

2007 Florida Building Code, Residential

The 2007 *Florida Building Code, Residential* is based on the 2006 *International Building Code* with amendments where necessary for Florida's specific needs.

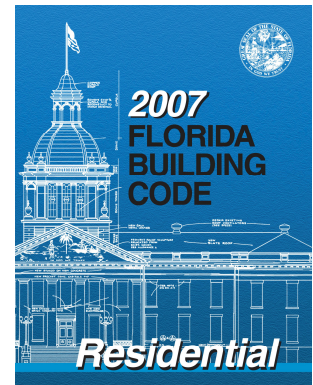
The 1998 Florida Legislature amended Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, Building Construction Standards, to create a single state building code that is enforced by local governments. As of March 1, 2002, the Florida Building Code supercedes all local building codes which are developed and maintained by the Florida Building Commission. It is updated every three years and may be amended annually to incorporate interpretations and clarifications.

Scope

he provisions of the Florida Building Code, Residential apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, removal and demolition of detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories above grade with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures.

Content

This document provides an overview of the significant changes to the 2007 *Florida Building Code, Residential* from the 2004 edition. This document is intended to be a comparative analysis of the significant differences between the 2004 and 2007 *Florida Building Code, Residential*. The table is divided into three specific categories. The left columns of the table contain sections addressed from the 2004 *Florida Building Code, Residential* and the 2007 *Florida Building Code, Residential*. The next column contains a brief statement regarding the requirement covered by these sections. The right column provides an analysis, as applicable, of the significance of the change.



This overview book is categorized according to the following residential building code issues:

- Administration
- Planning and Construction
- Energy
- Mechanical
- Fuel Gas
- Plumbing
- Swimming Pools
- High-Velocity Hurricane Zones

The Overview is not designed to be used without the aide of the representative code books, as all the details pertaining to a specific section may or may not be provided. This comparison will, however, provide an easy means for identifying significant differences in between the two codes, as well as enabling the user to locate issue specific provisions in the 2007 *Florida Building Code, Residential* by means of a numbered section cross reference.

Topic: Administration and Definitions

Chapter 1 Administration

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
R101.2	R101.2	Scope	<p>Section R101.2 has been revised to add the application of “above grade” to description of dwelling.</p> <p>The significance of this addition is the term “story” where previously, a three story building with a basement was considered a 4 story building and rendered the building beyond the scope of the residential code, which wasn’t the intent. By adding the term “above grade” it clarifies the original intent.</p>

Chapter 2 Definitions

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
202	202	Accessory Structure	Definition was modified to provide a new definition which places a size limitation of 3000 square feet and a story limitation of two stories. It is also emphasized that these buildings are subordinate to the dwelling.
202	202	Approved	The modification defines an approval as “acceptable to the building official.” This definition brings consistency with the residential and building codes; however, it does not preclude the building official from requiring tests to approve a material, design or construction method when required under the FBCB.
202	202	Exterior Wall	To eliminate conflict with the requirements for rated exterior walls, the definition was revised for exterior wall to “exterior boundaries of a building” as opposed to “conditioned space”, which thereby eliminated garages, tool sheds etc., from the regulations of R302 for exterior wall requirements.
202	202	Fire Separation Distance	<p>This new definition serves as the basis for measurements regarding the location of the building on the lot which determines whether or not the exterior walls have to be fire-resistance rated and the amount of openings permitted in the wall. Fire separation is defined as the distance measured from the building face to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Closest interior lot line; 2) Centerline of a street, an alley, easement or public way; 3) An imaginary line between two buildings on the lot.
202	202	Habitable space	The definition of habitable space has been revised to clarify the specific categories of sunrooms that are not considered habitable space. As defined in AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100, Sunroom Categories I, II, and III are not considered habitable space.

Topic: Building Planning and Construction

Chapter 3 Building Planning and Construction

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
R301.2.1.1.2	R301.2.1.1.2	Sunrooms	This section was revised to incorporate the Sunroom Categories (I through V) from the AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100 directly into the code. The intent providing these categories is to ensure the distinction between sunrooms that are considered habitable spaces (as defined in Section 202) and those that are not.
R301.2.1.4	R301.2.1.4	Exposure Category	<p>New exception permits the determination of an intermediate exposure in a transition zone when determined by a rational analysis.</p> <p>Exposure C has been revised to clarify the effect of open patches. Requires buildings in Exposure B-type terrain to be categorized as Exposure C where the building is within 100 feet horizontally in any direction of Exposure C-type terrain that extends more than 600 feet and width greater than 150 feet. Exposure C is required to extend downwind for a distance of 1500 feet. For buildings located within 600 feet of inland bodies of water with a fetch of 1 mile or more, roof sheathing uplift and roof-to-wall uplift loads are required to be increased by 20%. Exposure D has been revised to state "This exposure is not applicable in Florida."</p>

Exposure C. Open terrain with scattered obstructions, including surface undulations or other irregularities, having heights generally less than 30 feet (9144 mm) extending more than 1,500 feet (457.2 m) from the building site in any quadrant. This exposure shall also apply to any building located within Exposure B-type terrain where the building is within 100 feet horizontally in any direction of open areas of Exposure C-type terrain that extends more than 600 feet (182.9 m) and width greater than 150 feet in the upwind direction. Short-term (less than two year) changes in the pre-existing terrain exposure, for the purposes of development, shall not be considered open fields. Where development build-out will occur within 3 years and the resultant condition will meet the definition of Exposure B, Exposure B shall be regulating for the purpose of permitting. This category includes flat open country, grasslands and ocean or gulf shorelines and shall extend downwind for a distance of 1,500 feet. For buildings located within a distance of 600 feet of inland bodies of water that present a fetch of 1 mile (1.61 km) or more or inland waterways or rivers with a width of 1 mile (1.61 km) or more roof sheathing uplift and roof-to-wall uplift loads shall be increased by 20 percent.

Exposure D. This exposure category is not applicable in Florida.

Table R301.5	Table R301.5	Minimum Uniformly Distributed Live Loads	Table R301.5 was revised, primarily through revision of footnotes, to clarify that appropriate live load required on trusses. The revised table and the new footnotes provide clear criteria for attic loading for both conventional rafter and trusses. The footnotes provide criteria for establishing whether the attic should be designed for "limited storage" or "without storage." Attic spaces served by a fixed stair are required to be designed to support the minimum live load specified for habitable attics and sleeping rooms.
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Chapter 3 Building Planning and Construction

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
R302.1	R302.1	Exterior Walls	<p>Exterior wall separation, opening, penetrations, and projection requirements are now based upon the fire-separation distance (defined in Chapter 2) instead the horizontal distance between walls as specified in the 2004 Code.</p> <p>Separation requirements, fire-resistance ratings, amount of openings and penetrations, and permitted lengths of projections are all specified in new Table R302.1.</p>

**TABLE R302.1
EXTERIOR WALLS**

EXTERIOR WALL ELEMENT		MINIMUM FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING	MINIMUM FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE
Walls	(Fire-resistance rated)	1 hour with exposure from both sides	0 feet
	(Not fire-resistance rated)	0 hours	3 feet
Projections	(Fire-resistance rated)	1 hour on the underside	4 feet
	(Not fire-resistance rated)	0 hours	3 feet
Openings	Not allowed	N/A	
	25% Maximum of Wall Area	0 hours	< 3 feet
	Unlimited	0 hours	3 feet
Penetrations	All	Comply with Section R317.3	< 3 feet
		None required	3 feet

N/A = Not Applicable.

R303.6.1	R303.6.1	Light Activation	Revised section to modify the requirement of a switch at both the top and bottom of the stairway to "where there are 6 or more risers" for requirement of a wall switch.
-	R310.5	Emergency escape and rescue openings under decks and porches	A new section has been added permitting emergency escape windows to be located under decks and porches provided that there is at least 36 inches in height for the exit path.
311.4.3	311.4.3	Landings at doors	<p>Revised the exception to the first paragraph to clarify that the exception applies to all doors, not doors other than the required exit door.</p> <p>Deleted the exception to the 2nd paragraph.</p> <p>The overarching intent of the changes to this section, and changes from previous cycles is to clarify that any of the exterior doors can be in-swinging.</p>

Chapter 3 Building Planning and Construction

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
R312.1	R312.1	Guards	Previously, porches, balconies and stairs were included in the requirement to have guards if they are located higher than 30 inches above grade. This revision clarifies that "ramps" in addition to porches and balconies to all have guards if located 30 inches above floor.
R317.1	R317.1	Two-family dwellings	A new exception has been added to this section that permits the wall assembly to terminate at the ceiling when the ceiling is protected by 5/8 in. Type X gypsum board and an attic drafstop is provided above and along the wall assembly separating the dwellings.

Chapter 4 Foundations

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
R401.3	R401.3	Drainage	Revised section exception to provide an alternate method of diverting water away from the foundation, which was needed in situations like "zero-lot-line" circumstances. The alternative is to provide a minimum of 5% slope away from the foundation. Revision also eliminates previous 2% slope where climatic or soil conditions warrant.
Table R402.2	Table R402.2	Minimum Specified Compressive Strength of Concrete	Revised table regarding porches and carport slabs to add reference to new footnote f. Added footnote f allows air-entrained concrete for areas in moderate and severe regions to be reduced to 3% when concrete compressive strength is increased. This provision allows for a smoother finish.
Table(s) 404.1 and 404.4	Table(s) 404.1 and 404.4	Concrete and Masonry Foundation Walls and ICF Foundation Walls	Tables were revised to provide separate provisions for foundation walls, concrete foundation walls and ICF foundation walls.
-	R404.5	Retaining Walls	A new section has been added requiring retaining walls that are not laterally supported at the top and retain in excess of 24 inches of unbalanced fill, to be designed to ensure stability against overturning, sliding, excessive foundation pressure and water uplift. A factor of safety of 1.5 is required against lateral sliding and overturning.
R408.1	R408.1	Ventilation	A new exception has been added that permits crawl spaces to be unvented when designed by a Florida-licensed engineer or registered architect to eliminate the venting.

Chapter 4 Foundations			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
R408.2 and R408.3	R408.2 and R408.3	Under-floor Ventilation and Unvented Crawl Spaces	<p>A new section has been added to cover the exceptions previously listed in Section R408.2.</p> <p>The exception that permitted the elimination of ventilation if warranted by climatic conditions and ventilation openings to the interior are provided has been deleted.</p> <p>Additional requirements were placed on the use of a vapor retarder to eliminate ventilation openings. To apply, the vapor retarder is required in combination with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) continuously operated mechanical exhaust, 2) conditioned air supply sized as required with perimeter wall insulated, or 3) plenum complying with N110.ABC.3.6 if used as a plenum.
Chapter 5 Floors			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
Table R503.2.1.1(1)	Table R503.2.1.1(1)	Allowable spans and loads for wood structural panels	The table providing allowable spans for wood structural panel roof and subfloor sheathing has been revised to include the allowable live load for the various sheathing thickness and spans. The allowable live loads are provided for framing spacings of 16 inches and 24 inches. A new footnote refers to the APA E30, APA Engineered Wood Construction Guide for spans not listed.
R506.2.4	R506.2.4	Reinforcement Support	New section added to specifically require that where reinforcement is provided in slabs on ground, the reinforcement is to be supported to remain in place from the center to upper third of the slab for the duration of the concrete placement.
Chapter 6 Wall Construction			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
R606.3	R606.3	Corbelled Masonry	An alternative method for headers has been provided in this section for corbelled masonry. The new language permits the top course bed joint to have ties to the vertical wall in lieu of requiring the top course of the corbel to be a header course when corbelled masonry is used to support floor or roof-framing members.
R606.3.1	R606.12 R606.12.1 R606.12.2	Support conditions	The provisions of this section were more appropriately relocated to a standalone Section R606.12. New Section R606.12.1 requires each masonry wythe to be supported by at least two-thirds of the wythe thickness.
Table R606.9.2	Table R606.9.2	Lap splice lengths	Revised table values for #6 and #7 bar lap splice lengths. Lap length for bar size #6 was revised from 42 to 34. Lap length for bar size #7 was revised from 59 to 42.

Chapter 6 Wall Construction			
2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
-	R606.13	Masonry Opening Tolerances	A new section has been added to address water intrusion at locations of fenestration products. The new section permits masonry rough openings to vary in the cross-section dimension specified on the approved plans from -1/4 inches to +1/2 inches.
R609.1.1	R609.1.1	Grout	Revised section to add requirements for uses of Type M and Type S mortar to be used as grout. In addition to the added provisions, the section also requires a slump test to each batch to assure that it meets the required 8 to 11 inch slump.
-	R613.2	Window sills	New section requiring the lowest part of the clear opening of the window to be a minimum of 24 inches above finished floor where the opening of the operable window is located more than 72 inches above finished grade or the surface below. Exceptions address windows whose openings won't allow a 4-inch diameter sphere to pass and openings that are provided with window guards comply with ASTM F 2006 or ASTM F 2090.
R613.4.5	R613.4.5	Garage Door Labeling	Added new section for garage door labeling. A permanent label is required and the installation instructions are required to be provided and available on the job site as well. This addition enables assurance of compliance.
R613.8	R613.8.1	Flashing, sealants, and weather-stripping	This section has been revised to require all fenestration products to be sealed at the juncture of the building wall with a sealant complying with AAMA 800 and ASTM C 920, ASTM C 1281, AA812, or other approved standard.
R615	R615	Impact Resistant Coverings	Similar to the addition for garage doors, this section addresses changes required for labeling for product approval on all impact resistant coverings to ensure compliance. Section also covers the required location of the label as well as installation requirements.
-	R616	Prescriptive requirements for window installation in wood frame construction	A new section has been added providing prescriptive provisions for the installation of windows in buildings utilizing a membrane/drainage system, the scope of which covers buildings not more than 3 stories in height.

Chapter 7 Wall Covering			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
-	R702.3.7	Horizontal Gypsum Board Diaphragm Ceilings	Added new section to provide provisions for residential that have already been incorporated into the building volume to allow gypsum board to be used in diaphragms to resist lateral shear forces.
-	R702.4.3	Cement, Fiber-Cement, and Glass Mat Gypsum Backers	Added new section to eliminate issues in tub and shower areas with the elimination of “green board” for behind shower and tub walls. This added section requires the use of cement, fiber-cement, or glass mat gypsum as backers for wall tile in tub and shower areas and wall panels in shower areas.
R703.1	R703.1	General – Exterior Covering	The scope for this section has been revised and expanded to address water drainage to the exterior. A new exception is provided for concrete and masonry walls. Exception 2 excludes compliance with the means of drainage requirements where the exterior wall envelope has been demonstrated to resist wind-driven rain in accordance with ASTM E 331 with conditions as specified.
Table R703.4	Table R703.4	Weather-resistant siding attachment and minimum thickness	Table R703.4 has been revised to require a water-resistive barrier under all exterior siding materials.
-	R703.6.5	Fenestration	A new section has been added that requires that the juncture of exterior plaster and any fenestration product is required to be sealed with a sealant complying with Section R613.8.1.
Chapter 8 Roof-Ceiling Construction			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
-	R802.1.7	Structural Log Members	Added new section to provide grading requirements for logs used as structural members.
R806.1	R806.1	Ventilation required	A new exception has been added that permits attic spaces to be unvented when designed by a Florida-licensed engineer or registered architect to eliminate the venting.
R806.2	R806.2	Minimum area	This section has been revised to clarify that when a vapor retarder is used to reduce the net free cross-ventilation area, the vapor retarder must be installed on the warm-in-winter side of the ceiling

Chapter 8 Roof-Ceiling Construction			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
R806.4	R806.4	Unvented attic assemblies	This section has been rewritten primarily for clarity. The title change clarifies that the attic space does not have to be actively conditioned but does operate at near-conditioned space temperature and humidity.
Chapter 9 Roof Assemblies			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
-	R903.4.2	Gutters and leaders on one- and two-family dwellings and private garages	A new section has been added provided material and installation requirements for gutters and leaders installed on one- and two-family dwellings and private garages. This section doesn't require that gutters and leaders be installed, but gives specifications for materials and installation for when they are installed.
R905.4.5 and R905.6.7	R905.4.5 and R905.6.7	Metal and Slate Shingles	Both sections have been revised to include allowable uplift resistance for the attachment system on the product approval information so that the official can easily verify that the system is capable of withstanding the design wind loads.
R906.2 and Table R906.2	R906.2 and Table R906.2	Material Standards for Roof Insulation	The addition of the section and table for material standards provides requirements for roof insulation used as above deck component of roof assemblies.
Chapter 10 Chimneys and Fireplaces			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
Chapter 10	Chapter 10	Chimneys and fireplaces	Chapter 10 has been reorganized. Masonry chimneys are covered in Section R1003. Factory-built chimneys are covered in Section R1005. Masonry fireplaces are covered in Section R1001. Masonry heaters are covered in Section R1002.

Topic: Energy

Chapter 11 Energy Efficiency

Significant changes to the energy efficiency provisions for residential construction are listed below:

- The code is being simplified by taking “Performance” criteria out of the main text and putting them in the Appendix. This removes the old “.1” from after the primary section number.
- The baseline features that determine the energy code's “budget” have been updated to reflect, in most cases, Section 404 of the *International Energy Conservation Code*.
- Compliance Method B has been changed to reflect the prescriptive compliance method of the *International Energy Conservation Code*, except that the glazing will be limited to 16 percent of floor area.
- Residential energy code provisions are now Chapter 11 of the *Florida Building Code, Residential*.
- The computer program used to determine residential energy code compliance has been changed to Energy Gauge USA Fla/Res 2007. The old Method A hand-calculation forms will be allowed as an alternate performance compliance method.
- Gas and electric systems will be compared to a baseline for that energy source.

It is also worth noting that the Governor has decreed that the overall Florida Energy Code be 15% more stringent by January 2009.

Topic: Mechanical

Chapter 13 General Mechanical system Requirements

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
M1305.1	M1305.1	Appliances Under Floors	Revision to this section includes new language requiring the working space for access to appliances to be a level 30 inches deep by 30 inches wide and free and clear of piping and ductwork for the purpose of ease of maintenance of the equipment.
M1308.3	M1308.3	Foundations and Supports	A new section has been added requiring foundations and supports for outdoor mechanical systems to be raised at least 3 inches above grade to avoid the effects of drainage and/or ponding water.

Chapter 14 Heating and Cooling Equipment

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
-	M1411.3.1.1	Water level monitoring devices	A new section has been added permitting the use of a water level monitoring device on downflow units and all other coils that have no secondary drain and not means to install an auxiliary drain pan.

Chapter 15 Exhaust Systems

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
-	M1501.1	Outdoor Discharge	A new section has been added that requires air removed by every mechanical exhaust system to be discharged to the outdoors. Exhausting into the attic, soffit, ridge vent, or crawl spaces is specifically prohibited.
M1501.1	M1502.2	Clothes Dryer Exhaust Duct Termination	Section was revised to add the requirement that exhaust terminate not less than 3 feet in any direction from openings into buildings.
M1501.3	M1502.6	Clothes Dryer Duct Length	The section has one exception added and one eliminated. The added exception provides reference to ASHRAE Fundamentals for use of bends in length calculations. The deleted exception removes the allowance of booster fans to extend the length of dryer ducting. Booster fans are not listed and labeled for this application and if not properly maintained, can be a fire hazard.

Chapter 19 Special Fuel-Burning Equipment

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
M1904	M1904	Gaseous Hydrogen Systems	New sections were added to provide guidance and applicable code sections for regulations pertaining to gaseous hydrogen systems and their installations.

Chapter 21 Hydronic Piping

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
Table M2101.1	Table M2101.1	Hydronic Piping Materials	Added new material Polypropylene (PP) since now allowed in hot and cold water distribution piping and radiant heating systems. Also revised to add the use of Polyethylene (PEX) for hydronic systems.

Chapter 22 Special Piping and Storage Systems

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
-	M2201.7	Tanks Abandoned or Removed	Added new section to require removal exterior fill piping when tanks are abandoned or removed. Tank abandonment and removal is required to comply with the <i>Florida Fire Prevention Code</i> .

Topic: Fuel Gas

Chapter 24 Fuel Gas

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
G2404.3	G2404.3	Listed and Labeled	Section was updated to add statement requiring that the product listing be for the application in which is used to avoid scenarios such as indoor appliances being used for outdoor applications.
-	G2421.3.1	Vent piping	New section added primarily to specify the conditions under which vent lines can, and cannot, be manifolded. Requires vent piping serving relief vents to be run independently to the outdoors. Vent piping serving only breather vents is permitted to be connected in a manifold arrangement as applicable.
-	G2426.7	Protection against physical damage	New section requiring protection of vents with shield plates in concealed locations where a vent installed through holes and notches in studs, joists, and rafters that are less than 1.5 inches from nearest edge of the member.
G2422.1	G2422.1	Connecting Appliances	New information provides allowance of corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) for use in installations that connect directly to fixed-in-place non-movable appliances. In addition, connection materials, not previously listed and labeled, has a new standards listed in this section: ANSI Z21.24 for indoor and Z21.75/CSA6.27 for outdoor.

Topic: Plumbing

Chapter 25 Plumbing Administration

2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
P2503.6	P2503.6	Water-Supply System Testing	Revised section requirement to add a duration to the test specified. A 15 minute duration provides consistency with other testing as well as provides sufficient time to determine leakage.

Chapter 27 Plumbing Fixtures

2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
P2708.1	P2708.1	Showers - General	<p>This section has been revised to add a new exception for shower compartments having not less than 25 inches in minimum dimension provided the shower compartment has a minimum of 1300 square inches of cross-section area.</p> <p>New Section P2801.1 requires the shower compartment access and egress opening to have a minimum clear and unobstructed finished width of 22 inches.</p>
P2708.3	P2708.3	Shower Control Valves	<p>Section changes include the added CSA B125 standard for an additional design alternative.</p> <p>Inline thermostatic valves as shower control valves have been prohibited due to the inability of these devices to provide protection from thermal shock.</p>
-	P2713.3	Bathtub, Whirlpool Bathtubs, and Bidet Valves	<p>A new section has been added pertaining to protection of occupants from scalding. New section provides temperature limit of 120 degrees by a water temperature limiting device complying with ASSE 1070.</p>
P2720.1	P2720.1	Access Panel	<p>Although provisions existed for access panels, this addition provides clarity for required access opening size, location, and opening cover for the purpose of accessing the pump for maintenance and replacement.</p>

Chapter 29 Water Supply and Distribution

2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
P2903.4	P2903.4 P2903.4.1 P2903.4.2	Thermal expansion	<p>Provisions for thermal expansion have been revised. Where the pressure on the downstream side of a pressure-reducing valve exceeds the pressure-reducing valve setting, a device for controlling pressure due to thermal expansion is required to be installed. Where a backflow prevention device, check valve, or other device is installed on a water supply system using water storage heating equipment such that thermal expansion causes an increase in pressure, a pressure device for controlling pressure is required to be installed.</p>
P2904.4	P2904.4	Water Service Pipe	<p>This section has been revised to requires where the water pressure exceeds 160 psi, piping materials are required to have a rated working pressure equal to or greater than the highest available pressure.</p>
P2904.5.1	P2904.5.1	Under Concrete Slabs	<p>Revised section to include the allowance of Polypropylene (PP) pipe or tubing for application for under concrete slabs.</p>

Chapter 30 Sanitary Drainage			
2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
P3002.2	P3002.2	Building Sewer	Section revision removes cast iron pipe as a suitable material for forced main sewer piping.
P3005.2.4	P3005.2.4	Change of Direction	This section has been revised to clarify that regardless of the number changes in direction, only cleanout is required in each 40 feet of developed length of drainage piping.

Chapter 31 Vents			
2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
P3102	P3102	Vent Stack	Replaced sections P3102.1-P3102.3 with revised and reorganized format. New language and format removes ambiguous language and adds specifics regarding the requirements for installation and sizing.
Figures P3108.1(1) P3108.1(2) P3108.1(3) P3108.2(1) P3108.2(2) P32109.2 P313110.4	-	Venting configurations	Venting figures have been deleted since they are not mandatory and could be inappropriately interpreted as the only way to achieve compliance with the venting requirements.
-	P3108.5	Trap Weir to Wet Vent Distances	Added new section to clarify the maximum permitted distances from the trap weirs to wet vents is to be as required by Table P3105.1.

Chapter 32 Traps			
2004 FBCR Section	2007 FBCR Section	Requirement	Analysis
P3201.6	P3201.6	Number of Fixtures Per Trap	Revised section to remove ambiguous statement "as close as possible to fixture outlet" and add specific "30-inche horizontal distance measured from the center line of fixture outlet."

Topic: Swimming Pools			
Chapter 41 Swimming Pools			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
R4101.6.1	R4101.6.1	Conformance standard	This section has been revised to add ANSI/APSP 7 for design, construction, and workmanship of swimming pools.
R4101.6.3	R4101.6.3	Water velocity	This section has been revised to require the main suction outlet velocity to comply with ANSI/APSP 7.
R4101.19	R4101.19	Final inspection	The revisions to this section require the final inspection to be performed before filling the pool with water. An exception has been added requiring vinyl and fiberglass pools to be filled with water upon installation.

Topic: High-Velocity Hurricane Zones			
Chapter 44 High-Velocity Hurricane Zones			
2004 FBCR	2007 FBCR	Requirement	Analysis
Section	Section		
-	R4403.7.3.6.4	Top Rail	Added new section to require that if the posts that support the top rail of exterior railings are substituted with glass, the assembly is required to be tested to TAS 201, where the impacted glass continues to support the top rail and all applicable loads after impact.
R4410.2.3.2.5	R4410.2.3.2.5	Glazed Curtain Wall	Revised section to add exception number 3, which provides exemption of "pass through" windows from the water infiltration test if those windows have a 5' overhang.
R4410.2.3.4	R4410.2.3.4	Gaskets	Added new section to provide applicable ASTM standards for gaskets used in glazing systems.