

4101:2-2-01 Definitions.

Chapter 2 of the International Mechanical Code, 2021 edition, as incorporated by reference and modified in Section 101.1.1 of this code, is further modified as follows:

Modify section 202 to replace or add the following definitions:

ABOVE-GROUND STORAGE TANK. A vessel, intended for fixed installation above grade, at grade, or below grade without backfill, used for the purpose of bulk storage, dispensing, handling or processing of hazardous, flammable or combustible liquids or gases and not connected to and utilized for the operation of building service equipment.

APPLIANCE, EXISTING. Any appliance regulated by this code that has been installed and for which a certificate of occupancy has been issued or can be issued in accordance with section 111.4 of the building code.

APPROVED. Determined to be in compliance by the authority having jurisdiction in accordance with the rules of the board.

APPROVED AGENCY. An established and accredited testing laboratory, listing agency, inspection body, or field evaluation body recognized by the board of building standards providing services consistent with their accreditation and the code section requiring the approved agency service.

BOILER: A closed vessel in which water is heated, steam is generated, steam is superheated, or any combination thereof, under pressure or vacuum for use externally to itself by the direct application of heat from the combustion of fuels, or from electricity or nuclear energy. The term boiler includes fired units for heating or vaporizing liquids other than water where these units are separate from processing systems and are complete within themselves. Low-pressure boilers operate at pressures less than or equal to 15 pounds per square inch (psi) (103 kPa) for steam and 160 psi (1103 kPa) or temperatures not exceeding 250 °F for water. High-pressure boilers operate at pressures exceeding those pressures and temperatures.

BUILDING. Any structure utilized or intended for supporting or sheltering any occupancy, function, or activity. This includes, but is not limited to, structures built or used for the shelter, occupancy, enclosure or support of

persons, animals, or chattels. For the purposes of this code, the term “building” is to be construed as followed by the words “or portion thereof.”

BUILDING CODE. The “Ohio Building Code”.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The superintendent of the division of industrial compliance of the Ohio department of commerce or the person appointed by the superintendent to enforce this code in that division or the designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, approved by the board in accordance with section 103 of this code, in a municipal corporation, township or county having a building department, certified by the board pursuant to section 3781.10 of the Revised Code, or the health commissioner or the authorized representative in health districts, whichever one has jurisdiction.

BUILDING SERVICE EQUIPMENT. Equipment, appliances, materials, devices, and systems integrated into a building that provide space heating, air conditioning, ventilation, fire protection, lighting, electricity, sanitation, water, water heating, cooking, medical gas, medical vacuum, and clothes drying. Building service equipment begins from the connected stored source of liquid or gas fuel or electrical power supplying the equipment or the utility service point/point of delivery and extends through the point of use but does not include process equipment that may also be connected to the same source.

BUILDING SERVICES PIPING. All piping systems and their component parts that are part of a building system and that promote the safe, sanitary, and energy efficient occupancy of a building. Building services piping includes, but is not limited to, cold and hot potable water distribution for plumbing fixtures; sanitary lines from plumbing fixtures; nonflammable medical gas systems; medical oxygen systems; medical vacuum systems; fire protection piping systems and compressed air in dry systems; refrigeration, chilled water, condenser and cooling tower water, brine, and water/antifreeze systems; steam, steam condensate, and hot water piping systems; and fuel oil piping and fuel gas piping for heating, cooling, and cooking applications. See division (A) of section 4104.41 of the Revised Code.

CODE. Those rules contained in Chapters 4101:2-1 to 4101:2-15 of the Administrative Code.

CODE OFFICIAL. See “BUILDING OFFICIAL”.

COMMERCIAL COOKING APPLIANCES. Appliances listed as commercial cooking appliances and used in a commercial food service establishment for heating or cooking food and which produce grease vapors, steam, fumes, smoke or odors that are required to be removed through a local exhaust ventilation system. Such appliances include deep fat fryers; upright broilers; griddles; broilers; steam-jacketed kettles; hot-top ranges; under-fired broilers (char-broilers); ovens; barbecues; rotisseries; and similar appliances.

COMMERCIAL FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT. A building or portion thereof that is frequently used for the preparation and/or serving of food using listed commercial cooking appliances, or, depending upon the duration, frequency, and purposes of the cooking operations, establishments that utilize listed household or domestic cooking appliances for the preparation and/or serving of large quantities of food may also be considered commercial food service establishments. Such establishments include, but are not limited to, food processing facilities and food service operations typically found in restaurants, hotels, clubs, banquet halls, school cafeterias, hospital cafeterias, and catering businesses. (Establishments that utilize listed household or domestic cooking appliances in a manner similar to a typical residential setting such as fire stations, office break rooms, day care facilities, church halls, and dwelling units are not commercial food service establishments.)

CONDITIONED SPACE. An area, room or space that is enclosed by, but not within, the building thermal envelope assembly and that is directly heated or cooled or that is indirectly heated or cooled. Spaces are indirectly heated or cooled where they communicate through openings with conditioned spaces, where they are separated from conditioned spaces by uninsulated walls, floors, or ceilings, or where they contain uninsulated ducts, piping or other sources of heating or cooling.

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS. The written, graphic and pictorial documents prepared or assembled for describing the design, location and physical characteristics of the elements of a project necessary for obtaining plan approval in accordance with section 106 of the building code.

COOKING APPLIANCE. See “COMMERCIAL COOKING APPLIANCES”, “DOMESTIC COOKING APPLIANCES”, and “HOUSEHOLD COOKING APPLIANCES”.

DOMESTIC COOKING APPLIANCES. Appliances listed as domestic or household cooking appliances and designed to heat or cook food for human consumption in a manner similar to a typical residential or household application. Domestic cooking appliances have built-in safety features such as child safe knobs and insulated oven doors which make them appropriate for use in a residential occupancy.

DWELLING. Any building that exclusively contains one, two, or three dwelling units, each of which may be occupied by a family and no more than five lodgers or boarders, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or that is occupied for living purposes, physically separated from adjacent structures, and with an independent exit from each dwelling unit.

DWELLING, ONE-, TWO-, OR THREE- FAMILY. See “DWELLING”.

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. The unit may include any accessory space intended for the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit such as a private garage, greenhouse, etc.

ENGINE-MOUNTED TANK. A fuel tank furnished by the engine manufacturer or the emergency power system supplier and mounted on the engine, the engine-frame, or under as a subbase.

EQUIPMENT, EXISTING. Any equipment regulated by this code that has been installed and for which a certificate of occupancy has been issued or can be issued in accordance with section 111.4 of the building code.

EXHAUSTED ENCLOSURE. An appliance or piece of equipment which consists of a top, a back and two sides providing a means of local exhaust for capturing gases, fumes, vapors and mists. Such enclosures include laboratory hoods, exhaust fume hoods and similar appliances and equipment used to retain and exhaust locally the gases, fumes, vapors and mists that could be released. Rooms or areas provided with general ventilation, in themselves, are not exhausted enclosures.

FIRE CODE. “Ohio Fire Code”.

FLAMMABLE SOLID. A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which has an ignition temperature below 212°F (100° C) or which burns so vigorously and persistently when ignited as to create a serious hazard. A chemical is to be considered a flammable solid as determined in accordance with the test method of CPSC 16CFR; Part 1500.44, if it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than 0.1 inch (2.5 mm) per second along its major axis.

FLASH POINT. The minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit at which a liquid will give off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface or in the container, but will not sustain combustion. The flash point of a liquid is to be determined by the appropriate test procedures and apparatus as specified in ASTM D56, ASTM D93 or ASTM D3278.

FLOOR AREA, NET. The actual occupied area, not including unoccupied accessory areas such as corridors, stairways, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms, closets, or thicknesses of walls.

FUEL TANK. A tank containing fuel for an engine(s) or appliance.

GAS CABINET. A fully enclosed, noncombustible enclosure used to provide an isolated environment for compressed gas cylinders in storage or use. Doors and access ports for exchanging cylinders and accessing pressure-regulating controls are allowed to be included.

GAS ROOM. A separately ventilated, fully enclosed room in which only compressed gases and associated equipment and supplies are stored or used.

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION MATERIAL (HPM). A solid, liquid, or gas associated with semiconductor manufacturing that has a degree-of-hazard rating in health, flammability or reactivity of Class 3 or 4 as ranked by NFPA 704 and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have as their end product materials that are not hazardous.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING APPLIANCES. See “DOMESTIC COOKING APPLIANCES.”

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS. Materials that, when mixed, have the potential to react in a manner which generates heat, fumes, gases or byproducts which are hazardous to life or property.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT. Any electronic digital or analog computer, along with all peripheral, support, memory, programming, or other directly associated equipment, records, storage, and activities.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT AREA. An area of a building where the information technology equipment room is located, including support rooms served by the same special air-conditioning/air-handling equipment as the information technology equipment room.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT ROOM. An enclosed area, with one or more means of entry, that contains computer based business and industrial information technology equipment.

JOINT, MECHANICAL.

1. A connection between pipes, fittings, or pipes and fittings, that is not welded, brazed, caulked, soldered, solvent cemented, or heat fused.
2. A general form of gas or liquid-tight connections obtained by the joining of parts through a positive holding mechanical construction such as, but not limited to, flanged, screwed, clamped, push-fit, press-connect, or flared connections.

JURISDICTION. The authority to enforce this code by municipal corporations, townships or counties certified by the board in accordance with 3781.10 of the Revised Code or the division of industrial compliance in the department of commerce.

LABEL. An identification applied on a product by the manufacturer that contains the name of the manufacturer, the function and performance characteristics of the product or material, and the name and identification of an approved agency and that indicates that the representative sample of the product or material has been tested and evaluated by an approved agency (see building code section 1703.5 and building code definitions of “Manufacturer’s Designation” and “Mark”).

LIMITED SPRAYING SPACE. An area in which spraying operations for touch-up or spot painting of a surface area of nine square feet (0.84 m²) or less are conducted.

LIQUID STORAGE ROOM. A room classified as a Group H-3 occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in a closed position.

LIQUID STORAGE WAREHOUSE. A room classified as a Group H-3 occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in an unopened condition. The quantities of flammable or combustible liquids stored are not limited.

LISTED. Equipment, appliances, materials, products or services included in a directory published by an approved agency whose listing states either that the equipment, appliance, material, product or service meets identified standards listed in this code or have been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL). See “LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT (LFL)”

MACHINERY ROOM. As used in Chapter 11 of this code means “REFRIGERATION MACHINERY ROOM”.

MECHANICAL JOINT. See “Joint, Mechanical.”

PLUMBING CODE. The “Ohio Plumbing Code”.

POWER PIPING. Piping systems and their component parts that are not building services piping systems, and that may be installed within electric power generating stations, industrial and institutional plants, utility geothermal heating systems, and central and district heating and cooling systems. Power piping includes, but is not limited to, piping used in the distribution of plant and process steam at boiler pressures greater than fifteen pounds per square inch gauge, high temperature water piping from high pressure and high temperature boilers, power boiler steam condensate piping, high pressure and high temperature water condensate piping, and compressed air and hydraulic piping upstream of the first stop valve off a system distribution header. See division (B) of section 4104.41 of the Revised Code.

PROCESS PIPING. Piping systems and their component parts that are not building services or power piping systems and that may be installed in petroleum refineries; chemical, pharmaceutical, textile, paper, semiconductor, and cryogenic plants; and related processing plants and terminals. See division (C) of section 4104.41 of the Revised Code.

REFRIGERATION MACHINERY ROOM. See Machinery room. A room meeting prescribed safety requirements and in which refrigeration systems or components thereof are located. Referred to as “Machinery Room” in Chapter 11 of this code.

REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. Any architect holding a certificate issued under section 4703.10 of the Revised Code, any landscape architect holding a certificate issued under section 4703.36 of the Revised Code, or any engineer holding a certificate issued under section 4733.14 of the Revised Code.

SPRAY BOOTH. A mechanically ventilated appliance of varying dimensions and construction provided to enclose or accommodate a spraying operation and to confine and limit the escape of spray vapor and residue and to exhaust it safely.

SPRAY ROOM. A room designed to accommodate spraying operations constructed in accordance with the building code and separated from the remainder of the building by a minimum one-hour fire barrier.

SPRAYING SPACE. An area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or combustible residues, dusts or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes. The building official is authorized to define the limits of the spraying space in any specific case.

STORY. That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above (see “BASEMENT”, “BUILDING HEIGHT”, “GRADE PLANE”, and “MEZZANINE” as defined in the building code). It is measured as the vertical distance from top to top of two successive tiers of beams or finished floor surfaces and, for the topmost story, from the top of the floor finish to the top of the ceiling joists or, where there is not a ceiling, to the top of the roof rafters.

TESTED. The procedure by which a product, material or system is determined to conform to specified requirements.

THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION AGENCY. Deleted.

THIRD-PARTY CERTIFIED. Deleted.

THIRD-PARTY TESTED. Deleted.

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