# Title 748: Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission
# Chapter 20 - Adopted Codes – Subchapter 4

# Pending – Effective 9/14/2026

## International Fire Code®, 2024 Edition (IFC®, 2024)
## 748:20-4-1 through 748:20-4-86

**These rules will go into effect on September 14, 2026 – until then, the 2018 adoption of the International Fire Code, as amended by the OUBCC is the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma.**

**NOTICES:**

1. Section headers within this document marked "Revoked" do not revoke the current chapter in the 2024 Edition of the International Fire Code® (IFC®, 2024), associated with this revocation language. This language simply means the rule modifications made in the OUBCC's previous adoption have been "revoked" and the language reverts to the published content of the currently adopted code without amendment.
2. Section headers within this document marked "Reserved" do not omit the corresponding chapter in the 2024 Edition of the International Fire Code® (IFC®, 2024), associated with this reserved language. This language simply means no modifications were made to this Chapter in the adoption of the 2024 IFC® and the Chapter stands, as published, as part of the statewide minimum code – the section heading is a space holder for possible future rulemaking modifications, if needed.
3. Through its rulemaking process, the OUBCC is adopting the first printing of the 2024 Edition of the International Fire Code® (IFC®, 2024), effective September 14, 2026, as the permanent rule pursuant to Oklahoma law at OAC 748:20-4-1. Errata found and corrected by the ICC®, has not been reviewed or approved by any OUBCC technical committee, adopted by the OUBCC itself, or promulgated as a permanent rule by the OUBCC pursuant to Oklahoma law.
4. The rules of the Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission found on this website are **unofficial**. The official rules are published in The Oklahoma Administrative Code and The Oklahoma Register, as required by 75 O.S. § 250 et seq. To order an official copy of these rules, contact the Office of Administrative Rules at: (405) 521-4911

# CHAPTER 20. ADOPTED CODES

## SUBCHAPTER 4. IFC® 2024

### 748:20-4-1. Adoption of the International Fire Code®, 2024 Edition (IFC® 2024)

(a)The Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission (the "OUBCC") hereby adopts the International Fire Code®, 2024 Edition (IFC® 2024), first printing (October, 2023) as amended and modified in this subchapter as the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma pursuant to 59 O.S. § 1000.23.

(b) The OUBCC through formal action expressly chose to adopt the IFC® 2024 as amended and modified in this subchapter, as the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma. In like manner, the OUBCC through formal action expressly chose not to adopt the International Fire Code®, 2021 Edition (IFC®, 2021) for any purpose.

(c) As part of its 2012 code cycle, the International Code Council, Inc. (ICC) reorganized the format of certain of its model codes as it was foreseeable to ICC that additional chapters will need to be added in the future as model regulations for new processes or operations are developed. The format reorganization was designed by ICC to accommodate such future chapters by providing reserved (unused) chapters in several parts of certain of its model codes as part of its 2012 code cycle. The format reorganization continues into the ICC's 2024 code cycle and is adopted by the OUBCC to the extent provided in this subchapter by the phrase "reserved for future use" inserted in lieu of titles for chapters.

(d) Errata published by the ICC for the IFC® 2024 has not been reviewed or incorporated into these rules.



### 748:20-4-2. Effect of Adoption

The IFC® 2024 as amended and revised by these rules is hereby established and adopted as the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma pursuant to 59 O.S. § 1000.23, and may only be amended or altered by other jurisdictions pursuant to Oklahoma law and the administrative rules of the OUBCC as set forth in Title 748, Chapter 15 of the Oklahoma Administrative Code.

### 748:20-4-3. IFC® 2024 and Other Appendices

(a) None of the appendices of the IFC® 2024 have been adopted by the OUBCC for inclusion in the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma.

(b) The OUBCC hereby creates a new appendix entitled "Appendix P, Egress Path Markings for Existing Buildings."

(c) The OUBCC has removed from Chapter 11 of the IFC® 2024, Section 1104.25 entitled "Egress Path Markings" and has relocated and renumbered the section to the newly created Appendix P entitled "Egress Path Markings for Existing Buildings."

(d) Appendices A through P are not adopted as the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma. However, other jurisdictions within the State of Oklahoma may adopt any or all of said appendices in accordance with 59 O.S. § 1000.29.

### 748:20-4-4. IFC® 2024 Provisions Adopted and Modified

(a) All chapters and provisions within chapters, including exceptions, of the IFC® 2024 not specifically addressed within these rules as being modified, deleted, moved or removed are hereby adopted without modification as the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma pursuant to 59 O.S. § 1000.23. Chapters and provisions within chapters, including exceptions adopted with modifications are specifically addressed in these rules.

(b) The ICC® has reserved Chapters 13 through 19, Chapters 42 through 49, Chapter 52, and Chapters 68 through 79 for possible future use. The OUBCC has not adopted Chapters 13 through 19, Chapters 42 through 49, Chapter 52, and Chapters 68 through 79 and these chapters are not considered part of the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma.

(c) To the extent any references in the IFC® 2024 as amended and modified in this sub-chapter are made to any other code or standard, the particular edition for that reference is defined in the referenced standards found in the IFC® 2024 as amended and modified in this sub-chapter and in the IFC® 2018 Chapter 80 entitled "Referenced Standards."

### 748:20-4-5. Participation in Federal Programs and/or Federally Funded or Financed Projects

In order to maximize federal financial aid, assistance, participation, financing and/or funding in any public project(s) and/or federal financial aid, participation, funding for and participation in any federal program(s) by the State of Oklahoma, its agencies, public trusts and instrumentalities, or by any Oklahoma municipalities and other political subdivisions, that receive financial aid, assistance, participation, financing and/or funding for and participate in any federal program(s), the State of Oklahoma, its agencies and instrumentalities, and any Oklahoma municipalities and other political subdivisions, may cooperate with the United States Government and any agency or instrumentality thereof, in the manner authorized and provided by federal law and regulation and in doing so may perform all necessary functions and take all necessary actions for accomplishing such federal purposes and programs, including but not limited to, following and/or complying with federal laws, regulations and/or requirements arising from or related to federal financial aid, assistance, participation, financing and/or funding, in the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, improvement, expansion, operation, maintenance, removal, and demolition of buildings and structures or any appurtenances attached to such buildings or structures, notwithstanding any provisions of any and all uniform building codes and standards adopted by the OUBCC to the contrary.

### 748:20-4-6. IFC® 2024 Chapter 1 Scope and Administration

Chapter 1 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 includes the following Preamble at the very beginning of the chapter:

(1) Pursuant to 59 O.S. § 1000.23, the OUBCC has adopted the IFC® 2024 as amended and revised by the Commission, as the statewide minimum code to be used by all entities for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems in jurisdictions throughout the State of Oklahoma. However, the OUBCC's adoption of Chapter 1 "Scope and Administration" of the IFC® 2024 is for continuity purposes and the OUBCC's adoption of Chapter 1 recognizes the methods of best practice in fully implementing the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems.

(2) All provisions of the adopted IFC® 2024, including Chapter 1, as amended and revised by the OUBCC, are hereby established and adopted as the statewide minimum code for residential and commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within Oklahoma pursuant to 59 O.S. § 1000.23, which may only be amended or altered pursuant to Oklahoma law. However, the provisions of Chapter 1 adopted herein are only intended to be in force and effect to the extent that the respective provisions do not conflict with State law or the lawful exercise of code administration and enforcement jurisdiction by entities empowered to do so pursuant to applicable law.

(3) Section 105.1.1 Annual permit. This section has been modified to clarify an annual permit is a yearly permit that represents a group of individual permits for each alteration to an already approved electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing installation. This section has been modified to read: 105.1.1 Annual permit. An annual permit is a yearly permit which represents a group of individual permits for each alteration to an already approved electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing installation. The building official is authorized to issue an annual permit upon application therefor to any person, firm or corporation regularly employing one or more qualified tradespersons in the building, structure or on the premises owned or operated by the applicant for the permit.

(4) Section 105.1.2 Annual permit records. This section has been modified to require the building official to collect the OUBCC permit fee for each individual permit that is part of the annual permit at the completion of the annual permit term. This section has been modified to read: 105.1.2 Annual permit records. The person to whom an annual permit is issued shall keep a detailed record of alterations made under such annual permit. The building official shall have access to such detailed records of alterations at all times. At the completion of the entity's annual permit term, the applicant shall file such detailed records of alterations with the building official. Pursuant to the authority of 59 O.S. § 1000.25, the building official shall collect fees for each individual permit which is part of the annual permit once the detailed records are submitted and remit such fees to the OUBCC.

(5) The OUBCC's adoption of Chapter 1 in this manner is made with the recognition that the legal authority granting state and local code administration and enforcement jurisdictions the power and discretion to administer and enforce codes arises from Oklahoma laws governing those jurisdictions. Furthermore, the OUBCC also recognizes that many state and local code administration and enforcement jurisdictions have already created, or have the lawful authority to create, departments, offices and administrative policies pursuant to various applicable laws and other adopted model codes with "Scope and Administration" provisions similar to Chapter 1 of the adopted IFC® 2024.
(6) This limited adoption of Chapter 1 is made in recognition of the authority and discretion possessed by jurisdictions to administer and enforce building codes. Exercising such authority and jurisdiction in a manner inconsistent with Chapter 1 must be supported by Oklahoma law. Code administration and enforcement jurisdictions shall not use the OUBCC's limited adoption of Chapter 1 to circumvent the remainder of the requirements established by the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 and the OUBCC will strongly oppose any such practice.

### 748:20-4-7. IFC® 2024 Chapter 2 Definitions

Chapter 2 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:
(1) The definition of an AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION has been added to clarify the different individuals that may have authority within the code. This definition has been added to read: AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION. Means an organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of the State Adopted Building Codes, including the prior authorization or approval of any equipment, materials, installations or procedures used in all or in part of the construction of a new or alteration or renovation of an existing building or structure, including integral finishes, fixtures and building system therein.
(2) The definition of a DISPENSING AREA has been added to clarify multiple references in the code with regard to fuel dispensing. This definition has been added to read: DISPENSING AREA. The appropriate hazardous (classified) locations for the fuel being dispensed in accordance with the National Electrical Code® - NFPA® 70.
(3) The definition of a MAIN RAILROAD TRACK has been added to provide clarity to building code officials. This definition has been added to read: MAIN RAILROAD TRACK. That part of the railway, exclusive of switch tracks, branches, yards, and terminals upon which trains are operated by timetable or train order or both.
(4) The definition of a SELF-SERVICE STORAGE FACILITY from the International Building Code®, (Section 202) has been added to clarify multiple references in the code. This definition has been added to read: 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.
(5) The definition of a SHARED COMMON USE AREAS has been added to clarify what is considered as shared common use areas. This definition has been added to read: SHARED COMMON USE AREAS. Rooms, spaces, or elements, inside or outside of a building which are available for the use of occupants of more than one tenant space or building. These areas may include, but are not limited to, restrooms, hallways, lounges, lobbies, reception counters, laundry rooms, refuse rooms, mail rooms, recreational areas, and passageways among and between buildings or tenant spaces.
(6) Section 203.4.2.4 Seven or fewer children in a dwelling. This section has been added to align the code with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services regulations for a licensed daycare facility in the home and tclarifies the total number of children includes both those under and over two and one-half years of age. This section has been added to read: 203.4.2.4 Seven or fewer children in a dwelling. A facility such as the above within a detached dwelling and having seven or fewer children receiving such day care shall be permitted to comply with the International Residential Code®. This number shall include children two and one-half years or less of age.
(7) Section 203.4.2.5 Eight to 12 children in a dwelling. This section has been added to align the code with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services regulations for a licensed daycare facility with eight to 12 children in a dwelling, allowing the licensed daycare facility to comply with the requirements of the IRC® so long as the structure if fire-sprinklered, and clarifies the total number of children include both those under and over two and one-half years of age. This section has been added to read: 203.4.2.5 Eight to 12 children in a dwelling. A facility such as the above within a detached dwelling and having eight to 12 children receiving such day care shall comply with the International Residential Code® provided an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or Section P2904 of the International Residential Code®. This number shall

include children two and one-half years or less of age.

(8) Section 203.7.4.5 Seven or fewer children in a dwelling. This section has been added to align the code with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services regulations for a licensed daycare facility in the home and clarifies the total number of children includes both those under and over two and one-half years of age. This section has been added to read: 203.7.4.5 Seven or fewer children in a dwelling. A facility such as the above within a detached dwelling and having seven or fewer children receiving such day care shall be permitted to comply with the International Residential Code®. This number shall include children two and one-half years or less of age.

(9) Section 203.7.4.6 Eight to 12 children in a dwelling. This section has been added to align the code with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services regulations for a licensed daycare facility with eight to 12 children in a dwelling, allowing the licensed daycare facility to comply with the requirements of the IRC® so long as the structure if fire-sprinklered, and clarifies the total number of children include both those under and over two and one-half years of age. This section has been added to read: 203.7.4.6 Eight to 12 children in a dwelling. A facility such as the above within a detached dwelling and having eight to twelve children receiving such day care shall comply with the International Residential Code® provided an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or Section P2904 of the International Residential Code®. This number shall include children two and one-half years or less of age

(10) Section 203.9.3 Residential Group R-3. This section has been modified to align the section with the requirements in Title 74 O.S. § 317.1 and clarify the International Residential Code® (IRC®) can be utilized so long as the lodging house facilities have four or fewer rooms and limit the number of guests to no more than two persons per room, if constructed in compliance with the requirements of the International Residential Code®. This section has been modified to read: [BG] 203.9.3 Residential Group R-3. Residential R-3 occupancies where occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I including: Buildings that do not include more than two dwelling units.

(A) Care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons receiving care.

(B) Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants

(i) Boarding houses (nontransient)

(ii) Convents

(iii) Dormitories

(iv) Emergency services living quarters

(v) Fraternities and sororities

(vi) Monasteries

(C) Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants

(D) Boarding houses (transient)

(E) Lodging houses with four or fewer guest rooms and no more than 2 persons per room.

(F) Hotels (nontransient) with five or fewer guestrooms.

(G) Motels (nontransient) with five or fewer guestrooms.

(11) Section 203.9.3.2 [BG] Lodging houses. This section has been modified to align the section to the requirements in Title 74 O.S. § 317.1 and clarify the International Residential Code® (IRC®) can be utilized so long as the lodging house facilities have four or fewer rooms and limit the number of guests to no more than two persons per room, if constructed in compliance with the requirements of the International Residential Code®. This section has been modified to read: 203.9.3.2 Lodging houses. Owner-occupied lodging houses with four or fewer guest rooms and no more than 2 persons per room, shall be constructed in accordance with the International Building Code® or the International Residential Code®, provided that facilities constructed using the International Residential Code® are protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with P2904 of the International Residential Code®.

### 748:20-4-8. IFC® 2024 Chapter 3 General Requirements

Chapter 3 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) Section 301.1 Scope. This section has been modified to clarify the scope of the chapter applies to life safety in addition to the occupancy and maintenance of all structures and premises for precautions against the spread of fire and general requirements of fire safety. This section has been modified to read: 301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the occupancy and maintenance of all structures and premises for precautions against fire and the spread of fire and general requirements of fire and life safety.

(2) Section 308.1.6.3 Sky lanterns. This section has been modified to prohibit the use of any sky lanterns in the State of Oklahoma. This section has been modified to read: 308.1.6.3 Sky lanterns. A person shall not release or cause to be released a sky lantern in the State of Oklahoma per Title 68 O.S. § 1624.1.

(3) Section 323 Storm Shelters. This section header has been added to the code to signify the addition of a new section of code to address upkeep and maintenance of commercial storm shelters. This section header has been added to read: SECTION 323 STORM SHELTERS.

(4) Section 323.1 General. This section has been added to require the evaluation, maintenance and repair of commercial storm shelters to comply with ICC 500®. This section has been added to read: 323.1 General. Storm shelters evaluated, maintained and repaired in accordance with ICC 500®.

### 748:20-4-9. IFC® 2018 Chapter 4 Emergency Planning and Preparedness [REVOKED]

### 748:20-4-10. IFC® 2024 Chapter 5 Fire Service Features

Chapter 5 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modification: Section 510.1 Emergency responder communications enhancement systems in new buildings. This section has been modified to authorize the fire code official to require a third-party inspection by an approved agency to ensure adequate radio coverage is provided. This section has been modified to read:

(1) 510.1 Emergency responder communications enhancement systems in new buildings. Approved in-building emergency responder communications enhancement systems (ERCES) for emergency responders shall be provided in all new buildings. In-building ERCES within the building shall be based on the existing coverage levels of public safety communications systems utilized by the jurisdiction, measured at the exterior of the building. The ERCES where required, shall be of a type determined by the fire code official and the frequency license holder(s). This section shall not require improvement of the existing public safety communications system.

(2) The fire code official is authorized to require a third-party inspection by an approved agency to ensure adequate radio coverage is provided.

(3) Exceptions:

(A) Exception 1. Where approved by the building official and the fire code official, a wired communications system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.2 shall be permitted to be installed or maintained instead of an approved communications coverage system.

(B) Exception 2. Where it is determined by the fire code official that the communications coverage system is not needed.

(C) Exception 3. In facilities where emergency responder communications coverage is required and such systems, components or equipment required could have a negative impact on normal operations of that facility, the fire code official shall have the authority to accept an automatically activated emergency responder communications coverage system.

(D) Exception 4. One-story buildings not exceeding 12,000 square feet (11115 square meters) with no below-ground areas.

### 748:20-4-11. IFC® 2024 Chapter 6 Building Services and Systems

Chapter 6 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modification: Section [M] 606.2 Where required. This section has been modified to allow a Type II hood equipped with a suppression system listed in accordance with UL 300A or meeting the requirements ICC-ES 1031, to be permitted in new construction or renovation of, when approved, adult day care facilities or child day care facilities having an occupant load of 16 or less, with a single domestic medium duty cooking appliance utilized for warming food only. This section has been modified to read:[M] 606.2 Where required. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease vapors. Exceptions:

(1) Factory-built commercial exhaust hoods that are listed and labeled in accordance with UL 710, and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the International Mechanical Code®, shall not be required to comply with Sections 507.1.5, 507.2.3, 507.2.5, 507.2.8, 507.3.1, 507.3.3, 507.4, and 507.5 of the International Mechanical Code®.

(2) Factory built-commercial cooking recirculating systems that are listed and labeled in accordance with UL 710B, and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the International Mechanical Code®, shall not be required to comply with Sections 507.1.5, 507.2.3, 507.2.5, 507.2.8, 507.3.1, 507.3.3, 507.4, and 507.5 of the

International Mechanical Code®.

Spaces in which such systems are located shall be considered to be kitchens and shall be ventilated in accordance with Table 403.3.1.1 of the International Mechanical Code®. For the purpose of determining the floor area required to be ventilated, each individual appliance shall be considered as occupying not less than 100 square feet (9.3 square meters).

(3) Where cooking appliances are equipped with integral down-draft exhaust systems and such appliances and exhaust systems are listed and labeled for the application in accordance with NFPA 96®, a hood shall not be required at or above them.

(4) A Type I hood shall not be required for an electric cooking appliance where an approved testing agency provides documentation that the appliance effluent contains 5 mg divided by meters cubed or less of grease when tested at an exhaust flow rate of 500 cfm (0.236 meters cubed divided by s) in accordance with UL 710B.

(5) Where required, a Type II hood equipped with a suppression system listed in accordance with UL 300A, or meeting the requirements of ICC-ES 1031, shall be permitted in new construction and renovation of adult day care facilities or child day care facilities having an occupant load of 16 or less, with a single domestic medium duty cooking appliance, utilized for warming food only.

### 748:20-4-12. Reserved

### 748:20-4-13. Reserved

### 748:20-4-14. IFC® 2024 Chapter 9 Fire Protection Systems

Chapter 9 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modification: Section 903.5.1 Records retention. This section has been added to require all new fire sprinkler systems record documentation to be provided with a documentation cabinet as approved and specify what documentation should be kept inside the cabinet. This section has been added to read: 903.5.1 Records retention. For all new fire sprinkler systems, record documentation must be provided in a documentation cabinet at an approved location. This documentation cabinet shall include as-built drawings, product data, hydraulic calculations, and all approval documentation as required by the fire code official.

### 748:20-4-15. IFC® 2024 Chapter 10 Means of Egress

Chapter 10 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) Section 1015.6 Mechanical equipment, systems and devices. This section has been modified to clarify the circumstances under which guards shall be provided and to modify the exception to allow the authority having jurisdiction to approve the use of a fall/restraint system instead of guards. This section has been modified to read: 1015.6 Mechanical equipment, systems and devices. Guards shall be provided where various components that require services are located on a roof or elevated structure and have a condition as set forth in Sections 1015.6.1 through 1015.6.3. The guard shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm) in diameter. Exception: When approved by the authority having jurisdiction, guards are not required where permanent fall arrest/restraint anchorage connector devices that comply with ANSI/ASSE Z 359.1 are affixed for use during the entire roof covering lifetime. The devices shall be reevaluated for possible replacement when the entire roof covering is replaced. The devices shall be placed not more than 10 feet (3048 mm) on center along hip and ridge lines and placed not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from roof edges and the open sides of walking surfaces.

(2) Section 1015.6.1 Roof edge. This section has been added to clarify the circumstances required to exist for the installation of guards at the roof edge when the components needing service are within a specific distance of the roof edge. This section has been added to read: 1015.6.1 Roof edge. Guards shall be provided when components are located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a roof edge or open side of a walking surface or elevated structure and such edge or open side is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor, roof, or grade below. The guard shall extend not less than 30 inches (762 mm) beyond each end of the component that requires service.

(3) Section 1015.6.2 Skylights. This section has been added to clarify the circumstances for the installation of guards around components near skylights and to provide exceptions to the requirement. This section has been added to read: 1015.6.2 Skylights. Guards shall be provided when a skylight is within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the

component that requires service. The guard shall extend 30 inches (762 mm) beyond the edge of the skylight. Exceptions:

(A) Exception 1. Guards are not required when the skylight is located at least 42 inches (1067 mm) above the highest point of the walking surface adjacent to the skylight or component.

(B) Exception 2. Guards are not required if some other provision for skylight fall through protection is provided and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(4) Section 1015.6.3 Roof hatch. This section has been added to clarify the circumstances for the installation of guards around components installed within a specific distance from the roof hatch. This section has been added to read: 1015.6.3 Roof hatch. Guards shall be provided when a roof hatch is within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the component that requires service. The guard shall extend 30 inches (762 mm) beyond the edge of the roof hatch. If the component is within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the ladder access side of the roof hatch, the guard shall incorporate a self-closing, self-latching gate. The gate shall have a top edge of not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the elevated surface adjacent to the gate and shall not allow the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) sphere.

(5) Section 1015.7 Roof access. This section has been modified to allow the authority having jurisdiction to approve the use of a fall-restraint system instead of a guard in the exception and provide criteria for installation of the fall-restraint system. This section has been modified to read: 1015.7 Roof access. Guards shall be provided where the roof hatch opening is located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a roof edge or open side of a walking surface and such edge or open side is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor, roof or grade below. The guard shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a sphere 21-inch (533 mm) in diameter. Exception: When approved by the authority having jurisdiction, guards are not required where permanent fall arrest/restraint anchorage connector devices that comply with ANSI/ASSE Z 359.1 are affixed for use during the entire roof covering lifetime. The devices shall be reevaluated for possible replacement when the entire roof covering is replaced. The devices shall be placed not more than 10 feet (3048 mm) on center along hip and ridge lines and placed not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from roof edges and the open sides of the walking surfaces.

(6) Section 1016.2.2 Shared common use areas. This section has been added to clarify when shared common use areas are utilized by more than one tenant, a direct independent means of egress must be provided without the necessity to return through any tenant space or building; and clarifies the signage and illumination requirements for the access. This section has been modified to read: 1016.2.2 Shared common use areas. Shared common use areas utilized by more than one tenant must provide for direct access to an independent means of egress without the necessity to return through any tenant space or building. Such common areas shall be provided with signage designating each adjoining suite to comply with ICC ANSI A-117.1®, means of egress signage and illumination, and complying with other sections of this code and those required to be accessible in accordance with Chapter 11, Section 1111 of the International Building Code®.

(7) 1031.2 Where required. This section has been modified to require emergency escape and rescue openings to be provided for all Group R-2 occupancies and authorize the fire code official to increase the minimum height requirement for emergency escape and recue openings based on the responding fire department's capabilities. This section has been modified to read: 1031.2 Where required. In addition to the means of egress required by this chapter, emergency escape and rescue openings shall be provided in the following occupancies:

(A) Item 1. Group R-2 occupancies.

(B) Item 2. Group R-3 and R-4 occupancies.

(8) Basements and sleeping rooms below the fourth story above grade plane shall have not fewer than one emergency escape and rescue opening in accordance with this section. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, an emergency escape and rescue opening shall be required in each sleeping room, but shall not be required in adjoining areas of the basement. Such openings shall open directly into a public way or to a yard or court that opens to a public way. Exceptions:

(A) Exception 1. Basements with a ceiling height of less than 80 inches (2032 mm) shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue openings.

(B) Exception 2. Emergency escape and rescue openings are note required for basements or sleeping rooms that have an exit door or exit access door that opens directly into a public way or to a yard, court or exterior exit balcony that opens to a public way.

(C) Exception 3. Basements without habitable spaces and having not more than 200 square feet (10.16 square meters) in floor area shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue openings.

(D) Exception 4. Storm shelters are not required to comply with this section where the shelter is constructed

in accordance with ICC 500.

(E) Exception 5. Within individual dwelling and sleeping units in Groups R-2 and R-3, where the building is equip p ed throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2, or 903.3.1.3, sleeping rooms in basements shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue openings provided that the basement has one of the following:

(i) Exception 5.1 One means of egress and one emergency escape and opening.

(ii) Exception 5.2 Two means of egress.

(F) Exception 6. The fire code official is authorized to increase the minimum height requirement for emergency escape and rescue openings based on the responding fire department's capabilities.

### 748:20-4-16. IFC® 2024 Chapter 11 Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings

Chapter 11 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) Section 1103.4.2 Three to five stories. This section has been modified to add a fifth exception to provide relief from this section of the code when vertical openings comply with the requirements of Section 803.2.1 of the IEBC®. This section has been modified to read: 1103.4.2 Three to five stories. In other than Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies, interior vertical openings connecting three to five stories shall be protected by either 1-hour fire-resistant-rated construction or an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the building in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. Exceptions:

(A) Vertical opening protection is not required for Group R-3 occupancies.

(B) Vertical opening protection is not required for open parking garages.

(C) Vertical opening protection for escalators shall be in accordance with Section 1103.4.5, 1103.4.6 or 1103.4.7.

(D) Exit access stairways and ramps shall be in accordance with Section 1103.4.8.

(E) Vertical openings that comply with the requirements of Section 802.2.1 of the IEBC®.

(2) Section 1104.25 Egress path markings. This section, including the exception, has been moved and renumbered into the newly created Appendix P, entitled "Egress Path Markings for Existing Buildings" and is not adopted as a minimum standard for residential or commercial fire prevention and fire protection systems within the State of Oklahoma. The section number 1104.25 itself, will stay as part of this code for numbering alignment but will not have any requirements attached to it.

### 748:20-4-17. IFC® 2018 Chapter 12 Energy Systems [REVOKED]

### 748:20-4-18. Reserved

### 748:20-4-19. Reserved

### 748:20-4-20. Reserved

### 748:20-4-21. Reserved

### 748:20-4-22. Reserved

### 748:20-4-23. Reserved

### 748:20-4-24. Reserved

### 748:20-4-25. Reserved

### 748:20-4-26. Reserved

### 748:20-4-27. Reserved

### 748:20-4-28. IFC® 2024 Chapter 23 Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages

Chapter 23 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) Section 2301.7 Liquid natural gas (LNG) motor fuel-dispensing facilities. This section has been added to clarify that motor fuel-dispensing facilities for LNG shall comply with the requirements of Section 2303 and Chapter 55. This section has been added to read: 2301.7 Liquid natural gas motor fuel-dispensing facilities. Motor fuel-dispensing facilities utilizing liquid natural gas (LNG) fuel shall comply with the requirements of Section 2303 and Chapter 55.

(2) Section 2302 Definitions. This section has been modified to add to the terms "Main Railroad Track" and "Dispensing Area" to the list of terms defined in Chapter 2. This section has been modified to read: 2302.1 Definitions. The following terms are defined in Chapter 2:

(A) AIRCRAFT MOTOR-VEHICLE FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITY.

(B) ALCOHOL-BLENDED FUELS.

(C) AUTOMOTIVE MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITY.

(D) DISPENSING AREA.

(E)DISPENSING DEVICE, OVERHEAD TYPE.

(F) FLEET VEHICLE MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITY.

(G) LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG).

(H) MAIN RAILROAD TRACK.

(I) MARINE MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITY.

(J) REPAIR GARAGE.

(K) SELF-SERVICE MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITY.

(3) Section 2303.1 Location of dispensing devices. This section has been modified to provide a seventh requirement when different types of fuel-dispensing devices for different fuels are located under the same canopy to prevent the accumulation or entrapment of ignitable vapors or all the electrical equipment located under the canopy must be suitable for Class I, Division 2 hazardous (classified) location. This section has been modified to read: 2303.1 Location of dispensing devices. Dispensing devices shall be located as follows:

(A) Item 1. Ten feet (3048 mm) or more from lot lines.

(B) Item 2. Ten feet (3048 mm) or more from buildings having combustible exterior wall surfaces or buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are not part of a 1-hour-fire-resistance-rated assembly or buildings having combustible overhangs. Exception: Canopies constructed in accordance with the International Building Code® providing weather protection for the fuel islands.

(C) Item 3. Such that all portions of the vehicle being fueled will be on the premises of the motor fuel-dispensing facility.

(D) Item 4. Such that the nozzle, when the hose is fully extended, will not reach within 5 feet (1524 mm) of building openings.

(E) Item 5. Twenty feet (6096 mm) or more from fixed sources of ignition.

(F) Item 6. Such that fuel dispensing is in view of the attendant at attended self-service motor fuel-dispensing facilities as required by Section 2304.2.4.

(G) Item 7. Where compressed natural gas (CNG), LNG, or Hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing devices are installed beneath a canopy or within an enclosure, either the canopy or enclosure shall be designed to prevent the accumulation or entrapment of ignitable vapors, including provisions for natural or mechanical ventilation means, or all electrical equipment installed beneath the canopy or within the enclosure shall be suitable for Class I, Division 2 hazardous (classified) locations. Tank vents that are installed within or attached to the canopy or enclosure shall extend a minimum of 5 feet (1524 mm) above the highest projection of the canopy. Compression and storage equipment located on top of the motor fuel-dispensing facility canopies shall be in accordance with current State of Oklahoma adopted International Fire Code®, Section 2309 and International Building Code®, Section 406.

(4) Section 2303.2.2 Local emergency disconnect switches. This section has been added to clarify when local emergency disconnect switches are required and when those switches are required to be interlocked with other local emergency disconnect switches. This section has been added to read: 2303.2.2 Local emergency disconnect switches. A local emergency disconnect switch, provided within 20 feet (6096 mm) of any dispensing unit shall be interlocked with all other dispensing units of the same fuel type and all other dispensing devices located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of the local emergency disconnect switch.

(5) Section 2303.2.3 Emergency disconnect switch lighting. This section has been added to clarify the requirements for providing illumination for emergency disconnect switch lighting. This section has been added to read: 2303.2.3 Emergency disconnect switch lighting. Permanent lighting shall be provided during hours of operation in times of darkness at all dispensing devices, required signage, emergency disconnects and emergency shutdown controls. The lighting shall be designed to provide illumination such that all dispensing devices, required signage, emergency disconnect switches and emergency shutdown controls are visible to the operator.

(6) Section 2304.3.7 Quantity limits. This section has been modified to include an exception to the requirement that dispensing devices at unsupervised locations be programmed or set to limit uninterrupted fuel delivery to 25 gallons and require manual action to resume delivery. This section has been modified to read: 2304.3.7 Quantity limits. Dispensing equipment used at unsupervised locations shall comply with one of the following:

(A) Dispensing devices shall be programmed or set to limit uninterrupted fuel delivery to 25 gallons (95 L) and require a manual action to resume delivery. Exception: Dispensing devices that are equipped with a listed breakaway device or equal approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Such emergency breakaway device shall be installed, maintained and replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(B) The amount of fuel being dispensed shall be limited in quantity by a preprogrammed card as approved.

(7) Section 2307.3 Attendants. This section has been modified to add an exception to the requirement for an attendant when the dispensing equipment meets the guidelines of NFPA® 58 for a "Low emission transfer." This section has been modified to read: 2307.3 Attendants. Motor fuel-dispensing operations for LP-gas shall be conducted by qualified attendants or in accordance with Section 2307.7 by persons trained in the proper handling of LP-gas. Exception: When the dispensing equipment meets the guidelines of NFPA® 58 for "Low emission transfer" an attendant is not required.

(8) Section 2307.4.1 Low emission transfer. This section has been added to clarify when the dispensing equipment meets the guidelines of NFPA® 58, Section 6.30.5 for "Low emission transfer" then the transfer distance shall be reduced by one-half. This section has been added to read: 2307.4.1 Low emission transfer. When the dispensing equipment is installed in accordance with Section 6.30.5 of NFPA® 58 for "Low emission transfer," the transfer distance requirements in Table 6.7.2.1 and Section 6.27.4.3 of NFPA® 58 shall be reduced by one-half.

(9) Section 2308.3.2 Warning signs. This section has been added to require warning signs to be posted on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) dispensing devices. This section has been added to read: 2308.3.2 Warning signs. Warning signs complying with Section 310 shall be posted as follows:

(A) Warning sign(s) shall be conspicuously posted within sight of each dispenser in the fuel dispensing area and shall state the following:

(i) No smoking

(ii) Shut off motor

(iii) Flammable Gas

(iv) Natural gas vehicle fuel cylinders shall be inspected at intervals not exceeding 3 years or 36,000 miles to ensure safe operation of the vehicle

(v) Natural gas fuel cylinders past their end-of-life date shall not be refueled and shall be removed from service.

(B) A warning sign with the words "No smoking, flammable gas" shall be posted in all compressor and storage areas.

(C) The lettering on the sign shall be legible and large enough to be visible from each point of transfer.

(D) The service pressure of each dispenser shall be posted in view of the operator.

(10) Section 2308.4 Private fueling of motor vehicles. This section has been modified to allow for the industry practice of utilizing CNG trailers that are not permanently attached to CNG powered vehicles. This section has been modified to read: 2308.4 Private fueling of motor vehicles.

(A) Self-service CNG dispensing systems, including key, code and card lock dispensing systems, shall be limited to the filling of approved, permanently mounted fuel containers.

(B) In addition to the requirements in Section 2305, the owner of a self-service CNG motor fuel-dispensing facility shall ensure the safe operation of the system and the training of users.

(11) Section 2308.7 Emergency shutdown control. This section has been modified to change the word "control" to "devices" in the section heading, clarify the requirements of the emergency manual shutdown device and

provide an exception to those requirements for time-fill applications. This section has been modified to read: 2308.7 Emergency shutdown devices. A remote and local emergency manual shutdown device shall be provided. Upon activation, the emergency shutdown system shall automatically close valves between the main gas supply and the compressor and between the storage containers and dispensers, and automatically shut off the power supply to the compressor and the following associated devices: dispensing enclosures; remote pumps; power, control, and signal circuits; and electrical equipment in the hazardous (classified) locations surrounding the fuel dispensing enclosures. All labeled emergency shutdown devices shall be interconnected, whether required or not. Resetting from an emergency shutoff condition shall require manual intervention and the manner of resetting shall be approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Exception: In time-fill applications, in lieu of a defined remote and local emergency manual shutdown device, an emergency manual shutdown device shall be provided within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of each fixed point of dispensing hose attachment and located inside and outside the compressor area within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the main access to the compressor area.

(12) Section 2308.7.1 Remote emergency shutdown device. This section has been added to clarify the distance requirements for remote emergency manual shutdown device placement and provide for an exception to the maximum distance required when located within line of sight of the dispensing enclosures and approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. This section has been added to read: 2308.7.1 Remote emergency shutdown device. A remote emergency manual shutdown device shall be located within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of, but not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) from all dispensing enclosures and shall be provided inside and outside the compressor area within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the main access to the compressor area. Exception: A remote emergency shutdown device may be located greater than 100 feet (30 480 mm) from one or more dispensing enclosures when within line of sight of the dispensing enclosures and approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(13) Section 2308.7.2 Local emergency shutdown device. This section has been added to require a local emergency manual shutdown device be provided within 15 feet (4572 mm) of each dispensing enclosure. This section has been added to read: 2308.7.2 Local emergency shutdown device. A local emergency manual shutdown device shall be located within 15 feet (4572 mm) of each dispensing enclosure.

(14) Section 2311.4.3 Ventilation. This section has been modified to clarify the point at which the mechanical ventilation should be exhausted in a basement or pit. This section has been modified to read: 2311.4.3. Ventilation. Where Class I liquids or LP-gas are stored or used within a building having a basement or pit wherein flammable vapors could accumulate, the basement or pit shall be provided with mechanical ventilation in accordance with the International Mechanical Code®, at a minimum rate of 1 1/2 cubic feet per minute per square foot (cfm divided by square foot) [0.0008 cubic meters per (second meter squared)] taken from a point within 12 inches (305 mm) of the floor to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors.

(15) Section 2311.8.1 Preparation of vehicles for repair. This section has been modified to clarify Liquefied Natural Gas vehicles comply with Section 2311.8.1.1 as applicable. This section has been modified to read: 2311.8.1 Preparation of vehicles for repair.

(A For vehicles powered by gaseous fuels, the fuel shutoff valves shall be closed prior to repairing any portion of the vehicle fuel system.

(B) Vehicles powered by gaseous fuels in which the fuel system has been damaged shall be inspected and evaluated for fuel system integrity prior to being brought into the repair garage. The inspection shall include testing of the entire fuel delivery system for leakage. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) vehicles shall comply with Section 2311.8.1.1 as applicable.

(16) Section 2311.8.1.1. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) This section has been added to clarify the process needed to measure and record the pressure of the LNG vehicle fuel system prior to and on every third day while in the repair facility to ensure the fuel pressure does not exceed the maximum allowable fuel pressure. This section has been added to read: 2311.8.1.1. Liquefied Natural Gas. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) vehicle fuel system pressure shall be measured and recorded prior to entering the repair facility and at least every third day the vehicle remains in the building. Records shall be posted on the windshield of the vehicle. The maximum allowable system pressure shall be no more than 170 psig. Pressure above 170 psig shall be reduced by operating the vehicle, or limited venting outdoors as required.

**748:20-4-29. Reserved**

**748:20-4-30. Reserved**

**748:20-4-31. Reserved**

**748:20-4-32. Reserved**

**748:20-4-33. Reserved**

**748:20-4-34. Reserved**

**748:20-4-35. Reserved**

**748:20-4-36. Reserved**

**748:20-4-37. Reserved**

**748:20-4-38. IFC® 2024 Chapter 33 Fire Safety during Construction and Demolition**

Chapter 33 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) Section 3307.5 Where required. This section has been modified to change the height requirement of standpipes provided for use during construction from 40 feet to 30 feet. This section has been modified to read: 3307.5 Where required. In buildings required to have standpipes by Section 905.3.1, not less than one standpipe shall be provided for use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed prior to construction exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipes shall be provided with fire department hose connections at locations adjacent to stairways complying with Section 3307.1.2. As construction progresses, such standpipes shall be extended to within one floor of the highest point of construction secured decking or flooring.

(2) Section 3307.2 Water supply for fire protection. This section has been modified to allow the fire code official to approve other water supply alternatives under certain circumstances. This section has been modified to read: 3307.2 Water supply for fire protection. An approved water supply for fire protection, either temporary or permanent, shall be made available as soon as combustible building materials arrive on the site, on commencement of vertical combustible construction and on installation of a standpipe system in buildings under construction, in accordance with Sections 3307.2.1 through 3307.4. Exception: The fire code official is authorized to reduce the fire flow requirements or approve other water supply alternatives for isolated buildings or a group of buildings in rural areas or small communities where the development of full fire flow requirements is impractical.

(3) Section 3307.2.1 Combustible building materials. This section has been modified to add an exception to authorize the fire code official to reduce the fire flow requirements or allow other alternatives under certain circumstances. This section has been modified to read: 3307.2.1 Combustible building materials. When combustible building materials of the building under construction are delivered to a site, a minimum fire flow of 500 gallons per minute (1893 liters per minute) shall be provided. The fire hydrant used to provide this fire flow supply shall be within 500 feet (152 meters) of the combustible building material, as measured along an approved fire apparatus access lane. Where the site configuration is such that one fire hydrant cannot be located within 500 feet (152 meters) of all combustible building materials, additional fire hydrants shall be required to provide coverage in accordance with this section. Exception: The fire code official is authorized to reduce the fire flow requirements or allow other alternatives for isolated buildings or a group of buildings in rural areas or small communities where the development of full fire flow requirements is impractical.

**748:20-4-39. Reserved**

**748:20-4-40. Reserved**

### 748:20-4-41. Reserved

### 748:20-4-42. Reserved

### 748:20-4-43. Reserved

### 748:20-4-44. IFC® 2024 Chapter 39 Processing and Extraction Facilities

Chapter 39 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) Section 3903.2 Prohibited occupancies. This section has been modified to clarify the section is applicable to both extraction equipment and extraction processes utilizing materials classified as physical hazards in accordance with Section 307 of the International Building Code® and other provisions of this code and shall not be located in any building containing a Group A, E, I or R occupancy. This section has been modified to read: 3903.2 Prohibited occupancies. Extraction equipment and extraction processes utilizing materials classified as physical hazards in accordance with Section 307 of the International Building Code® and other provisions of this code shall not be located in any building containing a Group A, E, I or R occupancy.

(2) Section 3903.3 Location. This section has been modified to clarify extraction equipment and extraction processes utilizing materials classified as physical hazards in accordance with Section 307 of the International Building Code® and other provisions of this code shall be located in a room dedicated to extraction and prohibits the room from being used for any other purpose. The section prohibits the storage of solvents in the extraction room. This section has been modified to read: 3903.3 Location. The extraction equipment and extraction processes utilizing materials classified as physical hazards in accordance with Section 307 of the International Building Code® and other provisions of this code as solvents shall be located in a room dedicated to extraction and the room shall not be used for any other purpose. There shall be no storage of solvents in the extraction room.

(3) Section 3903.4 Post-process purification and winterization. This section has been modified to clarify post processing and winterization includes heating, cooling or pressurizing of the miscella to other than normal pressure or temperature to be approved and performed in an appliance listed for such use and requires compliance with Sections 3903.4.1 or 3903.4.2. The section prohibits the use of domestic or commercial cooking appliances. This section has been modified to read: 3903.4 Post-process purification and winterization. Post-processing and winterization involving the heating, cooling or pressurizing of the miscella to other than normal pressure or temperature shall be approved and performed in an appliance listed for such use and shall comply with Sections 3903.4.1 through 3903.4.3. Domestic or commercial cooking appliances and cooling appliances shall not be used.

(4) Section 3903.4.2 Refrigerators, freezers and other cooling equipment. This section has been added to require refrigerators, freezers and other cooling equipment used to store or cool flammable liquids to be listed for the storage of flammable and/or combustible liquids or shall be listed for Class I Division I locations in accordance with NFPA 70®. This section has been added to read: 3903.4.2 Refrigerators, freezers and other cooling equipment. Refrigerators, freezers and other cooling equipment used to store or cool flammable liquids shall be listed for the storage of flammable and/or combustible liquids or shall be listed for Class I, Division I locations in accordance with NFPA 70®.

(5) Section 3903.4.3. Post-processing. This section has been added to require post-processing operations, including dispensing of flammable liquids between containers, to be performed within a hazardous exhaust fume hood rated for exhausting flammable vapors and listed to UL 1805. The section requires the electrical equipment utilized within the hazardous exhaust fume hood to be rated for use in flammable atmospheres and provides an exception for the exhaust fume hood when an approved exhaust system is installed in accordance with NFPA 91®. This section has been added to read: 3903.4.3 Post-processing. Post-processing operations, including dispensing of flammable liquids between containers, shall be performed within a hazardous exhaust fume hood rated for exhausting flammable vapors and listed in accordance with UL 1805. Electrical equipment used within the hazardous exhaust fume hood shall be rated for use in flammable atmospheres. Exception: A hazardous exhaust fume hood is not required where an approved exhaust system is installed in accordance with NFPA 91®.

(6) Section 3903.5 Use of flammable and combustible liquids. This section has been modified to specify the use of flammable and combustible liquids for liquid extraction processes, including the dispensing of flammable liquids between containers, where the liquid is boiled, distilled, or evaporated, to be located within a hazardous

exhaust fume hood, rated for exhausting flammable vapors and listed in accordance with UL 1805. The section requires all electrical equipment used within the hazardous exhaust fume hood to be rated for use in flammable atmospheres and prohibits the heating of flammable or combustible liquids over an open flame, and provides exceptions when certain conditions are met. This section has been modified to read: 3903.5 Use of flammable and combustible liquids. The use of flammable and combustible liquids for liquid extraction processes, including dispensing of flammable liquids between containers, where the liquid is boiled, distilled, or evaporated shall be located within a hazardous exhaust fume hood, rated for exhausting flammable vapors and listed in accordance with UL 1805. Electrical equipment used within the hazardous exhaust fume hood shall be rated for use in flammable atmospheres. Heating of flammable or combustible liquids over an open flame is prohibited. Exceptions:

(A) The use of a heating element not rated for flammable atmospheres, where documentation from the manufacturer, or approved testing laboratory indicates the element is rated for heating of flammable liquids.

(B) Unheated processes at atmospheric pressure using less than 16 oz. (473 ml) of flammable liquids are not required to be located within a hazardous exhaust fume hood.

(C) A hazardous exhaust fume hood is not required where an approved exhaust system is installed in accordance with NFPA 91®. Electrical equipment used within this room shall be rated for use in flammable atmosphere.

(7) Section 3903.6 Liquefied petroleum gas. This section has been modified to require plant processing and extraction utilizing liquefied petroleum gas to comply with Sections 3903.6.1 through 3903.6.4 and other applicable provisions of this code. This section has been modified to read: 3903.6 Liquefied petroleum gas. Plant processing and extraction utilizing liquefied petroleum gas shall comply with Section 3903.6.1 through 3903.6.4 and other applicable provisions of this code.

(8) Section 3903.6.1 Release of gas. This section has been added to prohibit liquefied petroleum gases to be released to the atmosphere except when released in accordance with Section 7.3 of NFPA 58®. This section has been added to read: 3903.6 Release of gas. Liquefied petroleum gases shall not be released to the atmosphere except where released in accordance with Section 7.3 of NFPA 58®.

(9) Section 3903.6.2 Exhaust. This section has been added to require any plant processing and extraction utilizing liquefied petroleum gas including processes for off- gassing spent plant material and oil retrieval to be located under a chemical fume hood and listed in accordance with UL 1805. The section provides an exception where an approved exhaust system is installed in accordance with NFPA 91® This section has been added to read: 3903.6.2 Exhaust. Plant processing and extraction utilizing liquefied petroleum gas, including processes for off-gassing spent plant material and oil retrieval, shall be located under a chemical fume hood, and listed in accordance with UL 1805. Exception: A chemical fume hood is not required where an approved exhaust system is installed in accordance with NFPA 91®.

(10) Section 3903.6.3 Electrical. This section has been added to require the extraction room where liquefied petroleum gas is used as a solvent to be classified as Class I, Division I hazardous location in accordance with NFPA 70®. The section requires all conductive equipment and conductive objects within the extraction room to be bonded and grounded with a resistance of less than 1.0 times 10 to the sixth power ohms in accordance with NFPA 70®. This section has been added to read: 3903.6.3 Electrical. The extraction room where liquefied petroleum gas is used as a solvent shall be classified as Class I, Division I hazardous location in accordance with NFPA 70®. All conductive equipment and conductive objects within the extraction room shall be bonded and grounded with a resistance of less than 1.0 times 10 to the sixth power ohms in accordance with NFPA 70®.

(11) Section 3903.6.4 Automatic fire-extinguishing system. This section has been added to require chemical fume hoods and enclosures, including ductwork required by Section 3903.6.2 to be provided with an automatic fire-extinguishing system complying with Section 903.3.1.1, 904.6, 904.8 or 904.10. This section has been added to read: 3903.6.4 Automatic fire-extinguishing system. Chemical fume hoods and enclosures, including ductwork required by Section 3903.6.2 shall be provided with an automatic fire- extinguishing system complying with Section 903.3.1.1, 904.6, 904.8 or 904.10.

(12) Section 3903.8 Carbon dioxide extraction. This section has been added to require plant processing and extraction facilities utilizing carbon dioxide solvents to comply with Sections 3903.8.1 through 3903.8.3, Section 5307 and other applicable provisions of the code. This section has been added to read: 3903.8 Carbon dioxide extraction. Plant processing and extraction facilities utilizing carbon dioxide solvents shall comply with Sections

3903.8.1 through 3903.8.3, Section 5307 and other applicable provisions of this code.
(13) Section 3903.8.1 Storage and handling. This section has been added to require all carbon dioxide compressed gas cylinders to be secured to a fixed object to prevent falling. This section has been added to read: 3903.8.1 Storage and handling. All carbon dioxide compressed gas cylinders shall be secured to a fixed object to prevent falling.
(14) Section 3903.8.2 Gas detection system. This section has been added to require a gas detection system complying with Sections 916 and 5307.4.3 to be provided in a room where carbon dioxide solvents are used in the extraction process. This section has been added to read: 3903.8.2 Gas detection system. A gas detection system complying with Sections 916 and 5307.4.3 shall be provided in a room where carbon dioxide solvents are used in the extraction process.
(15) Section 3903.8.3 Carbon dioxide discharge. This section has been added to require the carbon dioxide equipment pressure relief device and blow-off valves to be piped to the exterior of the building. This section has been added to read: 3903.8.3 Carbon dioxide discharge. The carbon dioxide extraction equipment pressure relief device and blow-off valves shall be piped to the exterior of the building.
(16) Section 3905.3 3905.4 Emergency power system. This section has been added to require the extraction room lighting and extraction room ventilation system to be provided with emergency power for extraction processes utilizing hydrocarbon gases or liquids as solvents, in accordance with Section 2702 of the International Building Code®. This section has been added to read: 3905.4 Emergency power system. For extraction processes utilizing hydrocarbon gases or liquids as solvents, the extraction room lighting and extraction room ventilation system shall be provided with emergency power in accordance with Section 2702 of the International Building Code®.

**748:20-4-45. Reserved**

**748:20-4-46. Reserved**

**748:20-4-47. Reserved**

**748:20-4-48. Reserved**

**748:20-4-49. Reserved**

**748:20-4-50. Reserved**

**748:20-4-51. Reserved**

**748:20-4-52. Reserved**

**748:20-4-53. Reserved**

**748:20-4-54. Reserved**

**748:20-4-55. Reserved**

**748:20-4-56. Reserved**

**748:20-4-57. Reserved**

**748:20-4-58. IFC® 2024 Chapter 53 Compressed Gases**

Chapter 53 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modification:
Section 5302.1 Definitions. This section has been modified to clarify the definition for a "CARBON DIOXIDE ENRICHMENT SYSTEM" has been added to the list of definitions defined in Chapter 2. This section has been modified to read: 5302.1 Definitions. The following terms are defined in Chapter 2:

(1) CARBON DIOXIDE ENRICHMENT SYSTEM.
(2) COMPRESSED GAS.
(3) COMPRESSED GAS CONTAINER.
(4) COMPRESSED GAS SYSTEM.
(5) NESTING.
(6) TUBE TRAILER

### 748:20-4-59. Reserved

### 748:20-4-60. IFC® 2024 Chapter 55 Cryogenic Fluids

Chapter 55 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modification: Section 5501.1 Scope. This section has been modified to add a third exception for liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities for LNG vehicular applications to comply with Chapter 23 and NFPA® 52. This section has been modified to read: 5501.1 Scope.

(1) Storage, use and handling of cryogenic fluids shall comply with this chapter and NFPA® 55. Cryogenic fluids classified as hazardous materials shall also comply with the general requirements of Chapter 50. Partially full containers containing residual cryogenic fluids shall be considered as full for the purposes of the controls required. Exceptions:

(A) Exception 1. Fluids used as refrigerants in refrigeration systems (see Section 605).

(B) Exception 2. Liquefied natural gas (LNG), which shall comply with NFPA® 59 A.

(C) Exception 3. LNG facilities for LNG vehicular applications, which shall comply with Chapter 23 and NFPA® 52.

(2) Oxidizing cryogenic fluids, including oxygen, shall comply with Chapter 63, as applicable.

(3) Flammable cryogenic fluids, including hydrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide, shall comply with Chapters 23 and 58, as applicable.

(4) Inert cryogenic fluids, including argon, helium and nitrogen, shall comply with ANSI/CGA P-18.

### 748:20-4-61. Reserved

### 748:20-4-62. IFC® 2024 Chapter 57 Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Chapter 57 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modification: Section 5705.5 Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II. This section has been modified to require guards or shields on alcohol-based hand rub dispensers when installed over a carpeted area. This section has been modified to read: 5705.5 Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids. The use of wall-mounted dispensers containing alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids shall be in accordance with all of the following:

(1) The maximum capacity of each dispenser shall be 68 ounces (2 L).

(2) The minimum separation between dispensers shall be 48 inches (1219 mm)

(3) The dispensers shall not be installed above, below, or closer than 1 inch (25 mm) to an electrical receptacle, switch, appliance, device or other ignition source. The wall space between the dispenser and the floor or intervening counter top shall be free of electrical receptacles, switches, appliances, devices or other ignition sources.

(4) Dispensers shall be mounted so that the bottom of the dispenser is not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) and not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.

(5) Dispensers shall not obstruct required means of egress or be placed within 3 feet (914 mm) of an open flame, heating devise or other ignition source.

(6) Dispensers shall not release their contents except when the dispenser is manually activated. Facilities shall be permitted to install and use automatically activated "touch free" alcohol-based hand-rub dispensing devices with the following requirements:

(A) Item 6.1 The facility or persons responsible for the dispensers shall test the dispensers each time a new refill is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's care and use instructions.

(B) Item 6.2 Dispensers shall be designed and must operate in a manner that ensures accidental or malicious activations of the dispensing devices are minimized. At a minimum, all devices subject to or used in accordance with this section shall have the following safety features:

(i) Item 6.2.1 Any activations of the dispenser shall only occur when an object is placed within 4 inches (98 mm) of the sensing device.
(ii) Item 6.2.2. The dispenser shall not dispense more than the amount required for hand hygiene consistent with label instructions as regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA).
(iii) Item 6.2.3. An object placed within the activation zone and left in place will cause only one activation.

(7) Storage and use of alcohol-based hand rubs shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of Sections 5704 and 5705.

(8) Dispensers when installed over a carpeted area shall have a guard or shield to prevent alcohol-based hand rub product from dispensing onto the floor.

**748:20-4-63. Reserved**

**748:20-4-64. Reserved**

**748:20-4-65. Reserved**

**748:20-4-66. IFC® 2024 Chapter 61 Liquefied Petroleum Gases**

Chapter 61 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) Section 6106.1 Attendants. This section has been modified to provide an exception to the requirement for a qualified attendant if the motor fuel-dispensing equipment meets the guidelines of NFPA® 58 for a "Low emission transfer." This section has been modified to read: 6106.1 Attendants. Dispensing of LP-gas shall be performed by a qualified attendant. Exception: When the dispensing equipment meets the guidelines of NFPA® 58 for "Low emission transfer" an attendant is not required.

(2) Section 6106.2 Overfilling. This section has been modified to include an overfilling prevention device on the container as one of the ways to measure the volume in the container. This section has been modified to read: 6106.2 Overfilling. LP-gas containers shall not be filled or maintained with LP-gas in excess of either the volume determined using the fixed liquid-level gauge installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and in accordance with Section 5.9.5 of NFPA® 58, the volume determined by the overfilling prevention device installed on the container, or the weight determined by the required percentage of water capacity marked on the container. Portable LP-gas containers shall not be refilled unless equipped with an overfilling prevention device (OPD) where required by Section 5.9.3 of NFPA® 58.

**748:20-4-67. Reserved**

**748:20-4-68. Reserved**

**748:20-4-69. Reserved**

**748:20-4-70. Reserved**

**748:20-4-71. Reserved**

**748:20-4-72. Reserved**

**748:20-4-73. Reserved**

**748:20-4-74. Reserved**

**748:20-4-75. Reserved**

**748:20-4-76. Reserved**

**748:20-4-77. Reserved**

**748:20-4-78. Reserved**

**748:20-4-79. Reserved**

**748:20-4-80. Reserved**

**748:20-4-81. Reserved**

**748:20-4-82. Reserved**

**748:20-4-83. Reserved**

**748:20-4-84. Reserved**

**748:20-4-85. IFC® 2024 Chapter 80 Referenced Standards**

Chapter 80 of the Oklahoma adopted IFC® 2024 is adopted with the following modifications:

(1) The reference standard ICC 500® 2023 ICC/NSSA Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters has been added to the list of referenced standards. The referenced standard has been added to read: ICC 500® 2023 ICC/NSSA Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters. Code section references: 320.1

(2) The reference to the International Building Code® has been modified to include after the title the words "as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC." This section has been modified to read: IBC® 24 International Building Code® as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC.

(3) The reference to the International Existing Building Code® has been modified to include after the title the words "as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC." This section has been modified to read: IEBC® 24 International Existing Building Code® as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC.

(4) The reference to the International Fuel Gas Code® has been modified to include after the title the words "as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC." This section has been modified to read: IFGC® 24 International Fuel Gas Code® as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC.

(5) The reference to the International Mechanical Code® has been modified to include after the title the words "as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC." This section has been modified to read: IMC® 24 International Mechanical Code® as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC.

(6) The reference to the International Plumbing Code® has been modified to include after the title the words "as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through OUBCC." This section has been modified to read: IPC® 24 International Plumbing Code® as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC.

(7) The reference to the International Residential Code® has been modified to include after the title the words "as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC." This section has been modified to read: IRC®-24 International Residential Code® as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC.

(8) The referenced standard for NFPA® 70® National Electrical Code® has been modified to include after the title the words "as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC." This section has been modified to read: 70-23 National Electrical Code® as adopted and modified by the State of Oklahoma through the OUBCC.

**748:20-4-86. Appendix P, Egress Path Markings for Existing Buildings**

This appendix has been newly created and entitled "Appendix P, Egress Path Markings for Existing Buildings." The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

(1) Section P101 General. This section has been added to clarify scope and intent for this appendix. This section has been added to read: P101 General.

(A) Section P101.1 Scope. This section has been added to specify the provisions of the appendix and shall apply to existing high-rise buildings of Group A, B, E, I, M and R-1 occupancies. This section has been added to read: P101.1 Scope. The provisions of this appendix shall apply to existing high-rise buildings of Group A, B, E, I, M, and R-1 occupancies in addition to the requirements of Chapter 11.

(B) Section P101.2 Intent. This section has been added to specify the intent of this appendix is to provide an additional degree of life-safety to persons occupying existing high-rise buildings of Group A, B, E, I, M and R-1 occupancies. This section has been added to read: P101.2 Intent. The intent of this appendix is to provide an additional degree of life-safety to persons occupying existing high-rise buildings of Group A, B, E, I, M and R-1 occupancies where such buildings do not contain luminous egress path markings.

(2) Section P102. Egress path markings. This section, formerly numbered Section 1104.25 has been moved into Appendix O entitled "Egress Path Markings for Existing Buildings." The section has been added to read: P102. Egress path markings. Existing high-rise buildings of Group A, B, E, I, M and R-1 occupancies shall be provided with luminous egress path markings in accordance with Section 1025. Exception: Open, unenclosed stairwells in historic buildings designated as historic under a state or local historic preservation program.