



In fuel-dispensing areas, the bottom of exhaust or inlet openings must be 18 inches or less above the floor. A high canopy grille is the miss.

Original Masterbuild PE packet from Daily Code Talk on 2024 IMC 502.1–502.1.4. Confirm the adopted edition. Distinct from 304.5 hydrogen (lighter than air, ceiling) and 502.2 aircraft fueling. This is not a fuel-station design.

☐ **502.1: exhaust anywhere equipment or processes throw off dust, fumes, spray, gas, or smoke in amounts that can irritate**

Even if the room name looks “normal.”

☐ **502.1.1: put inlets where contaminants are heaviest, not where the duct route is convenient.**

502.1.2 fuel-dispensing: bottom of openings $\leq$ 18 in above the floor.

☐ **502.1.3: equipment and service rooms built and exhausted so contaminants do not spread to occupied spaces.**

502.1.4: high concentrations of dust or hazardous vapors → IMC 509, not a toilet fan.

The fail we see first

A canopy exhaust at the roof deck over the dispensers. Heavy vapor never reaches it. Hydrogen and CNG invert the pickup — different fuel, different density, different 502 row.

What to send: whether this is gasoline / diesel / CNG / hydrogen, a section showing inlet height above finished floor, and whether the exhaust is dedicated to outdoors.

Send the comments. Not the County guideline.

Folio (does it start with 30?), process or UP number, and the comments PDF. Masterbuild will say which row is actually open.

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+1 (786) 398-6940 · Calendly: 30-minute scoping call

Masterbuild provides engineering services under a written scope. Not a fuel-station design. Confirm adopted 502.1.2. This is not legal advice.