

# Day Care Limited Review of Plans

A daycare program that does not exceed 99 clients receiving care and that operates in a building that does not exceed 5,000 gross square feet qualifies for a *limited review* of plans.

Limited plans review means the submission of construction documents based on as-built plans and specifications in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 0780-02-02 (Codes and Standards) of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee. Rule 0780-02-03-.01(h)

As-built plans and specifications include, but are not limited to, the following items: floor plans with door and window schedules, finish schedules, furnace and water heater locations, fire alarm systems, emergency lighting, exit signs, fire-rated assemblies, accessibility items addressed pursuant to T.C.A. § 68-120-204 and available specifications.

It is the responsibility of the owner and design professional to comply with accessibility codes & standards of the Tennessee Public Building Accessibility Act. TCA 68-120-204. If a daycare program declares the building in which the program is operated to be accessible, it will be reviewed under the Tennessee Public Buildings Accessibility Act.

Starting construction before plans approval may be considered as a just cause, by the State, to issue a stop work order. It will also compromise the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy upon completion of the project. Rule 0780-2-3-.10

Additionally, a structural engineer's analysis must accompany the plans when submitted if deemed necessary by the State Fire Marshal based on the condition of the building or a change in use of the building. Rule 0780-02-03-.01(i)

## Occupancy Classification

This group shall be classified as I-4, when buildings and structures are occupied by more than five persons of any age who receive custodial care for fewer than 24 hours per day by persons other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood, marriage or adoption and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. This group shall include, but not be limited to adult day care and child day care. IBC 308.6

*Alternate classifications—IBC 308.6:*

- (1) A child day care facility that provides care for more than five but no more than 100 children 21/2 years or less of age, where the rooms in which the children are cared for are located on a level of exit discharge serving such rooms and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as *Group E*. IBC 308.6.1
- (2) Rooms and spaces within places of religious worship providing such care during religious functions shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy. IBC 308.6.2
- (3) A facility having five or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be *classified as part of the primary occupancy*. IBC 308.6.3
- (4) A facility such as the above within a *dwelling unit* and having five or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be *classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the International Residential Code*. 308.6.4

## Procedures

1. Provide a PDF copy of plans properly sealed, signed and dated by a Tennessee registrant in accordance with the Architects and Engineers Licensing Law and Rules, IBC Section 107, Rule 0780-02-03-.03(3) and A&E Rule 0120-02-.08(3).
2. Provide PDF copy of the specifications manual, IBC Section 107, Rule 0780-02-03-.03(3) and A&E Rule 0120-02-.08(3).

## Plan Information

3. Provide the current minimum State of Tennessee adopted codes and standards on the plans. Rule 0780-02-02.01, Rule 0780-02-01-.02, T.C.A. § 68-120-204, as applicable.  
*See list of list of codes and useful information about State Fire Marshal's Office plan reviews attached to this letter.*
4. Provide the following information on the cover sheet of the plans:
  - (1) The number of clients for which the day care will be licensed for
  - (2) The state licensing agency
  - (3) The number of clients age 2-1/2 years or less
  - (4) The number of clients older than 2-1/2 years
  - (5) The number of adult clients (in adult daycares)
  - (6) Whether the clients are / are not capable of responding to an emergency without physical assistance from the staff.
  - (7) Will there be clients or staff with mobility impairments?
  - (8) Will this project meet state adopted accessibility codes?
  - (9) Occupancy classification†
  - (10) Area of building according to IBC Table 503 for new and existing. Show building area modification calculations per IBC Section 506.
  - (11) Construction Type, sprinklered or unsprinklered per IBC Chapter 6.
  - (12) Number of stories, and/or height of building.
  - (13) Identify whether there is a proposed change of occupancy for this project. Show previous and proposed occupancies.

## General

5. Identify use of rooms and spaces.
6. Provide door and door hardware schedule. Show fire ratings for rated assemblies. IBC 1008, 106.1
7. Provide glazing schedule. Specify size and type of glazing. Indicate location of fire-resistance rated wire glazing or tempered (safety) glazing on door, door frames, and window elevations.
8. Provide interior finish schedule. Interior wall and ceiling finish throughout must be Class A or B. NFPA 101, 10.1 and 16.3.3

9. Provide legend for all fire-resistance rated wall enclosures to identify specific ratings and their limits. Differentiate between smoke partitions, smoke barriers, fire barriers, and fire walls. Show on Life Safety Plan and all floor plans. Hour ratings shall be clearly noted for each.
10. For existing construction, provide the entire third party tested assembly details on the plans for all of the following:
  - Fire-resistance rated walls, columns, beams, ceilings, roof/ceiling assemblies (IBC 703)
  - Fire rated head-of-wall joints
  - Fire rated curtain walls
  - Fire stopping penetrations through fire rated construction (IBC 714 and NFPA 101, 8.3.5)The details for these elements should be provided in their entirety.
11. Provide a reflected ceiling plan showing lights, diffusers, exit sign, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors and emergency lights, etc.
12. Provide design live load values on plans for wind, roof, floor, stairs, guard and hand railings, seismic per IBC 1603.1.5

### **Construction**

13. Building exceeds allowable area/number of stories/height for this type of construction and open space in accordance with IBC Table 503. Sprinklered buildings must comply with 2010 NFPA 13 to receive allowable building code height, area, and number of stories. IBC Table 503, 504.2, 506.3, 506.4, 602.1 Show calculations on drawings
14. Show the hour rating of separation(s) between occupancies. IBC 508.1, 508.3.3.4, and Table 508.4. See IBC 508.3.3 for Non-separated Occupancies
15. Glazing in non-rated doors, sliding doors, storm doors, within 24 inches of doors, within 18 inches above finished floor, and exceeding 9 square feet within 36 inches of a walking surface must be safety glazed, tempered, and pass the test requirements of CPSC 16 CFR, Part 1201. IBC Section 2406, Table 2406.2(1) and (2)
16. Openings required to have a fire protection rating by Table 8.3.4.2 shall be protected by approved, listed and labeled fire door assemblies and fire window assemblies and their accompanying hardware, including all frames, closing devices, anchorage, and sills in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 80, Standard for fire doors and other opening protectives, except as otherwise specified in this code. IBC Section 716, Table 716.5, NFPA 101 8.3.3 and Table 8.3.4.2
17. Approved fire door and fire shutter assemblies shall be constructed of any material or assembly of component materials that conforms to the test requirements of Section 716.5.1, 716.5.2 or 716.5.3 and the fire protection rating indicated in Table 716.5. Fire door frames with transom lights, sidelights or both shall be permitted in accordance with Section 716.5.6. Fire door assemblies and shutters shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this section and NFPA 80. IBC 715.5
18. Specify that fire-resistance rated doors must have fire rated frames, hardware, closers, and other rated accessories in accordance with the 2010 edition of NFPA 80 Definition of Fire Door Assembly, IBC 716.5

19. Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials specified in 16.3.2.1 (1) through (3) shall be protected in accordance with the following:
  - (1) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, or protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in Section 8.7, in the following areas:
    - (a) Boiler and furnace rooms, unless such rooms enclose only air-handling equipment
    - (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction
    - (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards
    - (d) Janitor closets
  - (2) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating and protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in Section 8.7 in the following areas:
    - (a) Laundries
    - (b) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas
    - (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction
    - (d) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards
  - (3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 16.3.2.1(1) and (2), protection as permitted in accordance with 9.7.1.2.  
NFPA 101, 16.3.2.1
20. Fire-resistance rated walls must extend tight against the underside of a roof or floor deck or to the underside of a rated smoke tight ceiling which has the same rating as the wall (throughout building with opening protection). NFPA 101, 8.2.2.3
21. One hour fire rated floor/ceilings are required in existing two story houses converted into day care centers. Provide:
  - (1) One hour floor-to-floor separation
  - (2) One hour rated door assemblies at lower or upper floor stairs
22. An opening not less than 20 inches by 30 inches must be provided to any attic area having a clear height of 30 inches. IBC 1209.2
23. In combustible construction, fire-blocking must be installed to cut off both vertical and horizontal concealed draft openings and must form an effective barrier between floors, between a top story and a roof or attic. IBC 718.2 and 718.2.1

### **Means of Egress**

24. Assembly rooms number of means of egress (NFPA 101, 7.4.1):
  - Assembly rooms with an occupant load of 50, but not exceeding 500 must have not less than 2 means of egress.

- Assembly rooms with an occupant load of more than 500 but not more than 1000 must have not less than 3 means of egress.
  - Assembly rooms with an occupant load of more than 1000 must have not less than 4 means of egress.
25. Each floor must have a minimum of two exits. NFPA 101, 16.2.4
  26. Main and secondary exits in assembly areas must accommodate one-half of the occupancy loads. IBC 1028.2.3, NFPA 101, 12.2.3.6 and 12.2.3.7
  27. Where two exits, exit accesses, or exit discharges are required, they shall be located at a distance from one another not less than one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served, measured in a straight line between the nearest edge of the exits, exit accesses, or exit discharges, unless otherwise provided in 7.5.1.3.3 through 7.5.1.3.5.  
NFPA 101, 7.5.1.3.2
  28. Doors, windows, and openings in exterior walls of an exit enclosure must be protected by a 45-minute fire-resistance assembly when located within ten feet horizontal projection and extending vertically from the ground to a point ten feet above the topmost landing. IBC 705.5, NFPA 101, 7.2.2.5.2, 7.2.2.6.3.2, and 7.2.2.6.4.
  29. Stairways must be separated from the interior of the building by one/two-hour fire-resistance rated construction. IBC 1020. and NFPA 101, 7.1.3.2
  30. Changes in elevation of less than 21 inches in the means of egress must be by ramp or stair complying with NFPA 101, 7.1.7.2. This includes handrails on both sides of steps, 13-inch treads, and readily visible treads.
  31. New handrails must be installed to provide a clearance of not less than 2-¼" between the handrail and the wall to which it is fastened. NFPA 101, 7.2.2.4.4.5
  32. Handrails are required on both sides of stairs with extensions and mounted between 34 in. and 38 in. measured vertically to the top of the railing from the top of a stair tread nosing.  
NFPA 101, 7.2.2.4.1, 7.2.2.4.4, IBC 1009.10, 1012.2
  33. Guards must be provided at the open side of a means of egress that exceed 30 in. above the floor or grade below. NFPA 101 7.1.8, 7.2.2.4.5, and IBC Section 1013
  34. Guards must not be mounted less than 42 in. high (see Exception 7.2.2.4.5.2(2)) and maximum 4 in. sphere clearance for intermediate rails at open guards.
  35. Egress must not be through kitchens, storage rooms, closets, or any space identified as a hazardous location. NFPA 101, 7.5.1.6, and IBC 1014.2(2.)
  36. Every interior corridor serving 30 people or more shall be constructed of walls having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating with 20-minute fire rated door and hardware assemblies in accordance with Section 8.3, unless otherwise permitted by any of the following (NFPA 101, 16.3.6):

- (1) Corridor protection shall not be required where all spaces normally subject to client occupancy have not less than one door opening directly to the outside or to an exterior exit access balcony or corridor in accordance with 7.5.3.
  - (2) In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, corridor walls shall not be required to be rated, provided that such walls form smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4.
  - (3) Where the corridor ceiling is an assembly having a 1-hour fire resistance rating where tested as a wall, the corridor walls shall be permitted to terminate at the corridor ceiling.
  - (4) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided that they are separated from all other spaces by walls having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3.
  - (5) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided that both of the following criteria are met:
    - (a) The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
    - (b) The walls separating the lavatory from other rooms form smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4.
37. Corridors shall provide exit access without passing through any intervening rooms other than corridors, lobbies, waiting rooms, and reception rooms unless otherwise provided in 7.5.1.2.1 and 7.5.1.2.2.
38. Dead ends in exits and exit access must not exceed 20 feet. IBC 1018.4
39. Common path of travel must not exceed 75 feet. IBC 1014.3
40. The floor on both sides of any door must be substantially level and may not vary more than ½ inch for a distance at least equal to the width of the widest leaf. NFPA 101, 7.2.1.3 and IBC 1008.1.7
41. Doors serving rooms or spaces with an occupant load of 50 or more shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware. IBC 1008.1.10
42. Unless the building is sprinklered or the room(s) or space(s) has a door leading directly to the outside of the building, every room or space normally subject to client occupancy, other than bathrooms, shall have not less than one outside window for emergency rescue. NFPA 101, 16.2.11.1
43. Emergency windows must provide a clear opening of 20 inches in width, 24 inches in height, 5.7 square feet, and the bottom of the opening shall not be more than 44 in. above the floor. NFPA 101, 16.2.11.1  
Windows must have an operable latch no more than 54 inches above the floor.
44. Every door latch to closets, storage areas, kitchens, and other similar spaces or areas shall be such that clients can open the door from inside the space or area. NFPA 101, 16.2.2.2.4 and 17.2.2.2.4
45. Every bathroom door lock shall be designed to allow opening of the locked door from the outside by opening device that shall be readily accessible to the staff. NFPA 101, 16.2.2.2.5 and 17.2.2.2.5

## Mechanical

46. Fire dampers are required where ductwork penetrates a one or more hour fire-resistance rated wall. IMC Section 607 and IBC 716.5  
Exception: fire dampers may be omitted in 1-hour fire partitions where the duct penetrating the wall is not larger than 100 in<sup>2</sup>, the duct does not terminate at a wall register, steel duct material is 0.0217 in. thick, and the duct is located above the ceiling. IBC 717.5.4 and IMC 607.5.3
47. Ductwork penetrating a fire-resistance rated horizontal assembly such as a floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly must be enclosed within a fire rated shaft: 1-hour up to 3-stories and 2-hours for 4-stories or more. Fire dampers may be used in lieu of a shaft where only one floor is penetrated. IMC 607.6.1, NFPA 90A 5.3.4.1, and 5.3.4.3.1
48. Ductwork penetrating non-fire rated floor/ceiling horizontal assemblies must be equipped with a fire damper where the duct connects no more than 3-stories. Ducts connecting 4 or more stories must be enclosed in a 2-hour fire rated shaft. IBC 717.6.3 and IMC 607.6.3
49. Provide combination fire/smoke dampers in transfer air grille openings through fire rated walls. A smoke damper is required at transfer openings for unrated walls that must resist the passage of smoke such as a smoke partition or smoke barrier.  
IBC 717.5, IMC 607.5, NFPA 101, 8.3.4.1, 8.4.6.2, and 8.5.5.2
50. Smoke dampers must be installed in duct penetrations of smoke barriers unless the duct is a part of a smoke removal system. IBC 716.5.5, IMC 607.5.4, NFPA 101, 8.5.5.2, and NFPA 90A 5.3.5
51. Ceiling dampers or other methods of protecting openings in rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies must comply with the construction details of the tested floor/roof/ceiling assemblies, with listed ceiling air diffusers, or listed ceiling dampers. IBC 717.6, IMC 607.6, and NFPA 90A 5.4.4
52. Where air ducts and openings for air ducts are used in a fire-resistance rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies, all materials and the construction of the assembly including the air duct materials and the size and protection of the openings must conform with the design details of its listing. NFPA 90A 5.3.3.1
53. HVAC systems greater than 2,000 cfm must have a duct mounted smoke detector installed in the return air stream duct or plenum upstream of any filters, exhaust air connections, outdoor air connections, or decontamination equipment and appliances (IMC 606.2.1). These smoke detectors must be wired to a fire alarm system when one is provided in a constantly attended location for supervisory signals. IMC 606.4.1
54. HVAC return air riser systems serving two or more stories and which serve any portion of a return air system having a design capacity greater than 15,000 cfm must have a duct-mounted smoke detector shutdown at each story (IMC 606.2.3). These smoke detectors must be wired to a fire alarm system when one is provided in a constantly attended location for supervisory signals. IMC 606.4.1
55. Corridors must not serve as supply, return, exhaust, relief, or ventilation air ducts. IBC 1018.5
56. Materials exposed to plenum airflow must be noncombustible or limited combustible and have a maximum smoke developed index of 50. IBC 718.5, IMC 602.2.1, and NFPA 90A 4.3.10.2.6

57. Provide commercial kitchen hood ventilation system Design Intent information by a Tennessee registered engineer. See the attached Hood and Duct Design Intent correction list.

## Fire Suppression

58. Provide automatic sprinkler system Design Intent information by a Tennessee registered engineer. See the attached Sprinkler Design Intent correction list.

59. Daycare occupancies, other than day-care homes, shall be limited to the locations, construction types, and sprinkler protection features specified in Table 16.1.6.1 NFPA 101, 16.1.6.1

60. After a Plans Approval for this building has been issued, complete automatic sprinkler system shop drawings *must be reviewed and approved prior to installation*. Shop drawing information is generally a stipulation on the plans upon initial approval of the project in accordance with Rule 0780-2-3-.03(2). You do not need to respond to this item at this time.

61. Portable fire extinguishers must be provided. NFPA 1 Table 13.6.1.2 and NFPA 10

## Electrical

62. Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 101 7.9 in the following areas (NFPA 101, 16.2.9 and IBC 1006.3):

- (1) Interior stairs and corridors
- (2) Assembly use spaces
- (3) Flexible and open plan buildings
- (4) Interior or limited access portions of buildings
- (5) Shops and laboratories
- (6) Exterior egress components at other than their levels of exit discharge until exit discharge is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more exits
- (7) Exterior landings as required by Section 1008.1.6 for exit discharge doorways in buildings required to have two or more exits

63. Emergency lighting must have a stand-by power source (NFPA 101, 7.9.2, NFPA 70 Article 700, and IBC 1006.3) and automatically provide the required illumination in the event of any interruption of normal lighting in areas where emergency lighting is required by IBC 1006.1 and NFPA 101, 7.8 due to any of the following:

- (1) Failure of a public utility or other outside electrical power supply
- (1) Opening of a circuit breaker or fuse
- (2) Manual act(s), including accidental opening of a switch controlling normal lighting facilities.

64. Exit signs must be visible from all directions of travel. NFPA 101, 7.10.1.1 and IBC 1011.1

65. Tactile exit signage must be located at each exit door requiring an exit sign. NFPA 101, 7.10.1.3 and IBC 1011.3

66. Exit signs must have an emergency power source or be a listed self-illuminating type sign. NFPA 101, 7.10.4, IBC 1011.6.3, and NFPA 70 700.12(F)
67. Recessed light fixtures in fire-resistance rated ceilings must be protected or be listed for use in a rated assembly. IBC 712.4.1.2
68. Daycare occupancies (other than day-care occupancies housed in one room having at least one door opening directly to the outside at grade plane, or to an exterior exit access balcony in accordance with 7.5.3) shall be provided with a fire alarm system in accordance with IBC Section 907.2.3 NFPA 101, 16.3.4.1
  - (1) Provide a manual fire alarm initiation system (see Exceptions). NFPA 101, 16.3.4.2, and IBC 907.2.3, 907.2.6
  - (2) Provide audible and visible signal alarm notification. Provide visible devices for all student occupied spaces including individual classrooms. NFPA 101 16.3.4.3.1, 9.6.3, 9.6.3.5, NFPA 72 7.5
  - (3) Fire alarm occupant notification for assembly occupancies over 300 occupants such as gymnasiums, auditoriums, and cafeterias must be by visual signals and pre-recorded evacuation signal. NFPA 101, 12.3.4.3 and 12.3.4.3.4
  - (4) Emergency forces notification shall be provided to alert the municipal fire department and fire brigade of a fire or other emergency. NFPA 101, 16.3.4.4 and 9.6.4.1
69. An automatic sprinkler system when installed must be connected to the fire alarm system. NFPA 101, 16.3.4.2., 9.7.2, and IBC 907.2.3
70. Show the following electrical and fire alarm connections on the plans
  - (1) Location of connections of all air handling shutdowns
  - (2) Location of connections to the kitchen hood fire extinguishing system that activates the fire alarm system.
  - (3) Location of all connections for cooking equipment shutdowns such as shunt trip circuit breakers and gas solenoid valves unless a mechanical gas line shut-off is specified.
  - (4) Location of flow switch or alarm check valve connection(s) to the general building alarm and central station or fire department.
  - (5) Location of supervisory alarm connection from tamper switches on sprinkler system water control valves.
71. Automatic smoke detection must be provided at each fire alarm control panel (excludes annunciator panels) in areas not continuously occupied that contain controlling equipment. NFPA 72, 4.4.5  
*Note:* Heat detection is permitted if ambient conditions prohibit installation of smoke detection.
72. Smoke detectors controlling hold open devices must be located in accordance with NFPA 72, 5.14.6.
73. Hold open devices must release in accordance with NFPA 101 7.2.1.8.1 and must be supervised by the fire alarm system. NFPA 101, 9.6.3.2.3
74. Each floor must be zoned separately and no zone may exceed 22,500 ft<sup>2</sup> for the fire alarm system in nonsprinklered buildings. IBC 907 6.3
75. Provide special protective receptacle covers. NFPA 101, 16.5.1.2

76. Electrical outlet boxes located on opposite sides of rated walls must be separated by a horizontal distance of 24 in. IBC 714.3.2
77. Provide balanced electrical panel load schedules. NFPA 70 Article 220
78. Provide a minimum 3 ft. horizontal, 6-½ ft. vertical, and 30 in. width working space in front of electrical equipment. NFPA 70, 110.26(A)(1-3) and Table 110.26(A)(1)] Working spaces may not be used for storage and may not contain ductwork, piping, etc.
79. Dry-type transformers installed indoors and rated 112½ kVA or less must have a separation of at least 12 in. from combustibile material unless separated from the combustibile material by a fire-resistant, heat-insulated barrier. NFPA 70 450.21(A)
80. Individual dry-type transformers of more than 112½ kVA rating must be installed in a transformer room of minimum 1-hour fire-resistance construction unless specified otherwise. NFPA 70 450.21(B)

**The codes currently adopted by the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office are:**

- (a) International Building Code, 2012 edition (excluding Chapter 11 and Section 3411)
- (b) International Fuel Gas Code, 2012 edition
- (c) International Mechanical Code, 2012 edition
- (d) National Electric Code, NFPA 70, 2008 edition.
- (e) International Energy Conservation Code, 2012 edition, or
- (f) International Energy Conservation Code, 2006 edition (Group F-1, F-2, S-1, & S-2 Only)
- (g) International Fire Code, 2012 edition.
- (h) International Existing Building Code, 2012 edition (scope of work related to existing buildings)
- (i) 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (for buildings required to comply with Tennessee Public Building Accessibility Act)
- (j) NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, 2012 edition (State Buildings, Educational occupancies and any occupancy requiring an inspection by the TSFMO for initial licensure)

In the event of conflict between codes requirement(s), the more stringent limitation or requirement shall prevail.