New Materials, Methods, and Techniques of Construction

Prepared for





Douglas Hansen & Skip Walker

May 11, 2023

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Schedule

1:30 - 3:00 - Building, Plumbing & Mechanical

3:00 - 3:15 - BREAK

3:15 - ? - Electrical

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Acknowledgments & References

Including material extracted from

Significant Changes to the International Residential Code 2021 Edition, Stephen A. Van Note & Sandra Hyde, P.E., & Paul D. Armstrong, P.E., C.B.O.

Deck Construction based on the 2021 IRC, by Glenn Mathewson

A Complete Guide to the 2020 NEC Changes by Ryan Jackson

A Complete Guide to the 2023 NEC Changes by Ryan Jackson

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We Need You!

- To ask questions enter them in "chat"
- To return from breaks on time
- To stay muted until unmuted by moderator
- No war stories!



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21st Century Codes & Standards

What has changed in the last 25 years?

- ☐ Codes are prescriptive & easier to understand
- ☐ Legacy codes were based on passive fire protection
- ☐ Fire protection codes are now active rather than passive
- ☐ Framing is lighter, connections are stronger
- ☐ Houses are tighter
- ☐ Major energy code changes, Green Building
- New technologies

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Different Types of Inspectors

- <u>Code enforcement inspector</u>: Typically looking at unpermitted work. Usually requires compliance with current code for such work. May issue citations and fines.
- Jurisdictional building inspector: Inspecting permitted work during the course of construction. May issue correction notices.
- Home inspector: Inspecting for safety and habitability using criteria that a "reasonably prudent home inspector" would apply. This can include issues based upon standards such as past, current, or future codes. Home inspectors look at the condition of aging components. They present their findings in a written report.

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Real Life

Life Cycle of a Project

- ☐ Permit application & plan submittal
- ☐ Plan review
- Permit issuance
- ☐ Inspections
- Completion
- ☐ C of O issued

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☐ Start project

- Start project
- ☐ Get turned in to Code Enforcement by angry neighbor
- ☐ Lie to building department about what is new vs. existing
- Draw plans on scratch paper
- ☐ Complain that building department is not homeowner-friendly
- ☐ Eventually have permit issued as "owner builder" without insurance
- ☐ Begin war of attrition with inspectors
- ☐ Eventually get signed off
- lacksquare Tell home inspector that everything was approved
- $\hfill \square$ Tell buyer that home inspector is wrong about everything

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Home Inspectors and Codes

From the introduction to the *International Residential Code*:

The purpose of this code is to establish minimum requirements to provide a reasonable level of safety, health and general welfare through affordability, structural strength, means of egress, stability, sanitation, light and ventilation, energy conservation and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards and to provide a reasonable level of safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

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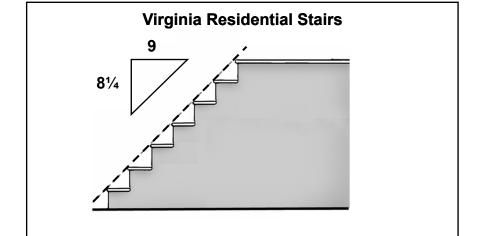
Virginia Residential Code Amendments

- ☐ Accessory structures up to 256 sq. ft. without permits
- ☐ Screens required at doors and windows
- ☐ Landings 8¼ in. below top of threshold, stair risers 8¼ in. treads 9 in.
- ☐ Child fall protection not required if > 18 in. above finished floor
- ☐ Fire extinguisher required if building not sprinklered
- ☐ Prescriptive bracing for floor plans of skewed rectangles
- ☐ Drip edge not required for asphalt shingles
- ☐ Uses IRC Energy Code
- ☐ Replacement appliances require chimney inspection
- ☐ Fire protection of floors not required

https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/VRC2018P2

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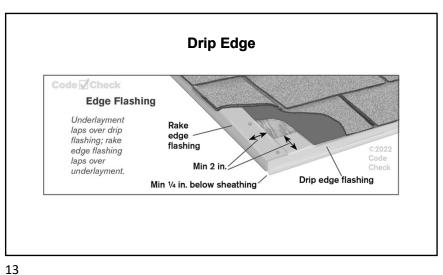


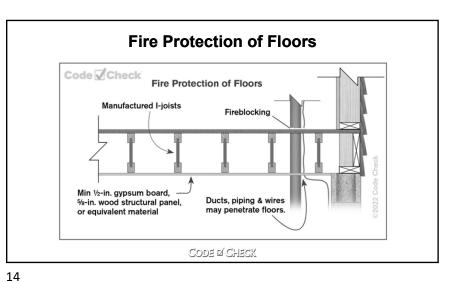
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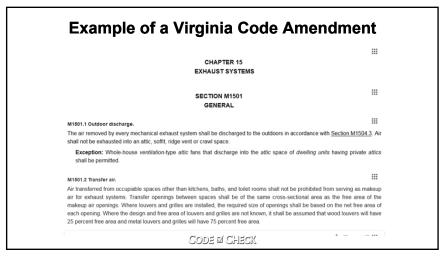
15% more footprint for stair between floors with elevation difference of 9 ft. 4 inch

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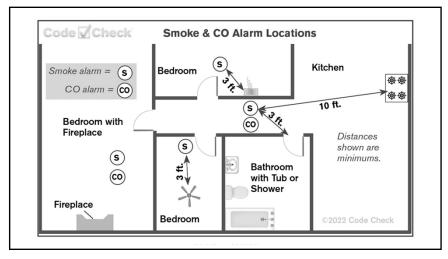
Example of a Virginia Amendment Return air openings for heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems shall comply with all of the following 1. Openings shall not be located less than 10 feet (3048 mm) measured in any direction from an open combi or draft hood of another appliance located in the same room or space. 2. The amount of return air taken from any room or space shall be not greater than the flow rate of supply air delivered to 3. Return and transfer openings shall be sized in accordance with the appliance or equipment manufacturer's installation instructions, Manual D or the design of the registered design professional. 4. Return air shall not be taken from a closet, bathroom, toilet room, kitchen, garage, mechanical room, boiler room, furnace room or unconditioned attic Exceptions: 1. Taking return air from a kitchen is not prohibited where such return air openings serve the kitchen only, and are located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from the cooking appliances. 2. Dedicated forced-air systems serving only the garage shall not be prohibited from obtaining return air from the 5. For other than dedicated HVAC systems, return air shall not be taken from indoor swimming pool enclosures and associated deck areas except where the air in such spaces is dehumidified, 6. Taking return air from an unconditioned crawl space shall not be accomplished through a direct connection to the return side of a forced-air furnace. Transfer openings in the crawl space enclosure shall not be prohibited. 7. Return air from one dwelling unit shall not be discharged into another dwelling unit. Exception: The return air within a two-family dwelling constructed without fire separations in accordance with Exception 3 of Section R302.3 shall be permitted to discharge into either dwelling unit. CODE & CHECK

Smoke & CO Alarms

A small change in the codes (beginning with the 2015 IRC) says that smoke alarms must also comply with NFPA 72...

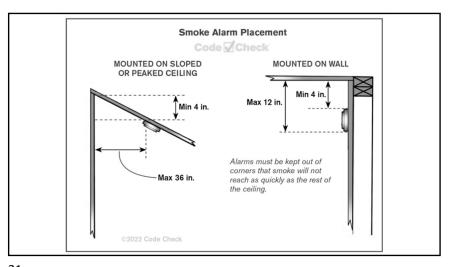
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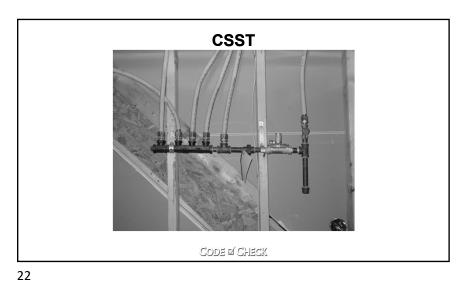
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Horizontal Distances from Cooking Appliances □ Prior to 1/1/23, if 10 ft. – 20 ft., either photoelectric, or hush button, or listed per UL 217 8th or newer edition or UL 268 7th edition for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking F18 □ _____ 29.11.3.4(4)(a) □ After 1/1/23, if 10 ft. – 20 ft., above listing mandatory F18 □ ____ 29.11.3.4(4)(b) □ If <10 ft. would prohibit placement of reqd alarms, radial distance of 6 ft. OK prior to 1/1/23 w/ photoelectric, or if listed as above. After 1/1/23, listing is mandatory F18 □ _____ 29.11.3.4(5)²³

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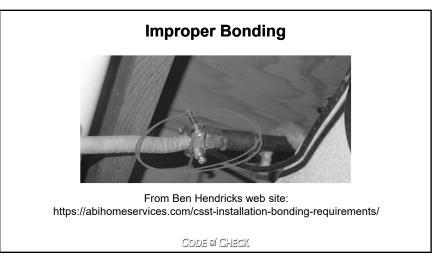


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CSST

□ Why "yellow" CSST?
□ Installer qualifications?
□ How real are the issues?
□ Size
□ What do the codes say about it?

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CSST in Virginia GSS11.1 Pipe and tubing.

Each above-group portion of a girst primy system that is likely to become energized shall be electrically continuous and borded or an effective ground-fault currient path. Gas prinys shall be considered to be bonded where it is connected to applicance that are connected to the expenser grounding conductor of the consist supplying that appliance. Corrupted stateless steel tubing CSS31 prints systems with an air-created under our contains own Man SEC IC ICSSA 26 state force yet with the control supplies of the control system in a conclusion with Nation IC ICSSA 26 state force yet with the section. Where any CSST segments of a piping system are not listed with an arc-resistant jacket or coating system in accordance with ANSLLC LICSA 6.26, Section G2411.2 shall apply. CSST gas pping systems and piping systems containing one or more segments of CSST not listed with an arc-resistant jacket or coating system in accordance with ANSI LC TCSA 6.26 shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, the lightning prefection electrode system and shall comply with <u>Sections (2411.2.1</u> through (2311.2.2.) The bonding jumper shall connect to a metallic pipe, pipe fitting or CSST fitting. G2411.2.2 (310.2.2) Size and material of jumper. The bonding jumper shall be not smaller than 6 AWG copper wire or equivalent The inight of the bonding jumper between the connection to a gas piping system and the connection to a grounding electrods system shall not exceed 75 lest (22 800 mm). Any additional grounding electrods installed to meet this requirement shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrods eyestion or, where provided, the lighting prefection grounding electrods should be the electrical service grounding electrods eyestion or, where provided, the lighting prefection grounding electrods should be the electrical service grounding electrods eyestion. Bonding connections shall be in accordance with NFPA 70. G2411.2.5 (310.2.5) Connection devices. CODE & CHECK

Arc-Resistant Jacketed CSST

CHAPTER 24 FUEL GAS

G2411.3 (310.3) Arc-resistant CSST.

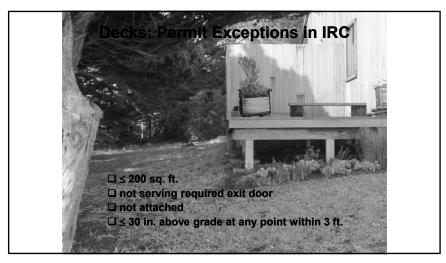
This section applies to corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) that is listed with an arc-resistant jacket or coating system in accordance with ANSI LC1/CSA 6.26. The CSST shall be electrically continuous and bonded to an effective ground-fault current path. Where any CSST component of a piping system does not have an arc-resistant jacket or coating system, the bonding requirements of Section G2411.2 shall apply. Arc-resistant-jacketed CSST shall be considered to be bonded where it is connected to an appliance that is connected to the appliance grounding conductor of the circuit that supplies that appliance.

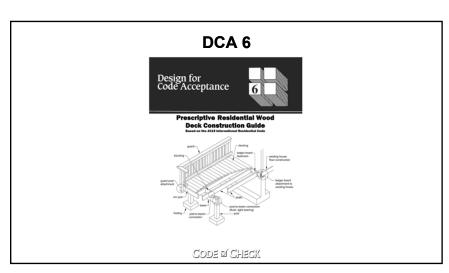
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This slide has everything the NEC says about CSST:

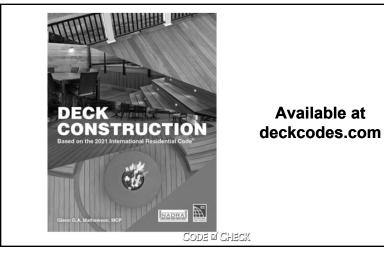
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Decks – IRC Updates

□ Updated table for deck post footings
□ Updated and expanded table for deck post height
□ Updated and expanded table for max deck beam span
□ Updated and expanded table for max joist span
□ New calculation for "effective joist span"
□ Table for joist spacing now factors single versus multiple span
□ New section on guards

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Decks, Balconies & Elevated Walking Surfaces

- ☐ Previous code (IRC) assumed a 40 psf live load for decks.
- ☐ IRC & DCA-6 tables for beams, joists, and decking were based on 40 psf.
- ☐ The 2022 IRC includes tables for 50, 60, & 70 psf snow load.

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Decks, Balconies & Elevated Walking Surfaces

507.2.1 Wood must be pressure treated or naturally durable.

Field cut notches, ends, & holes must be field treated.

507.2.3 Fasteners connectors G185, stainless, etc.

507.2.3 Flashings corrosion-resistant

Wood decking min 11/4 in. (net dimension – not nominal)

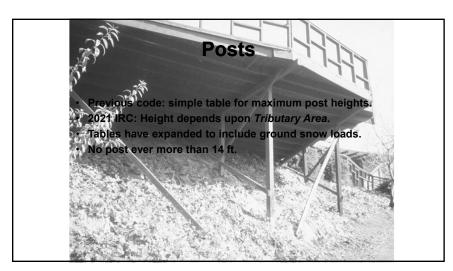
All Wood must be preservative treated (PT) or naturally durable (NDW)

Fasteners and Connectors must be corrosion-resistant

Plastic/composite deck systems per their ICC Evaluation Report

(No changes here)

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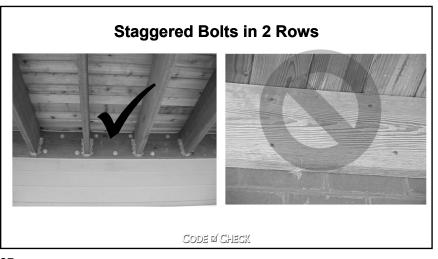


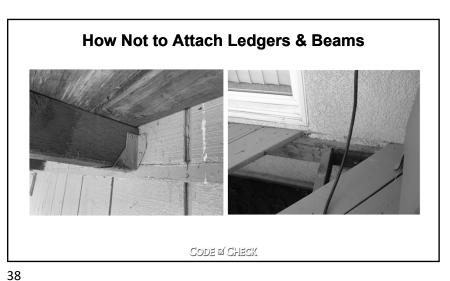
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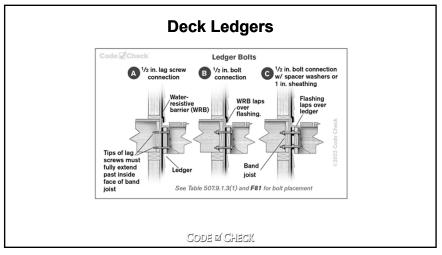
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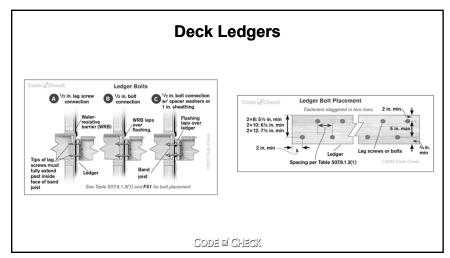
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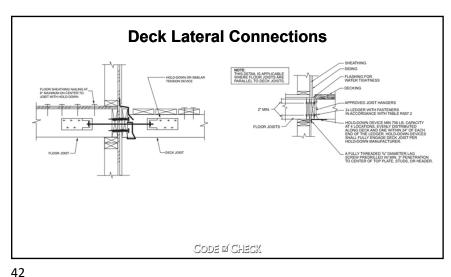
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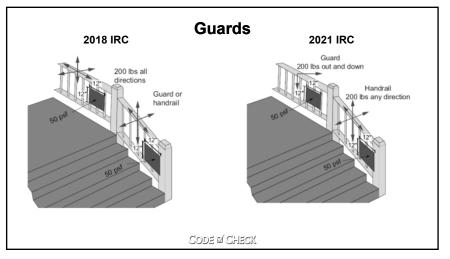


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Deck Guards (new IRC section)

R507.10.1 Support of guards. Where guards are supported on deck framing, guard loads shall be transferred to the deck framing with a continuous load path to the deck joists.

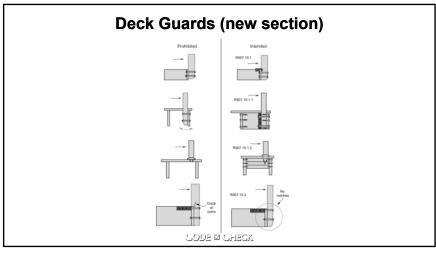
R507.10.1.1 Guards supported by side of deck framing. Where guards are connected to the interior or exterior side of a deck joist or beam, the joist or beam shall be connected to the adjacent joists to prevent rotation of the joist or beam. Connections relying only on fasteners in end grain withdrawal are not permitted.

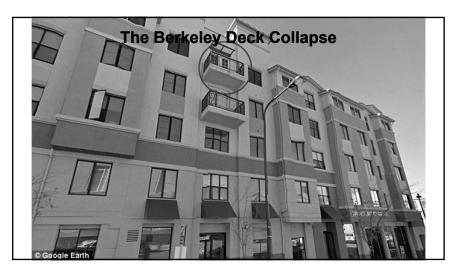
R507.10.1.2 Guards supported on top of deck framing. Where guards are mounted on top of the decking, the guards shall be connected to the deck framing or blocking and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to transfer the guard loads to the adjacent joists.

R507.10.2 Wood posts at deck guards. Where 4-inch by 4-inch (102 mm by 102 mm) wood posts support guard loads applied to the top of the guard, such posts shall not be notched at the connection to the supporting structure.

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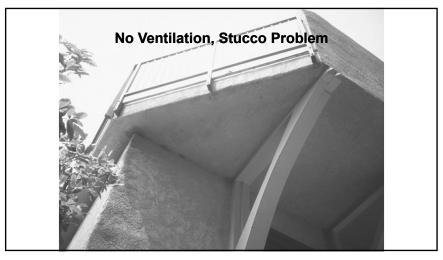


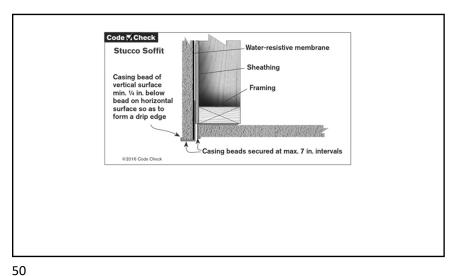
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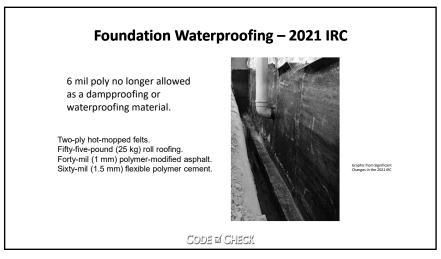


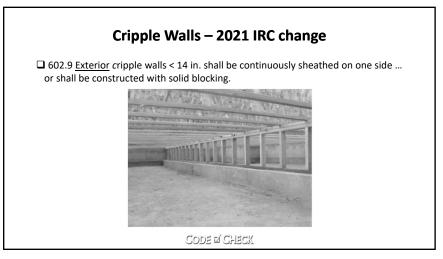
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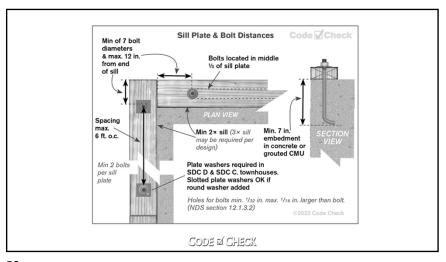


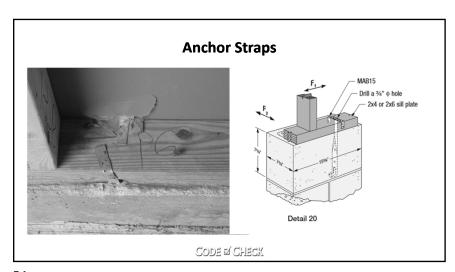
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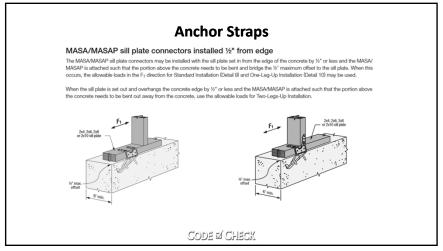


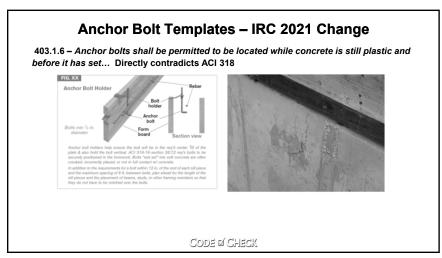
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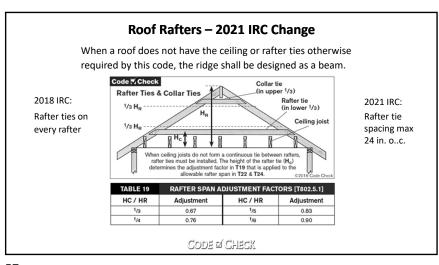


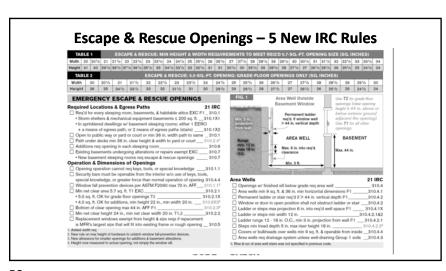
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Escape & Rescue Openings

- 1. Path under deck must be 36 in. wide to yard or court
- 2. Window fall prevention devices per ASTM F2090 max 70 in. AFF
- 3. 4.0 sq. ft. OK for replacements, min height 22 in., min width 20 in.
- 4. Bottom of clear opening max 44 in. AFF F1
- **5.** Steps min tread depth 5 in. max riser height 18 in.

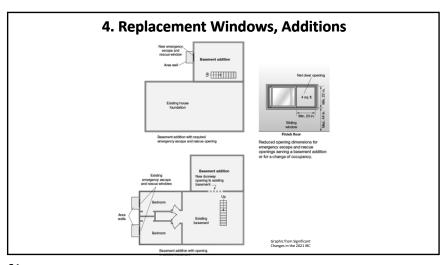
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Escape & Rescue under a deck or cantilever

3 ft. high opening must also be a minimum of 36 in . wide to a yard or court.

Graphi from Dea Construction based on the 2021 RC by Glern Markevoon and menons and me

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5. Steps Instead of a Ladder





Min tread depth 5 in. Max riser height 18 in.

Graphic from original proposal submitted to ICC

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Landings Code ✓ Check Site Grading Code Check Grade must fall min. 6 in. within first 10 ft. or to swelle when 10 ft. not available. Hardscape within 10 ft. of building, min. 2% slope (grade, landings) CODE ✓ CHECK Check Site Grading Craphic from Significant Changes in the 2021 at Changes in

Bathroom Ventilation

- 303.3 Bathrooms, toilet rooms, & similar req ventilation.
- Openable windows were once considered acceptable now OK only for toilet rooms.
- Does a windowless toilet room require a fan? (yes, per R303.3 & its exception, no per ASHRAE 62.2.)
- Window operation is not a substitute in rooms containing a tub, shower, or tub/shower combination
- Minimum local exhaust rates 50 cfm intermittent 20 cfm continuous

Exhaust air from the space shall be directly to outdoors

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ASHRAE 62.2 Requirements

- · Continuous fan max 1 sone, Intermittent 3 sones
- Whole house ventilation system req'd per ASHRAE 62.2
- ☐ Mechanical exhaust, supply, or combination system req'd_______4.1
- ☐ Min ventilation rate must comply w/ T39_
- ☐ Local exhaust fans can count to req'd whole-house continuous ventilation ___ 4.2
- ☐ Min ventilation rates from T39 averaged over min 3 hr. period_ ☐ Measured infiltration rate can be used as credit to req'd ventilation_____4.1.2
- ☐ Whole building or continuous ventilation fans max 1.0 sone EXC______ 7.2.1
- Table on duct length no longer in ASHRAE 62.2 or CEC

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TABLE 39	MIN. VENT	ILATION RAT	ES IN CFM	◆ ASHRAE	62.2 T4.1A
Floor Area (sq. ft.)	Number of Bedrooms				
	1	2	3	4	5
<500	30	38	45	53	60
501-1000	45	53	60	68	75
1001-1500	60	68	75	83	90
1501-2000	75	83	90	98	105
2001-2500	90	98	105	113	120
2501-3000	105	113	120	128	135
3001-3500	120	128	135	143	150
3501-4000	135	143	150	158	165
4001-4500	150	158	165	173	180
4501-5000	165	173	180	188	195
Multiple continuo	usly operating exh	aust fans adding u	to a min of the re	quired amount is a	cceptable.

Assumes 2 occupants up to 1 BR, plus1 additional occupant per BR. Add 7.5 cfm per additional occupant.

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Questions?

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