

# Construction Code Communicator



State of New Jersey  
Chris Christie, Governor  
Kim Guadagno, Lt. Governor

Department of Community Affairs  
Richard E. Constable III, Commissioner

Volume 25, Number 4

Winter 2013

## The Winter Communicator: A Reminder

The final (Winter) issue of the *Construction Code Communicator* each year now consists of a collection of Alerts, Hot Topics, Letters from the Director, guidance documents, and other information items that were posted on the Division's website during the calendar year. This year, we are including articles that were printed in earlier editions of the *Construction Code Communicator* on topics that continue to generate questions. As noted on the last page, once this edition of the *Construction Code Communicator* has been posted, these individual Alerts, Hot Topics, Letters from the Director, guidance documents, and other information items will be removed from those sections of Division's website. There is one exception: the materials related to Superstorm Sandy will remain in place. In short, there are no new articles in this issue.

Please note that, although the documents will be removed from the Alerts and Hot Topics, it will still be possible to access them through Division's Document Library or through the "Topics A-Z" tab on the Division's website: [www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/](http://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/).

Also, the Index for all four issues of the *Construction Code Communicator* 2013 is included in this issue as a handy reference.

Prospectively, the *Construction Code Communicator* will follow this same format: three issues, Spring, Summer, and Fall, that contain new articles and a Winter issue that will provide in one place all the Alerts, Hot Topics, Letters from the Director, guidance documents, and other information items that were posted on the Division's website in that calendar year with previously printed articles where the topic continues the generate questions.

If you have any questions about the *Construction Code Communicator*, or if you have any recommendations for articles, please feel free to contact me at (609) 984-7609 or at [Emily.Templeton@dca.state.nj.us](mailto:Emily.Templeton@dca.state.nj.us).

Source: Emily W. Templeton  
Division of Codes and Standards



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### Shop Drawing Revisited

*(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 17 Number 2 Summer/Fall 2005)*

Over the past few years, code officials have handled the submittal of documents for engineered lumber in a multitude of ways. The following are three separate scenarios that are intended to provide direction as to how design documents or shop drawings should be handled.

In the first scenario, the design professional of record has provided sufficient detail on the original design documents to determine compliance with the requirements of the code for the engineered wood product. If the design professional provides sufficient specification and detail (depth, width, joist series, on-center spacing), there is no need for a shop drawing to be submitted by the manufacturer. Any additional information that is needed to determine compliance with the code should be requested of, and provided by, the design professional of record.

In the second scenario, the design professional of record does not provide sufficient information on the design documents to determine compliance with the requirements of the code. When the design professional of record does not include detail on the original design documents, signed and sealed shop drawings are required. As per *N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15(f)1xi*, any deferred submittal must be reviewed and accepted by the design professional of record.

In the third scenario, engineered wood products are used in place of other specified products. In this instance, the documents submitted by the engineered wood product manufacturer are required to be signed and sealed. This is a deviation from the original design and must be approved by the design professional of record.

These three scenarios should guide you in determining the need for your documents to be signed and sealed, as well as by whom. If you have further questions on this matter, please feel free to contact the Code Assistance Unit at (609) 984-7609.

Source: John N. Terry  
Code Assistance Unit

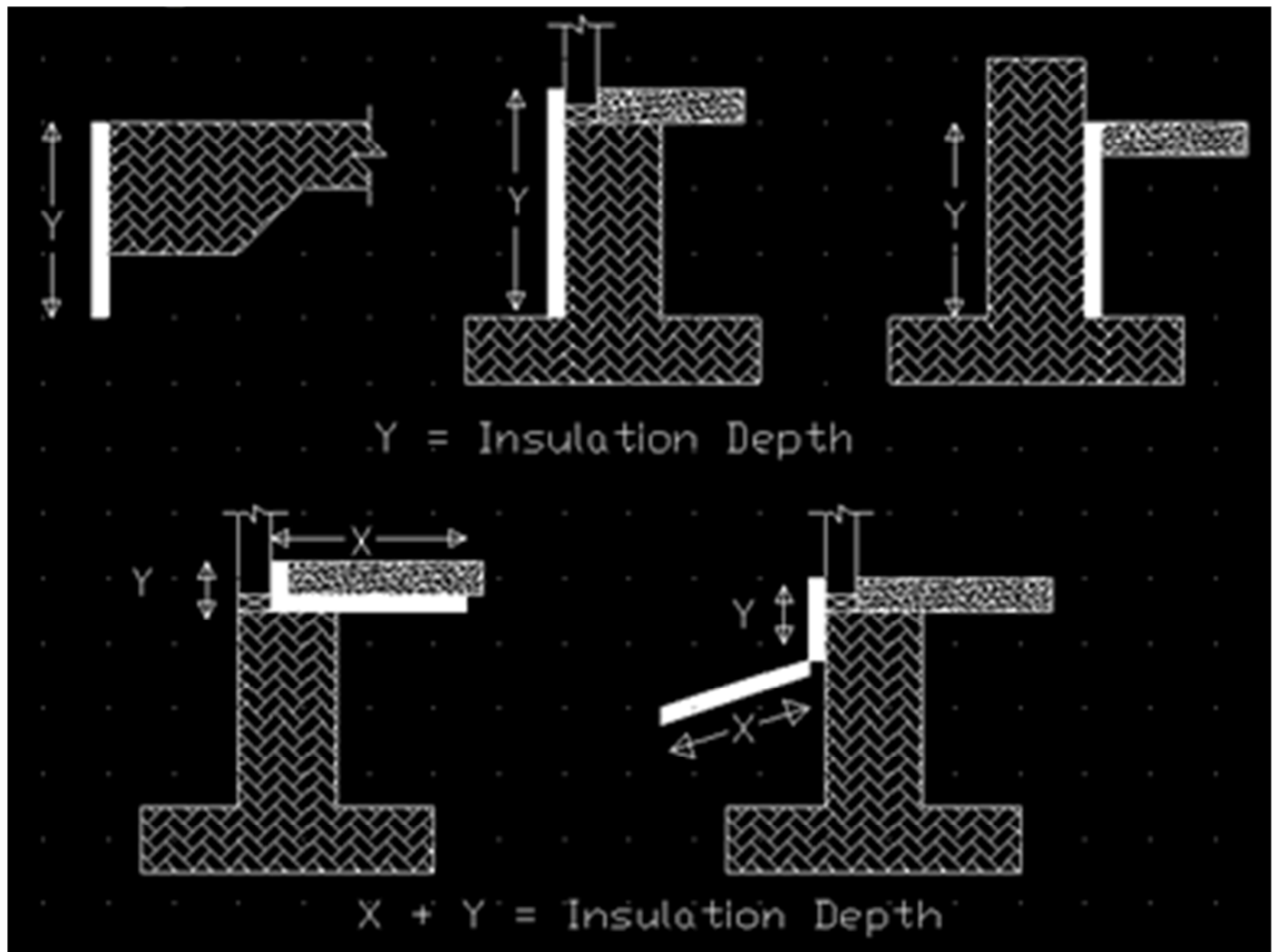
### Slab-on-Grade Floors – Perimeter Insulation

(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 17 Number 1 Spring 2005)

When a design utilizes slab-perimeter insulation based on the International Energy Conservation Code/2009, Section 402.2.8 and Table 402.1.1, entitled “Slab-on-Grade Floors” and “Insulation And Fenestration Requirements by Component” respectively, the insulation may be placed on the outside OR on the inside of the foundation wall. Since the State of New Jersey is in Zones 4 and 5, all slab-perimeter insulation is required either to (1) extend downward from the elevation of the top of the slab for a minimum distance of 24 inches, OR (2) extend downward to at least the bottom of the slab and then horizontally to the interior or exterior for a minimum total distance of 24 inches. Also, the horizontal insulation extending outside of the foundation wall must be covered with a minimum of 10 inches in thickness of pavement and/or soil. Lastly, the top edge of the insulation installed between the exterior wall and the edge of the interior slab shall be permitted to be cut at a 45-degree angle away from the exterior wall. NOTE: All insulation shall be of an approved type.

Since the International Energy Conservation Code/2009 does not pictorial guidance, the attached drawing should be helpful in checking for the installation of slab-perimeter insulation.

Source: Rob Austin  
Code Assistance Unit



### Backflow Preventers – What Type is Required?

(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 20 Number 2 Summer/Fall 2008)

The Department of Community Affairs has become aware of questions concerning the type of backflow preventer that is required by water utilities or authorities to be installed on a water service that serves either a combination domestic and fire-protection system or a dedicated fire-protection system.

Some water utilities are requiring, at a minimum, a reduced pressure zone backflow preventer on the water services supplying water to any fire-protection system when the system is supplied from a public water main. This brings up two questions: First, what does the Plumbing Subcode require? Second, can a water utility or authority be more stringent than the Plumbing Subcode?

*What does the Plumbing Subcode require?* The 2009 National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC) requires a reduced pressure zone backflow preventer on any fire protection system that has a fire-department siamese connection.

*Can a water utility or authority be more stringent than the Plumbing Subcode?* This requires a lengthy response because there are two laws that apply. The adopted Plumbing Subcode states the type of backflow preventer required and the location. But, the Safe Drinking Water Act regulates water utilities and authorities, and requires them to protect the potable water from any backflow into the public water supply.

*N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15(b)10.iii* amends Section 10.4.3 of the NSPC/2009 as follows: “Section 10.4.3 is amended to read: “potable water supplies shall be protected in accordance with the provisions of this code *and, where applicable*, the Safe Drinking Water Regulations (*N.J.A.C. 7:10*). The requirements of this code shall establish requirements for individual outlet protection. The requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act shall establish the requirements for containment.” (Emphasis added.)

So, the answer to the second question is: Yes, the water utility or authority can be more stringent than the Plumbing Subcode. Therefore, as stated in the amendment to the Plumbing Subcode, the containment backflow preventer on the incoming water service is regulated by the water utility or authority, which would have the final decision as to what type of backflow preventer is required.

Should you have any questions, you may contact me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello  
Code Assistance Unit

### Foundation Drains in Residential Crawl Spaces: Are They Needed?

(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 17 Number 2 Summer/Fall 2005)

Section 406.1 of the New Jersey Edition of the 2009 International Residential Code requires walls or portions thereof that retain earth, and that enclose interior spaces and floors below grade, to be waterproofed or dampproofed in accordance with Section 406. This applies only when the floor of the crawl space is below the adjacent grade. Assuming there is no hydrostatic pressure condition, Section 406.4 requires dampproofing and also requires a drain to be installed around the foundation perimeter. The requirements for the drain are found in Section 406.4.2. Remember, the drain does not always require a pipe.

So, the short answer to the question “Are foundation drains needed in residential crawl spaces?” is yes. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact the Code Assistance Unit at (609) 984-7609.

Source: John N. Terry  
Code Assistance Unit

## Determining the Fixture Count

*(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 19 Number 1 Spring 2007)*

Determining the population for the plumbing fixture requirement is one of the most frequently asked questions the Code Assistance Unit receives from architects, engineers, and code officials. This article is an effort to try to clear up some of the confusion there seems to be with determining the population count and the number of plumbing fixtures required by the National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC). [NOTE: See accompanying article on "use group" designations in the NSPC 2009 and the International Building Code (IBC) 2009.]

- ➔ NSPC 2009, Section 7.21.2, Occupant Load, states that "The minimum number of plumbing fixtures shall be based on the number of persons to be served by the fixtures, as determined by the person responsible for the design of the plumbing system."

This section makes it clear that the design professional is responsible for determining the number of persons to be served by the fixtures. If the design professional knows the actual number of persons that will occupy the building, that number can be used to determine the number of plumbing fixtures.

- ➔ NSPC 2009, Section 7.21.2.b states that "Where the occupant load is not established and is based on the egress requirements of a building code, the number of occupants for plumbing purposes shall be permitted to be reduced to two-thirds of that for fire- or life-safety purposes."

Paragraph b states that, if the occupant load is based on the building code egress calculations of the number of persons per square foot permitted for that use, the egress number can be reduced by two-thirds for the purpose of determining the plumbing fixture count.

- ➔ NSPC 2009, Section 7.21.2.c states that "Whenever both sexes are present in approximately equal numbers, the total occupant load shall be multiplied by 50 percent (changed from 60 percent in the 2003 NSPC) to determine the number of persons of each sex to be provided for, unless specific information concerning the percentage of male and female occupants is available."

As paragraph c states, if the percentage of male and female occupants is NOT known, the 50 percent rule applies.

- ➔ NSPC 2009, Section 7.21.4, Separate Facilities, includes Exceptions (2), (3), and (4). Exception (2) states that "In occupancies serving 15 or fewer people (changed from 10 in the 2003 NSPC), one toilet facility, designed for use by no more than one person at a time, shall be permitted for use by both sexes." Exception (3) states that "In business occupancies with a total floor area of 1500 square feet or less, one toilet facility, designed for use by no more than one person at a time, shall satisfy the requirements for servicing customers and employees of both sexes." Exception (4) is the same as Exception (3) and applies to mercantile occupancies.

Exception (2) is very clear. If you have 15 or fewer people, one unisex toilet facility is permitted. Questions remain pertaining to Exceptions (3) and (4). If you have a business use that is more than 1500 square feet and the known population 15 or fewer employees or customers, can you provide only one unisex toilet facility? The answer is YES. This is because the population complies with Exception (2) – there are 15 or fewer people. However, when the actual population is not known, and the occupancy is based on the building code egress calculations and the occupant load and exceeds 15 people, after the two-thirds reduction, then separate toilet facilities for each sex are required.

Another frequently asked question is how to perform the calculations when the male/female ratio is not known. When the population calculations are based on the building code egress, the total egress population is permitted to be reduced by two-thirds, and that population is then multiplied by 50 percent to determine the male/female population numbers for purposes of determining the fixture count. There has been some confusion that the two-thirds reduction and the 50 percent ratio could not be used together. They must be used together to correctly calculate the fixture requirement using the building code egress calculations. Refer to NSPC, Section 7.21.2.b and c.

An example is provided on the following page...

**EXAMPLE**

Use Group: Business

Floor Area: 2575 square feet, single story

Population: Based on building egress calculations

(IBC/2009, Table 1004.1.1, Business Use; 100 square feet per occupant, gross floor area)

$2575 \div 100 = 25.75$ , rounded to 26 persons

$26 \text{ persons} \times .67 \text{ (two-thirds reduction)} = 17.42$ , rounded to 18 persons total

Because there are more than 15 persons, separate male and female toilet facilities are required (based on the 18-person total).

NEXT: To determine the male/female fixture requirement:

$18 \times .5 \text{ (50\%)} = 9 \text{ male and } 9 \text{ female}$

Plumbing fixtures required are based on NSPC 2009, Table 7.21.1, Business Use. Therefore, the fixtures required are:

Male: 1 water closet and 1 lavatory

Female: 1 water closet and 1 lavatory

NOTE: 1 drinking water facility and 1 service sink are also required.

Should you have any questions, you may contact me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello  
Code Assistance Unit

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### **Use Group Classifications: Building Subcode and Plumbing Subcode**



*(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 19 Number 1 Spring 2007)*

The following is based on the 2009 edition of the National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC), New Jersey's adopted Plumbing Subcode.

First, let's touch base on the issue of the proper group classification. In the Spring 2005 *Construction Code Communicator*, I wrote an article addressing the different group classifications in the International Building Code (IBC) and the NSPC. The Department of Community Affairs is still receiving many calls from architects, engineers, and code officials as to the proper group to use for determining the required number of plumbing fixtures. A couple of examples might help: Restaurants are Group A-2 in the IBC, but are Group A-3 in the NSPC; higher education facilities are Group B in the IBC, but are Group E in the NSPC.

I would like to emphasize that the descriptions of the building use (as set forth in the Building and Plumbing Subcodes), and NOT simply the group classification, must be used.

Should you have any questions, you may contact me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello  
Code Assistance Unit



## Use of a Backflow Preventer in Boiler Applications

(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 19 Number 1 Spring 2007)

The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has been receiving many calls pertaining to the requirement for a check valve in the domestic water supply for the boiler water makeup, in addition to the backflow preventer as required by the Plumbing Subcode. The check valve violation is being issued by an insurance company's inspector or by an inspector from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Bureau of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Compliance (BB&PVC.)

A check valve and stop valve or cock are required by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standard, which is referenced through *N.J.A.C. 12:90, Boilers, Pressure Vessels, and Refrigeration Compliance Regulations*. ASME Section IV, HG-705(a) and (b), states that a check valve must be installed in the boiler water makeup system supply line. Also, a stop valve or cock must be installed between the check valve and the boiler. The ASME standard is enforced by the BB&PVC.

The BB&PVC has determined that a standard backflow preventer, as required by the Plumbing Subcode, would not prevent the backflow of water from a boiler into the potable water system due to the fact that the seats on the backflow preventer check valves would not be able to withstand the high-temperature hot water from the boiler should there be a break in the water supply system which would cause a back siphonage from the boiler into the potable water system. Typically, backflow preventers are rated at 140 degrees to 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Check valves are rated at 250 degrees Fahrenheit. The ratings of the backflow preventers and check valves were verified through the manufacturer of the devices.

Also, with the use of a reduced-pressure backflow preventer assembly, should the check valve in the backflow preventer fail due to the high-temperature water backflow from the boiler, the backflow would discharge through the relief vent, which puts the boiler at risk for a dry-firing condition and could result in a catastrophic failure or a boiler explosion. This would also apply to a double check valve assembly should the assembly check valves fail due to the high-temperature water which would backflow into the potable water supply.

DCA-licensed plumbing subcode officials are to ensure that the proper required backflow preventer is installed on the potable water supply for a boiler water makeup, per the Plumbing Subcode. The plumbing subcode official should not approve the installation unless the proper additional check valve and stop valve or cock are installed in the boiler water makeup supply, as required by *N.J.A.C. 12:90* through ASME, which is enforced by the BB&PVC. During the plan review stage and during your inspection of a boiler which would be regulated by the BB&PVC, you should bring to the attention of the contractor that an additional check valve and stop valve or cock will be required per the *N.J.A.C. 12:90* regulations in order to pass the BB&PVC inspection.

If you notice any problems, please report them to Milton Washington, Chief of the BB&PVC, at (609) 292-2921.

To help DCA inspectors, the following is the text of the scope of the BB&PVC regulations, which are found at *N.J.A.C. 12:90-4: N.J.A.C. 12:90-4.1(b)* This subchapter shall not apply to:

1. Steam boilers having adequate relief devices set to discharge at a pressure not greater than 15 psig when such boilers serve buildings of less than six dwelling units or other dwellings with accommodations for less than 25 persons;
2. Hot-water boilers having relief devices set to discharge at a pressure not greater than 160 psig and hot-water boilers limited to temperatures not exceeding 250 degrees Fahrenheit when such boilers serve buildings of less than six dwelling units or other dwellings with accommodations for less than 25 persons;
3. Any steam or hot-water boiler having less than 10 square feet of surface;
4. Any steam or hot-water boiler having a heat input of less than 10 kilowatts or less than 40,000 BTU per hour;
5. Any steam or hot-water boiler under the jurisdiction and control of the United States Government when actively regulated by a federal agency; and
6. Any steam or hot-water boiler used solely for the propulsion of a motor vehicle regulated by the Motor Vehicle Act, Title 39 of the Revised Statutes.

As stated above, these regulations do not apply to boilers in buildings with fewer than six dwelling units.

Should you have any questions, you may contact me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello  
Code Assistance Unit



## What is a Commercial Farm Building?

*(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 20 Number 2 Summer/Fall 2008)*

At N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d), the Uniform Construction Code (UCC) has regulations that apply to commercial farm buildings. At N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)1, a commercial farm building is defined as “any building located on a commercial farm which produces not less than \$2,500 worth of agricultural or horticultural products annually, which building’s main use or intended use is related to the production of agricultural or horticultural products produced on that farm.”

Commercial farm buildings do not fit into any group pursuant to the Building Subcode; they are themselves a classification. At N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)2, the UCC states buildings that meet the definition of commercial farm building “shall be classified as commercial farm buildings.” The UCC further states, “For those provisions not covered by this section, commercial farm buildings shall comply with the construction code provisions applicable to Group S-2.” The UCC does not say that commercial farm buildings are designated as Group S-2. It says that, with certain specific exceptions, commercial farm buildings meet the requirements for Group S-2.

To ensure that the classification of commercial farm buildings is well understood, the UCC contains exceptions for specific aspects of commercial farm buildings. These include provisions for pre-engineered grain bins and other storage equipment used on the farm [N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)3], and temporary greenhouses, also called “hoophouses” [N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)4]. In addition, the UCC provides standards for the amount of hazardous materials that may be stored in a commercial farm building [N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)7] and sets limitations on the use of commercial farm buildings as places of public assembly [N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)8].

If you have questions about commercial farm buildings, their classification, or specific exceptions, please contact the Code Assistance Unit at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Emily W. Templeton  
Code Development Unit

## Garden-Type Utility Sheds and Similar Structures – Clarification

*(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 21 Number 1 Spring/Summer 2009)*

On April 20, 2009, the Department repealed N.J.A.C. 5:23-9.9, Foundation systems for garden type utility sheds and similar structures. The provisions of this section were moved within the applicable chapters of the building and one-and two-family dwelling subcodes. Therefore, the exceptions in Section 1809.4 of the International Building Code/2009 (IBC/2009) and Section R403.1.4 of the International Residential Code/2009 (IRC/2009) have been modified to reflect old N.J.A.C. 5:23-9.9. Both the IBC/2009 and IRC/2009 allow free standing storage-type buildings to be built without a foundation to frost-depth as long as the building meets the following three conditions:

- 1) The building presents a low hazard to human life in the event of failure; these include, but are not limited to, agricultural buildings, temporary buildings, and minor storage facilities;
- 2) The building an area of 600 square feet or less for light framed construction (LFC), or 400 square feet or less for other than light-framed construction (OTLFC); and
- 3) The building has an eave height of 10 feet or less. However, unlike old N.J.A.C. 5:23-9.9, footings were required in all cases to be at least 12 inches in depth. A brief summary follows (all 10 feet or less in height):
  - 100 ft<sup>2</sup> or less – footings of 12 inches deep not required provided the structures do not contain utility connections and are of sufficient weight to remain in place or be anchored to the ground (like old N.J.A.C. 5:23-9.9(a))
  - More than 100 ft<sup>2</sup> up to 200 ft<sup>2</sup> – footings of 12 inches deep not required provided the structures are dimensionally stable without the foundation system and do not contain utility connections. A structure shall be considered dimensionally stable if it is provided with a floor system that is tied to the walls of the structure such that it reacts to loads as a unit. These structures shall be of sufficient weight to remain in place or shall be anchored to the ground (like old N.J.A.C. 5:23- 9.9(b))
  - Buildings of more than 200 ft<sup>2</sup> up to 600 ft<sup>2</sup> LFC or 400 ft<sup>2</sup> OTLFC – Footings of 12 inches deep required
  - Buildings of more than 600 ft<sup>2</sup> LFC or 400 ft<sup>2</sup> OTLFC – Footings to frost required

*(continued on next page)*

Garden-type utility sheds require a construction permit for building work unless the structure is 100 square feet or less in area, and 10 feet or less in height, and accessory to buildings of Group R-2, R-3, R-4, or R-5, and does not contain a water, gas, oil or sewer connection. A construction permit for electrical work shall be required, when applicable (N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14(b)8).

For commercial farm buildings, the permit requirements are slightly different. As per N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)6, Garden-type utility sheds and similar structures are exempt from permit requirements provided the structure is 200 square feet or less in area, 10 feet or less in height, has no utility (water, gas, oil, sewer or electric) connections and the shed is dimensionally stable without the foundation system. A shed is to be considered dimensionally stable if it is provided with a floor system that is tied to the walls of the structure such that it reacts to loads as a unit. Also, as per N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)5, a three-sided turn-out shed used to shelter livestock is exempt from permit requirements provided there is no permanent foundation or floor and provided the structure is 250 square feet or less in area, and 14 feet or less in height, and has no utility (water, gas, oil, sewer or electric) connections. In both cases, the structure has to be of sufficient weight to remain in place or has to be anchored to the ground (concrete is not be required for anchoring).

Source: Rob Austin  
Code Assistance Unit

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### **Requirement for Overflow Roof Drains**



*(Reprint with updated references -- Volume 19 Number 2)*

The Department of Community Affairs has been receiving many telephone calls asking where to find the requirement for overflow roof drains.

With the adoption of the 2009 National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC) (and the previous editions of the NSPC dating back to the adoption of the NSPC/1996), Section 13.1.10.2, Secondary Roof Drainage, has been deleted in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15(b)13.iii.

Section 13.1.10.2, Secondary Roof Drainage, required an independent secondary roof drainage system. Despite the deletion of the section, some type of relief would still be required should the primary roof drains become blocked. To clarify, even with the deletion of the independent secondary roof drainage system requirement from the NSPC, a secondary relief system is still required.

The 2009 International Building Code, Section 1611, Rain Loads, requires that relief be provided should the primary roof drains become blocked. The building code also mentions a secondary drainage system.

Relief would be required where parapet walls or other construction extend above the roof where stormwater would become trapped. Relief could be scuppers or overflow drains. The overflow drains are permitted to be connected to the primary system. This may be considered a relief drainage system.

An independent secondary drainage system can be installed, but it would be a redundant system and is not required by code.

There are no code requirements that would prohibit the overflow drains from connecting to the primary roof drainage system.

Should you have any questions, you may contact me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello  
Code Assistance Unit

**For your information, Alerts and Issues listed at <http://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/alerts/> will be periodically moved to the Division's "Topics A-Z" at <http://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/topics/>. The current list is as follows:**

#### Superstorm Sandy Information

- For Plan Review or Inspection Assistance with SANDY-related permitting Please have the local Construction Official contact:

Toms River DCA Codes Field Office  
236 Main Street, 2nd Floor  
Toms River, NJ 08753  
Hours: Monday-Friday 8:30-4:00  
732-736-7108 or 7109  
FAX 732-736-7112  
TomsRiverCodesOffice@dca.state.nj.us

- Protection of Adjoining Property
- Guidance for 1&2 Family Homes Sprinkler Systems Options [pdf 71kB]
- Breakaway Walls in the V Zone
- "Mold Guidelines for New Jersey Residents" pamphlet and upcoming training dates
- Foundation Guidance [pdf 8.52kB]
- DEP Flood Elevation Rule FAQs [pdf 153kB]
- Elevating existing homes, Guidance to code officials [pdf 29kB]
- Disposing of Asbestos from Sandy-Impacted Structures [pdf 198kB]
- Temporary Employment (building, electrical and plumbing) [pdf 179kB]
- Storm Recovery Information [pdf 31kB]
- Permit Fees [pdf 79kB]
- Electrical Systems Guidance [pdf 66kB]
- Mechanical.Plumbing Guidance for Code Officials [pdf 74kB]
- Boilers, Pressure Vessels, Refrigeration Systems or other Appliances [pdf 126kB]
- Landlords And Tenants [pdf 46kB]
- 01-02-2013(Advisory Base Flood Elevations and Construction Req.) [pdf 45kB]
- Accessing Flood Zone maps through FEMA's website(s) [pdf 196kB]
- DEP Emergency Rule.Prior Approvals Misc Info [pdf165kB]
- DEP Frequently Asked Land Use Permitting Questions

Press Release on need for recovery workers to wear protective gear and protect themselves while working with mold:  
<http://nj.gov/health/news/2013/approved/20130213a.html>

- Flyer on Mold/Asbestos Safety: [http://nj.gov/health/er/documents/prepare\\_before\\_cleanup\\_flyer.pdf](http://nj.gov/health/er/documents/prepare_before_cleanup_flyer.pdf)

- Temporary Use of Buildings to House Sandy Volunteers  
Buildings housing volunteers CO-FO Doc Final  
Buildings housing volunteers Host Site Final  
Buildings housing volunteers cover memo signed

#### Other

Lead Free Fixtures & Piping Memo 2/24/14  
Avalon Parking notice of receipt of application  
Local Review of School Plans  
Amusement Ride Safety Tips  
Flood Permit Surcharge Fee  
The Flood Hit! Now what  
Permit Extension Act Updated Guidance 2012  
PL2012,C.48 Permit Extension Act  
Child Care Centers  
Infill Development Standards and Policy Guidance  
Recreational Park Trailers, A Guidance Document  
School Construction, Best Practices Standards  
(continued on next page)

Carnival & Amusement Rides  
Model Letter for adding a serial number to the type certification  
Model Letter for adding a serial number to the type certification (inflatable)  
Model Fabrication (manufacturing) Certification  
Model Testing Certification  
Model Erection/Assembly Certification  
Model Design Certification  
Model Cert Oper-Trng Template

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs  
Division of Codes and Standards  
101 South Broad Street  
P.O. Box 802  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0802

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