

# Detentional Occupancy Plan Correction List

This list is to be used in conjunction with the attached General Correction List. *This list includes compliance with NFPA Life Safety Code, 2012 edition.* Note that this correction list is not all inclusive. See additional items on the General Correction List.

Items listed require amended construction documents such as revised plans, supplemental instructions, addenda, field orders, or change orders before plans approval will be issued. Answers in letter form may be provided to explain the changes to the construction documents. All drawing revisions should be clouded with a corresponding revision number tag.

This review does not authorize construction to begin. Starting construction before plans approval may result in a Stop Work Order. Rule 0780-02-03-.02(1)

## Site

1. Exits shall be permitted to discharge into a fenced or walled courtyard provided that not more than two walls of the courtyard are the building walls from which egress is being made.  
NFPA 101, 22.2.7.1, IBC 408.3.6
2. Open space for refuge must allow all occupants to be at least 50 feet from the building at 15 square feet per person or it cannot be considered an exit. NFPA 101, 22.2.7.2, IBC 408.3.6

## Construction

1. Smoke barriers shall be provided to divide every story used for sleeping by residents, or any other story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, into not less than two compartments.  
NFPA 101, 22.3.7.1 (Exceptions 22.3.7.1(1)&(2)), IBC 408.6

## Means of Egress

1. The travel distance to reach an exit must not exceed 200 feet in a fully sprinklered building. NFPA 101, 22.2.6, IBC & IFC Table 101,6.2

The travel distance between any room door required as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 150 ft. NFPA 101, 22.2.6.2

2. The common path of travel shall not exceed 100 feet in a fully sprinklered building. NFPA 101, 22.2.5.3, IBC Table 101,4.3
3. Detention occupancies must have not less than two separate exits. Both of the following criteria shall be met (NFPA 101, 22.2.4.2):
  - (1) They shall be provided on every story.
  - (2) They shall be accessible from every part of every story, fire compartment, or smoke compartment; however, exit access travel shall be permitted to be common for the distances permitted as common path of travel by 22.2.5.3.

4. Enclosed yards or courts used for exit discharge in accordance with 22.2.7.1 shall be of sufficient size to accommodate all occupants at a distance of not less than 50 ft. from the building while providing a net area of 15 ft<sup>2</sup> per person. NFPA 22.2.7.2

*Note:* The requirements of 7.7.2 shall be waived, provided that not more than 50 percent of the exits discharge into a single fire compartment separated from other compartments by construction having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance. NFPA 22.2.7.4

5. Aisles, corridors, and ramps required for egress shall be not less than 48 in. in width. NFPA 22.2.3.2
6. Doors to resident sleeping rooms shall be not less than 28 in. in clear width. NFPA 22.2.11.4
7. Corridors must be 1-hour fire-resistance rated construction with 20-minute fire rated door and hardware assemblies. IBC & IFC Tables 101,8.1, and 716.5. For a reduction in the fire-resistance rating for occupancies in Group I-3, see Section 408.8.
6. Exits shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building. The exit discharge shall be at grade or shall provide direct access to grade. The exit discharge shall not reenter a building. The combined use of Exceptions 1 and 2 shall not exceed 50 percent of the number and capacity of the required exits. IBC 1027.1
7. Vision panels shall be provided in smoke barriers at points where the barrier crosses an exit access corridor. NFPA 22.3.7.10
8. The number of residents in any smoke compartment shall be not more than 200. The travel distance to a door in a smoke barrier from any room door required as exit access shall be not greater than 150 feet. The travel distance to a door in a smoke barrier from any point in a room shall be not greater than 200 feet. IBC 408.6.1, NFPA 22.3.7.3
9. Horizontal exits shall be permitted to comprise 100 percent of the exits required, provided that an exit, other than a horizontal exit, located in another (not necessarily adjacent) fire compartment is accessible without returning through the compartment of fire origin. NFPA 101, 22.2.2.5.2
11. Every sleeping room shall have a door leading directly to an exit access corridor, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following: (1) The requirement of 22.2.5.1 shall not apply if there is an exit door opening directly to the outside from a room at the finished ground level. (2) One adjacent room, such as a day room, a group activity space, or other common space, shall be permitted to intervene, and the following also shall apply:  
  
Where sleeping rooms directly adjoin a day room or group activity space that is used for access to an exit, such sleeping rooms shall be permitted to open directly to the day room or space. (b) Sleeping rooms permitted to open directly to the day room or space shall be permitted to be separated in elevation by a one-half story or full story height. NFPA 101, 22.2.5.1
12. The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, either shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors of Table 7.3.1.2 that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater. NFPA 101, 22.1.7

13. A sally port is permitted only if there is continuous, unobstructed passage through it during an emergency exit condition. NFPA 101, 22.2.5.4 and IBC 408.3.7
14. If exterior door locks are operated with a key, key must be available at all times, and the locks must be operable from both sides of door. NFPA 101, 22.2.11.7 and IBC 408.4
15. All power-operated sliding doors or power-operated locks for swinging doors must have a mechanical means operable from a remote location or by key and lock mechanisms at each door to manually locks and move sliding doors to fully open position.  
NFPA 101, 22.2.11.9 and IBC 408.4.2, IBC & IFC1008.1.4.2
16. Every assembly area shall have the occupant load posted in a conspicuous place near the main exit of the room. IBC & IFC 1004.3

### **Mechanical**

1. Sleeping rooms in windowless buildings or buildings with non-operable windows or no readily breakable windows must have an engineered smoke control system to provide ventilation. IBC 408.9
2. The smoke control system must be connected to emergency power. IBC 909.11
3. Suspended unit heaters are not permitted in sleeping areas or in means of egress. NFPA 101, 22.5.2.4
4. Fuel fired heating equipment must be vented and must take its combustion air from outside.  
NFPA 101, 22.5.2.5
5. Portable space heating devices are prohibited, unless otherwise permitted by NFPA 101, 22. 5.2.4.  
NFPA 101, 22.5.2.2
6. Any heating device other than a central heating plant must be so designed and installed so that combustible material will not be ignited by it or its appurtenances. NFPA 101, 5.2.3
5. Combustion and Ventilation air from boilers, incinerators, or heater rooms shall be taken directly from and discharged directly to the outside. NFPA 101, 22.5.2.5

### **Fire Suppression**

1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I fire area.  
IBC 903.2.6 (See the attached Sprinkler Design Intent correction list)
2. Standpipe and hose systems shall be provided in accordance with 9.7.4.2 unless otherwise permitted by 22.3.5.6. NFPA 101, 22.3.5.5
3. A Class III wet standpipe system must be provided in all buildings where the highest floor is 30 feet above the lowest level of fire department access. IBC & IFC 905.3.1
4. A standpipe hose outlet must be located at each intermediate stair landing in all required exit stairways. IBC & IFC 905.4

## **Electrical**

1. Exit signs may be omitted in sleeping areas. NFPA 22.2.10(2), IBC & IFC 101,1.1(4)
2. An approved automatic smoke detection system shall be in accordance with Section 9.6, as modified by 22.3.4.4.1 through 22.3.4.4.3, throughout all resident sleeping areas and adjacent day rooms, activity rooms, or contiguous common spaces. NFPA 101, 22.3.4.4, IBC 907.2.6.3.3
3. Permanent standby emergency power must be provided for all electrically power-operated sliding doors and power-operated locks, egress lighting, exit signage, lighting at staff stations, communication systems, fire detection and alarms, smoke removal systems and central control and fire pump rooms. Power must be arranged to automatically activate within ten second.  
IBC 408.4.2, IFC 604.2.16, NFPA 101, 7.9.2, 9.1.3, 22.2.11.9.1
4. Detention and correctional occupancies shall be provided with a fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 9.6. (NFPA 101, 22.3.4.1 and IBC 907.2.6