

minimum bond strength of the SFRM must be 430 pounds per square foot. **3.1.11 Fire Service Access Elevators**

Fire Service Access Elevators are required in buildings where the highest occupiable level is located more than 120 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. As mentioned in Section 3.1, based on previous coordination with the Park City Fire Department, they are open to classifying each of the three towers as separate for the determination of high-rise requirements. Based on these discussion, the development does not require Fire Service Access Elevators.

3.2 Grade Plane The grade plane is a reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building at the exterior walls. Where the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, the reference grade plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or, where the lot line is more than 6 feet from the building, between the building and a point 6 feet from the building. Since the Sommet Blanc development is located on a sloped site, the determination of grade plane will be important in order to determine the building height and the number of stories above grade plane.

3.3 Construction Type

The development is proposed to utilize a concrete structure. It is therefore proposed that the development is classified as Type I-B (noncombustible, 2-hour fire-resistance-rated) construction in order to avoid additional compartmentation between Building A, Building B and the main lobby area. The entire development of Buildings A, B and Care therefore considered a single building, and no further assessment of fire spread between Buildings A, B and C is required.

As per UBC Table 601, the primary structural frame of a Type I-B building is required to achieve a 2-hour fireresistance rating (FRR). However, UBC 403.2.1.1 item 2 allows for a reduction in the required FRR in a Type I-B high-rise building to that of a Type II-A building, which only requires a 1-hour FRR, see Section 4.2.1. The reduction is not permitted for Group F-1 or S-1 occupancies, but any Group F-1 or S-1 spaces in the building are accessory to the primary occupancy group (less than 10% of the area) and should not impact the application of this code exception.

The primary occupancy of the development will be Group R-2 with some Group A assembly spaces and Group S-2 storage spaces. UBC Table 504.3 and Table 504.4 allow for a sprinklered Group R-2 occupancy to be 180 ft

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entire building is approximately 258,000 SF and will be a mixed-use development consisting of nonseparated occupancies per UBC 508.3.

Table 3 - Minimum fire resistance rating of structural elements

The minimum required fire resistance of structural elements is summarized in Table 3.

Building Element	Fire-Resistive Requirement	Notes	
	Type I-B		
Columns supporting floors/mezzanines	2 hours/1 hour'	UBC Section 403.2.1.1 (2)1	
Primary Beams	2 hours/1 hour ¹	UBC Section 403.2.1.1 (2)1	
Columns supporting roof only	1 hour		
Primary Beams supporting roof only	1 hour		
Floor including secondary beams and joists	2 hour ² /1 hour ¹	UBC Section 403.2.1.1 (2)	
Roofs including secondary beams and joists	1 hour		

The buildings are now high-rises and qualify for a reduction in the required FRR to that of a Type II-A building. ²It is noted that any 2-hour fire-resistive rated shaft enclosure bearing on other construction elements will trigger these elements to require a 2-hour fire-resistive rating, see Section 4.3.1 of this report. 4.2.2 Structural Frame

The primary structural frame is defined as the columns and the girders, beams, trusses and spandrels having direct connections to the columns, and bracing members designed to carry gravity loads. Bracing members that are essential to the vertical stability of the primary structural frame under gravity loading are also considered part of the primary structural frame whether or not the bracing member carries gravity loads.

The members of floor or roof panels which have no connection to the columns, and bracing members that are not included in the primary structural frame, are considered secondary members and not a part of the structural frame.

Structure that supports only stair treads and stair landings within a 2-hour fire-resistance-rated shaft enclosure is not required to have a fire-resistance-rating.

Attachments to primary and secondary structural steel members are required to be protected with the same fire-resistive material and thickness as required for the structural member. The protection is required to extend away from the structural member a distance of not less than 12 inches, or will be applied to the entire length when the attachment is less than 12 inches long. When an attachment is hollow and the ends are open, the fire-

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Rated Separation	Min. Fire Resistance Rating	Size Limitation
1-hour smoke barriers	45 minutes ²	No limit
0.5-hour fire partition in corridors	20 minutes ²	No limit
Other 1-hour fire partitions	45 minutes	No limit
Stair doors	90 minutes	25% of length of wall

fire-resistance rating not less than the fire-resistance rating of the wall. 2 Also meet the requirements for a smoke- and draft-control door assembly tested in accordance with UL

Fire doors will be self-closing or will automatically close upon activation of smoke detection, or upon the loss of power to the smoke detector or hold-open device, at the following locations: in shaft walls,

- in exit enclosures,
- in fire partitions, in smoke-resistive walls of rooms for chiller and boiler rooms, and for doors installed across corridors to

TableS - Fire damper rating

limit dead-end travel distances.

4.3.5 Fire and Smoke Dampers

The fire damper operating temperature will be approximately 50°F above the normal temperature within the duct system, but not less than 160°F (UBC 717.3.3.1). Fire dampers will have a minimum fire protection rating specified in Table 8.

Fire Rating of Wall Penetrated	Min. Damper Rating
2 hours or less	90 minute
3 hours or more	180 minutes

Fire dampers will be located at:

 Ducts and air transfer openings in fire barriers, unless: the penetration is part of the fire-resistance rated assembly, in accordance with ASTM E 119.

³ Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, ASTM International. * Air Leakage Tests of Door Assemblies, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

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in height and 12 stories above grade plane for a Type I-B construction. As per Table 506.2 all of the occupancies are allowed an unlimited area, apart from Group S-2, which is limited to 237,000 SF per story. This has not been exceeded.

3.3.1 Protection of HSS Columns There are a number of HSS columns that are part of the structure that is supporting the floor assemblies throughout the development that will be protected by intumescent paint. For aesthetic reasons, it is desired that the protection of these columns be reduced from 2-hours to a 1-hour FRR.

403.2.1.1 item 2 the HSS columns will only require a 1-hour FRR, unless supporting building elements requiring a 2-hour FRR. 3.4 Exit Stair Discharge Interior exit stairways are required to discharge directly to the outside or through exit passageways to the

outside. Not more than 50 percent of the number and required capacity of interior exit stairways is permitted to egress through areas on the level of discharge, provided the path to the exterior doors from the termination of the exit stairway enclosures is readily visible, identifiable and unobstructed. Half of the interior exit stairways in the development are proposed to egress through areas of the level of

discharge. In Buildings A and B, the path from the interior exit stairs to the exterior doors are currently not considered readily visible. It is understood that this has been discussed with the Park City Building Department, who are open to the current layout as long as there is ample signage to assist in identifying the path of travel.

design progresses in order to resolve this issue. 3.5 Elevator Lobbies Elevator hoistway door openings are required to be protected where an elevator hoistway connects more than three stories. Preliminary drawings indicate that elevator lobbies will not be desirable in the development, but

protect the residential corridors per UBC 3006.2.1 as the hoistways open directly into the corridors. The doors are required to comply with the smoke and draft control door assembly requirements in UBC 716.2.2.1.1 when

attachment.

(see Figure 4).

< 20 feet ≥ 20 feet story will be per Table 5.

3 ≤ X < 5 feet

 Penetrations of fire partitions. dampers are acceptable. 4.4 Wall Penetrations

No T rating is required.

tested in accordance with UL 1784 without an artificial bottom seal. Protection of elevator hoistway door openings is not required at the level of exit discharge. Means of egress is permitted through an enclosed elevator lobby (if provided), but access to not less than one of the required exits is required to be provided without travel through enclosed elevator lobbies. Sommet Blanc, Park City, Utah 21020.00_Sommet Blanc_FLS Basis of Design CD_verD.docx resistive material and thickness is required to be applied to both exterior and interior of the hollow steel

4.2.3 Fire Separation Distance (FSD) The fire separation distance used to determine the exterior wall fire-resistance rating and allowable openings is the distance measured from the building face to one of the following:

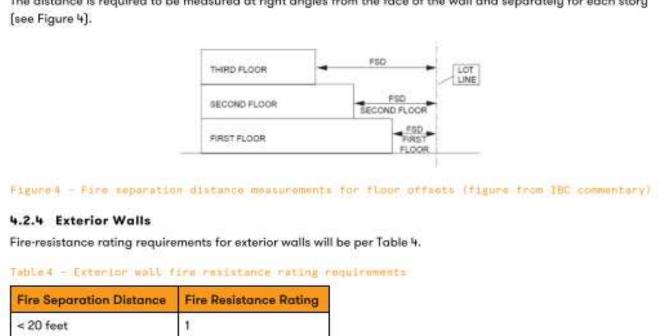
As discussed above, Buildings A, B and C are now considered as a single high-rise building, and per UBC

It is recommended that this item is continued to be discussed with the Park City Building Department as the

additional doors are permitted in lieu of enclosed lobbies as per UBC 3006.3 item 3. These are also required to

 The closest interior lot line. To the centerline of a street, an alley or public way. To an imaginary line between two buildings on the lot.

The distance is required to be measured at right angles from the face of the wall and separately for each story



None Required Maximum area of protected and unprotected exterior wall openings in percentage of the exterior wall in any

Table5 - Exterior wall opening limitations Fire Separation Distance | Fire Resistance Rating 15 percent

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 Penetrations of shaft enclosures, unless: the penetration is part of the fire-resistance rated assembly, in accordance with ASTM E 119, or steel exhaust subducts extend at least 22 inches vertically in exhaust shafts and there is a continuous airflow upward toward the outside.

Penetrations of fire-resistance-rated corridor walls, unless

the duct is protected as a through penetration.

 Penetrations of a single floor/ceiling assembly that are not protected by shafts. Exterior walls that are required to be protected in accordance with Section 705.10 of the UBC must be protected with fire dampers.

Smoke dampers will have a leakage rating of Class II or better. Elevated temperature ratings will be not less than 250°F. Where an assembly is required to have both fire and smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke

Smoke dampers will be located at:

Ducts and air transfer openings in fire barriers, unless:

the penetration is part of the fire-resistance rated assembly, in accordance with ASTM E 119.

 Penetrations of shaft enclosures, with the exception of: bathroom and toilet room exhaust openings that are installed with steel exhaust subducts, having a minimum wall thickness of 0.187-inch (No. 26 gage); the subducts extend at least 22 inches vertically; and an exhaust fan is installed at the upper terminus of the shaft that is powered.

Penetrations of smoke-resistive walls for chiller and bailer rooms.

Smoke dampers will close upon actuation of smoke detectors as follows: Smoke detector located in the duct, within 5-feet of the damper, and with no air inlets or outlets in between. The detector will be listed for the air velocity, air temperature, and humidity that are anticipated at the point of installation. Dampers will close upon fan shutdown where local smoke

detectors require a minimum velocity to operate. Smoke dampers within un-ducted openings in walls will release upon activation of a spot-type detector located within 5-feet horizontally of the damper on both sides.

The penetrations of fire-resistance-rated wall assemblies will be protected by an approved through penetration firestop system. The through penetration firestop system will have an F rating equaling the rating of the wall.

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3.6 Separation for R-2 Dwelling Units Walls separating dwelling or sleeping units in the same building, and walls separating the dwelling units from

other occupancies contiguous with the, are required to be 1-hour fire partitions constructed in accordance with UBC Section 708.

3.7 Site Fire Department Access

Per the UFC, approved fire apparatus access roads are required to extend to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building. The only access to the development is along the new extension of Marsac Avenue along the north side of the development, and as such does not meet the 150 feet requirement.

The fire code official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, or where fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of the location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.

The proposed fire apparatus access should be confirmed with Park City Fire Department. 3.8 Exterior Cladding

Per UFC 1405.1.1, exterior wall coverings of buildings of Type I construction are permitted to be constructed of combustible materials with a number of limitations. UFC 1405.1.1 item 2 allows for combustible exterior wall coverings up to 40 feet in height above grade plane, and item 3 allows for the use of fire-retardant-treated wood (FRTW) to be used up to 60 feet in height above grade plane.

There is a desire to utilize timber as an exterior wall covering on the entire development, which exceeds 60 feet in height above grade plane. It is understood that Park City is open to the use of timber, but this should be further discussed and confirmed with Park City.

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Fire Separation Distance	Fire Resistance Rating
5 ≤ X < 10 feet	25 percent
10 ≲ X < 15 feet	45 percent
15 ≤ X < 20 feet	75 percent
≥ 20 feet	No Limit

No parapets are required per Exceptions 1 and 6 of Section 705.11 of the UBC. Canopies, exterior balconies or other architectural projections cannot extend any closer to the line used to determine the fire separation distance than shown in Table 6.

Tables - Winimum distance of projections

Fire Separation Distance [FSD]	Minimum Distance from Line Used to Determin
< 2 feet	Projections Not Permitted
2 ≤ X < 3 feet	24 inches
3 ≤ X <5 feet	24 inches plus 8 inches for every foot of FSD be feet or fraction thereof
≥5 feet	40 inches

4.2.5 Combustible Materials Noncombustible building materials will be used, with the exception of:

 Thermal and acoustical insulations, other than foam plastics, having a flame-spread index of not more than 25.

- Fire-retardant-treated wood may be used: in nonbearing partitions that have a required fire-resistance rating of 2 hours or less, in roof construction, including girders, trusses, framing and decking, and in nonbearing exterior walls where no fire rating is required.
- Non-fire-retardant-treated wood is permitted for trim and millwork such as doors, door frames, window sashes and frames. Non-fire-retardant-treated wood is only acceptable as exterior wood veneer for up to 40 feet above
- grade plane. Fire-retardant-treated wood is acceptable as exterior wood veneer for up to 60 feet above grade plane. Other combustible materials may be used in specific areas as permitted by Section 603 of the UBC or
- as identified in this report.

4.5 Floor Penetrations

The penetrations of floor assemblies will be protected by an approved through penetration firestop system. The through penetration firestop system will have a 2-hour F rating and a 2-hour T rating. Where a floor penetration contained and located within the cavity of a wall above the floor or below the floor,

the through penetration firestop system will only have an F rating but no T rating. Through penetration firestop systems are not required where the floor penetration meets the conditions of

4.6 Joints

Jaint systems installed in or between FRR walls, floors, floor/ceiling assemblies, roofs and roof/ceiling assemblies are required to be protected by an approved fire-resistant joint system. Fire-resistant joint systems are not required in the following conditions:

- Enclosed parking garages (UBC 715.1 Exception 5)
- Walls that are permitted to have unprotected openings. Roofs, where openings are permitted.
- 4.7 Interior Finishes and Decorative Interiors

Exception 1 or 2 of Section 714.4.1 of the UBC.

4.7.1 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Requirements

When any special wall hangings/coverings, awnings/ceilings, or other decorative interior features/structures are proposed, they should be closely reviewed for code compliance, potential fire hazard and for fire sprinkler discharge obstructions.

4.7.1.1 Classification

- 1) Interior wall and ceiling finishes have a flame spread index not greater than specified in Table 9 (classified in accordance with ASTM E84⁶ or UL 723⁶). Textile and expanded vinyl wall or ceiling coverings are Class A (or tested per NFPA 265⁷). 3) Testing per the requirements of NFPA 286" can be an alternative to the flame spread and smokedeveloped indices.
- ^b Test Methods for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, ASTM International Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
- Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls, National Fire Protection Association
- ⁹ Standard Method of Fire Test for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth, National Fire Protection Association

4.1 Occupancy Classifications Table 1). Table 1 - Occupancy classifications irking garage 4.1.1 Occupancy Separations resistance-rated separations are required. Sommet Blanc, Park City, Utah

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4 DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

Each portion of the Sommet Blanc development is individually classified by use as per UBC Chapter 3 (see

Occupancies	Classification
	a second and a second
Conference rooms/Lounges with an occupant load of 50 or more people	A-3
Fitness rooms	A-3
Restaurants	A-2
Offices	В
Conference rooms/Lounges with an occupant load not over 49 people	В
Residential Apartments	R-2
Boiler and Chiller rooms	F-1
Electrical, Mechanical rooms	F-2
Loading dock	S-1
Parking garage	S-2

The amount of hazardous materials is assumed to be limited to be less than the exempt quantities in UBC Section 414 and a Group H Occupancy will not be created. Cleaning materials are not in excess of the exempt amounts permitted per control area as described in the UBC. This Report will be amended as necessary if the amount of hazardous materials is present in quantities over the exempt amounts.

The development will be classified as mixed-use because it contains a variety of occupancies. Mixed-use occupancies may be either classified as accessory, nonseparated or separated. The building will be classified as a non-separated occupancies in accordance with Section 508.3 of the UBC. For non-separated occupancies, the code requirements apply to each portion of the building based on the occupancy classification of that space. Except as identified in Section 4.1.2 of this report, no occupancy-based fire-

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4.2.6 Combustible Exterior Cladding and Insulation

If provided, combustible materials on the exterior side of exterior walls and other exterior wall coverings such as metal composite materials, exterior insulation and finish systems as well as high-pressure decorative exterior-grade compact laminates must comply with their respective section in UBC Chapter 14.

Exterior wall coverings are permitted to be constructed of combustible materials when complying with all of the following:

- Combustible exterior wall coverings do not exceed 10 percent of an exterior wall surface area where the fire separation distance is 5 feet or less. Combustible exterior wall coverings are limited to 40 feet in height above grade plane.
- Combustible exterior wall coverings constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood complying with UBC Section 2303.2 for exterior installation are not be limited in wall surface area where the fire separation distance is 5 feet or less and is note permitted up to 60 feet in height above grade plane regardless of the fire separation distance. Wood veneers must comply with UBC 1405.5
- Exterior wall coverings must be tested in accordance with NFPA 268¹. · Combustible exterior wall coverings containing foam plastic insulation must be tested in accordance with and comply with the acceptance criteria of NFPA 2852.

Metal composite materials, exterior insulation and finish systems and high-pressure decorative exterior-grade compact laminates have their own limits and allowances. This report can be expanded to address those aspects if the design team considers using these materials.

4.3 Compartmentation 4.3.1 Fire Barriers

Fire barriers will be used to form 2-hour enclosures for interior exit stairways, shafts and exit passageways. Fire barriers must extend from the top of the fire rated floor assembly below to the underside of the floor or roof above and will be securely attached thereto. The supporting construction will also maintain the fire-resistance of the fire barrier assembly. See Table 7 for fire resistance ratings of opening protections.

4.3.2 Fire Partitions Fire partitions will be used to form 1-hour separations between dwelling units for the Group R-2 levels, and to form enclosures for corridors located on the Group R-2 levels. No other corridors are anticipated at this time. 5)_____

Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitability of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, National Fire Protection Association * Standard Fire Test Method for the Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-load-bearing Wall Assemblies Cantaining Combustible Components, National Fire Protection Association

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 High-density polyethylene (HDPE) interior finish materials are required to be tested per the requirements of NFPA 286.

5) Materials having a thickness less than 0.036 inch applied directly to the surface of noncombustible walls or ceilings are not required to be tested.

Occupancy	Interior Exit Stairways and Exit Passageways	Corridors and enclosure for exit access stairways	Rooms and Enclosed Spaces
Group A	В	В	с
Group B	В	с	С
Group R, F and S	С	С	С

4.7.1.2 Foam Plastics

1) In addition to testing for the required flame spread and smoke-developed indices, foam plastics used as interior finish are also required to be tested per one of the following; NFPA 286, FM 4880°, UL 104010 or UL 1715". 2) These requirements also apply both to exposed foam plastics and to foam plastics used in

conjunction with a textile or vinyl facing or cover.

4.7.1.3 Attachment

- Interior finish materials are required to be applied or otherwise fastened in such a manner that such materials will not readily become detached where subjected to room temperatures of 200°F for not less than 30 minutes. 2] The interior finish materials are required to be applied directly against noncombustible walls or
- ceilings or to furring strips not exceeding 1.75 inches. The intervening spaces between furring strips are required to be: a) filled with noncombustible, inorganic or Class A materials, or
- b) fireblocked at a maximum of 8 feet in any direction. Where walls are set out or ceilings are dropped more than 1.75 inches, Class A materials are required
- to be used except where interior finish materials meet one of the following: a) protected on both sides by an automatic sprinkler system, or b) the combustible void is filled with fiberglass or noncombustible insulation, or

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* American National Standard for Evaluating Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/ Ceiling Assemblies, Plastic Interior Finish Materials, Plastic Exterior Building Panels, Wall/Celling Coating Systems, Interior and Exterior Finish Systems, Factory Mutual Global Research ¹⁰ Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

[#] Fire Test of Interior Finish Material, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

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Spaces	Separation
Corridors serving residential apartments	0.5-hour fire partitions
Between residential units	1-hour fire partitions
Interior exit stairways	2-hour fire barriers
Shafts, elevator hoistways and chutes	2-hour fire barriers
Chute access rooms	1-hour fire barriers
Refuse chute termination rooms	2-hours fire barriers
Elevator lobbies (unless alternatives per Section 4.14.3 of this report are used)	1-hour fire partitions
Elevator machine rooms and machinery spaces	2-hour fire barriers
IDF and electrical rooms if they form a shaft	2-hour fire barriers
Refrigerant machinery (chiller) room	0-hour smoke partition
Furnace room where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input	0-hour smoke partition
Rooms with boilers where the largest piece of equipment is over 15 psi and 10 horsepower	0-hour smoke partition

greater. Ventilation equipment and ductwork for the exit stair enclosures will be separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, with 2-hour shaft construction or equivalent protection (e.g. fire-resistance-rated ducts).

4.2.1 Construction Type

4.3.2 Fire Partitions

4.3.3 Shafts

compartments;

Unenclosed stairways connecting two stories that are located in the two story vertical opening are also acceptable per UBC Section 1019.3 item 1. Draft curtains and closely spaced sprinklers are not required per UBC Section 1019.3 item 4 because these stairs only connect two stories.

4.3.4 Fire Doors

Rated Separat

hour fire barrier Other 1-hour fire b 2-hour fire barriers

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¹² Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Site-fabricated Stretch Systems to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics, ASTM International Standard Test Method/or Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, ASTM International 19 Standard Test Method/or Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials, ASTM International

4.1.2 Fire- and Smoke-Resistive Separations

The areas summarized in Table 2 will be separated by fire- and/or smoke-resistive construction. Table 2 - Spaces requiring fire-resistance-rated separation from adjacent areas

4.2 Building Construction

The buildings will be of Type I-B (noncombustible, 2-hour fire-resistance-rated) construction. The Type I-B construction permits 12 stories and 180 feet height above the grade plane for a Group R-2 occupancy. The Sommet Blanc development will have 10 stories above grade and a building height of approximately 98 feet. For the occupancies of the building, a Type I-B construction permits unlimited area, apart for Group S-2 occupancies which are limited to 237,000 sf per story, or 711,000 sf for the entire building. The total area of the

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Fire partitions will be used to form 1-hour separations between dwelling units for the Group R-2 levels, and to form enclosures for corridors located on the Group R-2 levels. No other corridors are anticipated at this time. Fire partitions must extend from the top of the floor/ceiling assembly below and be securely attached to either the underside of the floor or roof sheathing above, or the underside of a floor/ceiling assembly having a fireresistance rating that is not less than the fire-resistance rating of the fire partition. See Table 7 for fire resistance ratings of opening protections.

Floor openings for elevators, mechanical equipment, plumbing, etc. will be enclosed by 2-hour fire barriers. (As an alternative to shaft enclosures, fire-resistance-rated ductwork, which has been tested per the requirements of shafts, are acceptable). The fire barriers enclosing shafts (not interior exit stairways or elevator hoistway enclosures) are permitted to be reduced to 1 hour FRR where automatic sprinklers are installed within the shafts at the top and at alternative floor levels. A shaft that extends to the underside of the roof is not required to be enclosed or protected at the top.

Two story vertical opening are permitted without shaft protection when the following are met: Does not penetrate a horizontal assembly that separate smoke barriers that separate smoke

 Is not concealed within the construction of a wall or floor/ceiling assembly; Is separated from floor opening and air transfer opening serving floor s by construction conforming to the required shaft enclosure;

Does not connect more than two stories.

Table7 - Minimum nating of fire doors

Fire doors will be installed in accordance with NFPA 80 and have a fire-resistance rating per Table 7.

n	Min. Fire Resistance Rating	Size Limitation
in shafts	60 minutes	25% of length of wall
barriers	45 minutes	25% of length of wall
rs	90 minutes	25% of length of wall

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c) attached to a noncombustible backing, or

hed to furring strips installed as required for direct attachment. rs and assembly members of such dropped ceilings that are below the main ceiling line are o be of noncombustible materials.

mbustible Materials

wall or ceiling finish that is not more than 0.25-inch thick is required to be applied directly noncombustible backing, unless: aterial is noncombustible, or

a the qualifying tests with Class A materials were made with the material suspended or out from the noncombustible backing.

ricated Stretch Systems

icated stretch systems is a system, fabricated on site and intended for acoustical, tackable

ic purposes that is comprised of three elements: me (constructed of plastic, wood, metal or other material) used to hold fabric in place, material (infill, with the correct properties for the application), and itside layer, comprised of a textile, fabric or vinyl, that is stretched taunt and held in place

nsion or mechanical fasteners via the frame. ed as interior wall or ceiling finish materials, site-fabricated stretch systems are required to in the manner intended for use, and required to be classified per ASTM E84 or UL 723, or r the requirements of NFPA 286. If the materials are tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or ecimen preparation and mounting is required to be in accordance with ASTM E257312.

floor coverings of a traditional type, such as wood, vinyl, linoleum or terrazzo, and resilient ring materials which are not comprised of fibers, are not regulated by the UBC. oor finish and interior floor covering materials are required to comply with ASTM E648¹⁰, and pecific optical density smoke rating not to exceed 450 per ASTM E662".

ble Decorations and Trim

draperies, hangings and other decorative materials suspended from walls or cellings are be tested by an approved agency be flame resistant in accordance with the provisions NFPA 701.

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ASPEN GROUP

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CODE SUMMARY - FIRE LIFE SAFETY REPORT