## TITLE 24 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY MINIMUM INSULATION R-YALUES: ATTIC - R-38 AT CEILING PLUS R-19 AT UNDERSIDE OF THE ROOF DECK SLOPED CEILING - R-22 CLOSED CELL INSUL. BETWEEN (E) 2x6 RAFTERS AT 24"o.c. EXTERIOR 2x4 WALL - R-15 BETWEEN STUDS, NON STUCCO SIDING 2x4 WALLS TO ATTIC - R-13 BETWEEN STUDS, FLOOR OVER GARAGE - R-19

SOLA-TUBE WALLS TO ATTIC: R-13

WINDOWS: DUAL PANE, NON-METAL FRAME

U-FACTOR MAXIMUM SHGC MAXIMUM OPERABLE/FIXED: 0.30 0.23 0.27 0.44 SKYLITE: SOLA-TUBE: 0.84 0.67

WATER HEATING:

ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP WATER HEATER, RHEEM XE40TIOH22UO, 40 GALLON. ALL HOT WATER PIPES INSULATED (NO HERS)

HEATING:

YARIABLE CAPACITY HEAT PUMP SYSTEM, MINIMUM 7.5 HSPF HEATING RATING, MINIMUM 14.3 SEER/9 EER COOLING RATINGS.

DUCTS: NONE

INDOOR AIR QUALITY: MINIMUM 33 CFM, MAXIMUM 1 SONE KITCHEN FAN:

MINIMUM 100 CFM, 3 SONES MAXIMUM

## HERS REQUIREMENTS (3rd PARTY YERIFICATION)

COOLING SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS:

- AIRFLOW IN HABITABLE ROOMS (SC3.1.4.1.7)
- REFRIGERANT CHARGE
- FAN EFFICACY/CFM

HEATING SYSTEM VERIFICATIONS: YERIFIED HEAT PUMP RATED HEATING CAPACITY (12,000 MINIMUM BTU/H AT 47 DEGREES/8,800 MINIMUM BTU/H AT IT DEGREES) PER

AHRI CERTIFICATE # 201754291 • DUCTLESS INDOOR UNITS LOCATED ENTIRELY IN CONDITIONED SPACE (SC3.1.4.1.8)

• WALL MOUNTED THERMOSTAT IN ZONES GREATER THAN 150 S.F. (SC3.4.5)

YENTILATION: INSTALLED FANS MUST BE LISTED IN THE HYLORG DIRECTORY AND MEET THE SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS. • INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ); HERS VERIFIED EXHAUST FAN. • KITCHEN FAN: HERS VERIFIED EXHAUST FAN.

### DESIGN CRITERIA

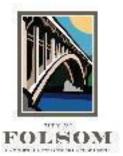
RISK CATEGORY - II SIESMIC IMP, - I Ss = 0.5 SITE CLASS - 'D' DEFAULT 6ds = 0.52DESIGN CATEGORY - D Y = 0.69 W  $C_{5} = 0.449$ R = 6.5SIMPLIFIED ALTERNATIVE STRUCTUAL DESIGN

# MATERIAL SPEC'S.

WOOD FRAMING: DF CONSTRUCTION OR DF #2 CONCRETE: 2500psi - STANDARD CONST. MIX REBAR - \*4 - GRADE 60 - NEW STRIP FOOTING SHEAR PANELS - 3/8" CDX OR OSB FLOOR SHEATHING - 3/4" CDX OR OSB T&G

# APPLICABLE CODES

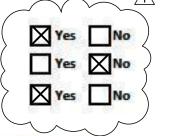
2022 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE 2022CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE (CBC) 2022CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE (CRC) 2022 ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS 2022 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE (CEC) 2022 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE (CMC) 2022 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE (CPC)



#### Accessory Dwelling Unit Application Checklist

#### Please complete the three questions below:

- Is your ADU 800 square feet of living space or less?
- Is your ADU 16 feet tall or less?<sup>1</sup>
- Is your ADU located at least 4 feet from the side and rear property line?<sup>2</sup>



If you answered "Yes" to ALL three questions, please proceed to the ePermit Center and you can email a completed Building Permit Application to EPC@folsom.ca.us to start the building review process. No further review by the Planning Division is required.

If you answered "No" to any question above, your ADU will need to be reviewed by the Planning Division prior to submitting for a building permit. Please go to the Planning section of the ePermit Center submit a completed Design Review Application by email to PlanningEPC@folsom.ca.us.

If your ADU is larger than 800 square feet and/or taller than 16 feet, your ADU will need to satisfy the requirements of the City's ADU Ordinance. These requirements may include:

- ✓ Design standards
- ✓ Height limits
- √ Lot coverage
- √ Privacy
- ✓ Building materials

✓ Scale and massing

If your ADU is taller than 16 feet, Director-level or Historic District Commission design review and approval will be required prior to submitting for a building permit.

For more information, visit: www.folsom.ca.us/adu

Questions: Contact the Planning Division at (916) 461-6202 or PlanningCounter@folsom.ca.us

<sup>1</sup> Building height is measured from the finished grade to the peak of the roof.

<sup>2</sup> Buildings located less than 5 feet from the property line may be subject to additional building code requirements.

# SCOPE OF WORK

CONSTRUCT AN ATTACHED ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT ON THE SECOND STORY. INCLUDING ELECTRICAL, HYAC AND PLUMBING.

### PROJECT SUMMARY

154 AMERICAN RIVER CANYON DR. FOLSOM, CA 95630 A.P.N. 227-0320-028-000

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION - Y B OCCUPANCY GROUP - R3 TWO STORY NO FIRE SPRINKLERS

(E) HABITABLE SPACE = 2924 S.F. (N) ATTACHED ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT = 460 S.F. TOTAL HABITABLE SPACE = 3384 S.F. (N) UNCONDITIONED STAIRWAY = 61 S.F. (E) GARAGE = 614 S.F.

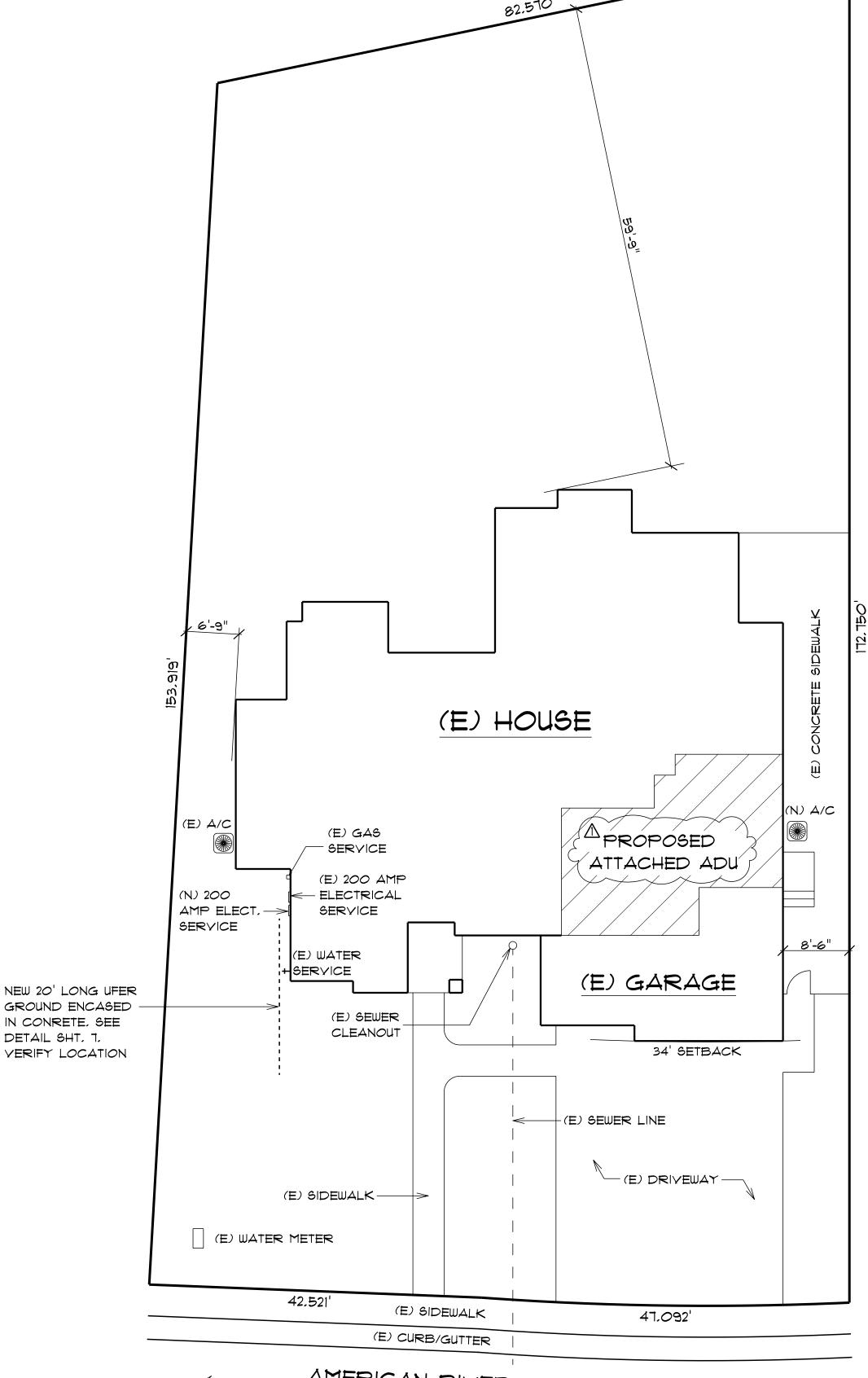
# SHEET INDEX

SHT. No. SP: PLOT PLAN, GREEN CODE & PROJECT INFO.

- 1: EXISTING FLOOR PLAN & ATTIC PLAN 1.1: NEW FLOOR PLAN
- 2: ELEVATIONS
- 3: FOUNDATION & FOUNDATION DETAILS
- 4: FLOOR FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS
- 5: ROOF FRAMING PLAN DETAILS
- 6: SECTIONS
- T: ELECTRICAL FLOOR PLAN
- FS-1: FASTENER SCHEDULE T24-1: TITLE 24, CFIR FORMS
- T24-2: TITLE 24, CFIR FORMS
- GBC-1: 2022 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE, RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES.

GBC-2: 2022 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE, RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES.

RMM-I: SINGLE - FAMILY RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES, 2022 TITLE 24, PART 6, CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE.



AMERICAN RIVER CANYON DRIVE

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

PLOT PLAN

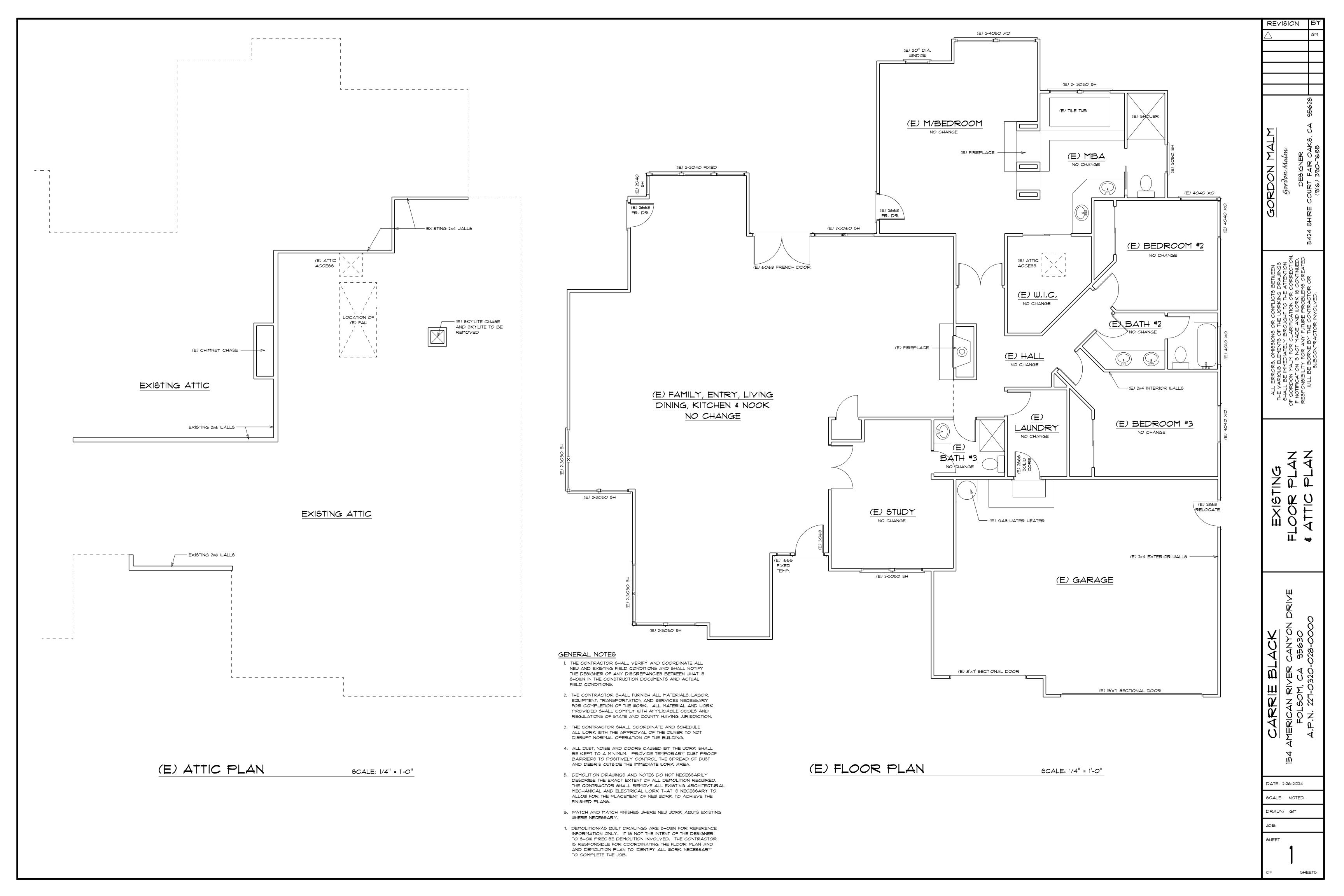
154 AMERICAN RIVER DRIVE FOLSOM, CA 95630 A.P.N. 227-0320-028-0000

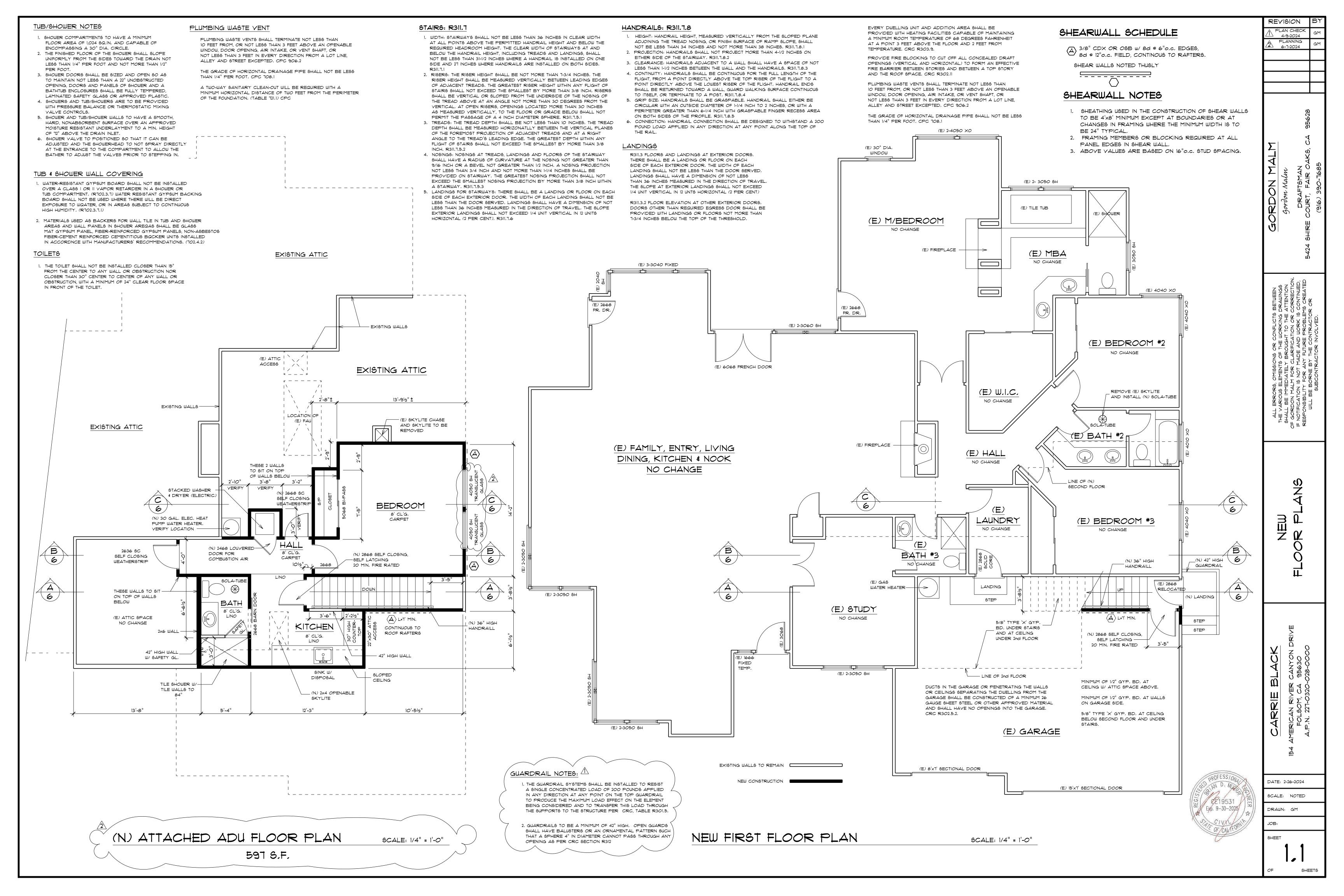
4878E DATE: 2-26-2024 SCALE: NOTED DRAWN: GM JOB:

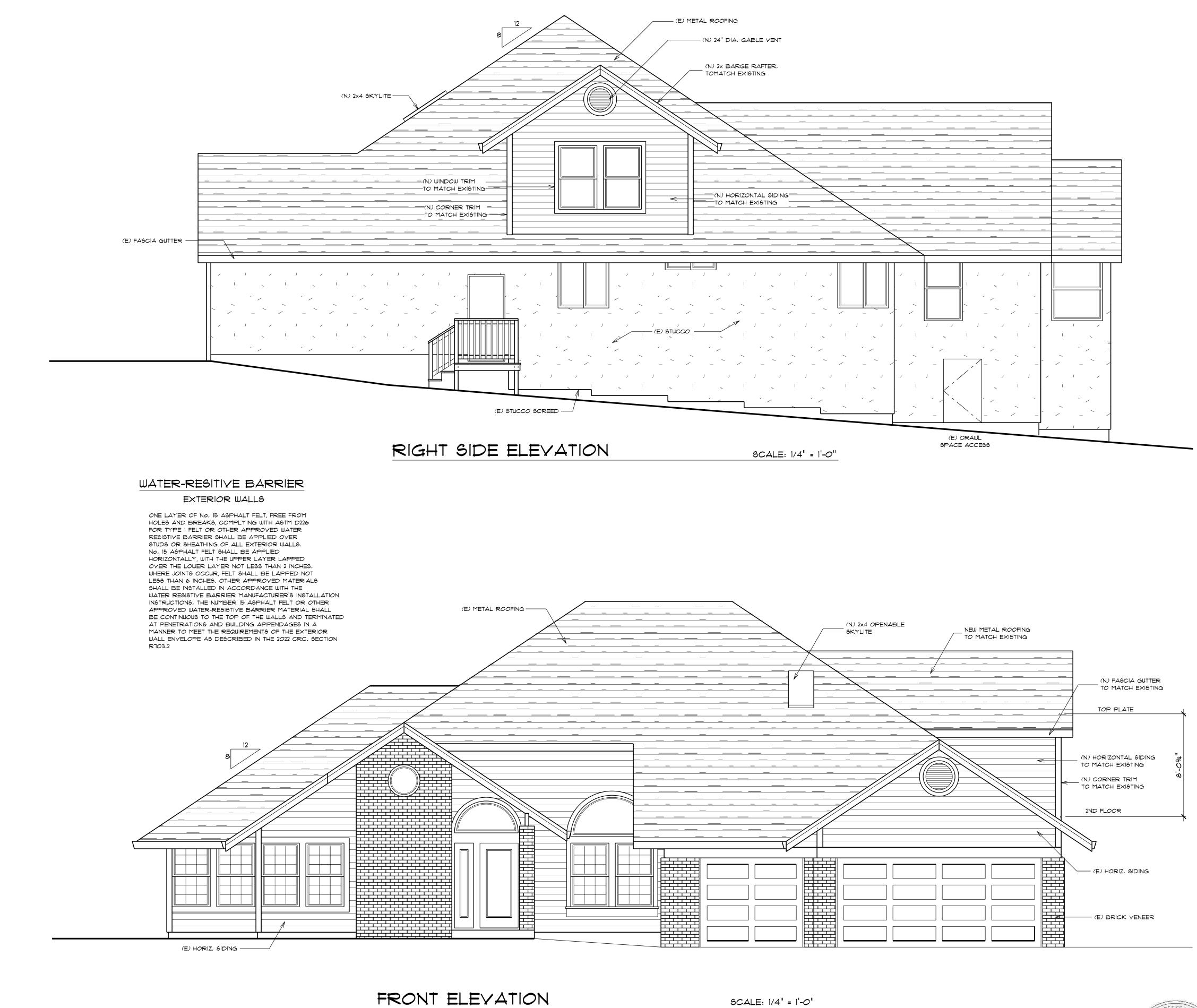
REVISIONS

6-7-2024

SHEET







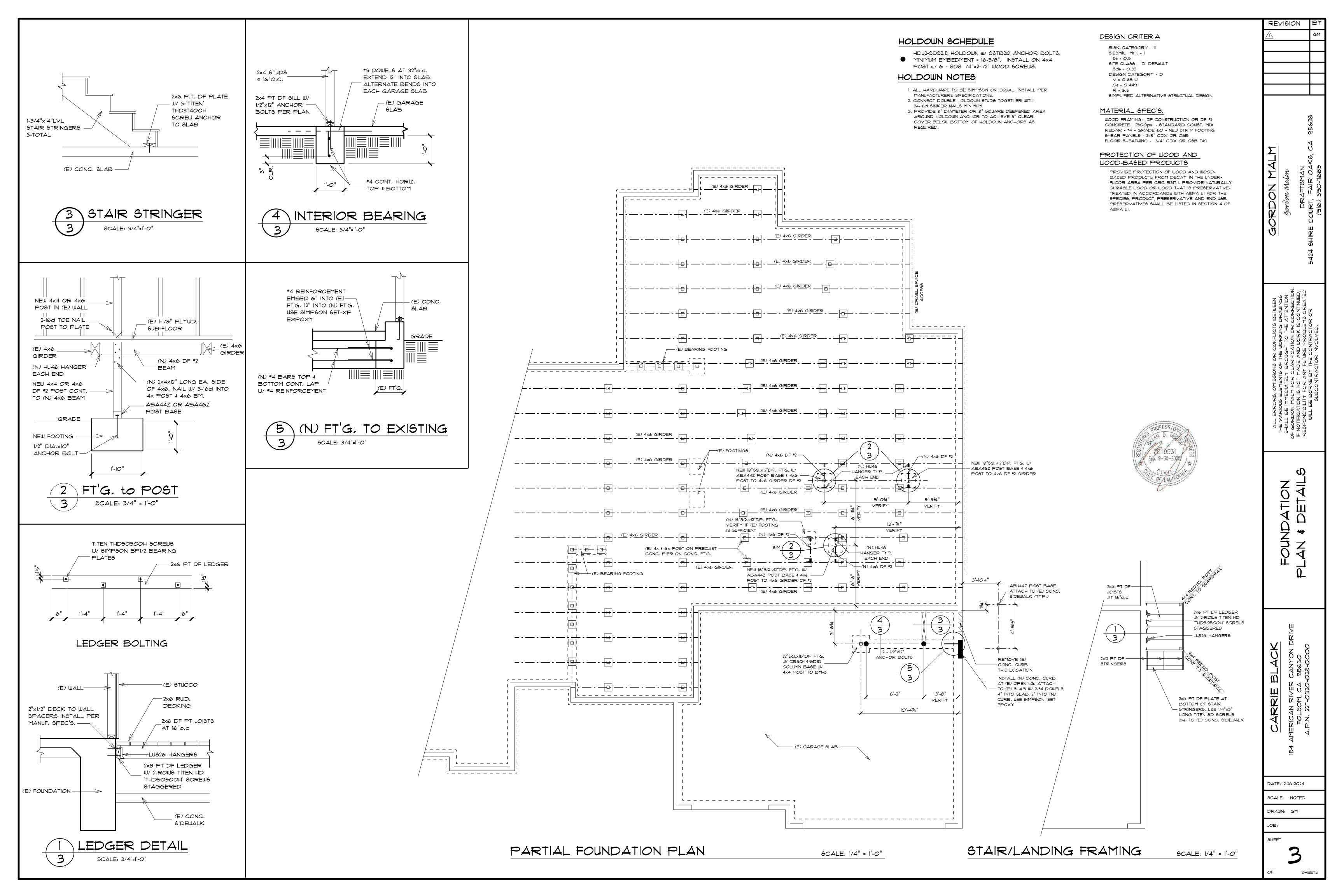
REVISION

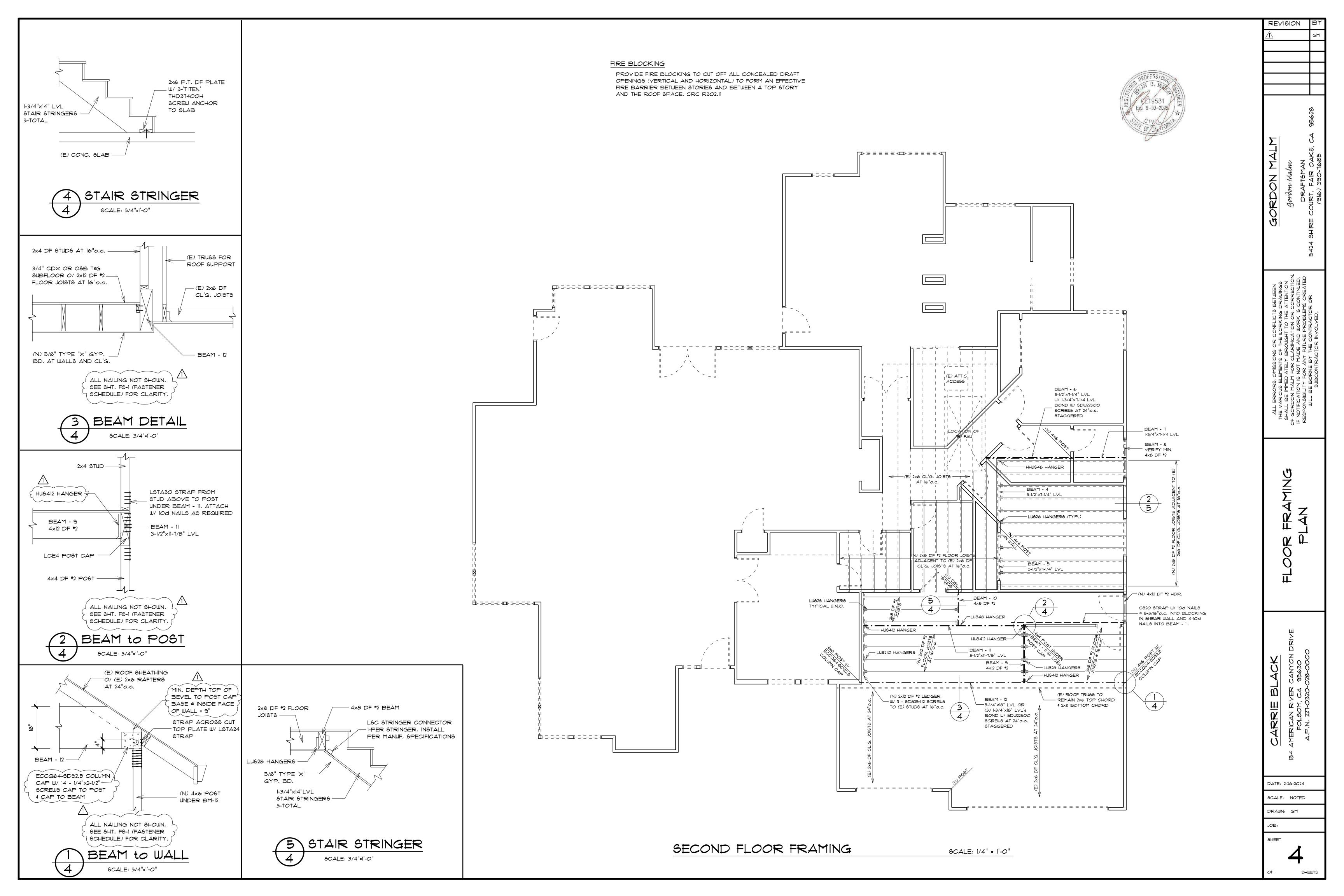
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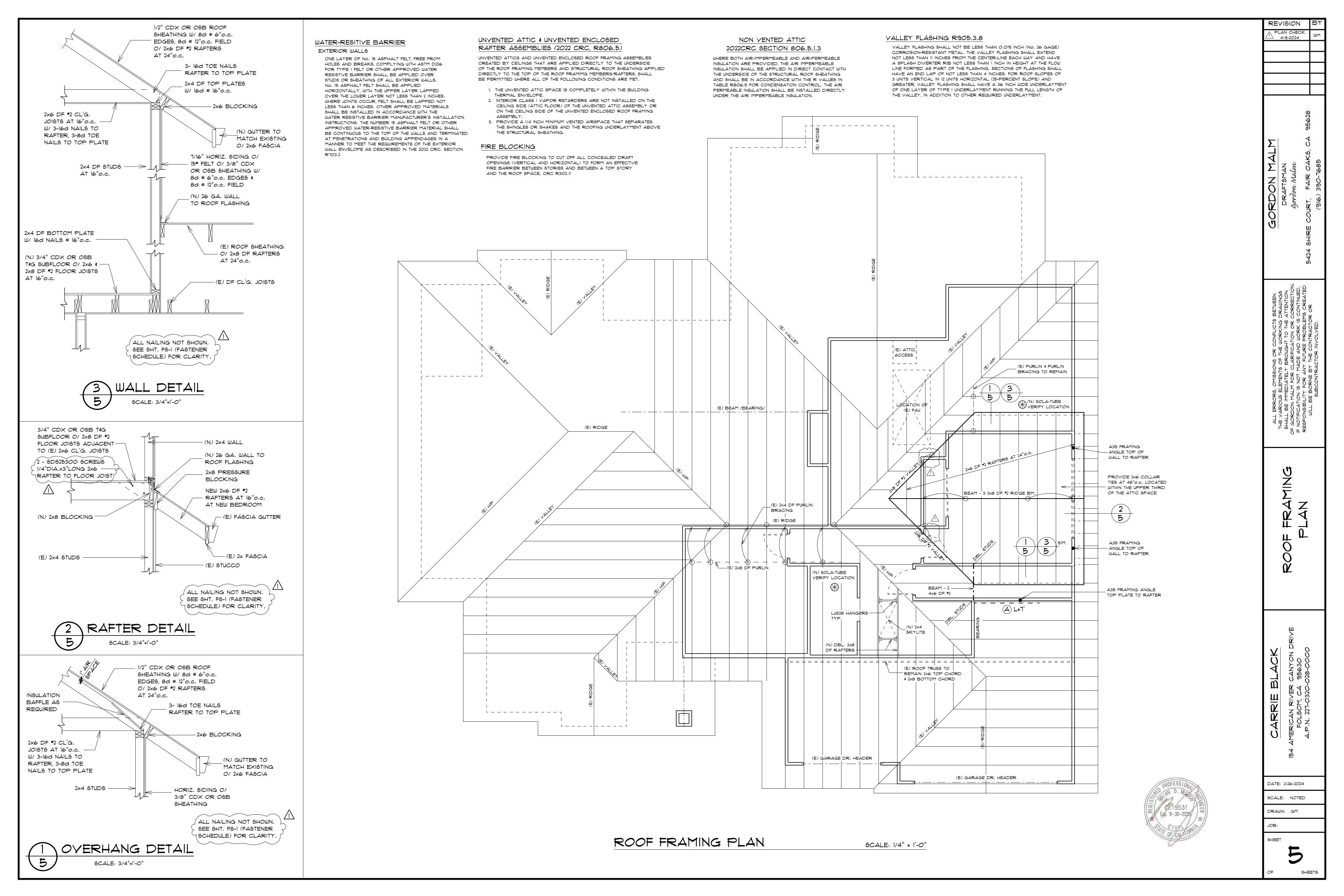
DATE: 2-26-2024 SCALE: NOTED

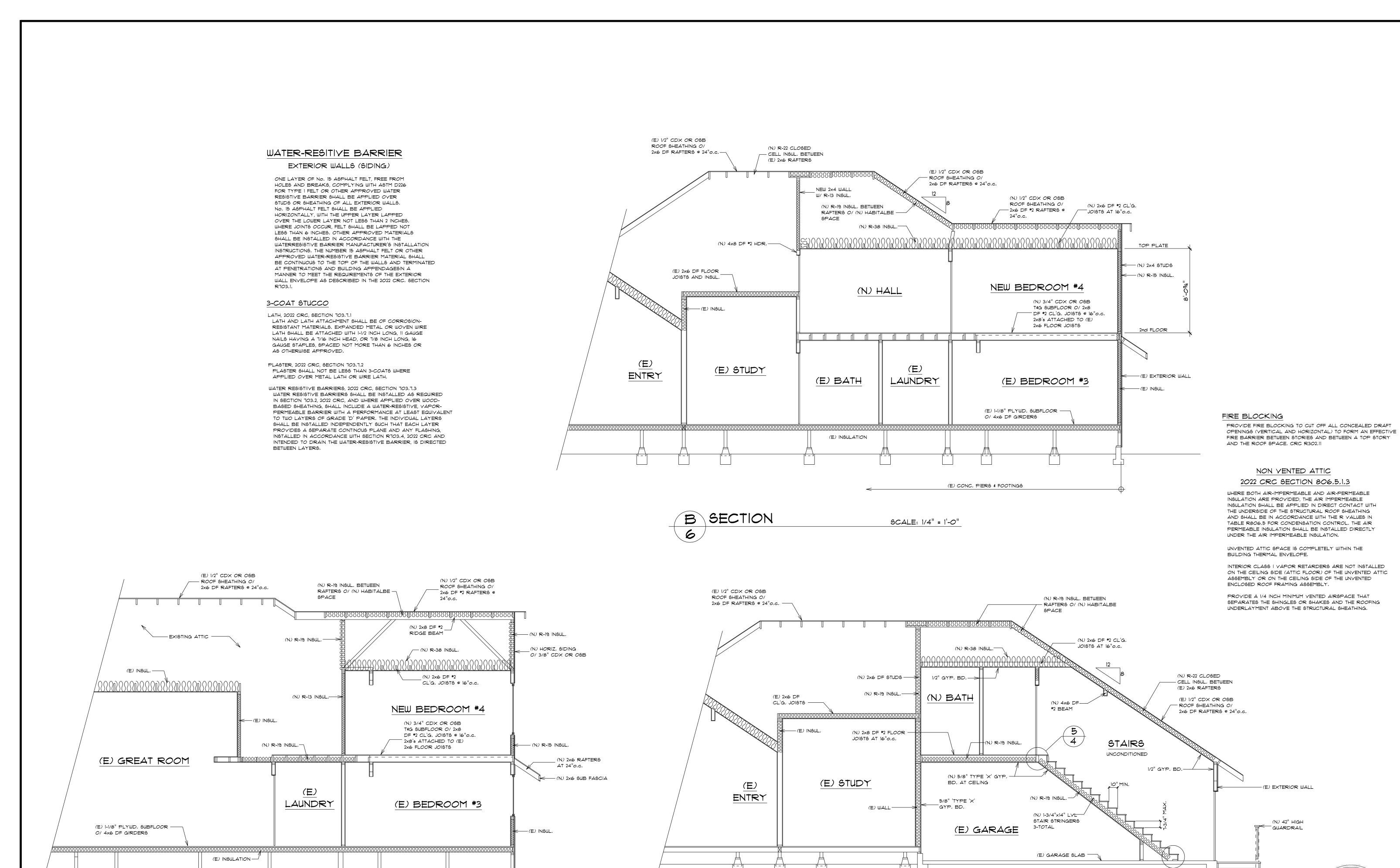
DRAWN: GM JOB:

SHEET









- (E) CONC, PIERS & FOOTINGS -

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION

6

A SECTION

(E) CONC. PIERS & FOOTINGS

JOB:

6

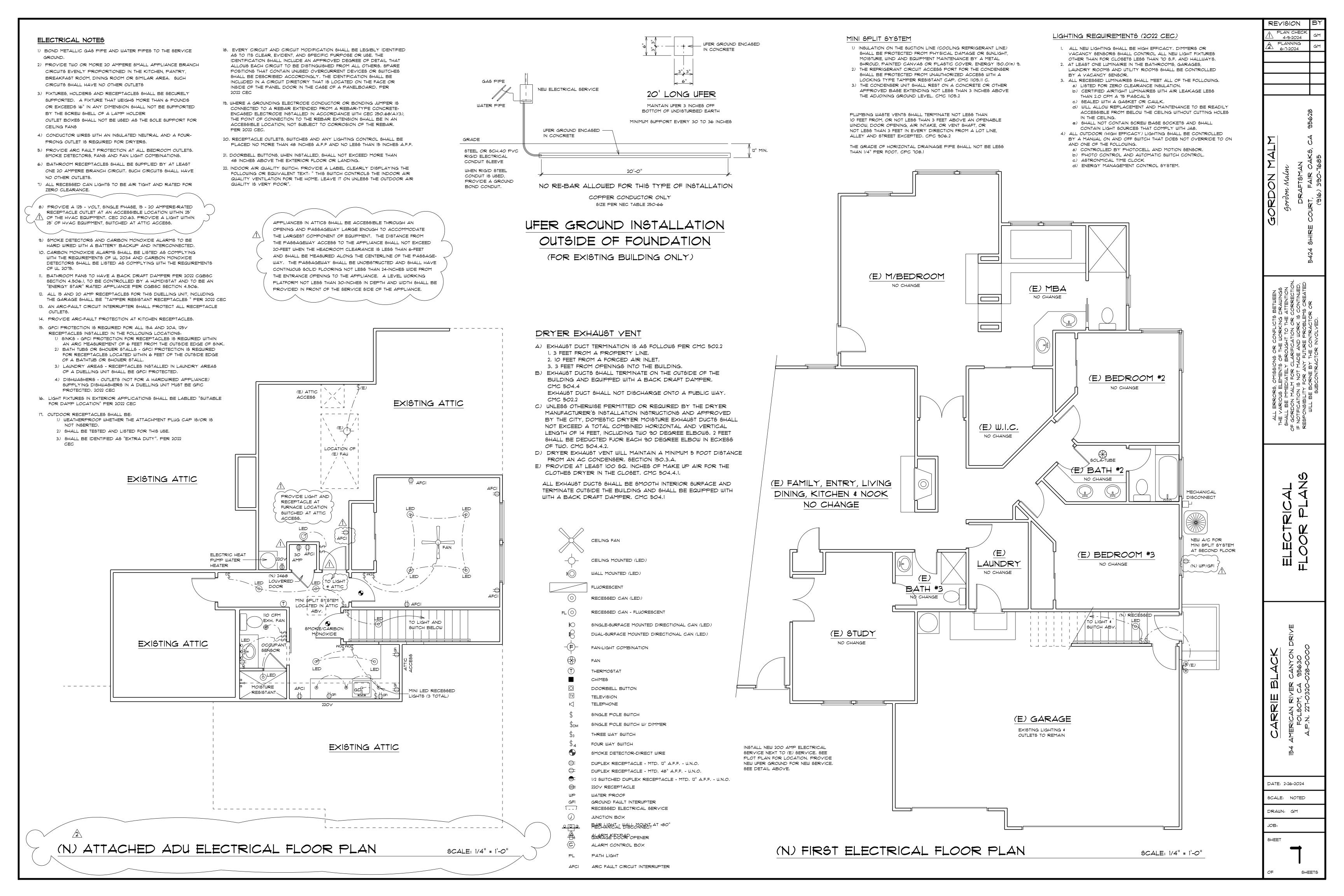
DATE: 2-26-2024

SCALE: NOTED

DRAWN: GM

REVISION

RORS, OMISSIONS ON SUS ELEMENTS OF TIMMEDIATELY BROINMENT FOR CLARIFION IS NOT MADE, WILLY FOR ANY FUT BE BORNE BY THE



WALL CONSTRUCTION

SPACING AND LOCATION

Toe nail

4" o.c. toe nail

6" o.c. toe nail

Face nail

Blind and face nail

At each bearing, face nail

End nail

Nail each layer as follows: 32" o.c. at top and

bottom and staggered.

24" o.c. face nail at top and bottom staggered

on opposite sides

Face nail at ends and at each splice

At each joist or rafter, face nail

Each end, toe nail

SPACING OF FASTENERS

12

12

12

Edgesh (Inches)

TABLE R602.3(1)—continued FASTENING SCHEDULE

 $|3-8d \text{ common } (2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131"); \text{ or }$ 

 $3-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$ 

 $|3-3" \times 0.131"$  nails

3" × 0.131" nails

8d box  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113")$ 

 $10d box (3" \times 0.128"); or$ 

 $3-8d \text{ box } (2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113"); \text{ or }$ 

 $3-10d \text{ box } (3'' \times 0.128''); \text{ or }$ 

 $3-16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.135''); \text{ or }$ 

2-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ 

2-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ 

4-10 box  $(3'' \times 0.128'')$ ; or

4-3" × 0.131" nails; or

3-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ ; or

 $|4-3" \times 14 \text{ ga. staples}, \frac{7}{16}" \text{ crown}$ 

2-20d common (4" × 0.192"); or

 $3-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$ 

 $4-16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135"); \text{ or }$ 

3-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ ; or

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FASTENER\*, b, c

Wood structural panels, subfloor, roof and interior wall sheathing to framing and particleboard wall sheathing to framing [see Table R602.3(3) for wood structural panel exterior wall sheathing to wall framing]

8d common  $(2^{1}," \times 0.131")$  nail (roof); or

8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$  nail (roof); or RSRS-01;  $(2^{3}/_{8}" \times 0.113")$  nail (roof)<sup>b</sup>

 $(2^{1}/2^{n} \times 0.131 \times 0.281^{n})$  head) deformed nail (continued)

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Deformed  $2^{3/8}$ " × 0.113" × 0.266" head

10d common (3" × 0.148") nail; or

RSRS-01  $(2^{3}/_{8}" \times 0.113")$  nail (roof)<sup>b</sup>

8d common  $(2-2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$  nail

20d common  $(4'' \times 0.192'')$ ; or

 $10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$ 

 $3'' \times 0.131''$  nails

 $|3-3" \times 0.131"$  nails

4-3" × 0.131" nails

2-3" × 0.131" nails

6d common or deformed

(subfloor, wall)

(subfloor, wall)

(wall or subfloor)

 $(2" \times 0.113" \times 0.266" \text{ head}); \text{ or }$ 

 $|2^{3}/_{8}" \times 0.113" \times 0.266"$  head nail

 $|2-8d \text{ common } (2^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.131''); \text{ or }$ 

2 staples, 1" crown, 16 ga., 13/4" long

ITEM | DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING ELEMENTS | NUMBER AND TYPE OF FASTENER\*, b, c

Rim joist, band joist or blocking to sill 8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$ ; or

| 2" planks (plank & beam—floor & |  $3-16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/," \times 0.135")$ ; or

Ledger strip supporting joists or rafters 4-10d box (3" × 0.128"); or

Bridging or blocking to joist, rafter or 2-10d box  $(3'' \times 0.128'')$ ; or 2-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.131'')$ ; or

22 Joist to sill, top plate or girder

or top plate (roof applications also)

24  $1'' \times 6''$  subfloor or less to each joist

Built-up girders and beams, 2-inch

ITEM DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING ELEMENTS

 $31 \left| \frac{3}{8}'' - \frac{1}{2}'' \right|$ 

32  $|^{19}/_{32}" - ^{3}/_{4}"$ 

33  $\frac{7}{8}'' - \frac{11}{4}''$ 

2022 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE

25 2" subfloor to joist or girder

27 Band or rim joist to joist

DATE 4/5/2023

WALL CONSTRUCTION

TABLE R602.3(1) FASTENING SCHEDULE ITEM DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING ELEMENTS NUMBER AND TYPE OF FASTENER<sup>8, b, c</sup> SPACING AND LOCATION

Blocking between ceiling joists, rafters 3-8d box  $(2^1/2^n \times 0.113^n)$ ; or 3-8d common  $(2^1/2^n \times 0.131^n)$ ; or or trusses to top plate or other framing 3-8d common (2/2 × 0.151); or Toe nail 3-3" × 0.131" nails 2-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$ ; or Each end toe nail Blocking between rafters or truss not at 2-3" × 0.131" nails the wall top plates, to rafter or truss 2-16d common  $(3^1/2^n \times 0.162^n)$ ; or End nail 3-3" × 0.131" nails Flat blocking to truss and web filler  $3'' \times 0.131''$  nails 16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ ; or 6" o.c. face nail  $4-8d \text{ box } (2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113"); \text{ or }$ 3-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$ ; or 2 Ceiling joists to top plate Per joist, toe nail  $|3-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$  $3-3" \times 0.131"$  nails Ceiling joist not attached to parallel raf- 4-10d box (3" × 0.128"); or ter, laps over partitions [see Section 3-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}^{"} \times 0.162")$ ; or Face nail [R802.5.2 and Table R802.5.2(1)]  $[4-3" \times 0.131" \text{ nails}]$ Ceiling joist attached to parallel rafter (heel joint) [see Section R802.5.2 and Table R802.5.2(1) Face nail Table R802.5.2(1)]  $4-10d box (3" \times 0.128"); or$ 5 Collar tie to rafter, face nail 3-10d common (3" × 0.148"); or Face nail each rafter 4-3" × 0.131" nails  $3-16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.135''); \text{ or }$  $|3-10d \text{ common } (3" \times 0.148"); \text{ or }$ 2 toe nails on one side and 1 toe nail on 6 Rafter or roof truss to plate  $4-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$ opposite side of each rafter or truss 4-3" × 0.131" nails 4-16d box  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135")$ ; or 3-10d common (3" × 0.148"); or Toe nail  $|4-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$ Roof rafters to ridge, valley or hip raf- 4-3" × 0.131" nails ters or roof rafter to minimum  $3-16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135"); \text{ or }$ 2" ridge beam  $|2-16d \text{ common } (3^{1}/," \times 0.162"); \text{ or }$ End nail  $3-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$  $3-3" \times 0.131"$  nails

(continued)

4-8d common  $(2^{1}/3" \times 0.131")$ ; or

 $4-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128")$ 

Built-up header (2" to 2" header with 16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ 16d box  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135")$ 5-8d box  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113")$ ; or

16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ 

10d box  $(3'' \times 0.128'')$ ; or

 $3'' \times 0.131''$  nails

Stud to stud and abutting studs at inter-  $16d \text{ box } (3^1/2^n \times 0.135^n)$ ; or

secting wall corners (at braced wall | 3" × 0.131" nails

Stud to stud

 $\frac{1}{2}$ " spacer)

11 Continuous header to stud

(not at braced wall panels)

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1" × 8" and wider sheathing to each

TABLE R602.3(1)—continued FASTENING SCHEDULE ITEM | DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING ELEMENTS | NUMBER AND TYPE OF FASTENER\*, 5, SPACING AND LOCATION 4-16d box  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135")$ ; or 3-16d common  $(3^{1}/3'' \times 0.162'')$ ; or Adjacent full-height stud to end of End nail  $4-10d \text{ box } (3'' \times 0.128''); \text{ or }$ 4-3" × 0.131" nails 16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ 16" o.c. face nail 10d box (3" × 0.128"); or 13 Top plate to top plate 12" o.c. face nail 3" × 0.131" nails 8-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ ; or  $12-16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135"); \text{ or}$ Face nail on each side of end joint (minimum 14 Double top plate splice 12-10d box  $(3" \times 0.128")$ ; or 24" lap splice length each side of end joint) 12-3" × 0.131" nails 16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.162'')$ 16" o.c. face nail Bottom plate to joist, rim joist, band joist or blocking (not at braced wall  $16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/2^{"} \times 0.135")$ ; or 12" o.c. face nail panels) 3" × 0.131" nails  $3-16d \text{ box } (3^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.135''); \text{ or }$ Bottom plate to joist, rim joist, band joist or blocking 2-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ ; or 16" o.c. face nail (at braced wall panel) 4-3" × 0.131" nails  $4-8d \text{ box } (2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113"); \text{ or }$ 3-16d box  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135")$ ; or 4-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.131'')$ ; or Toe nail  $|4-10d \text{ box } (3'' \times 0.128''); \text{ or }$ 4-3" × 0.131" nails 17 Top or bottom plate to stud 3-16d box  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.135")$ ; or 2-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.162")$ ; or End nail  $3-10d \text{ box } (3'' \times 0.128''); \text{ or }$ 3-3" × 0.131" nails 3-10d box  $(3" \times 0.128")$ ; or Top plates, laps at corners and inter-2-16d common  $(3^{1}/_{3}" \times 0.162")$ ; or Face nail 3-3" × 0.131" nails  $3-8d \text{ box } (2^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.113''); \text{ or }$ 2-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$ ; or 19 1" brace to each stud and plate Face nail  $|2-10d \text{ box } (3" \times 0.128"); \text{ or }$ 2 staples  $1^3/4''$ 3-8d box  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113")$ ; or 2-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.131'')$ ; or 20  $1'' \times 6''$  sheathing to each bearing Face nail 2-10d box  $(3'' \times 0.128'')$ ; or 2 staples, 1" crown, 16 ga., 13/4" long 3-8d box  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113")$ ; or 3-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}'' \times 0.131'')$ ; or  $|3-10d \text{ box } (3'' \times 0.128''); \text{ or }$ 3 staples, 1" crown, 16 ga., 13/4" long

> 4 staples, 1" crown, 16 ga., 13/4" long (continued)

Wider than 1" × 8"

4-8d box  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.113")$ ; or 3-8d common  $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$ ; or

 $|3-10d \text{ box } (3'' \times 0.128''); \text{ or }$ 

Face nail

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TABLE R602.3(2)
ALTERNATE ATTACHMENTS TO TABLE R602.3(1)

NOMINAL	DESCRIPTION® OF FASTENER AND LENGTH	SPACING° C	F FASTENERS
MATERIAL THICKNESS (Inches)	(inches)	Edges (inches)	Intermediate supports (inches
Wood	structural panels subfloor, roof and wall sheathing to framing and particleboard wall she	eathing to framing	
	Staple 15 ga. 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	8
Up to $\frac{1}{2}$	0.097–0.099 Nail 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	6
	Staple 16 ga. 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	6
. [	0.113 Nail 2	3	6
$^{19}/_{32}$ and $^{5}/_{8}$	Staple 15 and 16 ga. 2	4	8
	0.097–0.099 Nail 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	8
	Staple 14 ga. 2	4	8
$^{23}/_{32}$ and $^{3}/_{4}$	Staple 15 ga, 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	6
/ <sub>32</sub> and / <sub>4</sub>	0.097–0.099 Nail 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	8
	Staple 16 ga. 2	4	8
	Staple 14 ga. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	8
, [	0.113 Nail 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3	6
1	Staple 15 ga. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4	8
	0.097–0.099 Nail 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	8
NOMINAL	DESCRIPTION <sup>4, b</sup> OF FASTENER AND LENGTH	SPACING° C	F FASTENERS
MATERIAL THICKNESS (inches)	(Inches)	Edges (inches)	Body of panel <sup>d</sup> (inches)
	Floor underlayment; plywood-hardboard-particleboard'-fiber-cement <sup>h</sup>		
Ţ	Fiber-cement		
	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> long × 0.099" corrosion-resistant, ring shank nails (finished flooring other than tile)	3	6
1/4	Staple 18 ga., <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> long, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> crown (finished flooring other than tile)	3	6
<sup>74</sup> [	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> long × .121 shank × .375 head diameter corrosion-resistant (galvanized or stainless steel) roofing nails (for tile finish)	8	8
Ī	$1\frac{1}{4}$ long, No. 8 × .375 head diameter, ribbed wafer-head screws (for tile finish)	8	8
	Plywood		
1/ 3.5/	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ring or screw shank nail-minimum 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ga. (0.099") shank diameter	3	6
1/4 and 5/16	Staple 18 ga., <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> , <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> crown width	2	5
$^{11}/_{32}$ , $^{3}/_{8}$ , $^{15}/_{32}$ and $^{1}/_{2}$	$1^{1}/_{4}$ ring or screw shank nail-minimum $12^{1}/_{2}$ ga. (0.099") shank diameter	6	8°
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ring or screw shank nail-minimum $12\frac{1}{2}$ ga. (0.099") shank diameter	6	8
$^{19}/_{32}$ , $^{5}/_{8}$ , $^{23}/_{32}$ and $^{3}/_{4}$	Staple 16 ga, 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6	8
	Hardboard'		·
	$1^{1}/_{2}$ long × 0.080" ring-grooved shank underlayment nail	6	6
0.200	13/8 long × 0.080" polymer cement-coated sinker nail	6	6
	Staple 18 ga., <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> long (plastic coated)	3	6
	Particleboard		
	Particleboard  11/2 long × 0.099" ring-grooved shank underlayment nail	3	6
1/4	Particleboard	3	6
1/4	Particleboard $1^{1}/_{2}$ long × 0.099" ring-grooved shank underlayment nail		
	Particleboard $1^{1}/_{2}$ long × 0.099" ring-grooved shank underlayment nail Staple 18 ga., $\frac{7}{8}$ long, $\frac{3}{16}$ crown	3	6
1/4	Particleboard $1^{1}/_{2}$ long × 0.099" ring-grooved shank underlayment nail Staple 18 ga., $\frac{7}{8}$ long, $\frac{3}{16}$ crown 2 long × 0.120" ring-grooved shank underlayment nail	3 6	6 10

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WALL CONSTRUCTION

TABLE R602.3(1)—continued

EM.	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING ELEMENTS	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FASTENER <sup>a, b, c</sup>	SPACING AN	ND LOCATION
		Other wall sheathing®		
34	1/2" structural cellulosic fiberboard sheathing	$1^{1/2}$ " × 0.120" galvanized roofing nail, $7/_{16}$ " head diameter; or $1^{1}_{.4}$ " long 16 ga. staple with $7/_{16}$ " or 1" crown	3	6
35	<sup>25</sup> / <sub>32</sub> " structural cellulosic fiberboard sheathing	$1^{3}/_{4}'' \times 0.120''$ galvanized roofing nail, $7^{7}/_{16}''$ head diameter; or $1^{1}/_{4}''$ long 16 ga. staple with $7^{7}/_{16}''$ or 1" crown	3	6
36	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " gypsum sheathing <sup>d</sup>	$1^{1/2}$ " × 0.120" galvanized roofing nail, $^{7/}_{16}$ " head diameter, or $1^{1/}_{4}$ " long 16 ga.; staple galvanized, $1^{1/}_{2}$ " long; $^{7/}_{16}$ " or 1" crown or $1^{1/}_{4}$ " screws, Type W or S	7	7
37	<sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " gypsum sheathing <sup>d</sup>	$1^{3}/_{4}'' \times 0.120''$ galvanized roofing nail, $^{7}/_{16}''$ head diameter, or $1^{1}/_{4}''$ long 16 ga.; staple galvanized, $1^{1}/_{2}''$ long; $^{7}/_{16}''$ or $1''$ crown or $1^{1}/_{4}''$ screws, Type W or S	7	7
	Wood str	uctural panels, combination subfloor underlayment t	o framing	
38	3/ <sub>4</sub> " and less	Deformed (2" × 0.113") or Deformed (2" × 0.120") nail; or 8d common (2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " × 0.131") nail	6	12
39	<sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> " – 1"	8d common $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.131")$ nail; or Deformed $(2" \times 0.113")$ ; or Deformed $(2^{1}/_{2}" \times 0.120")$ nail	6	12
40	$1^{1}/_{8}'' - 1^{1}/_{4}''$	10d common (3" × 0.148") nail; or Deformed (2" × 0.113"); or Deformed ( $2^{1}/_{2}$ " × 0.120") nail	6	12

a. Nails are smooth-common, box or deformed shanks except where otherwise stated. Nails used for framing and sheathing connections are carbon steel and shall have minimum average bending yield strengths as shown: 80 ksi for shank diameter of 0.192 inch (20d common nail), 90 ksi for shank diameters larger than 0.142 inch but not larger than 0.177 inch, and 100 ksi for shank diameters of 0.142 inch or less. Connections using nails and staples of other materials,

such as stainless steel, shall be designed by accepted engineering practice or approved under Section R104.11. b. RSRS-01 is a Roof Sheathing Ring Shank nail meeting the specifications in ASTM F1667. c. Nails shall be spaced at not more than 6 inches on center at all supports where spans are 48 inches or greater.

d. Four-foot by 8-foot or 4-foot by 9-foot panels shall be applied vertically. e. Spacing of fasteners not included in this table shall be based on Table R602.3(2).

24" o.c. face nail

16" o.c. face nail

12" o.c. face nail

16" o.c. face nail

16" o.c. each edge face nail

12" o.c. each edge face nail

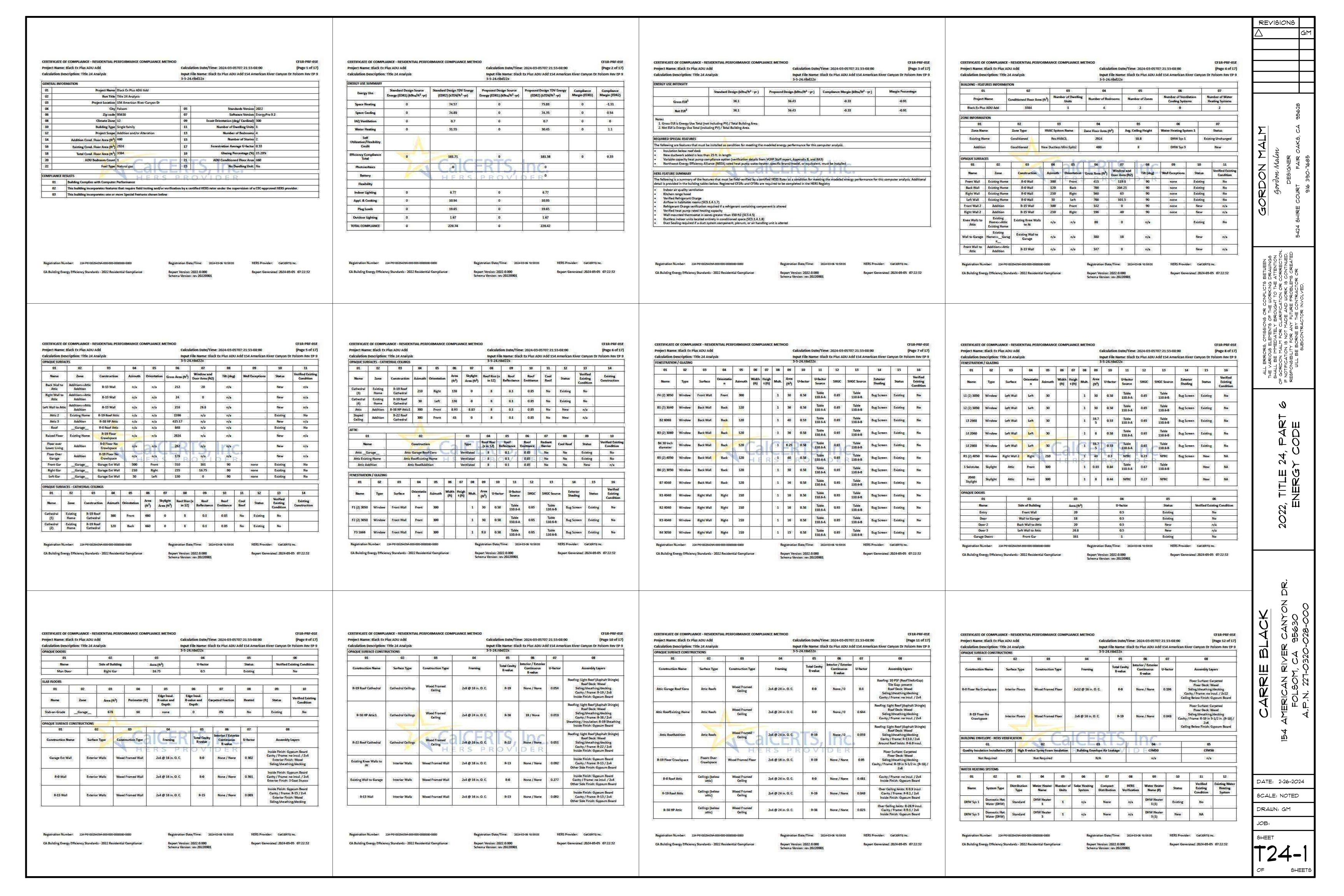
Toe nail

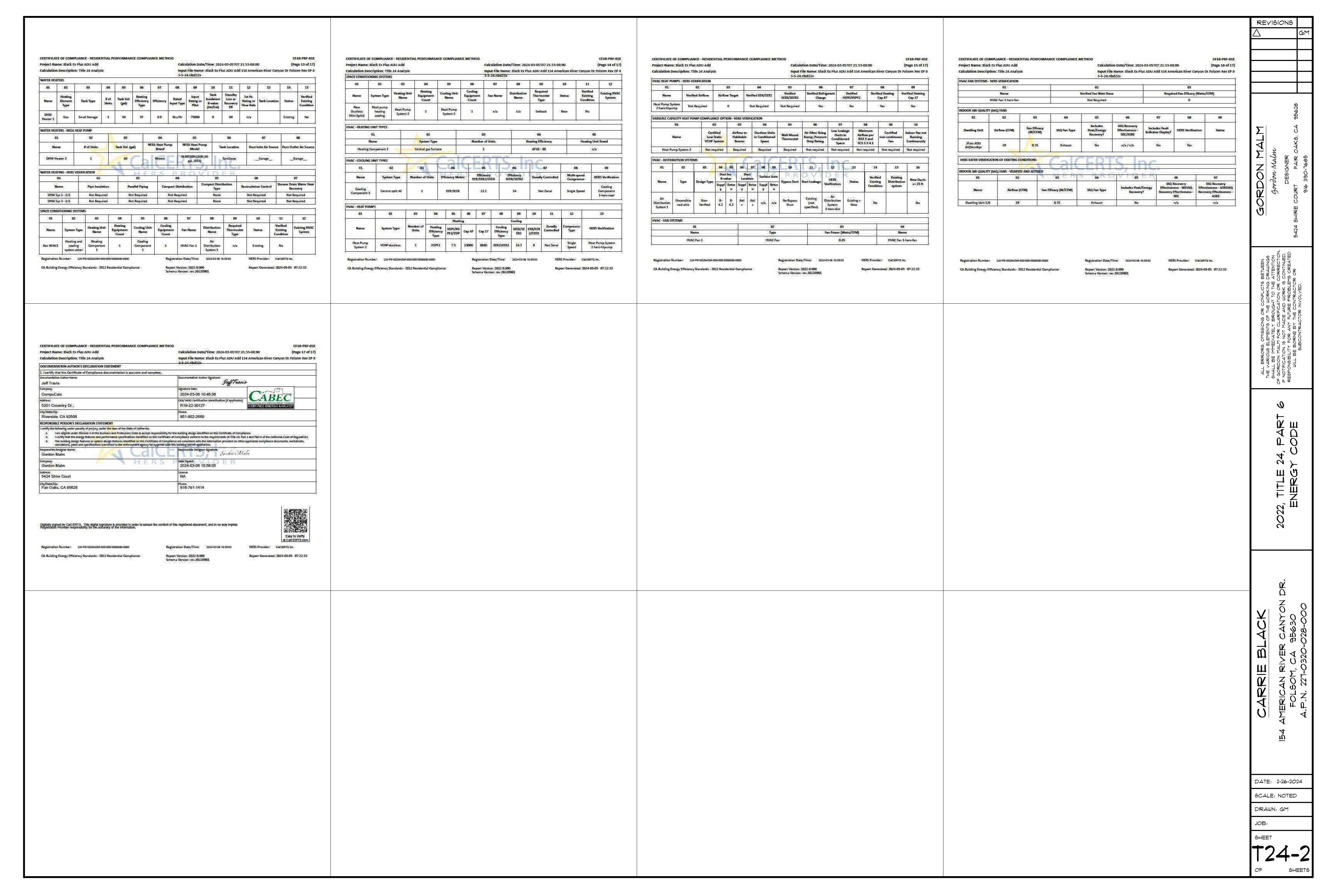
f. For wood structural panel roof sheathing attached to gable end roof framing and to intermediate supports within 48 inches of roof edges and ridges, nails shall be spaced at 4 inches on center where the ultimate design wind speed is greater than 130 mph in Exposure B or greater than 110 mph in Exposure C. g. Gypsum sheathing shall conform to ASTM C1396 and shall be installed in accordance with ASTM C1280 or GA 253. Fiberboard sheathing shall conform to

h. Spacing of fasteners on floor sheathing panel edges applies to panel edges supported by framing members and required blocking and at floor perimeters only. Spacing of fasteners on roof sheathing panel edges applies to panel edges supported by framing members and required blocking. Blocking of roof or floor sheathing panel edges perpendicular to the framing members need not be provided except as required by other provisions of this code. Floor perimeter shall be

supported by framing members or solid blocking. i. Where a rafter is fastened to an adjacent parallel ceiling joist in accordance with this schedule, provide two toe nails on one side of the rafter and toe nails from the ceiling joist to top plate in accordance with this schedule. The toe nail on the opposite side of the rafter shall not be required.

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# California 2022 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES, SHEET 1 (January 2023)

**CHAPTER 3 GREEN BUILDING SECTION 301 GENERAL** 301.1 SCOPE. Buildings shall be designed to include the green building measures specified as mandatory in the application checklists contained in this code. Voluntary green building measures are also included in the application checklists and may be included in the design and construction of structures covered by this code, but are not required unless adopted by a city, county, or city and county as specified in Section 101.7. 301.1.1 Additions and alterations. [HCD] The mandatory provisions of Chapter 4 shall be applied to additions or alterations of existing residential buildings where the addition or alteration increases the building's conditioned area, volume, or size. The requirements shall apply only to and/or within the specific area of the addition or alteration. The mandatory provision of Section 4.106.4.2 may apply to additions or alterations of existing parking facilities or the addition of new parking facilities serving existing multifamily buildings. See Section 4.106.4.3 for application. Note: Repairs including, but not limited to, resurfacing, restriping and repairing or maintaining existing lighting fixtures are not considered alterations for the purpose of this section. Note: On and after January 1, 2014, residential buildings undergoing permitted alterations, additions, or improvements shall replace noncompliant plumbing fixtures with water-conserving plumbing fixtures. Plumbing fixture replacement is required prior to issuance of a certificate of final completion, certificate of occupancy or final permit approval by the local building department. See Civil Code Section 1101.1 et seq., for the definition of a noncompliant plumbing fixture, types of residential buildings affected and other important enactment dates. 301.2 LOW-RISE AND HIGH-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. [HCD] The provisions of individual sections of CALGreen may apply to either low-rise residential buildings high-rise residential buildings, or both. Individual sections will be designated by banners to indicate where the section applies specifically to low-rise only (LR) or high-rise only (HR). When the section applies to both low-rise and high-rise buildings, no banner will be used. **SECTION 302 MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS** 302.1 MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS. In mixed occupancy buildings, each portion of a building shall comply with the specific green building measures applicable to each specific occupancy. 1. [HCD] Accessory structures and accessory occupancies serving residential buildings shall comply with Chapter 4 and Appendix A4, as applicable. [HCD] For purposes of CALGreen, live/work units, complying with Section 419 of the California Building Code, shall not be considered mixed occupancies. Live/Work units shall comply with Chapter 4 and Appendix A4, as applicable. DIVISION 4.1 PLANNING AND DESIGN **ABBREVIATION DEFINITIONS:** Department of Housing and Community Development California Building Standards Commission Division of the State Architect, Structural Safety Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development OSHPD Low Rise High Rise Additions and Alterations **CHAPTER 4 RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES** SECTION 4.102 DEFINITIONS 4.102.1 DEFINITIONS The following terms are defined in Chapter 2 (and are included here for reference) FRENCH DRAIN. A trench, hole or other depressed area loosely filled with rock, gravel, fragments of brick or similar pervious material used to collect or channel drainage or runoff water. WATTLES. Wattles are used to reduce sediment in runoff. Wattles are often constructed of natural plant materials such as hay, straw or similar material shaped in the form of tubes and placed on a downflow slope. Wattles are also used for perimeter and inlet controls. 4.106 SITE DEVELOPMENT 4.106.1 GENERAL. Preservation and use of available natural resources shall be accomplished through evaluation and careful planning to minimize negative effects on the site and adjacent areas. Preservation of slopes, management of storm water drainage and erosion controls shall comply with this section. 4.106.2 STORM WATER DRAINAGE AND RETENTION DURING CONSTRUCTION. Projects which disturb less than one acre of soil and are not part of a larger common plan of development which in total disturbs one acre or more, shall manage storm water drainage during construction. In order to manage storm water drainage during construction, one or more of the following measures shall be implemented to prevent flooding of adjacent property, prevent erosion and retain soil runoff on the site. Retention basins of sufficient size shall be utilized to retain storm water on the site. 2. Where storm water is conveyed to a public drainage system, collection point, gutter or similar disposal method, water shall be filtered by use of a barrier system, wattle or other method approved by the enforcing agency. 3. Compliance with a lawfully enacted storm water management ordinance. Note: Refer to the State Water Resources Control Board for projects which disturb one acre or more of soil, or are part of a larger common plan of development which in total disturbs one acre or more of soil. (Website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.html) 4.106.3 GRADING AND PAVING. Construction plans shall indicate how the site grading or drainage system will manage all surface water flows to keep water from entering buildings. Examples of methods to manage surface water include, but are not limited to, the following: 2. Water collection and disposal systems French drains Water retention gardens 5. Other water measures which keep surface water away from buildings and aid in groundwater Exception: Additions and alterations not altering the drainage path. 4.106.4 Electric vehicle (EV) charging for new construction. New construction shall comply with Sections 4.106.4.1 or 4.106.4.2 to facilitate future installation and use of EV chargers. Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) shall be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code, Article 625. 1. On a case-by-case basis, where the local enforcing agency has determined EV charging and infrastructure are not feasible based upon one or more of the following conditions: 1.1 Where there is no local utility power supply or the local utility is unable to supply adequate 1.2 Where there is evidence suitable to the local enforcing agency substantiating that additional local utility infrastructure design requirements, directly related to the implementation of Section 4.106.4, may adversely impact the construction cost of the project. 2. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADU) without additional 4.106.4.1 New one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses with attached private garages. For each dwelling unit, install a listed raceway to accommodate a dedicated 208/240-volt branch circuit. The raceway shall not be less than trade size 1 (nominal 1-inch inside diameter). The raceway shall originate at the main service or subpanel and shall terminate into a listed cabinet, box or other enclosure in close proximity to the proposed location of an EV charger. Raceways are required to be continuous at enclosed, inaccessible or concealed areas and spaces. The service panel and/or subpanel shall provide capacity to install a 40-ampere 208/240-volt minimum dedicated branch circuit and space(s) reserved to permit installation of a branch circuit overcurrent protective device. Exemption: A raceway is not required if a minimum 40-ampere 208/240-volt dedicated EV branch circuit is installed in close proximity to the proposed location of an EV charger at the time of original construction in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

4.106.4.1.1 Identification. The service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent

protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging as "EV CAPABLE". The raceway termination

location shall be permanently and visibly marked as "EV CAPABLE".

4.106.4.2 New multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels and new residential parking facilities. When parking is provided, parking spaces for new multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels shall meet the requirements of Sections 4.106.4.2.1 and 4.106.4.2.2. Calculations for spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number. A parking space served by electric vehicle supply equipment or designed as a future EV charging space shall count as at least one standard automobile parking space only for the purpose of complying with any applicable minimum parking space requirements established by a local jurisdiction. See Vehicle Code Section 22511.2 4.106.4.2.1Multifamily development projects with less than 20 dwelling units; and hotels and motels with less than 20 sleeping units or guest rooms. The number of dwelling units, sleeping units or guest rooms shall be based on all buildings on a project site subject to this section. 1.EV Capable. Ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces on a building site, provided for all types of parking facilities, shall be electric vehicle charging spaces (EV spaces) capable of supporting future Level 2 EVSE. Electrical load calculations shall demonstrate that the electrical panel service capacity and electrical system, including any on-site distribution transformer(s), have sufficient capacity to simultaneously charge all EVs at all required EV spaces at a minimum of 40 amperes. The service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging purposes as "EV CAPABLE" in accordance with the California Electrical Code. 1. When EV chargers (Level 2 EVSE) are installed in a number equal to or greater than the required number of EV capable spaces. 2. When EV chargers (Level 2 EVSE) are installed in a number less than the required number of EV capable spaces, the number of EV capable spaces required may be reduced by a number equal to the number of

a. Construction documents are intended to demonstrate the project's capability and capacity for facilitating

EV chargers are installed for use. 2.EV Ready. Twenty-five (25) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles. For multifamily parking facilities, no more than one receptacle is required per dwelling unit when more than one parking space is provided for use by a single dwelling unit.

b. There is no requirement for EV spaces to be constructed or available until receptacles for EV charging or

Exception: Areas of parking facilities served by parking lifts.

4.106.4.2.2 Multifamily development projects with 20 or more dwelling units, hotels and motels with 20 or more The number of dwelling units, sleeping units or guest rooms shall be based on all buildings on a project site subject to

1.EV Capable. Ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces on a building site, provided for all types of parking facilities, shall be electric vehicle charging spaces (EV spaces) capable of supporting future Level 2 EVSE. Electrical load calculations shall demonstrate that the electrical panel service capacity and electrical system, including any on-site distribution transformer(s), have sufficient capacity to simultaneously charge all EVs at all required EV spaces at a minimum of 40 amperes.

The service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging purposes as "EV CAPABLE" in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

Exception: When EV chargers (Level 2 EVSE) are installed in a number greater than five (5) percent of parking spaces required by Section 4.106.4.2.2, Item 3, the number of EV capable spaces required may be reduced by a number equal to the number of EV chargers installed over the five (5) percent required.

a. Construction documents shall show locations of future EV spaces.

b.There is no requirement for EV spaces to be constructed or available until receptacles for EV charging or EV chargers are installed for use.

2.EV Ready. Twenty-five (25) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with low power eceptacles. For multifamily parking facilities, no more than one receptacle is required pe dwelling unit when more than one parking space is provided for use by a single dwelling unit.

Exception: Areas of parking facilities served by parking lifts.

3.EV Chargers. Five (5) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with Level 2 EVSE. Where common use parking is provided, at least one EV charger shall be located in the common use parking area and shall be available for use by all residents or quests.

When low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles or Level 2 EVSE are installed beyond the minimum required, an automatic load management system (ALMS) may be used to reduce the maximum required electrical capacity to each space served by the ALMS. The electrical system and any on-site distribution transformers shall have sufficient capacity to deliver at least 3.3 kW simultaneously to each EV charging station (EVCS) served by the ALMS. The branch circuit shall have a minimum capacity of 40 amperes, and installed EVSE shall have a capacity of not less than 30 amperes. ALMS shall not be used to reduce the minimum required electrical capacity to the required EV capable spaces.

4.106.4.2.2.1 Electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS).

Electric vehicle charging stations required by Section 4.106.4.2.2, Item 3, shall comply with Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.

Exception: Electric vehicle charging stations serving public accommodations, public housing, motels and hotels shall not be required to comply with this section. See California Building Code, Chapter 11B, for applicable

4.106.4.2.2.1.1 Location. EVCS shall comply with at least one of the following options:

1. The charging space shall be located adjacent to an accessible parking space meeting the requirements of the California Building Code, Chapter 11A, to allow use of the EV charger from the accessible parking space.

2. The charging space shall be located on an accessible route, as defined in the California Building Code,

Exception: Electric vehicle charging stations designed and constructed in compliance with the California Building Code, Chapter 11B, are not required to comply with Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.1 and Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.2, Item 3.

4.106.4.2.2.1.2 Electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) dimensions. The charging spaces shall be designed to comply with the following:

1. The minimum length of each EV space shall be 18 feet (5486 mm).

2. The minimum width of each EV space shall be 9 feet (2743 mm).

3. One in every 25 charging spaces, but not less than one, shall also have an 8-foot (2438 mm) wide minimum aisle. A 5-foot (1524 mm) wide minimum aisle shall be permitted provided the minimum width of the EV space is

a.Surface slope for this EV space and the aisle shall not exceed 1 unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2.083 percent slope) in any direction.

4.106.4.2.2.1.3 Accessible EV spaces.

4.106.4.2.3 EV space requirements.

In addition to the requirements in Sections 4.106.4.2.2.1.1 and 4.106.4.2.2.1.2, all EVSE, when installed, shall comply with the accessibility provisions for EV chargers in the California Building Code, Chapter 11B. EV ready spaces and EVCS in multifamily developments shall comply with California Building Code, Chapter 11A, Section

1. Single EV space required. Install a listed raceway capable of accommodating a 208/240-volt dedicated branch circuit. The raceway shall not be less than trade size 1 (nominal 1-inch inside diameter). The raceway shall originate at the main service or subpanel and shall terminate into a listed cabinet, box or enclosure in close proximity to the location or the proposed location of the EV space. Construction documents shall identify the raceway termination point, receptacle or charger location, as applicable. The service panel and/ or subpanel shall have a 40-ampere minimum dedicated branch circuit, including branch circuit overcurrent protective device

installed, or space(s) reserved to permit installation of a branch circuit overcurrent protective device.

Exception: A raceway is not required if a minimum 40-ampere 208/240-volt dedicated EV branch circuit is installed in close proximity to the location or the proposed location of the EV space, at the time of original construction in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

2.Multiple EV spaces required. Construction documents shall indicate the raceway termination point and the location of installed or future EV spaces, receptacles or EV chargers. Construction documents shall also provide information on amperage of installed or future receptacles or EVSE, raceway method(s), wiring schematics and electrical load calculations. Plan design shall be based upon a 40-ampere minimum branch circuit. Required raceways and related components that are planned to be installed underground, enclosed, inaccessible or in ncealed areas and spaces shall be installed at the time of original construction

construction in accordance with the California Electrical Code. 4.106.4.2.4 Identification The service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging purposes as "EV CAPABLE" in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

installed in close proximity to the location or the proposed location of the EV space at the time of original

4.106.4.2.5 Electric Vehicle Ready Space Signage. Electric vehicle ready spaces shall be identified by signage or pavement markings, in compliance with Caltrans Traffic Operations Policy Directive 13-01 (Zero Emission Vehicle Signs and Pavement Markings) or its

4.106.4.3 Electric vehicle charging for additions and alterations of parking facilities serving existing When new parking facilities are added, or electrical systems or lighting of existing parking facilities are added or altered and the work requires a building permit, ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces added or

altered shall be electric vehicle charging spaces (EV spaces) capable of supporting future Level 2 EVSE.

1. Construction documents are intended to demonstrate the project's capability and capacity for facilitating future

2. There is no requirement for EV spaces to be constructed or available until EV chargers are installed for use.

DIVISION 4.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

buildings affected and other important enactment dates.

4.201 GENERAL 4.201.1 SCOPE. For the purposes of mandatory energy efficiency standards in this code, the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory standards.

**DIVISION 4.3 WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION** 4.303 INDOOR WATER USE 4.303.1 WATER CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and

Note: All noncompliant plumbing fixtures in any residential real property shall be replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures. Plumbing fixture replacement is required prior to issuance of a certificate of final completion, certificate of occupancy, or final permit approval by the local building department. See Civil Code Section 1101.1, et seq., for the definition of a noncompliant plumbing fixture, types of residential

urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the sections 4.303.1.1, 4.303.1.2, 4.303.1.3,

4.303.1.1 Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush. Tank-type water closets shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Tank-type Toilets.

Note: The effective flush volume of dual flush toilets is defined as the composite, average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush.

4.303.1.2 Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush. The effective flush volume of all other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush.

4.303.1.3 Showerheads.

4.303.1.3.1 Single Showerhead. Showerheads shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi. Showerheads shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Showerheads.

4.303.1.3.2 Multiple showerheads serving one shower. When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combined flow rate of all the showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi, or the shower shall be designed to only allow one shower outlet to be in operation at a time.

Note: A hand-held shower shall be considered a showerhead.

4.303.1.4 Faucets.

4.303.1.4.1 Residential Lavatory Faucets. The maximum flow rate of residential lavatory faucets shall not exceed 1.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi. The minimum flow rate of residential lavatory faucets shall not be less than 0.8 gallons per minute at 20 psi.

4.303.1.4.2 Lavatory Faucets in Common and Public Use Areas. The maximum flow rate of lavatory faucets installed in common and public use areas (outside of dwellings or sleeping units) in residential buildings shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi.

4.303.1.4.3 Metering Faucets. Metering faucets when installed in residential buildings shall not deliver more than 0.2 gallons per cycle.

4.303.1.4.4 Kitchen Faucets. The maximum flow rate of kitchen faucets shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi. Kitchen faucets may temporarily increase the flow above the maximum rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi, and must default to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gallons per

Note: Where complying faucets are unavailable, aerators or other means may be used to achieve

4.303.1.4.5 Pre-rinse spray valves.

When installed, shall meet the requirements in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20 (Appliance Efficiency Regulations), Sections 1605.1 (h)(4) Table H-2, Section 1605.3 (h)(4)(A), and Section 1607 (d)(7) and shall be equipped with an integral automatic shutoff.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY: The following table and code section have been reprinted from the California Code of Regulations, Title 20 (Appliance Efficiency Regulations), Section 1605.1 (h)(4) and Section

TABLE H-2

California Plumbing Code.

URINALS

STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL PRE-RINSE SPRAY VALUES MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 28, 2019

PRODUCT CLASS MAXIMUM FLOW RATE (gpm) [spray force in ounce force (ozf)] Product Class 1 (≤ 5.0 ozf) 1.00 Product Class 2 (> 5.0 ozf and ≤ 8.0 ozf) 1.20 Product Class 3 (> 8.0 ozf) 1.28

Title 20 Section 1605.3 (h)(4)(A): Commercial prerinse spray values manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall have a minimum spray force of not less than 4.0 ounces-force (ozf)[113 grams-force(gf)]

4.303.2 Submeters for multifamily buildings and dwelling units in mixed-used residential/commercial Submeters shall be installed to measure water usage of individual rental dwelling units in accordance with the

4.303.3 Standards for plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures and fittings shall be installed in accordance with the California Plumbing Code, and shall meet the applicable standards referenced in Table 1701.1 of the California Plumbing Code.

THIS TABLE COMPILES THE DATA IN SECTION 4.303.1, AND IS INCLUDED AS A CONVENIENCE FOR THE USER.

TABLE - MAXIMUM FIXTURE WATER USE **FLOW RATE** FIXTURE TYPE 1.8 GMP @ 80 PSI SHOWER HEADS (RESIDENTIAL) MAX. 1.2 GPM @ 60 PSI MIN. 0.8 GPM @ 20 LAVATORY FAUCETS (RESIDENTIAL) LAVATORY FAUCETS IN COMMON & PUBLIC 0.5 GPM @ 60 PSI USE AREAS 1.8 GPM @ 60 PSI KITCHEN FAUCETS METERING FAUCETS 0.2 GAL/CYCLE 1.28 GAL/FLUSH WATER CLOSET

0.125 GAL/FLUSH

4.304 OUTDOOR WATER USE 4.304.1 OUTDOOR POTABLE WATER USE IN LANDSCAPE AREAS. Residential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water

1. The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) is located in the California Code Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 2.7, Division 2. MWELO and supporting documents, including water budget calculator, are

DIVISION 4.4 MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE

4.406 ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE 4.406.1 RODENT PROOFING. Annular spaces around pipes, electric cables, conduits or other openings in

Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent.

available at: https://www.water.ca.gov/

sole/bottom plates at exterior walls shall be protected against the passage of rodents by closing such openings with cement mortar, concrete masonry or a similar method acceptable to the enforcing

4.408 CONSTRUCTION WASTE REDUCTION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING 4.408.1 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with either Section 4.408.2, 4.408.3 or 4.408.4, or meet a more stringent local construction and demolition waste management ordinance.

Exceptions:

1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris. 2. Alternate waste reduction methods developed by working with local agencies if diversion or

recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist or are not located reasonably

3. The enforcing agency may make exceptions to the requirements of this section when isolated jobsites are located in areas beyond the haul boundaries of the diversion facility. 4.408.2 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN. Submit a construction waste management plan

in conformance with Items 1 through 5. The construction waste management plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be available during construction for examination by the enforcing agency. 1. Identify the construction and demolition waste materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling,

reuse on the project or salvage for future use or sale. 2. Specify if construction and demolition waste materials will be sorted on-site (source separated) or

3. Identify diversion facilities where the construction and demolition waste material collected will be 4. Identify construction methods employed to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste

5. Specify that the amount of construction and demolition waste materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

4.408.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY. Utilize a waste management company, approved by the enforcing agency, which can provide verifiable documentation that the percentage of construction and

demolition waste material diverted from the landfill complies with Section 4.408.1 Note: The owner or contractor may make the determination if the construction and demolition waste

materials will be diverted by a waste management company. 4.408.4 WASTE STREAM REDUCTION ALTERNATIVE [LR]. Projects that generate a total combined

weight of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills, which do not exceed 3.4 lbs./sq.ft. of the building area shall meet the minimum 65% construction waste reduction requirement in

4.408.4.1 WASTE STREAM REDUCTION ALTERNATIVE. Projects that generate a total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills, which do not exceed 2 pounds per square foot of the building area, shall meet the minimum 65% construction waste reduction requirement in Section 4.408.1

4.408.5 DOCUMENTATION. Documentation shall be provided to the enforcing agency which demonstrates compliance with Section 4.408.2, items 1 through 5, Section 4.408.3 or Section 4.408.4...

1. Sample forms found in "A Guide to the California Green Building Standards Code (Residential)" located at www.hcd.ca.gov/CALGreen.html may be used to assist in documenting compliance with this section.

2. Mixed construction and demolition debris (C & D) processors can be located at the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

4.410 BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

4.410.1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL. At the time of final inspection, a manual, compact disc, web-based reference or other media acceptable to the enforcing agency which includes all of the following shall be placed in the building:

1. Directions to the owner or occupant that the manual shall remain with the building throughout the life cycle of the structure.

Operation and maintenance instructions for the following: a. Equipment and appliances, including water-saving devices and systems, HVAC systems, photovoltaic systems, electric vehicle chargers, water-heating systems and other major

appliances and equipment. b. Roof and yard drainage, including gutters and downspouts.

c. Space conditioning systems, including condensers and air filters. d. Landscape irrigation systems. e. Water reuse systems.

3. Information from local utility, water and waste recovery providers on methods to further reduce resource consumption, including recycle programs and locations. 4. Public transportation and/or carpool options available in the area.

5. Educational material on the positive impacts of an interior relative humidity between 30-60 percent and what methods an occupant may use to maintain the relative humidity level in that range. 6. Information about water-conserving landscape and irrigation design and controllers which conserve

7. Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water at least 5 feet away from the foundation.

8. Information on required routine maintenance measures, including, but not limited to, caulking, painting, grading around the building, etc. Information about state solar energy and incentive programs available.

A copy of all special inspections verifications required by the enforcing agency or this code. 11. Information from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection on maintenance of defensible space around residential structures. 12. Information and/or drawings identifying the location of grab bar reinforcements.

4.410.2 RECYCLING BY OCCUPANTS. Where 5 or more multifamily dwelling units are constructed on a

building site, provide readily accessible area(s) that serves all buildings on the site and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waster, and metals, or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive.

Exception: Rural jurisdictions that meet and apply for the exemption in Public Resources Code Section 42649.82 (a)(2)(A) et seq. are note required to comply with the organic waste portion of

**DIVISION 4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY** 

SECTION 4.501 GENERAL

4.501.1 Scope The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of reducing the quality of air contaminants that are odorous, rritating and/or harmful to the comfort and well being of a building's installers, occupants and neighbors.

SECTION 4.502 DEFINITIONS 5.102.1 DEFINITIONS

The following terms are defined in Chapter 2 (and are included here for reference)

AGRIFIBER PRODUCTS. Agrifiber products include wheatboard, strawboard, panel substrates and door cores, not including furniture, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) not considered base building elements.

COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS. Composite wood products include hardwood plywood, particleboard and medium density fiberboard. "Composite wood products" does not include hardboard, structural plywood, structural panels, structural composite lumber, oriented strand board, glued laminated timber, prefabricated wood I-joists or finger-jointed lumber, all as specified in California Code of regulations (CCR), title 17, Section

DIRECT-VENT APPLIANCE. A fuel-burning appliance with a sealed combustion system that draws all air for combustion from the outside atmosphere and discharges all flue gases to the outside atmosphere.

SIDEN.

SHEETS

JANUARY 2023

SCALE: NOTED

DRAWN: GM

JOB:

SHEET

DISCLAIMER: THIS DOCUMENT IS PROVIDED AND INTENDED TO BE USED AS A MEANS TO INDICATE AREAS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BETWEEN BUILDING STANDARDS (CALGREEN) CODE. DUE TO THE VARIABLES BUILD



THE VOC CONTENT SPECIFIED IN THIS TABLE, SEE SOUTH COAST AIR

QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RULE 1168.

# 2022 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES, SHEET 2 (January 2023)

	RESIDENIAL	. MANDATORY MEASURES, S	JEE		<b>2</b> (January 2023)		Y = YES N/A = NOT APPLICABLE RESPON. PARTY = RESPONSIBLE PARTY (ie: ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, OWNER, CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR ETC.)	
Y N/A RESPI	ON.	Y N/A RESPON. PARTY	Y N/A	A RESPON. PARTY		Y N/A RESPON PARTY		
	MAXIMUM INCREMENTAL REACTIVITY (MIR). The maximum change in weight of ozone formed by adding a compound to the "Base Reactive Organic Gas (ROG) Mixture" per weight of compound added, expressed to hundredths of a gram (g O³/g ROC).  Note: MIR values for individual compounds and hydrocarbon solvents are specified in CCR, Title 17, Sections 94700 and 94701.  MOISTURE CONTENT. The weight of the water in wood expressed in percentage of the weight of the oven-dry wood.  PRODUCT-WEIGHTED MIR (PWMIR). The sum of all weighted-MIR for all ingredients in a product subject to this article. The PWMIR is the total product reactivity expressed to hundredths of a gram of ozone formed per gram of product (excluding container and packaging).  Note: PWMIR is calculated according to equations found in CCR, Title 17, Section 94521 (a).  REACTIVE ORGANIC COMPOUND (ROC). Any compound that has the potential, once emitted, to contribute to ozone formation in the troposphere.  VOC. A volatile organic compound (VOC) broadly defined as a chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with vapor pressures greater than 0.1 millimeters of mercury at room temperature. These compounds typically contain hydrogen and may contain oxygen, nitrogen and other elements. See CCR Title 17, Section 94508(a).  4.503 FIREPLACES  4.503.1 GENERAL. Any installed gas fireplace shall be a direct-vent sealed-combustion type. Any installed woodstove or pellet stove shall comply with U.S. EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) emission limits as applicable, and shall have a permanent label indicating they are certified to meet the emission limits. Woodstoves, pellet stoves and fireplaces shall also comply with applicable local ordinances.  4.504 POLLUTANT CONTROL  4.504.1 COVERING OF DUCT OPENINGS & PROTECTION OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION. At the time of rough installation, during storage on the construction site and until final testing cooling and ventilating equipment, all duct and other related air distribution component.	ARCHITECTURAL 250  MARINE DECK 760  NONMEMBRANE ROOF 300  ROADWAY 250  SINGLE-PLY ROOF MEMBRANE 450  OTHER 420  SEALANT PRIMERS  ARCHITECTURAL  NON-POROUS 250  POROUS 775		1	TABLE 4.504.5 - FORMALDEHYDE LIMITS  MAXIMUM FORMALDEHYDE EMISSIONS IN PARTS PER MILLION  PRODUCT  CURRENT LIMIT  HARDWOOD PLYWOOD VENEER CORE  0.05  HARDWOOD PLYWOOD COMPOSITE CORE  0.05  PARTICLE BOARD  0.09  MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD  0.11  THIN MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD  1. VALUES IN THIS TABLE ARE DERIVED FROM THOSE SPECIFIED BY THE CALIF. AIR RESOURCES BOARD, AIR TOXICS CONTROL MEASURE FOR COMPOSITE WOOD AS TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM E 1333. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, SEE CALIF. CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 17, SECTIONS 93120 THROUGH 93120.12.  2. THIN MEDIUM DENSITY FIBERBOARD HAS A MAXIMUM THICKNESS OF 5/16" (8 MM).  DIVISION 4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (continued)  4.504.3 CARPET SYSTEMS. All carpet installed in the building interior shall meet the requirements of the California Department of Public Health, "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers," Version 1.2, January 2017 (Emission testing method for California Specification 01350)		CHAPTER 7 INSTALLER & SPECIAL INSPECTOR QUALIFICATIONS 702.4 INSTALLER TRAINING. HVAC system installers shall be trained and certified in the proper installation of HVAC systems including ducts and equipment by a nationally or regionally recognized training or certification program. Uncertified persons may perform HVAC installations when under the direct supervision and responsibility of a person trained and certified to install HVAC systems or contractor licensed to install HVAC systems. Examples of acceptable HVAC training and certification programs include but are not limited to the following:  1. State certified apprenticeship programs. 2. Public utility training programs. 3. Training programs sponsored by trade, labor or statewide energy consulting or verification organizations. 4. Programs sponsored by manufacturing organizations. 5. Other programs acceptable to the enforcing agency.  702.2 SPECIAL INSPECTION [HCD]. When required by the enforcing agency, the owner or the responsible entity acting as the owner's agent shall employ one or more special inspectors to provide inspection or other duties necessary to substantiate compliance with this code. Special inspectors shall demonstrate competence to the satisfaction of the enforcing agency for the particular type of inspection or task to be performed. In addition to other certifications or qualifications acceptable to the enforcing agency, the following certifications or education may be considered by the enforcing agency when evaluating the qualifications of a special inspector:  1. Certification by a national or regional green building program or standard publisher. 2. Certification by a statewide energy consulting or verification organization, such as HERS raters, building performance contractors, and home energy auditors. 3. Successful completion of a third party apprentice training program in the appropriate trade. 4. Other programs acceptable to the enforcing agency.	GORDON MALM DRAFTSMAN  SALL MALM  DRAFTSMAN  5424 SHIRE COURT FAIR OAKS, CA 95628  (916) 791-1414
	startup of the heating, cooling and ventilating equipment, all duct and other related air distribution component openings shall be covered with tape, plastic, sheet metal or other methods acceptable to the enforcing agency to reduce the amount of water, dust or debris which may enter the system.  4.504.2 FINISH MATERIAL POLLUTANT CONTROL. Finish materials shall comply with this section.				See California Department of Public Health's website for certification programs and testing labs.  https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/VOC.aspx.		1. Special inspectors shall be independent entities with no financial interest in the materials or the project they are inspecting for compliance with this code.  2. HERS raters are special inspectors certified by the California Energy Commission (CEC) to rate homes in California according to the Home Energy Rating System (HERS).	
	The state of the s	ARCHI LET URAL COATINGS23 GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING, LESS WATER & LESS EXEMPT COMPOUNDS COATING CATEGORY VOC LIMIT FLAT COATINGS NON-FLAT COATINGS NON-FLAT COATINGS 100 NONFLAT-HIGH GLOSS COATINGS 150 SPECIALTY COATINGS ALUMINUM ROOF COATINGS 400 BITUMINOUS ROOF COATINGS 50 BITUMINOUS ROOF PRIMERS 50 BOND BREAKERS 50 CONCRETE CURING COMPOUNDS CONCRETE CURING COMPOUNDS DRIVEWAY SEALERS 50 DRY FOG COATINGS 150 FAUX FINISHING COATINGS 550 FIRE RESISTIVE COATINGS 550 FICOR COATINGS 150 FORM-RELEASE COMPOUNDS 250 GRAPHIC ARTS COATINGS 100 FORM-RELEASE COMPOUNDS 250 GRAPHIC ARTS COATINGS 100 HIGH TEMPERATURE COATINGS 100 MAGNIEST CEMENT COATINGS 100 MAGNIESTE CEMENT COATINGS 100 MAGNIESTE CEMENT COATINGS 100 MAGNIESTE CEMENT COATINGS 100 METALLIC PIGMENTED COATINGS 500 MULTICOLOR COATINGS PRIMERS 420 PRIMERS, SEALERS 420 PRIMERS			https://www.cdph.ca.gow/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/VOC.aspx.  4.604.3.1 Carpet cushion. All carpet cushion installed in the building interior shall meet the requirements of the California Department of Public Health, "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers," Version 1.2, January 2017 (Emission testing method for California Specification 01350)  See California Department of Public Health's website for certification programs and festing labs. https://www.cdph.ca.gow/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/VOC.aspx.  4.504.3.2 Carpet adhesive. All carpet adhesive shall meet the requirements of Table 4.504.1.  4.504.4 RESILIENT FLOORING SYSTEMS. Where resilient flooring is installed, at least 80% of floor area receiving resilient flooring shall meet the requirements of the California Department of Public Health, "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers," Version 1.2, January 2017 (Emission testing method for California Specification 01350)  See California Department of Public Health's website for certification programs and testing labs. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/EHLB/IAQ/Pages/VOC.aspx.  4.504.5 COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS. Hardwood plywood, particleboard and medium density fiberboard composite wood products used on the interior or exterior of the buildings shall meet the requirements for formaldehyde as specified in ARB's Air Toxics Control Measure for Composite Wood (17 CCR 93120 et seq.), by or before the dates specified in those sections, as shown in Table 4.504.5  4.504.5.1 Documentation. Verification of compliance with this section shall be provided as requested by the enforcing agency. Documentation shall include at less one of the following:  1. Product certifications and specifications. 2. Chain of custody certifications. 3. Product labeled and invoiced as meeting the PS-1 or PS-2 standards of th			GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE
	VCT & ASPHALT TILE ADHESIVES  DRYWALL & PANEL ADHESIVES  COVE BASE ADHESIVES  MULTIPURPOSE CONSTRUCTION ADHESIVE  70  STRUCTURAL GLAZING ADHESIVES  100  SINGLE-PLY ROOF MEMBRANE ADHESIVES  OTHER ADHESIVES NOT LISTED  50  SPECIALTY APPLICATIONS  PVC WELDING  CPVC WELDING  ABS WELDING  ABS WELDING  ABS WELDING  ABS WELDING  CONTACT ADHESIVE SOND PLASTIC  CONTACT ADHESIVE  SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTACT ADHESIVE  STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBER ADHESIVE  140  TOP & TRIM ADHESIVE  SUBSTRATE SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS  METAL TO METAL  PLASTIC FOAMS  POROUS MATERIAL (EXCEPT WOOD)  50  WOOD  1. IF AN ADHESIVE IS USED TO BOND DISSIMILAR SUBSTRATES TOGETHER, THE ADHESIVE WITH THE HIGHEST VOC CONTENT SHALL BE ALLOWED.  2. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING METHODS TO MEASURE	RUST PREVENTATIVE COATINGS SHELLACS CLEAR 730 OPAQUE 550 SPECIALTY PRIMERS, SEALERS & 100 SPECIALTY PRIMERS, SEALERS & 100 SPECIALTY PRIMERS, SEALERS & 100 STAINS STAINS 250 STONE CONSOLIDANTS 450 SWIMMING POOL COATINGS 100 TUB & TILE REFINISH COATINGS 100 TUB & TILE REFINISH COATINGS 420 WATERPROOFING MEMBRANES 250 WOOD COATINGS 275 WOOD PRESERVATIVES 350 ZINC-RICH PRIMERS 340 1. GRAMS OF VOC PER LITER OF COATING, INCLUDING WATER & EXEMPT COMPOUNDS 2. THE SPECIFIED LIMITS REMAIN IN EFFECT UNLESS REVISED LIMITS ARE LISTED IN SUBSEQUENT COLUMNS IN THE TABLE. 3. VALUES IN THIS TABLE ARE DERIVED FROM THOSE SPECIFIED BY THE CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD, ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS SUGGESTED CONTROL MEASURE, FEB. 1, 2008, MORE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE AIR RESOURCES BOARD.			shain not be intseaded. Votal and notor training shall not be enclosed when the familing members exceed 19 percent moisture content. Moisture content shall be verified in compliance with the following:  1. Moisture content shall be determined with either a probe-type or contact-type moisture meter. Equivalent moisture verification methods may be approved by the enforcing agency and shall satisfy requirements found in Section 101.8 of this code.  2. Moisture readings shall be taken at a point 2 feet (610 mm) to 4 feet (1219 mm) from the grade stamped end of each piece verified.  3. At least three random moisture readings shall be performed on wall and floor framing with documentation acceptable to the enforcing agency provided at the time of approval to enclose the wall and floor framing.  Insulation products which are visibly wet or have a high moisture content shall be replaced or allowed to dry prior to enclosure in wall or floor cavities. Wet-applied insulation products shall follow the manufacturers' drying recommendations prior to enclosure.  4.506 INDOOR AIR QUALITY AND EXHAUST  4.506.1 Bathroom exhaust fans. Each bathroom shall be mechanically ventilated and shall comply with the following:  1. Fans shall be ENERGY STAR compliant and be ducted to terminate outside the building.  2. Unless functioning as a component of a whole house ventilation system, fans must be controlled by a humidity control.  a. Humidity controls shall be capable of adjustment between a relative humidity range less than or equal to 50% to a maximum of 80%. A humidity control may utilize manual or automatic means of adjustment.  b. A humidity control may be a separate component to the exhaust fan and is not required to be integral (i.e., built-in)  Notes:  1. For the purposes of this section, a bathroom is a room which contains a bathtub, shower or tub/shower combination.  2. Lighting integral to bathroom exhaust fans shall comply with the California Energy Code.  4.507 ENVIRONMENTAL COMFORT  4.507.2 HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING SYS			DRAWN: GM  SHEET  SHET  SHEET  SHEET  SHEET  SHEET  SHEET  SHEET  SHEET  SHEET  SHEET

**Exception:** Use of alternate design temperatures necessary to ensure the system functions are acceptable.

(04/2022)	
Building Envelo § 110.6(a)1:	Air Leakage. Manufactured fenestration, exterior doors, and exterior pet doors must limit air leakage to 0.3 CFM per square foot or less when tested per NFRC-400, ASTM E283, or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-2011. *
§ 110.6(a)5:	Labeling. Fenestration products and exterior doors must have a label meeting the requirements of § 10-111(a).
§ 110.6(b):	Field fabricated exterior doors and fenestration products must use U-factors and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) values from Tables 110.6-A, 110.6-B, or JA4.5 for exterior doors. They must be caulked and/or weather-stripped.
§ 110.7:	Air Leakage. All joints, penetrations, and other openings in the building envelope that are potential sources of air leakage must be caulked, gasketed, or weather stripped.
§ 110.8(a):	Insulation Certification by Manufacturers. Insulation must be certified by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Household Goods and Services (BHGS).
§ 110.8(g):	Insulation Requirements for Heated Slab Floors. Heated slab floors must be insulated per the requirements of § 110.8(g).
§ 110.8(i):	Roofing Products Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance. The thermal emittance and aged solar reflectance values of the roofing material must meet the requirements of § 110.8(i) and be labeled per §10-113 when the installation of a cool roof is specified on the CF1R.
§ 110.8(j):	Radiant Barrier. When required, radiant barriers must have an emittance of 0.05 or less and be certified to the Department of Consumer Affairs.
§ 150.0(a):	Roof Deck, Ceiling and Rafter Roof Insulation. Roof decks in newly constructed attics in climate zones 4 and 8-16 area-weighted average U-factor not exceeding U-0.184. Ceiling and rafter roofs minimum R-22 insulation in wood-frame ceiling; or area-weighted average U-factor must not exceed 0.043. Rafter roof alterations minimum R-19 or area-weighted average U-factor of 0.054 or less. Attic access doors must have permanently attached insulation using adhesive or mechanical fasteners. The attic access must be gasketed to prevent air leakage. Insulation must be installed in direct contact with a roof or ceiling which is sealed to limit infiltration and exfiltration as specified in § 110.7, including but not limited to placing insulation either above or below the roof deck or on top of a drywall ceiling.
§ 150.0(b):	Loose-fill Insulation. Loose fill insulation must meet the manufacturer's required density for the labeled R-value.
§ 150.0(c):	<b>Wall Insulation.</b> Minimum R-13 insulation in 2x4 inch wood framing wall or have a U-factor of 0.102 or less, or R-20 in 2x6 inch wood framing or have a U-factor of 0.071 or less. Opaque non-framed assemblies must have an overall assembly U-factor not exceeding 0.102 Masonry walls must meet Tables 150.1-A or B. *
§ 150.0(d):	Raised-floor Insulation. Minimum R-19 insulation in raised wood framed floor or 0.037 maximum U-factor. *
§ 150.0(f):	Slab Edge Insulation. Slab edge insulation must meet all of the following: have a water absorption rate, for the insulation material alone without facings, no greater than 0.3 percent; have a water vapor permeance no greater than 2.0 perm per inch; be protected from physical damage and UV light deterioration; and, when installed as part of a heated slab floor, meet the requirements of § 110.8(g).
§ 150.0(g)1:	Vapor Retarder. In climate zones 1 through 16, the earth floor of unvented crawl space must be covered with a Class I or Class II vapor retarder. This requirement also applies to controlled ventilation crawl space for buildings complying with the exception to §150.0(d).
§ 150.0(g)2:	Vapor Retarder. In climate zones 14 and 16, a Class I or Class II vapor retarder must be installed on the conditioned space side of all insulation in all exterior walls, vented attics, and unvented attics with air-permeable insulation.
§ 150.0(q):	Fenestration Products. Fenestration, including skylights, separating conditioned space from unconditioned space or outdoors must have a maximum U-factor of 0.45; or area-weighted average U-factor of all fenestration must not exceed 0.45.
ireplaces, Dec	orative Gas Appliances, and Gas Log:
§ 110.5(e)	Pilot Light. Continuously burning pilot lights are not allowed for indoor and outdoor fireplaces.
§ 150.0(e)1:	Closable Doors. Masonry or factory-built fireplaces must have a closable metal or glass door covering the entire opening of the firebox.
C 4E0 0(a)0.	Combustion Intake. Masonry or factory-built fireplaces must have a combustion outside air intake, which is at least six square inches in

3 100.0(0/1.	
§ 150.0(e)2:	Combustion Intake. Masonry or factory-built fireplaces must have a combustion outside air intake, which is at least six square inches in area and is equipped with a readily accessible, operable, and tight-fitting damper or combustion-air control device.
§ 150.0(e)3:	Flue Damper. Masonry or factory-built fireplaces must have a flue damper with a readily accessible control. *
pace Conditioni	ng, Water Heating, and Plumbing System:
§ 110.0-§ 110.3:	Certification. Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, water heaters, showerheads, faucets, and all other regulated appliances must be certified by the manufacturer to the California Energy Commission.
§ 110.2(a):	HVAC Efficiency. Equipment must meet the applicable efficiency requirements in Table 110.2-A through Table 110.2-N. *
§ 110.2(b):	Controls for Heat Pumps with Supplementary Electric Resistance Heaters. Heat pumps with supplementary electric resistance heaters must have controls that prevent supplementary heater operation when the heating load can be met by the heat pump alone; and in which the cut-on temperature for compression heating is higher than the cut-on temperature for supplementary heating, and the cut-off temperature for compression heating is higher than the cut-off temperature for supplementary heating. *
C 440 O/-\.	Thermostats. All heating or cooling systems not controlled by a central energy management control system (EMCS) must have a

Insulation. Unfired service water heater storage tanks and solar water-heating backup tanks must have adequate insulation, or tank

hose bibbs or other fittings on both cold and hot water lines to allow for flushing the water heater when the valves are closed.

Isolation Valves. Instantaneous water heaters with an input rating greater than 6.8 kBtu per hour (2 kW) must have isolation valves with

#### 2022 Single-Family Residential Mandatory Requirements Summary

§ 110.5:	Pilot Lights. Continuously burning pilot lights are prohibited for natural gas: fan-type central furnaces; household cooking appliances (except appliances without an electrical supply voltage connection with pilot lights that consume less than 150 Btu per hour ); and pool are
	spa heaters. *
§ 150.0(h)1:	Building Cooling and Heating Loads. Heating and/or cooling loads are calculated in accordance with the ASHRAE Handbook, Equipment Volume, Applications Volume, and Fundamentals Volume; the SMACNA Residential Comfort System Installation Standards Manual; or the ACCA Manual J using design conditions specified in § 150.0(h)2.
§ 150.0(h)3A:	Clearances. Air conditioner and heat pump outdoor condensing units must have a clearance of at least five feet from the outlet of any dryer.
§ 150.0(h)3B:	<b>Liquid Line Drier.</b> Air conditioners and heat pump systems must be equipped with liquid line filter driers if required, as specified by the manufacturer's instructions.
§ 150.0(j)1:	Water Piping, Solar Water-heating System Piping, and Space Conditioning System Line Insulation. All domestic hot water piping must be insulated as specified in § 609.11 of the California Plumbing Code.*
§ 150.0(j)2:	Insulation Protection. Piping insulation must be protected from damage, including that due to sunlight, moisture, equipment' maintenance, and wind as required by §120.3(b). Insulation exposed to weather must be water retardant and protected from UV light (n adhesive tapes). Insulation covering chilled water piping and refrigerant suction piping located outside the conditioned space must include, or be protected by, a Class I or Class II vapor retarder. Pipe insulation buried below grade must be installed in a waterproof and non-crushable casing or sleeve.
§ 150.0(n)1:	Gas or Propane Water Heating Systems. Systems using gas or propane water heaters to serve individual dwelling units must designate a space at least 2.5' x 2.5' x 7' suitable for the future installation of a heat pump water heater, and meet electrical and plumbing requirements, based on the distance between this designated space and the water heater location; and a condensate drain no more than 2" higher than the base of the water heater
§ 150.0(n)3:	<b>Solar Water-heating Systems.</b> Solar water-heating systems and collectors must be certified and rated by the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (SRCC), the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, Research and Testing (IAPMO R&T), or by a listing agency that is approved by the executive director.
ucts and Fans:	
§ 110.8(d)3:	<b>Ducts.</b> Insulation installed on an existing space-conditioning duct must comply with § 604.0 of the California Mechanical Code (CMC). If contractor installs the insulation, the contractor must certify to the customer, in writing, that the insulation meets this requirement.
	CMC Compliance. All air-distribution system ducts and plenums must meet CMC §§ 601.0-605.0 and ANSI/SMACNA-006-2006 HVAC

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§ 150.0(m)1:	CMC Compliance. All air-distribution system ducts and plenums must meet CMC §§ 601.0-605.0 and ANSI/SMACNA-006-2006 HVAC Duct Construction Standards Metal and Flexible 3rd Edition. Portions of supply-air and return-air ducts and plenums must be insulated in R-6.0 or higher; ducts located entirely in conditioned space as confirmed through field verification and diagnostic testing (RA3.1.4.3.8) do not require insulation. Connections of metal ducts and inner core of flexible ducts must be mechanically fastened. Openings must be sealed with mastic, tape, or other duct-closure system that meets the applicable UL requirements, or aerosol sealant that meets UL 72. The combination of mastic and either mesh or tape must be used to seal openings greater than ½", If mastic or tape is used. Building cavities, air handler support platforms, and plenums designed or constructed with materials other than sealed sheet metal, duct board flexible duct must not be used to convey conditioned air. Building cavities and support platforms may contain ducts; ducts installed in
	these spaces must not be compressed. *
§ 150.0(m)2:	Factory-Fabricated Duct Systems. Factory-fabricated duct systems must comply with applicable requirements for duct construction, connections, and closures; joints and seams of duct systems and their components must not be sealed with cloth back rubber adhesive duct tapes unless such tape is used in combination with mastic and draw bands.
§ 150.0(m)3:	Field-Fabricated Duct Systems. Field-fabricated duct systems must comply with applicable requirements for: pressure-sensitive taper mastics, sealants, and other requirements specified for duct construction.
§ 150.0(m)7:	Backdraft Damper. Fan systems that exchange air between the conditioned space and outdoors must have backdraft or automatic dampers.
§ 150.0(m)8:	Gravity Ventilation Dampers. Gravity ventilating systems serving conditioned space must have either automatic or readily accessible manually operated dampers in all openings to the outside, except combustion inlet and outlet air openings and elevator shaft vents.
§ 150.0(m)9:	Protection of Insulation. Insulation must be protected from damage due tosunlight, moisture, equipment maintenance, and wind. Insulation exposed to weather must be suitable for outdoor service (e.g., protected by aluminum, sheet metal, painted canvas, or plast cover). Cellular foam insulation must be protected as above or painted with a water retardant and solar radiation-resistant coating.
§ 150.0(m)10:	Porous Inner Core Flex Duct. Porous inner cores of flex ducts must have a non-porous layer or air barrier between the inner core and outer vapor barrier.
§ 150.0(m)11:	Duct System Sealing and Leakage Test. When space conditioning systems use forced air duct systems to supply conditioned air to a occupiable space, the ducts must be sealed and duct leakage tested, as confirmed through field verification and diagnostic testing, in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.1.
	Air Filtration. Space conditioning systems with ducts exceeding 10 feet and the supply side of ventilation systems must have MERV 1

Air Filtration. Space conditioning systems with ducts exceeding 10 feet and the supply side of ventilation systems must have MERV 13 or equivalent filters. Filters for space conditioning systems must have a two inch depth or can be one inch if sized per Equation 150.0-A. Clean-filter pressure drop and labeling must meet the requirements in §150.0(m)12. Filters must be accessible for regular service. Filter racks or grilles must use gaskets, sealing, or other means to close gaps around the inserted filters to and prevents air from bypassing the

#### 2022 Single-Family Residential Mandatory Requirements Summary

Space Conditioning System Airflow Rate and Fan Efficacy. Space conditioning systems that use ducts to supply cooling must have a hole for the placement of a static pressure probe, or a permanently installed static pressure probe in the supply plenum. Airflow must be ≥ 350 CFM per ton of nominal cooling capacity, and an air-handling unit fan efficacy ≤ 0.45 watts per CFM for gas furnace air handlers and ≤ 0.58 watts per CFM for all others. Small duct high velocity systems must provide an airflow ≥ 250 CFM per ton of nominal cooling capacity, and an air-handling unit fan efficacy ≤ 0.62 watts per CFM. Field verification testing is required in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.3. \*

§ 150.0(o)1:	Requirements for Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality. All dwelling units must meet the requirements of ASHRAE Standard 62.2, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings subject to the amendments specified in § 150.0(o)1. *
§ 150.0(o)1B:	Central Fan Integrated (CFI) Ventilation Systems. Continuous operation of CFI air handlers is not allowed to provide the whole-dwelling unit ventilation airflow required per §150.0(o)1C. A motorized damper(s) must be installed on the ventilation duct(s) that prevents all airflow through the space conditioning duct system when the damper(s) is closed and controlled per §150.0(o)1Biii&iv. CFI ventilation systems must have controls that track outdoor air ventilation run time, and either open or close the motorized damper(s) for compliance with §150.0(o)1C.
§ 150.0(o)1C:	Whole-Dwelling Unit Mechanical Ventilation for Single-Family Detached and townhouses. Single-family detached dwelling units, and attached dwelling units not sharing ceilings or floors with other dwelling units, occupiable spaces, public garages, or commercial spaces must have mechanical ventilation airflow specified in § 150.0(o)1Ci-iii.
§ 150.0(o)1G:	Local Mechanical Exhaust. Kitchens and bathrooms must have local mechanical exhaust; nonenclosed kitchens must have demand-controlled exhaust system meeting requirements of §150.0(o)1Giii,enclosed kitchens and bathrooms can use demand-controlled or continuous exhaust meeting §150.0(o)1Giii-iv. Airflow must be measured by the installer per §150.0(o)1Gv, and rated for sound per §150.0(o)1Gvi. *
§ 150.0(o)1H&I:	Airflow Measurement and Sound Ratings of Whole-Dwelling Unit Ventilation Systems. The airflow required per § 150.0(o)1C must be measured by using a flow hood, flow grid, or other airflow measuring device at the fan's inlet or outlet terminals/grilles per Reference Residential Appendix RA3.7. Whole-Dwelling unit ventilation systems must be rated for sound per ASHRAE 62.2 §7.2 at no less than the minimum airflow rate required by §150.0(o)1C.
§ 150.0(o)2:	Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing. Whole-Dwelling Unit ventilation airflow, vented range hood airflow and sound rating, and HRV and ERV fan efficacy must be verified in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.7. Vented range hoods must be verified per Reference Residential Appendix RA3.7.4.3 to confirm if it is rated by HVI or AHAM to comply with the airflow rates and sound requirements per §150.0(o)1G
Pool and Spa Sys	tems and Equipment:
§ 110.4(a):	Certification by Manufacturers. Any pool or spa heating system or equipment must be certified to have all of the following: compliance with the Appliance Efficiency Regulations and listing in MAEDbS; an on-off switch mounted outside of the heater that allows shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat setting; a permanent weatherproof plate or card with operating instructions; and must not use electric resistance heating. *
§ 110.4(b)1:	<b>Piping.</b> Any pool or spa heating system or equipment must be installed with at least 36 inches of pipe between the filter and the heater, of dedicated suction and return lines, or built-in or built-up connections to allow for future solar heating.
§ 110.4(b)2:	Covers. Outdoor pools or spas that have a heat pump or gas heater must have a cover.
§ 110.4(b)3:	<b>Directional Inlets and Time Switches for Pools.</b> Pools must have directional inlets that adequately mix the pool water, and a time switch that will allow all pumps to be set or programmed to run only during off-peak electric demand periods.
§ 110.5:	Pilot Light. Natural gas pool and spa heaters must not have a continuously burning pilot light.
§ 150.0(p):	<b>Pool Systems and Equipment Installation.</b> Residential pool systems or equipment must meet the specified requirements for pump sizing, flow rate, piping, filters, and valves.*
_ighting:	
§ 110.9:	<b>Lighting Controls and Components.</b> All lighting control devices and systems, ballasts, and luminaires must meet the applicable requirements of § 110.9. *
§ 150.0(k)1A:	Luminaire Efficacy. All installed luminaires must meet the requirements in Table 150.0-A, except lighting integral to exhaust fans, kitchen range hoods, bath vanity mirrors, and garage door openers; navigation lighting less than 5 watts; and lighting internal to drawers, cabinets, and line closets with an efficacy of at least 45 lumens per watt.
§ 150.0(k)1B:	Screw based luminaires. Screw based luminaires must contain lamps that comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA8. *
§ 150.0(k)1C:	Recessed Downlight Luminaires in Ceilings. Luminaires recessed into ceilings must not contain screw based sockets, must be airtight and must be sealed with a gasket or caulk. California Electrical Code § 410.116 must also be met.
§ 150.0(k)1D:	Light Sources in Enclosed or Recessed Luminaires. Lamps and other separable light sources that are not compliant with the JA8 elevated temperature requirements, including marking requirements, must not be installed in enclosed or recessed luminaires.
§ 150.0(k)1E:	Blank Electrical Boxes. The number of electrical boxes that are more than five feet above the finished floor and do not contain a luminaire or other device shall be no more than the number of bedrooms. These boxes must be served by a dimmer, vacancy sensor control, low voltage wiring, or fan speed control.
§ 150.0(k)1F:	Lighting Integral to Exhaust Fans. Lighting integral to exhaust fans (except when installed by the manufacturer in kitchen exhaust hoods) must meet the applicable requirements of § 150.0(k). *

# 2022 Single-Family Residential Mandatory Requirements Summary

§ 150.0(k)1G:	Screw based luminaires. Screw based luminaires must contain lamps that comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA8. *
§ 150.0(k)1H:	Light Sources in Enclosed or Recessed Luminaires. Lamps and other separable light sources that are not compliant with the JA8 elevated temperature requirements, including marking requirements, must not be installed in enclosed or recessed luminaires.
§ 150.0(k)1I:	Light Sources in Drawers, Cabinets, and Linen Closets. Light sources internal to drawers, cabinetry or linen closets are not required to comply with Table 150.0-A or be controlled by vacancy sensors provided that they are rated to consume no more than 5 watts of power, emit no more than 150 lumens, and are equipped with controls that automatically turn the lighting off when the drawer, cabinet or linen closet is closed.
§ 150.0(k)2A:	Interior Switches and Controls. All forward phase cut dimmers used with LED light sources must comply with NEMA SSL 7A.
§ 150.0(k)2B:	Interior Switches and Controls. Exhaust fans must be controlled separately from lighting systems.*
§ 150.0(k)2A:	Accessible Controls. Lighting must have readily accessible wall-mounted controls that allow the lighting to be manually turned on and off. *
§ 150.0(k)2B:	Multiple Controls. Controls must not bypass a dimmer, occupant sensor, or vacancy sensor function if the dimmer or sensor is installed to comply with § 150.0(k).
§ 150.0(k)2C:	Mandatory Requirements. Lighting controls must comply with the applicable requirements of § 110.9.
§ 150.0(k)2D:	Energy Management Control Systems. An energy management control system (EMCS) may be used to comply with dimming, occupancy, and control requirements if it provides the functionality of the specified control per § 110.9 and the physical controls specified in § 150.0(k)2A.
§ 150.0(k)2E:	Automatic Shutoff Controls. In bathrooms, garages, laundry rooms, utility rooms and walk-in closets, at least one installed luminaire must be controlled by an occupancy or vacancy sensor providing automatic-off functionality. Lighting inside drawers and cabinets with onague fronts or doors must have controls that turn the light off when the drawer or door is closed.
§ 150.0(k)2F:	Dimmers. Lighting in habitable spaces (e.g., living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms) must have readily accessible wall-mounted dimming controls that allow the lighting to be manually adjusted up and down. Forward phase cut dimmers controlling LED light sources in these spaces must comply with NEMA SSL 7A.
§ 150.0(k)2K:	Independent controls. Integrated lighting of exhaust fans shall be controlled independently from the fans. Lighting under cabinets or shelves, lighting in display cabinets, and switched outlets must be controlled separately from ceiling-installed lighting.
§ 150.0(k)3A:	Residential Outdoor Lighting. For single-family residential buildings, outdoor lighting permanently mounted to a residential building, or to other buildings on the same lot, must have a manual on/off switch and either a photocell and motion sensor or automatic time switch control) or an astronomical time clock. An energy management control system that provides the specified control functionality and meets all applicable requirements may be used to meet these requirements.
§ 150.0(k)4:	Internally illuminated address signs. Internally illuminated address signs must either comply with § 140.8 or consume no more than 5 watts of power.
§ 150.0(k)5:	Residential Garages for Eight or More Vehicles. Lighting for residential parking garages for eight or more vehicles must comply with the applicable requirements for nonresidential garages in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.1, 130.4, 140.6, and 141.0.

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	applicable requirements may be used to meet these requirements.
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olar Readiness:	
§ 110.10(a)1:	Single-family Residences. Single-family residences located in subdivisions with 10 or more single-family residences and where the application for a tentative subdivision map for the residences has been deemed complete and approved by the enforcement agency, which do not have a photovoltaic system installed, must comply with the requirements of § 110.10(b)-(e).
§110.10(b)1A:	Minimum Solar Zone Area. The solar zone must have a minimum total area as described below. The solar zone must comply with access, pathway, smoke ventilation, and spacing requirements as specified in Title 24, Part 9 or other parts of Title 24 or in any requirements adopted by a local jurisdiction. The solar zone total area must be comprised of areas that have no dimension less than 5 feet and are no less than 80 square feet each for buildings with roof areas less than or equal to 10,000 square feet or no less than 160 square feet each for buildings with roof areas greater than 10,000 square feet. For single-family residences, the solar zone must be located on the roof or overhang of the building and have a total area no less than 250 square feet.*
§ 110.10(b)2:	Azimuth. All sections of the solar zone located on steep-sloped roofs must have an azimuth between 90-300° of true north.
§ 110.10(b)3A:	Shading. The solar zone must not contain any obstructions, including but not limited to: vents, chimneys, architectural features, and roof mounted equipment.
§ 110.10(b)3B:	Shading. Any obstruction located on the roof or any other part of the building that projects above a solar zone must be located at least twice the horizontal distance of the height difference between the highest point of the obstruction and the horizontal projection of the nearest point of the solar zone, measured in the vertical plane.*
§ 110.10(b)4:	Structural Design Loads on Construction Documents. For areas of the roof designated as a solar zone, the structural design loads for roof dead load and roof live load must be clearly indicated on the construction documents.
§ 110.10(c):	Interconnection Pathways. The construction documents must indicate: a location reserved for inverters and metering equipment and a pathway reserved for routing of conduit from the solar zone to the point of interconnection with the electrical service; and for single-family residences and central water-heating systems, a pathway reserved for routing plumbing from the solar zone to the water-heating system.
§ 110.10(d):	<b>Documentation.</b> A copy of the construction documents or a comparable document indicating the information from § 110.10(b)-(c) must be provided to the occupant.

§ 110.10(e)1: Main Electrical Service Panel. The main electrical service panel must have a minimum busbar rating of 200 amps.

§ 110.10(e)2: Main Electrical Service Panel. The main electrical service panel must have a reserved space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future solar electric installation. The reserved space must be permanently marked as "For Future Solar Electric." Electric and Energy Storage Ready:



# 2022 Single-Family Residential Mandatory Requirements Summary

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§ 150.0(s)	Energy Storage System (ESS) Ready. All single-family residences must meet all of the following: Either ESS-ready interconnection equipment with backed up capacity of 60 amps or more and four or more ESS supplied branch circuits, <u>or</u> a dedicated raceway from the main service to a subpanel that supplies the branch circuits in § 150.0(s); at least four branch circuits must be identified and have their source collocated at a single panelboard suitable to be supplied by the ESS, with one circuit supplying the refrigerator, one lighting circuit near the primary exit, and one circuit supplying a sleeping room receptacle outlet; main panelboard must have a minimum busbar rating of 225 amps; sufficient space must be reserved to allow future installation of a system isolation equipment/transfer switch within 3' of the main panelboard, with raceways installed between the panelboard and the switch location to allow the connection of backup power source.
§ 150.0(t)	Heat Pump Space Heater Ready. Systems using gas or propane furnaces to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the furnace with circuit conductors rated at least 30 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."
§ 150.0(u)	Electric Cooktop Ready. Systems using gas or propane cooktop to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the cooktop with circuit conductors rated at least 50 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."
§ 150.0(v)	Electric Clothes Dryer Ready. Clothes dryer locations with gas or propane plumbing to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the dryer location with circuit conductors rated at least 30 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."

\*Exceptions may apply.

DATE: 01-2023 SCALE: NOTED

DRAWN: GM