

## Group C, Residential Occupancy

MIDRISE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS		2010 NBCC (no combustible midrise)	2015 NBCC <sup>①</sup>	BCBC 2009/2012	OBC 2015 <sup>②</sup>	QCC 2015 <sup>③</sup>	2015 ABC <sup>④</sup>	2016 Saskatoon BC <sup>⑤</sup>					
<b>BUILDING CODES – PART 3 – FIRE PROTECTION, OCCUPANT SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY</b>													
<b>Building Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1 storey	[3.2.2.50.(1)(c)]	7200	[3.2.2.50.(1)(d)]	9000	[3.2.2.50.(1)(c)]	7200	[3.2.2.43A.(1)(d)]	9000	[3.2.2.50.(3)(e)]	9000	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>
	2 storeys		3600		4500		3600		4500				
	3 storeys		2400		3000		2400		3000				
	4 storeys		1800		2250		1800		2250				
	5 storeys		-		1800		1440		1800				
	6 storeys		-		1500		1200		1500				
<b>Sprinkler Requirements</b>	<b>NFPA Standard</b>	[3.2.5.12.(2)(a)(i)] – Instead of the requirements of Sentence (1), NFPA 13R, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height,” is permitted to be used for the design, construction and installation of an automatic sprinkler system installed in a building of residential occupancy throughout that is not more than 4 storeys in building height and conforms to Articles 3.2.2.47., 3.2.2.48., 3.2.2.50. or 3.2.2.53.	[3.2.5.12.(1)] – Except as permitted in (2), (3) and (4), an automatic sprinkler system shall be designed, constructed, installed and tested in conformance with NFPA 13, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems.” [3.2.5.12.(2)(a)(i)] – Instead of the requirements of Sentence (1), NFPA 13R, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies,” is permitted to be used for the design, construction and installation of an automatic sprinkler system installed in a building of residential occupancy throughout that is not more than 4 storeys in building height and conforms to Articles 3.2.2.47., 3.2.2.48., 3.2.2.50., 3.2.2.51. or 3.2.2.54.	[3.2.5.12.(1)] – Except as permitted in (2), (3) and (4), an automatic sprinkler system shall be designed, constructed, installed and tested in conformance with NFPA 13, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems.” [3.2.5.12.(2)(a)(i)] – Instead of the requirements of Sentence (1), NFPA 13R, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height,” is permitted to be used for the design, construction and installation of an automatic sprinkler system installed in a building of Group C major occupancy containing no other major occupancies that is not more than 4 storeys in building height conforming to Articles 3.2.2.47., 3.2.2.48., 3.2.2.50., or 3.2.2.53.	[3.2.5.13.(1)] – Except as provided by Sentences (2) to (4), an automatic sprinkler system shall be designed, constructed, installed and tested in conformance with NFPA 13, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems.” [3.2.5.13.(2)] – NFPA 13R, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height,” is permitted to be used for the design, construction, installation and testing of an automatic sprinkler system installed in a building, (a) of residential occupancy that is not more than 4 storeys in building height.	[3.2.5.12.(1)] – Except as permitted in (2), (3) and (4), an automatic sprinkler system shall be designed, constructed, installed and tested in conformance with NFPA 13, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems.” [3.2.5.12.(2)] – Despite Sentence (1), NFPA 13R, “Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height,” is permitted to be used for the design, construction and installation of an automatic sprinkler system installed in a residential occupancy not more than 4 storeys in building height conforming to Articles 3.2.2.47., 3.2.2.48., or 3.2.2.53., or to Sentences 3.2.2.50. (1) and (2).	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>					
	<b>Additional Requirements</b>	<i>None</i>	[3.2.5.12.(7)] – Notwithstanding the requirements of the standards referenced in Sentences (1) and (2) regarding the installation of automatic sprinkler systems, in buildings conforming to Article 3.2.2.50. or 3.2.2.58., sprinklers shall be provided for balconies and decks exceeding 610 mm in depth measured perpendicular to the exterior wall.	<i>None</i>	[3.2.5.13.(7)] – Despite the requirements of the standards referenced in Sentences (1) and (2), sprinklers shall be provided for all balconies and decks forming part of a building within the scope of Articles 3.2.2.43A. or 3.2.2.50A., other than, (a) balconies or decks that are not more than 610 mm in depth measured perpendicular to the exterior wall of the building, or of residential occupancy that is not more than 4 storeys in building height, or (b) decks on the uppermost roof of the building.	[3.2.5.12.(9)] – Despite the requirements of Sentence (1), balconies of a building conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3) or 3.2.2.57.(3) shall be sprinklered when they are of combustible construction and their depth measured perpendicularly to the exterior wall is more than 610 mm.	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>					
<b>Fire Resistance Ratings</b>	[3.2.2.50.(2)] – (a) floors assemblies shall have 1 h FRR and be fire separations (except as permitted by Sentence (3)&(4)), (b) mezzanines shall have 1 h FRR, (c) loadbearing walls, columns and arches shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than that required for the supported assembly [3.2.2.50.(3)] – In a building that contains dwelling units that have more than 1 storey, subject to the requirements of Sentence 3.3.4.2.(3), the floor assemblies, including floors over basements, which are entirely contained within these dwelling units, shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than 1 h but need not be constructed as fire separations. (Note: in 2015 NBC, 2010 3.2.2.50. becomes 3.2.2.51.)	[3.2.2.50.(2)] – (a) except as provided in Sentence (3), floors assemblies shall be fire separations with a 1 h FRR, (b) roof assemblies shall have 1 h FRR, (d) mezzanines shall have 1 h FRR, (f) loadbearing walls, columns and arches shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than that required for the supported assembly. [3.2.2.50.(3)] – In a building that contains dwelling units that have more than 1 storey, subject to the requirements of Sentence 3.3.4.2.(3), the floor assemblies, including floors over basements, which are entirely contained within these dwelling units shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than 1 h but need not be constructed as fire separations.	[3.2.2.50.(2)] – (a) except as permitted by Sentences (5) and (6), floor assemblies shall be fire separations with fire-resistance rating not less than 1 h, (b) mezzanines shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than 1 h, and (c) loadbearing walls, columns and arches have a fire-resistance rating not less than that required for the supported assembly. [3.2.2.50.(5)] – In a building that contains dwelling units that have more than one storey, subject to the requirements of Sentence 3.3.4.2.(3), the floor assemblies, including floors over basements, which are entirely contained within these dwelling units, shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than 1 h but need not be constructed as fire separations.	[3.2.2.43A.(2)] – (a) floors assemblies shall have 1 h FRR and be fire separations (except as permitted by Sentence (3)), (b) roof assemblies shall have 1 h FRR and be fire separations; (d) mezzanines shall have 1 h FRR, (f) loadbearing walls, columns and arches shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than that required for the supported assembly [3.2.2.43A.(3)] – In a building that contains dwelling units that have more than 1 storey, subject to the requirements of Sentence 3.3.4.2.(3), the floor assemblies, including floors over basements, which are entirely contained within these dwelling units, shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than 1 h but need not be constructed as fire separations. [3.2.2.17.(2)] – The fire-resistance rating of roof assemblies is not permitted to be waived (even though the building is sprinklered). [3.4.4.1.(1)&(3)] – every exit shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a fire separation and the fire-resistance rating of the fire separation shall not be less than 1.5 h.	[3.2.2.50.(4)] – (a) except as permitted by Sentence (5), the floor assemblies shall be fire separations with FRR not less than 1 h. (b) the roof shall have a FRR not less than 1 h; (c) mezzanines shall have a FRR not less than 1 h, (d) loadbearing walls, columns and arches shall have a fire-resistance rating not less than that required for the supported assembly [3.2.2.50.(5)] – In a building that contains dwelling units that have more than 1 storey, subject to the requirements of Sentence 3.3.4.2.(3), the floor assemblies, including floors over basements, which are entirely contained within these dwelling units, shall have a FRR not less than 1 h but need not be constructed as fire separations.	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b> [Clause numbering difference: 3.2.2.50.(2)(e) → 3.2.2.50.(2)(d) & 3.2.2.50.(2)(f) → 3.2.2.50.(2)(e)]	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>						

## Group C, Residential Occupancy

MIDRISE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS	2010 NBCC (no combustible midrise)	2015 NBCC <sup>1</sup>	BCBC 2009/2012	OBC 2015 <sup>2</sup>	QCC 2015 <sup>3</sup>	2015 ABC <sup>4</sup>	2016 Saskatoon BC <sup>5</sup>
<b>BUILDING CODES – PART 3 – FIRE PROTECTION, OCCUPANT SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY (continued)</b>							
<b>Parts of building required to be of Noncombustible Construction (just because is a midrise building of combustible construction)</b>	N/A	<p><b>[3.2.2.50.(2)(c)]</b> – except as provided by Sentence (4), where the roof assembly has a height greater than 25 m measured from the floor of the first storey to the highest point of the roof assembly, the roof assembly shall be constructed of noncombustible construction or fire-retardant-treated wood conforming to Article 3.1.4.5.</p> <p><b>[3.2.2.50.(4)]</b> – Where buildings conforming to Sentence (2) include non-contiguous roof assemblies at different elevations, the roof assemblies are permitted to be evaluated separately to determine which ones are required to be constructed in accordance with Clause (2)(c).</p> <p><b>[3.1.7.5.(3)]</b> – Except for noncombustible roof assemblies required by Clause 3.2.2.50.(2)(c) and 3.2.2.58.(2)(c), if an assembly is required to be of noncombustible construction and have fire-resistance rating, it shall be supported by noncombustible construction.</p>	<i>Regular requirements of BCBC for all combustible construction</i>	<p><b>[3.2.2.43A.(2)(c)]</b> – except as provided by Sentence (4), where the roof assembly has a height greater than 25 m measured from the floor level of the first storey to the highest point of the roof assembly, the roof assembly shall,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) be of noncombustible construction, or</li> <li>(ii) be constructed of fire-retardant treated wood conforming to Article 3.1.4.5.;</li> </ul> <p><i>(Note: roof assembly of “noncombustible construction” means roof covering also must meet 3.1.5. requirements)</i></p> <p><b>[3.2.2.43A.(4)]</b> – The construction of non-contiguous roof assemblies at different elevations is permitted to be evaluated separately.</p> <p><b>[3.1.7.5.(3)]</b> – Except for noncombustible construction required by Subclauses 3.2.2.43A.(2)(c)(i) and 3.2.2.50A.(2)(c)(i), if an assembly is required to be of noncombustible construction and have a fire resistance rating, it shall be supported by noncombustible construction.</p> <p><b>[3.2.2.43A.(2)(e)]</b> – the fire separation of exits described in Sentence 3.4.4.1.(3) shall be of noncombustible construction.</p> <p><i>(See Fire Resistance Ratings above for Sentences 3.4.4.1.(1) &amp; (3).)</i></p>	<p><i>(Please note that since the QCC does not permit any part of these buildings to be higher than 25 m (see Physical Height Restrictions entry below) under any circumstances, there is no need for a requirement for a noncombustible roof assembly when the roof is higher than 25 m, as there is in the NBC and OBC.)</i></p> <p><b>[3.1.4.1.(3)] &amp; [3.2.2.50.(4)(e)]</b> – Exit stairwells and their rooftop enclosures shall be of non-combustible construction.</p> <p><b>[3.2.2.50.(4)(f)]</b> – except as permitted in Sentence (7), any floor area of a storage garage shall be of non-combustible construction.</p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b> [Sentence/Clause numbering difference: <b>3.2.2.50.(2)(c) → 3.2.2.50.(4) &amp; 3.2.2.50.(2)(d) → 3.2.2.50.(2)(c)]</b></p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b></p>
<b>Physical Height Restrictions</b>	None	<p><b>[3.2.2.50.(1)(c)]</b> - height of not more than 18 m measured between the floor of the first storey and the uppermost floor level that does not serve a rooftop enclosure for elevator machinery, a stairway or a service room used only for service to the building; <i>(Note: limit of total physical building height to peak of roof of 25 m, if want roof assembly to be of combustible construction – see row “Parts of building required to be of Noncombustible Construction” above.)</i></p>	<p><b>[3.2.2.50.(1)(c)]</b> – it has a maximum height of less than 18 m measured between grade and uppermost floor level of the top storey <i>(Note: This Clause was accidentally omitted from the first published edition of the BCBC 2012, and was subsequently issued in a 2013 revision.)</i></p>	<p><b>[3.2.2.43A.(1)(c)]</b> - height of not more than 18 m, measured between the floor level of the first storey and the floor level of the uppermost storey or mezzanine that is not a rooftop enclosure provided for elevator machinery, a stairway or a service room used for no purpose other than for service to the building</p>	<p><b>[3.2.2.50.(3)(c)]</b> – there is not more than 18 m between grade and the level of the highest floor, <b>[3.2.2.50.(3)(d)]</b> – There is not more than 25 m between grade and the highest point of the roof (That includes all rooftop enclosures, visual screens concealing mechanical equipment, parapets and terrace guards as specified in A-3.2.2.50.(3)(d).)</p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b></p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b></p>
<b>“Facing of Streets” Requirements</b>	<i>Regular requirements of NBC (i.e. no minimum perimeter required for sprinklered building)</i>	<p><b>[3.2.2.10.(3)]</b> – is considered to face 1 street where not less than 25% of the building perimeter is located within 15 m of the street or streets.</p>	<i>Regular requirements of BCBC (i.e. no minimum perimeter required for sprinklered building)</i>	<p><b>[3.2.2.10.(3)]</b> – at least 10% of perimeter to be within 15 m of street or streets to be considered “facing one street” (for firefighting access)</p>	<p><b>[3.2.2.10.(3)]</b> – is considered to face 1 street provided not less than 25% of the building perimeter is located within 15 m of the street.</p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b></p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b></p>
<b>Access Route Design</b>	<b>[3.2.5]</b> – <i>Regular requirements of NBC</i>	<p><b>[3.2.5.6.(2)]</b> – no portion of the access route described in Sentence 3.2.2.10.(3) shall be more than 20 m below the uppermost floor level.</p>	<b>[3.2.5]</b> – <i>Regular requirements of BCBC</i>	<p><b>[3.2.5.6.(2)]</b> – no portion of the required access route shall be more than 20 m below the floor level of the uppermost storey or mezzanine that is not a rooftop enclosure provided for elevator machinery, a stairway or a service room used for no purpose other than for service to the building.</p>	<p><b>[3.2.5.6.(2)]</b> - No part of the access route described in Sentence 3.2.2.10.(3) may be located more than 20 m above the level of the highest floor.</p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b></p>	<p><b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b></p>



## Group C, Residential Occupancy

MIDRISE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS	2010 NBCC (no combustible midrise)	2015 NBCC <sup>1</sup>	BCBC 2009/2012	OBC 2015 <sup>2</sup>	QCC 2015 <sup>3</sup>	2015 ABC <sup>4</sup>	2016 Saskatoon BC <sup>5</sup>
<b>BUILDING CODES – PART 3 – FIRE PROTECTION, OCCUPANT SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY (continued)</b>							
<b>Mixed Major Occupancies</b>	<b>[3.1.3.2.(1)&amp;(2)]</b> – Regular requirements of NBC in 3.1.3. (i.e. no Group F Division 1 major occupancies, and no more than 1 suite of Group C with F-2)	<b>[3.1.3.2.(1)&amp;(2)]</b> – Regular requirements of NBC in 3.1.3. (i.e. no Group F Division 1 major occupancies, and no more than 1 suite of Group C with F-2) <b>[3.1.3.2.(3)]</b> – a building conforming to Article 3.2.2.50. shall not contain a) Except as permitted in Sentence (5), a Group A, Division 1 or 3, Group B, or Group F, Division 2 or 3 major occupancy, or b) a Group A, Division 2 or a Group E major occupancy above the second storey. <b>[3.1.3.2.(5)]</b> – A building conforming to Article 3.2.2.50. or 3.2.2.58. is permitted to contain a storage garage below the fourth storey. (See Note A-3.1.3.2.(3). To (5))(See also Sentence 4.4.2.1.(1).) <b>[3.2.2.7.(3)]</b> – A building that is wholly constructed in accordance with the building area and construction requirements of Article 3.2.2.50. shall not contain a) Group A, Division 2 and Group E major occupancies above the second storey, or b) storage garage above the third storey. (See also Sentence 4.4.2.1.(1) for storage garages.) <b>([3.2.2.23.(1)&amp;3.2.2.24.(1)]</b> – exception cross-referenced to 3.2.2.7.(3) for A-2 in combustible construction as per 3.2.2.50. and 3.2.2.58.) <b>([3.2.2.62.(1)]</b> – exception cross-referenced to 3.2.2.7.(3) for E in combustible construction as per 3.2.2.50. and 3.2.2.58.)	<i>(No other major occupancies permitted if want to retain use of combustible construction.)</i>	<b>[3.1.3.2.(5)]</b> – shall not contain a) a Group A, Division 1 or 3, Group B, or Group F, Division 1 or 2 major occupancy, b) a Group A, Division 2 or a Group E major occupancy above the second storey, or c) except as permitted by Sentence (6), a Group F, and Division 3 major occupancy. <b>[3.1.3.2.(6)]</b> – A storage garage below the third storey is permitted. <b>[3.2.2.6.(1)]</b> – (1) Except as permitted by Articles 3.2.2.7. and 3.2.2.8. and Sentences 3.2.2.43A.(5) and 3.2.2.50A.(4), in a building containing more than one major occupancy, the requirements of this Subsection for the most restricted major occupancy contained shall apply to the whole building. <b>[3.2.2.7.(1)]</b> – Except as permitted by Article 3.2.2.8. and Sentences 3.2.2.43A.(5) and 3.2.2.50A.(4), in a building in which one major occupancy is located entirely above another major occupancy, the requirements in this Subsection for each portion of the building containing a major occupancy shall apply to that portion as if the entire building was of that major occupancy.	<b>[3.1.3.2.(1)&amp;(2)]</b> – Regular requirements of NBC in 3.1.3. (i.e. no Group F Division 1 major occupancies, and no more than 1 suite of Group C with F-2) <b>[3.1.3.2.(3)]</b> – shall not be used for one of the following occupancies: a) a major occupancy classified as Group A, Division 1 or 3, Group B, an ambulatory clinic occupancy described in Article 3.1.2.7. or Group F, Division 2, occupancy, b) a major occupancy classified as Group A, Division 2 or Group E and located above the second storey, c) a major occupancy classified as Group F, Division 3, with the exception of a storage garage which may be located below the fourth storey. <b>[3.2.2.7.(3)]</b> – A building conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3) containing superimposed major occupancies shall be built in accordance with the type of construction and dimensions described in this sentence. <b>([3.2.2.23.(1)&amp;3.2.2.24.(1)]</b> – exception cross-referenced to 3.2.2.7.(3) for A-2 in combustible construction as per 3.2.2.50.(3) and 3.2.2.57.(3)) <b>([3.2.2.62.(1)]</b> – exception cross-referenced to 3.2.2.7.(3) for E in combustible construction as per 3.2.2.50.(3) and 3.2.2.57.(3)) <b>([3.2.2.78.(1)&amp;3.2.2.79.(1)&amp;3.2.2.80.(1)]</b> – exception cross-referenced to 3.2.2.7.(3) for F-3 in combustible construction as per 3.2.2.50.(3) and 3.2.2.57.(3))	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b> <b>[[3.1.3.2.(4)]</b> – A building conforming to Article 3.2.2.50 shall not contain a storage garage below the fourth storey. (See Appendix A-3.1.3.2.(3).)(See also Sentence 4.4.2.1.(1).)	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>
<b>Major Occupancy Fire Separations</b>	<i>Regular requirements of NBC in 3.1.3.</i>	<b>[Table 3.1.3.1. Note (3)]</b> – a fire separation with a 2-h fire-resistance rating is required between the Group C and Group A, Division 2 major occupancies.	N/A	<b>[3.1.3.1.(3)]</b> (Referenced in Table 3.1.3.1. Note (2)) - a fire separation with a 2-h fire-resistance rating is required between the Group C and Group A, Division 2 major occupancies	<b>[3.1.3.1.(3)]</b> (Referenced in Table 3.1.3.1. Note (5)) – In a building conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50. (3), the FRR of the fire separation between Group A, Division 2 major occupancy and a Group C major occupancy shall be 1 h 30 min.	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>
<b>Exterior Cladding</b>	<i>Regular requirements of NBC as for all combustible construction, and general spatial separation requirements (3.2.3.)</i>	<i>General spatial separation requirements (3.2.3.) apply;</i> <b>[3.1.4.8.(1)]</b> Not less than 90% of the exterior cladding on each exterior wall of buildings conforming to Article 3.2.2.50. or 3.2.2.58. shall consist of a) noncombustible cladding, or b) a wall assembly that satisfies the criteria of Clause 3.1.5.5.(1)(b).	<i>General spatial separation requirements (3.2.3.) apply;</i>  5 & 6 storey buildings - noncombustible or limited combustible exterior wall claddings	<i>General spatial separation requirements (3.2.3.) apply;</i> <b>[3.1.4.8.(1)]</b> – Noncombustible cladding on 5- to 6-storey buildings, except permitted any cladding that passes 3.1.5.5. requirements when tested with the wall assembly to CAN/ULC-S134 when permitted to do so by 3.2.3.7.(6) <b>([3.2.3.7.(6)]</b> – cladding in buildings > 4 storeys is not required to noncombustible if max. permitted area of unprotected openings is > 10% of exposing building face and wall assembly complies with 3.1.5.5.(3)&(4) when tested to CAN/ULC-S134.)	<i>General spatial separation requirements (3.2.3.) apply;</i> <b>[3.2.2.50.(4)(g)]</b> – cladding on the exterior wall shall be noncombustible not less than 2 m above and 1 m either side of an unprotected opening and any opening or element capable of spreading fire. <b>[3.2.3.6.(6)]</b> – The underside of balconies on a building conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3) shall be covered with a noncombustible finish material.	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>
<b>Firewall-related Requirements</b>	<i>Regular NBC requirements</i>	<i>Regular NBC requirements</i>	<i>Regular BCBC requirements</i>	<b>[3.1.10.2.(4)(e)]</b> - can only use non-concrete/non-masonry noncombustible construction for 2-h firewalls if buildings on both sides are sprinklered, and neither building is a high building.	<b>[3.1.10.2.(3)]</b> – The required Fire-resistance rating of a firewall, except for closures, shall be provided by masonry or concrete. (This is not only for combustible midrise, though - Sentence (4) permitting non-concrete/non-masonry 2-h firewalls has been completely removed from QCC for any type of building.)	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>

**Group C, Residential Occupancy**

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<b>BUILDING CODES – PART 3 – FIRE PROTECTION, OCCUPANT SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY (continued)</b>							
Emergency Power for Lighting	Regular NBC requirements – ½ hour	[3.2.7.4.(1)(b)(iii)] – 1 hour	Regular BCBC requirements – ½ hour	[3.2.7.4.(2)(b)(iii)] – 1 hour	[3.2.7.4.(1)(b)(iii)] – 1 hour [3.2.7.10.(1)(d)] – In a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50. (3), power cables for fire alarm systems and for emergency lighting must be conformed to the requirements of Sentences 3.2.7.10. (2) to (8).	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC
Emergency Power for Fire Alarm Systems	Regular NBC requirements – ½ hour	[3.2.7.8.(3)(b)(iii)] – 1 hour	Regular BCBC requirements – ½ hour	[3.2.7.8.(3)(b)(iii)] – 1 hour	[3.2.7.8.(3)(b)(iii)] – 1 hour [3.2.7.10.(1)(d)] – In a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50. (3), power cables for fire alarm systems and for emergency lighting must be conformed to the requirements of Sentences 3.2.7.10. (2) to (8).	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC
Fire Blocking	Regular NBC requirements	[3.1.11.5.(3)] - Except as provided by Sentence (4), horizontal concealed spaces within a floor assembly or roof assembly of combustible construction shall be separated by construction conforming to Article 3.1.11.7. into compartments that are, (a) not more than 600 m <sup>2</sup> in area with no dimension more than 60 m, if the exposed construction materials within the space have a flame-spread rating not more than 25, and (b) not more than 300 m <sup>2</sup> in area with no dimension more than 20 m, if the exposed construction materials within the space have a flame-spread rating more than 25. (Note that these values are applicable whether the space is sprinklered or not as per NFPA 13 or 13R, and are the values usually applicable only to unsprinklered concealed spaces.) [3.1.11.5.(4)] Fire blocks conforming to Sentence (3) are not required where the horizontal concealed space within the floor or roof assembly is entirely filled with noncombustible insulation such that any air gap between the top of the insulation and the floor or roof deck does not exceed 50 mm.	Regular BCBC requirements	[3.1.11.5.(3)] - Except as provided by Sentence (4), a horizontal concealed space within a floor assembly or roof assembly of combustible construction shall be fire blocked into compartments not more than, (a) 600 m <sup>2</sup> in area with no dimension more than 60 m, if the exposed construction materials within the space have a flame-spread rating not more than 25, and (b) 300 m <sup>2</sup> in area with no dimension more than 20 m, if the exposed construction materials within the space have a flame-spread rating more than 25. (Note that these values are applicable whether the space is sprinklered or not as per NFPA 13 or 13R, and are the values usually applicable only to unsprinklered concealed spaces.) [3.1.11.5.(4)] Sentence (3) does not apply if the horizontal concealed space within the floor assembly or roof assembly is entirely filled with noncombustible insulation such that any air gap between the top of the insulation and the underside of the floor or roof deck does not exceed 50 mm.	[3.1.11.5.(3)] – Horizontal concealed spaces within a floor assembly or roof assembly of a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50. (3) shall be: (a) entirely filled with noncombustible insulation, or (b) sprinklered according to NFPA 13 requirements (reference to the 50 mm air gap between the top of the insulation and the underside of the floor or roof deck is made in A-3.1.11.5.(3))	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC
Roof Covering	Regular NBC requirements – Class A, B or C	[3.1.15.2.(3)] Except as permitted by Sentence (4), roof coverings in <i>buildings</i> conforming to Article 3.2.2.50. or 3.2.2.58. shall have a Class A classification where the roof height is greater than 25 m measured from the floor of the <i>first storey</i> to the highest point of roof construction. [3.1.15.2.(4)] Where buildings conforming to Article 3.2.2.50. or 3.2.2.58. include non-contiguous roof assemblies at different elevations, the roof coverings referred to in Sentence (3) are permitted to be evaluated separately to determine the roof covering classification required.	Regular BCBC requirements	[3.1.15.2.(3)] - Combustible roof coverings shall have a Class A classification.	[3.1.15.2.(3)] - Where a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3) has a rooftop terrace, the roof covering shall have a Class A classification.	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC
Rooftop Terraces	Regular NBC requirements	Regular NBC requirements	Regular BCBC requirements	Regular OBC requirements	[3.1.4.8.(1)] – A terrace constructed on a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3) may have <i>combustible loadbearing</i> elements and floor provided: (a) the space between the underside of the terrace floor and the roofing is not more than 150 mm, (b) the floor of the terrace is not more than 18 m above the <i>grade</i> , and (c) no <i>combustible</i> element is more than 25 m above <i>grade</i> . [3.1.15.2.(3)] - Where a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3) has a rooftop terrace, the roof covering must have a Class A classification.	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC
Roof Access	Regular NBC requirements	Regular NBC requirements	Regular BCBC requirements	Regular OBC requirements	[3.2.5.3.(2)] – The roof of a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3) shall be accessible by a stair. [A-3.2.5.3.(2)] – The stair could lead to the roof by an access hatch with dimensions conform to those indicate in 3.2.5.3.(1)(b) or by a rooftop enclosure.	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC

**Group C, Residential Occupancy**

MIDRISE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS	2010 NBCC (no combustible midrise)	2015 NBCC <sup>1</sup>	BCBC 2009/2012	OBC 2015 <sup>2</sup>	QCC 2015 <sup>3</sup>	2015 ABC <sup>4</sup>	2016 Saskatoon BC <sup>5</sup>
<b>BUILDING CODES – PART 3 – FIRE PROTECTION, OCCUPANT SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY (continued)</b>							
<b>Combustible Piping Restrictions and Permissions</b>	<i>Regular NBC requirements as for all combustible construction</i>	<i>Regular NBC requirements as for all combustible construction</i>	<i>Regular BCBC requirements</i>	<p><b>[3.1.4.9.(1)]</b> - Except as provided by Sentence (2), combustible piping and tubing and associated adhesives used in a building within the scope of Article 3.2.2.43A. or 3.2.2.50A. shall have a flame-spread rating not more than 25.</p> <p><b>[3.1.4.9.(2)]</b> - Sentence (1) does not apply to,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) combustible sprinkler piping and associated adhesives,</li> <li>(b) combustible tubing for pneumatic controls and associated adhesives, provided the tubing has an outside diameter not more than 10 mm,</li> <li>(c) combustible piping and tubing and associated adhesives used in public pools and public spas, and</li> <li>(d) combustible piping and tubing and associated adhesives concealed in a concrete floor slab.</li> </ul>	<p><b>[3.2.2.50.(4)(h)]</b> – Pipes, ducts, wires, and cables shall be <i>noncombustible</i> or conforming to Articles 3.1.5.15., 3.1.5.18. and 3.1.5.20.</p> <p><i>Regular QCC requirements as for all combustible construction</i></p>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>
<b>Ducts, Wires, Cables and Raceways - Restrictions</b>	<i>Regular NBC requirements as for all combustible construction</i>	<i>Regular NBC requirements as for all combustible construction</i>	<i>Regular BCBC requirements as for all combustible construction</i>	<i>Regular OBC requirements as for all combustible construction</i>	<p><b>[3.2.2.50.(4)(h)]</b> – Pipes, ducts, wires, and cables shall be <i>noncombustible</i> or conforming to Articles 3.1.5.15., 3.1.5.18. and 3.1.5.20.</p> <p><b>[3.2.7.10.(1)(d)]</b> – In a <i>building</i> conforming to Sentence 3.2.2.50.(3), power cables for fire alarm systems and for emergency lighting must be conformed to the requirements of Sentences 3.2.7.10. (2) to (8).</p>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>



## Group C, Residential Occupancy

MIDRISE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS	2010 NBCC (no combustible midrise)	2015 NBCC <sup>①</sup>	BCBC 2009/2012	OBC 2015 <sup>②</sup>	QCC 2015 <sup>③</sup>	2015 ABC <sup>④</sup>	2016 Saskatoon BC <sup>⑤</sup>
<b>BUILDING CODES – PART 4 – STRUCTURAL DESIGN</b>							
<b>Seismic Requirements: Restriction on Irregularities</b>	N/A	<p><b>[4.1.8.10.(4)]</b> – For buildings constructed with more than 4 storeys of continuous wood construction and where <math>I_e F_v S_a(0.2)</math> is equal to or greater than 0.35, timber SFRS of shear walls with wood-based panels or braced or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9. within the continuous wood construction shall not have Type 4 or 5 irregularities as described in Table 4.1.8.6.</p>	<p><b>[4.1.8.10.(4)]</b> – In cases where <math>I_e F_v S_a(0.2)</math> is equal to or greater than 0.35, for buildings constructed with 5 or 6 storeys of continuous combustible construction as permitted by Article 3.2.2.50. and having any fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, walls forming part of the SFRS within the continuous combustible construction shall not have irregularities of Type 4 or 5 as described in Table 4.7.8.6.</p> <p>Difference between BCBC 2012 and NBC 2015: The BCBC 2012 provisions only apply to shearwall system, however the provisions in NBC 2015 and other provincial codes apply to current existing timber SFRSs as defined in Table 4.1.8.9 including wood-based shearwall system, and braced or moment-resisting systems.</p>	<p><b>[4.1.8.10.(4)]</b> - For buildings constructed with more than 4 storeys of continuous wood construction and where <math>I_e F_v S_a(0.2)</math> is equal to or greater than 0.35, timber SFRS of shear walls with wood-based panels, braced frames or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9. within the continuous wood construction shall not have irregularities of Type 4 or 5 as described in Table 4.1.8.6.</p>	<p><b>[4.1.8.10.(4)]</b> - For buildings of more than 4 storeys of continuous wood construction and where <math>I_e F_v S_a(0.2)</math> is equal to or greater than 0.35, timber SFRS with wood-based panels shear walls or braced frames or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9., within the continuous wood construction, shall not have irregularities of Type 4 or 5 as described in Table 4.1.8.6.</p>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>
<b>Seismic Requirements: Seismic Design Force Level for Using Equivalent Static Force Procedure</b>	N/A	<p><b>[4.1.8.11.(12)]</b> – Where the fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, is determined in accordance with Clause (3)(d) and the building is constructed with more than 4 storeys of continuous wood construction and having a timber SFRS of shear walls with wood-based panels or braced or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9., the lateral earthquake force, <math>V</math>, as determined in accordance with Sentence (2) shall be multiplied by 1.2 but need not exceed the value determined by using Clause (2)(c).</p>	<p><b>[4.1.8.11.(11)]</b> – Where the fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, is determined by Clause (3)(d) for buildings constructed with 5 or 6 storeys of continuous combustible construction as permitted by Article 3.2.2.50. and having an SFRS of nailed shear walls with wood-based panels, the lateral earthquake force, <math>V</math>, as determined in Sentence (2) shall be multiplied by 1.2.</p> <p>Difference between BCBC 2012 and NBC 2015:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BCBC 2012 provisions only apply to shearwall system, however the provisions in NBC 2015 and other provincial codes apply to current existing timber SFRSs as defined in Table 4.1.8.9 including wood-based shearwall system, and braced or moment-resisting systems.</li> <li>It is clarified in NBC 2015 that the design force does not need to exceed the maximum force.</li> </ol>	<p><b>[4.1.8.11.(11)]</b> - Where the fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, is determined by Clause (3)(d) and the building is constructed with more than 4 storeys of continuous wood construction and having a timber SFRS of shear walls with wood-based panels, braced frames or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9., the lateral earthquake force, <math>V</math>, as determined by Sentence (2) shall be multiplied by 1.2, but need not exceed that determined by Clause (2)(c).</p>	<p><b>[4.1.8.11.(11)]</b> - When the fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, is determined in accordance with by Clause (3)(d) and the building is a continuous wood construction with more than 4 storeys and has a timber SFRS of wood-based panels shear walls, or braced or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9., the lateral earthquake force, <math>V</math>, as determined by Sentence (2) shall be multiplied by 1.2, but need not exceed that determined by Clause (2)(c).</p>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>
<b>Seismic Requirements: Seismic Design Force Level for Using Dynamic Procedure</b>	N/A	<p><b>[4.1.8.12.(12)]</b> – Buildings constructed with more than 4 storeys of continuous wood construction, having a timber SFRS consisting of shear walls with wood-based panels or braced frames or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9., and whose fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, is determined in accordance with Clause 4.1.8.11.(3)(d), shall have the base shear, <math>V_d</math>, shall be taken as the larger value of <math>V_d</math> determined in accordance with Sentence (7) and 100% of <math>V</math>.</p>	<p><b>[4.1.8.12.(12)]</b> – The base shear, <math>V_d</math>, shall be taken as 100% of the lateral earthquake design force, <math>V</math>, as determined by Article 4.1.8.11. for buildings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>constructed with 5 or 6 storeys of continuous combustible construction as permitted by Article 3.2.2.50.,</li> <li>having a SFRS of nailed shear walls with wood-based panels, and</li> <li>having a fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, as determined by Clause 4.1.8.11.(3)(d).</li> </ol> <p>Difference between BCBC 2012 and NBC 2015:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BCBC 2012 provisions only apply to shearwall system, however the provisions in NBC 2015 and other provincial codes apply to current existing timber SFRSs as defined in Table 4.1.8.9 including wood-based shearwall system, and braced or moment-resisting systems.</li> <li>It is specified in NBC 2015 that the design force shall be the larger of dynamic force and 100% of static force and therefore NBC 2015 would be more conservative than BCBC 2012 for certain cases.</li> </ol>	<p><b>[4.1.8.12.(12)]</b> - Buildings with more than 4 storeys of continuous wood construction and having a timber SFRS of shear walls with wood-based panels, braced frames or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9., having a fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, as determined in Clause 4.1.8.11.(3)(d), shall have the base shear, <math>V_d</math>, taken as the larger of the base shear obtained in Sentence (7) and 100% of the lateral earthquake design force, <math>V</math>, as determined in Article 4.1.8.11.</p>	<p><b>[4.1.8.12.(12)]</b> – Buildings of continuous wood construction with more than 4 storeys of and having a timber SFRS of wood-based panels shear walls, or braced or moment-resisting frames as defined in Table 4.1.8.9., having a fundamental lateral period, <math>T_a</math>, as determined in Clause 4.1.8.11.(3)(d), shall have the base shear, <math>V_d</math>, taken as the larger of the base shear obtained in Sentence (7) and 100% of the lateral earthquake design force, <math>V</math>, as determined in Article 4.1.8.11.</p>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>	<b>ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC</b>

## Group C, Residential Occupancy

MIDRISE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS	2010 NBCC (no combustible midrise)	2015 NBCC <sup>①</sup>	BCBC 2009/2012	OBC 2015 <sup>②</sup>	QCC 2015 <sup>③</sup>	2015 ABC <sup>④</sup>	2016 Saskatoon BC <sup>⑤</sup>
<b>BUILDING CODES – PART 5 – ENVIRONMENTAL SEPARATION</b>							
Sealing and Drainage	Regular NBC requirements	<p><i>Regular NBC requirements</i></p> <p><b>New Appendix Note: [A-5.6.2.1.]</b> As a consequence of increased building height, wood construction buildings exceeding 4 storeys may experience increased loadings on environmental separators and may require different design considerations than common approaches used by industry for buildings of 4 storeys or less. These considerations include but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- air barrier assemblies,</li> <li>- fenestration selection,</li> <li>- protection from precipitation,</li> <li>- differential movement due to wood shrinkage,</li> <li>- roofing selection and design, and</li> <li>- risk of deterioration due to longer exposure of materials to the elements during construction.</li> </ul> <p>Information on environmental separators and the loading they experience as well as recommendations on dealing with differential movement may be found in a number of publications including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 5.4 of “APEGBC Technical &amp; Practice Bulletin 5 and 6 Storey Wood Frame Residential Building Projects (Mid-Rise),” APEGBC, and Government of British Columbia,</li> <li>- “Building Enclosure Design Guide: Wood-Frame Multi-Unit Residential Buildings,” Homeowner Protection Office Branch of BC Housing,</li> <li>- “Moisture and Wood-Frame Buildings”, Canadian Wood Council, and</li> <li>- “Guide for Designing Energy-Efficient Building Enclosures”, FPIInnovations and RDH Building Engineering Ltd.</li> </ul>	Regular BCBC requirements	<p><i>Regular OBC requirements; unknown whether an Appendix Note has been implemented, since currently-accessible document (i.e. legislation) does not include Appendix information; however, it is likely that a similar Appendix Note as will be in the 2015 NBC has been added.</i></p>	<p><i>Regular QCC requirements</i></p> <p><b>New Appendix Note: [A-5.6.2.1.]</b> As a consequence of increased building height, wood construction buildings exceeding 4 storeys may experience increased loadings on environmental separators and may require different design considerations than common approaches used by industry for buildings of 4 storeys or less. These considerations include but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- air barrier assemblies,</li> <li>- fenestration selection,</li> <li>- protection from precipitation,</li> <li>- differential movement due to wood shrinkage,</li> <li>- roofing selection and design, and</li> <li>- risk of deterioration due to longer exposure of materials to the elements during construction.</li> </ul> <p>Information on environmental separators and the loading they experience as well as recommendations on dealing with differential movement may be found in a number of publications including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 5.4 of “APEGBC Technical &amp; Practice Bulletin 5 and 6 Storey Wood Frame Residential Building Projects (Mid-Rise),” APEGBC, and Government of British Columbia,</li> <li>- “Building Enclosure Design Guide: Wood-Frame Multi-Unit Residential Buildings,” Homeowner Protection Office Branch of BC Housing, and</li> <li>- “Moisture and Wood-Frame Buildings”, Canadian Wood Council.</li> </ul>	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC	ALL REQUIREMENTS ARE AS REQUIRED IN 2015 NBC

<sup>①</sup> Published January 1, 2016. Typically, the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland & Labrador eventually adopt new editions NBC without substantial changes, as do the 3 Territorial governments; however, all provincial and territorial governments have the authority to adopt any revisions they believe appropriate.

<sup>②</sup> Effective January 1, 2015.

<sup>③</sup> Effective June 15, 2015.

<sup>④</sup> Effective May 1, 2015.

<sup>⑤</sup> Effective in early 2016. As far as is known, six-storey wood frame structures are to be accepted in the city of Saskatoon through the building standards alternative solution process based on the 2015 NBC.

## Group C, Residential Occupancy

MIDRISE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION PROVISIONS	2010 NFC (no combustible midrise)	2015 NFC <sup>①</sup>	BCFC 2012	OFC 2015	Quebec	2015 AFC <sup>②</sup>
<b>FIRE CODES – CONSTRUCTION SITE FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS (SAME PROVISIONS FOR GROUP C AND GROUP D)</b>						
General	<i>Regular NFC requirements for buildings of all construction types</i>	[5.6.3.] -- Residential and Business and Personal Services Occupancies [5.6.3.1.] – This Subsection applies only to buildings conforming to Articles 3.2.2.50. and 3.2.2.58. of Division B of the NBC.	<i>Regular BCFC requirements for buildings of all construction types</i>	<i>None – OFC does not regulate construction sites (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Construction Site Fire Safety Guide is recommended)</i>	<i>Regular Quebec requirements for buildings of all construction types</i>	[5.6.3.] and [5.6.3.1.]
Smoking Restrictions		[5.6.3.2.] (1) Where smoking is permitted on the construction, alteration, or demolition site, it shall only be permitted in designated smoking areas, which shall a) be located not less than 3 m away from the building or part of the building under construction, demolition, or alteration, b) be identified with appropriate signage, c) be provided with safe receptacles for the disposal of smoking materials, and d) have a clearance of not less than 3 m from any combustible storage or combustible refuse maintained at all times. [A-5.6.3.2.] (1) Note that the intent of Sentence 5.6.3.2.(1) in relation to the alteration of a floor, suite or room in an existing building is not to prevent smoking elsewhere in the building where smoking would normally be permitted.				[5.6.3.2.] and [A-5.6.3.2.]
Site Identification		[5.6.3.3.] (1) A sign identifying the civic address of the construction or demolition site shall be visible from the access route at the entrance to the site at all times. (2) A sign identifying the floor level, stair location and civic address shall be posted at each floor in a stairway required by Sentence 5.6.3.7.(1). (See related PCF 321)				[5.6.3.4.]
Disposal of Combustible Refuse		[5.6.3.4.] (1) A clearance of not less than 3 m shall be maintained between containers used for the disposal of combustible refuse and exits. (2) Disposal chutes described in Clause 8.2.5.2.(1)(b) of Division B of the NBC shall a) be constructed of noncombustible material, or b) terminate not less than 2 m above the disposal bin they serve.				[5.6.3.6.]
Water Supply		[5.6.3.5.] (1) An adequate water supply for firefighting shall be provided as soon as combustible construction material arrives on the site. (See also Note A-3.2.5.7.(1) of Division B of the NBC) [A-5.6.3.5.] (1) The water supply referred to in Sentence 5.6.3.5.(1) may be either natural or developed, and need not be the final water supply for the finished building.				[5.6.3.7.] and [A-5.6.3.7.]
Hydrant Access		[5.6.3.6.] (1) Hydrants on a construction, alteration, or demolition site shall a) be clearly marked with a sign, b) shall be accessible, and c) have an unobstructed clearance of not less than 2 m at all times.				[5.6.3.8.]
Construction Access		[5.6.3.7.] (1) During construction and in addition to the means of access required by Sentences 5.6.1.4.(2) and 5.6.1.4.(3), at least one stairway shall be provided that a) consists of treads and risers complying with the dimensional requirements of Article 3.4.6.8. of Division B of the NBC, b) is equipped with one handrail conforming to Sentences 3.4.6.5.(5), (6), (7), (11), (13), and (14) of Division B of NBC, c) not less than 900 mm wide, and d) is equipped with guards that are i) not less than 920 mm high when measured vertically to the top of the guard from a line drawn through the outside edges of the stair nosings, and ii) not less than 1070 high around landings. (2) At least one stairway conforming to Sentence (1) shall be a) extended upward as each floor is installed in new construction, or b) maintained for each floor still remaining during demolition.				[5.6.3.5.]
Site Security (See also Article 8.2.1.3. of Division B of the NBC.)		[5.6.3.8.] (1) A strongly constructed fence, boarding or barricade not less than 1.8 m high shall be erected around the perimeter of the construction or demolition site. (2) Barricades shall have a) a reasonably smooth surface facing the outside, and b) no openings other than those required for access. (3) Access openings through barricades shall be equipped with gates, which shall be a) kept closed and locked when the site is unattended, and b) maintained in place until completion of the construction or demolition activity. (4) Fencing, boarding, and barricades shall be constructed and maintained in a manner that does not restrict access to the construction or demolition site for firefighting purposes or to fire protection equipment.				[5.6.3.3.]
Access for Firefighting		[A-5.6.1.4.] (4) The fire safety plan for the construction or demolition site of buildings conforming to Article 3.2.2.50. or 3.2.2.58. of Division B of the NBC should take into consideration the design of the access route to the building under construction as well as the elevation of the access route relative to the uppermost floor level to facilitate firefighter access to the roof. (See Sentence 3.2.5.6.(2) of Division B of the NBC.)				[A-5.6.1.4.]

<sup>①</sup> Published January 1, 2016.

<sup>②</sup> Effective May 1, 2015.