

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS



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What's Your Rating?

Should interrupting and short-circuit ratings be included on drawings for plan review? Can calculations be requested?

The National Electrical Code (NEC)/2000, Section 110.9, "Requirements for Electrical Installations, Interrupting Rating," requires that "equipment intended to interrupt current at fault levels shall have an interrupting rating sufficient for the nominal circuit voltage and the current that is available at the line terminals. Equipment intended to interrupt current at other than fault levels shall have an interrupting rating at nominal circuit voltage sufficient for the current that must be interrupted."

Section 110.10, "Requirements for Electrical Installations, Circuit Impedance and Other Characteristics," requires that "electrical components of the circuit to be protected shall be selected and coordinated to permit the circuit-protective devices to clear a fault without damage to the equipment. Faults are assumed to be either between two or more of the circuit conductors, or between any circuit conductor and the grounding conductor or the enclosing metal raceway."

N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15(e)vii, "Construction Permits -- Application," provides that the appropriate subcode official may require adequate details of electrical work, including computations and other essential technical data.

Therefore, the answer to both questions is **YES**. Interrupting and short-circuit ratings should be provided with the permit application when necessary. These ratings not only apply to panels and breakers, but to transfer switches and fire-pump controllers, as well.

If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Suzanne Borek
Code Assistance Unit

Who's Checking?

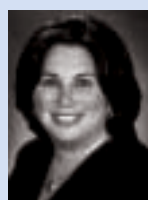
There seems to be an issue concerning who should check the height of electrical devices pertaining to the Barrier Free Subcode.

According to *N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.14(a)2*, "Barrier Free Subcode, Enforcement," operable parts that are regulated by the Electrical Subcode are the responsibility of the corresponding subcode official to meet the plan review and inspection requirements of ICC/ANSI A117.1/1998, Section 309, "Operable Parts."

(continued on page 2)



Richard J. Codey
Acting Governor



Susan Bass Levin
Commissioner

(continued from page 1)

Section 309.3, "Operable Parts, Height," requires that operable parts be placed in one or more of the reach ranges specified in Section 308, "Reach Ranges."

Therefore, the electrical devices installed and required to meet the Barrier Free Subcode should be inspected for the proper reach ranges by the electrical subcode official.

If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Suzanne Borek
Code Assistance Unit

New Jersey Register Adoptions

Date: December 20, 2004
Adoption: 36 *N.J.R.* 5709(b)
Summary: These adopted amendments to *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-2.7, "Ordinary Maintenance," and *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-2.17A, "Minor Work," establish when a Uniform Construction Code (UCC) permit is required for the installation of cable television and low-voltage communication wiring based on the building type. In addition, the adopted amendments provide that the installation of cable TV or low-voltage communication wiring in Class 3 buildings is considered ordinary maintenance and would not require a UCC permit or inspection. Finally, these adopted amendments define communication wiring as that covered by Chapter 8 of the Electrical Subcode, the 2002 edition of the National Electrical Code.

Date: December 20, 2004
Adoption: 36 *N.J.R.* 5711(a)
Summary: These adopted amendments to *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-3.22, "Fuel Gas Subcode," *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-6.6, "Alterations," and *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-6.7, "Reconstruction," revise the Fuel Gas Subcode and Rehabilitation Subcode of the UCC to require that indoor or outdoor gas meters, regulators, and gas piping be protected by vehicle impact barriers in accordance with the International Fire Code whenever the work performed would expose these components to vehicular impact.

Date: January 3, 2005
Adoption: 37 *N.J.R.* 47(a)
Summary: These adopted amendments to *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-3.14, "Building Subcode," *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-6.5, "Renovations," *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-6.6, "Alterations," and *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-6.7, "Reconstruction," require the use of standardized fire service keys in newly installed elevators and in elevators undergoing work other than ordinary maintenance or minor work.

Date: January 18, 2005
Adoption: 37 *N.J.R.* 267(a)
Summary: These amendments to *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-3.15, "Plumbing Subcode," *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-3.20, "Mechanical Subcode," and *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-3.22, "Fuel Gas Subcode," adopt the 2003 editions of the National Standard Plumbing Code, the International Mechanical Code, and the International Fuel Gas Code as the Plumbing, Mechanical, and Fuel Gas Subcodes of the UCC, respectively. In addition, the adopted amendments to the Plumbing Subcode of the UCC assign enforcement responsibilities for combined domestic and fire water service lines.

Date: March 7, 2005
Adoption: 37 *N.J.R.* 771(a)
Summary: These adopted amendments to *N.J.A.C.* 5:23-6 incorporate annual code changes to the Rehabilitation Subcode of the UCC.

Source: Megan K. Sullivan
Code Development Unit

Propane Counter Documents

The Department of Community Affairs and the New Jersey Liquefied Petroleum Gas Education and Safety Board have reproduced a number of consumer safety pamphlets by the National Propane Gas Association, entitled "Using Propane Safely," to help make consumers aware of the dangers and necessary safety practices associated with propane use. Since the use of propane as a source of heat is somewhat isolated in New Jersey, the Department has not distributed the documents to all municipal building departments for distribution to the public. If there are any municipalities that are interested in using the pamphlets as counter documents, please contact Mike Baier of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Safety Unit at (609) 633-6835.

Source: Mike Baier
LP Gas Safety Unit

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Employment Opportunities for Code Officials

The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards has employment opportunities available for licensed subcode and construction officials for both in-house plan review and field inspection positions. Employment opportunities are also available for individuals with at least one Uniform Construction Code (UCC) technical license, but lacking a subcode or construction official license.

Candidates for the plan review positions will be required to review construction plans for projects such as casinos, schools, multifamily high-rise structures, correctional facilities, stadiums, and other large public assembly structures. The Division is also seeking qualified candidates to review plans for hospital and health-care facility projects.

Candidates for field positions will be required to have at least one UCC technical license and will be required to make inspections throughout the State or from one of the regional local enforcement offices.

Full-time, permanent employees of the State of New Jersey are provided a full benefits package including medical, dental, and prescription drug coverage for employees and their beneficiaries; leave time; and pension program. State vehicles may be available for field positions only. Starting salaries range from \$43,869.07 to \$60,773.24, depending upon level of licenses and past salary history.

Interested candidates can forward resumes to:

Esther Hilzer
Manager, Personnel Services
Division of Codes and Standards
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs
Post Office Box 802
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0802

or send by fax:
(609) 633-6729

For additional information, please contact Esther Hilzer or Mary Ann DiMattia at (609) 292-7899.

PermitsNJ . . . Will UCCARS Permit Records be Converted?

The Department of Community Affairs has considered very carefully the practicality of converting existing Uniform Construction Code Administrative Records System (UCCARS) Permit records to *PermitsNJ* and has concluded it to be a highly impractical, if not impossible, endeavor for the local enforcing agency. Thus, the Department is not planning to support or require conversion of open UCCARS files to *PermitsNJ*.

Municipalities switching over to *PermitsNJ* at this time should use *PermitsNJ* to track and issue all new

applications and permits, but should continue to use UCCARS to close out existing open permit records.

Closed UCCARS records may continue to be accessed through UCCARS for look-up purposes by storing municipal UCCARS instances on a local or network drive accessible to the individual(s) who typically does such look-ups.

While it would seem to have been more convenient from a look-up standpoint to have UCCARS-based permit records available from within *PermitsNJ*, the measures that would have to be taken by you, the user, to prepare each and every permit record for conversion would be enormous.

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PermitsNJ records vastly more data than UCCARS since it is a full processing system, not just a partial one.

Many, if not most, UCCARS records would require the local user to provide additional field information which may not be readily available, if available at all, for each permit record to be converted. Because it is a full processing system, *PermitsNJ* has far more data fields, edit checks, and controls. For example, you could not issue a Certificate of Occupancy (CO) or Certificate of Approval for a “converted” file unless you had also entered all subcode inspection information for that file. Remember, UCCARS did not store all that data, so the “conversion” of the UCCARS file would not populate the *PermitsNJ* database with the needed information; therefore, you would have to do it – by hand.

PermitsNJ was designed to prevent inadvertent mistakes, such as the issuance of a CO without all subcode sign-offs being in place. Errors such as that have caused serious problems for local enforcing agencies and licensed officials. *PermitsNJ* protects you because it just won’t print the document (such as a CO) unless all the sign-offs are recorded. This is just one example of the many ways in which *PermitsNJ*’s edit criteria protects you from inadvertent administrative errors.

Besides, converting UCCARS records would not have placed all permit data in the same location, anyway. Do not lose sight of all those pre-UCCARS permit records, which only reside in manual file systems; they will never be accessible through *PermitsNJ*.

So, when looking up the permit history of a property, users must look in both the UCCARS and *PermitsNJ* electronic files, which can be done from the same desktop if you store your UCCARS instance on a local or network drive accessible to the individual(s) who typically do such look-ups. And in addition, users must continue to physically search the manual system for the very oldest information.

If you have further questions concerning the conversion of UCCARS data, or if you need assistance with moving your UCCARS instance to your new personal computer’s local drive or to a network drive, as always, please telephone us at (609) 292-7899. We may also be reached via Internet e-mail at: permitsnj@dca.state.nj.us.

But as for UCCARS/*PermitsNJ* conversion, be careful what you wish for, and be happy you didn’t get it.

Source: Berit Osworth
Division of Codes and Standards

This article originally appeared in the Spring/Summer 2002 edition of the Construction Code Communicator. With the implementation of PermitsNJ, we are reprinting the article in this edition for your use and information.

***PermitsNJ* . . . What Will It Require?**

Many of you have recently asked, “What kind of computer equipment and communications service must our offices purchase in order to use *PermitsNJ*?” In turn, we have asked our application development team. Here’s what they said

PermitsNJ will be a web-based application accessed through a web browser on the desktop. Because all files and screens will be stored at the system level and processing will *not* be done on the desktop, a number of personal computers of various sizes and configurations will do.

The more important aspect to consider when using a web-based application is transmission speed. The speed at which you will transmit and receive information is influenced by three components: 1) your connection mode, 2) your Internet Service Provider (ISP), and 3) your modem.

With regard to your connection mode, the best choice is a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), which may be ordered through your telephone company. Second to a DSL is a cable connection. This is *much* faster than an ordinary dial-up phone line, which of course would be your last choice.

In terms of selecting an ISP, Giga Information Group®, a leading global information technology advisory firm, suggests asking the following questions before committing to one of the many companies that offer this service:

1. What is the ISP’s busy-free dial rate? (This is the ratio of subscribers to the number of the ISP’s server ports; the lower the ratio of subscribers to server ports, the better.)
2. Does the ISP have tiered services and is there a business class available? (Yes is the answer you’ll want to hear.)
3. Does the ISP prioritize traffic for customers? (Again, Yes is the correct answer.)
4. Does the ISP have asynchronous dial bonding inverse multiplexing? (This is a device on the ISP’s end that doubles the speed of the line. Again, the correct answer is Yes.)

Concerning your modem, we have found that a better modem than that provided with most new PCs may be very helpful in increasing the speed of the transmission of information. A good choice on today's market is the US Robotics 56K external modem, which retails for around \$86.

Thus, if you are considering or are in the process of purchasing the components necessary for participation in *PermitsNJ* this fall, please consider the foregoing, as well as the following guidelines.

PC

Current industry standard, which at present is:

- Pentium 4
- 128 MB RAM
- 20 GB hard drive
- MS Windows 98 or higher operating system.

Internet Browser

Microsoft's Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher. MS Internet Explorer comes packaged with MS Windows.

Update: For best results, update your browser to Internet Explorer 6. This is a free download from Microsoft's web site.

Modem

Minimum 56K. The size and quality of the modem affects the speed of the transmission. A modem of better quality than the one typically bundled with the PC would be a wise investment.

Monitor

17" is now standard, but larger (19", 21") or smaller (15") will work, too.

Telephone Line or Cable Connection

Again, a DSL is the best alternative. If DSL is not an option, however, remember that cable is about 10 to 20 times faster for transmission than a phone line with a 56K modem.

Internet Service Provider (ISP)

If a cable connection is used, the cable company becomes your ISP; otherwise, select wisely based upon the answers to those questions outlined above.

Printer(s)

Laser printers are now fairly standard and fairly common; you may even already have one, as many municipalities do. Any relatively new printer, however, should work. Whether a given model is adequate depends more upon your office's level of activity, i.e., how much printing you expect to do.

So, there you have it. Again, if you are in the process of purchasing computer equipment and are planning to use it with *PermitsNJ*, consider this advice.

On a related note, if your office is presently equipped with a late-model PC, it may also be adequate for use with *PermitsNJ*. We are presently testing application performance with various combinations of memory, speed, and operating systems. The results will enable us to identify minimum system requirements.

In the meantime, if you have further questions concerning equipment and/or communications requirements, as always, please telephone us at (609) 292-7898. We may also be reached via e-mail at bosworth@dca.state.nj.us.

Source: Berit Seiple Osworth
Division of Codes and Standards

Drawings Based on Class

N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15(e)vi, "Construction Permits – Application," and *N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3A(d)*, "Enforcing Agency Classification," are to be used in conjunction with each other when applying the provisions of the Uniform Construction Code to plumbing, electrical, and mechanical plans.

Section 2.15(e)vi requires that all engineering plans and computations bear the seal and signature of the licensed engineer or registered architect responsible for the design. However, there are three exceptions to this rule:

1. Plumbing plans for Class III structures may be prepared by persons licensed pursuant to the Master Plumber Licensing Act, *N.J.S.A. 45:14C-1 et seq.*;
2. Electrical plans for Class III structures may be prepared by persons licensed pursuant to the Electrical Contractors Licensing Act, *N.J.S.A. 45:5A-1 et seq.*;
3. Mechanical plans for Class III structures may be prepared by mechanical contractors.

To determine which class applies, consult Section 4.3A(d). [Yes, "Classes I, II, and III" of Section 2.15(e)vi are the same as "Classes 1, 2, and 3" of Section 4.3A(d).] Please note that the exceptions to Section 2.15(e)vi only apply to Class III, which will be the focus of this article.

Class 3 buildings include the following:

- * Business Group B less than 7,200 square feet, two stories, 40 feet high;

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- * Mercantile Group M less than 4,800 square feet, one story, 40 feet high;
- * Storage Group S-1 less than 4,200 square feet, one story, 40 feet high;
- * Storage Group S-2 less than 7,200 square feet, two stories, 40 feet high;
- * Residential Group R-3 as permitted in the Building Subcode, and including accessory private garages, radio and television antennae, and swimming pools;
- * Residential Group R-4 as permitted in the Building Subcode, and including accessory private garages, radio and television antennae, and swimming pools; and
- * Residential Group R-5 as permitted in the Building Subcode, and including accessory private garages, radio and television antennae, and swimming pools.

So, if the project under review at your local construction department is a Class III structure as mentioned above, then the plumbing, electrical, and mechanical plans may be submitted by a licensed master plumber, licensed electrical contractor, and mechanical contractor, respectively to Section 2.15(e)vi.

Source: Rob Austin
Code Assistance Unit

Employment Opportunities at Continuing Education Courses

Employment opportunities are available for retired New Jersey State licensed Uniform Construction Code (UCC) inspectors to facilitate continuing education seminars for New Jersey code enforcement officials. The seminars are sponsored by the Department of Community Affairs and Rutgers, the State University.

The position requires that the facilitator be on site from 7:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. to execute the following duties: set up audio/visual equipment, ensure the facility is properly arranged according to specifications, register students, introduce the seminars, be available for questions, validate CEU cards upon completion of the seminars, and break down audio/visual equipment at the end of the day. The pay rate for the position is \$12 an hour for a fixed 8.5-hour work day, plus travel. Candidates should be available Tuesday through Friday during the regular semesters. The spring semester runs from the first week in March until the end of June; the fall semester runs from the end of August until mid-December. Facilitators have the opportunity to

select the weeks in which they would like to work and should be able to commit at least two to three weeks per month to facilitate within their region. Also, candidates must be eligible to work in the United States and be able to lift at least 20 lbs.

PLEASE NOTE: *There will be a considerable amount of travel involved with the positions.*

Opportunities are available for the northern, central, and southern New Jersey regions. Qualified persons should send a letter of interest to Sherry Saperstein, Center for Government Services, Rutgers University, Suite 200, 33 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901-1979. You may call (732) 932-3640, Ext. 626 if you require additional information.

Source: Sherry Saperstein
Associate Program Specialist
Rutgers University

Garage Separations and Penetrations – International Residential Code/2000

N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.21(c)3ix, “One- and Two-Family Dwelling Subcode,” amends the International Residential Code (IRC)/2000, Section R309.2, “Separation Required,” to delete the original text and insert the following:

(#1) Private garages located beneath rooms shall have walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings separating the garage from the adjacent interior spaces constructed with not less than a one-hour fire-resistance rating (see FTO-13, “Fire Separation Between Dwelling Units and Attached Private Garages”).

(#2) Attached private garages shall be completely separated from the adjacent interior spaces and the attic area by means of 1/2-inch gypsum board or equivalent applied to the garage side.”

The goal of #1 above is to provide a one-hour fire-resistance-rated wall and ceiling assembly when there is living space above a garage. Any penetration in these assemblies must maintain the fire-resistance rating as per (1) the listed/labeled assembly or (2) FTO-13. Since a listed/labeled assembly has its own requirements for penetrations, the focus of this article will be how penetrations relate to FTO-13.

FTO-13 references old Section 714.1.6 of the Building Officials and Code Administrators National Building Code (BOCA)/1996 for vertical assemblies (garage walls), and old Section 714.2.6 of BOCA/1996 for horizontal

assemblies (garage ceilings). As we all know, the current building code is the International Building Code (IBC)/2000, and its corresponding sections for membrane penetrations in horizontal assemblies and vertical assemblies are Sections 711.3.2 and 711.4.2, respectively. Both sections state, "Where walls and partitions (Section 711.3.2) or floor/ceiling assemblies (Section 711.4.2) are required to have a minimum one-hour fire-resistance rating, recessed fixtures shall be installed such that the required fire resistance will not be reduced." However, both sections have three distinct exceptions that allow penetrations without jeopardizing the fire-resistance rating. These exceptions are as follows:

Garage Wall Exception #1:

Steel electrical boxes that do not exceed 16 square inches in area, provided that the total area of such openings does not exceed 100 square inches for any 100 square feet of wall area. Outlet boxes on opposite sides of the wall shall be separated as follows:

- 1.1. By a horizontal distance of not less than 24 inches (610 mm);
- 1.2. By a horizontal distance of not less than the depth of the wall cavity where the wall cavity is filled with cellulose loose-fill or mineral fiber insulation;
- 1.3. By solid fire-blocking in accordance with Section 716.2.1; or
- 1.4. By other listed materials and methods.

Garage Wall Exception #2:

Membrane penetrations for listed electrical outlet boxes of any material are permitted, provided such boxes have been tested for use in fire-resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing.

Garage Wall Exception #3:

The annular space created by the penetration of a fire sprinkler, provided it is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.

Garage Ceiling Exception #1:

Membrane penetrations by steel, ferrous, or copper conduits; electrical outlet boxes; pipes; tubes; vents; or concrete or masonry penetrating items where the annular space is protected in accordance with Section 711.4.1, or is protected to prevent the free passage of flame and the products of combustion. Such penetrations shall not exceed an aggregate area of 100 square inches (64 500 mm²) in any 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of ceiling area in assemblies tested without penetrations.

Garage Ceiling Exception #2:

Membrane penetrations by listed electrical outlet boxes of any material are permitted, provided such boxes have been tested for use in fire-resistance-

rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing.

Garage Ceiling Exception #3:

The annular space created by the penetration of a fire sprinkler, provided it is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.

Examples of where these exceptions would apply include wall outlets (receptacles, switches, and luminaires). The exceptions apply since the penetration is only on one side of the assembly (a membrane penetration, not through penetration).

If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Rob Austin
Code Assistance Unit

Gypsum Board Screws

Not all screws are created equal. Though a deck screw tends to look like a gypsum board screw, it is not listed for fastening gypsum boards to a structure; only gypsum board screws can be used for this purpose. The gypsum board screw has a special design that permits the head of the screw to recess below the board's paper surface without tearing the paper, and the screws are tested for effectiveness.

Actually, gypsum board screws are not all created equal, either; they come in different types for different uses. The classification system is found in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) C1002-98, "Standard Specification for Steel Drill Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases," which is referenced in the International Building Code (IBC)/2000, Table 2506.2, "Gypsum Board and Plaster," and the International Residential Code (IRC)/2000, Table R702.3.5, "Minimum Thickness and Application of Gypsum Board."

There are three classifications: Type G, Type S, and Type W. Type G is for fastening gypsum panels to other gypsum products, Type S is for fastening gypsum panels to light-gauge steel members, and Type W is for fastening gypsum panels to wood members.

Further, when the steel structural member exceeds the classification of light gauge (steel thickness 0.033 inch or greater), the Type S screw specified in ASTM C1002-98 is not appropriate. The code user is now referred to ASTM C954-98, which is also referenced in Tables 2506.2 and R702.3.5. These screws are meant to be used when the

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thickness of the steel making up the structural member is between 0.033 inch and 0.112 inch.

Most of the information in these two standards applies to the manufacturer of the screws; however, there is information the code user needs as well, such as the type of screw to be used in fastening the gypsum panels to the structural members and the required length of the screw to fasten the gypsum panels. The only length requirement given in ASTM C1002-98 is for the Type W screw; this requires the screw to penetrate the wood member to a depth of 5/8 of an inch. Thus, the minimum length of the screw is the thickness of the gypsum board being fastened plus 5/8 of an inch. IRC/2000, Table R702.3.5 goes further when indicating where Type S screws are used. They must penetrate the metal framing member by 3/8 of an inch.

Finally, the code user needs to know how many screws are required to fasten a given size panel. This information is found in the Table R702.3.5 for Group R-5 buildings; a fastening schedule is not included in the IBC. For buildings that are constructed under the IBC, the fastening schedule should be found in the construction documents or in the manufacturer's recommended installation instructions.

Source: Jeffrey Applegate
Code Assistance Unit

Attention: Code Instructors Wanted

At this time, we are seeking individuals who are interested in becoming instructors for courses for people seeking Uniform Construction Code (UCC) licenses. We are looking for instructors for all UCC subcode areas and all levels of licensure, RCS through HHS, throughout the State. However, the greatest need for instructors is in the northwest and southern portions of the State, and we are in need of plumbing and fire protection instructors. In addition, we are attempting to create a pool of instructors that would be willing to be "on call" for situations where the colleges are unable to locate instructors on their own or when an instructor is needed to fill in for an emergency situation. Please be aware that the compensation for instructors is negotiated between the individual instructor and the college for which the course is offered. Course hours run between 45 and 120 hours per course, with classes generally meeting one or two nights per week. Scheduling is arranged between the colleges and the individual instructors.

The requirements for becoming an instructor are: holding a subcode official license in the subcode area you would like to teach, and completion of an approved train-the-trainer educational program. Train-the-trainer programs are offered at various institutions of higher learning throughout

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the State. Please contact our office to obtain more information on approved train-the-trainer programs.

If you have already been authorized by the Division of Codes and Standards as an instructor, please be aware that your authorization remains valid at this time, provided you meet the requirement of holding a subcode official license in the area you would like to instruct. While there are many approved instructors, there are few active in the program. We would like to strongly encourage those already approved to become more active, and contribute their talents and expertise to the code enforcement students.

If working as an instructor to improve the educational aspect of code enforcement in New Jersey sounds appealing to you and you would like more information on this exciting opportunity, please contact the Licensing Unit at (609) 984-7834.

Source: Patrick Ryan
Licensing Unit

Licensing Update

There are two notable changes that have recently taken place within the Licensing Unit. Both concern the addition of the multiple dwelling program into the Unit, but concern construction code officials as well.

First, the overwhelming majority of multiple dwelling licensees also hold construction code licenses. To accommodate this convergence of programs and to better serve both overall groups of licensees, the Unit has combined the multiple dwelling licenses into the existing construction code database.

The result of this arrangement is the abandonment of the "MD" license nomenclature replaced by the traditional "00" numbers used in the construction code program. For those holding both construction code and multiple dwelling code licenses, this means that all of your multiple dwelling information will be contained within your (original) construction code records and will be similar to holding licenses within more than one construction code discipline (building and fire protection, for example). For those holding only the multiple dwelling licenses, this change affords you the benefit of uniformity within our overall program and the opportunity to more seamlessly move into the construction code program, should you decide to do so at some future point, and to keep the same license number. Recording continuing education information and licenses held was also vastly improved by this change.

Second, continuing education for the multiple dwelling program will be provided through Middlesex County College beginning in the very near future. This change will specialize training in multiple dwelling code enforcement, and will better serve the licensees and the public at large. Please be advised and assured that any and all continuing education courses previously completed through Rutgers University will continue to be credited towards the first renewal of your license. In sum, locations, times, and hours will remain similar to the Rutgers' offerings.

If you have any questions regarding these changes and their effect on your particular situation, please contact my office at (609) 984-7834 or by e-mail at codeslicensing@dca.state.nj.us.

Source: John A. Delesandro
Supervisor of Licensing

Location of Equipment Gas Shut-Off Valves

With the recent adoption of the International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)/2003 (adopted January 18, 2005), a welcome change is the deletion of the word "ready" from Section 409.5, "Equipment Shut-Off Valve," pertaining to access to the shut-off valve.

In the 2000 edition of the IFGC, it was required that the gas shut-off valve be located in the same room as the appliance and not further than six feet away. Also, the shut-off valve had to be provided with "ready" access.

IFGC/2003, Section 409.5 requires that such shut-off valve be provided with access.

The difference between ready access and access is that "ready access" must be directly reached without requiring the removal or movement of any panel, door, or similar obstruction; whereas, "access" can be gained by ready access, or by removing or moving a panel, door, or similar obstruction.

With this change, a fireplace insert with the gas shut-off valve located below the firebox and access through a pull-down door would comply with the code. This would also apply to all appliances that require a gas shut-off valve to be accessible.

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

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello
Code Assistance Unit

PermitsNJ . . . Will Its Use be Mandatory?

Many of you have asked, "Will using *PermitsNJ* be mandatory and, if so, when will that be?" The short answer is "no," the Department of Community Affairs is not planning to mandate the use of its new construction code enforcement management software. The longer, more detailed answer, however, follows

There are four important changes with regard to issuing, managing, and reporting construction permit activity that will be required. We are publishing this information now as a "heads-up" and will supply the timeframes on it in the Summer/Fall 2005 issue of the *Construction Code Communicator*. The four changes are as follows:

1. Discontinuance of the Use of the Uniform Construction Code Administrative Records System (UCCARS)

UCCARS users will be required to switch to an alternative method of managing and reporting construction permit activity. The Department will cease to provide for the technical support of UCCARS and will also cease to administer the UCCARS bulletin board.

2. Electronic Transmission of Permit and Certificate Activity

At present, the Uniform Construction Code permits municipalities issuing less than 200 permits per year to provide the Department with monthly activity reports via mail and only requires the transmitting of data electronically where annual permit activity meets or exceeds 200 in number. In the future, however, this will change and all municipalities will be required to use *PermitsNJ* or an equivalent software product transmitting permit and certificate data electronically, regardless of activity level.

3. Increased Data Upload Requirements

The data file transmitted to the Department from alternative construction code enforcement software products will increase both in scope and frequency of transmission. All municipalities using alternative products will be required to conform to the new upload standards.

4. Increased Construction Permit Services Access for New Jersey Residents

The Department is presently working with its *PermitsNJ* developer to deliver construction permit services to New Jersey residents in a way that goes beyond traditional delivery methods and normal hours of operation; in other words, the New Jersey construction permit applicant will be able to apply for his/her construction permit from the comfort of his/her own home or office, and at any hour, by way of the Internet. Doing so must be possible for

any New Jersey resident regardless of which construction code enforcement software product his/her municipality has chosen to use. Thus, at the time that the Department makes such service available through *PermitsNJ*, those municipalities using a software product other than *PermitsNJ* must also offer a comparable service.

In the meantime, if you have further questions concerning migrating to *PermitsNJ*, as always, please telephone us at (609) 292-7899. We may also be reached via Internet e-mail at: permitsnj@dca.state.nj.us.

Source: Berit Osworth
Division of Codes and Standards

New Code Adoptions

ATTENTION – ATTENTION – ATTENTION

This is to advise code officials, architects, engineers, etc. that the adoption of the 2003 editions of the National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC), the International Mechanical Code (IMC), and the International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC) appeared in the January 18, 2005 *New Jersey Register*.

Therefore, as of January 18, 2005, compliance with the 2003 editions of the NSPC, IMC, and IFGC is accepted.

Also, between January 18 and July 18, 2005, compliance with the 2000 editions of the NSPC, IMC, and IFGC is still permitted. For new projects that are submitted for review after July 18, 2005, compliance with the 2003 editions of the NSPC, IMC, and IFGC will be required.

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

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello
Code Assistance Unit

Certification Presentation Highlights Restructuring of Camden Building Department

On Thursday, February 17th, at a ceremony in the Camden City Council chambers, certificates for successful completion of the Technical Assistant course were presented to six members of the Building Bureau support staff — Ingrid Hartman, Sadie Smith, Ronica Solla, Melissa Snype, Gwendolyn Nock, and Lindia Lewis — and to Assistant Director Warren Sykes of the Camden Department of Code Enforcement, who is the head of the Building Bureau.

Division of Codes and Standards Director William M. Connolly praised the officials and staff of the Building Bureau for all of the work that has gone into making the Building Bureau a professional organization that the people of the City and of the State can be proud of. With its full team of officials, inspectors, and clerical staff now qualified as technical assistants, Camden has a local enforcing agency that is prepared to do its part in making it a better city for all of its residents. Camden is already experiencing a rapid rise in new construction and rehabilitation work, and this workload will increase significantly once redevelopment plans that are now under review reach the stage of actual construction. With its well-trained and highly motivated staff, the Camden Building Bureau stands prepared to meet this challenge.

Others praising the accomplishments of the clerical staff who are now new technical assistants included Mayor Gwendolyn Faison (who commended the awardees for their efforts in upgrading their skills and declared her strong support for the code enforcement program), Director Roberto Feliz of the Department of Code Enforcement, Assistant Director Sykes, and Construction Official Robert Scouler.

Source: Michael Ticktin
Chief, Legislative Analysis



Pictured from left to right are: Mayor of Camden, Gwendolyn Faison; City of Camden Construction Official, Robert Scouler; Assistant Director of Code Enforcement, L. Warren Sykes; DCA Director of the Division of Codes and Standards, William M. Connolly.

Pictured below from left to right are: Ingrid Hartman; Sadie Smith; Ronica Sollas; Melissa Snype; Gwendolyn Nock; Mayor of Camden, Gwendolyn Faison; Director of Code Enforcement, Roberto Feliz; Lindia Lewis.



Public Alarms – Where They are Required

Apparently, there is some confusion in the field as to where visible alarms are required. The International Building Code (IBC)/2000, Section 907.9, “Alarm Notification Appliances,” details code requirements for such devices.

Visible alarms are required in public and common areas, and for Groups I-1, R-1, and R-2 (Sections 907.9.1.1 to 907.9.1.3 of IBC/2000). The questions we frequently respond to are, “What are public and common areas?” “Is an office a public and common area?” “Is a corridor a public and common area?”

Common areas are those areas accessible to the general public, including corridors and lobbies. Offices, stockrooms, and equipment rooms are not public areas, and therefore do not require visible alarms. Devices are required in the lobbies, corridors, etc., but not in the office space or stockroom.

Hopefully, this clarifies the issue. Should you have any questions, you may contact me at (609) 984-7672.

Source: Gerry Grayce
Office of Regulatory Affairs

New Radon Hazard Areas in the State

There has been a recent amendment to the regulations of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regarding radon (*N.J.A.C. 7:28-27*). After a reevaluation of radon levels throughout the State, DEP has amended its regulations to reflect its findings.

The tier ratings for radon have changed for some municipalities. The change in regulations adds eight new municipalities to Tier One. These municipalities are Washington Township (Burlington County), Greenwich Township (Cumberland County), Swedesboro Borough (Gloucester County), Woolwich Township (Gloucester County), Mine Hill Township (Morris County), Riverdale Borough (Morris County), Pilesgrove Township (Salem County), and Hardyston Township (Sussex County). Note: All previous Tier One municipalities are still Tier One.

The Radon Hazard Subcode (*N.J.A.C. 5:23-10*), Appendix 10-A, "New Jersey Municipalities in Tier One," is being amended to reflect the DEP changes. In the eight new Tier One municipalities, the requirements set forth for radon mitigation in the Radon Hazard Subcode must be met in newly constructed educational and residential buildings. Projects for which a permit application has not yet been submitted are required to comply with the regulations of *N.J.A.C. 5:23-10*. Projects for which applications already have been submitted and those with open permits may be allowed to proceed without being required to comply with the provisions of *N.J.A.C. 5:23-10*. However, code officials should advise permit applicants that have open permits to include a passive radon mitigation system if it is still early enough in construction to do so. This could save the applicant money in the long run.

If you have any questions, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Rob Austin
Code Assistance Unit

Code Requirements for Office Partitions

Over the past several years, there have been a multitude of different interpretations regarding the building code requirements applicable to office partitions. The provisions in the International Building Code (IBC)/2000 should eliminate any interpretive problems that we may have had in the past.

As per IBC/2000, Section 603, entitled "Combustible Materials in Type I and II Construction," there is a list of items that are permitted in buildings with these

types of construction. Number 8 of this section states "partitions that divide portions of stores, offices, or similar places occupied by one tenant only and which do not establish a corridor serving an occupant load of 30 or more may be constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood, one-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, or wood panels or similar light construction up to six feet in height."

There are several limitations in this text that might be overlooked. The first limitation is this exception applies only to spaces occupied by one tenant; therefore, these types of walls may not be used to separate tenancies. Additionally, the exception applies only to layouts that do *not* establish a corridor that serves an occupant load of 30 or more. The last limitation is that these partitions may not be greater than six feet in height. Any partition that exceeds the limitations of Section 603 is required to be constructed of materials consistent with the construction type of the building.

Once the limitations of the exception are established, we must then look at the material that is used to construct the partition. The code permits the use of wood panels, fire-retardant-treated wood panels, or one-hour rated construction; simply put, any approved construction material. *Because the code regulates these types of partitions, interior finish and trim requirements set forth in IBC/2000, Chapter 8, "Interior Finishes," apply.*

For these types of partitions in buildings constructed of Type III, IV, and V construction, any approved material, either combustible or noncombustible, may be used. Interior finish and trim requirements of Chapter 8 are also applicable.

If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: John N. Terry
Code Assistance Unit

Plumbing Fixture Count

Since the International Building Code (IBC)/2000 was adopted on May 5, 2003, the Department of Community Affairs has received many calls pertaining to the differences in use group classifications between those cited in the IBC/2000 and the National Standard Plumbing Code (NSPC)/2000, which was adopted on September 17, 2001, and the NSPC/2003, which was adopted on January 18, 2005.

NSPC/2000 and NSPC/2003, Table 7.21.1 cite the same use group classifications as the Building Officials and Code Administrators National Building Code (BOCA)/

1996. However, the IBC/2000 has changed some of the use group classifications from those provided in BOCA/1996.

To determine the proper plumbing fixture count, and to avoid any misinterpretation between the building and plumbing codes, it is recommended that the descriptions of the building use as set forth in both the building and plumbing codes be used, and NOT simply the use group classification.

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

Source: Thomas C. Pitcherello
Code Assistance Unit

Breaker, Breaker – Problem with Solar PV System Installations

Warning! The installation of solar photovoltaic systems requires that a back-fed breaker be installed.

The National Electrical Code (NEC)/2002, Section 690.64(b)(5), "Solar Photovoltaic Systems, Point of Connection," requires that equipment such as circuit breakers, if back-fed, shall be identified for such operation. Not only does the equipment need to be identified, it also must meet the requirements of NEC/2002, Section 408.16(F), "Switchboards and Panelboards, Overcurrent Protection, Back-Fed Devices."

Remember, Chapters 1 through 4 of NEC/2002 are mandatory unless modified by Chapters 6 through 8.

With that said, yes, the breaker would have to meet the requirements of Section 408.16(F), "Overcurrent Protection, Back-Fed Devices." "Plug-in type overcurrent protection devices that are back-fed and used to terminate field-installed, ungrounded supply conductors shall be secured in place by an additional fastener that requires something other than a pull to release the device from the mounting means on the panel."

So, when you are inspecting these system installations, don't forget to check the breaker for the additional fastening means and be sure that it is identified as being back-fed.

If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Suzanne Borek
Code Assistance Unit

Replacement Electrical Panels

Newly installed versus replacement. Never installed versus upgrade. What am I getting at, you ask? Well, I'm referring to an electrical panel installed in an existing home. But, what rules apply from the National Electrical Code (NEC)/2002?

The requirements in *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6*, New Jersey's Rehabilitation Subcode, are in two specific sections: *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8*, "Materials and Methods," and *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9*, "New Building Elements."

For an upgrade/replacement, the panel is allowed to remain in its existing location and may be upgraded, for example, from 100 amps to 200 amps. At *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8(d)*, the Materials and Methods requirements reference specific sections of NEC/2002 that are to be followed when a building owner upgrades/replaces the electrical panel. *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8(d)* also specifies that Sections 110.26, "Spaces About Electrical Equipment," 110.32, "Work Space About Equipment," 110.33, "Entrance and Access to Work Space," 404.8, "Accessibility and Grouping," and 408.8, "Clearances," of the NEC/2002 are not required to be followed. Further, *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8(d)10* states, "Existing working clearances, clear space, access and entrance dimensions to working spaces, illumination, headroom clearances, and location of overcurrent protection devices shall be allowed to remain without modification."

When a brand-new electrical panel is being installed in a location other than the original panel, the "New Building Elements" Section at *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9(a)19* states, "Newly installed (not replacing an existing device) electrical service equipment, switchboards, panelboards, motor control centers, and other electrical equipment containing overcurrent, switching, or control devices likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized shall conform with the requirements specified in *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8*, Materials and Methods, and in addition shall conform with Sections 110.26 (Space About Electrical Equipment — 600 Volts, Nominal or Less), 110.32 (Work Space About Equipment — Over 600 Volts, Nominal), 110.33 (Entrance and Access to Work Space), 404.8 (Accessibility and Grouping — Switches), and 408.8 (Clearances — Switchboards and Panelboards), as applicable, of the Electrical Subcode."

As you can see, all of the NEC/2002 sections deleted by *N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8(d)* apply to the brand-new installation of an electrical panel. If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Rob Austin
Code Assistance Unit

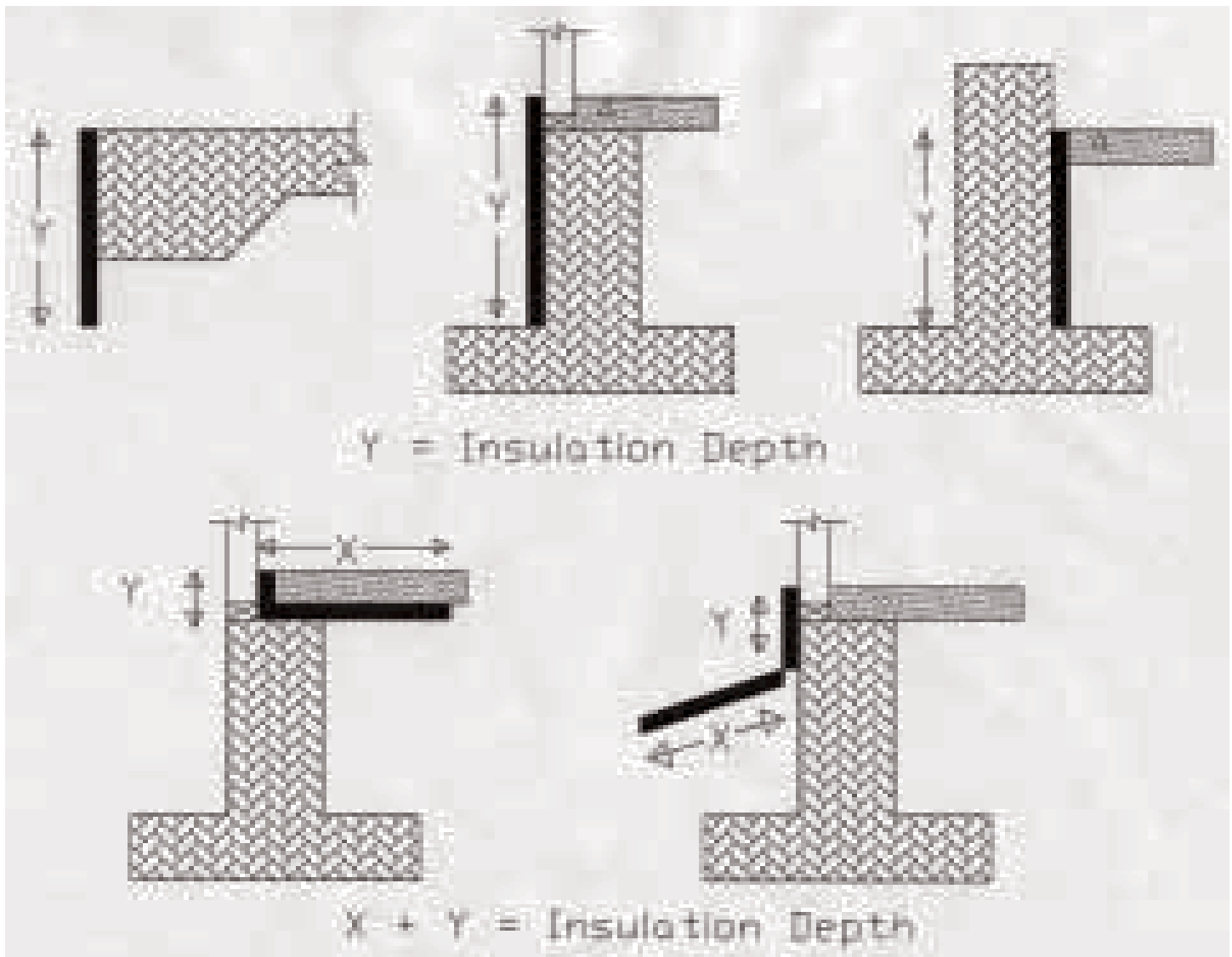
Slab-on-Grade Floors – Perimeter Insulation 

When a design utilizes slab-perimeter insulation based on the Council of American Building Officials Model Energy Code (CABO MEC)/1995, Section 502.2.4 or Section 602.4.4, both entitled “Slab-on-Grade Floors,” the insulation may be placed on the outside OR on the inside of the foundation wall. Since the entire State of New Jersey is below 6,000 annual Fahrenheit heating degree days, 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 CABO MEC/1995 does not provide similar guidance in the Appendix as it does for crawl-space wall insulation, the attached drawing should be helpful in checking for the installation of slab-perimeter insulation.

Source: Rob Austin
Code Assistance Unit



UL Classified Breakers

What are UL Classified breakers, you ask? They are molded-case circuit breakers that have been classified for use in specified panelboards in accordance with the details described on the circuit breaker.

The National Electrical Code/2002, Section 110.3(B), "Requirements for Electrical Installations, Installation and Use," requires that listed or labeled equipment be installed and used in accordance with any instructions included in the listing and labeling.

UL, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., has Classified molded-case circuit breakers for use in place of other listed circuit breakers in specific listed panelboards.

A circuit breaker that is UL Classified only is marked on the side with the statement: "Classified for use only in specified panelboards where the available short-circuit current is 10 kA, 120/240 volts ac or less. Do not use in equipment connected to circuits having an available system short-circuit current in excess of 10 kA, 120/240 volts ac. For catalog numbers (or equivalent) of specified panelboards, refer to Publication No. _____ provided with this circuit breaker. If additional information is necessary, contact [Classified circuit-breaker manufacturer's name]."

A circuit breaker that is both UL Classified and UL Listed is marked on the side with the statement: "This circuit breaker is Listed for use in circuit breaker enclosures and panelboards intended and marked for its use. This circuit breaker is Classified for use, where the available short-circuit current is 10 ka, 120/240 volts ac or less, in the compatible panelboards shown in Publication No. _____ provided with this circuit breaker. When used as a Classified circuit breaker, do not use in equipment connected to circuits having an available system short-circuit current in excess of 10 kA, 120/240 volts ac. If additional information is necessary, contact [Classified circuit-breaker manufacturer's name]."

The Classification Mark of UL on the product is the only method provided by UL to identify products manufactured under its Classification and Follow-Up Service. It appears on the side of the circuit breaker and consists of the words "Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Classified Circuit Breaker" together with a control number. It may be abbreviated "Underwriters Lab. Inc." or "Und. Lab. Inc."

There will be a circular mark on the front, visible surface of the circuit breaker.

All of this means that these breakers are acceptable and in accordance with Section 110.3(B). Under the specified conditions, the installation is acceptable and any terms on the panel with regards to the warranty are not the code official's responsibility.

If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Suzanne Borek
Code Assistance Unit

Update on New COAH Rules

In the Summer/Fall 2004 issue of the *Construction Code Communicator*, there was an article about new rules for the Council on Affordable Housing (COAH). COAH is the New Jersey housing agency responsible for assigning affordable housing obligations for every municipality in the State. Sometimes this obligation is called a "fair-share" number. Fair-share is the number of affordable housing units a municipality must allow for in its master plan and zoning regulations. This number is based on present and future regional needs.

COAH determines fair-share allocations. The New Jersey State Supreme Court ruled that all localities have a constitutional obligation to provide a realistic opportunity to meet present and future affordable housing needs. "Affordable" is defined as a percentage of median family income in the county where the municipality is located. COAH rules and the Supreme Court decisions require that a specified number of houses and apartments be affordable to low- and moderate-income families. Low-income generally means 50 percent of median family income or less, while moderate income refers to earnings between 50 and 80 percent of median family income.

As a construction official or technical assistant, you may receive calls from housing advocates, planners, or developers asking about the number of housing units that were issued a Certificate of Occupancy (CO), or the square footage of nonresidential development reported on the COs issued by your office. You also may be asked about any residential and nonresidential demolitions.

The reason for these inquiries is the new COAH rules, which took effect this year. These rules introduce a "growth-share" methodology to determine fair-share housing obligations. Put simply, the number of affordable housing units a town must allow in its planning and zoning regulations is tied to how much growth the town has, and growth is measured by the COs issued by your office.

(continued from page 17)

This is an important, new use of the construction statistics you provide each month. You may have more people asking for information. The Department of Community Affairs will publish summary statistics on the COs and building permits you issue online, so people can easily look up and download construction statistics. Look for this information soon on the Division of Codes and Standards' web site: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/codes/>.

Be prepared for more inquiries from planning officials, housing advocates, and other interested citizens. Your work will be reviewed closely, because what you report directly determines the amount of affordable housing your town must allow for in its planning and zoning rules. For example, if your town builds a new WalMart, it will have an affordable housing obligation. It is very important for your monthly reports to be accurate and complete.

For more information on the COAH rules, check out its web site at <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/coah>.

Source: John Lago
Division of Codes and Standards

To Enforce or Not to Enforce?

The utility companies have certain installation requirements with regard to electrical services. Is it the local electrical inspector's responsibility to enforce a utility company's requirements as well as those of the Electrical Subcode, *N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.16*?

Per *N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.16(a)1*, the model code of the National Fire Protection Association, known as "The National Electrical Code 2002" is the Electrical Subcode for New Jersey; it does not incorporate utility company requirements.

Therefore, the answer to the question is **NO**; the utility company requirements are its own responsibility. The local electrical inspector enforces only the requirements of the Electrical Subcode of the Uniform Construction Code.

If you have any questions on this matter, you may reach me at (609) 984-7609.

Source: Suzanne Borek
Code Assistance Unit

Combination Domestic/Fire Protection Service -- Who Reviews, Inspects, and Approves?

This article is a heads-up for fire and plumbing officials. For some time, confusion has existed as to who inspects, witnesses tests, and approves the installation of a single water service supplying both domestic and fire protection. In some municipalities, it has been the plumbing inspector and in others it has been the fire inspector.

This issue has been clarified. The January 18, 2005 Uniform Construction Code update modifies the National Standard Plumbing Code, Chapters 2, 3, and 15, to reflect National Fire Protection Association requirements for pipe depth, thrust blocks, flushing, and testing. Limited-area fire sprinklers are exempted. The specific requirements are referenced in the Plumbing Subcode at *N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15(b)*.

Plan review is done by both officials. The fire subcode official reviews sprinkler design calculations for compliance and the plumbing subcode official reviews the design for compliance with the modified section referenced above.

It is the plumbing inspector's responsibility to inspect, test, and approve the combination water service. The fire inspector continues to have inspection and testing responsibility for a dedicated fire service. Should you have any questions, I may be reached at (609) 984-7672.

Source: Gerald Grayce
Office of Regulatory Affairs

Yesterday's and Today's Model Codes

The chart on page 19 displays all of the codes the State of New Jersey has adopted since the adoption of the Uniform Construction Code on January 1, 1977. Various editions of the model codes date back to 1975.

The chart now includes the latest additions: the 2003 National Standard Plumbing Code, the 2003 International Mechanical Code, and the 2003 International Fuel Gas Code (the Plumbing Subcode, Mechanical Subcode, and Fuel Gas Subcode, respectively).

All three 2003 editions were adopted on January 18, 2005. Keep in mind that, from this date, the six-month grace period (see *N.J.A.C. 5:23-1.6*) for the 2000 National Standard Plumbing Code, the 2000 International Mechanical Code, and the 2000 International Fuel Gas Code has begun, and will end on July 18, 2005.

Source: Rob Austin
Code Assistance Unit

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Greetings from Acting Governor Richard J. Codey and Commissioner Susan Bass Levin

One fundamental principle of the New Jersey State Uniform Construction Code (UCC) is that New Jersey citizens are provided with safe and affordable housing and buildings. This is achieved through local code enforcement agencies working in partnership with design professionals, builders and developers.

Three times per year, the Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Division of Codes and Standards publishes the *Construction Code Communicator*. This newsletter provides subscribers - both public and private - with information on emerging construction issues. It also provides code officials with guidance on UCC administration and enforcement.

Through the *Construction Code Communicator* and all of our programs and services, we remain committed to providing safe and affordable housing and buildings to New Jersey citizens.

With all good wishes,

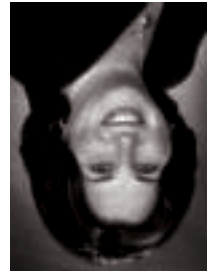


Richard J. Codey
Acting Governor



Susan Bass Levin
Commissioner

Susan Bass Levin
Commissioner
NJ Department
of Community Affairs



Richard J. Codey
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Division of Codes and Standards
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