# CHAPTER 2

# DEFINITIONS

**User notes:**

***About this chapter:*** *Codes, by their very nature, are technical documents. Every word, term and punctuation mark can add to or change the meaning of a technical requirement. It is necessary to maintain a consensus on the specific meaning of each term contained in the code. Chapter 2 performs this function by stating clearly what specific terms mean for the purposes of the code.*

***Code development reminder:*** *Code change proposals to sections preceded by the designation [A] or [BS] will be considered by one of the code development committees meeting during the 2022 (Group B) Code Development Cycle.*

## SECTION 201 GENERAL

**201.1 Scope.** Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings shown in this chapter.

**201.2 Interchangeability.** Words used in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural, the singular.

**201.3 Terms defined in other codes.** Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code* or *International Plumbing Code*, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.

**201.4 Terms not defined.** Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

## SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

**[BG] 24-HOUR BASIS.** The actual time that a person is an occupant within a facility for the purpose of receiving care. It shall not include a facility that is open for 24 hours and is capable of providing care to someone visiting the facility during any segment of the 24 hours.

**[BS] AAC MASONRY.** *Masonry* made of autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) units, manufactured without internal reinforcement and bonded together using thin- or thick-bed *mortar*.

**[BE] ACCESSIBLE.** A site, *building*, *facility* or portion thereof that complies with Chapter 11.

**[BE] ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS.** A continuous
And unobstructed way of egress travel from any accessible point in a *building* or *facility* to a *public way*.

**[BE] ACCESSIBLE ROUTE.** A continuous, unobstructed path that complies with Chapter 11.

**[BE] ACCESSIBLE UNIT.** A *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* that complies with this code and the provisions for *Accessible units* in ICC A117.1.

**[BS] ACCREDITATION BODY.** An *approved*, third-party organization that is independent of the grading and inspection agencies, and the lumber mills, and that initially accredits and subsequently monitors, on a continuing basis, the competency and performance of a grading or inspection agency related to carrying out specific tasks.

**[A] ADDITION.** An extension or increase in floor area, number of *stories* or height of a building or structure.

**[BS] ADHERED MASONRY VENEER.** *Veneer* secured and supported through the adhesion of an *approved* bonding material applied to an *approved* backing.

**[BS] ADOBE CONSTRUCTION.** Construction in which the exterior *load-bearing* and *nonload-bearing walls* and partitions are of unfired clay *masonry* units, and floors, roofs and interior framing are wholly or partly of wood or other *approved* materials.

**[F] AEROSOL CONTAINER.** A metal can or plastic container up to a maximum size of 33.8 fluid ounces (1000 ml), or a glass bottle up to a maximum size of 4 fluid ounces (118 ml), designed and intended to dispense an aerosol.

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**[F] AEROSOL PRODUCT.** A combination of a container, a propellant and a material that is dispensed. Aerosol products shall be classified by means of the calculation of their chemical heats of combustion and shall be designated Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3.

**Level 1 aerosol products.** Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is less than or equal to 8,600 British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb) (20 kJ/g).

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

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

**[MA] AGRICULTURE**. Defined by M.G.L. c. 128, § 1A. Specifically, "farming" or "agriculture" shall include farming in all of its branches and the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural, aquacultural, floricultural or horticultural commodities, the growing and harvesting of forest products upon forest land, the raising of livestock including horses, the keeping of horses as a commercial enterprise, the keeping and raising of poultry, swine, cattle and other domesticated animals used for food purposes, bees, fur-bearing animals, and any forestry or lumbering operations, performed by a farmer, who is hereby defined as one engaged in agriculture or farming as herein defined, or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparations for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market.

**[BG] AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.** A structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products. This structure shall not be a place of human habitation or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged, nor shall it be a place used by the public.

**[DELETE?] AGRICULTURAL, BUILDING.** A structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products. This structure shall not be a place of human habitation.

**[BF] AIR-IMPERMEABLE INSULATION.** An insulation having an air permeance equal to or less than 0.02 l/s × $m^2$ at 75 pa pressure differential tested in accordance with ASTM E283 or ASTM E2178.

**[BG] AIR-INFLATED STRUCTURE.** A structure that uses air-pressurized membrane beams, arches or other elements to enclose space. Occupants of such a structure do not occupy the pressurized area used to support the structure.

**[BG] AIR-SUPPORTED STRUCTURE.** A structure wherein the shape of the structure is attained by air pressure and occupants of the structure are within the elevated pres- sure area. *Air-supported structures* are of two basic types:

**[BE] AISLE.** An unenclosed *exit access* component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.

**[BE] AISLE ACCESSWAY.** That portion of an *exit access* that leads to an *aisle*.

**[F] ALARM NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE.** A fire *alarm system* component such as a bell, horn, speaker, light or text display that provides audible, tactile or visible outputs, or any combination thereof.

**[F] ALARM SIGNAL.** A signal indicating an emergency requiring immediate action, such as a signal indicative of fire.

**[F] ALARM VERIFICATION FEATURE.** A feature of *automatic* fire detection and alarm systems to reduce unwanted alarms wherein *smoke detectors* report alarm conditions for a minimum period of time, or confirm alarm conditions within a given time period, after being automatically reset, in order to be accepted as a valid alarm-initiation signal.

**[BS] ALLOWABLE STRESS DESIGN.** A method of proportioning structural members, such that elastically computed stresses produced in the members by *nominal loads* do not exceed *specified* allowable stresses (also called "working stress design").

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**[A] ALTERATION.** Any construction or renovation to an*existing structure* other than *repair* or *addition.*

**[BE] ALTERNATING TREAD DEVICE.** A device that has a series of steps between 50 and 70 degrees (0.87 and 1.22 rad) from horizontal, usually attached to a center support rail in an alternating manner so that the user does not have both feet on the same level at the same time.

**[BG] AMBULATORY CARE FACILITY.** Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or similar care on a less than *24-hour basis* to persons who are rendered *incapable of self-preservation* by the services provided or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable.

**[BG] ANCHOR BUILDING.** An exterior perimeter build- ing of a group other than H having direct access to a *covered or open mall building* but having required *means of egress* independent of the mall.

**[BS] ANCHORED MASONRY VENEER.** *Veneer* secured with *approved* mechanical fasteners to an *approved* backing.

**[BF] ANNULAR SPACE.** The opening around the penetrat- ing item.

**[F] ANNUNCIATOR.** A unit containing one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition or location.

**[A] APPROVED.** Acceptable to the *building official*.

**[A] APPROVED AGENCY.** An established and recognized agency that is regularly engaged in conducting tests, furnishing inspection services or furnishing product certification where such agency has been *approved* by the *building official*.

**[BS] APPROVED FABRICATOR.** An established and qualified person, firm or corporation *approved* by the *building official* pursuant to Chapter 17 of this code.

**[A] APPROVED SOURCE.** An independent person, firm or corporation, *approved* by the *building official*, who is competent and experienced in the application of engineering principles to materials, methods or systems analyses.

**[BS] AREA (for masonry).**

**Gross cross-sectional.** The *area* delineated by the out-to- out *specified dimensions* of *masonry* in the plane under consideration.

**Net cross-sectional.** The *area* of *masonry units*, grout and *mortar* crossed by the plane under consideration based on out-to-out *specified dimensions.*

**[BG] AREA, BUILDING.** The area included within surrounding *exterior walls*, or *exterior walls* and *fire walls*, exclusive of vent *shafts* and *courts*. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the *building area* if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

**[BE] AREA OF REFUGE.** An area where persons unable to use *stairways* can remain temporarily to await instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation.

**[BE] AREA OF SPORT ACTIVITY.** That portion of an indoor or outdoor space where the play or practice

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of a sport occurs.

**[BG] AREAWAY.** A subsurface space adjacent to a building open at the top or protected at the top by a grating or guard.

**ASSEMBLY SEATING, MULTILEVEL.** See "*Multilevel assembly seating*."

**[BG] ATRIUM.** A vertical space that is closed at the top, connecting two or more *stories* in Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies or three or more *stories* in all other occupancies.

**[BG] ATTIC.** The space between the ceiling framing of the top *story* and the underside of the roof.

**[F] AUDIBLE ALARM NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE.** A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of hearing.

**[F] AUTOMATIC.** As applied to fire protection devices, a device or system providing an emergency function without the necessity for human intervention and activated as a result of a predetermined temperature rise, rate of temperature rise or combustion products.

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

**[F] AUTOMATIC SMOKE DETECTION SYSTEM.** A *fire alarm system* that has initiation devices that utilize *smoke detectors* for protection of an area such as a room or space with detectors to provide early warning of fire.

**[F] AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM.** An *automatic sprinkler system*, for fire protection purposes, is an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply. The portion of the system above the ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to which *automatic* sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the *fire area*.

**[F] AUTOMATIC WATER MIST SYSTEM.** A system consisting of a water supply, a pressure source and a distribution piping system with attached nozzles, which, at or above a minimum operating pressure defined by its listing, discharges water in fine droplets meeting the requirements of NFPA 750 for the purpose of the control, suppression or extinguishment of a fire. Such systems include wet-pipe, dry-pipe and preaction types. The systems are designed as engineered, preengineered, local-application or total-flooding systems.

**[F] AVERAGE AMBIENT SOUND LEVEL.** The root mean square, A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a 24-hour period, or the time any person is present, whichever time period is less.

**[BG] AWNING.** An architectural projection that provides weather protection, identity or decoration and is partially or wholly supported by the building to which it is attached. An awning is composed of a lightweight *frame structure* over which a covering is attached.

**[BF] BACKING.** The wall or surface to which the *veneer* is secured.

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**[BE] BALANCED DOOR.** A door equipped with double- pivoted hardware so designed as to cause a semi counterbalanced swing action when opening.

**[F] BALED COTTON.** A natural seed fiber wrapped in and secured with industry accepted materials, usually consisting of burlap, woven polypropylene, polyethylene or cotton or sheet polyethylene, and secured with steel, synthetic or wire bands or wire; also includes linters (lint removed from the cottonseed) and motes (residual materials from the ginning process).

**[F] BALED COTTON, DENSELY PACKED.** Cotton made into banded bales with a packing density of not less than 22 pounds per cubic foot (360 kg/m$^3$), and dimensions complying with the following: a length of 55 inches (1397 mm), a width of 21 inches (533.4 mm) and a height of 27.6 to 35.4 inches (701 to 899 mm).

**[BS] BALLAST.** In roofing, *ballast* comes in the form of large stones or paver systems or light-weight interlocking paver systems and is used to provide uplift resistance for roofing systems that are not adhered or mechanically attached to the roof deck.

**[F] BARRICADE.** A structure that consists of a combination of walls, floor and roof, which is designed to withstand the rapid release of energy in an *explosion* and which is fully confined, partially vented or fully vented; or other effective method of shielding from *explosive* materials by a natural or artificial barrier.

**Artificial barricade.** An artificial mound or revetment a minimum thickness of 3 feet (914 mm).

**Natural barricade.** Natural features of the ground, such as hills, or timber of sufficient density that the surrounding exposures that require protection cannot be seen from the magazine or building containing *explosives* when the trees are bare of leaves.

**[BS] BASE FLOOD ELEVATION.** The elevation of the *base flood*, including wave height, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or other datum specified on the *Flood Insurance Rate Map* (FIRM).

**[DELETE?] BASE FLOOD ELEVATION.** The elevation of the base flood, including wave height, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum ("NGVD"), North American Vertical Datum ("NAVD") or other datum specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map ("FIRM"). For AO zones the base flood elevation shall be the elevation of the highest adjacent grade plus the depth specified on the FIRM or the elevation of the highest adjacent grade plus two feet if no depth is specified.

**[BG] BASEMENT.** A *story* that is not a *story above grade plane* (see "*Story above grade plane*"). This definition of "Basement" does not apply to the provisions of Section 1612 for *flood loads*.

**[BS] BASEMENT (for flood loads).** The portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. This definition of "Basement" is limited in application to the provisions of Section 1612.

**[BS] BEARING WALL STRUCTURE.** A building or other structure in which vertical *loads* from floors and roofs are primarily supported by walls.

**[BS] BED JOINT.** The horizontal layer of *mortar* on which a *masonry unit* is laid.

**[BE] BLEACHERS.** Tiered seating supported on a dedicated structural system and two or more rows high and is not a *building element* (see "*Grandstand*").

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**[BG] BOARDING HOUSE.** A building arranged or used for lodging for compensation, with or without meals, and not occupied as a single-family unit.

**[DELETE] BOARDING HOUSE**. A building arranged or used for lodging for compensation, with or without meals.

**[F] BOILING POINT.** The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a *liquid* equals the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (psia) (101 kPa) or 760 mm of mercury. Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for the purposes of this classification, the 20-percent evaporated point of a distillation performed in accordance with ASTM D86 shall be used as the boiling point of the *liquid*.

**[BS] BRACED WALL LINE.** A straight line through the building plan that represents the location of the lateral resistance provided by the wall bracing.

**[BS] BRACED WALL PANEL.** A full-height section of wall constructed to resist in-plane shear *loads* through inter- action of framing members, sheathing material and anchors. The panel's length meets the requirements of its particular bracing method and contributes toward the total amount of bracing required along its *braced wall line*.

**[BE] BREAKOUT.** For revolving doors, a process whereby wings or door panels can be pushed open manually for *means of egress* travel.

**[BS] BRICK.**

**Calcium silicate (sand lime brick).** A pressed and subsequently autoclaved unit that consists of sand and lime, with or without the inclusion of other materials.

**Clay or shale.** A solid or hollow *masonry unit* of *clay or shale*, usually formed into a rectangular *prism*, then burned or fired in a kiln; *brick* is a ceramic product.

**Concrete.** A concrete *masonry unit* made from Portland cement, water, and suitable aggregates, with or without the inclusion of other materials.

**[A] BUILDING.** Any structure utilized or intended for supporting or sheltering any occupancy.

**[BS] BUILDING-INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC ROOF PANEL (BIPV ROOF PANEL).** A *photovoltaic panel* that functions as a component of the building envelope.

**[BG] BUILDING ELEMENT.** A fundamental component of building construction, specified in TABLE 601, which may or may not be of fire-resistance-rated construction and is constructed of materials based on the building type of construction.

**BUILDING HEIGHT.** See "*Height, building.*"

**[BG] BUILDING LINE.** The line established by law, beyond which a building shall not extend, except as specifically provided by law.

**[A] BUILDING OFFICIAL.** The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, or a duly authorized representative.

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**BUILDING OFFICIAL**. The building commissioner/inspector of buildings, local inspector or state building inspector charged with the administration and enforcement of 780 CMR in accordance with M.G.L. c. 143, §§ 3 and 3A.

**[BS] BUILDING-INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC (BIPV) PRODUCT.** A building product that incorporates *photovoltaic modules* and functions as a component of the building envelope.

**[BS] BUILDING-INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC ROOF PANEL (BIPV ROOF PANEL).** A *photovoltaic panel* that functions as a component of the building envelope.

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

**[BG] CANOPY.** A permanent structure or architectural projection of rigid construction over which a covering is attached that provides weather protection, identity or decoration. A *canopy* is permitted to be structurally independent or supported by attachment to a building on one or more sides.

**[F] CAPACITOR ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM.** A stationary, rechargeable energy storage system consisting of capacitors, chargers, controls and associated electrical equipment designed to provide electrical power to a building or facility. The system is typically used to provide standby or emergency power, an uninterruptable power supply, load shedding, load sharing or similar capabilities.

**[F] CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.** A single- or multiple-station alarm intended to detect carbon monoxide gas and alert occupants by a distinct audible signal. It incorporates a sensor, control components and an alarm notification appliance in a single unit.

**[F] CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR.** A device with an integral sensor to detect carbon monoxide gas and transmit an alarm signal to a connected alarm control unit.

**[BG] CARE SUITE.** In Group I-2 occupancies, a group of treatment rooms, care recipient sleeping rooms and the support rooms or spaces and circulation space within the suite where staff are in attendance for supervision of all care recipients within the suite, and the suite is in compliance with the requirements of Section 407.4.4.

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

**[F] CEILING LIMIT.** The maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which one may be exposed. The ceiling limits utilized are those published in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000. The ceiling Recommended Exposure Limit (REL-C) concentrations published by the US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Threshold Limit Value—Ceiling (TLV-C) concentrations published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Ceiling Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL-Ceiling) Guides published by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), and other *approved*, consistent measures are allowed as surrogates for hazardous substances not listed in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000.

**[BF] CEILING RADIATION DAMPER.** A *listed* device installed in a ceiling membrane of a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly to limit automatically the radiative heat transfer through an air inlet/outlet opening. Ceiling radiation dampers include air terminal units, ceiling dampers and ceiling air diffusers. Ceiling radiation dampers are classified for use in either static systems that will automatically shut down in the event of a fire, or in dynamic systems that continue to operate during a fire. A dynamic ceiling radiation damper is tested and rated for closure under elevated temperature airflow.

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**[BG] CELL (Group I-3 occupancy).** A room within a *housing unit* in a detention or correctional facility used to confine inmates or prisoners.

**[BS] CELL (Masonry).**

**BG] CELL TIER.** Levels of *cells* vertically stacked above one another within a *housing unit*.

**[BS] CEMENT PLASTER.** A mixture of Portland or blended cement, Portland cement or blended cement and hydrated lime, *masonry* cement or plastic cement and aggregate and other *approved* materials as specified in this code.

**[BF] CERAMIC FIBER BLANKET.** A high-temperature mineral wool insulation material made of alumina-silica ceramic or calcium magnesium silicate soluble fibers and weighing 4 to 10 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) (64 to 160 kg/m$^3$).

**[BS] CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.** A certificate stating that materials and products meet specified standards or that work was done in compliance with *approved construction documents*.

**[A] CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY.** Either of the following shall be considered as a change of occupancy where this code requires a greater degree of safety, accessibility, structural strength, fire protection, *means of egress*, ventilation or sanitation than is existing in the current building or structure:

1. Any change in the occupancy classification of a building or structure.
2. Any change in the purpose of, or a change in the level of activity within, a building or structure.

**[M] CHIMNEY.** A primarily vertical structure containing one or more flues, for the purpose of carrying gaseous prod- ucts of combustion and air from a fuel-burning appliance to the outdoor atmosphere.

**Factory-built chimney.** A *listed* and *labeled chimney*medium-heat appliances producing combustion gases not exceeding 2,000°F (1093°C) measured at the appliance flue outlet (see Section 2113.11.2).

**[M] CHIMNEY TYPES.**

**High-heat appliance type.** An *approved* chimney for removing the products of combustion from fuel-burning, high-heat appliances producing combustion gases in excess of 2,000°F (1093°C) measured at the appliance flue outlet (see Section 2113.11.3).

**Low-heat appliance type.** An *approved* chimney for removing the products of combustion from fuel-burning, low-heat appliances producing combustion gases not in excess of 1,000°F (538°C) under normal operating conditions, but capable of producing combustion gases of 1,400°F (760°C) during intermittent forces firing for periods up to 1 hour. Temperatures shall be measured at the appliance flue outlet.

**Masonry type.** A field-constructed chimney of solid *masonry units* or stones.

**[BE] CIRCULATION PATH.** An exterior or interior way of passage from one place to another for pedestrians.

**[F] CLEAN AGENT.** Electrically nonconducting, volatile or gaseous fire extinguishant that does not leave a residue upon vaporation.

**[BF] CLIMATE ZONE.** A geographical region that has been assigned climatic criteria as specified in Chapters

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3 [CE] and 3 [RE] of the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

**[BG] CLINIC, OUTPATIENT.** Buildings or portions thereof used to provide *medical care* on less than a *24-hour basis* to persons who are not rendered *incapable of self-preservation* by the services provided.

**[F] CLOSED SYSTEM.** The *use* of a *solid* or *liquid hazardous material* involving a closed vessel or system that remains closed during normal operations where vapors emitted by the product are not liberated outside of the vessel or system and the product is not exposed to the atmosphere during normal operations; and all *uses* of *compressed gases*. Examples of closed systems for *solids* and *liquids* include product conveyed through a piping system into a closed vessel, system or piece of equipment.

**[BS] COASTAL A ZONE.** Area within a *special flood hazard area*, landward of a V zone or landward of an open coast without mapped *coastal high-hazard areas*. In a *coastal A zone*, the principal source of *flooding* must be astronomical tides, storm surges, seiches or tsunamis, not riverine *flooding*. During the *base flood* conditions, the potential for breaking composed of factory-made components, assembled in the

**[BS] COASTAL HIGH-HAZARD AREA.** Area within the *special flood hazard area* extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary dune along an open coast and any other area that is subject to high-velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources, and shown on a *Flood Insurance Rate Map* (FIRM) or other flood hazard map as velocity Zone V, VO, VE or V1-30.

**COASTAL DUNE.** Any natural hill, mound or ridge of sediment landward of a coastal beach deposited by wind action or storm overwash. Coastal dune also means sediment deposited by artificial means and serving the purpose of storm damage prevention or flood control. For purposes of 780 CMR, a coastal dune is one that has been determined to be significant to the interests of flood control and/or storm damage prevention as defined in the Wetlands Protection Act, M.G.L. c. 131, § 40. Coastal Dunes are subject to the construction requirements of Appendix G.

**COASTAL WETLAND RESOURCE AREA**. Any coastal wetland resource area subject to protection under the Wetlands Protection Act, M.G.L. c. 131, § 40, and the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations, 310 CMR 10.00. Coastal Wetland Resource Areas include barrier beaches, coastal beaches, coastal dunes, rocky intertidal shores, tidal flats, land subject to coastal storm flowage, coastal banks, land containing shellfish, lands subject to tidal action, and lands under an estuary, salt pond or certain streams, ponds, rivers, lakes or creeks within the coastal zone that are anadromous/catadromous fish runs. See Appendix G for all construction requirements in these areas.

**[BS] COLLAR JOINT.** Vertical longitudinal space between *wythes* of *masonry* or between *masonry wythe* and backup construction that is permitted to be filled with *mortar* or grout.

**[BS] COLLECTOR.** A horizontal *diaphragm* element parallel and in line with the applied force that collects and transfers *diaphragm* shear forces to the vertical elements of the lateral force-resisting system or distributes forces within the *diaphragm*, or both.

**[BF] COMBINATION FIRE/SMOKE DAMPER.** A *listed* device installed in ducts and air transfer openings designed to close *automatically* upon the detection of heat and resist the passage of flame and smoke. The device is installed to operate automatically, controlled by a smoke detection system, and where required, is capable of being positioned from a *fire command center*.

**[BS] COMBINED PILE RAFT.** A geotechnical composite construction that combines the bearing effect of both foundation elements, raft and piles, by taking into account interactions between the foundation elements and the subsoil.

**[F] COMBUSTIBLE DUST.** Finely divided *solid* material that is 420 microns or less in diameter and which,

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when dispersed in air in the proper proportions, could be ignited by a flame, spark or other source of ignition. Combustible dust will pass through a US No. 40 standard sieve.

**[F] COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS.** Readily ignitable and free- burning materials in a fibrous or shredded form, such as cocoa fiber, cloth, cotton, excelsior, hay, hemp, henequen, istle, jute, kapok, oakum, rags, sisal, Spanish moss, straw, tow, wastepaper, certain synthetic fibers or other like materials. This definition does not include densely packed *baled cotton.*

**[F] COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID.** A *liquid* having a closed cup *flash point* at or above 100°F (38°C). Combustible liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

The category of combustible liquids does not include *compressed gases* or *cryogenic fluids* or *liquids* that do not have a fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D92.

**Class II.** *Liquids* having a closed cup *flash point* at or above 100°F (38°C) and below 140°F (60°C).

**Class IIIA.** *Liquids* having a closed cup *flash point* at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93°C).

**Class IIIB.** *Liquids* having a closed cup *flash point* at or above 200°F (93°C).

**[REDUCE – EXCEPTIONS?] COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID**.A liquid having a closed cup flash point at or above 100°F (38°C). Combustible liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

**Class II**. Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 100°F (38°C) and below 140°F (60°C).

**Class IIIA**. Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93°C).

**Class IIIB**. Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 200°F (93°C).

EXCEPTIONS: The category of combustible liquids shall not apply to:

1. Compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.

2. Class II and III liquids that are not heated to or above their flash points and:

   a. that have no fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D92, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change; or

   ~~a.~~b. that are in a water-miscible solution or in a dispersion with a water and inert (non-combustible) solids content of more than 80% by weight, which do not sustain combustion when tested using 49 CFR 173 Appendix H or the UN Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

**[F] COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE.** A motor vehicle used to transport passengers or property where the motor vehicle meets one of the following:

1. Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds (4540 kg) or more.
2. Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver.

**[BE] COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL.** That portion of *exit access* travel distance measured from the most remote point of each room, area or space to that point where the occupants have separate and distinct access to two *exits* or *exit access* doorways.

**[BE] COMMON USE.** Interior or exterior *circulation paths*, rooms, spaces or elements that are not for public use and are made available for the shared use of two or more people.

**[F] COMPRESSED GAS.** A material or mixture of materials that meets both of the following:

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1. Is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (101 kPa) of pressure.
2. Has a *boiling point* of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) which is either liquefied, nonliquefied or in solution, except those gases which have no other health- or physical-hazard properties are not considered to be compressed until the pressure in the packaging exceeds 41 psia (282 kPa) at 68°F (20°C).

The states of a compressed gas are categorized as follows:

1. Nonliquefied compressed gases are gases, other than those in solution, which are in a packaging under the charged pressure and are entirely gaseous at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).
2. Liquefied compressed gases are gases that, in a pack- aging under the charged pressure, are partially *liquid* at a temperature of 68°F (20°C).
3. Compressed gases in solution are nonliquefied gases that are dissolved in a solvent.
4. Compressed gas mixtures consist of a mixture of two or more compressed gases contained in a packaging, the hazard properties of which are represented by the properties of the mixture as a whole.

**[BS] CONCRETE.**

**Carbonate aggregate.** Concrete made with aggregates consisting mainly of calcium or magnesium carbonate, such as limestone or dolomite, and containing 40 percent or less quartz, chert or flint.

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

**Lightweight aggregate.** Concrete made with aggregates of expanded clay, shale, slag or slate or sintered fly ash or any natural lightweight aggregate meeting ASTM C330 and possessing equivalent fire-resistance properties and weighing 85 to 115 pcf (1360 to 1840 kg/m$^3$).

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

**Sand-lightweight.** Concrete made with a combination of expanded clay, shale, slag, slate, sintered fly ash, or any natural lightweight aggregate meeting ASTM C330 and possessing equivalent fire-resistance properties and natural sand. Its unit weight is generally between 105 and 120 pcf (1680 and 1920 kg/m$^3$).

**Siliceous aggregate.** Concrete made with normal-weight aggregates consisting mainly of silica or compounds other than calcium or magnesium carbonate, which contains more than 40-percent quartz, chert or flint.

**Vermiculite.** A light weight insulating concrete made with *vermiculite* concrete aggregate which is laminated micaceous material produced by expanding the ore at high temperatures. When added to a Portland cement slurry the resulting concrete has a dry unit weight of approximately 30 pcf (480 kg/m$^3$).

**[BG] CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITIES.** A building or part thereof that contains *sleeping units* where residents share bathroom or kitchen facilities, or both.

**[F] CONSTANTLY ATTENDED LOCATION.** A designated location at a facility staffed by trained personnel on a continuous basis where alarm or supervisory signals are monitored and facilities are provided for notification of the fire department or other emergency services.

**[A] CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.** Written, graphic and pictorial documents prepared or assembled for describing the design, location and physical characteristics of the elements of a project necessary for obtaining a building *permit*.

**[BG] CONSTRUCTION TYPES.** See Section 602.

**Type I.** See Section 602.2. **Type II.** See Section 602.2. **Type III.** See Section 602.3.

**Type IV.** See Section 602.4. **Type V.** See Section 602.5.

**[BF] CONTINUOUS INSULATION (ci).** Insulating material that is continuous across all structural members

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without thermal bridges other than fasteners and service openings. It is installed on the interior or exterior, or is integral to any opaque surface of the building envelope.

**[F] CONTROL AREA.** Spaces within a building where quantities of *hazardous materials* not exceeding the maxi- mum allowable quantities per control area are stored, dispensed, *used* or handled. See the definition of "*Outdoor control area*" in the *International Fire Code*.

**[BS] CONTROLLED LOW-STRENGTH MATERIAL.** A self-compacted, cementitious material used primarily as a backfill in place of compacted fill.

**[BS] CONVENTIONAL LIGHT-FRAME CONSTRUCTION.** Construction whose primary structural elements are formed by a system of repetitive wood-framing members. See Section 2308 for conventional *light-frame construction* provisions.

**[BG] CORNICE.** A projecting horizontal molded element located at or near the top of an architectural feature.

**[BE] CORRIDOR.** An enclosed *exit access* component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.

**CORRIDOR, OPEN-ENDED.** See "*Open-ended corridor*."

**[BF] CORRIDOR DAMPER.** A *listed* device intended for use where air ducts penetrate or terminate at horizontal open- ings in the ceilings of fire-resistance-rated corridors, where the *corridor* ceiling is permitted to be constructed as required for the *corridor* walls.

**[BS] CORROSION RESISTANCE.** The ability of a mate- rial to withstand deterioration of its surface or its properties when exposed to its environment.

**[F] CORROSIVE.** A chemical that causes visible destruc- tion of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the point of contact. A chemical shall be considered corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described in DOTn 49 CFR, Part 173.137, such chemical destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the point of contact following an exposure period of 4 hours. This term does not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

**[BG] COURT.** An open, uncovered space, unobstructed to the sky, bounded on three or more sides by exterior building walls or other enclosing devices.

**[BG] COVERED MALL BUILDING.** A single building enclosing a number of tenants and occupants, such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, passenger transportation terminals, offices and other similar uses wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into one or more malls. *Anchor buildings* shall not be considered as a part of the covered mall building. The term "covered mall building" shall include *open mall buildings* as defined below.

**Mall.** A roofed or covered common pedestrian area within a *covered mall building* that serves as access for two or more tenants and not to exceed three levels that are open to each other. The term "mall" shall include open malls as defined below.

**Open mall.** An unroofed common pedestrian way serving a number of tenants not exceeding three levels. Circulation at levels above grade shall be permitted to include open exterior balconies leading to exits discharging at grade.

**Open mall building.** Several structures housing a number of tenants, such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, offices, and other similar uses, wherein two or more

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tenants have a main entrance into one or more open malls. *Anchor buildings* are not considered as a part of the open mall building.

**[BS] CRIPPLE WALL.** A framed stud wall extending from the top of the foundation to the underside of floor framing for the lowest occupied floor level.

**[F] CRITICAL CIRCUIT.** A circuit that requires continuous operation to ensure safety of the structure and occupants.

**[BS] CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER.** A prefabricated engineered wood product consisting of not less than three layers of solid-sawn lumber or *structural composite lumber* where the adjacent layers are cross oriented and bonded with structural adhesive to form a solid wood element.

**[F] CRYOGENIC FLUID.** A *liquid* having a *boiling point* lower than -150°F (-101°C) at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (an absolute pressure of 101 kPa).

**[BG] CUSTODIAL CARE.** Assistance with day-to-day living tasks; such as assistance with cooking, taking medication, bathing, using toilet facilities and other tasks of daily living. *Custodial care* includes persons receiving care who have the ability to respond to emergency situations and evacuate at a slower rate and/or who have mental and psychiatric complications.

**[BS] DALLE GLASS.** A decorative composite glazing material made of individual pieces of glass that are embedded in a cast matrix of concrete or epoxy.

**DAMPER.** See "*Ceiling radiation damper*," "*Combination fire/smoke damper*," "*Corridor damper*," "*Fire damper*" and "*Smoke damper*."

**[BS] DANGEROUS.** Any building, structure or portion thereof that meets any of the conditions described below shall be deemed *dangerous*:

1. The building or structure has collapsed, has partially collapsed, has moved off its foundation or lacks the necessary support of the ground.
2. There exists a significant risk of collapse, detachment or dislodgment of any portion, member, appurtenance or ornamentation of the building or structure under permanent, routine, or frequent *loads;* under actual loads already in effect; or under snow, wind, rain, *flood,* earthquake, or other environ- mental loads when such *loads* are imminent.

**[F] DAY BOX.** A portable magazine designed to hold *explosive* materials constructed in accordance with the requirements for a Type 3 magazine as defined and classified in Chapter 56 of the *International Fire Code*.

**[BS] DEAD LOAD.** The weight of materials of construction incorporated into the building, including but not limited to walls, floors, roofs, ceilings, *stairways*, built-in partitions, finishes, cladding and other similarly incorporated architectural and structural items, and the weight of fixed service equipment, including cranes and material handling systems.

**[BS] DECORATIVE GLASS.** A carved, leaded or *Dalle glass* or glazing material whose purpose is decorative or artis- tic, not functional; whose coloring, texture or other design qualities or components cannot be removed without destroy- ing the glazing material and whose surface, or assembly into which it is incorporated, is divided into segments.

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**[F] DECORATIVE MATERIALS.** All materials applied over the building *interior finish* for decorative, acoustical or other effect including, but not limited to, curtains, draperies, fabrics and streamers; and all other materials utilized for decorative effect including, but not limited to, bulletin boards, artwork, posters, photographs, batting, cloth, cotton, hay, stalks, straw, vines, leaves, trees, moss and similar items, foam plastics and materials containing foam plastics. Decora- tive materials do not include wall coverings, ceiling coverings, floor coverings, ordinary window shades, *interior finish* and materials 0.025 inch (0.64 mm) or less in thickness applied directly to and adhering tightly to a substrate.

**[BS] DEEP FOUNDATION.** A deep foundation is a foun- dation element that does not satisfy the definition of a *shallow foundation*.

**[BE] DEFEND-IN-PLACE.** A method of emergency response that engages building components and trained staff to provide occupant safety during an emergency. Emergency response involves remaining in place, relocating within the building, or both, without evacuating the building.

**[A] DEFERRED SUBMITTAL.** Those portions of the design that are not submitted at the time of the application and that are to be submitted to the *building official* within a spec- ified period.

**[F] DEFLAGRATION.** An exothermic reaction, such as the extremely rapid oxidation of a flammable dust or vapor in air, in which the reaction progresses through the unburned mate- rial at a rate less than the velocity of sound. A deflagration can have an explosive effect.

**[BF] DELAYED-ACTION CLOSER.** A *self-closing* device that incorporates a delay prior to the initiation of closing. Delayed-action closers are mechanical devices with an adjustable delay.

**[F] DELUGE SYSTEM.** A sprinkler system employing open sprinklers attached to a piping system connected to a water supply through a valve that is opened by the operation of a detection system installed in the same areas as the sprin- klers. When this valve opens, water flows into the piping system and discharges from all sprinklers attached thereto.

**[BS] DESIGN EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION.** The earthquake ground motion that buildings and structures are specifically proportioned to resist in Section 1613.

**[BS] DESIGN FLOOD.** The *flood* associated with the greater of the following two areas:

1. Area with a flood plain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of *flooding* in any year.
2. Area designated as a *flood hazard area* on a community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

**[DELETE?] DESIGN FLOOD**. See Base Flood.

**[BS] DESIGN FLOOD ELEVATION.** The elevation of the "*design flood*," including wave height, relative to the datum specified on the community's legally designated flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO, the *design flood elevation* shall be the elevation of the highest existing grade of the building's perimeter plus the depth number (in feet) specified on the flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO where a depth number is not specified on the map, the depth number shall be taken as being equal to 2 feet (610 mm).

**[DELETE?] DESIGN FLOOD ELEVATION**. See Base Flood Elevation.

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**DESIGN PROFESSIONAL, REGISTERED.** See "*Registered design professional*."

**DESIGN PROFESSIONAL IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE, REGISTERED.** See "*Registered design professional in responsible charge*."

**[BS] DESIGN STRENGTH.** The product of the nominal strength and a *resistance factor* (or strength reduction factor).

**[BS] DESIGNATED SEISMIC SYSTEM.** Those nonstructural components that require design in accordance with Chapter 13 of ASCE 7 and for which the component importance factor, $I_p$, is greater than 1 in accordance with Section of ASCE 7.

**[F] DETACHED BUILDING.** A separate single-story building, without a *basement* or crawl space, used for the storage or *use* of *hazardous materials* and located an *approved* distance from all structures.

**[BS] DETAILED PLAIN CONCRETE STRUCTURAL WALL.** See Section 1905.1.1.

**[BE] DETECTABLE WARNING.** A standardized surface feature built in or applied to walking surfaces or other elements to warn visually impaired persons of hazards on a *circulation path*.

**[F] DETECTOR, HEAT.** A fire detector that senses heat— either abnormally high temperature or rate of rise, or both.

**[F] DETONATION.** An exothermic reaction characterized by the presence of a shock wave in the material which establishes and maintains the reaction. The reaction zone progresses through the material at a rate greater than the velocity of sound. The principal heating mechanism is one of shock compression. Detonations have an explosive effect.

**[BG] DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES.** Facilities that provide treatment for substance abuse, serving care recipients who are *incapable of self-preservation* or who are harmful to themselves or others.

**[BS] DIAPHRAGM.** A horizontal or sloped system acting to transmit lateral forces to vertical elements of the lateral force- resisting system. When the term "*diaphragm*" is used, it shall include horizontal bracing systems.

**[BS] DIMENSIONS.** This definition applies only to Chapter 21.

**Nominal.** The *specified dimension* plus an allowance for the *joints* with which the units are to be laid. Nominal *dimensions* are usually stated in whole numbers. Thick- ness is given first, followed by height and then length.

**Specified.** *Dimensions* specified for the manufacture or construction of a unit, *joint* or element.

**[BE] DIRECT ACCESS.** A path of travel from a space to an immediately adjacent space through an opening in the common wall between the two spaces.

**[F] DISPENSING.** The pouring or transferring of any material from a container, tank or similar vessel, whereby vapors, dusts, fumes, mists or gases are liberated to the atmosphere.

**DOOR, BALANCED.** See "*Balanced door*."

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**DOOR, LOW-ENERGY POWER-OPERATED.** See "*Low-energy power-operated door*."

**DOOR, POWER-ASSISTED.** See "*Power-assisted door*."

**DOOR, POWER-OPERATED.** See "*Power-operated door*."

**DOORWAY, EXIT ACCESS.** See "*Exit access doorway*."

**[BG] DORMITORY.** A space in a building where group sleeping accommodations are provided in one room, or in a series of closely associated rooms, for persons not members of the same family group, under joint occupancy and single management, as in college *dormitories* or fraternity houses.

**[BF] DRAFTSTOP.** A material, device or construction installed to restrict the movement of air within open spaces of concealed areas of building components such as crawl spaces, floor/ceiling assemblies, roof/ceiling assemblies and *attics*.

**DRAG STRUT.** See "*Collector*."

**[BS] DRILLED SHAFT.** A cast-in-place *deep foundation* element, also referred to as a caisson, drilled pier or bored pile, constructed by drilling a hole (with or without permanent casing or drilling fluid) into soil or rock and filling it with fluid concrete after the drilling equipment is removed.

**[BS] DRY FLOODPROOFING.** A combination of design modifications that results in a building or structure, including the attendant utilities and equipment and sanitary facilities, being water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capacity to resist *loads* as identified in ASCE 7.

**[F] DRY-CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHING AGENT.** A powder composed of small particles, usually of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, urea-potassium-based bicarbonate, potassium chloride or monoammonium phosphate, with added particulate material supplemented by special treatment to provide resistance to packing, resistance to moisture absorption (caking) and the proper flow capabilities.

**[A] DWELLING.** A building that contains one or two *dwelling units* used, intended or designed to be used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied for living purposes.

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

**[BG] DWELLING UNIT, EFFICIENCY.** A *dwelling unit* where all permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating and cooking are contained in a single room.

**DWELLING UNIT OR SLEEPING UNIT, MULTI-STORY.** See "*Multistory unit*."

**[BE] EGRESS COURT.** A *court* or *yard* which provides access to a *public way* for one or more *exits*.

**[BG] ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION.** One or more vehicle spaces served by an electric vehicle charging system.

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**ELECTRIC VEHICLE SERVICE EQUIPMENT (EVSE) Level -2 (220 - 240V)**. Equipment expressly designed for the safe charging of battery electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.

**[BF] ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.** A specific construction of devices, materials, or coatings installed as a fire-resistive barrier system applied to electrical system components, such as cable trays, conduits and other raceways, open run cables and conductors, cables, and conductors.

**[F] ELEVATOR GROUP.** A grouping of elevators in a building located adjacent or directly across from one another that responds to common hall call buttons.

**[F] EMERGENCY ALARM SYSTEM.** A system to provide indication and warning of emergency situations involving *hazardous materials*.

**[F] EMERGENCY CONTROL STATION.** An *approved* location on the premises where signals from emergency equipment are received and which is staffed by trained personnel.

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

**[F] EMERGENCY POWER SYSTEM.** A source of *automatic* electric power of a required capacity and duration to operate required life safety, fire alarm, detection and ventilation systems in the event of a failure of the primary power. Emergency power systems are required for electrical loads where interruption of the primary power could result in loss of human life or serious injuries.

**[F] EMERGENCY VOICE/ALARM COMMUNICATIONS.** Dedicated manual or *automatic* facilities for originating and distributing voice instructions, as well as alert and evacuation signals pertaining to a fire emergency, to the occupants of a building.

**[BF] EMITTANCE.** The ratio of radiant heat flux emitted by a specimen to that emitted by a blackbody at the same temperature and under the same conditions.

**[BE] EMPLOYEE WORK AREA.** All or any portion of a space used only by employees and only for work. *Corridors*, toilet rooms, kitchenettes and break rooms are not employee work areas.

**[F] ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM, ELECTROCHEMICAL.** An energy storage system that stores energy and produces electricity using chemical reactions. It includes, among others, battery ESS and capacitor ESS.

**[BS] ENGINEERED WOOD RIM BOARD.** A full-depth *structural composite lumber*, *wood structural panel*, structural glued laminated timber or *prefabricated wood I-joist* member designed to transfer horizontal (shear) and vertical (compression) *loads*, provide attachment for *diaphragm* sheathing, siding and exterior deck ledgers, and provide lateral support at the ends of floor or roof joists or rafters.

**ENTRANCE, PUBLIC.** See "*Public entrance*."

**ENTRANCE, RESTRICTED.** See "*Restricted entrance*."

**ENTRANCE, SERVICE.** See "*Service entrance*."

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**[BG] EQUIPMENT PLATFORM.** An unoccupied, elevated platform used exclusively for mechanical systems or industrial process equipment, including the associated elevated walkways, *stairways, alternating tread devices* and ladders necessary to access the platform (see Section 505.3).

**[BS] ESSENTIAL FACILITIES.** Buildings and other structures that are intended to remain operational in the event of extreme environmental loading from *flood*, wind, snow or earthquakes.

**[F] EXHAUSTED ENCLOSURE.** An appliance or piece of equipment that consists of a top, a back and two sides providing a means of local exhaust for capturing gases, fumes, vapors and mists. Such enclosures include laboratory hoods, exhaust fume hoods and similar appliances and equipment used to locally retain and exhaust the gases, fumes, vapors and mists that could be released. Rooms or areas provided with general *ventilation*, in themselves, are not exhausted enclosures.

**[A] EXISTING BUILDING.** A building erected prior to the date of adoption of the appropriate code, or one for which a legal building *permit* has been issued.

**[BS] EXISTING STRUCTURE.** A structure erected prior to the date of adoption of the appropriate code, or one for which a legal building *permit* has been issued.

**[BE] EXIT.** That portion of a *means of egress* system between the *exit access* and the *exit discharge* or *public way*. Exit components include exterior exit doors at the *level of exit discharge*, *interior exit stairways* and *ramps*, *exit passage- ways*, *exterior exit stairways* and *ramps* and *horizontal exits*.

**EXIT, HORIZONTAL.** See "*Horizontal exit*."

**[BE] EXIT ACCESS.** That portion of a *means of egress* system that leads from any occupied portion of a building or structure to an *exit*.

**[BE] EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY.** A door or access point along the path of egress travel from an occupied room, area or space where the path of egress enters an intervening room, *corridor*, *exit access stairway* or *ramp*.

**[BE] EXIT ACCESS RAMP.** A *ramp* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

**[BE] EXIT ACCESS STAIRWAY.** A *stairway* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

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

**[BE] EXIT DISCHARGE, LEVEL OF.** The *story* at the point at which an *exit* terminates and an *exit discharge* begins.

**[BE] EXIT PASSAGEWAY.** An *exit* component that is separated from other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire-resistance-rated construction and opening protectives, and provides for a protected path of egress travel in a horizontal direction to an *exit* or to the *exit discharge*.

**[BF] EXPANDED VINYL WALL COVERING.** Wall covering consisting of a woven textile backing, an expanded vinyl base coat layer and a nonexpanded vinyl skin coat. The expanded base coat layer is a homogeneous vinyl layer that contains a blowing agent. During processing, the blowing agent decomposes, causing this layer to expand by forming closed cells. The total thickness of the wall covering is approximately 0.055 inch to 0.070 inch (1.4 mm to 1.78 mm).

**[F] EXPLOSION.** An effect produced by the sudden violent expansion of gases, which may be accompanied by a shock wave or disruption, or both, of enclosing materials or structures. An explosion could result from any of the following:

1. Chemical changes such as rapid oxidation, *deflagration* or *detonation*, decomposition of molecules and runaway polymerization (usually *detonations*).
2. Physical changes such as pressure tank ruptures.

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3. Atomic changes (nuclear fission or fusion).

**[BE] EXTERIOR EXIT RAMP.** An *exit* component that serves to meet one or more *means of egress* design requirements, such as required number of *exits* or *exit access* travel distance, and is open to *yards*, *courts* or *public ways*.

**[BE] EXTERIOR EXIT STAIRWAY.** An *exit* component that serves to meet one or more *means of egress* design requirements, such as required number of *exits* or *exit access* travel distance, and is open to *yards*, *courts* or *public ways*.

**[BF] EXTERIOR INSULATION AND FINISH SYSTEMS (EIFS).** EIFS are nonstructural, nonloadbearing, *exterior wall* cladding systems that consist of an insulation board attached either adhesively or mechanically, or both, to the substrate; an integrally reinforced base coat and a textured protective finish coat.

**[BF] EXTERIOR INSULATION AND FINISH SYSTEMS (EIFS) WITH DRAINAGE.** An EIFS that
incorporates a means of drainage applied over a *wateresistive barrier*.

**[BF] EXTERIOR SURFACES.** *Weather-exposed surfaces.*

**[BF] EXTERIOR WALL.** A wall, bearing or nonbearing, that is used as an enclosing wall for a building, other than a *fire wall*, and that has a slope of 60 degrees (1.05 rad) or greater with the horizontal plane.

**[BF] EXTERIOR WALL COVERING.** A material or assembly of materials applied on the exterior side of *exterior walls* for the purpose of providing a weather-resisting barrier, insulation or for aesthetics, including but not limited to, *veneers*, siding, *exterior insulation and finish systems*, architectural trim and embellishments such as *cornices*, soffits, facias, gutters and leaders.

**[BF] EXTERIOR WALL ENVELOPE.** A system or assembly of *exterior wall* components, including *exterior wall* covering materials, that provides protection of the building structural members, including framing and sheathing materials, and conditioned interior space, from the detrimental effects of the exterior environment.

**[BF] F RATING.** The time period that the *through-penetration firestop system or perimeter fire containment system* limits the spread of fire through the penetration or void.

**[F] EXPLOSIVE.** A chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. The term includes, but is not limited to: dynamite, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, and igniters.

The term "explosive" includes any material deter- mined to be within the scope of USC Title 18: Chapter 40 and also includes any material classified as an explosive other than consumer fireworks, 1.4G by the *hazardous materials* regulations of DOTn 49 CFR Parts 100-185.

**High explosive.** Explosive material, such as dynamite, which can be caused to detonate by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

**Low explosive.** Explosive material that will burn or deflagrate when ignited. It is characterized by a rate of reaction that is less than the speed of sound. Examples of low explosives include, but are not limited to: black powder; safety fuse; igniters; igniter cord; fuse lighters; fireworks; and propellants, 1.3C.

**Mass-detonating explosives.** Division 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5 explosives alone or in combination, or loaded into various types of ammunition or containers, most of which can be expected to explode virtually instantaneously when a small portion is subjected to fire, severe concussion, impact, the impulse of an initiating agent or the effect of a considerable discharge of energy from without. Materials that react in this manner represent a mass explosion hazard. Such an explosive will normally cause severe structural damage to adjacent objects. Explosive propagation could occur immediately to other items of ammunition and explosives stored sufficiently close to and not adequately protected from the initially exploding pile with a time interval short enough so that two or more quantities must be considered as one for quantity-distance purposes.

**UN/DOTn Class 1 explosives.** The former classification system used by DOTn included the terms "high" and "low" explosives as defined herein. The following terms further define explosives under the current system applied by DOTn for all explosive materials defined as hazard Class 1 materials. Compatibility group letters are used in concert with the division to specify further limitations on each division noted (i.e., the letter G identifies the material as a pyrotechnic substance or article containing a pyro- technic substance and similar materials).

**Division 1.1.** Explosives that have a mass explosion hazard. A mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire *load* instantaneously.

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**Division 1.2.** Explosives that have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.

**Division 1.3.** Explosives that have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.

**Division 1.4.** Explosives that pose a minor explosion hazard. The explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.

**Division 1.5.** Very insensitive explosives. This division is comprised of substances that have a mass explosion hazard, but that are so insensitive there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to *detonation* under normal conditions of transport.

**Division 1.6.** Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. This division is comprised of articles that contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.

**[BF] FABRIC PARTITION.** A partition consisting of a finished surface made of fabric, without a continuous rigid backing, that is directly attached to a framing system in which the vertical framing members are spaced greater than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center.

**[BS] FABRICATED ITEM.** Structural, *load*-bearing or lateral *load*-resisting members or assemblies consisting of materials assembled prior to installation in a building or structure, or subjected to operations such as heat treatment, thermal cutting, cold working or reforming after manufacture and prior to installation in a building or structure. Materials produced in accordance with standards referenced by this code, such as rolled structural steel shapes, steel reinforcing bars, *masonry units* and *wood structural panels*, or in accordance with a referenced standard that provides requirements for quality control done under the supervision of a third-party quality control agency, are not "*fabricated items*."

**[F] FABRICATION AREA.** An area within a semiconductor fabrication facility and related research and development areas in which there are processes using hazardous production materials. Such areas are allowed to include ancillary rooms or areas such as dressing rooms and offices that are directly related to the fabrication area processes.

**[A] FACILITY.** All or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, elements and pedestrian or vehicular routes located on a *site*.

**[BS] FACTORED LOAD.** The product of a *nominal load* and a load factor.

**BS] FENESTRATION.** Products classified as either *vertical fenestration* or *skylights and sloped glazing*, installed in such a manner as to preserve the weather-resistant barrier of the wall or roof in which they are installed. *Fenestration* includes products with glass or other transparent or translucent materials.

**[BS] FENESTRATION, VERTICAL.** Windows that are fixed or movable, opaque doors, glazed doors, glazed block and combination opaque and glazed doors installed in a wall at less than 15 degrees from the vertical.

**[BS] FIBERBOARD.** A fibrous, homogeneous panel made from lignocellulosic fibers (usually wood or cane) and having a density of less than 31 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) (497 kg/m$^3$) but more than 10 pcf (160 kg/m$^3$).

**[BS] FIBER-CEMENT (BACKER BOARD, SIDING, SOFFIT, TRIM AND UNDERLAYMENT) PRODUCTS.**
Manufactured thin section composites of hydraulic cementitious matrices and discrete nonasbestos fibers.

**[BF] FIBER-REINFORCED POLYMER.** A polymeric
composite material consisting of reinforcement fibers, such as glass, impregnated with a fiber-binding polymer which is then molded and hardened. Fiber-reinforced polymers are permitted to contain cores laminated between fiber-rein- forced polymer facings.

**FIELD NAILING.** See "*Nailing, field*."

**FIRE ALARM BOX, MANUAL.** See "*Manual fire alarm box*."

**[F] FIRE ALARM CONTROL UNIT.** A system component that receives inputs from *automatic* and manual *fire alarm* devices and may be capable of supplying power to detection devices and

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transponders or off-premises transmit ters. The control unit may be capable of providing a transfer of power to the notification appliances and transfer of condition to relays or devices.

**[F] FIRE ALARM SIGNAL.** A signal initiated by a *fire alarm-initiating device* such as a *manual fire alarm box*, *automatic fire detector*, waterflow switch or other device whose activation is indicative of the presence of a fire or fire signature.

**[F] FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.** A system or portion of a combination system consisting of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of *fire alarm* or *supervisory signal-initiating devices* and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals.

**[BF] FIRE AREA.** The aggregate floor area enclosed and bounded by *fire walls*, *fire barriers*, *exterior walls* or *horizontal assemblies* of a building. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the fire area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor next above.

**FIRE AREA**. The aggregate area of a building, regardless of subdivisions by fire barriers, fire walls, or horizontal assemblies.

**[BF] FIRE BARRIER.** A fire-resistance-rated wall assembly of materials designed to restrict the spread of fire in which continuity is maintained.

**[F] FIRE COMMAND CENTER.** The principal attended or unattended location where the status of detection, alarm communications and control systems is displayed, and from which the systems can be manually controlled.

**[BF] FIRE DAMPER.** A *listed* device installed in ducts and air transfer openings designed to close automatically upon detection of heat and resist the passage of flame. Fire dampers are classified for use in either static systems that will automatically shut down in the event of a fire, or in dynamic systems that continue to operate during a fire. A dynamic fire damper is tested and rated for closure under elevated temperature airflow.

**[F] FIRE DETECTOR, AUTOMATIC.** A device designed to detect the presence of a fire signature and to initiate action.

**[BF] FIRE DOOR.** The door component of a *fire door assembly*.

**[BF] FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY.** Any combination of a *fire door*, frame, hardware and other accessories that together provide a specific degree of fire protection to the opening.

**FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY, FLOOR.** See "*Floor fire door assembly*."

**[BF] FIRE EXIT HARDWARE.** *Panic hardware* that is *listed* for use on *fire door assemblies*.

**[F] FIRE LANE.** A road or other passageway developed to allow the passage of fire apparatus. A fire lane is not necessarily intended for vehicular traffic other than fire apparatus.

**[BF] FIRE PARTITION.** A vertical assembly of materials designed to restrict the spread of fire in which openings are protected.

**[BF] FIRE PROTECTION RATING.** The period of time that an opening protective will maintain the ability to confine a fire as determined by tests specified in Section 716. Ratings are stated in hours or minutes.

**[F] FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM.** *Approved* devices, equipment and systems or combinations of systems used to detect a fire, activate an alarm, extinguish or control a fire, control or manage smoke and products of a fire or any combi- nation thereof.

**[BF] FIRE PROTECTIVE CURTAIN ASSEMBLY.** An assembly consisting of a fabric curtain, a bottom bar, guides, a coil, and an operating and closing system.

**[BF] FIRE RESISTANCE.** That property of materials or their assemblies that prevents or retards the passage of exces- sive heat, hot gases or flames under conditions of use.

**[F] FIRE SAFETY FUNCTIONS.** Building and fire control functions that are intended to increase the level of life safety for occupants or to control the spread of harmful effects of fire.

**[BF] FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE.** The distance

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measured from the building face to one of the following:

1. The closest interior *lot line*.
2. To the centerline of a street, an alley or *public way*.
3. To an imaginary line between two buildings on the lot.

The distance shall be measured at right angles from the face of the wall.

**[BF] FIRE WALL.** A fire-resistance-rated wall having protected openings, which restricts the spread of fire and extends continuously from the foundation to or through the roof, with sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall.

**[BF] FIRE WINDOW ASSEMBLY.** A window constructed and glazed to give protection against the passage of fire.

**[BF] FIREBLOCKING.** Building materials, or materials *approved* for use as fireblocking, installed to resist the free passage of flame to other areas of the building through concealed spaces.

**[M] FIREPLACE.** A hearth and fire chamber or similar prepared place in which a fire may be made and which is built in conjunction with a chimney.

**[BS] FIREPLACE THROAT.** The opening between the top of the firebox and the smoke chamber.

**[BF] FIRE-RATED GLAZING.** Glazing with either a *fire protection rating* or a *fire-resistance rating*.

**[BF] FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING.** The period of time a *building element*, component or assembly maintains the abil- ity to confine a fire, continues to perform a given structural function, or both, as determined by the tests, or the methods based on tests, prescribed in Section 703.

**[BF] FIRE-RESISTANT JOINT SYSTEM.** An assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed, tested and fire-resistance rated in accordance with either ASTM E1966 or UL 2079 to resist for a prescribed period of time the passage of fire through *joints* made in or between fire-resistance-rated assemblies.

**[BS] FIRE-RETARDANT-TREATED WOOD.** Wood products that, when impregnated with chemicals by a pressure process or other means during manufacture, exhibit reduced surface-building characteristics and resist propagation of fire.

**FIRESTOP, MEMBRANE-PENETRATION.** See "*Membrane-penetration firestop*."

**FIRESTOP, PENETRATION.** See "*Penetration firestop*."

**FIRESTOP SYSTEM, THROUGH-PENETRATION.** See "*Through-penetration firestop system*."

**[F] FIREWORKS.** Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect for entertain- ment purposes by combustion, *deflagration* or *detonation* that meets the definition of 1.4G fireworks or 1.3G fireworks.

**Fireworks, 1.3G.** Large fireworks devices, which are explosive materials, intended for use in fireworks displays and designed to produce audible or visible effects by combustion, *deflagration* or *detonation*. Such 1.3G fire- works include, but are not limited to, firecrackers containing more than 130 milligrams (2 grains) of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic composition, and other display pieces which exceed the limits for classification as 1.4G fireworks. Such 1.3G fireworks are also described as fire- works, UN0335 by the DOTn.

**Fireworks, 1.4G.** Small fireworks devices containing restricted amounts of pyrotechnic composition designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion or deflagration that complies with the construction, chemical composition and labeling regulations of the DOTn for fireworks, UN0336, and the US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR: Parts 1500 and 1507.

**[BG] FIXED BASE OPERATOR (FBO).** A commercial business granted the right by the airport sponsor to operate on an airport and provide aeronautical services, such as fueling, hangaring, *tie-down* and parking, aircraft rental, aircraft maintenance and flight instruction.

**[BE] FIXED SEATING.** Furniture or fixture designed and installed for the use of sitting and secured in place including bench-type seats and seats with or without backs or armrests.

**[BF] FLAME SPREAD.** The propagation of flame over a surface.

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**[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX.** A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723.

**[F] FLAMMABLE GAS.** A material that is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (101 kPa) of pressure [a material that has a *boiling point* of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa)], which also meets one of the following:

1. Is ignitable at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air.
    1. Has a flammable range at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit.

The limits specified shall be determined at 14.7 psi (101 kPa) of pressure and a temperature of 68°F (20°C) in accordance with ASTM E681.

**[F] FLAMMABLE LIQUEFIED GAS.** A liquefied compressed gas which, under a charged pressure, is partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C) and which is flammable.

**[F] FLAMMABLE LIQUID.** A *liquid* having a closed cup *flash point* below 100°F (38°C). Flammable liquids are further categorized into a group known as Class I liquids. The Class I category is subdivided as follows:

**Class IA.** *Liquids* having a *flash point* below 73°F (23°C) and a *boiling point* below 100°F (38°C).

**Class IB.** *Liquids* having a *flash point* below 73°F (23°C) and a *boiling point* at or above 100°F (38°C).

**Class IC.** *Liquids* having a *flash point* at or above 73°F (23°C) and below 100°F (38°C). The category of flammable liquids does not include *compressed gases* or *cryogenic fluids*, or liquids that do not have a fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D92.

**[F] FLAMMABLE MATERIAL.** A material capable of being readily ignited from common sources of heat or at a temperature of 600°F (316°C) or less.

**[F] FLAMMABLE SOLID.** A *solid*, other than a blasting agent or *explosive*, that is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption or moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which has an ignition temperature below 212°F (100°C) or which burns so vigorously and persistently when ignited as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered a flammable *solid* as determined in accordance with the test method of CPSC 16 CFR; Part 1500.44, if it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than 0.1 inch (2.5 mm) per second along its major axis.

**[F] FLAMMABLE VAPORS OR FUMES.** The concentration of flammable constituents in air that exceeds 25 percent of their *lower flammable limit (LFL)*.

**[F] FLASH POINT.** The minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit at which a *liquid* will give off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface or in the container, but will not sustain combustion. The flash point of a *liquid* shall be determined by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as specified in ASTM D56, ASTM D93 or ASTM D3278.

**[BE] FLIGHT.** A continuous run of rectangular treads, *winders* or combination thereof from one landing to another.

**FLOOD, DESIGN.** See "*Design flood*."

**[BS] FLOOD DAMAGE-RESISTANT MATERIALS.** Any construction material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining any damage that requires more than cosmetic *repair*.

**FLOOD ELEVATION, DESIGN.** See "*Design flood elevation*."

**[BS] FLOOD HAZARD AREA.** The greater of the following two areas:

1. The area within a flood plain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of *flooding* in any year.

The area designated as a flood hazard area on a community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designate

**[BS] FLOOD HAZARD AREA.** The greater of the following two areas:

2. The area within a flood plain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of *flooding* in any year.
3. The area designated as a flood hazard area on a community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

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**FLOOD HAZARD AREA**. The greater of the following two areas:

1. The area within a flood plain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year as identified on a community's current effective Flood Insurance Rate Map ("FIRM") or Flood Hazard Boundary Map ("FHBM"), whichever is applicable.
2. If a community has received preliminary FIRM and Flood Insurance Study ("FIS") from FEMA, and has been issued a Letter of Final Determination ("LFD") from FEMA, the area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's preliminary FIRM, and FIS as of the date of the LFD.

**FLOOD HAZARD AREAS, SPECIAL.** See "*Special flood hazard area*."

**[BS] FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM).** An official map of a community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated both the *special flood hazard areas* and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

**[BS] FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY.** The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency containing the *Flood Insurance Rate Map* (FIRM), the Flood Boundary and *Floodway* Map (FBFM), the water surface elevation of the *base flood* and supporting technical data.

**[BS] FLOOD or FLOODING.** A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from:

1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
2. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

**[BS] FLOODWAY.** The channel of the river, creek or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the *base flood* without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

**[BE] FLOOR AREA, GROSS.** The floor area within the inside perimeter of the *exterior walls* of the building under consideration, exclusive of vent *shafts* and *courts*, without deduction for *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, closets, the thick- ness of interior walls, columns or other features. The floor area of a building, or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding *exterior walls* shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above. The *gross floor area* shall not include *shafts* with no openings or interior *courts*.

**[BE] FLOOR AREA, NET.** The actual occupied area not including unoccupied accessory areas such as *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

**[BF] 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 (see Section 712.1.13.1).

**[BF] FOAM PLASTIC INSULATION.** A plastic that is intentionally expanded by the use of a foaming agent to produce a reduced-density plastic containing voids consisting of open or closed cells distributed throughout the plastic for thermal insulating or acoustical purposes and that has a density less than 20 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) (320 kg/m$^3$).

**[F] FOAM-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM.** A special system discharging a foam made from concentrates, either mechanically or chemically, over the area to be protected.

**[BE] FOLDING AND TELESCOPIC SEATING.** Tiered seating having an overall shape and size that is capable of being reduced for purposes of moving or storing and is not a *building element*.

**[BG] FOOD COURT.** A public seating area located in the *mall* that serves adjacent food preparation tenant spaces.

**[BG] FOSTER CARE FACILITIES.** Facilities that

**[BS] FOUNDATION PIER.** This definition applies only to Chapter 21.

An isolated vertical foundation member whose horizontal dimension measured at right angles to its thickness does not exceed three times its thickness and whose height is equal to or less than four times its thickness.

**[BS] FRAME STRUCTURE.** A building or other structure in which vertical *loads* from floors and roofs are primarily supported by columns.

**[F] FUEL CELL POWER SYSTEM, STATIONARY.** A

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stationary energy-generation system that converts the chemical energy of a fuel and oxidant to electric energy (DC or AC electricity) by an electrochemical process.

**Field-fabricated fuel cell power system.** A *stationary fuel cell power system* that is assembled at the job site and is not a preengineered or prepackaged factory-assembled fuel cell power system.

**Preengineered fuel cell power system.** A *stationary fuel cell power system* consisting of components and modules that are produced in a factory and shipped to the job site for assembly.

**Prepackaged fuel cell power system.** A *stationary fuel cell power system* that is factory assembled as a single, complete unit and shipped as a complete unit for installation at the job site.

**[BS] GABLE.** The triangular portion of a wall beneath the end of a dual-slope, pitched, or mono-slope roof or portion thereof and above the top plates of the story or level of the ceiling below.

**[BE] GAMING.** To deal, operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play any game played with cards, dice, equipment or any mechanical, electromechanical or electronic device or machine for money, property, checks, credit or any representative of value except where occurring at private home or operated by a charitable or educational organization.

**[BE] GAMING AREA.** Single or multiple areas of a building or facility where gaming machines or tables are present and *gaming* occurs, including but not limited to, primary casino gaming areas, VIP gaming areas, high-roller gaming areas, bar tops, lobbies, dedicated rooms or spaces such as in retail or restaurant establishments, sports books and tournament areas.

**[BE] GAMING MACHINE TYPE.** Categorization of gaming machines per type of game played on them, including, but not limited to, slot machines, video poker and video keno.

**[BE] GAMING TABLE TYPE.** Categorization of gaming tables per the type of game played on them, including, but not limited to, baccarat, bingo, blackjack/21, craps, paigow, poker, roulette.

**[F] GAS DETECTION SYSTEM.** A system or portion of a combination system that utilizes one or more stationary sensors to detect the presence of a specified gas at a specified concentration and initiate one or more responses required by this code, such as notifying a responsible person, activating an alarm signal, or activating or deactivating equipment. A self-contained gas detection and alarm device is not classified as a gas detection system.

**[F] GAS ROOM.** A separately ventilated, fully enclosed room in which only *compressed gases* and associated equipment and supplies are stored or *used*.

**[F] GASEOUS HYDROGEN SYSTEM.** An assembly of piping, devices and apparatus designed to generate, store, contain, distribute or transport a nontoxic, gaseous hydrogen- containing mixture having not less than 95-percent hydrogen gas by volume and not more than 1-percent oxygen by volume. Gaseous hydrogen systems consist of items such as *compressed gas* containers, reactors and appurtenances, including pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, manifolds, pumps, compressors and interconnecting piping and tubing and controls.

**[BF] GLASS FIBERBOARD.** Fibrous glass roof insulation consisting of inorganic glass fibers formed into rigid boards using a binder. The board has a top surface faced with asphalt and kraft reinforced with glass fiber.

**[BS] GLASS MAT GYPSUM PANEL.** A *gypsum panel* consisting of a noncombustible core primarily of gypsum, surfaced with glass mat partially or completely embedded in the core.

**[BE] GRADE FLOOR EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE OPENING.** An *emergency escape and rescue opening* located such that the bottom of the clear opening is not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above or below the finished ground level adjacent to the opening.

**[BG] GRADE PLANE.** A reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building at *exterior walls*. Where the finished ground level slopes away from the *exterior walls*, the reference plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the *lot line* or, where the *lot line* is more than 6 feet (1829 mm) from the building, between the building and a point 6 feet (1829 mm) from the building.

**GRADE PLANE, STORY ABOVE.** See "*Story above grade plane*."

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**[BE] GRANDSTAND.** Tiered seating supported on a dedicated structural system and two or more rows high and is not a *building element* (see "*Bleachers*").

**[BG] GREENHOUSE.** A structure or thermally isolated area of a building that maintains a specialized sunlit environment used for and essential to the cultivation, protection or maintenance of plants.

**[BG] GREENHOUSE.** A structure or thermally isolated area of a building that maintains a specialized sunlit environment used for and essential to the cultivation, protection or maintenance of plants.

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

**[BG] GROUP HOME.** A facility for social rehabilitation, substance abuse or mental health problems that contains a group housing arrangement that provides *custodial care* but does not provide *medical care*.

**[BE] GUARD.** A building component or a system of building components located at or near the open sides of elevated walking surfaces that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the walking surface to a lower level.

**[BG] GUESTROOM.** A room used or intended to be used by one or more guests for living or sleeping purposes.

**[BS] GYPSUM BOARD.** The generic name for a family of sheet products consisting of a noncombustible core primarily of gypsum with paper surfacing.

**[BS] GYPSUM PANEL PRODUCT.** The general name for a family of sheet products consisting essentially of gypsum complying with the standards specified in Table 2506.2 and Table 2507.2, and Chapter 35. *Gypsum board* and *glass mat gypsum panels* are examples of *gypsum panel products*.

**[BS] GYPSUM PLASTER.** A mixture of calcined gypsum or calcined gypsum and lime and aggregate and other *approved* materials as specified in this code.

**[BS] GYPSUM SHEATHING.** *Gypsum panel products* specifically manufactured with enhanced water resistance for use as a substrate for exterior surface materials.

**[BS] GYPSUM VENEER PLASTER.** *Gypsum plaster* applied to an *approved* base in one or more coats normally

**[BS] GYPSUM WALLBOARD.** A *gypsum board* used primarily as an interior surfacing for building structures.

**[BG] HABITABLE SPACE.** A space in a building for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered *habitable spaces*.

**[F] HALOGENATED EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM.** A fire-extinguishing system using one or more atoms of an element from the halogen chemical series: fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

**[F] HANDLING.** The deliberate transport by any means to a point of storage or *use*.

**[BE] HANDRAIL.** A horizontal or sloping rail intended for grasping by the hand for guidance or support.

**[BS] HARDBOARD.** A fibrous-felted, homogeneous panel made from lignocellulosic fibers consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press to a density not less than 31 pcf (497 kg/m$^3$).

**HARDWARE.** See "*Fire exit hardware*" and "*Panic hardware*."

**[F] HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.** Those chemicals or substances that are *physical hazards* or *health hazards* as classified in Section 307 and the *International Fire Code*, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

**[F] HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION MATERIAL (HPM).** A *solid*, *liquid* or gas associated with semiconductor manufacturing that has a degree-of-hazard rating in health, flammability or instability of Class 3 or 4 as ranked by NFPA 704 and which is *used* directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have as their end product materials that are not hazardous.

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

**[F] HEALTH HAZARD.** A classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence that acute or chronic health effects are capable of occurring in exposed persons. The term "health hazard" includes

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chemicals that are *toxic* or *highly toxic*, and *corrosive*.

**HEAT DETECTOR.** See "*Detector, heat.*"

**[BG] HEIGHT, BUILDING.** The vertical distance from *grade plane* to the average height of the highest roof surface.

**[BS] HELICAL PILE.** Manufactured steel *deep foundation* element consisting of a central shaft and one or more helical bearing plates. A *helical pile* is installed by rotating it into the ground. Each helical bearing plate is formed into a screw thread with a uniform defined pitch.

**[F] HELIPAD.** A structural surface that is used for the landing, taking off, taxiing and parking of helicopters.

**[F] HELIPORT.** An area of land or water or a structural

not exceeding [1]/

**[F] HELISTOP.** The same as "heliport," except that no fueling, defueling, maintenance, repairs or storage of helicopters is permitted.

**[F] HIGHER EDUCATION LABORATORY.** Laboratories in Group B occupancies used for educational purposes above the 12th grade. Storage, use and handling of chemicals in such laboratories shall be limited to purposes related to testing, analysis, teaching, research or developmental activities on a nonproduction basis.

**[F] HIGHLY TOXIC.** A material which produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration that falls within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose ($LD_{50}$) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose ($LD_{50}$) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration ($LC_{50}$) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, might not warrant classification as *highly toxic*. While this system is basically simple in application, any hazard evaluation that is required for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

**[BF] HIGH-PRESSURE DECORATIVE EXTERIOR- GRADE COMPACT LAMINATE (HPL).** Panels consisting of layers of cellulose fibrous material impregnated with thermosetting resins and bonded together by a high-pressure process to form a homogeneous nonporous core suitable for exterior use.

**[BF] HIGH-PRESSURE DECORATIVE EXTERIOR- GRADE COMPACT LAMINATE (HPL) SYSTEM.** An *exterior wall covering* fabricated using HPL in a specific assembly including *joints*, seams, attachments, substrate, framing and other details as appropriate to a particular design.

**[BG] HIGH-RISE BUILDING.** A building with an occupied floor located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

**[????] HIGH-RISE BUILDING**. A building more than 70 feet in height above grade plane.

**[A] HISTORIC BUILDINGS.** Any building or structure that is one or more of the following:

1. Listed or certified as eligible for listing by the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, in the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Designated as historic under an applicable state or local law.
3. Certified as a contributing resource within a National Register, state designated or locally designated historic district.

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**HPM.** See "*Hazardous Production Material*."

**[BS] HURRICANE-PRONE REGIONS.** Areas vulnerable to hurricanes defined as:

1. The US Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico coasts where the basic design wind speed, *V*, for Risk Category II buildings is greater than 115 mph (51.4 m/s);
2. Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands and American Samoa.

**[F] HYDROGEN FUEL GAS ROOM.** A room or space that is intended exclusively to house a *gaseous hydrogen system*.

**[BS] ICE-SENSITIVE STRUCTURE.** A structure for which the effect of an atmospheric ice *load* governs the design of a structure or portion thereof. This includes, but is not limited to, lattice structures, guyed masts, overhead lines, light suspension and cable-stayed bridges, aerial cable systems (e.g., for ski lifts or logging operations), amusement rides, open catwalks and platforms, flagpoles and signs.

**[F] IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND HEALTH (IDLH).** The concentration of airborne contaminants which poses a threat of death, immediate or delayed permanent adverse health effects, or effects that could prevent escape from such an environment. This contaminant concentration level is established by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) based on both toxicity and flammability. It generally is expressed in parts per million by volume (ppmv/v) or milligrams per cubic meter ($mg/m^3$). If adequate data do not exist for precise establishment of IDLH concentrations, an independent certified industrial hygienist, industrial toxicologist, appropriate regulatory agency or other source *approved* by the *building official* shall make such determination.

**[BS] IMPACT LOAD.** The *load* resulting from moving machinery, elevators, craneways, vehicles and other similar forces and kinetic *loads*, pressure and possible surcharge from fixed or moving *loads*.

**[BS] IMPACT PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.** Construction that has been shown by testing to withstand the impact of test missiles and that is applied, attached or locked over exterior glazing.

**[BG] INCAPABLE OF SELF-PRESERVATION.** Persons who, because of age, physical limitations, mental limitations, chemical dependency or medical treatment, cannot respond as an individual to an emergency situation.

**[F] INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS.** Materials that, when mixed, have the potential to react in a manner that generates heat, fumes, gases or byproducts which are hazardous to life or property.

**[BS] INDIVIDUAL TRUSS MEMBER.** A truss chord or truss web.

**[F] INERT GAS.** A gas that is capable of reacting with other materials only under abnormal conditions such as high temperatures, pressures and similar extrinsic physical forces. Within the context of the code, inert gases do not exhibit either physical or health hazard properties as defined (other than acting as a simple asphyxiant) or hazard properties other than those of a *compressed gas*. Some of the more common inert gases include argon, helium, krypton, neon, nitrogen and xenon.

**[F] INITIATING DEVICE.** A system component that originates transmission of a change-of-state condition, such as in a *smoke detector*, *manual fire alarm box* or supervisory switch.

**[BF] INSULATING SHEATHING.** A rigid panel or board insulation material having a thermal resistance of not less than R-2 of the core material with properties suitable for use on walls, floors, roofs or foundations.

**[BE] INTENDED TO BE OCCUPIED AS A RESIDENCE.** This refers to a *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* that can or will be used all or part of the time as the occupant's place of abode.

**[BE] INTERIOR EXIT RAMP.** An *exit* component that serves to meet one or more *means of egress* design requirements, such as required number of *exits* or *exit access* travel distance, and provides for a protected path of egress travel to the *exit discharge* or *public way*.

**[BE] INTERIOR EXIT STAIRWAY.** An *exit* component that serves to meet one or more *means of egress* design requirements, such as required number of *exits* or *exit access* travel distance, and provides for a protected path of egress travel to the *exit discharge* or *public way*.

**[BF] INTERIOR FINISH.** Interior finish includes *interior wall* and *ceiling finish* and *interior floor finish*.

**[BF] INTERIOR FLOOR FINISH.** The exposed floor surfaces of buildings including coverings applied over a finished floor or *stair*, including risers.

**[BF] INTERIOR FLOOR-WALL BASE.** *Interior floor finish trim* used to provide a functional or decorative border at the intersection of walls and floors.

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**[BF] INTERIOR SURFACES.** Surfaces other than weather exposed surfaces.

**[BF] INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH.** The exposed *interior surfaces* of buildings, including but not limited to: fixed or movable walls and partitions; toilet room privacy partitions; columns; ceilings; and interior wainscoting, paneling or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, structural fire resistance or similar purposes, but not including *trim*.

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

**[BS] INTERMODAL SHIPPING CONTAINER.** A six-sided steel unit originally constructed as a general cargo container used for the transport of goods and materials.

**[BF] INTUMESCENT FIRE-RESISTANT COATINGS.** Thin film liquid mixture applied to substrates by brush, roller, spray or trowel which expands into a protective foamed layer to provide fire-resistant protection of the substrates when exposed to flame or intense heat.

**[BS] JOINT.** The opening in or between adjacent assemblies that is created due to building tolerances, or is designed to allow independent movement of the building in any plane caused by thermal, seismic, wind or any other loading.

**[A] JURISDICTION.** The governmental unit that has adopted this code.

**JURISDICTION**. The Board of Building Regulations and Standards.

**[BF] L RATING.** The air leakage rating of a *through pene- tration firestop system* or a fire-resistant *joint* system when tested in accordance with UL 1479 or UL 2079, respectively.

**[A] LABEL.** An identification applied on a product by the manufacturer that contains the name of the manufacturer, the function and performance characteristics of the product or material and the name and identification of an *approved agency*, and that indicates that the representative sample of the product or material has been tested and evaluated by an *approved agency* (see Section 1703.5, "*Manufacturer's designation*" and "*Mark*").

**[A] LABELED.** Equipment, materials or products to which has been affixed a *label*, seal, symbol or other identifying *mark* of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, *approved* agency or other organization concerned with product evalua- tion that maintains periodic inspection of the production of the above-labeled items and whose labeling indicates either that the equipment, material or product meets identified stan- dards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

**[F] LABORATORY SUITE.** A fire-rated, enclosed laboratory area providing one or more laboratory spaces within a Group B educational occupancy that includes ancillary uses such as offices, bathrooms and corridors that are contiguous with the laboratory area, and are constructed in accordance with Section 428.

**LEVEL OF EXIT DISCHARGE.** See "*Exit discharge, level of*."

**[F] LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS.** Systems, devices and equipment that enhance or facilitate evacuation, smoke control, compartmentation and isolation.

**[BF] LIGHT-DIFFUSING SYSTEM.** Construction consisting in whole or in part of lenses, panels, grids or baffles made with light-transmitting plastics positioned below independently mounted electrical light sources, skylights or light-transmitting plastic roof panels. Lenses, panels, grids and baffles that are part of an electrical fixture shall not be considered as a light-diffusing system.

**[BS] LIGHT-FRAME CONSTRUCTION.** Construction whose vertical and horizontal structural elements are primar- ily formed by a system of repetitive wood or cold-formed steel framing members.

**[BF] LIGHT-TRANSMITTING PLASTIC ROOF PANELS.** Structural plastic panels other than *skylights* that are fastened to structural members, or panels or sheathing and that are used as light-transmitting media in the plane of the roof.

**[BF] LIGHT-TRANSMITTING PLASTIC WALL PANELS.** Plastic materials that are fastened to structural members, or to structural panels or sheathing, and that are used as light-transmitting media in *exterior walls*.

**[BS] LIMIT OF MODERATE WAVE ACTION.** Line shown on FIRMs to indicate the inland limit of the $1^1/$ -foot (457 mm) breaking wave height during the *base flood*.

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**[BS] LIMIT STATE.** A condition beyond which a structure or member becomes unfit for service and is judged to be no longer useful for its intended function (serviceability *limit state*) or to be unsafe (strength *limit state*).

**[F] LIQUID.** A material that has a melting point that is equal to or less than 68°F (20°C) and a *boiling point* that is greater than 68°F (20°C) at 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia) (101 kPa). When not otherwise identified, the term "liquid" includes both *flammable* and *combustible liquids*.

**[F] LIQUID STORAGE ROOM.** A room classified as a Group H-3 occupancy used for the storage of *flammable* or *combustible liquids* in a closed condition.

**[F] LIQUID USE, DISPENSING AND MIXING ROOM.** A room in which Class I, II and IIIA *flammable* or *combusti- ble liquids* are *used*, dispensed or mixed in open containers.

**[A] LISTED.** Equipment, materials, products or services included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the *building official* and concerned with evaluation of prod- ucts or services that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic eval- uation of services and whose listing states either that the equipment, material, product or service meets identified stan- dards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

**[[BS] LIVE LOAD.** A *load* produced by the use and occu- pancy of the building or other structure that does not include construction or environmental *loads* such as wind load, snow *load*, rain *load*, earthquake *load*, *flood load* or *dead load*.

**BS] LIVE LOAD, ROOF.** A *load* on a roof produced:

1. During maintenance by workers, equipment and materials; or
2. During the life of the structure by movable objects such as planters or other similar small decorative appurtenances that are not occupancy related.

**[BG] LIVE/WORK UNIT.** A *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* in which a significant portion of the space includes a nonres- idential use that is operated by the tenant.

**[BS] LOAD AND RESISTANCE FACTOR DESIGN (LRFD).** A method of proportioning structural members and their connections using load and *resistance factors* such that no applicable *limit state* is reached when the structure is subjected to appropriate load combinations. The term "LRFD" is used in the design of steel and wood structures.

**[BS] LOAD EFFECTS.** Forces and deformations produced in structural members by the applied *loads*.

**[BS] LOAD FACTOR.** A factor that accounts for deviations of the actual *load* from the *nominal load*, for uncertainties in the analysis that transforms the *load* into a *load effect*, and for the probability that more than one extreme *load* will occur simultaneously.

**[BS] LOADS.** Forces or other actions that result from the weight of building materials, occupants and their possessions, environmental effects, differential movement and restrained dimensional changes. Permanent *loads* are those *loads* in which variations over time are rare or of small magnitude, such as *dead loads*. All other *loads* are variable loads (see "*Nominal loads*").

**[BG] LODGING HOUSE.** A one-family dwelling where one or more occupants are primarily permanent in nature and rent is paid for guest rooms.

**[????] LODGING HOUSE**. A one-family dwelling with five or fewer guest rooms where one or more occupants are primarily permanent in nature and compensation is provided for the guest rooms. A building licensed as a "lodging house "in accordance with M.G.L. c. 140, §§ 22 through31 shall comply with 780 CMR requirements according to its appropriate use and occupancy classification.

**[A] LOT.** A portion or parcel of land considered as a unit.

**[A] LOT LINE.** A line dividing one lot from another, or from a street or any public place.

**[BE] LOW-ENERGY POWER-OPERATED DOOR.** A swinging, sliding or folding door that opens automatically upon an action by a pedestrian such as pressing a push plate or waving a hand in front of a sensor. The door closes automatically, and operates with decreased forces and decreased speeds (see "*Power-assisted door*" and "*Power-operated door*").

**[F] LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (LFL).** The minimum concentration of vapor in air at which propagation of flame will occur in the presence of an ignition source. The LFL is sometimes referred to as "LEL" or "lower

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explosive limit."

**[BS] LOWEST FLOOR.** The *lowest floor* of the lowest enclosed area, including *basement*, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of Section 1612.

**[BS] MAIN WINDFORCE-RESISTING SYSTEM.** An assemblage of structural elements assigned to provide support and stability for the overall structure. The system generally receives wind loading from more than one surface

**MALL BUILDING, COVERED and MALL BUILDING, OPEN.** See "*Covered mall building*."

**[F] MANUAL FIRE ALARM BOX.** A manually operated device used to initiate an *alarm signal*.

**[A] MANUFACTURER'S DESIGNATION.** An identification applied on a product by the manufacturer indicating that a product or material complies with a specified standard or set of rules (see "*Label*" and "*Mark*").

**[A] MARK.** An identification applied on a product by the manufacturer indicating the name of the manufacturer and the function of a product or material (see "*Label*" and "*Manufac- turer's designation*").

**[BG] MARQUEE.** A *canopy* that has a top surface which is sloped less than 25 degrees from the horizontal and is located less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from operable openings above or adjacent to the level of the marquee.

**[BS] MASONRY.** A built-up construction or combination of building units or materials of clay, shale, concrete, glass, gypsum, stone or other *approved* units bonded together with or without *mortar* or grout or other accepted methods of joining.

**Glass unit masonry.** Masonry composed of glass units bonded by *mortar*.

**Plain masonry.** Masonry in which the tensile resistance of the masonry is taken into consideration and the effects of stresses in reinforcement are neglected.

**Reinforced masonry.** Masonry construction in which reinforcement acting in conjunction with the masonry is used to resist forces.

**Solid masonry.** Masonry consisting of solid *masonry units* laid contiguously with the *joints* between the units filled with *mortar*.

**Unreinforced (plain) masonry.** Masonry in which the tensile resistance of masonry is taken into consideration and the resistance of the reinforcing steel, if present, is neglected.

**[BS] MASONRY UNIT.** *Brick*, tile, stone, glass block or concrete block conforming to the requirements specified in Section 2103.

**Hollow.** A *masonry unit* whose net cross-sectional *area* in any plane parallel to the load-bearing surface is less than 75 percent of its gross cross-sectional *area* measured in the same plane.

**Solid.** A *masonry unit* whose net cross-sectional *area* in every plane parallel to the load-bearing surface is 75 percent or more of its gross cross-sectional *area* measured in the same plane.

**[BG] MASS TIMBER.** Structural elements of Type IV construction primarily of solid, built-up, panelized or engi- neered wood products that meet minimum cross-section dimensions of Type IV construction.

**[BF] MASTIC FIRE-RESISTANT COATINGS.** Liquid mixture applied to a substrate by brush, roller, spray or trowel that provides fire-resistant protection of a substrate when exposed to flame or intense heat.

**[BE] MEANS OF EGRESS.** A continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any occu- pied portion of a building or structure to a *public way*. A *means of egress* consists of three separate and distinct parts: the *exit access*, the *exit* and the *exit discharge*.

**[BF] MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCREEN.** A rooftop structure, not covered by a roof, used to aesthetically conceal plumbing, electrical or mechanical equipment from view.

**[BG] MECHANICAL-ACCESS ENCLOSED PARKING GARAGE.** An enclosed parking garage that employs parking machines, lifts, elevators or other mechanical devices for vehicle moving from and to street level and in which public occupancy in the garage is prohibited in all areas except the vehicle access bay.

**[BG] MECHANICAL-ACCESS OPEN PARKING**

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**GARAGES.** *Open parking garages* employing parking machines, lifts, elevators or other mechanical devices for vehicles moving from and to street level and in which public occupancy is prohibited above the street level.

**[BG] MEDICAL CARE.** Care involving medical or surgical procedures, nursing or for psychiatric purposes.

**[BF] MEMBRANE PENETRATION.** A breach in one side of a floor-ceiling, roof-ceiling or wall assembly to accommo- date an item installed into or passing through the breach.

**[BG] MEMBRANE-COVERED CABLE STRUCTURE.** A nonpressurized structure in which a mast and cable system provides support and tension to the membrane weather barrier and the membrane imparts stability to the structure.

**[BG] MEMBRANE-COVERED FRAME STRUCTURE.** A nonpressurized building wherein the structure is composed of a rigid framework to support a tensioned membrane which provides the weather barrier.

**[BF] MEMBRANE-PENETRATION FIRESTOP.** A material, device or construction installed to resist for a prescribed time period the passage of flame and heat through openings in a protective membrane in order to accommodate cables, cable trays, conduit, tubing, pipes or similar items.

**[BF] MEMBRANE-PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM.** An assemblage consisting of a fire-resistance- rated floor-ceiling, roof-ceiling or wall assembly, one or more penetrating items installed into or passing through the breach in one side of the assembly and the materials or devices, or both, installed to resist the spread of fire into the assembly for a prescribed period of time.

**[BE] MERCHANDISE PAD.** A merchandise pad is an area for display of merchandise surrounded by *aisles*, permanent fixtures or walls. Merchandise pads contain elements such as nonfixed and movable fixtures, cases, racks, counters and partitions as indicated in Section 105.2 from which customers browse or shop.

**[BF] METAL COMPOSITE MATERIAL (MCM).** A factory-manufactured panel consisting of metal skins bonded to both faces of a solid plastic core.

**[BF] METAL COMPOSITE MATERIAL (MCM) SYSTEM.** An *exterior wall covering* fabricated using MCM in a specific assembly including *joints*, seams, attachments, substrate, framing and other details as appropriate to a partic- ular design.

**[BS] METAL ROOF PANEL.** An interlocking metal sheet having a minimum installed weather exposure of 3 square feet (0.279 $m^2$) per sheet.

**[BS] METAL ROOF SHINGLE.** An interlocking metal sheet having an installed weather exposure less than 3 square feet (0.279 $m^2$) per sheet.

**[BG] MEZZANINE.** An intermediate level or levels between the floor and ceiling of any *story* and in accordance with Section 505.

**[BS] MICROPILE.** A *micropile* is a bored, grouted-in-place *deep foundation* element that develops its load-carrying capacity by means of a bond zone in soil, bedrock or a combi- nation of soil and bedrock.

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

**[BF] MINERAL FIBER.** Insulation composed principally of fibers manufactured from rock, slag or glass, with or with- out binders.

**[BF] MINERAL WOOL.** Synthetic vitreous fiber insulation made by melting predominately igneous rock or furnace slag, and other inorganic materials, and then physically forming the melt into fibers.

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

**[BS] MORTAR.** A mixture consisting of cementitious mate- rials, fine aggregates, water, with or without admixtures, that is used to construct unit masonry assemblies.

**[BS] MORTAR, SURFACE-BONDING.** A mixture to bond concrete *masonry units* that contains hydraulic cement, glass fiber reinforcement with or without inorganic fillers or organic modifiers and water.

**[BE] MULTILEVEL ASSEMBLY SEATING.** Seating that is arranged in distinct levels where each level is composed of either multiple rows, or a single row of box seats accessed from a separate level.

**[F] MULTIPLE-STATION ALARM DEVICE.** Two or more single-station alarm devices that can be interconnected such that actuation of one causes all integral or separate audi- ble alarms to operate. A multiple-

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station alarm device can consist of one single-station alarm device having connections to other detectors or to a *manual fire alarm box*.

**[F] MULTIPLE-STATION SMOKE ALARM.** Two or more single-station alarm devices that are capable of inter- connection such that actuation of one causes the appropriate *alarm signal* to operate in all interconnected alarms.

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**[BE] MULTISTORY UNIT.** A *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* with *habitable space* located on more than one story.

**[BF] NAILABLE SUBSTRATE.** A product or material such as framing, sheathing or furring, composed of wood, wood-based materials or other materials providing equivalent fastener withdrawal resistance.

**[BS] NAILING, EDGE.** A special nailing pattern required by design at the edges of each panel within the assembly of a *diaphragm* or *shear wall*.

**[BS] NAILING, FIELD.** Nailing required between the sheathing panels and framing members at locations other than *boundary nailing* and *edge nailing*.

**NATIVE LUMBER**. Native lumber is wood processed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by a mill registered in accordance with 780 CMR 110.R4. Such wood may be ungraded but is stamped or certified in accordance with 780 CMR 110.R4.

**NIGHT CLUB**. An assembly occupancy with a high occupant load density that is generally characterized by at least two of the following: low lighting levels; music generating above-normal sound levels; nighttime operating hours; tables and seating that create ill-defined aisles; a specific area designated for dancing; or service facilities for beverages with limited food service. For night club construction requirements see section 430.

**[BS] NATURALLY DURABLE WOOD.** The heartwood of the following species except for the occasional piece with corner sapwood, provided 90 percent or more of the width of each side on which it occurs is heartwood.

**Decay resistant.** Redwood, cedar, black locust and black walnut.

**Termite resistant.** Redwood, Alaska yellow cedar, East- ern red cedar and Western red cedar.

**[BF] [BS] NOMINAL LOADS.** The magnitudes of the *loads* specified in Chapter 16 (dead, live, soil, wind, snow, rain, *flood* and earthquake).

**[BS] NOMINAL SIZE (LUMBER).** The commercial size designation of width and depth, in standard sawn lumber and glued-laminated lumber *grades*; somewhat larger than the standard net size of dressed lumber, in accordance with DOCPS 20 for sawn lumber and with the ANSI/AWC NDS for glued-laminated lumber.

**[BG] NONCOMBUSTIBLE MEMBRANE STRUCTURE.** A membrane structure in which the membrane and all component parts of the structure are noncombustible.

**[BF] NONCOMBUSTIBLE PROTECTION (FOR MASS TIMBER).** Noncombustible material, in accordance with Section 703.6, designed to increase the *fire-resistance rating* and delay the combustion of *mass timber*.

**[BS] NONSTRUCTURAL CONCRETE.** Any element made of plain or reinforced concrete that is not part of a struc- tural system required to transfer either gravity or lateral *loads* to the ground.

**[F] NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE (NTP).** A temperature of 70°F (21°C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere [14.7 psia (101 kPa)].

**[BE] NOSING.** The leading edge of treads of *stairs* and of landings at the top of *stairway flights*.

**NOTIFICATION ZONE.** See "*Zone, notification*."

**[F] NUISANCE ALARM.** An alarm caused by mechanical failure, malfunction, improper installation or lack of proper maintenance, or an alarm activated by a cause that cannot be determined.

**[BG] NURSING HOMES.** Facilities that provide care, including both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities where any of the persons are *incapable of self- preservation*.

**[BE] OCCUPANT LOAD.** The number of persons for which the *means of egress* of a building or portion thereof is designed.

**[BG] OCCUPIABLE SPACE.** A room or enclosed space designed for human occupancy in which individuals congre- gate for amusement, educational or similar purposes or in which occupants are engaged at labor, and which is equipped with *means of egress* and light and *ventilation* facilities meet- ing the requirements of this code.

**OFFICE**. The Office of Public Safety and Inspections.

**OFFICIAL INTERPRETATION**. A written interpretation made by the BBRS, under authority of M.G.L. c. 143, § 94(e), or by the Building Code Appeals Board under authority of M.G.L. c. 143, § 100 of any provision of 780 CMR, or its referenced standards, except the specialized codes.

**[BG] OPEN PARKING GARAGE.** A structure or portion of a structure with the openings as described in Section on two or more sides that is used for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles as described in Section 406.5.3.

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**[F] OPEN SYSTEM.** The *use* of a *solid* or *liquid hazardous material* involving a vessel or system that is continuously open to the atmosphere during normal operations and where vapors are liberated, or the product is exposed to the atmo- sphere during normal operations. Examples of open systems for *solids* and *liquids* include dispensing from or into open beakers or containers, dip tank and plating tank operations.

**[BE] OPEN-AIR ASSEMBLY SEATING.** Seating served by *means of egress* that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure and is open to the atmosphere.

**[F] OPERATING BUILDING.** A building occupied in conjunction with the manufacture, transportation or *use* of explosive materials. Operating buildings are separated from one another with the use of intraplant or intraline distances.

**[BE] OPEN-ENDED CORRIDOR.** An interior *corridor* that is open on each end and connects to an exterior *stairway* or *ramp* at each end with no intervening doors or separation from the *corridor*.

**[BF] OPENING PROTECTIVE.** A *fire door* assembly, fire shutter assembly, *fire window assembly* or glass-block assembly in a fire-resistance-rated wall or partition.

**[F] OPERATING BUILDING.** A building occupied in conjunction with the manufacture, transportation or *use* of explosive materials. Operating buildings are separated from one another with the use of intraplant or intraline distances.

**[BS] ORDINARY PRECAST STRUCTURAL WALL.** See Section 1905.1.1.

**[BS] ORDINARY REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUC- TURAL WALL.** See Section 1905.1.1.

**[BS] ORDINARY STRUCTURAL PLAIN CONCRETE WALL.** See Section 1905.1.1.

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

**Class I.** Those formulations that are capable of *deflagra- tion* but not *detonation*.

**Class II.** Those formulations that burn very rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

**Class III.** Those formulations that burn rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

**Class IV.** Those formulations that burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and that pose a minimal reactivity hazard.

**Class V.** Those formulations that burn with less intensity than ordinary combustibles or do not sustain combustion and that pose no reactivity hazard.

**Unclassified detonable.** Organic peroxides that are capa- ble of *detonation*. These peroxides pose an extremely high *explosion* hazard through rapid explosive decomposition.

**[BS] ORTHOGONAL.** To be in two horizontal directions, at 90 degrees (1.57 rad) to each other.

**[BS] OTHER STRUCTURES.** This definition applies only to Chapters 16 through 23. Structures, other than buildings, for which loads are specified in Chapter 16.

**OUTPATIENT CLINIC.** See "*Clinic, outpatient*."

**[A] OWNER.** Any person, agent, operator, entity, firm or corporation having any legal or equitable interest in the property; or recorded in the official records of the state, county or municipality as holding an interest or title to the property; or otherwise having possession or control of the property, including the guardian of the estate of any such person, and the executor or administrator of the estate of such person if ordered to take possession of real property by a court.

**OWNER**. Every person who alone or jointly or severely with others (a) has legal title to any building or structure; or (b) has care charge or control of any building or structure in any capacity including but not limited to agent, executor, executrix, administrator, administration, trustee or guardian of the estate of the holder of legal title; or (c) lessee under a written letter agreement; or (d) mortgagee in possession; or (e) agent, trustee or other person appointed by the courts. Each such person is bound to comply with the provisions of 780 CMR.

**[F] OXIDIZER.** A material that readily yields oxygen or other *oxidizing gas*, or that readily reacts to promote or initi- ate combustion of combustible materials and, if heated or contaminated, can result in vigorous self-sustained decomposition.

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**Class 4.** An oxidizer that can undergo an explosive reaction due to contamination or exposure to thermal or physical shock and that causes a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact. Additionally, the oxidizer causes a severe increase in the burning rate and can cause spontaneous ignition of combustibles.

**Class 3.** An oxidizer that causes a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

**Class 2.** An oxidizer that will cause a moderate increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

**Class 1.** An oxidizer that does not moderately increase the burning rate of combustible materials.

**[F] OXIDIZING GAS.** A gas that can support and accelerate combustion of other materials more than air does.

**[A] OWNER.** Any person, agent, operator, entity, firm or corporation having any legal or equitable interest in the property; or recorded in the official records of the state, county or municipality as holding an interest or title to the property; or otherwise having possession or control of the property, including the guardian of the estate of any such person, and the executor or administrator of the estate of such person if ordered to take possession of real property by a court.

**[DELETE] OWNER**. Every person who alone or jointly or severely with others (a) has legal title to any building or structure; or (b) has care charge or control of any building or structure in any capacity including but not limited to agent, executor, executrix, administrator, administration, trustee or guardian of the estate of the holder of legal title; or (c) lessee under a written letter agreement; or (d) mortgagee in possession; or (e) agent, trustee or other person appointed by the courts. Each such person is bound to comply with the provisions of 780 CMR.

**[BS] PANEL (PART OF A STRUCTURE).** The section of a floor, wall or roof comprised between the supporting frame of two adjacent rows of columns and girders or column bands of floor or roof construction.

**[BG] PENTHOUSE.** An enclosed, unoccupied rooftop structure used for sheltering mechanical and electrical equipment, tanks, elevators and related machinery, *stairways*, and vertical *shaft* openings.

**[BF] PERIMETER FIRE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM.** An assemblage of specific materials or products that is designed to resist for a prescribed period of time the passage of fire through voids created at the intersection of exterior curtain wall assemblies and fire-resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies.

**[BS] PERMANENT INDIVIDUAL TRUSS MEMBER DIAGONAL BRACING (PITMDB).** Structural member or assembly intended to permanently stabilize the *PITMRs*.

**[BS] PERMANENT INDIVIDUAL TRUSS MEMBER RESTRAINT (PITMR).** Restraint that is used to prevent local buckling of an individual truss chord or web member because of the axial forces in the *individual truss member*.

**[A] PERMIT.** An official document or certificate issued by the *building official* that authorizes performance of a speci- fied activity.

**[A] PERSON.** An individual, heirs, executors, administra- tors or assigns, and also includes a firm, partnership or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

**[BG] PERSONAL CARE SERVICE.** The care of persons who do not require *medical care*. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the persons while inside the building

**[BE] PHOTOLUMINESCENT.** Having the property of emitting light that continues for a length of time after exci- tation by visible or invisible light has been removed.

**[BS] PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULE.** A complete, environ- mentally protected unit consisting of solar cells, optics and other components, exclusive of tracker, designed to generate DC power when exposed to sunlight.

**[BS] PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL.** A collection of modules mechanically fastened together, wired and designed to provide a field-installable unit.

**[BS] PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL SYSTEM.** A system that incorporates discrete *photovoltaic panels*, that converts solar radiation into electricity, including rack support systems.

**[BS] PHOTOVOLTAIC SHINGLES.** A *roof covering* resembling shingles that incorporates *photovoltaic modules*.

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**[F] PHYSICAL HAZARD.** A chemical for which there is evidence that it is a *combustible liquid*, *cryogenic fluid*, *explosive*, flammable (*solid*, *liquid* or gas), *organic peroxide* (*solid* or *liquid*), *oxidizer* (*solid* or *liquid*), *oxidizing gas*, *pyrophoric* (*solid*, *liquid* or gas), *unstable (reactive) material* (*solid*, *liquid* or gas) or *water-reactive material* (*solid* or *liquid*).

**[F] PHYSIOLOGICAL WARNING THRESHOLD LEVEL.** A concentration of airborne contaminants, normally expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m$^3$), that represents the concentration at which persons can sense the presence of the contaminant due to odor, irritation or other quick-acting physiological response. When used in conjunction with the permissible exposure limit (PEL) the physiological warning threshold levels are those consistent with the classification system used to estab- lish the PEL. See the definition of "*Permissible exposure limit (PEL)*" in the *International Fire Code*.

**PLACE OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.** See "*Religious worship, place of*."

**[BF] PLASTIC COMPOSITE.** A generic designation that refers to wood/plastic composites, plastic lumber and similar materials.

**[BF] PLASTIC GLAZING.** Plastic materials that are glazed or set in a frame or sash or are otherwise supported.

**[BG] PLAY STRUCTURE.** A structure composed of one or more components, where the user enters a play environment.

**[BF] POLYPROPYLENE SIDING.** A shaped material, made principally from polypropylene homopolymer, or copolymer, which in some cases contains fillers or reinforcements, that is used to clad *exterior walls* of buildings.

**[BS] PORCELAIN TILE.** Ceramic tile having an absorption of 0.5 percent or less in accordance with Table 10 of ANSI A137.1, or Tables 4 or 5 of ANSI A137.3.

**[BE] POWER-ASSISTED DOOR.** Swinging door which opens by reduced pushing or pulling force on the door-operating hardware. The door closes automatically after the pushing or pulling force is released and functions with decreased forces. See "*Low-energy power-operated door*" and "*Power-operated door*."

**[BE] POWER-OPERATED DOOR.** Swinging, sliding, or folding door which opens automatically when approached by a pedestrian or opens automatically upon an action by a pedestrian. The door closes automatically and includes provi- sions such as presence sensors to prevent entrapment. See "*Low energy power-operated door*" and "*Power-assisted door*."

**[BS] PREFABRICATED WOOD I-JOIST.** Structural member manufactured using sawn or *structural composite lumber* flanges and *wood structural panel* webs bonded together with exterior exposure adhesives, which forms an "I" cross-sectional shape.

**[BS] POSITIVE ROOF DRAINAGE.** A design that accounts for deflections from all *design loads* and has sufficient additional slope to ensure that drainage of the roof occurs within 48 hours of precipitation.

**[BS] PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD.** Wood products that, when impregnated with chemicals by a pressure process or other means during manufacture, exhibit reduced susceptibility to damage by fungi, insects or marine borers.

**[BS] PRESTRESSED MASONRY.** *Masonry* in which internal stresses have been introduced to counteract potential tensile stresses in *masonry* resulting from applied *loads*.

**[BG] PRIMARY STRUCTURAL FRAME.** The primary structural frame shall include all of the following structural members:

1. The columns.
2. Structural members having direct connections to the columns, including girders, beams, trusses and spandrels.
3. Members of the floor construction and roof construction having direct connections to the columns.
4. Members that are essential to the vertical stability of the *primary structural frame* under gravity loading.

**[BG] PRIVATE GARAGE.** A building or portion of a building in which motor vehicles used by the *owner* or tenants of the building or buildings on the premises are stored or kept, without provisions for repairing or servicing

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such vehicles for profit.

**[BG] PROSCENIUM WALL.** The wall that separates the *stage* from the auditorium or assembly seating area.

**PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS.** See "*Hospitals and psychiatric hospitals.*"

**[BE] PUBLIC ENTRANCE.** An entrance that is not a *service entrance* or a *restricted entrance*.

**[A] PUBLIC WAY.** A street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a street, that has been deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).

**[BG] PUZZLE ROOM.** A puzzle room is a type of *special amusement area* in which occupants are encouraged to solve a challenge to escape from a room or series of rooms.

**[F] PYROPHORIC.** A chemical with an auto-ignition temperature in air, at or below a temperature of 130°F (54.4°C).

**[F] PYROTECHNIC COMPOSITION.** A chemical mixture that produces visible light displays or sounds through a self-propagating, heat-releasing chemical reaction which is initiated by ignition.

**[BF] RADIANT BARRIER.** A material having a low-*emittance* surface of 0.1 or less installed in building assemblies.

**[BE] RAMP.** A walking surface that has a running slope steeper than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope).

**RAMP, EXIT ACCESS.** See "*Exit access ramp.*" **RAMP, EXTERIOR EXIT.** See "*Exterior exit ramp.*"

**RAMP, INTERIOR EXIT.** See "*Interior exit ramp.*"

**[BG] RAMP-ACCESS OPEN PARKING GARAGES.** *Open parking garages* employing a series of continuously rising floors or a series of interconnecting ramps between floors permitting the movement of vehicles under their own power from and to the street level.

**[A] RECORD DRAWINGS.** Drawings ("as builts") that document the location of all devices, appliances, wiring sequences, wiring methods and connections of the components of a *fire alarm system* as installed.

**[BF] REFLECTIVE PLASTIC CORE INSULATION.** An insulation material packaged in rolls, that is less than 1/2inch (12.7 mm) thick, with not less than one exterior low-*emittance* surface (0.1 or less) and a core material containing voids or cells.

**[A] REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.** An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state or *jurisdiction* in which the project is to be constructed.

**REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL**. An individual who is licensed or otherwise authorized to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the Commonwealth.

**[A] REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE.** A *registered design profes- sional* engaged by the owner or the owner's authorized agent to review and coordinate certain aspects of the project, as determined by the *building official*, for compatibility with the design of the building or structure, including submittal documents prepared by others, deferred submittal documents and phased submittal documents.

**REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE**. See registered design professional.

**[BG] RELIGIOUS WORSHIP, PLACE OF.** A building or portion thereof intended for the performance of religious services.

**[A] RELOCATABLE BUILDING.** A partially or completely assembled building constructed and designed to be reused multiple times and transported to different building sites.

**[A] REPAIR.** The reconstruction, replacement or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance or to correct damage.

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**[BG] REPAIR GARAGE.** A building, structure or portion thereof used for servicing or repairing motor vehicles.

**[BS] REROOFING.** The process of recovering or replacing an existing *roof covering*. See "*Roof recover*" and "*Roof replacement*."

**[BG] RESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT HANGAR.** An accessory building less than 2,000 square feet (186 $m^2$) and 20 feet (6096 mm) in *building height* constructed on a one- or two- family property where aircraft are stored. Such use will be considered as a residential accessory use incidental to the dwelling.

**[BS] RESISTANCE FACTOR.** A factor that accounts for deviations of the actual strength from the *nominal strength* and the manner and consequences of failure (also called "strength reduction factor").

**[BE] RESTRICTED ENTRANCE.** An entrance that is made available for common use on a controlled basis, but not public use, and that is not a *service entrance*.

**[BG] RETRACTABLE AWNING.** A retractable *awning* is a cover with a frame that retracts against a building or other structure to which it is entirely supported.

**[BS] RISK CATEGORY.** A categorization of buildings and *other structures* for determination of *flood*, wind, snow, ice and earthquake *loads* based on the risk associated with unacceptable performance.

**[BS] RISK-TARGETED MAXIMUM CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE ($MCE_R$) GROUND MOTION RESPONSE ACCELERATIONS.** The most severe earth- quake effects considered by this code, determined for the orientation that results in the largest maximum response to horizontal ground motions and with adjustment for targeted risk.

**[BS] ROOF ASSEMBLY (For application to Chapter 15 only).** A system designed to provide weather protection and resistance to design *loads*. The system consists of a *roof covering* and roof deck or a single component serving as both the *roof covering* and the roof deck. A roof assembly can include an *underlayment*, a thermal barrier, insulation or a *vapor retarder*.

**[BS] ROOF COATING.** A fluid-applied, adhered coating used for roof maintenance or *roof repair*, or as a component of a *roof covering* system or *roof assembly*.

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

**ROOF COVERING SYSTEM.** See "*Roof assembly*."

**[BS] ROOF DECK.** The flat or sloped surface constructed on top of the *exterior walls* of a building or other supports for the purpose of enclosing the *story* below, or sheltering an area, to protect it from the elements, not including its support- ing members or vertical supports.

**ROOF DRAINAGE, POSITIVE.** See "*Positive roof drainage*."

**[BS] ROOF RECOVER.** The process of installing an addi- tional *roof covering* over a prepared existing *roof covering* without removing the existing *roof covering*.

**[BS] ROOF REPAIR.** Reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing roof for the purposes of correcting damage or restoring pre-damage condition.

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

**[BG] ROOF VENTILATION.** The natural or mechanical process of supplying conditioned or unconditioned air to, or removing such air from, *attics*, cathedral ceilings or other enclosed spaces over which a roof assembly is installed.

**[BG] ROOFTOP STRUCTURE.** A structure erected on top of the roof deck or on top of any part of a building.

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

**[BG] SALLYPORT.** A security vestibule with two or more doors or gates where the intended purpose is to prevent continuous and unobstructed passage by allowing the release of only one door or gate at a time.

**[BE] SCISSOR STAIRWAY.** Two interlocking *stairways* providing two separate paths of egress located within one *exit* enclosure.

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

**[BG] SECONDARY STRUCTURAL MEMBERS.** The following structural members shall be considered secondary members and not part of the *primary structural frame*:

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1. Structural members not having direct connections to the columns.
2. Members of the floor construction and roof construction not having direct connections to the columns.
3. Bracing members that are not designated as part of a *primary structural frame* or bearing wall.

**[BS] SHEAR WALL.** This definition applies only to Chapter 23.

A wall designed to resist lateral forces parallel to the plane of a wall.

**[BS] SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY.** A classification assigned to a structure based on its *risk category* and the severity of the *design earthquake ground motion* at the site.

**[BS] SEISMIC FORCE-RESISTING SYSTEM.** That part of the structural system that has been considered in the design to provide the required resistance to the prescribed seismic forces.

**[BF] SELF-CLOSING.** As applied to a *fire door* or other opening protective, means equipped with an device that will ensure closing after having been opened.

**[BE] SELF-LUMINOUS.** Illuminated by a self-contained power source, other than batteries, and operated independently of external power sources.

**SELF-PRESERVATION, INCAPABLE OF.** See "*Incapable of self-preservation.*"

**[BG] SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY.** Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis.

**[F] SERVICE CORRIDOR.** A fully enclosed passage used for transporting *HPM* and purposes other than required *means of egress*.

**[BE] SERVICE ENTRANCE.** An entrance intended primarily for delivery of goods or services.

**[BF] SHAFT.** An enclosed space extending through one or more *stories* of a building, connecting vertical openings in successive floors, or floors and roof.

**[BF] SHAFT ENCLOSURE.** The walls or construction forming the boundaries of a *shaft*.

**[BS] SHALLOW FOUNDATION.** A *shallow foundation* is an individual or strip footing, a mat foundation, a slab-on-grade foundation or a similar foundation element.

**[BS] SHEAR WALL.** This definition applies only to Chapter 23.

A wall designed to resist lateral forces parallel to the plane of a wall.

**Shear wall, perforated.** A *wood structural panel* sheathed wall with openings, that has not been specifically designed and detailed for force transfer around openings.

**Shear wall segment, perforated.** A section of shear wall with full-height sheathing that meets the height-to-width ratio limits of Section 4.3.4 of AWC SDPWS.

**[BS] SHINGLE FASHION.** A method of installing roof or wall coverings, *water-resistive barriers*, flashing or other building components such that upper layers of material are placed overlapping lower layers of material to provide for drainage via gravity and moisture control.

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

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

**[BG] SITE.** A parcel of land bounded by a *lot line* or a designated portion of a public right-of-way.

**[BS] SITE CLASS.** A classification assigned to a site based on the types of soils present and their engineering properties as defined in Section 1613.2.2.

**[BS] SITE COEFFICIENTS.** The values of $F_a$ and $F_v$ indicated in Table 1613.2.3(1) and Table 1613.2.3(2), respectively.

**[BG] SITE-FABRICATED STRETCH SYSTEM.** A system, fabricated on site and intended for acoustical, tackable or aesthetic purposes, that is composed

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of three elements:

1. A frame (constructed of plastic, wood, metal or other material) used to hold fabric in place.
2. A core material (infill, with the correct properties for the application).
3. An outside layer, composed of a textile, fabric or vinyl, that is stretched taut and held in place by tension or mechanical fasteners via the frame.

**[BS] SKYLIGHT, UNIT.** A factory-assembled, glazed *fenestration* unit, containing one panel of glazing material that allows for natural lighting through an opening in the *roof assembly* while preserving the weather-resistant barrier of the roof.

**[BS] SKYLIGHTS AND SLOPED GLAZING.** Glass or other transparent or translucent glazing material installed at a slope of 15 degrees (0.26 rad) or more from vertical. *Unit skylights*, *tubular daylighting devices*, glazing materials, solariums, *sunrooms*, roofs and sloped walls are included in this definition.

**[A] SLEEPING UNIT.** A single unit that provides rooms or spaces for one or more persons, includes permanent provisions for sleeping and can include provisions for living, eating and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not sleeping units.

**[BG] SMOKE COMPARTMENT.** A space within a building separated from other interior areas of the building by *smoke barriers*, including interior walls and *horizontal assemblies*.

**[BF] SMOKE DAMPER.** A *listed* device installed in ducts and air transfer openings designed to resist the passage of smoke. The device is installed to operate automatically, controlled by a smoke detection system, and where required, is capable of being positioned from a *fire command center*.

**[F] SMOKE DETECTOR.** A *listed* device that senses visible or invisible particles of combustion.

**[BF] SMOKE PARTITION.** A wall assembly that extends from the top of the foundation or floor below to the underside of the floor or roof sheathing, deck or slab above or to the underside of the ceiling above where the ceiling membrane is constructed to limit the transfer of smoke.

**[BF] SMOKE-DEVELOPED INDEX.** A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from measurements of smoke obscuration versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84.

**[BF] SMOKEPROOF ENCLOSURE.** An *exit stairway* or *ramp* designed and constructed so that the movement of the products of combustion produced by a fire occurring in any part of the building into the enclosure is limited.

**[BE] SMOKE-PROTECTED ASSEMBLY SEATING.** Seating served by *means of egress* that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure for a specified design time by means of passive design or by mechanical ventilation.

**[BG] SOFT CONTAINED PLAY EQUIPMENT STRUCTURE.** A play structure containing one or more components where the user enters a play environment that utilizes pliable materials.

**[F] SOLID.** A material that has a melting point, decomposes or sublimes at a temperature greater than 68°F (20°C).

**[BG] SPECIAL AMUSEMENT AREA.** A special amusement area is any temporary or permanent building or portion thereof that is occupied for amusement, entertainment or educational purposes and is arranged in a manner that:

1. Makes the means of egress path not readily apparent due to visual or audio distractions.
2. Intentionally confounds identification of the means of egress path.
3. Otherwise makes the means of egress path not readily available because of the nature of the attraction or mode of conveyance through the building or structure.

**[BG] SPECIAL EVENT STRUCTURE.** Any ground supported structure, *platform*, *stage*, *stage* scaffolding or rigging, canopy, tower or similar structure supporting entertainment-related equipment or signage.

**[BS] SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA.** The land area subject to flood hazards and shown on a *Flood Insurance Rate Map* or other flood hazard map as Zone A, AE, A1-30, A99, AR, AO, AH, V, VO, VE or V1-30.

**[BS] SPECIAL INSPECTION.** Inspection of construction requiring the expertise of an *approved special inspector* in order to ensure compliance with this code and the approved *construction documents*.

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**Continuous special inspection.** *Special inspection* by the *special inspector* who is present continuously when and where the work to be inspected is being performed.

**Periodic special inspection.** *Special inspection* by the *special inspector* who is intermittently present where the work to be inspected has been or is being performed.

**[BS] SPECIAL INSPECTOR.** A qualified person employed or retained by an *approved* agency and *approved* by the *building official* as having the competence necessary to inspect a particular type of construction requiring *special inspection.*

**SPECIALIZED CODES**. Codes, rules or regulations pertaining to building construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair or demolition promulgated by and under the authority of various boards authorized by the general court. See M.G.L. c. 143, § 96.

**[BS] SPECIFIED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF MASONRY, $f'_m$.** Minimum compressive strength, expressed as force per unit of net cross-sectional area, required of the *masonry* used in construction by the *approved construction documents*, and upon which the project design is based. Whenever the quantity $f'_m$ is under the radical sign, the square root of numerical value only is intended and the result has units of pounds per square inch (psi) (MPa).

**[BF] SPLICE.** The result of a factory and/or field method of joining or connecting two or more lengths of a *fire-resistant joint system* into a continuous entity.

**SPORT ACTIVITY, AREA OF.** See "*Area of sport activity*."

**[F] SPRAY ROOM.** A room designed to accommodate spraying operations.

**[BF] SPRAY-APPLIED FOAM PLASTIC.** Single- and multiple-component, spray-applied foam plastic insulation used in nonstructural applications that are installed at locations wherein the material is applied in a liquid or frothed state, permitted to free rise and cure in situ.

**[BF] SPRAYED FIRE-RESISTANT MATERIALS.** Cementitious or fibrous materials that are sprayed to provide fire-resistant protection of the substrates.

**[BG] STAGE.** A space within a building utilized for entertainment or presentations, which includes overhead hanging curtains, drops, scenery or stage effects other than lighting and sound.

**[BE] STAIR.** A change in elevation, consisting of one or more risers.

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

**STAIRWAY, EXIT ACCESS.** See "*Exit access stairway*."

**STAIRWAY, EXTERIOR EXIT.** See "*Exterior exit stairway*."

**STAIRWAY, INTERIOR EXIT.** See "*Interior exit stairway*."

**STAIRWAY, SCISSOR.** See "*Scissor stairway*."

**[BE] STAIRWAY, SPIRAL.** A *stairway* having a closed circular form in its plan view with uniform section-shaped treads attached to and radiating from a minimum-diameter supporting column.

**[F] STANDBY POWER SYSTEM.** A source of *automatic* electric power of a required capacity and duration to operate required building, *hazardous materials* or *ventilation* systems in the event of a failure of the primary power. Standby power systems are required for electrical loads where interruption of the primary power could create hazards or hamper rescue or fire-fighting operations.

**[F] STANDPIPE, TYPES OF.** Standpipe types are as follows:

**Automatic dry.** A dry standpipe system, normally filled with pressurized air, that is arranged through the use of a device, such as dry pipe valve, to admit water into the system piping *automatically* upon the opening of a hose valve. The water supply for an *automatic* dry standpipe system shall be capable of supplying the system demand.

**Automatic wet.** A wet standpipe system that has a water supply that is capable of supplying the system demand *automatically*.

**Manual dry.** A dry standpipe system that does not have a permanent water supply attached to the system. Manual dry standpipe systems require water from a fire depart- ment pumper to be pumped into the system through the fire department connection in order to meet the system demand.

**Manual wet.** A wet standpipe system connected to a water supply for the purpose of maintaining water within the system but does not have a water supply capable of deliv- ering the system demand attached to the system.

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Manual- wet standpipe systems require water from a fire depart- ment pumper (or the like) to be pumped into the system in order to meet the system demand.

**Semiautomatic dry.** A dry standpipe system that is arranged through the use of a device, such as a deluge valve, to admit water into the system piping upon activa- tion of a remote control device located at a hose connection. A remote control activation device shall be provided at each hose connection. The water supply for a semiautomatic dry standpipe system shall be capable of supplying the system demand.

**[F] STANDPIPE SYSTEM, CLASSES OF.** Standpipe classes are as follows:

**Class I system.** A system providing $2^1/_2$-inch (64 mm) hose connections to supply water for use by fire depart- ments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams.

**Class II system.** A system providing $1^1/_2$-inch (38 mm) hose stations to supply water for use primarily by the building occupants or by the fire department during initial response.

**Class III system.** A system providing $1^1/_2$-inch (38 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by building occupants and $2^1/_2$-inch (64 mm) hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams.

[2] **STATE BUILDING INSPECTOR**. An "inspector" as described in M.G.L. c. 143,§ 3A.

**[BS] STEEL CONSTRUCTION, COLD-FORMED.** That type of construction made up entirely or in part of *steel struc- tural members* cold formed to shape from sheet or strip steel such as roof deck, floor and wall panels, studs, floor joists, roof joists and other structural elements.

**[BS] STEEL ELEMENT, STRUCTURAL.** Any *steel structural member* of a building or structure consisting of rolled shapes, pipe, hollow structural sections, plates, bars, sheets, rods or steel castings other than cold-formed steel or *steel joist* members.

**[BS] STEEL JOIST.** Any *steel structural member* of a building or structure made of hot-rolled or cold-formed solid or open-web sections, or riveted or welded bars, strip or sheet steel members, or slotted and expanded, or otherwise deformed rolled sections.

**[BF] STEEP SLOPE.** A roof slope 2 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (17-percent slope) or greater.

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

**[F] STORAGE, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.** The keeping, retention or leaving of hazardous materials in closed containers, tanks, cylinders, or similar vessels; or vessels supplying operations through closed connections to the vessel.

**[BS] STORAGE RACKS, STEEL.** Cold-formed or hot- rolled steel structural members which are formed into *steel storage racks*, including pallet storage racks, movable-shelf racks, rack-supported systems, automated storage and retrieval systems (stacker racks), push-back racks, pallet- flow racks, case-flow racks, pick modules and rack-supported platforms. Other types of racks, such as drive-in or drive- through racks, cantilever racks, portable racks or racks made of materials other than steel, are not considered storage racks for the purpose of this code.

**[BS] STORAGE RACKS, STEEL CANTILEVERED.** A framework or assemblage composed of cold-formed or hot- rolled steel structural members, primarily in the form of vertical columns, extended bases, horizontal arms projecting from the faces of the columns, and longitudinal (down-aisle) bracing between columns. There may be shelf beams between the arms, depending on the products being stored; this definition does not include other types of racks such as pallet storage racks, drive-in racks, drive-through racks, or racks made of materials other than steel.

**[BG] STORM SHELTER.** A building, structure or portions thereof, constructed in accordance with ICC 500 and designated for use during a severe wind storm event, such as a hurricane or tornado.

**Community storm shelter.** A storm shelter not defined as a "Residential storm shelter."

**Residential storm shelter.** A storm shelter serving occu- pants of *dwelling units* and having an *occupant load* not exceeding 16 persons.

**[BG] STORY.** That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above (see "*Basement*," "*Building height*," "*Grade plane*" and "*Mezzanine*"). A story is measured as the vertical distance from top to top of two successive tiers of beams or finished floor surfaces and, for the topmost story, from the top of the floor finish to the top of the ceiling joists or, where there is not a ceiling, to the top of the roof rafters.

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**[BG] STORY ABOVE GRADE PLANE.** Any *story* having its finished floor surface entirely above *grade plane*, or in which the finished surface of the floor next above is:

1. More than 6 feet (1829 mm) above *grade plane*; or
2. More than 12 feet (3658 mm) above the finished ground level at any point.

**[BS] STRENGTH.** This term is defined two ways, the first for use in Chapter 16 and the second for use in Chapter 21.

**For Chapter 16:**

**Nominal strength.** The capacity of a structure or member to resist the effects of loads, as determined by computations using specified material strengths and dimensions and equations derived from accepted principles of structural mechanics or by field tests or laboratory tests of scaled models, allowing for modeling effects and differences between laboratory and field conditions.

**Required strength.** Strength of a member, cross section or connection required to resist factored loads or related internal moments and forces in such combinations as stipulated by these provisions.

**Strength design.** A method of proportioning structural members such that the computed forces produced in the members by factored loads do not exceed the member design strength [also called "load and resistance factor design" (LRFD)]. The term "strength design" is used in the design of concrete and masonry structural elements.

**For Chapter 21:**

**Design strength.** Nominal strength multiplied by a strength reduction factor.

**Nominal strength.** Strength of a member or cross section calculated in accordance with these provisions before application of any strength-reduction factors.

**Required strength.** Strength of a member or cross section required to resist factored loads.

**[BS] STRUCTURAL COMPOSITE LUMBER.** Structural member manufactured using wood elements bonded together with exterior adhesives. Examples of *structural composite lumber* are:

**[BS] STRUCTURAL GLUED-LAMINATED TIMBER.** An engineered, stress-rated product of a timber laminating plant, composed of assemblies of specially selected and prepared wood laminations in which the grain of all lamina- tions is approximately parallel longitudinally and the laminations are bonded with adhesives.

**[BS] STRUCTURAL OBSERVATION.** The visual obser- vation of the structural system by a *registered design professional* for general conformance to the *approved construction documents.*

**[A] STRUCTURE.** That which is built or constructed.

**[BS] SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE.** Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

**[BS] SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.** Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, *alteration*, *addition* or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has sustained *substantial damage*, any repairs are considered *substantial improvement* regardless of the actual *repair* work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the *building official* and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
2. Any *alteration* of a historic structure provided that the *alteration* will not preclude the structure's contained designation as a historic structure.

**SUBSTANTIAL REPAIR OF A FOUNDATION**. When work to repair or replace a foundation results in the repair or replacement of a portion of the foundation with a perimeter along the base of the foundation that equals or exceeds 50% of the perimeter of the base of the foundation measured in linear feet, or repair or replacement of 50% of the piles, columns or piers of a pile, column or pier supported foundation, the building official shall determine it to be substantial repair of a foundation. Applications determined by the building official to constitute substantial repair of a foundation shall

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require all existing portions of the entire building or structure to meet the requirements of section1612.

**[BG] SUNROOM.** A one-*story* structure attached to a build- ing with a glazing area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the structure's *exterior walls* and roof.

**[F] SUPERVISING STATION.** A facility that receives signals and at which personnel are in attendance at all times to respond to these signals.

**[F] SUPERVISORY SERVICE.** The service required to monitor performance of guard tours and the operative condi- tion of fixed suppression systems or other systems for the protection of life and property.

**[F] SUPERVISORY SIGNAL.** A signal indicating the need of action in connection with the supervision of guard tours, the fire suppression systems or equipment or the maintenance features of related systems.

**[F] SUPERVISORY SIGNAL-INITIATING DEVICE.**
An initiation device, such as a valve supervisory switch, water-level indicator or low-air pressure switch on a dry-pipe sprinkler system, whose change of state signals an off-normal condition and its restoration to normal of a fire protection or life safety system, or a need for action in connection with guard tours, fire suppression systems or equipment or main- tenance features of related systems.

**[BS] SUSCEPTIBLE BAY.** A roof or portion thereof with either of the following:

1. A slope less than $^{1}/_{4}$ -inch per foot (0.0208 rad).
2. On which water is impounded, in whole or in part, and the secondary drainage system is functional but the primary drainage system is blocked.

A roof surface with a slope of $^{1}/_{4}$ -inch per foot (0.0208 rad) or greater towards points of free drainage is not a susceptible bay.

**[BG] SWIMMING POOL.** Any structure intended for swimming, recreational bathing or wading that contains water over 24 inches (610 mm) deep. This includes in- ground, above-ground and on-ground pools; hot tubs; spas and fixed-in-place wading pools.

**SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN**. Premises with residential facilities operated solely between April and October for recreational and other purposes. For requirements see section 429.

**[BF] T RATING.** The time period that the *penetration firestop system*, including the penetrating item, limits the maximum temperature rise to 325°F (163°C) above its initial temperature through the penetration on the nonfire side when tested in accordance with ASTM E814 or UL 1479.

**[BG] TECHNICAL PRODUCTION AREA.** Open elevated areas or spaces intended for entertainment technicians to walk on and occupy for servicing and operating entertainment technology systems and equipment. Galleries, including fly and lighting galleries, gridirons, catwalks, and similar areas are designed for these purposes.

**TEMPORARY EMERGENCY USES**. A building or space within a building that is used for purposes other than originally designed or intended. A temporary emergency use may only be used pursuant to the provisions of section 108. A Temporary Emergency Use building or space within a building shall be approved for such use by the municipal or state building official in consultation with the other appropriate municipal and state officials in accordance with section 3113.

**TEMPORARY OVERNIGHT SHELTER**. See section 3112.

**[BG] TENSILE MEMBRANE STRUCTURE.** A membrane structure having a shape that is determined by when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

**[F] TENT.** A structure, enclosure, *umbrella structure* or shelter, with or without sidewalls or drops, constructed of fabric or pliable material supported in any manner except by air or the contents it protects (see "*Umbrella structure*").

**[BF] TERMINATED STOPS.** Factory feature of a door frame where the stops of the door frame are terminated not more than 6 inches (152 mm) from the bottom of the door frame. Terminated stops are also known as "hospital stops" or "sanitary stops."

**[BG] THERMAL ISOLATION.** A separation of condi- tioned spaces, between a *sunroom* and a *dwelling unit*, consisting of existing or new walls, doors or windows.

**[BF] THERMOPLASTIC MATERIAL.** A plastic material that is capable of being repeatedly softened by increase of temperature and hardened by decrease of temperature.

**[BF] THERMOSETTING MATERIAL.** A plastic material that is capable of being changed into a

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substantially nonreformable product when cured.

**[BF] THROUGH PENETRATION.** A breach in both sides of a floor, floor-ceiling or wall assembly to accommodate an item passing through the breaches.

**[BF] THROUGH-PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM.** An assemblage consisting of a fire-resistance- rated floor, floor-ceiling, or wall assembly, one or more pene- trating items passing through the breaches in both sides of the assembly and the materials or devices, or both, installed to resist the spread of fire through the assembly for a prescribed period of time.

**[BS] TIE, WALL.** Metal connector that connects *wythes* of *masonry* walls together.

**[BS] TIE-DOWN (HOLD-DOWN).** A device used to resist uplift of the chords of *shear walls.*

**[BS] TILE, STRUCTURAL CLAY.** A hollow *masonry unit* composed of burned clay, shale, fire clay or mixture thereof, and having parallel cells.

**[F] TIRES, BULK STORAGE OF.** Storage of tires where the area available for storage exceeds 20,000 cubic feet (566 $m^3$).

**[A] TOWNHOUSE.** A single-family *dwelling unit* constructed in a group of three or more attached units in which each unit extends from the foundation to roof and with open space on at least two sides.

**[F] TOXIC.** A chemical falling within any of the following categories:

A chemical that has a median lethal dose ($LD_{50}$) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram, but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight more than 200 milligrams per kilogram, but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.

3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration ($LC_{50}$) in air of more than 200 parts per million, but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

**TRANSFORMER VAULT**. An underground structure or room in which power transformers, network protectors, voltage regulators, circuit breakers, and meters are housed.

**[BG] TRANSIENT.** Occupancy of a *dwelling unit* or *sleep- ing unit* for not more than 30 days.

**[BG] TRANSIENT AIRCRAFT.** Aircraft based at another location and that is at the transient location for not more than 90 days.

**TREATED WOOD.** See "*Fire-retardant-treated wood* "and *"Preservative-treated wood."*

**TRANSFORMER VAULT**. An underground structure or room in which power transformers, network protectors, voltage regulators, circuit breakers, and meters are housed.

**[BF] TRIM.** Picture molds, chair rails, baseboards, *hand- rails*, door and window frames and similar decorative or protective materials used in fixed applications.

**[F] TROUBLE SIGNAL.** A signal initiated by the *fire alarm system* or device indicative of a fault in a monitored circuit or component.

**[BS] TSUNAMI DESIGN GEODATABASE.** The ASCE database (version 2016-1.0) of *Tsunami Design Zone* maps and associated design data for the states of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington.

**[BS] TSUNAMI DESIGN ZONE.** An area identified on the *Tsunami Design Zone* map between the shoreline and the inundation limit, within which certain structures designated in Chapter 16 are designed for or protected from inundation.

**[BS] TUBULAR DAYLIGHTING DEVICE (TDD).** A non-operable *fenestration* unit primarily designed to transmit daylight from a roof surface to an interior ceiling via a tubular conduit. The basic unit consists of an exterior glazed weath- ering surface, a light-transmitting tube with a reflective interior surface, and an interior-sealing device such as a trans- lucent ceiling panel. The unit can be factory assembled, or field-assembled from a manufactured kit.

**[BE] TYPE A UNIT.** A *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* designed and constructed for accessibility in accordance with this code and the provisions for *Type A units* in ICC A117.1.

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**[BE] TYPE B UNIT.** A *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* designed and constructed for accessibility in accordance with this code and the provisions for *Type B units* in ICC A117.1, consistent with the design and construction requirements of the federal Fair Housing Act.

**[F] UMBRELLA STRUCTURE.** A structure, enclosure or shelter with or without sidewalls or drops, constructed of fabric or pliable material supported by a central pole or poles (see "*Tent*").

**[BS] UNDERLAYMENT.** One or more layers of a material that is applied to a steep-slope *roof covering* deck under the *roof covering* and resists liquid water that penetrates the *roof covering*.

**[BS] UNDERPINNING.** The alteration of an existing foundation to transfer *loads* to a lower elevation using new piers, piles or other permanent structural support elements installed below the existing foundation.

**UNIT SKYLIGHT.** See "*Skylight, unit*."

**[F] UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIAL.** A material, other than an *explosive*, which in the pure state or as commer- cially produced, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive and undergo other violent chemical changes, including *explosion*, when exposed to heat, friction or shock, or in the absence of an inhibitor, or in the presence of contaminants, or in contact with *incompatible materials*. Unstable (reactive) materials are subdivided as follows:

**Class 1.** Materials that in themselves are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressure.

**Class 2.** Materials that in themselves are normally unsta- ble and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. This class includes materials that can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at *normal temperatures and pressures*, and that can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

**Class 3.** Materials that in themselves are capable of *deto- nation* or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation. This class includes materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures.

**Class 4.** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of *detonation* or *explosive* decomposition or explosive reac- tion at *normal temperatures and pressures*. This class includes materials that are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at *normal temperatures and pressures*.

**[F] USE (MATERIAL).** Placing a material into action, including *solids*, *liquids* and gases.

**[BG] VAPOR DIFFUSION PORT.** An assembly constructed or installed within a roof assembly at an opening in the roof deck to convey water vapor from an unvented *attic* to the outside atmosphere.

**[BF] VAPOR PERMEABLE.** The property of having a moisture vapor permeance rating of 5 perms ($2.9 \times 10^{-10}$ kg/Pa × s × $m^2$) or greater, when tested in accordance with Procedure A or Procedure B of ASTM E96. A vapor permeable material permits the passage of moisture vapor.

**[BF] VAPOR RETARDER CLASS.** A measure of a material or assembly's ability to limit the amount of moisture that passes through that material or assembly. Vapor retarder class shall be defined using the desiccant method with Procedure A of ASTM E96 as follows:

**Class I:** 0.1 perm or less.

**Class II:** 0.1 < perm ≤ 1.0 perm.

**Class III:** 1.0 < perm ≤ 10 perm.

**[BS] VEGETATIVE ROOF.** An assembly of interacting components designed to waterproof a building's top surface that includes, by design, vegetation and related landscape elements.

**[BS] VEHICLE BARRIER.** A component or a system of components, near open sides or walls of garage floors or ramps that act as a restraint for vehicles.

**[BG] VEHICULAR GATE.** A gate that is intended for use at a vehicular entrance or exit to a facility, building or portion thereof, and that is not intended for use by pedestrian traffic.

**[BF] VENEER.** A facing attached to a wall for the purpose of providing ornamentation, protection or insulation, but not counted as adding strength to the wall.

**[M] VENTILATION.** The natural or mechanical process of supplying conditioned or unconditioned air to, or removing such air from, any space.

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**[BF] VINYL SIDING.** A shaped material, made principally from rigid polyvinyl chloride (PVC), that is used as an *exte- rior wall covering*.

**[F] VISIBLE ALARM NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE.**
A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of sight.

**[BG] WALKWAY, PEDESTRIAN.** A walkway used exclusively as a pedestrian trafficway.

**[BS] WALL.** This definition applies only to Chapter 21.

A vertical element with a horizontal length-to-thickness ratio greater than three, used to enclose space.

**Cavity wall.** A wall built of *masonry units* or of concrete, or a combination of these materials, arranged to provide an airspace within the wall, and in which the inner and outer parts of the wall are tied together with metal ties.

**Dry-stacked, surface-bonded wall.** A wall built of concrete *masonry units* where the units are stacked dry, without *mortar* on the bed or *head joints*, and where both sides of the wall are coated with a surface-bonding *mortar*.

**Parapet wall.** The part of any wall entirely above the roof line.

**[BS] WALL, LOAD-BEARING.** Any wall meeting either of the following classifications:

1. Any metal or wood stud wall that supports more than 100 pounds per linear foot (1459 N/m) of vertical load in addition to its own weight.
2. Any *masonry*, concrete or *mass timber* wall that supports more than 200 pounds per linear foot (2919 N/m) of vertical *load* in addition to its own weight.

**[F] WATER-REACTIVE MATERIAL.** A material that explodes; violently reacts; produces *flammable*, *toxic* or other hazardous gases; or evolves enough heat to cause autoignition or ignition of combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture. Water-reactive materials are subdivided as follows:

**Class 3.** Materials that react explosively with water with- out requiring heat or confinement.

**Class 2.** Materials that react violently with water or have the ability to boil water. Materials that produce *flammable*, *toxic* or other hazardous gases or evolve enough heat to cause autoignition or ignition of combustibles upon expo- sure to water or moisture.

**Class 1.** Materials that react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.

**[BF] WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIER.** A material behind an *exterior wall covering* that is intended to resist liquid water that has penetrated behind the exterior covering from further intruding into the *exterior wall* assembly.

**[BF] WEATHER-EXPOSED SURFACES.** Surfaces of walls, ceilings, floors, roofs, soffits and similar surfaces exposed to the weather except the following:

1. Ceilings and roof soffits enclosed by walls, fascia, bulkheads or beams that extend not less than 12 inches (305 mm) below such ceiling or roof soffits.
2. Walls or portions of walls beneath an unenclosed roof area, where located a horizontal distance from an open exterior opening equal to not less than twice the height of the opening.
3. Ceiling and roof soffits located a minimum horizon- tal distance of 10 feet (3048 mm) from the outer edges of the ceiling or roof soffits.

**[F] WET-CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM.** A solution of water and potassium-carbonate-based chemical, potassium-acetate-based chemical or a combination thereof, forming an extinguishing agent.

**[BE] WHEELCHAIR SPACE.** A space for a single wheel- chair and its occupant.

**[BS] WIND SPEED, *V*.** Basic design wind speeds.

**[BS] WIND SPEED, $V_{asd}$.** *Allowable stress design* wind speeds.

**[BS] WINDBORNE DEBRIS REGION.** Areas within *hurricane-prone regions* located:

1. Within 1 mile (1.61 km) of the mean high-water line where an Exposure D condition exists upwind at the waterline and the basic design wind speed, *V*, is 130 mph (58 m/s) or greater; or
2. In areas where the basic design wind speed is 140 mph (63 m/s) or greater.

For *Risk Category* II buildings and structures and Risk Category III buildings and structures, except health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3.(1). For *Risk Category* IV buildings

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and structures and *Risk Category* III health care facilities, the windborne debris region shall be based on Figure 1609.3(2).

**[BE] WINDER.** A tread with nonparallel edges.

**WINDFORCE-RESISTING SYSTEM, MAIN.** See "*Main windforce-resisting system*."

**[BS] WIRE BACKING.** Horizontal strands of tautened wire attached to surfaces of vertical supports which, when covered with the building paper, provide a backing for *cement plaster*.

**[F] WIRELESS PROTECTION SYSTEM.** A system or a part of a system that can transmit and receive signals without the aid of wire.

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

**[BS] WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL.** A panel manufac- tured from *veneers*, wood strands or wafers or a combination of *veneer* and wood strands or wafers bonded together with waterproof synthetic resins or other suitable bonding systems. Examples of *wood structural panels* are:

**[BS] WOOD/PLASTIC COMPOSITE.** A composite mate- rial made primarily from wood or cellulose-based materials and plastic.

**[F] WORKSTATION.** A defined space or an independent principal piece of equipment using *HPM* within a *fabrication area* where a specific function, laboratory procedure or research activity occurs. *Approved* or *listed hazardous mate- rials storage cabinets*, *flammable liquid* storage cabinets or gas cabinets serving a workstation are included as part of the workstation. A workstation is allowed to contain *ventilation* equipment, fire protection devices, detection devices, electri- cal devices and other processing and scientific equipment.

**[BS] WYTHE.** Each continuous, vertical section of a wall, one *masonry unit* in thickness.

**[BG] YARD.** An open space, other than a *court*, unob- structed from the ground to the sky, except where specifically provided by this code, on the lot on which a building is situated.

**[F] ZONE.** A defined area within the protected premises. A zone can define an area from which a signal can be received, an area to which a signal can be sent or an area in which a form of control can be executed.

**[F] ZONE, NOTIFICATION.** An area within a building or facility covered by notification appliances which are activated simultaneously.

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