







2016 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 2.5

Based on the 2015 International Residential Code*



California Building Standards Commission







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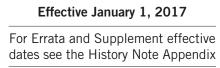
2016 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE

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2016 California Residential Code California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2.5

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PREFACE

This document is Part 2.5 of thirteen parts of the official triennial compilation and publication of the adoptions, amendments and repeal of administrative regulations to *California Code of Regulations, Title 24,* also referred to as the *California Building Standards Code.* This part is known as the *California Residential Code.*

The *California Building Standards Code* is published in its entirety every three years by order of the California legislature, with supplements published in intervening years. The California legislature delegated authority to various state agencies, boards, commissions and departments to create building regulations to implement the State's statutes. These building regulations, or standards, have the same force of law, and take effect 180 days after their publication unless otherwise stipulated. The *California Building Standards Code* applies to occupancies in the State of California as annotated.

A city, county, or city and county may establish more restrictive building standards reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions. Findings of the local condition(s) and the adopted local building standard(s) must be filed with the California Building Standards Commission to become effective and may not be effective sooner than the effective date of this edition of the *California Building Standards Code*. Local building standards that were adopted and applicable to previous editions of the *California Building Standards Code* do not apply to this edition without appropriate adoption and the required filing.

Should you find publication (e.g., typographical) errors or inconsistencies in this code or wish to offer comments toward improving its format, please address your comments to:

California Building Standards Commission 2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130 Sacramento, CA 95833–2936

> Phone: (916) 263–0916 Email: cbsc@dgs.ca.gov

Web page: www.bsc.ca.gov

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2016 *California Building Standards Code* (Code) was developed through the outstanding collaborative efforts of the Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of State Architect, Office of the State Fire Marshal, Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, California Energy Commission, California Department of Public Health, California State Lands Commission, Board of State and Community Corrections, and the California Building Standards Commission (Commission).

This collaborative effort included the assistance of the Commission's Code Advisory Committees and many other volunteers who worked tirelessly to assist the Commission in the production of this Code.

Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Members of the California Building Standards Commission

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Peter Santillan

Jim McGowan – Executive Director Michael L. Nearman – Deputy Executive Director

For questions on California state agency amendments, please refer to the contact list on page iv.

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24

California Agency Information Contact List

Board of State and Commi www.bscc.ca.gov	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Local Adult Jail Standards
	Local Juvenile Facility Standards
California Building Stand	ards Commission
www.bsc.ca.gov	
California Energy Commis	<u>ssion</u>
www.energy.ca.gov	Energy Hotline (800) 772-3300
	Building Efficiency Standards Appliance Efficiency Standards Compliance Manual/Forms
<u>California State Lands Co</u>	<u>mmission</u>
www.slc.ca.gov	
	Marine Oil Terminal
<u>California State Library</u>	
www.library.ca.gov	
Department of Consumer	<u>Affairs:</u>
Acupuncture Board	
www.acupuncture.ca.gov	
	Office Standard
Board of Pharmacy	
www.pharmacy.ca.gov	
	Pharmacy Standard
Bureau of Barbering and Cos	
www.barbercosmo.ca.gov	
	Barber and Beauty Shop and College Standard.
Bureau of Electronic and App Home Furnishings and Therr	
	Insulation Testing Standard.
Structural Pest Control Board	
	Structural Standard
Veterinary Medical Board	(017) 515 500
www.vmb.ca.gov	
	Veterinary Hospital Standard

Department of Food and Agriculture

www.cdfa.ca.gov

Meat & Poultry Packing Plant Standards	
Rendering & Collection Standards	(916) 900-5004
Dairy Standards	(916) 900-5008

Department of Housing and Community Development

www.hcd.ca.gov	(916)	445-9471
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Residential—Hotels, Motels, Apartments, Single-Family Dwellings; and Permanent Structures in Mobilehome & Special Occupancy Parks

(916) 445-3338 Factory-Built Housing, Manufactured Housing & Commercial Modular

> Mobilehome—Permits & Inspections Northern Region–(916) 255-2501 Southern Region–(951) 782-4420

> > (916) 445-9471 Employee Housing Standards

Department of Public Health

	www.dph.ca.gov	(916)	449-5661
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Organized Camps Standards Public Swimming Pools Standards

Division of the State Architect

Access Compliance

Fire and Life Safety

Structural Safety

Public Schools Standards Essential Services Building Standards Community College Standards

State Historical Building Safety Board

Alternative Building Standards

Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

Hospital Standards Skilled Nursing Facility Standards & Clinic Standards Permits (916) 654-3362

<u>Office of the State Fire Marshal</u>

osfm.fire.ca.gov......(916) 445-8200

Code Development and Analysis Fire Safety Standards

How to Distinguish Between Model Code Language and California Amendments

To distinguish between model code language and the incorporated California amendments, including exclusive California standards, California amendments will appear in italics.

[BSC] This is an example of a state agency acronym used to identify an adoption or amendment by the agency. The acronyms will appear at California Amendments and in the Matrix Adoption Tables. Sections 1.2 through 1.14 in Chapter 1, Division 1 of this code, explain the used acronyms, the application of state agency adoptions to building occupancies or building features, the enforcement agency as designated by state law (may be the state adopting agency or local building or fire official), the authority in state law for the state agency to make the adoption, and the specific state law being implemented by the agency's adoption. The following acronyms are used in Title 24 to identify the state adopting agency making an adoption.

Legend of Acronyms of Adopting State Agencies

Legena of	The only in Sol of the pring Source ingeneres
BSC	California Building Standards Commission (see Section 1.2)
BSC-CG	California Building Standards Commission-CALGreen (see Section 1.22)
BSCC	Board of State and Community Corrections (see Section 1.3)
SFM	Office of the State Fire Marshal (see Section 1.11)
HCD 1	Department of Housing and Community Development (see Section 1.8.2.1.1)
HCD 2	Department of Housing and Community Development (see Section 1.8.2.1.3)
HCD 1/AC	Department of Housing and Community Development (see Section 1.8.2.1.2)
DSA-AC	Division of the State Architect-Access Compliance (see Section 1.9.1)
DSA-SS	Division of the State Architect-Structural Safety (see Section 1.9.2)
DSA-SS/CC	Division of the State Architect-Structural Safety/Community Colleges (see Section 1.9.2.2)
OSHPD 1	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (see Section 1.10.1)
OSHPD 2	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (see Section 1.10.2)
OSHPD 3	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (see Section 1.10.3)
OSHPD 4	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (see Section 1.10.4)
DPH	Department of Public Health (see Section 1.7)
AGR	Department of Food and Agriculture (see Section 1.6)
CEC	California Energy Commission (see Section 100 in Part 2, the California Energy Code)
СА	Department of Consumer Affairs (see Section 1.6): Board of Barbering and Cosmetology Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine Board of Pharmacy Acupuncture Board Bureau of Home Furnishings Structural Pest Control Board
SL	State Library (see Section 1.12)
SLC	State Lands Commission (see Section 1.14)
DWR	Department of Water Resources (see Section 1.12 of Chapter 1 of the California Plumbing Code in Part 2 of Title 24)

The state agencies are available to answer questions about their adoptions. Contact information is provided on page iv of this code.

To learn more about the use of this code refer to pages vii and viii. Training materials on the application and use of this code are available at the website of the California Building Standards Commission www.bsc.ca.gov.

California Matrix Adoption Tables

Format of the California Matrix Adoption Tables

The matrix adoption tables, examples of which follow, are non-regulatory aids intended to show the user which state agencies have adopted and/or amended given sections of the model code. An agency's statutory authority for certain occupancies or build-ing applications determines which chapter or section may be adopted, repealed, amended or added. See Chapter 1, Division I, Sections 1.2 through 1.14 for agency authority, building applications and enforcement responsibilities.

The side headings identify the scope of state agencies' adoption as follows:

Adopt the entire IRC chapter without state amendments.

If there is an "X" under a particular state agency's acronym on this row; this means that particular state agency has adopted the entire model code chapter without any state amendments.

Example:

CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE-MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE

(Matrix Adoption Tables are non-regulatory, intended only as an aid to the user. See Chapter 1 for state agency authority and building applications.)

Adopting agency		BSC-		HCD		DSA		OSHPD												
	BSC	CG	SFM	1	2	1-AC	AC	SS	SS/CC	1	2	3	4	BSCC	DPH	AGR	DWR	СА	SL	SLC
Adopt entire chapter			Х																	
Adopt entire chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)																				
Adopt only those sections that are listed below								S	А	М	Ρ	L	Е							
Chapter/Section																				

Adopt the entire IRC chapter as amended, state-amended sections are listed below:

If there is an "X" under a particular state agency's acronym on this row, it means that particular state agency has adopted the entire model code chapter; with state amendments.

Each state-amended section that the agency has added to that particular chapter is listed. There will be an "X" in the column, by that particular section, under the agency's acronym, as well as an "X" by each section that the agency has adopted.

Example:

CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Adapting agapay		BSC-			HCE)		DSA	۹.		OS	HPD								
Adopting agency	BSC	CG	SFM	1	2	1-AC	AC	SS	SS/CC	1	2	3	4	BSCC	DPH	AGR	DWR	CA	SL	SLC
Adopt entire chapter																				
Adopt entire chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)			x																	
Adopt only those sections that are listed below								s	А	М	Ρ	L	Е							
Chapter 1																				
202			Х																	

Adopt only those sections that are listed below:

If there is an "X" under a particular state agency's acronym on this row, it means that particular state agency is adopting only specific model code or state-amended sections within this chapter. There will be an "X" in the column under the agency's acronym, as well as an "X" by each section that the agency has adopted.

Example:

CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

		BSC-			HCD)		DSA	۱.		OS	HPD								
Adopting agency	BSC	CG	SFM	1	2	1-AC	AC	SS	SS/CC	1	2	3	4	BSCC	DPH	AGR	DWR	CA	SL	SLC
Adopt entire chapter																				
Adopt entire chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)																				
Adopt only those sections that are listed below					х	х		s	А	М	Ρ	L	Е							
Chapter 1																				
202					Х	Х		S	А	М	Ρ	L	Е							
202					Х	Х			С	0	Ν	Τ.								
203					Х	Х														
203					Х	Х														

Marginal Markings

This symbol indicates that a change has been made to a California amendment.

> This symbol indicates deletion of California amendment language.

This symbol indicates that a change has been made to International Code Council model language.

→ This symbol indicates deletion of International Code Council model language.

Solid vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a technical change from the requirements of the 2012 edition. Deletion indicators in the form of an arrow (\implies) are provided in the margin where an entire section, paragraph, exception or table has been deleted or an item in a list of items or a table has been deleted.

Symbols in the margin indicate the status of code changes as follows:

A single asterisk [*] placed in the margin indicates that text or a table has been relocated within the code. A double asterisk [**] placed in the margin indicates that the text or table immediately following it has been relocated there from elsewhere in the code. The following table indicates such relocations in the 2015 edition of the *International Residential Code*.

2015 LOCATION	2012 LOCATION
R302.13	R501.3
R403.1.3.4	R403.1.4.2
R404.1.1	R404.1.3
R502.2.2	R502.1.2
Tables R602.7(1) and (2)	Tables R502.5(1) and (2)
P2902.3.7	P2905.4.1

Maintenance

The *International Residential Code* is kept up-to-date through the review of proposed changes submitted by code enforcing officials, industry representatives, design professionals and other interested parties. Proposed changes are carefully considered through an open code development process in which all interested and affected parties may participate.

The contents of this work are subject to change both through the code development cycles and the governmental body that enacts the code into law. For more information regarding the code development process, contact the Codes and Standards Development Department of the International Code Council.

The maintenance process for the fuel gas provisions is based upon the process used to maintain the *International Fuel Gas Code*, in conjunction with the American Gas Association. The maintenance process for the electrical provisions is undertaken by the National Fire Protection Association.

While the development procedure of the *International Residential Code* ensures the highest degree of care, ICC, the founding members of ICC, its members and those participating in the development of this code do not accept any liability resulting from compliance or noncompliance with the provisions because ICC and its founding members do not have the power or authority to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this code. Only the governmental body that enacts the code into law has such authority.

Code Development Committee Responsibilities (Letter Designations in Front of Section Numbers)

In each code development cycle, proposed changes to the code are considered at the Committee Action Hearings by the applicable International Code Development Committee as follows:

- [RB] = IRC—Building Code Development Committee
- [RE] = Residential Energy Code Development Committee
- [RMP] = IRC—Mechanical/Plumbing Code Development Committee

The [RE] committee is also responsible for the IECC—Residential Provisions.

For the development of the 2018 edition of the I-Codes, there will be three groups of code development committees and they will meet in separate years. Note that these are tentative groups.

Group A Codes	Group B Codes	Group C Codes
(Heard in 2015, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 12, 2015)	(Heard in 2016, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 11, 2016)	(Heard in 2017, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 11, 2017)
International Building Code – Fire Safety (Chapters 7, 8, 9, 14, 26) – Means of Egress (Chapters 10, 11, Appendix E) – General (Chapters 2-6, 12, 27-33, Appendices A, B, C, D, K)	Administrative Provisions (Chapter 1 all codes except the IRC and IECC, adminis- trative updates to currently referenced standards, and designated definitions)	International Green Construction Code
International Fuel Gas Code	International Building Code – Structural (Chapters 15-25, Appendices F, G, H, I, J, L, M)	
International Existing Building Code	International Energy Conservation Code	
International Mechanical Code	International Fire Code	
International Plumbing Code	International Residential Code – IRC-Building (Chapters 1, 3-10, Appendices E, F, H, J, K, L, M, O, R, S, T, U)	
International Private Sewage Disposal Code	International Wildland-Urban Interface Code	
International Property Maintenance Code		
International Residential Code – IRC-Mechanical (Chapters 12-24) – IRC-Plumbing (Chapters 25-33, Appendices G, I, N, P)		
International Swimming Pool and Spa Code		
International Zoning Code		

Note: Proposed changes to the ICC *Performance Code* will be heard by the code development committee noted in brackets [] in the text of the code.

Code change proposals submitted to Chapters 1 and 3 through 10, Appendices E, F, H, J, K, L, M, O, R, S, T, U and Definitions designated [RB] of the *International Residential Code* are heard by the IRC—Building Committee during the Group B (2016) cycle code development hearing. Proposed changes to all other chapters are heard by the IRC Plumbing and Mechanical Committee during the Group A (2015) code development cycle.

It is very important that anyone submitting code change proposals understand which code development committee is responsible for the section of the code that is the subject of the code change proposal. For further information on the code development committee responsibilities, please visit the ICC web site at www.iccsafe.org/scoping.

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

Effective Use of the International Residential Code

The *International Residential Code*[®] (IRC[®]) was created to serve as a complete, comprehensive code regulating the construction of single-family houses, two-family houses (duplexes) and buildings consisting of three or more townhouse units. All buildings within the scope of the IRC are limited to three stories above grade plane. For example, a four-story single-family house would fall within the scope of the *International Building Code*[®] (IBC[®]), not the IRC. The benefits of devoting a separate code to residential construction include the fact that the user need not navigate through a multitude of code provisions that do not apply to residential construction in order to locate that which is applicable. A separate code also allows for residential and nonresidential code provisions to be distinct and tailored to the structures that fall within the appropriate code's scopes.

The IRC contains coverage for all components of a house or townhouse, including structural components, fireplaces and chimneys, thermal insulation, mechanical systems, fuel gas systems, plumbing systems and electrical systems.

The IRC is a prescriptive-oriented (specification) code with some examples of performance code language. It has been said that the IRC is the complete cookbook for residential construction. Section R301.1, for example, is written in performance language, but states that the prescriptive requirements of the code will achieve such performance.

It is important to understand that the IRC contains coverage for what is conventional and common in residential construction practice. While the IRC will provide all of the needed coverage for most residential construction, it might not address construction practices and systems that are atypical or rarely encountered in the industry. Sections such as R301.1.3, R301.2.2.1.1, R320.1, M1301.1, G2401.1 and P2601.1 refer to other codes either as an alternative to the provisions of the IRC or where the IRC lacks coverage for a particular type of structure, design, system, appliance or method of construction. In other words, the IRC is meant to be all inclusive for typical residential construction and it relies on other codes only where alternatives are desired or where the code lacks coverage for the uncommon aspect of residential construction. Of course, the IRC constantly evolves to address new technologies and construction practices that were once uncommon, but now common.

The IRC is unique in that much of it, including Chapters 3 through 9 and Chapters 34 through 43, is presented in an ordered format that is consistent with the normal progression of construction, starting with the design phase and continuing through the final trim-out phase. This is consistent with the "cookbook" philosophy of the IRC.

The IRC is divided into eight main parts, specifically, Part I—Administration, Part II—Definitions, Part III—Building Planning and Construction, Part IV—Energy Conservation, Part V—Mechanical, Part VI—Fuel Gas, Part VII—Plumbing and Part VIII—Electrical.

The following provides a brief description of the content of each chapter and appendix of the IRC:

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration. This chapter contains provisions for the application, enforcement and administration of subsequent requirements of the code. In addition to establishing the scope of the code, Chapter 1 identifies which buildings and structures come under its purview. Chapter 1 is largely concerned with maintaining "due process of law" in enforcing the building criteria contained in the body of the code. Only through careful observation of the administrative provisions can the building official reasonably expect to demonstrate that "equal protection under the law" has been provided.

Chapter 2 Definitions. Terms defined in the code are listed alphabetically in Chapter 2. It is important to note that two chapters have their own definitions sections: Chapter 24 for the defined terms that are unique to fuel gas and Chapter 35 containing terms that are applicable to electrical Chapters 34 through 43. In the case where Chapter 2 and another chapter both define the same term differently, the definition found in Chapter 24 and/or 35 is intended to prevail where the term

is used in Chapter 24 and/or 35 and the definition contained in Chapter 2 is intended to prevail where the term is used in all other locations in the code. Except where Chapter 24 or 35 has a definition that will prevail therein, the definitions in Chapter 2 are applicable throughout the code.

Where understanding a term's definition is key to or necessary for understanding a particular code provision, the term is shown in italics where it appears in the code. This is true only for those terms that have a meaning that is unique to the code. In other words, the generally understood meaning of a term or phrase might not be sufficient or consistent with the meaning prescribed by the code; therefore, it is essential that the code-defined meaning be known.

Guidance regarding not only tense, gender and plurality of defined terms, but also terms not defined in this code, is provided.

Chapter 3 Building Planning. Chapter 3 provides guidelines for a minimum level of structural integrity, life safety, fire safety and livability for inhabitants of dwelling units regulated by this code. Chapter 3 is a compilation of the code requirements specific to the building planning sector of the design and construction process. This chapter sets forth code requirements dealing with light, ventilation, sanitation, minimum room size, ceiling height and environmental comfort. Chapter 3 establishes life-safety provisions including limitations on glazing used in hazardous areas, specifications on stairways, use of guards at elevated surfaces, window and fall protection, and rules for means of egress. Snow, wind and seismic design live and dead loads and flood-resistant construction, as well as solar energy systems, and swimming pools, spas and hot tubs, are addressed in this chapter.

Chapter 4 Foundations. Chapter 4 provides the requirements for the design and construction of foundation systems for buildings regulated by this code. Provisions for seismic load, flood load and frost protection are contained in this chapter. A foundation system consists of two interdependent components: the foundation structure itself and the supporting soil.

The prescriptive provisions of this chapter provide requirements for constructing footings and walls for foundations of wood, masonry, concrete and precast concrete. In addition to a foundation's ability to support the required design loads, this chapter addresses several other factors that can affect foundation performance. These include controlling surface water and subsurface drainage, requiring soil tests where conditions warrant and evaluating proximity to slopes and minimum depth requirements. The chapter also provides requirements to minimize adverse effects of moisture, decay and pests in basements and crawl spaces.

Chapter 5 Floors. Chapter 5 provides the requirements for the design and construction of floor systems that will be capable of supporting minimum required design loads. This chapter covers four different types: wood floor framing, wood floors on the ground, cold-formed steel floor framing and concrete slabs on the ground. Allowable span tables are provided that greatly simplify the determination of joist, girder and sheathing sizes for raised floor systems of wood framing and cold-formed steel framing. This chapter also contains prescriptive requirements for wood-framed exterior decks and their attachment to the main building.

Chapter 6 Wall Construction. Chapter 6 contains provisions that regulate the design and construction of walls. The wall construction covered in Chapter 6 consists of five different types: wood framed, cold-formed steel framed, masonry, concrete and structural insulated panel (SIP). The primary concern of this chapter is the structural integrity of wall construction and transfer of all imposed loads to the supporting structure. This chapter provides the requirements for the design and construction of wall systems that are capable of supporting the minimum design vertical loads (dead, live and snow loads) and lateral loads (wind or seismic loads). This chapter contains the prescriptive requirements for wall bracing and/or shear walls to resist the imposed lateral loads due to wind and seismic.

Chapter 6 also regulates exterior windows and doors installed in walls. The chapter contains criteria for the performance of exterior windows and doors and includes provisions for testing and labeling, garage doors, wind-borne debris protection and anchorage details.

Chapter 7 Wall Covering. Chapter 7 contains provisions for the design and construction of interior and exterior wall coverings. This chapter establishes the various types of materials, materials standards and methods of application permitted for use as interior coverings, including interior plaster, gypsum board, ceramic tile, wood veneer paneling, hardboard paneling, wood shakes and

wood shingles. Chapter 7 also contains requirements for the use of vapor retarders for moisture control in walls.

Exterior wall coverings provide the weather-resistant exterior envelope that protects the building's interior from the elements. Chapter 7 provides the requirements for wind resistance and water-resistive barrier for exterior wall coverings. This chapter prescribes the exterior wall coverings as well as the water-resistive barrier required beneath the exterior materials. Exterior wall coverings regulated by this section include aluminum, stone and masonry veneer, wood, hardboard, particleboard, wood structural panel siding, wood shakes and shingles, exterior plaster, steel, vinyl, fiber cement and exterior insulation finish systems.

Chapter 8 Roof-ceiling Construction. Chapter 8 regulates the design and construction of roofceiling systems. This chapter contains two roof-ceiling framing systems: wood framing and coldformed steel framing. Allowable span tables are provided to simplify the selection of rafter and ceiling joist size for wood roof framing and cold-formed steel framing. Chapter 8 also provides requirements for the application of ceiling finishes, the proper ventilation of concealed spaces in roofs (e.g., enclosed attics and rafter spaces), unvented attic assemblies and attic access.

Chapter 9 Roof Assemblies. Chapter 9 regulates the design and construction of roof assemblies. A roof assembly includes the roof deck, vapor retarder, substrate or thermal barrier, insulation, vapor retarder and roof covering. This chapter provides the requirement for wind resistance of roof coverings.

The types of roof covering materials and installation regulated by Chapter 9 are: asphalt shingles, clay and concrete tile, metal roof shingles, mineral-surfaced roll roofing, slate and slate-type shingles, wood shakes and shingles, built-up roofs, metal roof panels, modified bitumen roofing, thermoset and thermoplastic single-ply roofing, sprayed polyurethane foam roofing, liquid applied coatings and photovoltaic shingles. Chapter 9 also provides requirements for roof drainage, flashing, above deck thermal insulation, rooftop-mounted photovoltaic systems and recovering or replacing an existing roof covering.

Chapter 10 Chimneys and Fireplaces. Chapter 10 contains requirements for the safe construction of masonry chimneys and fireplaces and establishes the standards for the use and installation of factory-built chimneys, fireplaces and masonry heaters. Chimneys and fireplaces constructed of masonry rely on prescriptive requirements for the details of their construction; the factory-built type relies on the listing and labeling method of approval. Chapter 10 provides the requirements for seismic reinforcing and anchorage of masonry fireplaces and chimneys.

Chapter 11 [RE] Energy Efficiency. The purpose of Chapter 11 [RE] is to provide minimum design requirements that will promote efficient utilization of energy in buildings. The requirements are directed toward the design of building envelopes with adequate thermal resistance and low air leakage, and toward the design and selection of mechanical, water heating, electrical and illumination systems that promote effective use of depletable energy resources. The provisions of Chapter 11 [RE] are duplicated from the *International Energy Conservation Code—Residential Provisions*, as applicable for buildings which fall under the scope of the IRC.

For ease of use and coordination of provisions, the corresponding IECC—Residential Provisions section number is indicated following the IRC section number [e.g. N1102.1 (R402.1)].

Chapter 12 Mechanical Administration. Chapter 12 establishes the limits of applicability of the code and describes how the code is to be applied and enforced. A mechanical code, like any other code, is intended to be adopted as a legally enforceable document and it cannot be effective without adequate provisions for its administration and enforcement. The provisions of Chapter 12 establish the authority and duties of the code official appointed by the jurisdiction having authority and also establish the rights and privileges of the design professional, contractor and property owner. It also relates this chapter to the administrative provisions in Chapter 1.

Chapter 13 General Mechanical System Requirements. Chapter 13 contains broadly applicable requirements related to appliance listing and labeling, appliance location and installation, appliance and systems access, protection of structural elements and clearances to combustibles, among others.

Chapter 14 Heating and Cooling Equipment and Appliances. Chapter 14 is a collection of requirements for various heating and cooling appliances, dedicated to single topics by section. The common theme is that all of these types of appliances use energy in one form or another, and the improper installation of such appliances would present a hazard to the occupants of the dwellings, due to either the potential for fire or the accidental release of refrigerants. Both situations are undesirable in dwellings that are covered by this code.

Chapter 15 Exhaust Systems. Chapter 15 is a compilation of code requirements related to residential exhaust systems, including kitchens and bathrooms, clothes dryers and range hoods. The code regulates the materials used for constructing and installing such duct systems. Air brought into the building for ventilation, combustion or makeup purposes is protected from contamination by the provisions found in this chapter.

Chapter 16 Duct Systems. Chapter 16 provides requirements for the installation of ducts for supply, return and exhaust air systems. This chapter contains no information on the design of these systems from the standpoint of air movement, but is concerned with the structural integrity of the systems and the overall impact of the systems on the fire-safety performance of the building. This chapter regulates the materials and methods of construction which affect the performance of the entire air distribution system.

Chapter 17 Combustion Air. Complete combustion of solid and liquid fuel is essential for the proper operation of appliances, control of harmful emissions and achieving maximum fuel efficiency. If insufficient quantities of oxygen are supplied, the combustion process will be incomplete, creating dangerous byproducts and wasting energy in the form of unburned fuel (hydrocarbons). The byproducts of incomplete combustion are poisonous, corrosive and combustible, and can cause serious appliance or equipment malfunctions that pose fire or explosion hazards.

The combustion air provisions in this code from previous editions have been deleted from Chapter 17 in favor of a single section that directs the user to NFPA 31 for oil-fired appliance combustion air requirements and the manufacturer's installation instructions for solid fuel-burning appliances. If fuel gas appliances are used, the provisions of Chapter 24 must be followed.

Chapter 18 Chimneys and Vents. Chapter 18 regulates the design, construction, installation, maintenance, repair and approval of chimneys, vents and their connections to fuel-burning appliances. A properly designed chimney or vent system is needed to conduct the flue gases produced by a fuel-burning appliance to the outdoors. The provisions of this chapter are intended to minimize the hazards associated with high temperatures and potentially toxic and corrosive combustion gases. This chapter addresses factory-built and masonry chimneys, vents and venting systems used to vent oil-fired and solid fuel-burning appliances.

Chapter 19 Special Appliances, Equipment and Systems. Chapter 19 regulates the installation of fuel-burning appliances that are not covered in other chapters, such as ranges and ovens, sauna heaters, fuel cell power plants and hydrogen systems. Because the subjects in this chapter do not contain the volume of text necessary to warrant individual chapters, they have been combined into a single chapter. The only commonality is that the subjects use energy to perform some task or function. The intent is to provide a reasonable level of protection for the occupants of the dwelling.

Chapter 20 Boilers and Water Heaters. Chapter 20 regulates the installation of boilers and water heaters. Its purpose is to protect the occupants of the dwelling from the potential hazards associated with such appliances. A water heater is any appliance that heats potable water and supplies it to the plumbing hot water distribution system. A boiler either heats water or generates steam for space heating and is generally a closed system.

Chapter 21 Hydronic Piping. Hydronic piping includes piping, fittings and valves used in building space conditioning systems. Applications include hot water, chilled water, steam, steam condensate, brines and water/antifreeze mixtures. Chapter 21 regulates installation, alteration and repair of all hydronic piping systems to insure the reliability, serviceability, energy efficiency and safety of such systems.

Chapter 22 Special Piping and Storage Systems. Chapter 22 regulates the design and installation of fuel oil storage and piping systems. The regulations include reference to construction standards for above-ground and underground storage tanks, material standards for piping systems (both above-ground and underground) and extensive requirements for the proper assembly of system piping and components. The purpose of this chapter is to prevent fires, leaks and spills involving fuel oil storage and piping systems, whether inside or outside structures and above or underground.

Chapter 23 Solar Thermal Energy Systems. Chapter 23 contains requirements for the construction, alteration and repair of all systems and components of solar thermal energy systems used for space heating or cooling, and domestic hot water heating or processing. The provisions of this chapter are limited to those necessary to achieve installations that are relatively hazard free.

A solar thermal energy system can be designed to handle 100 percent of the energy load of a building, although this is rarely accomplished. Because solar energy is a low-intensity energy source and dependent on the weather, it is usually necessary to supplement a solar thermal energy system with traditional energy sources.

As our world strives to find alternate means of producing power for the future, the requirements of this chapter will become more and more important over time.

Chapter 24 Fuel Gas. Chapter 24 regulates the design and installation of fuel gas distribution piping and systems, appliances, appliance venting systems and combustion air provisions. The definition of "Fuel gas" includes natural, liquefied petroleum and manufactured gases and mixtures of these gases.

The purpose of this chapter is to establish the minimum acceptable level of safety and to protect life and property from the potential dangers associated with the storage, distribution and use of fuel gases and the byproducts of combustion of such fuels. This code also protects the personnel who install, maintain, service and replace the systems and appliances addressed herein.

Chapter 24 is composed entirely of text extracted from the IFGC; therefore, whether using the IFGC or the IRC, the fuel gas provisions will be identical. Note that to avoid the potential for confusion and conflicting definitions, Chapter 24 has its own definition section.

Chapter 25 Plumbing Administration. The requirements of Chapter 25 do not supersede the administrative provisions of Chapter 1. Rather, the administrative guidelines of Chapter 25 pertain to plumbing installations that are best referenced and located within the plumbing chapters. This chapter addresses how to apply the plumbing provisions of this code to specific types or phases of construction. This chapter also outlines the responsibilities of the applicant, installer and inspector with regard to testing plumbing installations.

Chapter 26 General Plumbing Requirements. The content of Chapter 26 is often referred to as "miscellaneous," rather than general plumbing requirements. This is the only chapter of the plumbing chapters of the code whose requirements do not interrelate. If a requirement cannot be located in another plumbing chapter, it should be located in this chapter. Chapter 26 contains safety requirements for the installation of plumbing systems and includes requirements for the identification of pipe, pipe fittings, traps, fixtures, materials and devices used in plumbing systems. If specific provisions do not demand that a requirement be located in another chapter, the requirement is located in this chapter.

Chapter 27 Plumbing Fixtures. Chapter 27 requires fixtures to be of the proper type, approved for the purpose intended and installed properly to promote usability and safe, sanitary conditions. This chapter regulates the quality of fixtures and faucets by requiring those items to comply with nationally recognized standards. Because fixtures must be properly installed so that they are usable by the occupants of the building, this chapter contains the requirements for the installation of fixtures.

Chapter 28 Water Heaters. Chapter 28 regulates the design, approval and installation of water heaters and related safety devices. The intent is to minimize the hazards associated with the installation and operation of water heaters. Although this chapter does not regulate the size of a water heater, it does regulate all other aspects of the water heater installation such as temperature and pressure relief valves, safety drip pans and connections. Where a water heater also supplies water for space heating, this chapter regulates the maximum water temperature supplied to the water distribution system.

Chapter 29 Water Supply and Distribution. This chapter regulates the supply of potable water from both public and individual sources to every fixture and outlet so that it remains potable and uncontaminated by cross connections. Chapter 29 also regulates the design of the water distribution system, which will allow fixtures to function properly. Because it is critical that the potable water supply system remain free of actual or potential sanitary hazards, this chapter has the requirements for providing backflow protection devices.

Chapter 30 Sanitary Drainage. The purpose of Chapter 30 is to regulate the materials, design and installation of sanitary drainage piping systems as well as the connections made to the system. The intent is to design and install sanitary drainage systems that will function reliably, are neither undersized nor oversized and are constructed from materials, fittings and connections whose quality is regulated by this section. This chapter addresses the proper use of fittings for directing the flow into and within the sanitary drain piping system. Materials and provisions necessary for servicing the drainage system are also included in this chapter.

Chapter 31 Vents. Venting protects the trap seal of each trap. The vents are designed to limit differential pressures at each trap to 1 inch of water column (249 Pa). Because waste flow in the drainage system creates pressure fluctuations that can negatively affect traps, the sanitary drainage system must have a properly designed venting system. Chapter 31 covers the requirements for vents and venting. All of the provisions set forth in this chapter are intended to limit the pressure differentials in the drainage system to a maximum of 1 inch of water column (249 Pa) above or below atmospheric pressure (i.e., positive or negative pressures).

Chapter 32 Traps. Traps prevent sewer gas from escaping from the drainage piping into the building. Water seal traps are the simplest and most reliable means of preventing sewer gas from entering the interior environment. This chapter lists prohibited trap types as well as specifies the minimum trap size for each type of fixture.

Chapter 33 Storm Drainage. Rainwater infiltration into the ground adjacent to a building can cause the interior of foundation walls to become wet. The installation of a subsoil drainage system prevents the build-up of rainwater on the exterior of the foundation walls. This chapter provides the specifications for subsoil drain piping. Where the discharge of the subsoil drain system is to a sump, this chapter also provides coverage for sump construction, pumps and discharge piping.

Chapter 34 General Requirements. This chapter contains broadly applicable, general and miscellaneous requirements including scope, listing and labeling, equipment locations and clearances for conductor materials and connections and conductor identification.

Chapter 35 Electrical Definitions. Chapter 35 is the repository of the definitions of terms used in the body of Part VIII of the code. To avoid the potential for confusion and conflicting definitions, Part VIII, Electrical, has its own definition chapter.

Codes are technical documents and every word, term and punctuation mark can impact the meaning of the code text and the intended results. The code often uses terms that have a unique meaning in the code, which can differ substantially from the ordinarily understood meaning of the term as used outside of the code.

The terms defined in Chapter 35 are deemed to be of prime importance in establishing the meaning and intent of the electrical code text that uses the terms. The user of the code should be familiar with and consult this chapter because the definitions are essential to the correct interpretation of the code and because the user may not be aware that a term is defined.

Chapter 36 Services. This chapter covers the design, sizing and installation of the building's electrical service equipment and grounding electrode system. It includes an easy-to-use load calculation method and service conductor sizing table. The electrical service is generally the first part of the electrical system to be designed and installed.

Chapter 37 Branch Circuit and Feeder Requirements. Chapter 37 addresses the requirements for designing the power distribution system which consists of feeders and branch circuits emanating from the service equipment. This chapter dictates the ratings of circuits and the allowable loads, the number and types of branch circuits required, the wire sizing for such branch circuits and feeders and the requirements for protection from overcurrent for conductors. A load calcula-

tion method specific to feeders is also included. This chapter is used to design the electrical system on the load side of the service.

Chapter 38 Wiring Methods. Chapter 38 specifies the allowable wiring methods, such as cable, conduit and raceway systems, and provides the installation requirements for the wiring methods. This chapter is primarily applicable to the "rough-in" phase of construction.

Chapter 39 Power and Lighting Distribution. This chapter mostly contains installation requirements for the wiring that serves the lighting outlets, receptacle outlets, appliances and switches located throughout the building. The required distribution and spacing of receptacle outlets and lighting outlets is prescribed in this chapter, as well as the requirements for ground-fault and arc-fault circuit interrupter protection.

Chapter 40 Devices and Luminaires. This chapter focuses on the devices, including switches and receptacles, and lighting fixtures that are typically installed during the final phase of construction.

Chapter 41 Appliance Installation. Chapter 41 addresses the installation of appliances including HVAC appliances, water heaters, fixed space-heating equipment, dishwashers, garbage disposals, range hoods and suspended paddle fans.

Chapter 42 Swimming Pools. This chapter covers the electrical installation requirements for swimming pools, storable swimming pools, wading pools, decorative pools, fountains, hot tubs, spas and hydromassage bathtubs. The allowable wiring methods are specified along with the required clearances between electrical system components and pools, spas and tubs. This chapter includes the special grounding requirements related to pools, spas and tubs, and also prescribes the equipotential bonding requirements that are unique to pools, spas and tubs.

Chapter 43 Class 2 Remote-control, Signaling and Power-limited Circuits. This chapter covers the power supplies, wiring methods and installation requirements for the Class 2 circuits found in dwellings. Such circuits include thermostat wiring, alarm systems, security systems, automated control systems and doorbell systems.

Chapter 44 Referenced Standards. The code contains numerous references to standards that are used to regulate materials and methods of construction. Chapter 44 contains a comprehensive list of all standards that are referenced in the code. The standards are part of the code to the extent of the reference to the standard. Compliance with the referenced standard is necessary for compliance with this code. By providing specifically adopted standards, the construction and installation requirements necessary for compliance with the code can be readily determined. The basis for code compliance is, therefore, established and available on an equal basis to the code official, contractor, designer and owner.

Chapter 44 is organized in a manner that makes it easy to locate specific standards. It lists all of the referenced standards, alphabetically, by acronym of the promulgating agency of the standard. Each agency's standards are then listed in either alphabetical or numeric order based upon the standard identification. The list also contains the title of the standard; the edition (date) of the standard referenced; any addenda included as part of the ICC adoption; and the section or sections of this code that reference the standard.

Appendix A Sizing and Capacities of Gas Piping. This appendix is informative and not part of the code. It provides design guidance, useful facts and data and multiple examples of how to apply the sizing tables and sizing methodologies of Chapter 24.

Appendix B Sizing of Venting Systems Serving Appliances Equipped with Draft Hoods, Category I Appliances and Appliances Listed for Use with Type B Vents. This appendix is informative and not part of the code. It contains multiple examples of how to apply the vent and chimney tables and methodologies of Chapter 24.

Appendix C Exit Terminals of Mechanical Draft and Direct-vent Venting Systems. This appendix is informative and not part of the code. It consists of a figure and notes that visually depict code requirements from Chapter 24 for vent terminals with respect to the openings found in building exterior walls.

Appendix D Recommended Procedure for Safety Inspection of an Existing Appliance Installation. This appendix is informative and not part of the code. It provides recommended procedures for testing and inspecting an appliance installation to determine if the installation is operating safely and if the appliance is in a safe condition.

Appendix E Manufactured Housing Used as Dwellings. The criteria for the construction of manufactured homes are governed by the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Act. While this act may seem to cover the bulk of the construction of manufactured housing, it does not cover those areas related to the placement of the housing on the property. The provisions of Appendix E are not applicable to the design and construction of manufactured homes. Appendix E provides a complete set of regulations in conjunction with federal law for the installation of manufactured home installations.

Appendix F Radon Control Methods. Radon comes from the natural (radioactive) decay of the element radium in soil, rock and water and finds its way into the air. Appendix F contains requirements to mitigate the transfer of radon gases from the soil into the dwelling. The provisions of this appendix regulate the design and construction of radon-resistant measures intended to reduce the entry of radon gases into the living space of residential buildings.

Appendix G Piping Standards for Various Applications. Appendix G provides standards for various types of plastic piping products. This appendix is informative and is not part of the code.

Appendix H Patio Covers. Appendix H sets forth the regulations and limitations for patio covers. The provisions address those uses permitted in patio cover structures, the minimum design loads to be assigned for structural purposes, and the effect of the patio cover on egress and emergency escape or rescue from sleeping rooms. This appendix also contains the special provisions for aluminum screen enclosures in hurricane-prone regions.

Appendix I Private Sewage Disposal. Appendix I simply provides the opportunity to utilize the International Private Sewage Disposal Code for the design and installation of private sewage disposal in one- and two-family dwellings.

Appendix J Existing Buildings and Structures. Appendix J contains the provisions for the repair, renovation, alteration and reconstruction of existing buildings and structures that are within the scope of this code. To accomplish this objective and to make the rehabilitation process more available, this appendix allows for a controlled departure from full code compliance without compromising minimum life safety, fire safety, structural and environmental features of the rehabilitated existing building or structure.

Appendix K Sound Transmission. Appendix K regulates the sound transmission of wall and floor-ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units and townhouse units. Air-borne sound insulation is required for walls. Air-borne sound insulation and impact sound insulation are required for floor-ceiling assemblies. The provisions in Appendix K set forth a minimum Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating for common walls and floor-ceiling assemblies between dwelling units. In addition, a minimum Impact Insulation Class (IIC) rating is also established to limit structure-borne sound through common floor-ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units.

Appendix L Permit Fees. Appendix L provides guidance to jurisdictions for setting appropriate permit fees. This appendix will aid many jurisdictions to assess permit fees that will assist to fairly and properly administer the code. This appendix can be used for informational purposes only or may be adopted when specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

Appendix M Home Day Care–R-3 Occupancy. Appendix M provides means of egress and smoke detection requirements for a Group R-3 Occupancy that is to be used as a home day care for more than five children who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours. This appendix is strictly

for guidance and/or adoption by those jurisdictions that have Licensed Home Care Provider laws and statutes that allow more than five children to be cared for in a person's home. When a jurisdiction adopts this appendix, the provisions for day care and child care facilities in the IBC should be considered also.

Appendix N Venting Methods. Because venting of sanitary drainage systems is perhaps the most difficult concept to understand, and Chapter 31 uses only words to describe venting requirements, illustrations can offer greater insight into what the words mean. Appendix N has a number of illustrations for commonly installed sanitary drainage systems in order for the reader to gain a better understanding of this code's venting requirements.

Appendix O Automatic Vehicular Gates. Appendix O provides the requirements for the design and construction of automatic vehicular gates. The provisions are for where automatic gates are installed for use at a vehicular entrance or exit on the lot of a one- or two-family dwelling. The requirements provide protection for individuals from potential entrapment between an automatic gate and a stationary object or surface.

Appendix P Sizing of Water Piping System. Appendix P provides two recognized methods for sizing the water service and water distribution piping for a building. The method under Section AP103 provides friction loss diagrams that require the user to "plot" points and read values from the diagrams in order to perform the required calculations and necessary checks. This method is the most accurate of the two presented in this appendix. The method under Section AP201 is known to be conservative; however, very few calculations are necessary in order to determine a pipe size that satisfies the flow requirements of any application.

Appendix Q ICC International Residential Code Electrical Provisions/National Electrical Code Cross Reference. This appendix provided a cross reference that allowed the code user to trace the code sections in Chapters 34 through 43 back to their source: the *National Electrical Code*. This appendix is no longer provided.

Appendix R Light Straw-Clay Construction. This appendix regulates the use of light strawclay as a construction material. It is limited in application to nonbearing wall infill systems.

Appendix S Strawbale Construction. This appendix provides prescriptive requirements for the use of strawbale as a construction material. It is limited in application to the walls of one-story structures, except where additional engineering is provided.

Appendix T Recommended Procedure for Worst-Case Testing of Atmospheric Venting Systems under N1102.4 or N1105 Conditions \leq 5ACH₅₀. This appendix is an informative appendix that is provided for testing of atmospheric venting conditions in a house when the leak tightness is less than five air changes per hour at 50 Pascals. The air leakage limitations in the energy provisions of Chapter 11 could have a direct impact on the building pressure boundary affecting the safe operation of combustion equipment.

Appendix T is intended to provide clear guidance to builders, code officials and home performance contractors for worst-case testing of atmospheric venting systems where air-sealing techniques and air-leakage performance testing requirements of Chapter 11 or the 2015 IECC are employed. Worst-case testing is used by home performance contractors to identify problems that weaken draft and restrict combustion air. Worst-case vent testing uses the home's exhaust fans, airhandling appliances and chimneys to create worst-case depressurization in the combustion appliance zone (CAZ).

Appendix U Solar-Ready Provisions—Detached One- and Two-Family Dwellings, Multiple Single-Family Dwellings (Townhouses). This appendix provides requirements for preparation of a house for future installation of solar equipment for electrical power or heating. Given the growing popularity of solar power and the possible need for the equipment in the future, this appendix, if adopted, would require an area be provided on the building roof that would accommodate solar equipment. In addition, pathways for routing of plumbing and conduit need to be provided.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I—	-Administrative3	R108	Fees	21
		R109	Inspections	22
CHAP		R110	Certificate of Occupancy	23
	APPLICATION3	R111	Service Utilities	23
DIVISI	ION I—CALIFORNIA	R112	Board of Appeals	24
D1 (15)	ADMINISTRATION	R113	Violations	24
Section		R114	Stop Work Order	24
1.1	General			
1.2	Reserved	Part II	—Definitions	29
1.3	Reserved	CILAD		20
1.4	Reserved	СНАР		29
1.5	Reserved	Section		•
1.6	Reserved	R201	General	
1.7	Reserved	R202	Definitions	29
1.8	Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Part II	I—Building Planning and Construction	45
1.8.2	Authority and Abbreviations	СНАР	TER 3 BUILDING PLANNING	45
1.8.3	Local Enforcing Agency7	Section		10
1.8.4	Permits, Fees, Applications and Inspections8	R300	Site Drainage	45
1.8.5	Right of Entry for Enforcement	R301	Design Criteria	
1.8.6	Local Modification by Ordinance or Regulation 9	R302	Fire-resistant Construction	
1.8.7	Alternate Materials, Designs, Tests and	R302	Light, Ventilation and Heating.	
1 0 0	Methods of Construction	R304	Minimum Room Areas.	
1.8.8	Appeals Board	R305	Ceiling Height	
1.8.9	Unsafe Buildings or Structures	R306	Sanitation	
1.8.10	Other Building Regulations	R307	Toilet, Bath and Shower Spaces	
1.9	Reserved	R308	Glazing	
1.10	Reserved	R309	Garages and Carports	
1.11	Office of the State Fire Marshal	R310	Emergency Escape and Rescue Openings	
1.12	Reserved	R311	Means of Egress	
1.13	Reserved	R312	Guards and Window Fall Protection	
1.14	Reserved	R312	Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems	
DIVISI	ON II—ADMINISTRATION	R314	Smoke Alarms	
Section		R315	Carbon Monoxide Alarms	
R101	General	R316	Foam Plastic	
R102	Applicability	R317	Protection of Wood and Wood-based	. 104
R102	Department of Building Safety	KJ1/	Products against Decay	. 105
R104	Duties and Powers of the Building Official 17	R318	Protection against Subterranean Termites	
R101	Permits	R319	Site Address	
R105	Construction Documents	R320	Accessibility.	
R107	Temporary Structures and Uses	R321	Elevators and Platform Lifts	
1110/		1021		. 100

R322	Flood-resistant Construction
R323	Storm Shelters
R324	Solar Energy Systems
R325	Mezzanines112
R326	Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs113
R334	Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal and Recycling
R335	Special Provisions for Licensed 24-hour Care Facilities in a Group R-3.1113
R336	Large Family Day-care Homes116
R337	Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure117
R337.1	Scope, Purpose and Application
R337.2	Definitions
R337.3	Standards of Quality
R337.4	Ignition Resistant Construction
R337.5	Roofing120
R337.6	Vents
R337.7	Exterior Covering
R337.8	Exterior Windows and Doors
R337.9	Decking
R337.10	Accessory Structures
R338	Electric Vehicle
R340	Pollutant Control
СНАРТ	TER 4 FOUNDATIONS 127
Section	
R401	General
R402	Materials128
R403	Footings
R404	Foundation and Retaining Walls 150
R405	Foundation Drainage168
R406	Foundation Waterproofing and Dampproofing
R407	Columns
R408	Under-floor Space
СНАРТ	TER 5 FLOORS
Section	
R501	General
R502	Wood Floor Framing
R503	Floor Sheathing
R504	Pressure Preservative-treated Wood Floors (On Ground)

R505	Cold-formed Steel Floor Framing	184
R506	Concrete Floors (On Ground)	195
R507	Exterior Decks	197

CHAPTER 6 WALL CONSTRUCTION...... 207

R601	General
R602	Wood Wall Framing
R603	Cold-formed Steel Wall Framing 257
R604	Wood Structural Panels 293
R605	Particleboard 293
R606	General Masonry Construction 298
R607	Glass Unit Masonry 310
R608	Exterior Concrete Wall Construction 312
R609	Exterior Windows and Doors
R610	Structural Insulated Panel Wall
	Construction

CHAPTER 7 WALL COVERING 395

Section		
R701	General	395
R702	Interior Covering	395
R703	Exterior Covering.	399

Section	
R801	General
R802	Wood Roof Framing 417
R803	Roof Sheathing
R804	Cold-formed Steel Roof Framing 446
R805	Ceiling Finishes 460
R806	Roof Ventilation
R807	Attic Access

CHAPTER 9 ROOF ASSEMBLIES 465

Section	
R901	General
R902	Roof Classification
R903	Weather Protection
R904	Materials 466
R905	Requirements for Roof Coverings 467
R906	Roof Insulation
R907	Rooftop-mounted Photovoltaic Systems 477

R908	Reroofing
R909	Rooftop-mounted Photovoltaic Panel Systems
R918	Solar Photovoltaic Panels/Modules
СНАР	FER 10 CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACES479
Section	
R1001	Masonry Fireplaces
R1002	Masonry Heaters
R1003	Masonry Chimneys
R1004	Factory-built Fireplaces
R1005	Factory-built Chimneys 488
R1006	Exterior Air Supply
Part IV	—Energy Conservation
Part V-	—Mechanical
Part VI	
Part VI	I—Plumbing
Part VI	II—Electrical
Part IX	
CHAP	FER 44 REFERENCED STANDARDS 503
APPEN	NDIX A SIZING AND CAPACITIES OF GAS PIPING
APPEN	NDIX B SIZING OF VENTING SYSTEMS SERVING APPLIANCES EQUIPPED WITH DRAFT HOODS, CATEGORY I APPLIANCES, AND APPLIANCES LISTED FOR USE WITH TYPE B VENTS
APPEN	NDIX C EXIT TERMINALS OF MECHANICAL DRAFT AND DIRECT-VENT VENTING SYSTEMS
APPEN	NDIX D RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR SAFETY INSPECTION OF AN EXISTING APPLIANCE INSTALLATION555

APPENDIX E MANUFACTURED HOUSING USED AS DWELLINGS 561		
Section		
AE101	Scope	
AE102	Application to Existing Manufactured Homes and Building Service Equipment	
AE201	Definitions	
AE301	Permits	
AE302	Application for Permit	
AE303	Permits Issuance	
AE304	Fees	
AE305	Inspections	
AE306	Special Inspections	
AE307	Utility Service	
AE401	Occupancy Classification	
AE402	Location on Property 566	
AE501	Design 566	
AE502	Foundation Systems 566	
AE503	Skirting and Perimeter Enclosures 567	
AE504	Structural Additions	
AE505	Building Service Equipment 567	
AE506	Exits	
AE507	Occupancy, Fire Safety and Energy Conservation Standards	
AE600	Special Requirements for Foundation Systems	
AE601	Footings and Foundations 567	
AE602	Pier Construction 567	
AE603	Height of Piers 568	
AE604	Anchorage Installations	
AE605	Ties, Materials and Installation 569	
AE606	Referenced Standards 569	
APPENDIX F PASSIVE RADON GAS CONTROLS		
Section		
AF101	Scope	
AF102	Definitions	
AF103	Passive Radon-resistant System Requirements	
APPENDIX G PIPING STANDARDS FOR VARIOUS APPLICATIONS 579		
Section		
AG101	Plastic Piping Standards 579	

AG102	Referenced Standards	
APPEN	DIX H PATIO COVERS583	
Section		
AH101	General	
AH102	Definition	
AH103	Exterior Walls and Openings 583	
AH104	Height	
AH105	Structural Provisions	
AH106	Special Provisions for Aluminum Screen	
	Enclosures in Hurricane-prone Regions 584	
APPEN	DIX I PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL 587	
Section		
AI101	General	
APPEN	DIX J EXISTING BUILDINGS	
с <i>і</i> :	AND STRUCTURES589	
Section		
AJ101	Purpose and Intent	
AJ102	Compliance	
AJ103	Preliminary Meeting	
AJ104	Evaluation of an Existing Building590Permit590	
AJ105 AJ201		
	Definitions	
AJ301 AJ401	Repairs	
AJ401 AJ501	Renovations	
AJ501 AJ601	Alterations	
AJ001	Reconstruction	
APPEN	DIX K SOUND TRANSMISSION 595	
Section		
AK101	General	
AK102		
	Structural-borne Sound	
AK104	Referenced Standards 595	
APPENDIX L PERMIT FEES		
APPEN	DIX M HOME DAY CARE—	
	R-3 OCCUPANCY 599	
APPEN	DIX N VENTING METHODS601	

Section)7
)7
AO101 General	
AO102 Definition)7
AO103 Automatic Vehicular Gates)7
APPENDIX P SIZING OF WATER PIPING SYSTEM)9
Section	
AP101 General)9
AP102 Information Required)9
AP103 Selection of Pipe Size)9
AP201 Selection of Pipe Size	26
APPENDIX Q Reserved	29
APPENDIX R LIGHT STRAW-CLAY CONSTRUCTION	81
Section	
AR101 General	31
AR102 Definitions	31
AR103 Nonbearing Light Straw-clay Construction 63	31
AR104 Thermal Insulation	33
AR105 Referenced Standard	33
APPENDIX S STRAWBALE CONSTRUCTION63	85
Section	
AS101 General	35
AS102 Definitions	35
AS103 Bales	86
AS104 Finishes	86
AS105 Strawbale Walls—General	37
AS106 Strawbale Walls—Structural	39
AS107 Fire Resistance	11
AS108 Thermal Insulation	13
AS109 Referenced Standards	13
APPENDIX T RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR WORST-CASE TESTING OF ATMOSPHERIC VENTING SYSTEMS UNDER N1102.4 OR N1105 CONDITIONS \leq 5ACH ₅₀ 64 Section	15

T101	Scope
T202	General Definitions
T301	Testing Procedure

APPEN	DIX U	SOLAR-READY PROVISIONS— DETACHED ONE- AND TWO- FAMILY DWELLINGS, MULTIPLE SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS (TOWNHOUSES)
Section		
U101	Scope .	
U102	General	Definitions
U103	Solar-re	eady Zone
APPEN	DIX V	SWIMMING POOL SAFETY ACT651
APPEN	DIX W	AREAS PROTECTED BY THE FACILITIES OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION PLAN655
INDEX 661		
HISTORY NOTE		