

2012-2021 IFGC Code Comparison

Reference from 2021 Publication	Change from Current	
Three Year Update Cycle	Changes are indicated every edition.	Update costs are reduced when updated with the code cycles; when multiple cycles pass, the updates are not marked in the most current book for the editions that are missed. The committee must review all editions to determine all changes that were missed to determine acceptability. Sometimes those sections will be changed again in later editions. Additionally, the code promulgator provides training on the updates at the regular update intervals.
307.2	Marking of Condensate Drains	Requires condensate drains to be marked as primary or secondary such that owners would know when to seek service assistance rather than a drain that is performing its normal operation. Pumps installed in uninhabitable spaces shall be interconnected to stop the condensate producing device in the event of pump failure. This prevents damage from overflow that can be costly to remediate.
307.6	Combustion Condensate Pumps	Sets forth specific requirements for bonding of CSST to eliminate ambiguous interpretations, minimize expense of rework, and protect installed systems. Eliminates generic table for approximate gas demands of appliances which has led to undersized installations. Provides for proper sizing and reduces cost overruns.
310.1	Bonding of Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST)	Code change specifically states that PVC and CPVC are not considered suitable for fuel gas. Those materials have a brittle nature which could create hazardous situations should a failure occur. Other plastic piping options remain available in the code.
402.2	Maximum Gas Demand Sizing	Specifically sets out requirements for piping protection in concealed work, black steel pipe does not require protection but other materials must comply with specific requirements and use compliant shield plates. Protects piping from penetrations when walls or ceilings are enclosed, minimizing rework due to leaks found upon building completion.
403.6	Eliminates PVC and CPVC Options	Defines and allows compressed natural gas fueling appliances for residential and non-residential applications, motor vehicles that use CNG may become more popular in the market.
404.7	Protection of Concealed Piping	Clarifies that manufacturers of condensing combustion products are responsible to specify the acceptable piping materials, installation, and termination practices for their products and such materials should be in compliance with their certified test methods.
413	Residential and Non-Residential Fueling Appliances	
503.4, 503.6, 503.8	Plastic Vent Piping	

503.5	Exception for Existing Replacements	An exception to the chimney liner requirement was eliminated. This allowed an existing product to be replaced like for like with a new product. This practice has resulted in significant chimney damage, structure damage, and hazardous conditions for occupants, greatly improves safety and eliminates costly masonry repairs.
503.8	Vent termination clearances	Tables and figures have been revised to clarify the many variations for vent terminations based on building configurations, windows, air openings, etc. This is to eliminate confusion for installers and inspectors and allow proper installations, eliminating expensive rework.