

BBS Newsletter

Ted Strickland
Governor
Gerald O. Holland
Chairman

BBS Updates NFPA Standards

Following a November 2, 2007 public hearing, the board of building standards, at its December 14, 2007 meeting, adopted the most recent editions of several of the most familiar NFPA standards; namely NFPA 13, 13D, 13R, 14, 70, and 72. These updates became effective on January 1, 2008. The board did not establish a “phase-in” or transition period for implementation of the standards. Therefore, applicants that first submit building plans for approval to the department after January 1, 2008 will need to demonstrate compliance with the new standards for that project.

Although all of the changes are too numerous to mention and describe in this article, I have highlighted a few of the more significant changes to NFPA 13, 14, and 72 below. By the time of this printing, you should have already received your mandatory training on the significant changes to NFPA 70.

NFPA 13

- Changes to several definitions including but not limited to: “compartment”, “open rack shelving”, “small

room”, “shelf storage” and other storage related definitions (Chapter 3).

- Changes to the definitions of “Ordinary Hazard (Groups 1 and 2)” (Section 5.3).
- Clarified requirements for plastic pallets (Section 5.6.2).
- Added requirements for welded sprinkler pipe (6.5.2).
- Dry pipe system water delivery time determination methods have been modified (Section 7.2.3).
- Changes made to the requirements for large antifreeze systems (Section 7.6 and 22.4.2.1.3)
- Language was added to clarify protection requirements for separate building areas that are connected by common roofs, canopies, etc. (Section 8.2.4)
- Modified requirements for closely spaced sprinklers and draft stopping around floor openings (Section 8.15.4.1).
- Modified Section 8.15.8.1.1 to clarify protection requirements in bathrooms.
- Seismic requirements of NFPA 13 have been modified to coordinate with ASCE 7 (Section 9.3).
- Modified Section

(Continued on page 2)

New IECC and NFPA 70 Effective January 1st, 2008

There are two issues about which the Board has received many questions; the adoption and effective date of the updated energy and electrical provisions for residential structures.

Energy

- The Residential Construction Advisory Committee (RCAC) met on May 30, 2007. The RCAC recommended that the BBS permit the use of the 2003 IECC as an acceptable Alternative Means of Compliance until January 1, 2008 for 1, 2 and 3 family dwellings only.
- The RCAC also recommended that BBS consider deleting the single sentence now contained in RCO Chapter 11 and replacing it with the complete text from the 2006 International Residential Code entitled “Chapter 11, Energy Efficiency” and, in Chapter 43 of the RCO, change the referenced standard for Energy to the 2006 IECC.

Both recommendations were approved by the Board. Effective January 1st of 2008, building de-

(Continued on page 4)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Cold Weather Construction Heating 4**OBOA Angle** 7-11**2008 NEC Significant Changes Spreadsheets** 12**BBS January – March Calendar** 14

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

ICC Code Development Hearings, Palm Springs Convention Center
February 17 - March 1, 2008

REGULAR FEATURES:

- Getting Mechanical 3
- Around the Code World 5
- Making it Understandable 6

BBS Updates

(Continued from page 1)

12.1.3.4.1 to clarify protection requirements when the distance between the top of storage and ceiling height exceeds 20 feet.

- Modified small hose connection requirements for storage occupancies (Section 12.2.1).
- Separated storage requirements into different chapters based upon type of storage (Chapters 12 through 20).

NFPA 14

- Reorganized some of the definitions.
- Brought in language from NFPA 13 for joining of pipe and fittings (Section 4.4).
- Added a requirement to mark hose cabinets (Section 4.6.1.4).
- Expanded the provisions for the piping of dry standpipe systems (Section 5.2.1 and 5.2.3).
- Added new requirements permitting the use of pressure-reducing devices in multi-zone standpipe systems (Section 7.2.2).
- Added guidance for the spacing and location of fire department hose valves to assist fire fighters (Sections 7.3.2).
- Additional guidance on roof outlet applications (7.3.2(5)).
- Further clarification of fire department connection size is provided (7.12.3).
- The plans and calculations section has been supplemented with additional requirements (Chapter 8).
- The limitation on the age of water supply data has been modified to no more than one year prior to system design (Section 10.2).

NFPA 72

- General: the entire standard has been significantly updated and reorganized to enhance its usability, to recognize new technology, and to bring in results of current fire alarm research in the areas of efficacy and placement of duct smoke detectors, location of

smoke detectors in beamed and waffle ceiling, Response Time Index (RTI) of heat detectors, and use of strobe notification devices mounted on the ceilings of large mercantile/warehouse type stores.

- Mass notification systems: a new annex has been added and code language has been modified to address Mass Notification Systems (MNS) and their interface with fire alarm systems. MNS are those systems that are designed to alert occupants of such things as impending terrorist attacks, biological and hazardous chemical leaks, accidents, and natural disasters. The MNS are now permitted to be integrated with a fire alarm system and are allowed to take precedence over a fire alarm signal...a major amendment to the fire alarm code.
- Chapter 3, Definitions: Added/modified definitions such as multi-criteria detector, multi-sensor detector, dwelling unit, auxiliary fire alarm box, publicly accessible fire alarm box, fire alarm control unit, master fire alarm control unit, protected premises control unit, dedicated function fire alarm control unit, releasing service fire alarm control unit, building fire alarm system, dedicated function fire alarm system, releasing fire alarm system, fire extinguisher monitoring device, nonrequired, exit marking audible notification appliance, signaling line circuit, supervising station service, video image flame detection, and wide area signaling.
- Added a sprinklered building exception for the protection of the fire alarm control unit (Section 4.4.5).
- Fire alarm system record of completion form was reorganized (Figure 4.5.2.1).
- Technical literature for spot-type heat detectors is required to include the detector's Response Time Index (RTI) effective July 1, 2008 (Section 5.6.1.4).
- Added smoke detector spacing

criteria for ceilings with joists, purlins, beams and bays (Section 5.7.3.2.4.2).

- Added new sections for video image smoke detection (Section 5.7.6) and video image flame detection (Section 5.8.5).
- Added new sections for multi-criteria detectors (Section 5.9.3) and multi-sensor detectors (Section 5.9.4).
- Added a new section for fire extinguisher monitoring device (Section 5.14).
- Requires that nonrequired systems be identified on the plans (Section 6.2.3.2).
- Combination system requirements were expanded and clarified (Section 6.8.4.2)
- Suppression system supervision requirements have been expanded and clarified (Section 6.8.5)
- Emergency Voice/Communications requirements have been expanded (Section 6.9).
- Elevator Recall requirements have been modified (Section 6.16.3).
- The sound pressure level of 120 dBA for notification appliances has been changed to 110 dBA to correlate with ADAAG (Section 7.4.1.2).
- Visible notification appliances are now permitted to be grouped (Section 7.5.4.3.2).
- The performance based alternative has been modified to address the needs of big box type stores (Section 7.5.4.5).
- Added a new section for tactile appliances (Section 7.10).
- Added requirements for additional smoke alarms when the interior floor area exceeds 1000 square feet (Section 11.5.1.3).
- New requirement that smoke alarms powered on AFCI circuits have a secondary power source (Section 11.6.3).

As always, if you have further questions, feel free to contact me at dohler@com.state.oh.us or call the Board office.





Getting Mechanical—Debbie Ohler, P.E.

Energy Star Homes and the 2006 IECC As announced in a July 2007 BBS memo, the owners, designers, and builders of 1, 2, and 3 family dwelling units were granted a six month effective date extension by the board to enable them to get prepared for the implementation of the 2006 IECC. This extension was granted at the request of the Ohio Home Builders Association. During this six month extension period, applicants for plan approval were permitted to show compliance to either the 2003 IECC or the 2006 IECC. Now, we have passed the board-extended effective date of January 1, 2008, after which, any applicants that first submit plans for approval to the department will no longer be able to demonstrate compliance to the 2003 IECC. During the past several months, we have been receiving numerous inquiries about the new 2006 IECC and requests for assistance in understanding the different methods of demonstrating compliance. Usually when these inquiries are received, we first refer the caller or e-mailer to our website where the 2006 IECC code text can be viewed at no cost, where web-based educational modules can be viewed at no cost, and where our web catalog documents addressing energy code compliance (document numbers 365 and 400) can be downloaded. We also refer the person to the U.S. Department of Energy's website www.energycodes.gov; where there is a wealth of free information, educational presentations, code compliance tools, and REScheck software packages that can be used to demonstrate compliance.

On first glance at the 2006 IECC prescriptive table, a builder or designer might wrongly assume and be fearful that the only way to comply with the new code is to change their current

methods of construction from two-by-four framing to two-by-six framing to accommodate the higher prescriptive wall R-values. On the other hand, if a designer or builder were to invest a few hours of their time learning the different methods of how to comply with the 2006 IECC, most would find that there are other options available to them that would result in little to no changes to their current designs. For example, using the REScheck software UA trade-off method, the feedback that we have been receiving is that most builders have been able to demonstrate compliance simply by upgrading window and or furnace efficiencies. Better yet, by using the performance method of demonstrating compliance, some builders have been able to take advantage of their already high quality construction practices by more accurately modeling their home with more sophisticated software that demonstrates compliance and results in no needed changes to their current design.

The designers and builders who have taken the time to understand the different methods of demonstrating compliance have discovered the marketing advantages and the tax incentives that are available when building "greener" homes. Many of these designers and builders are reaping these rewards by building homes that exceed the energy codes by following government sponsored programs such as the "Energy Star" program. The details of the program can be found at <http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=home.index>.

Although the Energy Star program is intended to be "an above code program" and in order to

qualify for the program the home must meet all applicable energy codes and either meet a program performance path or a program builder's option path, it is not enough to simply make a statement to the building official that the home is an Energy Star home and therefore complies with the 2006 IECC. That statement alone does not provide the building official enough information to ascertain compliance with the adopted energy code. That would be equivalent to an architect or engineer making a statement that the building meets the building codes and therefore, the design professional should not be required to submit construction documents for approval. That simply is not in compliance with the statutes of Ohio. Construction documents and other data are required to be reviewed by the building department to ascertain compliance.

In accordance with Ohio law, the responsibility for determining compliance with the building and energy codes adopted by the Ohio Board of Building Standards lies solely with the certified building official. The building official cannot pass this responsibility on to an energy rater. This means that construction documents and other data needs to be submitted to the building department for approval, prior to construction (see Ohio Revised Code sections 3781.10(E) and 3791.04 and Residential Code of Ohio sections 104.1, 105.3.1, and 106.1). The information submitted to the building department needs to be of sufficient detail to allow the building official to ascertain compliance with the energy code.

It is important to understand that

(Continued on page 4)

Mechanical

(Continued from page 3)

the 2006 IECC has provisions to demonstrate compliance via a performance path. It is my understanding that the REM software has been accredited as a performance path compliance tool for the 2006 IECC. Therefore, **the data submitted to the department can be the plans and the REM/rate or REM/design software report used to qualify the home for Energy Star, as long as the report identifies and demonstrates compliance with the adopted 2006 IECC.** If the program performance path is chosen, then this information already needs to be provided to the HERS rater, it would be a simple matter to provide it to the building department for approval as well. If the program builder's option package is chosen, then the home will, most likely, meet the prescriptive package table of the IECC. The submitter would simply need to identify that the prescriptive path of the IECC is the chosen method of demonstrating compliance and those values simply need to be communicated via the construction document package submittal to the building department for approval. The applicant does not necessarily need to submit a REScheck report to the building department for approval. REScheck is just one tool for demonstrating compliance. It is not the only acceptable tool or method.

The claim that an Energy Star home is automatically deemed to comply with the code is simply not true. Some sort of documentation is required to be submitted to and reviewed and approved by the building official.

I hope this clarifies the building department's role as it relates to approval of Energy Star qualified homes.



New IECC and NFPA 70

(Continued from page 1)

partments should be using the new edition of the IECC for all structures.

Electrical

At its December 14th, 2007, meeting the Board ordered that amended rule 4101:1-35-01 of Part C of Amendments Group LXXIX (79) of the Ohio Building Code be adopted by the Board of Building Standards and that it be electronically filed with the Secretary of State, the Legislative Service Commission, and the Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review with an effective date of January 1, 2008.

This rule adopted the new edition effective January 1st of 2008 and, beginning on that date, building departments should be using the new edition of NFPA 70.

IUs

At its December meeting, the Board offered the typical 90-day extension of the application of the electrical code for industrialized units to allow them to use up their inventory before the new NEC is applied to IUs.

Other Referenced Standards

This same rule also updated the editions of several other NFPA referenced standards the 2007 editions that designers and departments should use to :

- NFPA 13-Installation of Sprinkler Systems
- NFPA 13D-Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes
- NFPA 13R-Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height
- NFPA 14-Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems
- NFPA 72-National Fire Alarm Code

Cold Weather Construction Heating

During construction or cold weather, contractors often use portable LPG heating units to dry wallboard compound, interior finishes, or simply to keep their workers warm.

Since LPG is a fire hazard due to its flammability and vapor density (about 1.6 times heavier than air), LPG containers used indoors must be regulated for safety.

Cylinders used indoors must not exceed 245 pounds water capacity (about 100 pounds LPG capacity) each. The aggregate LPG amount is not regulated unless cylinders are manifolded to supply a single heater.

When used indoors, cylinders with propane capacities greater than 2 pounds water capacity must have a manual shutoff valve and an excess-flow valve for vapor release.

Cylinder valves must be protected from damage. Containers having water capacities greater than 2.7 pounds and connected for use should be located on a solid, level surface. If necessary, cylinders should be secured to prevent falling or tipping. Cylinders must meet Federal DOT specifications, including marking with contents-identifying labels.

Cylinders and the valve-protecting devices should be arranged to minimize the likelihood that escaping gas from the pressure relief device will impinge on the cylinder or adjacent cylinders. Heating appliances must be at least 6 feet from any cylinder. Blower or radiant-type heaters must not be directed toward any cylinder within 20 feet of the heat source.

For additional information, refer to *International Fire Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code*.



Around the Code World with Mike Brady



HOW SHOULD WE HANDLE FAST TRACK CONSTRUCTION? Under normal conditions, we inspect construction the way it's laid out in the code. We take the calls for inspections, make schedules, and follow up in the field. Inspections are usually done in the same order as in a normal sequence of construction and at certain intervals to ensure everything is inspected and approved before it gets covered up.

All this gets turned upside down in the world of design/build or what some call "fast track" construction. To define terms here, we're talking about projects where the normally separate design and construction phases are merged so that the construction occurs almost within the same time period as the design. This compression of time saves money and, since time is money, practically every major project is being constructed in accordance with these principles. Unfortunately, fast track construction sometimes causes major headaches for departments. Things happen so fast that the building department personnel often find themselves struggling to catch up. Typically, the first construction documents submitted to the department show the minimum amount of information the designer feels is necessary to get started. They often resemble design development drawings. The job of the plan examiner is to assure that the designer has adequate information on the drawings to make them approvable. The job of the designer is to resist spending more time than is necessary in order to keep costs down. This sets up a basic dilemma. The building department cannot accept less than the minimum information called for in the

code and the designer doesn't want to spend valuable time on work he doesn't think is pertinent to his project.

Even after approval another problem that frequently occurs in the field is the huge number of change orders. The designer can save a lot of money by skipping over the trouble of changing the plans simply by sending text and sketches on 8 1/2 x 11 sheets directly to the job superintendent showing changes and additional information all without getting approval from the building department. Since the initial plans contained minimal information, this is the part where the designer gets to issue the substantial parts of his design. If the building department is not alert to this practice, a major portion of the project can be erected without any kind of plan review or inspection.

I recently visited a major high school project and inside the job trailer were dozens of change orders plastered all over the wall above the approved plans. Among them were sketches of the library indicating new spaces and a means of egress pattern different from the approved plans. Other changes indicated new classroom layouts yet to be submitted. Under the fast track system, all of these changes were being implemented as they were being received. The inspector seemed to think that, as long as the approved plans were there on the job site, the change orders were of little consequence. But were they? It appeared that, at this point, the building department had lost control of the project. They had no idea the approved plans bore little resemblance to the job being constructed.

How do we avoid these problems to begin with? If the building official believes a particular project

will be moving along at a faster than normal pace, a way to control the process must be found. One way is for the official to hold a preliminary meeting with the designers and contractors. In this meeting expectations should be spelled out before the first shovel is placed into the ground. One expectation should be to make sure every change goes directly to the department and to the plan examiner for review and approval before it goes to the job site. If the designer feels submitting two or three changes per day is too burdensome, perhaps the building official can have the designer consolidate the changes into a weekly package to be reviewed accordingly. Similar arrangements should be made beforehand with the building inspectors who then should prepare themselves for the revised schedule. This not a difficult thing to do especially since OBC section 106.3.3 provides for phased approvals. Under the provisions of this section, the building official can maintain control by either approving or not approving any portion of the job according to its compliance with the code. At the same time, the job can be kept on schedule under the fast track system as planned by the owner. The point is that both sides need to devise a process that allows them to reach their goals.

There may be building departments using different methods to ensure compliance. As long as these methods fit within the rules of the Board, there shouldn't be any problem. The other departments who don't know this is a problem or the ones who choose to ignore this problem are the ones that cause concern.

Once again, if you have any questions on this or any other subject, please feel free to contact me at (614) 644-2613 or at wbrady@com.state.oh.us.



Making it Understandable - Jan Sokolnicki



D WELLING UNITS What are they?

Where can they occur?

Quite a few of us are still having problems understanding how to distinguish between sleeping rooms and dwelling units and what Type A & Type B dwellings are. So, we'll take shot at explaining some things in a different way.

The OBC contains a definition for "dwelling units" in both Chapter 2 and Section 310.2. Simply put, if a single, contained/separated space, has permanent provisions for living (sleeping, eating, cooking & sanitation) it is considered a dwelling unit. This is one of the essential definitions that have remained the same since the modern codes were developed (50s and 60s). Code users generally understand what permanent provisions for these items means but there is sometime misunderstanding over what is meant by permanent cooking provisions; it is an actual gas or electric service connection dedicated for cooking purposes. A counter or cabinet level located microwave doesn't qualify for this purpose. A microwave is used for limited heating of foods and usually can be placed on an existing non-dedicated circuit as long as the circuit can handle the load. While it isn't necessary for a stove to be actually installed, the dedicated connection would have to be available. In some cases with older, smaller dwellings, small appliance circuits specifically used for cooking appliances can be sufficient for this purpose.

A sleeping room, in contrast, could be by itself like a bedroom in a home, dormitory, group home, boarding house, congregate

arrangement, or have attached to it a bathroom, storage space, work, or relaxing areas as is often found in motel guest rooms. The sleeping rooms don't become dwelling units until all the elements defining a dwelling unit are contained in the unit. When this happens, no longer is it a sleeping room; we have a dwelling unit that has a space or room for sleeping within it. The differences between these two unit types are important to understand because the requirements are different for each of them.

Now, assuming we can identify a sleeping room from a dwelling unit (call me if you can't), we can move on to the more difficult part - where can these units occur? Take a guess—maybe write it down....OK, times up. The answer is, anywhere. Yeah, a dwelling unit or sleeping room or unit can be placed in any structure, it just has to be in compliance with the provisions of the code based on the design, how it is intended to be used and what else is in the structure.

We can have a dwelling unit that takes up the entire structure like a detached single family dwelling, a group home, convent, etc. But, can a dwelling unit occur in a building that has a convention center or a motel or a hospital?? Of course, you say. And you're right again. Although it's more typical to find dwelling units in R-2, R-3, or R-4 occupancies, they will also be found in R-1, Institutional occupancies, attached to Business, Education, and Assembly occupancies. This is not a new concept; it's been going on for centuries.

So, the next small piece of the puzzle is to understand that, depending on how these units are used, the requirements may be different. Like all occupancy or use condi-

tions, the level of risk determines the requirements that apply. If we have a guest room in a hotel that is used primarily for sleeping purposes, this sleeping room is treated differently in the code than when a sleeping room occurs in a permanent residence. For example, electrical receptacle spacing in the motel rooms is allowed to be based upon furniture location. In the residence, receptacle locations are specifically set, circuit protection is different, and the devices must be arc-fault protected and spaced so that extension cords will not typically be used. This is done in the code specifically to deal with the risk differential. People residing permanently in a space typically place greater demands on the systems, particularly the electrical systems, when they are in their home or using a space as they would their home (permanent residence). In our homes we've got toasters, blenders, waffle irons, clocks, hair dryers, radios, TVs, supplemental heaters, and computers plugged in all over the house. We also use high powered vacuums, drills, saws, and other tools in our homes. In a motel guest sleeping room, the assumption is that the risk activity will be limited, so a limited number of receptacles on a single circuit would suffice. We've explained to building and fire code enforcement personnel that motel and hotel owners should be schooled so that they understand it is their responsibility to assure the risks aren't exceeded by their guests. In a hotel, or any transient use occupancy, the assumption is that on a daily basis the staff is in the room to clean and they should notice if a longer term guest, who is in a room designed and approved for sleeping purposes, is using the space in a way that conflicts with the assumptions.

(Continued on page 14)



OBOA Updates

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Happy New Year to all! The year 2008 is already shaping up to be another busy year for OBOA.

OBOA has long been recognized for its active involvement in the International Code development. This includes submitting code change proposals, reviewing the myriad of change proposals published, providing comments on the proposals and giving testimony at the hearings. We will continue to be strong participants in this process for the 2007/2008 Code Development Cycle. Once again there are approximately 2000 code change proposals to review. If you are interested in participating with OBOA in this process, contact your local chapter president or Sharon Myers, OBOA Code Change Committee Chair,

Sharon.Myers@com.state.oh.us for more information.

The OBOA/NWOBOA Eighteenth Annual Joint Conference will take place on February 10th -12th, 2008 in Toledo, Ohio. There are to be 30 courses offered, allowing you to obtain as many as 13.5 hours of continuing education. Don't miss this opportunity for networking and fellowshiping with your peers. For more information visit the NWOBOA website at www.nwoboa.org.

Come join us in Toledo!

William McErlane
OBOA President

HOW DID THAT GET IN THE CODE?

If you ever wondered how changes occur in the codes and why, the best way to find out is to participate in code development. Participation allows your voice to be heard and makes you better educated on the codes. OBOA would like to strongly encourage active participation in the development of the ICC Codes and offers you the opportunity to participate as part of the OBOA Code Change Committee.

OBOA's Code Change Committee reviews code change proposals, provides comment, and takes positions on the proposals. If you wish to participate please contact your local chapter president or:

Sharon Myers
Chair, Code Change Committee
Ohio Dept. Of Commerce
Division of Industrial Compliance
6606 Tussing Rd.
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
614-644-2829
Or e-mail:

Sharon.Myers@com.state.oh.us

OBOA has historically provided a grant in the form of reimbursement for those who wish to actively participate. The OBOA Board of Directors has approved up to \$300 per member reimbursement for up to 10 members who wish to participate in the upcoming hearings in Palm Springs, California on February 18 – March 1, 2008. If you wish to take advantage of this opportunity, please submit a request no later than, **January 18, 2008** to the OBOA Code Change Committee Chairman. Approved attendees will be required to provide documentation of expenses for reimbursement.

REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 2007

Expenditures as listed:

- \$ 398.77.....Boston Market OBOA Board Lunch
- \$ 112.44.....Jack Pryor, reimbursement/refreshments
- \$ 111.10.....Bill McErlane, reimbursement, BBS mtg.
- \$ 101.94.....Bill McErlane, reimbursement/refreshments
- \$ 20.45.....Office Max
- \$ 25.00..... Bank Service charge for December
- \$ 36.32.....Ruby Tuesday, executive Board lunch
- \$ 806.02.....Sub-Total**

Deposits/revenue:

- \$ 465.00.....Membership dues/balance from NWOBOA

CD's as listed:

- \$15,000.00.....interest rate at 3.92% matures on 03/15/08
- \$12,474.63.....interest rate at 2.47% matures on 05/20/08
- \$ 5,798.33.....interest rate at 2.47% matures on 12/18/07
- \$33,272.96.....Total**

Balance of Checking Account as of Nov; 1, 2007: \$15,056.84

- Minus expenditures \$ 806.02
- Sub-Total..... \$14,250.82
- Deposit.....\$ 465.00
- Checking Balance... \$14,715.82
- CD Totals.....\$33,272.96
- Total Account Balance.....**
-\$47,988.78**

Submitted by,
Mike Rudey, OBOA Treasurer

OBOA ANGLE

SWOBOA



Fall brought our November General Meeting and elections. Our new executive board and board members are:

- Gordon King, President
- Charles Crawford, Vice-President
- Adam Lorenzo, Secretary
- Rick Helsing, Treasurer
- Michael Spry, Past President
- William Balsinger, Bob Eifert, Brian Rose, Cynthia Bostwick, David Lockhorn, Board Members

New Officer Installation was performed at our December annual dinner held at Receptions Banquet Hall. Ceremonies of instal-

(Continued on page 11)

MVBOC



Monthly meetings are held the 1st Thursday of every month. BOD meetings are held on the same date as general membership meetings unless otherwise scheduled.

ICC Representative Robert Weitzel presented an award to MVBOC for celebrating 50 years as an outstanding Chapter. Special recognition was given to John Payne for his dedicated service thru ICC to our Chapter. Dave Bunting of Oakwood received special recognition for his dedicated service and efforts to rewrite our Bylaws. Harold Barnhart who retired from Montgomery County received the

(Continued on page 10)

NWOBOA



NWOBOA/OBOA joint conference Co-Chairmen, Mike Rudey and Gary Ungerer, along with their entire committee have been working hard on the upcoming conference in Toledo on February 10th-12th. The educational schedule will offer a full slate of CE hours. We look forward to seeing everyone at the conference. Congratulation to the newly elected officers of NWOBOA. Robert Cendol, President; Corky Hong, Vice President; Chuck McLaughlin, Secretary; Phil Klocinski, Treasurer; Mark Meyer, Director; Gary Swope, Mike Rudey, Gerry Wasserman, Lisa Kitchen, Mike Billmaier, and Tony Plath, Associate Director.

FBOA



Where does the time go. As children, Christmas couldn't get here fast enough. It seems like yesterday it was the new century that had everybody's attention: HAPPY 2008!

This holiday went fast for me as we were blessed with my twin grandsons coming home on December 24, 2007 at 5:30PM. They were six months at Rainbow Hospital in Cleveland. Jean and I spent evenings with their care as they are still on oxygen, feeding tubes, and monitors.

The world changes faster than a jet plane going to a destination. Building code are at the same pace. The people now say I-codes and how fast things such as BOCA etc. have been left in the dust!

FBOA welcomes their new leaders under William Kraft, President. Our new officers are being sworn by ICC Bill Dupler on January 9, 2008. We at FBOA wish Bill and Officers the BEST in 2008.

Ernie Sellers, Past President

NCOBOA



What a tremendous year 2007 has been for the NCOBOA. The Joint Conference that we held with OBOA in February 2007 in Huron, Ohio, was the largest conference attended and offered the most education to date. We were honored with the presence of the ICC's top Officials, ICC's CEO, Richard Weiland, President, Wally Bailey, and Board Member, William Dupler.

On a sad note, two of our members passed away this year. They were, Jim Tousley and Gene Kropf.

We attended the ICC's National Conference's in Rochester, N.Y. and Reno, Nevada.

Continuing education was offered for our members and associates at all of our general monthly membership meetings, which totaled approximately 10 hours. In April we offered a full day, 7-hour seminar, titled,

(Continued on page 10)

BOCONEO



The incoming officers for the 2008 and 2009 term are Phil Seyboldt, Bedford as President; Bill Griswold, Beachwood as 1st Vice President; Ray Sack, Wickliffe as 2nd Vice President; Dave Hovevar, South Russell as Secretary; and Dale Grabfelder, Geauga County, as Treasurer. We are looking forward to facing the challenges that 2008 will hold, including the planning for the 2009 Joint Conference which will be held in Cleveland. We are also looking forward to a better relationship with the administration of the City of Cleveland itself, which has never been a part of BOCONEO. Should they choose to join us this year, it will boost our membership to more than 500 members and make it ever more possible to deal with the problems we all face in the building industry today. That effort, along with the attempt to foster closer cooperation with both the Cleve-

(Continued on page 9)



COCOA



Honored at **COCOA's Annual Meeting and Holiday Party** on November 13, 2007, at Confluence Park restaurant in Columbus were:

- Troy Warnock, Building Official of the Year
- Richard Stelzer, Fire Official of the Year and
- Jeff Lamp, Associate of the Year,
- Mary Sampsel, special President's Award for her work to help organize COCOA's per-

mit technician group this year.

In addition to the presentation of awards, the event featured the election of officers. Each of the current officers was elected to a second one-year term.

Those officers are:

- Michael Boso, President
- Sharon Myers, 1st Vice President
- James Stocksdale, 2nd Vice President
- Gerald Burg, Treasurer; Chet Hopper, Secretary

- Jack Pryor, Past President;
- Roger Eastep, Gregory Keeler and Mary Sampsel, Directors at Large
- Peter Lenz and Donald Phillips, Associate Directors.

Also at the meeting, checks were presented to the parents of scholarship recipients. This year, COCOA funded 16 scholarships for 11 students – representing a total of \$7,500 – to the children of association

(Continued on page 11)

ODPCA

Our General Meeting this year was held October 25 and we had 25 members and friends attend. We had a wonderful time with good food, most of the conversation centered around the 2007 code changes and its effects on plan approval and permitting. We did not have officers up for election at this time; the current officers are;

- Rob Smith—President,
- David Hughes—Vice President,
- Norbert Peiker—Treasurer,
- Dale Shumaker—Secretary,
- Brian Eichelaub—Board Member,
- Peter Lenz—Board Member,
- Bob Schutz Board Member.

We are currently working with the City of Columbus to provide a session on the new City Permit procedures and permit fees, to be held January 2, 2008. We will also start our process of working with AIA Columbus to provide administrative assistance for our membership and course advertisements.

SWOFSC

2007 went out like a lamb and we are hoping the lion is on vacation. Not much in the way of any fire code legislation continued for the end of 2007. The Code Ad-Hoc committee with the Board, Marshals Office, Building Officials and Fire Officials has had productive meetings so far and I feel communications have been broadened amongst all parties.

We are proud to announce that Fire Marshal Mike Long, our SWOFSC Secretary, was given the fire official of the year award for SWOBOA. He proudly accepted the award at the annual SWOBOA dinner meeting in Fairfield, Ohio. Mike has been very active in communicating code information to all parties and has attended many ICC code hearings.

Starting in 2008, under new Ohio rules, continuing education will be required for all fire inspectors.

State Certified Fire Inspectors will be required to



submit at least 10 hours of continuing education each year with a total of 30 hours in 3 years. Most of us in the SW exceed this amount but feel it is a good start for departments who are doing nothing. We are also going to continue to provide training and will strive to make sure we can get BBS credit so that both fire and building officials can receive CEU hours for their training requirements through BBS.

We look forward to 2008 and continuing to build relationships between fire and building groups. There is a new generation coming on board and hopefully starting them out in the right direction will lead to the ongoing relationships we have formed.

Craig A. Best

BOCONEO



(Continued from page 8)

land Chapter of the AIA and the Greater Cleveland HBA, will keep all of us busy during our spare time this year. Our meetings, held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month,

are always open to members of our neighboring Chapters, so feel free to come and join us. More information on our schedule and location are on our website at www.boconeo.org. All of our Past Presidents in BOCONEO have done a splendid job to lay a strong

foundation for our organization, and as the new leader I will do my best to continue to promote our interests and those of our industry. I look forward to working with everyone in BOCONEO and OBOA during the next couple of years.

OBOA Info./Chapter Reports (Cont.)

NCOBOA



(Continued from page 8)

"Fireplaces Wood & Coal Heating Systems". The State mandatory classes for 2006 IECC, 2006 IFGC, & 2006 IBC took place in June at Deluca's. We offered two ½-day seminars in August on "Braced Walls" by John Hester, P.E. & C.B.O. NCOBOA's Scholarship to Lorain County Community College is paid in full and will continue to give a \$500.00 scholarship every year to some lucky student. Currently, we are in the process of starting up an education award of the same value to Lorain County Joint Vocational School students in the trades and offer education on the codes.

The finishing touches are in the process for the RCO's Chapter 7, "Wall Coverings," and Chapter 9, "Roof Assemblies," and will be submitted to OBBS for approval. Our H.E.R.O.'S program is moving right along and will be helping as many Veterans as we can. During Safety Week we were awarded Proclamation's from many local Mayor's. We are currently working on one location for Safety Week for the promotion and recognition for all our jurisdictions next year. At the Famous Supply Expo held in September at the IX Center in Brookpark, Ohio, we had a display booth telling people who N.C.O.B.O.A is and what we do. I am amazed how much volunteers do for there respective Chapters everywhere. In addition to all the above accom-

plishments, our members and associates where invited to join NCOBOA at 2 Indians baseball games, our annual golf outing, a scenic cruise on the Goodtime II in Cleveland, a day long fishing charter on Lake Erie and a great clam bake with chicken and steak fry combined. Now that was a lot of sharing and camaraderie with great attendance.

We had our elections in November. On January 17, 2008, I will be handing the gavel over to Tom Carleton our newly elected President. I can't believe my two years as President will soon be coming to an end. I have always believed a positive attitude, warm smile and a friendly greeting can and will accomplish many obstacles. I just want to thank our members and associates, all the State Chapters, OBOA, Region V, OBBS and the ICC for the wonderful support, comments, and the friendships that I have encountered during my Presidency. I am Honored and feel so privileged to have served with so many great people. I am very grateful and humbled. After my swearing in ceremony two years ago, I asked our members and associates to remember President John F. Kennedy's statement: "Ask not what your country can do for you but what you can do for your country." I asked them, "Ask not what your Association can do for you but what you can do for your Association." They responded and the rest is History.

Paul F. Blanchette, President
N.C.O.B.O.A.

MVBOC



(Continued from page 8)

Honorary Lifetime Membership Award. Two scholarships were awarded for \$1,000 each to Scott Baker, son of Ted Baker of Vandalia and Matthew Silver, son of Charlie Silver of Kettering. Outgoing President Renee' Snodgrass was awarded a plaque for her dedicated service as President of the Chapter. Our website is excellent with up-to-date information and the ability to discuss code topics as needed. MVBOC hosted a booth during Building Safety Week and the West Carrollton Home Improvement Fair. This year, we focused on partnering with other organizations to promote building and safety. We are working with a First Tier Suburbs Committee to produce a series of videos which promotes adding on to your existing home. We also partnered with the National Association of Remodelers Industry to discuss the top ten code violations we see in the field. Two scholarships were awarded for \$1,000 each. The Building Safety video that was produced in 2006 continues to be aired on cable stations around the Miami Valley and is available on our website. We have had a great deal of positive feed back as a result of the video.

Contact person for more information:

Renee' A. Snodgrass, President
Phone #: (937) 847-4640
Fax #: (937) 859-3366

Join the Legislative Committee

During this past year, Director Sharon Myers was the Chair of the OBOA 2007 Legislation Committee. This committee tries to maintain a representative from each regional chapter to serve on this committee and to be a liaison with OBOA. If your Chapter has a member responsible for watching current State and Federal Legislation, please have them contact the current Committee Chair. If your Chapter does not have a specific person assigned to monitor legislation, please speak with them about being assigned to serve on this committee.

This committee is seeking additional volunteers to serve on this committee and to assist with the review of the pending legislation that affects the construction and building industries. Even if you have only a little bit of time to dedicate to assist us, your participation and opinions are greatly valued and your assistance on this committee will not require travel away from your office or home location if you have computer access.

Additionally, if you hear of any Legislation that would affect construction, code enforcement or any related industry, or if you have concern for any legislation that you believe OBOA should be monitoring, we would greatly appreciate your assistance in providing that information to our committee.

The following links are provided for your use and information:

Ohio Board of Building Standards: <http://www.com.state.oh.us/dic/dicbbs.htm>

127 General Assembly Legislation search: <http://www.legislature.state.oh.us/search.cfm>

Ohio General Assembly – ‘Find your Legislator’ search: <http://www.legislature.state.oh.us/>

Brickler & Eckler Construction Legislation Info: <http://www.bricker.com/LegalServices/Industry/Construction>

If you are interested in becoming involved, please contact the current OBOA Code Change Committee Chair, Sharon Myers or your Chapter President.

Contact information is available on the OBOA website at www.OBOA.org.

SWOBOA



(Continued from page 8)

lation were carried out by ICC Past President, Paul Myers. President Michael Spry made presentations of SWOBOA's top awards. They were:

- John Hester, Building Official of the Year
- Mike Long, Fire Official of the Year

Congratulations to these very deserving SWOBOA people.

Not be forgotten at the Annual Dinner was the awarding of three scholarships at \$750 each to some very deserving students from our area. Funds for these scholarships are generated from SWOBOA's annual golf outing. Our thirteenth annual outing will be held on July 18, 2008 at Pleasant Hill Golf Course. Anyone interested may join us at golf or for most of our seminars.

Looking forward to SWOBOA's winter schedule, we will be having seminars on:

- January 24, 2008
“Load Paths for Commercial Construction”
Instructor: Steven Schafer & Associates
- February 21, 2008
“Through Penetration Firestop Systems”
Instructor: Jeff Dicker
- March 20, 2008
“Inspecting Sprinkler Riser & Standpipe Systems”
Instructor: Eckert Fire Protection

COCOA



(Continued from page 9)

members.

COCOA's permit technician group has scheduled a series of study sessions to help members prepare for the ICC certification examination.

Twelve COCOA members have committed to participate in the two-hour sessions, which will be held on four consecutive Saturdays, beginning January 26, in the Council Caucus chambers at City Hall in Grove City.

Of the nine ICC-certified Permit Technicians in the State of Ohio, four are members of COCOA.

Go to www.cocoaonline.org for contact information.

2008 NEC Significant Changes

2008 NEC SIGNIFICANT CHANGES INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

TOPIC	REFERENCE	REVISION
Chapter 1 General		
Clothes closets	100-Definitions	New term - As applied to 240.24(D), 410.2, & 410.16
Kitchen	100-Definitions	New term - As applied to 210.8(B)2
Enclosure selection	Table 110.20	Equipmt enclosure selection based upon weather/environment. Moved from 430.91
Entry to equip't space	110.26(C)(1)	Added "egress" and ">6' wide" for equipmt requir'g 2nd egress means. This is not req'd per OBC 1015.
Doors to equip't rms.	110.26(C)(3)	Up to 600V- Doors for equip't=or>1200 amps &>6' wide when <25' from work'g space require outward swing & panic hdwr; req'd per OBC 1008.1.9 as of OBC 2007, but OBC doesn't include the 25' rule...
Doors to equip't rms.	110.33(A)&(B)	For >600 Volts - same as 110.26(C)3
Chapter 2 Wiring and Protection		
GFCI Required at...	210.8(A)(2)&(5)	Added dwelling garages, bsmts, accessory bldgs. Exceptions for appliance and not readily accessible receptacles deleted.
" " "	210.8(B)& Exception	Nondwelling-all outdoor locations unless access ltd. to qualified personnel in industrial establishments.
" " "	210.8(B)(5)	w/in 8' of all sinks, not just for dwelling units.
AFCI required at...	210.12(B)	All outlets of dwelling units except kitch., bathrms, garages, bsmts. Not req'd for fire alarm if conductors are in RMC, IMC, EMT or AC type per 250.118 w/ metal outlets & junction boxes.
Switched	210.52	Switched receptacles don't count if both in duplex recept. switched
Balcony	210.52(E)	Recepts. required at porches, balconies or decks >20 s.f.
Guest rooms	210.60(A)	210A & D recept reqmts apply to other R occupancy guest rooms
Show room	210.62	Recept req'd w/in 18" of top of show windows per 12' of window
GFPEquipment	215.10exc2	Not req'd in feeders if provided on supply side & secondary of any transformer supplying the feeder.
Cable tray	230.44	Barrier installed in a cable tray is now required to be labeled and visible
Service	230.53	Service conductor raceways suitable for wet locations, not raintight but must drain
Meter disconnect	230.82(3)	Meter socket disconnects must be capable of interrupting the load.
Batteries	240.21H	Overcurrent protection must be ACAP to batteries, & can be w/in a hazardous location if equipment is suitable.
OCPD	240.24F	OCPD's not over steps.
Bond'g	250.28D3	added-Main & System bond'g jumper sized per 250.28D1 where multiple enclosures are used.
SPD's	285	"surge protective device" replaces "transient voltage surge suppressor" as used in 230, 250, 280, 285, 501, & 502,
Chapter 3 Wiring Methods and Materials		
Plate	300.4(A)(1)	Multiple protective plates, not "plate" can by used. Refined
Protection	300.4(E) FPN	Cables & raceways, other than RMC & IMC, require protection when w/in 1 1/2" of metal roof decking.
Wet raceways	300.9	Conductors & cables in raceways in wet locations must be suitable for wet locations. Includes above ground areas.
Rooftop raceways	310.15(B)(2)(c)	Require temperature adjustment factors
Dwelling unit feeders	310.15(B)(8)	Restricts reduction in size to a main power feeder
Luminaire boxes	314.27(A)&(B)	Up to 50 lbs must be listed for luminaires, if >50 also list max. weight
" "	+314.27(E)	This also applies to other equipment, except ceiling mtd paddle fans
AC cable	320.10(1)	Permitted for feeders and branch circuits in exposed & concealed work.

2008 NEC SIGNIFICANT CHANGES INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED TO:		
TOPIC	REFERENCE	REVISION
MV cable	328.10	Permitted in cable trays. Also in wet locations w/ corrosion resistant jacket over the metallic sheath.
Conductor material	330.104	Added nickel & nickel coated copper.
NM cable permitted	334.12	Permitted for type I & II construction if in a raceway for type I & II
NM cable not permitted	334.12(B)(4)	From "exposed or subject to excessive moisture or dampness" to "in wet or damp locations"
NM cable protection	334.15(B)	If in groove in masonry, conc. or adobe then protected per 300.4(F) & covered w/ plaster, adobe or similar finish.
NM cable exposed	334.15(C)	Added crawl spaces; if <8AWG, then through bored holes or on boards. If on wall then must be in listed conduit.
NM cable Ampacity	334.80	Specific fire/draft stopping materials spec'd. Also subject to ampacity adjustments per Table 310.15(B)(2)a
SE cable	338.12	Not permitted underground
SE cable	338.10B(4)(a)	For interior use install per Part II of 334, including 80° column of Table 310.16 for ampacity rating.
Unsupported conduit	342.30(C)	No supports req'd up to 18" span of conduit or tubing type raceways per conditions stated.
RMC	344.10	Added red brass as a new material.
FMC	348.12(1)	Not permitted in wet locations regardless of conditions.
FMC, LFMC, ENT	348.30A, 350.30A&362.30(A)	Support not req'd where impractical in concealed spaces & finished bldgs. if it has to be fished into place between access ports.
FMC & LFMC	348.60 & 350.60	Equipmt grndg conductor req'd where movement or flexibility is req'd.
LFMC	350.30 exc. 2	Max. unsupported lengths where flexibility is req'd -3'=1/2-1 1/4",4'=1 1/2-2", 5'= 2 1/2">
NonMetal raceways	352.12- 362.12(1)&378.12(2)	Nonmetallic raceways permitted for hazardous areas only where Permitted by the NEC, see appropriate NEC nonmetal raceway chapters.
HDPE conduit	353.10(5)	Permitted above ground if in conc. & = or > 2" diam. & max. of 8"
NUCC conduit	354.10(5)	" " " " " "
RTRC conduit	355	New material
Power dist. Blocks	378.56	Power distribution block's uninsulated live parts in wireways require cover "whether or not the wireway cover is installed"
Nonmetallic extensions	382	Went from exposed only to also allowing concealed, w/certain conditions
Cable splices in trays	392.8(A)	Can project above cable tray side rails if not exposed to damage.
Chapter 4 Equipment		
Cover for switches	404.4	Surface or flush mounted switch or breaker in damp or wet locations require weatherproof covers - new for switch in damp location.
Snap switch	404.8(C) 404.9(B)	Control only one circuit unless listed & marked.
Adjacent 300V+devices	408.4(G)	Identified barriers are required btwn. devices when in the same box.
Recepts in damp/wet area	408.8	All 15 & 20 amp non lock'g recepts shall be listed weather resistant.
Tamper resist. recepts	408.11	Req'd in 15 & 20 amp recepts for dwelling units in 210.52 spec'd locations.
High leg ID	408.3(F)	Switch&panelboards w/ high legs required to be field marked on outside.
Identify spares	408.4	Must identify spare overcurrent positions in panelboards.
Overcurrent protection	408.36	All types of panel boards combined. If panelboard is a power panelboard the 42 circuit limitation is not a concern, but 42 limitation applies for split-bus panelboards.



Ohio Board of Building Standards' Calendar

JANUARY 2008							FEBRUARY 2008							MARCH 2008						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5						1	2							1
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
														30	31					

<p>1 Jan—New Years Day</p> <p>18 Jan—ESAIC Meeting</p> <p>21 Jan—Martin Luther King Day</p> <p>30 Jan—RCAC Meeting/ Halloween</p>	<p>5 Feb—Anniversary of the Constitution</p> <p>6 Feb—Ash Wednesday</p> <p>10-12 Feb—BBS/OBOA Joint Conference</p> <p>11 Feb—BBS Conference Meeting</p> <p>14 Feb—Valentine's Day</p> <p>18 Feb—President's Day</p> <p>27 Feb—RCAC Meeting</p> <p>18 Feb-Mar 1—ICC Conference</p>	<p>9 Mar—Daylight Savings Time Begins</p> <p>14 Mar—ESAIC Meeting</p> <p>19 Mar—RCAC Meeting</p> <p>20 Mar—Spring Begins</p> <p>21 Mar—Good Friday</p> <p>23 Mar—Easter</p> <p>28 Dec—BBS Conference Meeting</p>
---	---	---



Understandable

(Continued from page 6)

This means that if they see frying pans, electric woks, piles of stored items, etc., the person should be made to move to a room in which the proper provisions are already incorporated into the room (like a dwelling unit) or the person must cease the inappropriate use of the space. This is the same way the owner would take care of the problem if the person wanted to use the space for storing tires or explosives, holding meetings, or religious services.

As we all know, dwelling units are used differently. When they are a permanent residence, they are a home and can be occupied by an individual, a couple, a family, or group of individuals functioning as a family. In these cases the unit is still considered a predictable, lim-

ited risk condition but, as we add more unrelated people, the risk condition increases. More adults in a permanent residence will result in folks expanding the demands (risks) on the systems. So, the code responds by requiring higher risk management systems of the OBC be incorporated into these spaces. That's why the R-2 dwelling units like dormitories, group homes, convents, fraternity, and sorority houses are dealt with differently than single dwellings in R-3 occupancies/buildings. An example would be to consider a single-family detached permanent residence dwelling with a family (it can have a family group and up to an additional 5 boarders and still be treated with minimal requirements using the RCO which doesn't require area limits or sprinklers). When an additional boarder is added (now more than 5 boarders) the increase in risk is considered

enough to require the R-2 OBC requirements to apply.

A side note on dwellings - there is no actual number the code uses to limit family size on the basis of bedrooms. While it seems that bedrooms should be sized for certain numbers of users, the code kind of stays out of a family's private use of space. Often, a local community will look to the building code to solve what is more of a social issue. What the code does limit though is a condition in which the home/dwelling is used for boarders, renters, or people living in an arrangement other than that resembling a family, like a group home, where some supervision occurs by a staff. *(to be continued)*

NOTE: This is Part 1 of a two-part article dealing with Dwelling Units and Accessibility. Make sure to get Part 2 in the next issue.



2008 NEC Significant Changes

Continues from page 13

2008 NEC SIGNIFICANT CHANGES INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

TOPIC	REFERENCE	REVISION
Lights	410.6	All luminaires must be listed.
LED's	410.16	LED's permitted in closets
Floor. Luminaire disconnects	410.130(G)	Requires disconnect(s) for ballast replacement purposes.
Electric water fountains	422.52	Require GFCI
Battery disconnect	480.5	Disconnect req'd for ungrounded conductors from a battery system, & must be readily accessible from & located w/in sight from battery system.
Chapter 5 Special Occupancies		
Patient care area	517.2	Added "care" to distinguish btwn areas where patients are only present & those areas where they receive care-significant changes in wiring methods between the two areas.
Chapter 6 Special Equipment		
Splices	600.32(K)	Splices must be in listed enclosures and remain accessible if > 600Volts
Electricified Truck Parking Space	625	New material
Pool Receptacles	680	5 ft. limitations changed to 6 ft. in various sections
Equipotential Bonding	680.26	Revises bonding requirements
Perimeter Surfaces	680.26(B)(2)(b)	Permits # 8 copper, wire mesh or a single rebar
Bonding pool water	680.26(C)	nonconductive pool requires plate to bond water
Whirlpool tubs	680.71	Must be on individual circuit w/ readily accessible GFCI, & all recepts. w/in 6 ft. require GFCI.
Chapter 7 Special Conditions		
ATS	700.6(C)	Automatic transfer switches >600VAC shall be listed for emergency use.
Emergency system wiring	700.9B5	Single source for standby & optional standby systems w/ single feeder permitted w/ barrier separation from switchboard to output terminals.
Generator control wiring	700.9(D)(3)	Wiring btwn transfer equipmt & generator must be separate from other wiring & meet requirements of 700.9D1.
Outdoor generator disconnects	700.12(B)(6)	Must be suitable as service equipment per 225.36
Optional Standby System	702.5(B)(1)&(2)	Source required to carry entire load or have load shedding
COPS	708	New article- Critical Operations Power Systems
Fire Alarm System conductors/raceways	760.3(G)	Refers to 300.8-can't be in same raceway or tray with other mechanical systems
Fire alarm circuits	760.41(B)&760.121(B)	NPLFA & PLFA require power from individual branch circuits;
Fire alarm raceways	" " " " "	Sealed req'd per 300.7 if raceways are exposed to different temperatures.
		NEC Fire alarm items don't apply to RCO 1-3 family smoke alarms - use NFPA72, per RCO 313
Chapter 8 Communications		
Securing cables	800.24 & 830.24	Cable ties now permitted for securing communication cables.
Bonding/grounding	800.100(B)	Bonding to building electrical system now specifically required.
Outlet	800.156	Dwelling units required to have at least one communication outlet.
Primary protectors	820.93(C)&(D)	Listed primary protectors now required for CATV & radio cables.





Ohio Board of Building Standards

6606 Tussing Road
P. O. Box 4009
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-9009

Phone: 614-644-2613
Fax: 614-644-3147
Email: dic.bbs@com.state.oh.us

*Using Technology to Support the
Enforcement and Building
Communities.*

WE'RE ON THE WEB AT:
[http://www.com.state.oh.us/
ODOC/dic/dicbbs.htm](http://www.com.state.oh.us/ODOC/dic/dicbbs.htm)

Mailing Label Here: