

**INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS  
FOR PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS  
OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
REGARDING THE 2025 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE  
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, PART 9  
(SFM 03/25)**

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires that an Initial Statement of Reasons be available to the public upon request when rulemaking action is being undertaken. The following information required by the APA pertains to this particular rulemaking action:

**STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE, PROBLEM, RATIONALE and BENEFITS**

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(1) requires a statement of specific purpose of each adoption, amendment, or repeal and the problem the agency intends to address and the rationale for the determination by the agency that each adoption, amendment, or repeal is reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose and address the problem for which it is proposed. The statement shall enumerate the benefits anticipated from the regulatory action, including the benefits or goals provided in the authorizing statute.

The purpose of this proposal is to amend and coordinate provisions of the California Fire Code related to definitions, occupancy classifications, fire and smoke protection, including carbon monoxide detection, means of egress, energy storage systems, hazardous materials, and referenced standards. These amendments are intended to improve clarity, consistency, and alignment with California-specific fire and life-safety objectives, while supporting effective enforcement by fire code officials.

**PROBLEM**

Certain provisions of the current California Fire Code contain inconsistent terminology, and unclear requirements. These issues can result in inconsistent interpretation and enforcement, particularly in child-care centers, hazardous materials classification, and in emerging technology such as energy storage systems and low-GWP refrigerants. In addition, existing language does not always clearly reflect exposure-based fire and life safety risks, including carbon monoxide hazards, which may lead to either over-application or under-application of requirements.

**RATIONALE**

The proposed amendments clarify definitions and occupancy classifications, improve coordination of fire and smoke protection provisions, including carbon monoxide detection. Updates to the California Fire Code regarding energy storage systems and hazardous materials align with current technologies and operational practices. Revisions to referenced standards ensure consistency, technical accuracy, and continued relevance.

**BENEFITS**

Adoption of these amendments will enhance fire and life safety by improving the clarity, consistency, and enforceability of the California Fire Code. Anticipated benefits include more uniform interpretation by enforcing agencies, improved integration of fire protection and life safety systems, clearer application of requirements for emerging hazards such as energy storage systems, and reduced compliance uncertainty for designers, operators, and owners. These improvements support effective risk management while maintaining California's established fire and life safety objectives.

## ITEM 1

### Chapter 2 Definitions, Section 202 General definitions

#### SUB-ITEM 1-1

#### CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE

The SFM proposes to amend the definition of “Carbon Monoxide Source” to improve clarity. The model language from the 2024 International Fire Code (IFC) and International Building Code (IBC) significantly expanded carbon monoxide (CO) detection requirements to include nearly all occupancies with a CO source. However, the resulting language has proven to be overly complex, unclear, and difficult to enforce. This has led to confusion among code officials and stakeholders, excessive or misapplied requirements, and a lack of clear guidance—particularly in large or complex facilities such as big-box retail stores. The absence of a clear and functional definition further compounded these issues, undermining the intent of the code. The revised language simplifies and clarifies the requirements, introduces a much-needed definition, and differentiates between direct and indirect CO sources. The purpose of this proposal is to improve existing provisions, resolve current enforcement challenges, enhance life safety, and support consistent application across all occupancy types. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

#### CAC Recommendation:

Approve

#### Agency Response:

Accept

#### SUB-ITEM 1-2

#### Child-Care; Child Care Center; Child-Care Home, Family; Child-Care Home, Large Family; Child-Care Home, Small Family; Day-Care, Adult

These proposals are the result of the AB 176 Child Care Center Work Group.

Although the Health and Safety Code (HSC) frequently refers to “day care” or “daycare”, Title 22 California Code of Regulations (22 CCR) established a preference to refer to the care of children as “child care.” To create cohesiveness between Title 22 and Title 24 regulations, “family day care homes” should be referred to as “family child care homes.” Furthermore, by making a clear differentiation, when possible, between the use of “day care” and “child care,” it will help reduce any confusion that may have been caused by using “day care” to describe other types of care, such as adult day care.

#### CHILD-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY:

A proposed change to delete the term “persons” and change it to “children” as family child care homes only provide care for children, and the licensee and/or assistant(s) should not be included in the census. The proposal also includes a reference to Section 455 as a source of additional fire and life safety provisions. A reference to the Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 1597.465 is proposed to be added, which provides details on the number of children and the corresponding age range that can be

accommodated.

**HSC 1597.465.**

*A large family day care home may provide care for more than 12 children and up to and including 14 children, if all of the following conditions are met:*

*(a) At least one child is enrolled in and attending kindergarten or elementary school and a second child is at least six years of age.*

*(b) No more than three infants are cared for during any time when more than 12 children are being cared for.*

*(c) The licensee notifies a parent that the facility is caring for two additional school-age children and that there may be up to 13 or 14 children in the home at one time.*

*(d) The licensee obtains the written consent of the property owner when the family day care home is operated on property that is leased or rented.*

*(Amended by Stats. 2003, Ch. 744, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2004.)*

**CHILD-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY:**

The proposal deletes the incorrect reference to HSC 13143 (b), which is specific to foster family homes. The addition of “R-2 occupancy” is in alignment with the amended statute HSC 1596.78 (*Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 244, Sec. 9. (SB 234) Effective January 1, 2020*). SB 234 expanded the ability for small and large child care to be allowed in multifamily dwellings (R-2). These are minor revisions to the verbiage used in the definition to maintain consistency in both definitions of small and large family child care homes.

The purpose of this proposal is editorial and aligns with the law. This amendment clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Further Study Required under criteria #1 and #6.

**Agency Response:**

Accept

The proposal was revised to add “Adult” to the definition of day care to clearly and expressly distinguish facilities that provide care for adults from those that serve children. This terminology ensures that adult day-care operations remain separate and distinct, while services for children will be addressed under the dedicated definition for child-care.

**SUB-ITEM 1-3**

**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID; FLAMMABLE LIQUID**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions.

The definitions of flammable and combustible liquids are nearly identical between CFC/CBC and GHS, with the exception of Category 3. Category 3 spans both Flammable Liquids, Class IC, and Combustible Liquids, Class II. Users will need to verify the flashpoints to differentiate Category 3 liquids. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definitions. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-4**

**COMPRESSED GAS; COMPRESSED GAS, DISSOLVED; COMPRESSED GAS, GASEOUS; COMPRESSED GAS, LIQUEFIED**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definitions and adds sub definitions for compressed gas to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions because it remains within the same classification, aligning it with GHS. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definitions for compressed gas. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-5**

**CORROSIVE**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of corrosive to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of corrosive materials. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

As an example, a facility storing a liquid that is labeled “Corrosive” under GHS today must already manage that material in accordance with applicable fire and building code provisions. Under the proposed definition, that same product will still be classified as corrosive based on its Safety Data Sheet and label, and the facility’s storage, handling, and safety requirements will remain unchanged; the code language will simply reference the standardized GHS criteria used to make that determination.

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-6**

**CRYOGENIC FLUID; CRYOGENIC FLUID, INERT; CRYOGENIC FLUID, FLAMMABLE; CRYOGENIC FLUID, OXIDIZING; FLAMMABLE CRYOGENIC FLUID, OXIDIZING**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definitions and add sub definitions for cryogenic fluids to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definitions for cryogenic fluids. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-7**

**EXPLOSIVE**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of explosive to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous

materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of explosive materials. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-8  
FLAMMABLE GAS**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of flammable gas to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of flammable gas. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-9  
FLAMMABLE SOLID**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of flammable solid to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of

flammable solid. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-10**

**HIGHLY TOXIC; TOXIC**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definitions of highly toxic and toxic to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials.

The GHS system does not explicitly address fumes as a separate classification, but it considers all forms of inhalation exposure. “Fume” is being deleted because highly toxic materials are not determined by “fume”, it is scientifically covered under “mist or dust”. The term is not needed to determine how dangerous the chemical is. Removing the term ensures clarity and consistency with how these materials are classified.

The proposed change from 500 milligrams to 300 milligrams is not because the chemical became more or less dangerous; the value is used for classification purposes. This is an editorial alignment for the category to standardize the classification. This change ensures consistency with the same system already used for chemical labels and safety documents.

It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definitions of highly toxic and toxic materials. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-11**

**INFANT**

The State Fire Marshal (SFM) proposes amendments to existing regulations to align the provisions of Title 24 with those of Title 22. These proposed amendments are based on the recommendations of the AB 176 Child Care Center Work Group. The

proposal includes the removal of the first sentence of the current definition of “infant.” Because infants achieve developmental milestones at varying rates, and many acquire the ability to walk before reaching two years of age, it is not appropriate for the definition to state that infants are unable to walk solely due to their age. In addition, the basis for incorporating evacuation-related specifications within the definition of “infant” is unclear.

The proposed amendment revises the definition to state affirmatively that an infant is a child under two years of age, rather than defining an infant by exclusion. This revision aligns the definition of “infant” with that contained in Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Sections 101152(i)(1) and 102352(i).

The definition of “nonambulatory persons” set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 13131 was last updated in 1983. Prior to that update, language carried over from the Uniform Building Code resulted in infants being classified as “nonambulatory persons.” Under current law, the determination of whether persons with developmental disabilities are ambulatory or nonambulatory shall be made by the Director of Social Services, or his or her designated representative, in consultation with the Director of Developmental Services, or his or her designated representative. This distinction is important because, since at least 1979, infants have been considered nonambulatory, and in some situations, it is not a true representation of the person.

The purpose of this proposal is to improve existing provisions, resolve current enforcement challenges, enhance life safety, and support consistent application across all occupancy types. This amendment removes conflicts in the code, clarifies the applicable requirements, does not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-12  
NONPATIENT-CARE SUITE**

In coordination with OSHPD, the SFM proposes an editorial change to the definition to align the intent and ensure consistency of enforcement, thereby avoiding misunderstandings. There is no regulatory change. The proposal includes the removal and addition of hyphens for consistency with Part 2.

This definition is also relied upon when interpreting 407.4.5 Group I-2 nonpatient-care suites. These amendments will not impact the cost of compliance or introduce new regulatory obligations. The proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-13  
ORGANIC PEROXIDE**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition and add sub definitions for organic peroxide to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definitions for organic peroxides. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-14  
OXIDIZER**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of oxidizer to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of oxidizer. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-15  
OXIDIZING GAS**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of oxidizing gas to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous

materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of oxidizing gas. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-16  
PYROPHORIC**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of pyrophoric to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of pyrophoric. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-17  
UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIAL**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of unstable (reactive) material to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of unstable (reactive) material. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 1-18  
WATER-REACTIVE MATERIAL**

The SFM proposes an amendment to the existing definition of water reactive to align with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazardous materials regulations. Chemical manufacturers are required to provide hazard information in a format following the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Aligning and coordinating with this system provides clarity for code users in properly identifying hazardous materials. It does not materially alter the substance or intent of the existing code provisions. No significant changes to the application of the code are anticipated by using the proposed definition of water-reactive material. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**ITEM 2**

**Chapter 2 Definitions, Section 203 Occupancy Classification and Use**

SFM proposes to modify existing amendments to align Title 24 and Title 22, and correlate Title 24 Part 9 Section 203 with Part 2 Chapter 3.

**SUB-ITEM 2-1  
Section 203.4.2 Group E, child-care facilities and subsections**

The SFM proposes to modify existing amendments to align Title 24 and Title 22. These proposals are the result of the AB 176 Child Care Center Work Group. Key improvements include correlating defined terms, clarifying exception language, and standardizing numerical thresholds (e.g., aligning references to “six or fewer” persons to match the “more than six” standard). These changes enhance readability and usability for both code officials and stakeholders. These updates collectively support better alignment between Title 22 and Title 24, remove conflict in the codes, clarify the applicable requirements, are editorial in nature, have no regulatory or cost impact, and comply with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

## **SUB-ITEM 2-2**

### **Section 203.7.4 Institutional Group I-4, day care and child care facilities and subsections**

All of these proposals are to align with the California Building Code Chapter 3 Occupancy Classifications.

In coordination with the Department of Social Services, the SFM proposes to revise the existing amendments to align with statutes and clarify the application of the code when the number of care recipients is limited, thereby reducing hazard levels. The reference to the Health and Safety Code section is incorrect; Chapter 3.5 addresses Child Care Centers and Chapter 3.6 addresses Residential Child Care.

203.7.4.2 Places of worship are typically classified as Group A and have robust fire safety regulations to ensure the occupants have protection from fire and panic incidents. The reference to the Health and Safety Code section is incorrect; Chapter 3.5 addresses Child Care Centers and Chapter 3.6 addresses Residential Child Care.

203.7.4.4 Is typically built under the Residential Code provisions and will not be able to meet the high construction standards of a Group I-4. This regulation conflicts with Health and Safety Code section 1597.42.

These updates collectively support better alignment, remove conflicts in the codes, clarify applicable requirements, are editorial in nature, have no regulatory or cost impact, and comply with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

#### **CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

#### **Agency Response:**

Accept

## **ITEM 3**

### **Chapter 9 Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems, Section 907 Fire Alarm and Detection Systems**

#### **SUB-ITEM 3-1**

#### **Sections 907.2.5.1, 907.2.6.3.4, 907.2.28.1 and 907.6.4**

The SFM proposes deleting and relocating outdated and duplicative amendments in Section 907.6.4. for fire alarm zoning. These proposals comply with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

These changes are based on recommendations from the SFM Fire Alarm Work Group. California added its own amendments to CFC Section 907.6.4 in 2006 during the transition from the Uniform Fire Code (UFC) to the International Fire Code (IFC). However, these amendments are now unnecessary because current model codes and NFPA 72 already include the same or improved requirements. As a result, the California-specific language no longer serves a purpose. In addition, Section 907.6.4 is frequently misunderstood. Many users interpret it as covering annunciation and notification, but it was originally intended only to address conventional fire alarm zone

wiring.

The proposal removes the outdated and duplicative language in CBC/CFC 907.6.4 to bring California's code up to date. It clarifies that zoning requirements are addressed in NFPA 72 and that announcement and notification are handled in other, more appropriate sections of the code. The editorial clean-up also acknowledges that modern addressable fire alarm systems have largely replaced the need for traditional zone wiring requirements. Removing these amendments will simplify the code, reduce confusion, and improve consistency with national standards. This cleanup eliminates redundancy, makes the code easier to use, and supports enforcement.

The proposal also relocates requirements from Section 907.6.4 #5 and #6 specific to Groups H, I-3, and L to the sections of the code where they naturally belong.

This amendment does not increase compliance costs or add new regulatory requirements. It simply modernizes and streamlines the code by removing outdated California amendments.

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**ITEM 4**

**Chapter 9 Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems, Section 915 Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection**

**SUB-ITEM 4-1**

**Section 915.2 Locations.**

SFM heavily revised the proposal in Section 915 after the CAC meeting and original rationale presented to the CAC is not applicable to the current proposal anymore. The original rationale is deleted to avoid confusion and new rationale is provided below under Agency Response.

These amendments remove conflicts in the code, clarify the applicable requirements, do not impact the cost of compliance or have a regulatory effect, and comply with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Further Study Required under criteria 1.

**Agency Response:**

Accept

SFM revised Express Terms to remove all the proposals affecting existing language that is co-adopted with the Housing and Community Development Department (HCD).

While the State Fire Marshal's Office will work with HCD on the sections that are co-adopted in future rulemakings, the proposed amendments will provide editorial corrections and clarify the locations where carbon monoxide (CO) detection is required

in interior spaces that contain a carbon monoxide source or are adjacent to spaces containing a source. The code currently lacks clear direction for interior non-residential spaces that contain fuel burning appliances or are adjacent to rooms where carbon monoxide may be generated. As a result, enforcement and installation can be challenging and lead to inconsistencies.

**Section 915.2** is revised, requiring compliance with all the subsections of Section 915.2 instead of Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3 only. This is needed to clarify the installation of CO detection in all occupancies.

The proposed Section 915.2 and the subsections are as follows:

#### 915.2 Locations

- 915.2.1 Dwelling units (no changes)
- 915.2.2 Sleeping units (no changes)
- 915.2.3 Group E occupancies (editorial changes)
- 915.2.4 Interior spaces containing carbon monoxide sources (new)
- 915.2.5 Spaces adjacent to carbon monoxide sources (new)
- 915.2.6 CO-producing forced-air furnaces (renumbered)
- 915.2.7 Private garages (renumbered)

**Section 915.2.3** is revised, removing references to nonexistent sections and replacing them with a correct reference.

**Section 915.2.4** is added to provide a clear requirement for carbon monoxide detection in enclosed spaces that have hazards associated with appliances such as boilers, water heaters, generators, cooking appliances, or other combustion devices that may produce carbon monoxide under normal or malfunction conditions. Providing detection ensures early warning of the hazardous conditions. This section clarifies the section on CO-producing forced air in all enclosed spaces.

**Section 915.2.5** is added to address spaces that are adjacent to exposure to carbon monoxide through doorways, corridors, ventilation openings, or other pathways through which the gas can migrate. This section clarifies the section on CO-producing forced air in all enclosed spaces.

**Section 915.2.6** is proposed to be deleted because it is no longer needed, as it creates redundancy with other sections, and it is technically incorrect in some installations. NFPA 72 and the manufacturer's installation instructions will cover the requirements.

## ITEM 5

### Chapter 10 Means of Egress

#### SUB-ITEM 5-1

#### Section 1010.2.12 Delayed egress

The SFM proposes to delete “or heat” to prevent duplicative provisions. These proposals are the result of our Fire Alarm Work Group. California’s current requirement for delayed egress systems mandates both sprinkler protection and either smoke or heat detection, exceeding the model code (IFC), which allows for either a sprinkler system or smoke/heat detection. This creates redundancy, as sprinkler systems already function as heat

detection systems per Section 903.3.1.1. Requiring additional heat detectors offers no added benefit and introduces unnecessary complexity.

This proposal seeks to delete the phrase “or heat” from CFC Section 1010.2.12 to eliminate the redundant requirement for heat detection in buildings already protected by a sprinkler system. The intent is to align California’s code more closely with the model code while preserving the life safety benefit of early smoke detection.

Removing “or heat” ensures that only smoke detection is required in addition to sprinkler protection, providing faster fire detection and response. This change simplifies compliance, eliminates unnecessary system components, and maintains a high level of life safety. It also aligns with the functional intent of the code without increasing costs or regulatory burden. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**ITEM 6**

**Chapter 11 Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings**

**SUB-ITEM 6-1**

**Section 1103.9 Carbon monoxide detection**

The proposal is to coordinate with the Section 915 Carbon Monoxide rewrite.

Exceptions that were in 1103.9 were incorporated into 915.4.1.1 for simplification and to avoid conflicts or overlaps. This simplifies compliance, eliminates unnecessary system components, and maintains a high level of life safety. It also aligns with the code's functional intent without regulatory burden. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Further Study Required under criteria #1.

**Agency Response:**

Disagree

SFM requested Further Study recommendation to coordinate with proposed changes in Section 915. After further study, SFM determined that no changes are needed to the suggested pointer to Section 915 in this proposal because the reference to this section is still needed to correlate with the California Building Code. The installation requirements for Carbon Monoxide detection in all occupancies are clarified in Section 915 addressed in ITEM 4 of this rulemaking.

## ITEM 7

### Chapter 12 Energy Systems

#### SUB-ITEM 7-1

#### Section 1207 Electrical Energy Storage Systems (ESS)

SFM proposes to delete all parentheses references to NFPA 855 2023 Edition to coordinate with the reference standards. The SFM proposes to adopt the most recently published edition of NFPA 855, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems. NFPA Standard 855 provides insight into mitigating risks and helping to ensure all installations are performed appropriately, taking into account vital life safety considerations. The standard offers comprehensive criteria for the fire protection of energy storage system (ESS) installations based on the technology used, the setting where the technology is being installed, the size and separation of ESS installations, and the fire suppression and control systems in place. While NFPA 855 is a standard and not a code, its provisions are enforced by the California Fire Code, in Section 1207, which are largely harmonized with those in NFPA 855. The revision process for the 2026 edition of NFPA 855 is completed and available for use, with 26 NFPA Sub Task Groups addressing specific topics. The Task Groups comprise fire safety professionals, industry experts, and other interested parties, and they engage in robust debate of public inputs aimed at improving the standard. With the advancement of these technologies and lessons learned from recent incidents, the adoption of the most recently published standard is essential for the continued fire and life safety of California residents.

SB 283, Laird. Energy storage systems (2025-2026) require the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM), before the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2025, to propose to the CBSC updates to the fire standards relating to requirements for lithium-based battery systems.

This amendment clarifies code requirements without incurring additional costs or regulatory impact and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

#### **CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

#### **Agency Response:**

Accept

## ITEM 8

### Chapter 50 Hazardous Materials-General Provisions, Section 5003-General Requirements

#### SUB-ITEM 8-1

#### Section 5001.1 Scope

SFM proposes the amendment to Section 5001.1 adds the term “or storage occupancies” to the exception for alcoholic beverages in retail or wholesale sales occupancies, so that the text reads:

“Alcoholic beverages in retail or wholesale sales or storage occupancies, provided that

the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).”

This change is purely editorial and intended to maintain consistency and correlation with the identical provision in Chapter 57, Section 5701.2, which currently reads:

“Quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail or wholesale sales or storage occupancies, provided that the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).”

No technical requirements or fire safety standards are being altered; this amendment corrects the language to ensure alignment between chapters and reduce potential confusion. This amendment clarifies code requirements without incurring additional costs or regulatory impact and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 8-1.1 [ADDED POST CAC]  
Sections 5001.5.1 and 5001.5.2**

After the Code Advisory Committee Meeting, SFM proposes to add the amendments to Sections 5001.5.1 and 5001.5.2, addressing a correction to Title 19 references. The section numbers were changed and updated in the first printing of the 2025 edition of the Building Standards Code. This section was missing and is being corrected as an errata.

**CAC Recommendation:**

Not Applicable as this item was added after CAC meeting.

**Agency Response:**

This item was added after BFO/SDLF CAC meeting and was not heard by CAC. See rationale statement above.

**SUB-ITEM 8-2**

**Section 5003.1.1 Maximum allowable quantity per control area**

The SFM, in collaboration with OSHPD, proposes amendments to clarify language that individual medical gas tanks of certain sizes and utilized for immediate use in patient care areas are not considered to be storage. This also clarifies that the exception does not apply to all medical gas tanks in patient areas. The proposed amendment aligns with the language used in NFPA 99 Section 11.3.10.

The reference to NFPA 99, Chapter 5 Piped gas and vacuum systems, is repealed because Chapter 5 is not applicable to these types of systems. These amendments are necessary to clarify how to correctly compute maximum allowable quantities for medical gas.

The amendment improves clarity, supports consistent enforcement, and enhances life safety by ensuring provisions are applied appropriately. It removes internal code conflicts and provides clearer guidance for stakeholders without increasing compliance costs or introducing new regulatory burdens. This proposal complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Further Study Required under criteria #6.

**Agency Response:**

Accept

SFM removed the words “small size” and defined immediate use for clarity as recommended.

This revision provides a clear and enforceable definition of “immediate use” for portable medical gas cylinders in Group I-2 occupancies. The prior terminology, while commonly understood in clinical settings, allowed for inconsistent interpretation regarding when cylinders should be exempt from maximum allowable quantity calculations. By specifying that “immediate use” refers to cylinders actively in use or bedside-ready for ongoing patient treatment, the amendment ensures the exception is applied uniformly and prevents its misuse for corridor storage or the accumulation of excess cylinders. The clarification preserves the operational needs of patient care areas while maintaining alignment with the safety and handling requirements of NFPA 99 Chapter 11, thereby supporting both clinical functionality and appropriate hazardous materials control.

**ITEM 9**

**Chapter 80 Referenced Standards**

**SUB-ITEM 9-1**

**NFPA 72-25 National Fire Alarm Signaling Code,  
Section 12.4.2 Pathway Survivability Level 1.**

The SFM proposes this amendment to clarify requirements for “Pathway Survivability Level 1”. These proposals are recommendations of the SFM Fire Alarm Work Group.

This proposal will help designers of Fire Alarm and Two-Way Communication systems to implement Level 1 survivability in buildings protected by NFPA 13R systems.

Some low-rise residential buildings with NFPA 13R systems could potentially employ partial evacuation or relocation of occupants. Buildings with an Emergency Communication System (ECS) must have survivable pathways with Level 1 pathways installed in metallic raceways or armored cables, while the building is protected by an NFPA 13R system. The ECS pathways should only be installed in sprinklered protected areas and should not be installed in non-sprinklered attics or other spaces. This will have an equivalent protection to an NFPA 13 system. According to this proposal, Level 1 pathways will be permitted to be installed inside walls, outside the attic area.

Additionally, many other low-rise residential buildings protected by NFPA 13R and featuring less than 2-HR fire-rated construction typically employ total building evacuation upon fire alarm initiation. They are not required to have protected pathways

for the fire alarm system (Level 0 survivability). However, pathway survivability is required for the Two-Way Emergency Communications Systems installed in these buildings, such as the elevator-landing communications system, the Emergency Responder Radio Communications Enhancement System (ERCES), and other ECS systems included in NFPA 72 Section 24.10. For these ECS systems, when Level 1 pathway survivability is required, it should be permitted to have the pathways installed in metallic raceways or provided with armored cables in an NFPA 13R protected building.

This level of sprinkler protection (NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R) is also in accordance with the CBC and CFC, allowing provisions for both these types of sprinkler systems to be used as an acceptable protection level for life safety purposes.

This amendment aligns with the intent of the CBC and CFC, which recognize both NFPA 13 and 13R systems as acceptable for life safety purposes. It simplifies system design and improves enforceability without compromising safety. This amendment clarifies code requirements without incurring additional costs or regulatory impact and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 9-2**

**NFPA 72-25 National Fire Alarm Signaling Code, Section 26.2.11.3**

The SFM proposes to delete Section 26.2.11.3 from NFPA 72-25 as an amendment in 2025 CFC.

Section 26.2.11.3 of the 2025 edition of NFPA 72 is currently unenforceable because the construction and performance requirements for an ASP have not yet been established in UL 827, Central-Station Alarm Services, or other product listing standards. Consequently, an ASP cannot be listed by a Nationally Recognized Test Laboratory (NRTL) to comply with the requirements identified in 26.2.11.3 of the 2025 edition of NFPA 72.

The other sections in 26.2.11, except 26.2.11.3, are enforceable and can be used to improve the reliability of communication between a fire alarm system and the supervising station.

Removing this section does not reduce safety requirements or create new regulations. Instead, it is editorial in nature as it eliminates a provision that cannot currently be applied in practice and prevents inconsistent or discretionary enforcement. All remaining provisions of Section 26.2.11 remain in effect and continue to provide enforceable requirements that support reliable communication between fire alarm systems and supervising stations.

This action is consistent with AB 130 non-substantial change criteria because it does not materially alter the scope, application, or level of safety of existing regulations. The deletion simply removes an inoperative requirement until listing standards are

developed, thereby improving clarity, enforceability, and consistency without imposing new costs, expanding regulation, or changing compliance responsibilities.

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 9-3**

**NFPA 855**

The SFM proposes to adopt the most recently published edition of NFPA 855, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems. NFPA Standard 855 provides insight into mitigating risks and helping to ensure all installations are performed appropriately, taking into account vital life safety considerations. The standard offers comprehensive criteria for the fire protection of energy storage system (ESS) installations based on the technology used, the setting where the technology is being installed, the size and separation of ESS installations, and the fire suppression and control systems in place. While NFPA 855 is a standard and not a code, its provisions are enforced by the California Fire Code, in Section 1207, which are largely harmonized with those in NFPA 855. The revision process for the 2026 edition of NFPA 855 is completed and available for use, with 26 NFPA Sub Task Groups addressing specific topics. The Task Groups comprise fire safety professionals, industry experts, and other interested parties, and they engage in robust debate of public inputs aimed at improving the standard. With the advancement of these technologies and lessons learned from recent incidents, the adoption of the most recently published standard is essential for the continued fire and life safety of California residents.

SB 283, Laird. Energy storage systems (2025-2026) require the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM), before the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2025, to propose to the CBSC updates to the fire standards relating to requirements for lithium-based battery systems.

This amendment clarifies code requirements without incurring additional costs or regulatory impact, and complies with criteria (A) of HSC 18942(a)(2).

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**SUB-ITEM 9-4**

**ASHRAE 15**

The State Fire Marshal (SFM) proposes to adopt 2024 edition of ASHRAE 15 “Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems” including Addendum A. This proposal resulted from a petition, SFM received on November 3, 2025. SFM currently adopts 2022 edition of

ASHRAE 15 as referenced in 2025 California Mechanical Code (CMC). 2022 and 2024 editions of ASHRAE 15 require flammable refrigerant piping to be installed within enclosed, fire-rated, ventilated shafts. Addendum A update to 2024 edition created an exception that eliminates the shaft requirement when refrigerant piping meets rigorous testing protocols outlined in Section 9.13.

To reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, regulatory agencies at the state and national levels have focused significant attention on how refrigerant gases contribute to the climate change crisis. As a result, these agencies have adopted regulations, guidelines, and policy goals aimed at the rapid transition from refrigerants with a high Global Warming Potential (GWP) to those classified as low or ultra-low GWP in new and existing buildings.

Some of these low-GWP refrigerant gases (A2Ls) are mildly flammable, prompting safety standards development entities, such as the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), to address the flammability safety issues associated with their use. ASHRAE regularly updates these safety requirements in its publication, ASHRAE Standard 15 – Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems.

ASHRAE did update its long-standing safety standard, ASHRAE 15, on May 30, 2025, to address emerging flammability concerns. California relies heavily on this standard, incorporating its provisions extensively into the California Mechanical Code.

The most recent edition of ASHRAE 15 (2022 and 2024) requires flammable refrigerant piping to be installed within enclosed, fire-rated, ventilated shafts. This creates substantial cost and design burdens for new buildings, making retrofits in existing buildings extremely difficult or financially unrealistic. These constraints pose a major obstacle to California’s climate goals, which depend on the rapid adoption of low-GWP refrigerants across both new and existing building stock.

The ASHRAE 15, with Addendum A update, created an exception that eliminates the shaft requirement when refrigerant piping meets rigorous testing protocols outlined in Section 9.13. This amendment provides design flexibility for the safe installation of A2L refrigerants, particularly in existing buildings where shaft construction is often a challenge.

## **Substantiation**

California Governor Gavin Newsom has declared a “climate crisis” in numerous Executive Orders and directives to state agencies over the past five years. A search on the Governor’s website for matters related to the “climate crisis” finds over 900 results.

The California Air Resources Board’s (CARB) Final 2022 Scoping Plan references the Building Standard Commission’s critical need for the BSC to “adopt the latest safety standards for refrigerant-containing equipment into the California building codes.”

As cited in the highlighted passage, CARB’s Scoping Plan also refers to AB 209, legislation passed in 2022. This legislation included a statutory mandate explicitly directing the California Building Standards Commission to adopt the most recent versions of ASHRAE Standard 15 as an essential component in California’s transition from high-GWP refrigerants to low—and ultra-low refrigerants. Health and Safety Code Section 18944.21 is reprinted below:

### **Health & Safety Code Section 18944.21 (AB 209)**

18944.21. (a) Not later than July 1, 2023, the commission shall consider whether to

adopt the most recent versions of the following consensus safety standards, to be codified and published in the California Building Standards Code: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 15-2019; ASHRAE Standard 34-2019; Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 60335-2-89 2nd edition; and UL 60335-2-40 3rd edition.

(b) If the commission does not adopt all of the consensus safety standards listed in subdivision (a), then effective July 1, 2024, no state or local building code provision shall prohibit the use of a refrigerant listed as acceptable under Section 7671k of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401 et seq.), provided each use is installed in accordance with the most recent version of ASHRAE Standard 15 and the applicable listing standard, such as UL 60335-2-89 or UL 60335-2-40.

**CAC Recommendation:**

Approve

**Agency Response:**

Accept

**ITEM 10 [ADDED POST CAC]  
Appendix E Hazard Categories**

**SUB-ITEM 10-1  
Table E104.2**

A written public comment was presented at the BFO-SDLF Code Advisory Committee from M. Hall, Director - UC Chemical Management Safety Center of Excellence, recommending that “all adopted amendments regarding hazardous materials definitions are accurately reflected in Appendix E. The proposed revision, based on public comments received during the Building Fire and Other Code Advisory Hearing, to the table heading is necessary to accurately identify the source and applicability of the material presented. The current heading may be misinterpreted as indicating that the definitions or terminology it contains have been reviewed, approved, or adopted as part of the Intervening Code Cycle. To avoid this confusion, the amendment clarifies that the table reflects the content of the first printing of the California Fire Code only and does not represent any definitions or changes approved through the Intervening Code Cycle rulemaking process.

**CAC Recommendation:**

Not Applicable as this item was added after CAC meeting.

**Agency Response:**

This item was added after BFO/SDLF CAC meeting and was not heard by CAC. See rationale statement above.

## STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(1) requires a statement of the reasons why an agency believes any mandates for specific technologies or equipment or prescriptive standards are required.

The SFM proposals have prescriptive regulations that recognize national testing standards. Alternatives were considered and included where necessary to maintain the required level of safety.

## ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT OF REGULATIONS UPON JOBS AND BUSINESS EXPANSION, ELIMINATION OR CREATION

Government Code Sections 11346.2(b)(2) and 11346.3(b)(1)

The SFM has assessed whether and to what extent this proposal will affect the following:

**A. The creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California.**

These regulations will not affect the creation or cause the elimination of jobs within the State of California.

**B. The creation of new businesses or the elimination of existing businesses within the State of California.**

These regulations will not affect the creation of new businesses or cause the elimination of existing businesses within the State of California.

**C. The expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California.**

These regulations will not affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California.

**D. The benefits of the regulation to the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the state's environment.**

These regulations will update and improve minimum existing building standards and improve hazardous materials management, which will provide increased protection of public health and safety, worker safety, and the environment.

## TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3) requires an identification of each technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar document, if any, upon which the agency relies in proposing the regulation(s).

The SFM did not rely on any technical, theoretical, or empirical study, report, or similar documents outside of those contained and referenced in this rulemaking in proposing amendments for the California Building Standards Codes.

## CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(4)(A) requires a description of reasonable alternatives to the regulation and the agency's reasons for rejecting those alternatives. In the case of a regulation that would mandate the use of specific technologies or equipment or prescribe specific action or procedures, the imposition of performance standards shall

be considered as an alternative. It is not the intent of this paragraph to require the agency to artificially construct alternatives or describe unreasonable alternatives.

The SFM has determined that no alternative considered would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulation is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed adoption by reference with SFM amendments. Therefore, there are no alternatives available to the SFM regarding the proposed adoption of this code.

### **REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES THE AGENCY HAS IDENTIFIED THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS**

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(4)(B) requires a description of any reasonable alternatives that have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the agency that would lessen any adverse impact on small business.

The SFM has determined that no alternative considered would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulation is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected small businesses than the SFM amendments. Therefore, there are no alternatives available to the SFM regarding the proposed adoption of this code.

### **FACTS, EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONY, OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON BUSINESS**

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(5)(A) requires the facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the agency relies to support an initial determination that the action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on business.

The SFM has determined that this proposed action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on businesses. This determination was made following a comprehensive review process that included the establishment of SFM workgroups to evaluate the potential economic and operational effects of the proposal. The workgroups engaged in a consensus-based decision-making process and considered testimony, data, and recommendations provided by subject matter experts representing relevant technical, regulatory, and industry perspectives. Based on this collaborative analysis and expert input, the SFM concluded that the proposed action would not result in a significant adverse economic impact on businesses.

### **ESTIMATED COST OF COMPLIANCE, ESTIMATED POTENTIAL BENEFITS, AND RELATED ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR BUILDING STANDARDS**

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(5)(B)(i) states if a proposed regulation is a building standard, the initial statement of reasons shall include the estimated cost of compliance, the estimated potential benefits, and the related assumptions used to determine the estimates.

The SFM does not anticipate any costs associated with compliance with the proposed building standards. The proposed changes clarify, conform, and coordinate existing code provisions without altering their substance or intent. The benefits of these regulations are to have clear, concise, complete, and updated text of the regulations and standards.

## **DUPLICATION OR CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(6) requires a department, board, or commission within the Environmental Protection Agency, the Resources Agency, or the Office of the State Fire Marshal to describe its efforts, in connection with a proposed rulemaking action, to avoid unnecessary duplication or conflicts with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations addressing the same issues. These agencies may adopt regulations different from these federal regulations upon a finding of one or more of the following justifications: (A) The differing state regulations are authorized by law and/or (B) The cost of differing state regulations is justified by the benefit to human health, public safety, public welfare, or the environment.

The SFM has determined that this proposed rulemaking action does not unnecessarily duplicate or conflict with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations that address the same issues as this proposed rulemaking. The proposed changes are intended to align and conform with other federal regulations for Hazardous Materials classification. (29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA) and 49 CFR 173.127 (DOT))