glazing in 0.5-hour fire-resistance-rated partitions is permitted to have an 1/3-hour fire protection rating.

AN104.10.4 Wired glass. Steel window frame assemblies of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch (3.2 mm) minimum solid section or of not less than nominal 0.048-inch-thick (1.2 mm) formed sheet steel members fabricated by pressing, mitering, riveting, interlocking or welding and having provision for glazing with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (6.4 mm) wired glass where securely installed in the building construction and glazed with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (6.4 mm) labeled wired glass shall be deemed to meet the requirements for a $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour fire window assembly. Wired glass panels shall conform to the size limitations set forth in Table 715.5.4 of this code.

AN104.10.5 Nonwired glass. Glazing other than wired glass in fire window assemblies shall be fire-protection-rated glazing installed in accordance with and complying with the size limitations set forth in NFPA 80.

AN104.10.6 Installation. Fire-protection-rated glazing shall be in the fixed position or be automatic closing and shall be installed in approved frames.

AN104.10.7 Window mullions. Metal mullions that exceed a nominal height of 12 feet (3658 mm) shall be protected with materials to afford the same fire-resistance rating as required for the wall construction in which the protective is located.

AN104.10.8 Size limitations. The total area of windows shall not exceed 25 percent of the area of a common wall within any room.

AN104.10.9 Labeling requirements. Fire-protection-rated glazing shall bear a label or other identification showing the name of the manufacturer, the test standard, and the fire protection rating. Such label or identification shall be issued by an approved agency and shall be permanently affixed.

SECTION AN105 INTERIOR FINISHES

AN105.1 Interior finishes. Interior finishes and materials shall comply with this section.

AN105.1.1 Wall and ceiling finishes. Wall and ceiling finishes in low-rise residential multifamily dwellings shall comply with Sections R702 and R805 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN105.1.2 Flame spread and smoke density. Wall and ceiling finishes shall have flame spread and smoke density classifications in accordance with Class C finishes.

AN105.1.3 Plastics. Plastics used in buildings shall comply with Section R316 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN105.1.4 Insulation. Insulation materials, including facings, such as vapor barriers or breather papers installed within floor/ceiling assemblies, roof/ceiling assemblies, wall assemblies, crawl spaces and attics, shall comply with Section R302.10 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN105.1.4.1 General. Insulation materials, including facings, such as vapor retarders or vapor permeable membranes installed within floor/ceiling assemblies,

roof/ceiling assemblies, wall assemblies, crawl spaces and attics, shall have a flames pread index not to exceed 25 with an accompanying smoke-developed index not to exceed 450 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

Exceptions:

1. When such materials are installed in concealed spaces, the flames pread and smoke-developed limitations do not apply to the facings, provided that the facing is installed in substantial contact with the unexposed surface of the ceiling, floor or wall finish.
2. Cellulose loose-fill insulation, which is not spray applied, complying with the requirements of Section AN105.1.4.3, shall only be required to meet the smoke-developed index of not more than 450.

AN105.1.4.2 Loose-fill insulation. Loose-fill insulation materials that cannot be mounted in the ASTM E 84 apparatus without a screen or artificial supports shall have a flame spread rating not to exceed 25 with an accompanying smoke-developed factor not to exceed 450 when tested in accordance with CAN/ULC-S102.2.

Exception: Cellulose loose-fill insulation shall not be required to comply with this test method provided that such insulation complies with the requirements of Section AN105.1.4.3.

AN105.1.4.3 Cellulose loose-fill insulation. Cellulose loose-fill insulation shall comply with CPSC16 CFR, Parts 1209 and 1404. Each package of such insulating material shall be clearly labeled in accordance with CPSC 16 CFR, Parts 1209 and 1404.

AN105.1.4.4 Exposed attic insulation. All exposed insulation materials installed on attic floors shall have a critical radiant flux not less than 0.12 watt per square centimeter.

AN105.1.4.5 Testing. Tests for critical radiant flux shall be made in accordance with ASTM E 970.

AN105.3 Gypsum board. Gypsum board and plaster shall comply with *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*, Sections R701 and R702.

AN105.4 Glass and glazing. Glass and glazing shall comply with Chapter 24 of this code except as follows:

1. **Site built windows.** Site built windows shall comply with Section 2404 of this code.
2. **Skylights and sloped glazing.** Testing and labeling. Unit skylights shall be permitted to be in accordance with Section R308.6.9 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

SECTION AN106 INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

AN106.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern ventilation, temperature control, lighting, yards and courts,

sound transmission, room dimensions, surrounding materials and rodentproofing associated with the interior spaces of buildings.

AN106.1.1 Ventilation. Buildings shall be provided with natural ventilation in accordance with Section R303.1 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* for habitable spaces, Section R408 for under-floor spaces and Section R806 for attic spaces. Alternatively, approved mechanical ventilation may be provided in accordance with the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code*.

AN106.1.2 Natural ventilation. Natural ventilation of an occupied space shall be through windows, doors, louvers or other openings to the outdoors in accordance with Section R303 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*. The operating mechanism for such openings shall be provided with ready access so that the openings are readily controllable by the building occupants.

AN106.1.3 Openings below grade. Where openings below grade provide required natural ventilation, the outside horizontal clear space measured perpendicular to the opening shall be one and one-half times the depth of the opening. The depth of the opening shall be measured from the average adjoining ground level to the bottom of the opening.

AN106.1.4 Openings on yards or courts. Where natural ventilation is to be provided by openings onto yards or courts, such yards or courts shall comply with Section AN106.6.

AN106.2 Required heating. Every dwelling unit shall be provided with heating facilities capable of maintaining a minimum room temperature of 68°F (20°C) at a point 3 feet (914 mm) above the floor and 2 feet (610 mm) from exterior walls in all habitable rooms at the design temperature. The installation of one or more portable space heaters shall not be used to achieve compliance with this section.

AN106.3 Sound transmission.

AN106.3.1 General. Wall and floor/ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units shall provide airborne sound insulation for walls, and both airborne and impact sound insulation for floor/ceiling assemblies.

AN106.3.2 Airborne sound. Airborne sound insulation for wall and floor/ceiling assemblies shall meet a sound transmission class (STC) rating of 45 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 90.

AN106.3.3 Structural-borne sound. Floor/ceiling assemblies between dwelling units or between a dwelling unit and a public or service area within a structure shall have an impact insulation class (IIC) rating of not less than 45 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 492.

AN106.4 Energy efficiency. Buildings designed and constructed under this appendix shall meet the energy efficiency related requirements of Chapter 11 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN106.5 Lighting. Every space intended for human occupancy shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings in accordance with Section R303 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* or shall be provided with artificial light.

AN106.5.1 Exterior openings. Exterior openings required by Section R303 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* for natural light shall open directly onto a public way, yard or court.

Exceptions:

1. Required exterior openings are permitted to open into a roofed porch where the porch:
 - 1.1. Abuts a public way, yard or court.
 - 1.2. Has a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm).
 - 1.3. Has a longer side at least 65 percent open and unobstructed.
2. Skylights are not required to open directly onto a public way, yard or court.

AN106.5.2 Artificial light. Artificial light shall be provided that is adequate to provide an average illumination of 10 foot-candles (107 lux) over the area of the room at a height of 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor level.

AN106.5.3 Stairway illumination. Stairways within dwelling units and exterior stairways serving a dwelling unit shall have an illumination level on tread runs of not less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux).

AN106.5.4 Controls. The control for activation of the required stairway lighting shall be in accordance with the *Oregon Electrical Specialty Code*.

AN106.5.5 Emergency egress lighting. The means of egress shall be illuminated in accordance with Section AN110.8.

AN106.6 Yards and courts. This section shall apply to yards and courts adjacent to exterior openings that provide natural light or ventilation. Such yards and courts shall be on the same property as the building.

AN106.6.1 Yards. Yards shall not be less than 5 feet (914 mm) in width.

AN106.6.2 Courts. Courts shall not be less than 10 feet (914 mm) in width.

AN106.6.3 Air intake. Courts more than two stories in height shall be provided with a horizontal air intake at the bottom not less than 10 square feet (0.93 m²) in area and leading to the exterior of the building unless abutting a yard or public way.

AN106.6.4 Court drainage. The bottom of every court shall be properly graded and drained to a public sewer or other approved disposal system complying with the *Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code*.

AN106.7 Minimum room areas, ceiling heights and sanitation. Minimum room areas, ceiling heights and sanitation shall be in accordance with this section.

AN106.7.1 Minimum requirements.

AN106.7.1.1 Minimum room area.

AN106.7.1.1.1 Minimum area. Every dwelling unit shall have at least one habitable room that shall have

not less than 120 square feet (11.2 m²) of gross floor area.

AN106.7.1.1.2 Other rooms. Other habitable rooms shall have a floor area of not less than 70 square feet (6.5 m²).

Exception: Kitchens.

AN106.7.1.1.3 Minimum dimensions. Habitable rooms shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm) in any horizontal dimension.

Exception: Kitchens.

AN106.7.1.1.4 Height effect on room area. Portions of a room with a sloping ceiling measuring less than 5 feet (1524 mm) or a furred ceiling measuring less than 7 feet (2134 mm) from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall not be considered as contributing to the minimum required habitable area for that room.

AN106.7.1.2 Ceiling height.

AN106.7.1.2.1 Minimum height. Habitable rooms, hallways, corridors, bathrooms, toilet rooms, laundry rooms and basements shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches (2286 mm).

The required height shall be measured from the finish floor to the lowest projection from the ceiling.

Exceptions:

1. Beams and girders spaced not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center may project not more than 6 inches (152 mm) below the required ceiling height.
2. Ceilings in basements without habitable spaces may project to within 6 feet, 8 inches (2032 mm) of the finished floor; and beams, girders, ducts or other obstructions may project to within 6 feet, 4 inches (1931 mm) of the finished floor.
3. Not more than 50 percent of the required floor area of a room or space is permitted to have a sloped ceiling less than 7 feet (2134 mm) in height with no portion of the required floor area less than 5 feet (1524 mm) in height.
4. Not more than 75 percent of the floor area of a bathroom or toilet room is permitted to have a sloped ceiling less than 7 feet (2134 mm) in height, provided an area of 21 inches by 24 inches (534 mm by 610 mm) in front of toilets and lavatories has a minimum of 6 feet, 4 inches (1931 mm) in height, measured from the finished floor. An area of 24 inches by 30 inches (610 mm by 762 mm) in front of and inside a tub or shower shall have a minimum of 6 feet, 4 inches (1931 mm) in height, measured from the standing surface of the fixture.

AN106.7.1.3 Sanitation.

AN106.7.1.3.1 Toilet facilities. Every dwelling unit shall be provided with a water closet, lavatory, and a bathtub or shower.

AN106.7.1.3.2 Kitchen. Each dwelling unit shall be provided with a kitchen area and every kitchen area shall be provided with a sink.

AN106.7.1.3.3 Sewage disposal. All plumbing fixtures shall be connected to a sanitary sewer or to an approved private sewage disposal system.

AN106.7.1.3.4 Water supply to fixtures. All plumbing fixtures shall be connected to an approved water supply. Kitchen sinks, lavatories, bathtubs, showers, bidets, laundry tubs and washing machine outlets shall be provided with hot and cold water.

AN106.7.2 Efficiency dwelling units. An efficiency living unit shall conform to the requirements of the code, except as modified herein:

1. The unit shall have a living room of not less than 220 square feet (20.4 m²) of floor area. An additional 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of floor area shall be provided for each occupant of such unit in excess of two.
2. The unit shall be provided with a separate closet.
3. The unit shall be provided with a kitchen sink, cooking appliance and refrigeration facilities, each having a clear working space of not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in front. Light and ventilation conforming to this code shall be provided.
4. The unit shall be provided with a separate bathroom containing a water closet, lavatory and bathtub or shower.

AN106.7.3 Crawl spaces and attics. Crawl spaces and attic spaces shall be provided with a minimum of one access opening each as follows:

AN106.7.3.1 Access to underfloor spaces. Access shall be provided to all under-floor spaces. Access openings through the floor shall be a minimum of 18 inches by 24 inches (457 mm by 610 mm). Openings through a perimeter wall shall be 16 inches by 24 inches (407 mm by 610 mm). When any portion of the through wall access is below grade, an areaway of not less than 16 inches by 24 inches (407 mm by 610 mm) shall be provided. The bottom of the areaway shall be below the threshold of the access opening. Through wall access openings shall not be located under a door to the residence. See Section M1305.1.4 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* for access requirements where mechanical equipment is located under floors.

AN106.7.3.2 Attic access. In buildings with combustible ceiling or roof construction, an attic access opening shall be provided to attic areas that exceed 30 square feet (2.8 m²) and have a vertical height of 30 inches (762 mm) or greater. The rough-framed opening shall not be less than 22 inches by 30 inches (559 mm by 762 mm) and shall be located in a hallway or other readily accessible location. A 30-inch (762 mm) minimum unobstructed headroom in the attic space shall be provided at some point above the access opening. See Section M1305.1.3

of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* for access requirements where mechanical equipment is located in attics.

AN106.7.4 Mechanical appliances. Access to mechanical appliances installed in under-floor areas, in attic spaces and on roofs or elevated structures shall be in accordance with Chapter 13 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

SECTION AN107 FLOORS, FLOOR/CEILINGS, ROOF/ CEILINGS AND ROOF COVERINGS

AN107.1 General. Floors, floor/ceilings, roof/ceilings and roof coverings shall comply with this section.

AN107.1.1 Floors and floor/ceilings. Floors and floor/ceilings, when not required to be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice, may be constructed in accordance with Chapter 5 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN107.1.2 Roof/ceilings. Roof/ceilings, when not required to be designed, in accordance with accepted engineering practice, may be constructed in accordance with Chapter 8 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN107.1.3 Roof coverings. Roof coverings shall be in accordance with Chapter 9 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

Exception:

1. Buildings closer than 10 feet (3048 mm) to a property line shall have a minimum Class B roof.
2. Buildings with a separation of less than 10 feet (3048 mm) between them shall have a minimum Class B roof installed on each building.

SECTION AN108 EXTERIOR WALLS

AN108.1 Exterior coverings. Notwithstanding the requirements set forth in Section AN104, exterior coverings shall be constructed and installed in accordance with Chapter 7 of the *Residential Code*.

AN108.2 Exterior windows and doors. Exterior windows and doors shall comply with Section R612 of the *Residential Code*.

SECTION AN109 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

AN109.1 General. Fire department access, fire-fighting water supply, and fire hydrants for structures regulated by this appendix shall be installed as specified in the *Oregon Fire Code*.

AN109.2 Fire sprinkler systems. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings designed and constructed to the provisions of this Appendix.

AN109.2.1 Installation requirements. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with the standards listed in Chapter 44 of the *Residential Code* and the following:

1. **Quick-response and residential sprinklers.** Where automatic sprinkler systems are required, quick-response or

residential automatic sprinklers shall be installed in the dwelling units.

2. **Water supplies.** Potable water supplies shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of the *Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code* and the standards referenced in Chapter 44 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.
3. **Common domestic/fire mains.** A single common water supply main shall be permitted to service both the domestic use and fire sprinklers. Domestic demand shall be included as part of the overall system demand for systems with common domestic/fire mains where no provisions are made to prevent the domestic water flow upon sprinkler system activation.
4. **Hose threads.** Fire hose threads used to provide connection with automatic sprinkler systems shall be approved and compatible with fire department hose threads.
5. **Fire department connections.** The location of the fire department connection shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
6. **Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms.** All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems serving 20 or more heads, shall be electrically supervised.

An approved audible sprinkler flow alarm shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location. An approved audible sprinkler flow alarm to alert the occupants shall be provided in the interior of each dwelling unit in a normally occupied location. Actuation of the alarm shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.

7. **Balconies, decks and patios.** Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies, decks and ground-floor patios serving dwelling units in buildings regulated by this appendix chapter. Sidewall sprinklers that are used to protect such areas shall be permitted to be located such that their deflectors are within 1 inch (25 mm) to 6 inches (152 mm) below the structural members, and a maximum distance of 14 inches (356 mm) below the deck of the exterior balconies that are constructed of open wood joist construction.

Exception: The sprinkler protection may be omitted if the balcony, deck or patio is constructed of noncombustible materials and there are no vents or other openings into enclosed soffits or attics located directly over the balcony, deck or patio.

8. **Protection of single means of egress.** Sprinkler protection shall be provided for combustible exterior porches, exit balconies, and exit stairs that provide exclusive means of egress from dwelling units above-grade.

AN109.3 Access roads and fire hydrants. See the *Oregon Fire Code* for distance requirements for access roads and fire hydrants.

AN109.4 Alteration or damage of existing nonsprinkled low-rise residential dwellings. Where substantial alterations are made or substantial damage occurs to an existing nonsprinkled building designed and constructed under the provisions of this appendix, an approved automatic sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13R shall be installed only in the altered or damaged dwelling units. When more than 50 percent of the dwelling units within a building are substantially altered or damaged, the entire building shall be provided with a NFPA 13R sprinkler system.

For the purposes of Section AN109.4, when an NFPA 13R sprinkler system is installed, a fire department connection shall not be required.

SECTION AN110 MEANS OF EGRESS

AN110.1 General. Every building, or portion thereof, shall be provided with a means of egress complying with this section and such other sections as applicable. A means of egress is an exit system that provides a continuous, unobstructed and undiminished path of exit travel from any occupied point in a building or structure to a public way. A means of egress system may include such elements as stairways, ramps, exterior exit balconies, hallways and doors.

Means of egress shall be maintained in accordance with the *Oregon Fire Code*.

AN110.2 Building accessibility. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, means of egress which provides access to, or egress from buildings for persons with disabilities, shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 11.

AN110.3 Occupant load. The basis for the design of the means of egress system is the occupant load served by the various components of such system. Occupant loads shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this section and Table AN110.3. In determining the occupant load, all portions of a building shall be presumed to be occupied at the same time.

Exception: Incidental use areas that ordinarily are used only by the persons who occupy the main areas of an occupancy shall be provided with means of egress as though they are completely occupied, but their occupant load need not be included when computing the occupant load of the building.

The occupant load of yards, patios, courts and similar outdoor areas shall be assigned by the building official in accordance with the anticipated use of such areas. Such outdoor areas accessible and usable by the building occupants shall be provided with a means of egress as required by this chapter. Where an outdoor area exits only through a building, the occupant load of such outdoor area shall be considered in the design of the means of egress system of the building.

Exceptions:

1. Outdoor areas used exclusively for the service of the building need only have one means of egress.
2. Outdoor areas associated with and only accessible through an individual dwelling unit.

**TABLE AN110.3
MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT**

OCCUPANCY/USE	FLOOR AREA IN SQ. FT. PER OCCUPANT	MINIMUM OF TWO MEANS OF EGRESS WHEN THE OCCUPANT LOAD REACHES:
Common use areas such as roof decks, courtyards, exterior exit balconies, etc.	15 net	30
Residential dwelling units	200 gross	10

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929m².

AN110.4 Means of egress components. The requirements specified in this section shall apply to all three elements of the means of egress system.

AN110.4.1 Exit access. Exits shall be provided from each building level. Additionally, access to such exits shall be provided from all occupied areas within the building levels. The maximum number of exits required from any story, basement or individual space shall be maintained until arrival at grade or the public way.

AN110.4.1.1 From individual floors. For the purpose of this section, floors, stories, occupied roofs and similar designation of building levels other than basements shall be considered synonymous.

Every occupant on the first story shall have access to not less than one exit and not less than two exits when required by Table AN110.3. Every occupant in a basement and on stories other than the first story shall have access to not less than two exits.

Access to an exit shall not be permitted through either a private residential parking garage, carport, incidental use area or swimming pool area.

Exceptions:

1. Second stories having an occupant load less than 10 may be provided with access to only one exit.
2. Two or more dwelling units on the second story or in a basement may have access to only one exit where the total occupant load served by the exit does not exceed 10.
3. Except as provided in Table AN110.3 access to only one exit need be provided from the second floor or a basement within an individual dwelling unit.
4. Where the third floor within an individual dwelling unit does not exceed 500 square feet (46.45 m²), access to only one exit need be provided from that floor level.
5. Occupied roofs serving only one individual dwelling unit and having access only through such dwelling unit may have access to only one exit where such occupied areas are less than 500 square feet (46.45 m²) and are located no

higher than immediately above the second story.

6. Floors and basements used exclusively for the service of the building and incidental uses allowed by Section AN103.3.4 may have access to only one exit.

AN110.4.1.2 From individual spaces. All occupied portions of the building shall have access to not less than one exit or exit access doorway. Access to not less than two exits or exit access doorways or combination thereof shall be provided when the individual or cumulative occupant load served by a portion of the exit access is equal to or greater than that listed in Table AN110.3.

Exception: Storage rooms, laundry rooms and other incidental use areas allowed by Section AN103.2.1 may be provided with access to only one exit doorway.

AN110.4.2 The exit. The exit is that portion of the means of egress system between the exit access and the exit discharge or the public way.

Doors of exit components that open directly to the exterior of a building shall not be located in areas where openings are required to be protected due to location on property. Exterior exit doors shall lead directly to the exit discharge or the public way.

AN110.4.2.1 Separation of exits. Where two or more exits are required from any level or portion of the building, at least two of the exits shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served measured in a straight line between the center of such exits. Additional exits or exit access doorways shall be arranged a reasonable distance apart so that if one becomes blocked, the others will be available. Where more than one exit is required from the exterior exit balcony, the exit access shall be arranged such that there are no dead ends more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length.

AN110.4.3 The exit discharge. The exit discharge is that portion of the means of egress system between the exit and the public way. Components that may be selectively included in the exit discharge are exterior exit balconies, exterior exit stairways, exterior exit ramps, exit courts and yards.

Exception: When approved by the building official, the exit discharge may lead to a safe dispersal area on the same property as the building being exited.

Grade level areas designated as an exit discharge component shall be permanently maintained. Such areas shall not be developed or otherwise altered in their capacity to provide for a continuous, unobstructed and undiminished means of egress for building occupants.

The exit discharge shall be at grade or shall provide direct access to grade. The exit discharge shall not reenter the building. Exterior exit balconies, exterior exit stairways and exterior exit ramps shall not be located in areas where openings are prohibited or required to be protected due to location on the property.

The travel distance in the exit discharge at grade shall not be limited.

Where the exit from a building discharges at other than grade level, there shall be not less than two separate paths of exit travel to grade level. Such paths of exit travel shall be arranged so there are no dead ends more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length.

AN110.5 Egress width. The minimum egress width shall not be less than 36 inches (914 mm).

Doors opening into the path of egress shall not reduce the required width to less than one-half during the course of the swing. A fully opened door shall not project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into the required width.

Exception: The restriction on a door swing shall not apply to doors within individual dwelling units.

AN110.6 Means of egress height. Except as may be specified elsewhere in this code and where sloped ceilings are allowed by other provision of this code, the means of egress system shall have a clear height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) measured vertically from the walking surface to the lowest projection from the ceiling or overhead structure.

Protruding objects are permitted to extend below the minimum ceiling height required by this section, provided a minimum headroom of 80 inches (2032 mm) shall be provided for any walking surface, including walks and exit balconies. Not more than 50 percent of the ceiling area of a means of egress shall be reduced by protruding objects.

Exception: Door closers and stops shall not reduce headroom to less than 78 inches (1981 mm)

AN110.7 Means of egress continuity. The path of exit travel along a means of egress shall not be interrupted by any building element other than a means of egress component. Obstructions shall not be placed in the required width of the means of egress except projections permitted by this chapter. The required capacity of a means of egress shall not be diminished along the path of exit travel.

All exterior elevation changes and interior elevation changes of 12 inches (305 mm) or more along the path of exit travel shall be made by steps conforming with the requirements of Section AN110.16.3 or by ramps complying with Section AN110.22.

AN110.8 Means of egress illumination. The means of egress system including the exit discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied.

Exceptions:

1. Within individual dwelling units; and
2. Within attached or detached private residential parking garages.

The means of egress illumination level shall be not less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the floor level.

The power supply for the means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premise's electrical supply.

The power supply for the means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premise's electrical supply.

In the event of power failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate the following areas:

1. Exterior exit balconies and exit stairways located in buildings required to have two or more exits.
2. Exterior egress components at other than the level of exit discharge until exit discharge is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more exits.
3. The portion of the exterior exit discharge immediately adjacent to exit discharge doorways in buildings required to have two or more exits.

The emergency power system shall provide for a duration of not less than 90 minutes and shall consist of storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with the *Oregon Electrical Specialty Code*.

AN110.9 Exit signs. Except as listed below, exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs in cases where the exit or the path of egress is not immediately visible to the occupants. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point along the egress path is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the listed viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest exit sign.

Exceptions: Exits signs shall not be required in the following locations:

1. Within individual dwelling units.
2. Within attached or detached private residential parking garages.
3. In rooms or areas which require only one exit or exit access.
4. At main exterior exit doors or gates which are obviously and clearly identifiable as exits when approved by the building official.

AN110.10 Emergency escape and rescue openings. Basements with habitable space and every sleeping room shall have at least one openable emergency escape and rescue window or exterior door opening complying with the requirements of Section R310 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN110.11 Exterior exit balconies, exit stairways and exit ramps. Exterior exit balconies, stairways and ramps shall meet the requirement of this section.

AN110.11.1 Exterior exit balconies. An exterior exit balcony is a balcony, landing or porch projecting from the wall of a building and serves as an exit discharge component in a means of egress system.

AN110.11.2 Width. The width of exterior exit balconies shall be not less than 36 inches (914 mm).

AN110.11.3 Openness. The long side of an exterior exit balcony shall be at least 50 percent open, and the open area

above the guardrail shall be distributed to prevent the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

AN110.11.4 Fire-resistive-rated construction. Walls of exterior exit balconies serving an occupant load of 10 or more shall be of 1-hour fire-resistive construction and ceilings shall be of not less than that required for 1-hour fire-resistive floor or roof system.

Exceptions:

1. Exterior sides of exterior exit balconies.
2. The exterior exit balcony roof may be of heavy-timber construction without concealed spaces.
3. Balconies and similar structures or appendages of Types III, IV and V construction shall be permitted to be of Type V nonrated construction where fire sprinkler protection is extended to protect the entire area under consideration.

AN110.11.5 Exterior exit stairways. An exterior exit stairway serves as an exit discharge component in a means of egress system and is open on at least one side as defined in Section AN102. Any stairway not meeting the definition of an exterior stairway shall comply with the requirements for interior stairways. Exterior exit stairways shall comply with the applicable requirements for stairways as specified in Section AN110.16.

AN110.11.6 Exterior exit ramps. An exterior exit ramp serves as a exit discharge component in a means of egress system and is open on at least one side. Exterior exit ramps shall comply with the applicable requirements for ramps as specified in Section AN110.22.

AN110.11.7 Space under exit balconies, exit stairways and exit ramps. There shall be no enclosed usable space under exterior exit stairways and exit ramps. The open space under such stairways shall not be used for any purpose.

AN110.11.8 Proximity to openings. All openings in the exterior wall below and within 10 feet (3048 mm), measured horizontally, of an exterior exit stairway or exit ramp serving a building over two stories in height or a floor level having such openings in two or more floors below shall be protected by fixed or self-closing fire assemblies having a $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour fire protection rating.

Exception: Openings may be unprotected when two separated exterior stairways or ramps are served by a common exterior exit balcony.

AN110.11.9 Attachment. Required exterior exit balconies, stairs and similar exit facilities shall be positively anchored to the primary structure to resist both vertical and lateral forces. Such attachment shall not be accomplished by use of toenails or nails subject to withdrawal.

AN110.12 Egress courts. An egress court is a court or yard that provides access to a public way for one or more required exits.

AN110.12.1 Width. The width of exit courts shall be as determined by the occupant load served but such width shall be not less than 44 inches (1118 mm).

Exception: An exit court serving only one individual dwelling unit or a private residential parking garage may be 36 inches (914 mm) in width.

The required width of exit courts shall be unobstructed to a height of 7 feet (2134 mm).

Exception: Doors when fully opened, and handrails shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one half. Other non-structural projections such as trim and similar decorative features may project into the required width 1½ inches (38 mm) from each side.

When an exit court exceeds the required width and the width of such exit court is then reduced along the path of exit travel, the reduction in width shall be gradual. The transition shall be affected by a guardrail not less than 36 inches (914 mm) in height and shall not create an angle of more than 30 degrees with respect to the axis of the exit court along the path of exit travel. In no case shall the width of the exit court be less than the required minimum width.

When an exit court serving a building or portion thereof having an occupant load of 10 or more is less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in width, the exit court walls shall be not less than 1-hour fire-resistive construction for a distance of 10 feet (3048 mm) above the floor of the court. All openings therein shall be protected by fixed or self-closing fire assemblies having a ¾-hour fire-protection rating.

AN110.13 Exit doors. Not less than one exit door conforming to this section shall be provided for each dwelling unit. The required exit door shall provide for direct access from the habitable portions of the dwelling to the exterior without requiring travel through a garage or carport. Where additional doors are installed for egress purposes, they shall conform to all the requirements of this section.

AN110.13.1 Door type and size. The required exit door shall be a side-hinged door not less than 3 feet (914 mm) in width and 6 feet, 8 inches (2032 mm) in height. Where installed, exit doors shall be capable of opening such that the clear width of the exit is not less than 32 inches (813 mm) measured between the face of the door and the stop when the door is open 90 degrees (1.57 rad).

Exceptions:

1. The minimum and maximum width shall not apply to door openings that are not a part of the required means of egress from or within individual dwelling units.
2. Door openings within a dwelling unit shall be not less than 78 inches (1981 mm) in height.
3. Exterior door openings in dwelling units other than the required exit door shall be not less than 76 inches (1930 mm) in height.
4. Interior egress doors within a dwelling unit that is not required to be adaptable or accessible.

5. Door openings required by Chapter 11 to be accessible within dwelling units shall comply with Chapter 11.

AN110.13.2 Glazing. Glass doors and glazed panels in proximity of doors shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 24.

AN110.13.3 Type of lock or latch. All egress doors shall be readily openable from the side from which egress is to be made without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

AN110.14 Gates. Gates used as a component in a means of egress system shall conform to the applicable requirements for doors.

AN110.15 Floor elevation. There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope).

Exceptions:

1. Within individual dwelling units, a door is permitted to open at the top step of an interior flight of stairs, provided the door does not swing over the top step.
2. Screen doors and storm doors are permitted to swing over stairs or landings.

AN110.15.1 Landings at doors. Landings shall have a width not less than the width of the stairway or the door, whichever is the greatest. Doors in the fully open position shall not reduce a required dimension by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Landings shall have a length measured in the direction of travel of not less than 44 inches (1118 mm).

Exception: Landings within individual dwelling units need not exceed 36 inches (914 mm) in the direction of travel.

AN110.15.2 Thresholds. Except where otherwise required to be accessible, the floor or landing at a door serving an individual dwelling unit shall not be more than 1.5 inches (38 mm) lower than the top of the threshold.

Exception: Exterior doors that are not part of the required means of egress and are not on an accessible route may have the exterior landing not more than 7¾ inches (197 mm) below the threshold of the door.

AN110.16 Stairways. Every stairway having two or more risers shall comply with the requirements of this section. The term “stairway” shall include stairs, landings, handrails and guardrails as applicable. The term “step” shall mean those portions of the means of egress achieving a change in elevation by means of a single riser. Individual steps shall comply with the detailed requirements of this section that specify applicability to steps.

Exception: Stairs or ladders used only to attend equipment or window wells are exempt from this section.

AN110.16.1 Width. Stairways shall not be less than 36 inches (914 mm) in clear width at all points above the permitted handrail height and below the required headroom height. Handrails shall not project more than 3½ inches (88.6 mm) on either side of the stairway and the minimum

clear width of the stairway at and below the handrail height, including treads and landings, shall not be less than 32.5 inches (823.3 mm) where a handrail is installed on one side and 29 inches (734.6 mm) where handrails are provided on both sides.

Exceptions:

1. The width of spiral stairways shall be in accordance with Section AN110.20.
2. Where a floor within an individual dwelling unit is served by more than one stairway, stairways other than the first stairway may have a clear width of not less than 30 inches (762 mm). Any handrail may encroach a maximum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (88.6 mm) into the clear width.
3. Stairways serving an occupant load of 50 or more shall have a width as determined by calculated occupant load but shall be not less than 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.

AN110.16.2 Headroom. The minimum headroom in all parts of the stairway shall not be less than 6 feet, 8 inches (2036 mm) measured vertically from a plane parallel and tangent to the stairway tread nosing to the soffit or other construction above at all points and shall be continuous for the full width of the stair to the point where the line intersects the landing below, one tread depth below the bottom riser.

AN110.16.3 Treads and risers. The maximum riser height shall be 7 inches (203 mm) and the minimum tread depth shall be 11 inches (229 mm). The riser height shall be measured vertically between leading edges of the adjacent treads. The tread depth shall be measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of the adjacent treads and at right angle to the tread's leading edge. The walking surface of treads and landings of stairways shall be sloped no steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope). The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm). Stair treads shall be of uniform size and shape, except the largest tread run within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm). Winder treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 11 inches (279 mm) measured at a right angle from the side where the treads are narrower and a minimum tread depth of 10 inches (254 mm). The greatest winder tread depth at the 12-inch (305 mm) walkline within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm).

Exceptions:

1. Circular stairs within individual dwelling units constructed in accordance with Section AN110.20.
2. Spiral stairs within individual dwelling units constructed in accordance with Section AN110.20.
3. Winders within individual dwelling units constructed in accordance with Section AN110.20.

4. Riser height for interior and exterior egress stairs serving only one dwelling unit, stairs within individual dwelling units, and stairs associated with either attached or detached private residential parking garages is allowed to be 8 inches (197 mm) maximum and the tread depth is allowed to be 9 inches (254 mm) minimum;
5. Where the bottom or top riser adjoins a sloping public way, sidewalk, garage floor or driveway having an established grade and serving as a landing, the bottom or top riser may be reduced to less than 4 inches (102 mm) in height with the variation in the height of the bottom or top riser not to exceed 1 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8.33-percent slope) of stairway width.

AN110.16.4 Profile. The radius of curvature at the leading edge of the tread shall be not greater than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Beveling of nosings shall not exceed 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Risers shall be solid and vertical or sloped from the underside of the leading edge of the tread above at an angle not more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) from the vertical. The leading edge (nosings) of treads shall project not more than 1.25 inches (32 mm) beyond the tread below and all projections of the leading edges shall be of uniform size, including the leading edge of the floor at the top of a flight.

Exceptions:

1. Solid risers are not required for stairways, provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm).
2. The opening between adjacent treads is not limited on stairs with a total rise of 30 inches (762 mm) or less.
3. Interior and exterior egress stairs serving only one dwelling unit, stairs within individual dwelling units, and stairs associated with either attached or detached Group U occupancies may have profiles as follows:
 - 3.1. The radius of curvature at the leading edge of the tread shall be no greater than $\frac{9}{16}$ inch (14.3 mm).
 - 3.2. A nosing not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (19 mm) but not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch (32 mm) shall be provided where the tread depth is less than 11 inches (279 mm) and the stairway is provided with solid risers.
 - 3.3. The greatest nosing projection shall not exceed the smallest nosing projection by more than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9.5 mm) between two stories, including the nosing at the level of floors and landings.
 - 3.4. Beveling of nosing shall not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm).
 - 3.5. Risers shall be vertical or sloped from the underside of the leading edge of the tread

above at an angle not more than 30 (0.51 rad) degrees from the vertical.

- 3.5.1. Open risers are permitted, provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a 4-inch diameter (102 mm) sphere.
- 3.5.2. The opening between adjacent treads is not limited on stairs with a total rise of 30 inches (762 mm) or less.

AN110.17 Landings for stairways. There shall be a floor or landing at the top and bottom of each stairway or stair run.

AN110.17.1 Width. Every landing shall have a dimension measured in the direction of exit travel not less than the width of the stairway. Such dimension need not exceed 44 inches (1118 mm) where the stair has a straight run. Landings shall be level except that exterior landings may have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope).

Exceptions:

1. In individual dwelling units and in either attached or detached private residential parking garages, such length need not exceed 36 inches (914 mm) where the stairs have a straight run.
2. At the top of an interior flight of stairs, provided a door does not swing over the stairs.
3. Stairways serving an unoccupied roof are exempt from these requirements.

AN110.17.2 Vertical rise. A flight of stairs shall not have a vertical rise greater than 12 feet (3658 mm) between floor levels or landings.

AN110.17.3 Walking surface. The walking surface of treads and landings of stairways shall be sloped no steeper than one unit vertical in 48 inches horizontal (2-percent slope) in any direction and shall have a solid surface. Finish floor materials shall be securely attached.

AN110.18 Handrails. Handrails shall be provided on both sides of each continuous run of treads or flights with two or more risers.

Exceptions:

1. Stairways having less than four risers that are within individual dwelling units or in private residential parking garages attached to individual dwelling units need not be provided with handrails.
2. Stairways serving only one dwelling unit may have a handrail on only one side.

AN110.18.1 Installation height. Handrails shall be installed at a height of 34 inches (864 mm) minimum and 38 inches (965 mm) maximum, measured vertically from the nosing of the treads. All required handrails shall be continuous the full length of the stairs and at least one handrail shall extend in the direction of the stair run not less than 12 inches

(305 mm) beyond the top riser nor less than 12 inches (305 mm) beyond the bottom riser.

Exceptions:

1. Stairways within individual dwelling units and in residential garages accessory to individual dwelling units and stairways serving only one dwelling shall be installed at a height of 30 inches (762 mm) minimum and 38 inches (965 mm) maximum.
2. Handrails shall be permitted to be interrupted by a newel post at a turn.
3. Stairways within individual dwelling units and in residential garages accessory to individual dwelling units and private stairways do not require handrails extensions.

AN110.18.2 Termination. Ends shall be returned or shall terminate in newel post or safety terminals. Handrails adjacent to a wall shall have a space of not less than 1.5 inches (38 mm) between the wall and the handrail.

Exception: The use of a volute, turnout or starting easing shall be allowed over the lowest tread at stairways within individual dwelling units.

AN110.18.3 Cross section. The handgrip portion of the handrails shall have a circular cross section of 1¹/₄ inches (32 mm) minimum to a 2 inches (67 mm) maximum. Other handrail shapes that provide an equivalent grasping surface are permissible. The handgrip portion of handrails shall have a smooth surface with no sharp comers.

AN110.19 Stairway illumination. All stairs shall be provided with illumination in accordance with Section AN110.8 and this section.

AN110.19.1 Stairway illumination. All interior and exterior stairways shall be provided with a means to illuminate the stairs, including the landings and treads. Interior stairways shall be provided with an artificial light source located in the immediate vicinity of each landing of the stairway. Exterior stairways shall be provided with an artificial light source located in the immediate vicinity of the top landing of the stairway. Exterior stairways providing access to a basement from the outside grade level shall be provided with an artificial light source located in the immediate vicinity of the bottom landing of the stairway.

Exception: An artificial light source is not required at the top and bottom landing, provided an artificial light source is located directly over each stairway section.

AN110.19.1.1 Light activation. Where one or more lighting outlet(s) are installed for interior stairways, there shall be a wall switch at each floor level, and landing level that includes an entryway, to control the lighting outlet(s) where the stairway between floor level has six or more risers.

Exception: In hallways, stairways and at outdoor entrances, remote, central, or automatic control of lighting shall be permitted.

AN110.20 Special stairways. Circular stairways, spiral stairways, winders and bulkhead enclosure stairways shall comply

with all requirements of Section AN110.16 except as specified in this section.

AN110.20.1 Spiral stairways. Spiral stairways are permitted as a means of egress within individual dwelling units and in other occupancies where the area served is limited to 250 square feet (23 m) in area and an occupant load of not more than five occupants. The tread shall provide a clear walking area measuring at least 26 inches (660 mm) from the outer edge of the supporting column to the inner edge of the handrail. The effective tread is delineated by the nosing radius line, the exterior arc (inner edge of railing) and the overlap radius line (nosing radius line of tread above). Effective tread dimensions are taken along a line perpendicular to the center line of the tread. A run of at least 7½ inches (191 mm) measured at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from where the tread is narrowest. The rise shall be sufficient to provide a headroom clearance of not less than 6 feet, 6 inches (1981 mm); however, such rise shall not exceed 9½ inches (241 mm).

AN110.20.2 Winders. Winders are permitted as a means of egress within individual dwelling units, provided that the width of the tread at a point not more than 12 inches (305 mm) from the side where the treads are narrower is not less than 10 inches (254 mm) and the minimum width of any tread is not less than 6 inches (152 mm). The continuous handrail required by Section AN110.16 shall be located on the side where the tread is narrower.

AN110.20.3 Circular stairways. Circular stairways conforming to the requirements of this section may be used as a means of egress component in any occupancy. The minimum width of run shall not be less than 11 inches (279 mm), or 10 inches (254 mm) within individual dwelling units, measured at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the narrow end of the tread. The smaller stairway radius shall not be less than twice the width of the stairway. The minimum tread depth shall be not less than 10 inches (254 mm), or 9 inches (229 mm) within individual dwelling units.

AN110.21 Under stair protection. Enclosed accessible space under stairs within individual dwelling units shall have walls, under stair surface and any soffits protected on the enclosed side with 5⁄8-inch (12.7 mm) Type "X" gypsum board. Exterior exit stairs shall not have enclosed, accessible space under the stair.

AN110.22 Ramps. Ramps used as a component in a means of egress system shall conform to the requirements of this section and where applicable Chapter 11 of this code.

AN110.22.1 Width. The width of ramps shall not be less than 36 inches (912 mm) in width. Handrails may project into the required width a distance of 3½ inches (89 mm) from each side of a ramp. Other projections, such as trim and similar decorative features, may project into the required width 1½ inches (38 mm) from each side.

AN110.22.2 Slope.

AN110.22.2.1 Maximum slope. Ramps shall have a maximum slope of one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5-percent slope).

AN110.22.2.2 Cross slope. The cross slope of ramps, measured perpendicular to the direction of travel, shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope).

AN110.22.3 Landings. Ramps having slope steeper than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope) shall have landings at the top and bottom, and at least one intermediate landing shall be provided for each 5 feet (1524 mm) of vertical rise measured between the horizontal planes of adjacent landings. Additionally, landings shall be provided where doors open onto ramps and in locations where ramps change direction. Landings shall be a minimum of 3 feet by 3 feet (914 mm by 914 mm) in size and shall have a dimension measured in the direction of ramp run of not less than 5 feet (1524 mm).

Doors in any position shall not reduce the minimum dimension of the landing to less than 42 inches (1067 mm) and shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches (178 mm) when fully open. Where ramp access is provided to comply with the requirements of Chapter 11 of this code and a door swings over a landing, the landing shall extend at least 24 inches (610 mm) beyond the latch edge of the door, measured parallel to the door in the closed position, and shall have a length measured in the direction of travel through the doorway of not less than 5 feet (1524 mm).

AN110.22.4 Handrails. Ramps having slopes steeper than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope) shall have rails as required for stairways.

Exception: For buildings that are not required to be accessible, handrails are required only on portions of exterior ramps that extend from the exit to the exterior grade.

AN110.22.5 Guards. Ramps and landings at ramps open on one or both sides shall have guards as required by AN110.23.

AN110.22.6 Surface. The surface of ramps shall be roughened or shall be of slip resistant materials and where outdoors shall be designed so that water will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

AN110.23 Guards required. Unenclosed floor or roof openings, open and glazed sides of stairways, landings and ramps, balconies or porches more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade or floor below, and roofs used for other than service of the building shall be protected by a guardrail.

AN110.23.1 Height. The top of guardrails shall be not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) in height.

Exceptions:

1. The top of guardrails within individual dwelling unit may be 36 inches (914 mm) in height.
2. The top of guardrails for stairways, exclusive of landings, may have a height as specified for handrails.

AN110.23.2 Intermediate rails. Open guardrails shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental closure that does not allow the passage of a sphere 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter.

Exceptions:

1. The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail of a guardrail at the open side of a stairway are permitted to be such that a sphere 6 inches (152 mm) cannot pass through.
2. Required guardrails on open sides of stairways within an individual dwelling unit shall have intermediate rails or ornamental closure which do not allow the passage of an object 5 inches (127 mm) or more in diameter. Opening limitations for required guardrails on open sides of stairways are applicable above the second riser of the stair.

**SECTION AN111
ACCESSIBILITY**

AN111.1 General. Buildings that meet the definition of a covered multifamily dwelling as defined in Chapter 2 and do not require an elevator are required to be constructed in accordance with Chapter 11. Buildings that require an elevator in accordance with ORS 447.210(5) are beyond the scope of this appendix and shall be constructed in accordance with the building requirements of this code.

**SECTION AN112
FOUNDATIONS, CONCRETE AND SOILS**

AN112.1 Foundations. Foundations for buildings, when designed, shall be designed in accordance with this code.

AN112.2.1 Soil liquefaction. The potential for seismically induced liquefaction, soil instability and other applicable factors shall be evaluated as provided in this code.

AN112.2 Concrete. The placement, forming, curing shall be in accordance with this code.

**SECTION AN113
CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACES**

AN113.1 Chimneys and fireplaces. Chimneys and fireplaces shall be constructed and installed in accordance with Chapter 10 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

**SECTION AN114
WOOD**

AN114.1 General. Wood shall conform to the referenced standards in Chapter 44 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code* or Chapter 35. Buildings designed and constructed according to the conventional light-frame requirements of this code shall be permitted.

**SECTION AN 115
RADON MITIGATION**

AN115.1 General. Low-rise residential structures shall be provided with radon control methods in accordance with Section 1812 of this code. The provisions of this section apply to new low-rise residential buildings constructed in Baker, Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill Counties for which initial building permits are issued on or after April 1, 2011.

**SECTION AN201
MECHANICAL**

AN201.1 General. Mechanical installations shall be in accordance with this appendix and Chapters 12 through 24 of the *Oregon Residential Specialty Code*.

AN201.2 Construction documents. Construction documents for buildings more than two stories in height shall indicate where penetrations will be made for mechanical systems.

AN201.3 Private residential parking garage ventilation requirements. Parking garages used for multiple unit parking shall be provided with outdoor ventilation air at a rate of 1.5 cfm/ft² [0.008 m³/(s · m²)]. The ventilation systems shall be provided with manual or automatic controls that will operate such systems whenever the space is occupied.

AN201.4 Roof top mechanical installations. Where equipment and appliances requiring access are installed on roofs or elevated structures at a height exceeding 16 feet (4877 mm), or where appliances, equipment, fans or other components requiring service are located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a roof edge, or where appliances are installed on a roof having a slope of three units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) or greater, they shall meet the requirements found in Sections 304.11, 306.5 and 306.5.1 of the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code*.

AN201.5 Duct penetrations. Where penetration of a fire-resistant assembly is beyond the scope of Section AN104.6, the provisions of Section 607 in the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code* shall govern the protection of duct penetrations and air transfer openings in fire-resistance-rated assemblies.

**SECTION AN301
PLUMBING SYSTEMS**

AN301.1 General. Plumbing systems and fixtures shall be provided in accordance with the *Plumbing Code*.

**SECTION AN401
ELECTRICAL**

AN401.1 General. Electrical systems and fixtures shall be provided in accordance with the *Electrical Code*.

**SECTION AN501
SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION**

AN501.1 General. The following items, when used, are to be constructed under the applicable portions of this code.

1. Pedestrian walkways and tunnels.
2. Awnings and canopies.
3. Marquees.
4. Signs.

**SECTION AN601
SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

AN601.1 General. When applicable to structures designed and constructed using this appendix, see the applicable portions of this code:

1. Patio covers. See Appendix I.
2. Grading. See Appendix J (provisions adopted for optional use in municipalities).
3. Wildfire hazard mitigation. See Appendix L (provisions adopted for optional use in municipalities).
4. Reroofing. See Section 1511 of this code.
5. Waterproofing and dampproofing foundations. See Section 1805 of this code.
6. Protection of residential concrete exposed to freezing and thawing. See Section 1905.12 of this code.

