



Indoor firing ranges need ventilation that protects occupants. Where OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1025 applies, follow it. Do not invent a feet-per-minute number here.

Original Masterbuild PE packet from Daily Code Talk on 2024 IMC 502.18–502.19. Confirm the adopted edition. Distinct from 404 garage ventilation and 502.14 tailpipe capture. This is not a range design and not a lead-exposure assessment. Daily Code Talk does not publish a capture velocity here — so this packet does not either.

☐ **502.18: the room is exhausted per Chapter 4. Table 403 is the start, not a restroom cfm.**

Do not copy a storage occupancy row onto live fire.

☐ **502.19 indoor firing range: ventilation that protects occupants. Where OSHA 1910.1025 applies, that is the airborne-lead s**

A toilet fan over the firing line is not that path.

☐ **Do not dump range exhaust into general return or environmental exhaust.**

Lead-bearing air does not belong in the corridor plenum. Name the Chapter 4 row and, if used, the OSHA path on the schedule.

The fail we see first

Range exhaust dumped into the house return. Or a restroom fan over the booth. Occupant protection is the test. Lead is the contaminant.

What to send: whether this is an indoor firing range, whether exhaust is dedicated outdoors, and whether 1910.1025 is on the set.

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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Masterbuild provides engineering services under a written scope. Not a range design and not a substitute for OSHA 1910.1025. Confirm adopted 502.18–502.19. This is not legal advice.