

For the development of the 2018 edition of the I-Codes, there will be three groups of code development committees and they will meet in separate years. Note that these are tentative groupings.

Group A Codes (Heard in 2015, Code Change Proposals -Deadline: January 12, 2015)	Group B Codes (Heard in 2016, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 11, 2016)	Group C Codes (Heard in 2017, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 11, 2017)
International Building Code – Fire Safety (Chapters 7, 8, 9, 14, 26) – Means of Egress (Chapters 10, 11, Appendix E) – General (Chapters 2-6, 12, 27-33, Appendices A, B, C, D, K)	Administrative Provisions (Chapter 1 of all codes except IRC and IECC, administrative updates to currently referenced standards, and designated definitions)	International Green Construction Code
International Fuel Gas Code	International Building Code – Structural (Chapters 15-25, Appendices F, G, H, I, J, L, M)	
International Existing Building Code	International Energy Conservation Code	
International Mechanical Code	International Fire Code	
International Plumbing Code	International Residential Code – IRC-B (Chapters 1-10, Appendices E, F, H, J, K, L, M, O, R, S, T, U)	
International Private Sewage Disposal Code	International Wildland-Urban Interface Code	
International Property Maintenance Code		
International Residential Code – IRC-Mechanical (Chapters 12-24) – IRC-Plumbing (Chapter 25-33, Appendices G, I, N, P)		
International Swimming Pool and Spa Code		
International Zoning Code		

Note: Proposed changes to the ICG *Performance Code* will be heard by the code development committee noted in brackets [] in the text of the code.

Code change proposals submitted for code sections that have a letter designation in front of them will be heard by the respective committee responsible for such code sections. Because different committees hold code development hearings in different years, it is possible that some

proposals for this code will be heard by committees in both 2015 (Group A) and the 2016 (Group B) code development cycles.

For instance, every section of Chapter 1 of this code is designated as the responsibility of the Administrative Code Development Committee, and that committee is part of the Group B portion of the hearings. This committee will hold its code development hearings in 2016 to consider all code change proposals for Chapter 1 of this code and proposals for Chapter 1 of all I-Codes except the *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Residential Code* and *ICC Performance Code*. Therefore, any proposals received for Chapter 1 of this code will be assigned to the Administrative Code Development Committee for consideration in 2016.

It is very important that anyone submitting code change proposals understand which code development committee is responsible for the section of the code that is the subject of the code change proposal. For further information on the code development committee responsibilities, please visit the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/scoping.

LEGISLATION

Jurisdictions wishing to adopt the 2015 *International Fuel Gas Code* as an enforceable regulation governing fuel gas systems and gas-fired appliances should ensure that certain factual information is included in the adopting legislation at the time adoption is being considered by the appropriate governmental body. The following sample adoption legislation addresses several key elements, including the information required for insertion into the code text. [See NC Administrative code.](#)

SAMPLE LEGISLATION FOR ADOPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE ORDINANCE NO. _____

A[N] [ORDINANCE/STATUTE/REGULATION] of the [JURISDICTION] adopting the 2015 edition of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, regulating and governing fuel gas systems and gas-fired appliances in the [JURISDICTION]; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; repealing [ORDINANCE/STATUTE/REGULATION] No. _____ of the [JURISDICTION] and all other ordinances or parts of laws in conflict therewith.

The [GOVERNING BODY] of the [JURISDICTION] does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That a certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the office of the [TITLE OF JURISDICTION'S KEEPER OF RECORDS] of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], being marked and designated as the *International Fuel Gas Code*, 2015 edition, including Appendix Chapters [FILL IN THE APPENDIX CHAPTERS BEING ADOPTED] (see *International Fuel Gas Code* Section 101.3, 2015 edition), as published by the International Code Council, be and is hereby adopted as the Fuel Gas Code of the [JURISDICTION], in the State of [STATE NAME] for regulating and governing fuel gas systems and gas-fired appliances as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Fuel Gas Code on file in the office of the [JURISDICTION] are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully

set out in this legislation, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in Section 2 of this ordinance.

Section 2. The following sections are hereby revised:

~~Section 101.1. Insert: [NAME OF JURISDICTION]~~

~~Section 106.6.2. Insert: [APPROPRIATE SCHEDULE]~~

~~Section 106.6.3. Insert: [PERCENTAGES IN TWO LOCATIONS]~~

~~Section 108.4. Insert: [SPECIFY OFFENSE] [AMOUNT] [NUMBER OF DAYS]~~

~~Section 108.5. Insert: [AMOUNTS IN TWO LOCATIONS]~~

Section 3. That ~~[ORDINANCE/STATUTE/REGULATION] No. _____ of [JURISDICTION] entitled [FILL IN HERE THE COMPLETE TITLE OF THE LEGISLATION OR LAWS IN EFFECT AT THE PRESENT TIME SO THAT THEY WILL BE REPEALED BY DEFINITE MENTION] and all other ordinances or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.~~

Section 4. That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this legislation is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The ~~[GOVERNING BODY] hereby declares that it would have passed this law, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.~~

Section 5. That nothing in this legislation or in the Fuel Gas Code hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed as cited in Section 3 of this law; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this legislation.

Section 6. That the ~~[JURISDICTION'S KEEPER OF RECORDS] is hereby ordered and directed to cause this legislation to be published. (An additional provision may be required to direct the number of times the legislation is to be published and to specify that it is to be in a newspaper in general circulation. Posting may also be required.)~~

Section 7. That this law and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect ~~[TIME PERIOD] from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.~~

[A] 101.1 Title.

These regulations shall be known as the *North Carolina Fuel Gas Code* of as adopted by the North Carolina Building Code Council on XXXXXXXXXXXX, to be effective XXXXXXXX 2019 . References to the *International Codes* shall mean the North Carolina Codes. The North Carolina amendments to the *International Codes* are underlined.

101.6 Requirements of other State agencies, occupational licensing boards or commissions. The North Carolina State Building Codes do not include all additional requirements for buildings and structures that may be imposed by other State agencies, occupational licensing boards and commissions. It shall be the responsibility of a permit holder, registered design professional, contractor or occupational license holder to determine whether any additional requirements exist.

SECTION 103 (IFGC) DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION

Deleted. See North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies.

[A] 103.1 General.

The Department of Inspection is hereby created and the executive official in charge thereof shall be known as the code official.

[A] 103.2 Appointment.

The code official shall be appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction.

[A] 103.3 Deputies.

In accordance with the prescribed procedures of this jurisdiction and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the code official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy code official, other related technical officers, inspectors and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the code official.

[A] 103.4 Liability.

The code official, member of the board of appeals or employee charged with the enforcement of this code, while acting for the jurisdiction in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance, shall not thereby be rendered civilly or criminally liable personally, and is hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of an act or by reason of an act or omission in the discharge of official duties.

[A] 103.4.1 Legal defense.

Any suit or criminal complaint instituted against any officer or employee because of an act performed by that officer or employee in the lawful discharge of duties and under the provisions of this code shall be defended by the legal representatives of the jurisdiction until the final termination of the proceedings. The code official or any subordinate shall not be liable for costs in an action, suit or proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of this code.

SECTION 104 (IFGC) DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

[A] 104.1 General.

The code official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code. The code official shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies and procedures shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code. Such policies

and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this code.

[A] 104.2 Applications and permits.

The code official shall receive applications, review *construction documents* and issue permits for installations and alterations of fuel-gas systems, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code.

[A] 104.3 Inspections.

The code official shall make all of the required inspections, or shall accept reports of inspection by *approved* agencies or individuals. Reports of such inspections shall be in writing and shall be certified by a responsible officer of such *approved* agency or by the responsible individual. The code official is authorized to engage such expert opinion as deemed necessary to report upon unusual technical issues that arise, subject to the approval of the appointing authority.

[A] 104.4 Right of entry.

Where it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this code, or where the code official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in a building or upon any premises any conditions or violations of this code that make the building or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the code official shall have the authority to enter the building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect or to perform the duties imposed upon the code official by this code. If such building or premises is occupied, the code official shall present credentials to the occupant and request entry. If such building or premises is unoccupied, the code official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner, the owner's authorized agent or other person having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry. If entry is refused, the code official has recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.

Where the code official has first obtained a proper inspection warrant or other remedy provided by law to secure entry, an owner, the owner's authorized agent, occupant or person having charge, care or control of the building or premises shall not fail or neglect, after proper request is made as herein provided, to promptly permit entry therein by the code official for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this code.

[A] 104.5 Identification.

The code official shall carry proper identification when inspecting structures or premises in the performance of duties under this code.

[A] 104.6 Notices and orders.

The code official shall issue all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this code.

[A] 104.7 Department records.

The code official shall keep official records of applications received, permits and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections and notices and orders issued. Such records shall be retained in the official records for the period required for the retention of public records.

Deleted. See North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies.

[A] 105.2 Alternative materials, methods, appliances and equipment.

The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to

prohibit any method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been *approved*. An alternative material or method of construction shall be *approved* where the code official finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, not less than the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety. Where the alternative material, design or method of construction is not *approved*, the code official shall respond in writing, stating the reasons why the alternative was not *approved*. See NC Administrative Code Section 203.2.2 for Appeal Process.

[A] 106.1.1 Annual permit.

~~Instead of an individual construction permit for each alteration to an already *approved* system or *equipment* installation, the code official is authorized to issue an annual permit upon application therefor to any person, firm or corporation regularly employing one or more qualified tradespersons in the building, structure or on the premises owned or operated by the applicant for the permit.~~

[A] 106.1.2 Annual permit records.

~~The person to whom an annual permit is issued shall keep a detailed record of alterations made under such annual permit. The code official shall have access to such records at all times or such records shall be filed with the code official as designated.~~

[A] 106.2 Permits not required.

Permits shall not be required for the following:

1. Portable heating *appliances*.
2. Replacement of any minor component of an *appliance* or *equipment* that does not alter approval of such *appliance* or *equipment* or make such *appliance* or *equipment* unsafe.

Refer to North Carolina General Statute 87-21(c) for fuel conversions, 21 North Carolina Administrative Code 50.0506

Exemption from the permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for work to be done in violation of the provisions of this code or of other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

Remainder of Section 106 deleted. See the North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies.

[A] 106.3 Application for permit.

~~Each application for a permit, with the required fee, shall be filed with the code official on a form furnished for that purpose and shall contain a general description of the proposed work and its location. The application shall be signed by the owner or an owner's authorized agent. The permit application shall indicate the proposed *occupancy* of all parts of the building and of that portion of the site or lot, if any, not covered by the building or structure and shall contain such other information required by the code official.~~

[A] 106.3.1 Construction documents.

Construction documents, engineering calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in two or more sets with each application for a permit. The code official shall require *construction documents*, computations and specifications to be prepared and designed by a registered design professional where required by state law. *Construction documents* shall be drawn to scale and shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that the work conforms to the provisions of this code. *Construction documents* for buildings more than two stories in height shall indicate where penetrations will be made for installations and shall indicate the materials and methods for maintaining required structural safety, fire-resistance rating and fireblocking.

Exception: The code official shall have the authority to waive the submission of *construction documents*, calculations or other data if the nature of the work applied for is such that reviewing of *construction documents* is not necessary to determine compliance with this code.

[A] 106.3.2 Time limitation of application.

An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned 180 days after the date of filing, unless such application has been pursued in good faith or a permit has been issued; except that the code official shall have the authority to grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 180 days each. The extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause shall be demonstrated.

[A] 106.4 Preliminary inspection.

Before a permit is issued, the code official is authorized to inspect and evaluate the systems, equipment, buildings, devices, premises and spaces or areas to be used.

[A] 106.5 Permit issuance.

The application, *construction documents* and other data filed by an applicant for a permit shall be reviewed by the code official. If the code official finds that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and all laws and ordinances applicable thereto, and that the fees specified in Section 106.6 have been paid, a permit shall be issued to the applicant.

[A] 106.5.1 Approved construction documents.

When the code official issues the permit where *construction documents* are required, the *construction documents* shall be endorsed in writing and stamped "APPROVED." Such *approved construction documents* shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the code official. Work shall be done in accordance with the *approved construction documents*.

The code official shall have the authority to issue a permit for the construction of part of an installation before the *construction documents* for the entire installation have been submitted or *approved*, provided adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with all pertinent requirements of this code. The holder of such permit shall proceed at his or her own risk without assurance that the permit for the entire installation will be granted.

[A] 106.5.2 Validity.

The issuance of a permit or approval of *construction documents* shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of other

ordinances of the jurisdiction. A permit presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code shall be invalid.

The issuance of a permit based upon *construction documents* and other data shall not prevent the code official from thereafter requiring the correction of errors in said *construction documents* and other data or from preventing building operations from being carried on thereunder when in violation of this code or of other ordinances of this jurisdiction.

[A] 106.5.3 Expiration.

Every permit issued by the code official under the provisions of this code shall expire by limitation and become null and void if the work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of such permit, or is suspended or abandoned at any time after the work is commenced for a period of 180 days. Before such work recommences, a new permit shall be first obtained and the fee therefor shall be one-half the amount required for a new permit for such work, provided that changes have not been and will not be made in the original *construction documents* for such work, and further that such suspension or abandonment has not exceeded one year.

[A] 106.5.4 Extensions.

A permittee holding an unexpired permit shall have the right to apply for an extension of the time within which he or she will commence work under that permit when work is unable to be commenced within the time required by this section for good and satisfactory reasons. The code official shall extend the time for action by the permittee for a period not exceeding 180 days if there is reasonable cause. A permit shall not be extended more than once. The fee for an extension shall be one-half the amount required for a new permit for such work.

[A] 106.5.5 Suspension or revocation of permit.

The code official shall have the authority to suspend or revoke a permit issued under the provisions of this code wherever the permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

[A] 106.5.6 Retention of construction documents.

One set of *approved construction documents* shall be retained by the code official for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by state or local laws. One set of *approved construction documents* shall be returned to the applicant, and said set shall be kept on the site of the building or work at all times during which the work authorized thereby is in progress.

[A] 106.5.7 Previous approvals.

This code shall not require changes in the *construction documents*, construction or designated *occupancy* of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

[A] 106.5.8 Posting of permit.

The permit or a copy shall be kept on the site of the work until the completion of the project.

[A] 106.6 Fees.

A permit shall not be issued until the fees prescribed in Section 106.6.2 have been paid, nor

shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, due to an increase of the installation, has been paid.

[A] 106.6.1 Work commencing before permit issuance.

Any person who commences work on an installation before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to 100 percent of the usual permit fee in addition to the required permit fees.

[A] 106.6.2 Fee schedule.

The fees for work shall be as indicated in the following schedule.

[JURISDICTION TO INSERT APPROPRIATE SCHEDULE]

[A] 106.6.3 Fee refunds.

The code official shall authorize the refunding of fees as follows.

1. The full amount of any fee paid hereunder that was erroneously paid or collected.
2. Not more than **[SPECIFY PERCENTAGE]** percent of the permit fee paid where work has not been done under a permit issued in accordance with this code.
3. Not more than **[SPECIFY PERCENTAGE]** percent of the plan review fee paid where an application for a permit for which a plan review fee has been paid is withdrawn or canceled before any plan review effort has been expended.

The code official shall not authorize the refunding of any fee paid, except upon written application filed by the original permittee not later than 180 days after the date of fee payment.

SECTION 107 (IFGC) INSPECTIONS AND TESTING

[A] 107.1 General.

The code official is authorized to conduct such inspections as are deemed necessary to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. Construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the code official, and such construction or work shall remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes until *approved*. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

[A] 107.2 Required inspections and testing.

The code official, upon notification from the permit holder or the permit holder's agent, shall make the following inspections and other such inspections as necessary, and shall either release that portion of the construction or notify the permit holder or the permit holder's agent of violations that are required to be corrected. The holder of the permit shall be responsible for scheduling such inspections.

1. Underground inspection shall be made after trenches or ditches are excavated and bedded, *piping* is installed and before backfill is put in place. Where excavated soil

contains rocks, broken concrete, frozen chunks and other rubble that would damage or break the *pipng* or cause corrosive action, clean backfill shall be on the job site.

2. Rough-in inspection shall be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing are in place and components to be concealed are complete, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.

3. Final inspection shall be made upon completion of the installation.

The requirements of this section shall not be considered to prohibit the operation of any heating *appliance* installed to replace an existing heating *appliance* serving an occupied portion of a structure in the event a request for inspection of such heating *appliance* has been filed with the department not more than 48 hours after replacement work is completed, and before any portion of such *appliance* is concealed by any permanent portion of the structure.

[A] 107.2.1 Other inspections.

In addition to the inspections specified in Section 107.2, the code official is authorized to make or require other inspections of any construction work to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this code and other laws that are enforced.

[A] 107.2.2 Inspection requests.

It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit or his or her duly authorized agent to notify the code official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspection of such work that is required by this code.

[A] 107.2.3 Approval required.

Work shall not be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the approval of the code official. The code official, upon notification, shall make the requested inspections and shall either indicate the portion of the construction that is satisfactory as completed, or notify the permit holder or his or her agent wherein the same fails to comply with this code. Any portions that do not comply shall be corrected and such portion shall not be covered or concealed until authorized by the code official.

[A] 107.2.4 Approved inspection agencies.

The code official is authorized to accept reports of *approved* agencies, provided that such agencies satisfy the requirements as to qualifications and reliability.

[A] 107.2.5 Evaluation and follow-up inspection services.

Prior to the approval of a prefabricated construction assembly having concealed work and the issuance of a permit, the code official shall require the submittal of an evaluation report on each prefabricated construction assembly, indicating the complete details of the installation, including a description of the system and its components, the basis upon which the system is being evaluated, test results and similar information and other data as necessary for the code official to determine conformance to this code.

[A] 107.2.5.1 Evaluation service.

The code official shall designate the evaluation service of an *approved* agency as the evaluation agency, and review such agency's evaluation report for adequacy and conformance to this code.

[A] 107.2.5.2 Follow-up inspection.

Except where ready access is provided to installations, appliances, service equipment and accessories for complete inspection at the site without disassembly or dismantling, the code official shall conduct the in-plant inspections as frequently as necessary to ensure conformance to the approved evaluation report or shall designate an independent, approved inspection agency to conduct such inspections. The inspection agency shall furnish the code official with the follow-up inspection manual and a report of inspections upon request, and the installation shall have an identifying label permanently affixed to the system indicating that factory inspections have been performed.

[A] 107.2.5.3 Test and inspection records.

Required test and inspection records shall be available to the code official at all times during the fabrication of the installation and the erection of the building; or such records as the code official designates shall be filed.

[A] 107.3 Testing.

Installations shall be tested as required in this code and in accordance with Sections 107.3.1 through 107.3.3. Tests shall be made by the permit holder and observed by the code official.

[A] 107.3.1 New, altered, extended or repaired installations.

New installations and parts of existing installations, which have been altered, extended, renovated or repaired, shall be tested as prescribed herein to disclose leaks and defects.

[A] 107.3.2 Apparatus, instruments, material and labor for tests.

Apparatus, instruments, material and labor required for testing an installation or part thereof shall be furnished by the permit holder.

[A] 107.3.3 Reinspection and testing.

Where any work or installation does not pass an initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made so as to achieve compliance with this code. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted to the code official for inspection and testing.

[A] 107.4 Approval.

After the prescribed tests and inspections indicate that the work complies in all respects with this code, a notice of approval shall be issued by the code official.

[A] 107.4.1 Revocation.

The code official is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a notice of approval issued under the provisions of this code wherever the notice is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied or where it is determined that the building or structure, premise, or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

[A] 107.5 Temporary connection.

The code official shall have the authority to allow the temporary connection of an installation to the sources of energy for the purpose of testing the installation or for use under a temporary certificate of occupancy.

[A] 107.6 Connection of service utilities.

A person shall not make connections from a utility, source of energy, fuel or power to any

building or system that is regulated by this code for which a permit is required until authorized by the code official.

Deleted. See North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies.

SECTION 108 (IFGC) VIOLATIONS

[A] 108.1 Unlawful acts.

It shall be unlawful for a person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, repair, remove, demolish or utilize an installation, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

[A] 108.2 Notice of violation.

The code official shall serve a notice of violation or order to the person responsible for the erection, installation, alteration, extension, repair, removal or demolition of work in violation of the provisions of this code, or in violation of a detail statement or the approved construction documents thereunder, or in violation of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code. Such order shall direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation.

[A] 108.3 Prosecution of violation.

If the notice of violation is not complied with promptly, the code official shall request the legal counsel of the jurisdiction to institute the appropriate proceeding at law or in equity to restrain, correct or abate such violation, or to require the removal or termination of the unlawful occupancy of the structure in violation of the provisions of this code or of the order or direction made pursuant thereto.

[A] 108.4 Violation penalties.

Persons who shall violate a provision of this code, fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or erect, install, alter or repair work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the code official, or of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a [SPECIFY OFFENSE], punishable by a fine of not more than [AMOUNT] dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding [NUMBER OF DAYS], or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

[A] 108.5 Stop work orders.

Upon notice from the code official that work is being performed contrary to the provisions of this code or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, such work shall immediately cease. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property, the owner's authorized agent, or the person doing the work. The notice shall state the conditions under which work is authorized to resume. Where an emergency exists, the code official shall not be required to give a written notice prior to stopping the work. Any person who shall continue any work on the system after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable for a fine of not less than [AMOUNT] dollars or more than [AMOUNT] dollars.

[A] 108.6 Abatement of violation.

The imposition of the penalties herein prescribed shall not preclude the legal officer of the

jurisdiction from instituting appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction, restrain, correct or abate a violation, prevent illegal occupancy of a building, structure or premises, or stop an illegal act, conduct, business or utilization of the installations on or about any premises.

[A] 108.7 Unsafe installations.

An installation that is unsafe, constitutes a fire or health hazard, or is otherwise dangerous to human life, as regulated by this code, is hereby declared an unsafe installation. Use of an installation regulated by this code constituting a hazard to health, safety or welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, fire hazard, disaster, damage or abandonment is hereby declared an unsafe use. Such unsafe installations are hereby declared to be a public nuisance and shall be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal.

[A] 108.7.1 Authority to condemn installations.

Whenever the code official determines that any installation, or portion thereof, regulated by this code has become hazardous to life, health or property, he or she shall order in writing that such installations either be removed or restored to a safe condition. A time limit for compliance with such order shall be specified in the written notice. A person shall not use or maintain a defective installation after receiving such notice.

Where such installation is to be disconnected, written notice as prescribed in Section 108.2 shall be given. In cases of immediate danger to life or property, such disconnection shall be made immediately without such notice.

[A] 108.7.2 Authority to disconnect service utilities.

The code official shall have the authority to require disconnection of utility service to the building, structure or system regulated by the technical codes in case of emergency where necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to life or property. The code official shall notify the serving utility and, where possible, the owner or the owner's authorized agent and occupant of the building, structure or service system of the decision to disconnect prior to taking such action. If not notified prior to disconnection, the owner or occupant of the building, structure or service system shall be notified in writing, as soon as practicable thereafter.

[A] 108.7.3 Connection after order to disconnect.

A person shall not make energy source connections to installations regulated by this code which have been disconnected or ordered to be disconnected by the code official, or the use of which has been ordered to be discontinued by the code official until the code official authorizes the reconnection and use of such installations.

Where an installation is maintained in violation of this code, and in violation of a notice issued pursuant to the provisions of this section, the code official shall institute appropriate action to prevent, restrain, correct or abate the violation.

Deleted. See North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies.

SECTION 109 (IFGC) MEANS OF APPEAL

[A] 109.1 Application for appeal.

A person shall have the right to appeal a decision of the code official to the board of appeals. An

application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The application shall be filed on a form obtained from the code official within 20 days after the notice was served.

[A] 109.2 Membership of board.

The board of appeals shall consist of five members appointed by the chief appointing authority as follows: one for 5 years; one for 4 years; one for 3 years; one for 2 years and one for 1 year. Thereafter, each new member shall serve for 5 years or until a successor has been appointed.

[A] 109.2.1 Qualifications.

The board of appeals shall consist of five individuals, one from each of the following professions or disciplines.

1. Registered design professional who is a registered architect; or a builder or superintendent of building construction with not less than 10 years' experience, 5 of which shall have been in responsible charge of work.
2. Registered design professional with structural engineering or architectural experience.
3. Registered design professional with fuel gas and plumbing engineering experience; or a fuel gas contractor with not less than 10 years' experience, 5 of which shall have been in responsible charge of work.
4. Registered design professional with electrical engineering experience; or an electrical contractor with not less than 10 years' experience, 5 of which shall have been in responsible charge of work.
5. Registered design professional with fire protection engineering experience; or a fire protection contractor with not less than 10 years' experience, 5 of which shall have been in responsible charge of work.

[A] 109.2.2 Alternate members.

The chief appointing authority shall appoint two alternate members who shall be called by the board chairman to hear appeals during the absence or disqualification of a member. Alternate members shall possess the qualifications required for board membership and shall be appointed for 5 years, or until a successor has been appointed.

[A] 109.2.3 Chairman.

The board shall annually select one of its members to serve as chairman.

[A] 109.2.4 Disqualification of member.

A member shall not hear an appeal in which that member has a personal, professional or financial interest.

[A] 109.2.5 Secretary.

The chief administrative officer shall designate a qualified clerk to serve as secretary to the board. The secretary shall file a detailed record of all proceedings in the office of the chief administrative officer.

[A] 109.2.6 Compensation of members.

Compensation of members shall be determined by law.

[A] 109.3 Notice of meeting.

The board shall meet upon notice from the chairman, within 10 days of the filing of an appeal, or at stated periodic meetings.

[A] 109.4 Open hearing.

Hearings before the board shall be open to the public. The appellant, the appellant's representative, the code official and any person whose interests are affected shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

[A] 109.4.1 Procedure.

The board shall adopt and make available to the public through the secretary procedures under which a hearing will be conducted. The procedures shall not require compliance with strict rules of evidence, but shall mandate that only relevant information be received.

[A] 109.5 Postponed hearing.

When five members are not present to hear an appeal, either the appellant or the appellant's representative shall have the right to request a postponement of the hearing.

[A] 109.6 Board decision.

The board shall modify or reverse the decision of the code official by a concurring vote of three members.

[A] 109.6.1 Resolution.

The decision of the board shall be by resolution. Certified copies shall be furnished to the appellant and to the code official.

[A] 109.6.2 Administration.

The code official shall take immediate action in accordance with the decision of the board.

[A] 109.7 Court review.

Any person, whether or not a previous party to the appeal, shall have the right to apply to the appropriate court for a writ of certiorari to correct errors of law. Application for review shall be made in the manner and time required by law following the filing of the decision in the office of the chief administrative officer.

Deleted. See North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies.

[A] APPROVED. Acceptable to the code official or other authority having jurisdiction for compliance with the provision of the applicable code or referenced standard.

CLOSET. An enclosed or recessed area used to store clothing, linens or other household items.

[M] CONCEALED LOCATION. A location that cannot be accessed without damaging permanent parts of the building structure or finish surface. Spaces above, below or behind

readily removable panels or doors shall not be considered as concealed. Buried underground piping shall not be considered concealed.

[A] LABELED. Appliances. ~~E~~Equipment, materials or products to which have been affixed a label, seal, symbol or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of the production of the above-labeled items and whose labeling indicates either that the appliance, equipment, material or product meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose. (Laboratories, agencies or organizations that have been identified by approval and accreditation bodies, such as ANSI, IAS or ICC are acceptable).

[A] LISTED. Appliances. ~~e~~Equipment, materials, products or services included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the code official and concerned with evaluation of products or services that maintains periodic inspection of production of *listed equipment* or materials or periodic evaluation of services and whose listing states either that the appliance, equipment, material, product or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose. See NC GS 143-139.1 for requirements of an accredited testing laboratory for select construction components. The NC Department of Insurance shall keep a list of the labs required to be approved by said statute.

POINT OF DELIVERY. For natural gas systems, the *point of delivery* is the outlet of the service meter assembly or the outlet of the service regulator or service shutoff valve where a meter is not provided. Where a valve is provided at the outlet of the service meter assembly, such valve shall be considered to be downstream of the *point of delivery*. For undiluted liquefied petroleum gas systems, ~~the point of delivery shall be considered to be the outlet of the service pressure regulator, exclusive of line gas regulators, in the system.~~ the point of delivery shall be considered to be the outlet of the first regulator that reduces pressure.

[A] REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state or jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Design by a registered design professional is not required where exempt under the registration or licensure laws.

[P] THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION AGENCY. An approved agency operating a product or material certification system that incorporates initial product testing, assessment and surveillance of a manufacturer's quality control system.

Refer to:

[http://www.ncdoi.com/OSFM/Engineering and Codes/Documents/Code Enforcement Resources/ElectricalMechanicalEquipmentLabeling.pdf](http://www.ncdoi.com/OSFM/Engineering%20and%20Codes/Documents/Code%20Enforcement%20Resources/ElectricalMechanicalEquipmentLabeling.pdf) for a list of NC Approved Third Party Agencies for electrical and mechanical equipment.

301.14 Rodentproofing.

Buildings or structures and the walls enclosing habitable or occupiable rooms and spaces in which persons live, sleep or work, or in which feed, food or foodstuffs are stored, prepared, processed, served or sold, shall be constructed to protect against rodents in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

301.14.1 Foundation and exterior wall sealing. Annular spaces around pipes, electric cables, conduits or other openings in the walls shall be protected against the passage of rodents by closing such opening with cement mortar, concrete masonry, silicone caulking or noncorrosive metal

303.3 Prohibited locations.

Appliances shall not be located in sleeping rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets used for storage, storage closets or surgical rooms, or in a space that opens only into such rooms or spaces, except where the installation complies with one of the following:

303.4 Protection from vehicle impact damage.

Appliances shall not be installed in a location subject to vehicle impact damage except where protected by an approved means. Protection is not required for appliances located out of the vehicle's normal travel path.

303.7 Pit locations.

Appliances installed in pits or excavations shall not come in direct contact with the surrounding soil. The sides of the pit or excavation shall be held back a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) from the appliance. Where the depth exceeds 12 inches (305 mm) below adjoining grade, the walls of the pit or excavation shall be lined with concrete or masonry, such concrete or masonry shall extend a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) above adjoining grade and shall have sufficient lateral load-bearing capacity to resist collapse. The appliance shall be protected from flooding in an approved manner.

303.8 Drainage. Below-grade installations shall be provided with a natural drain or an automatic lift or sump pump.

305.7 Clearances from grade.

Equipment and appliances installed at grade level shall be supported on a level concrete slab or other approved material extending not less than 3 inches (76 mm) above adjoining grade or shall be suspended not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above adjoining grade. Such supports shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

305.7 Under-floor and exterior grade installations.

305.7.1 Exterior grade installations. Equipment and appliances installed above grade level shall be supported on a solid base or on approved material that is a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) thick.

305.7.2 Under-floor installation. Suspended equipment shall be a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) above the adjoining grade.

305.7.3 Crawl space supports. A support shall be provided at each corner of the unit not less than 8 inches by 8 inches (204 mm by 204 mm). The unit shall be supported a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) above grade. When constructed of brick, the bricks shall be mortared together. All units stacked shall be mortared together. Fabricated units, formed concrete, or other approved materials shall be permitted.

305.7.4 Drainage. Below-grade installations shall be provided with a natural drain or an automatic lift or sump pump. For pit requirements, see Section 303.7.

[M] 306.3 Appliances in attics.

Attics containing appliances shall be provided with an opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*. The passageway shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide and not more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the *appliance*. The passageway shall have continuous solid flooring not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide. A level service space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep and 30 inches (762 mm) wide shall be present at the front or service side of the *appliance*. The clear access opening dimensions shall be not less than 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm) and large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*.

Exceptions:

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the *appliance* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening.
2. Where the passageway is not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high for its entire length, the passageway ~~shall be not greater than 50 feet (15 250 mm)~~ shall not be limited in length.

[M] 306.3.1 Electrical requirements. Lighting outlet and receptacle

~~A luminaire controlled by a switch located at the required passageway opening and a receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the *appliance* location in accordance with NFPA 70.~~

For reference and coordination purposes only, refer to North Carolina Electrical Code article 210.63 for receptacle, and Article 210.70 (3) for lighting outlet and switch location.

[M] 306.4 Appliances under floors.

Under-floor spaces containing appliances shall be provided with an access opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to remove the largest *appliance*. The passageway shall be not less than ~~30 inches (762 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide,~~ 22 inches high and 36 inches wide, nor more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the *appliance*. A level service space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep and 30 inches (762 mm) wide shall be present at the front or service side of the *appliance*. If the depth of the passageway or the service space exceeds 12 inches (305 mm) below the adjoining grade, the walls of the passageway shall be lined with concrete or masonry extending 4 inches (102 mm) above the adjoining grade and having sufficient lateral bearing capacity to resist collapse. The clear access opening dimensions shall be not less than 22 inches high by 30 inches wide (559 mm by 762 mm), and large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*.

[M] 306.4.1 Electrical requirements. Lighting outlet and receptacle

~~A luminaire controlled by a switch located at the required passageway opening and a receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the *appliance* location in accordance with NFPA 70.~~

For reference and coordination purposes only, refer to North Carolina Electrical Code article 210.63 for receptacle, and Article 210.70 (3) for lighting outlet and switch location.

[M] 306.5 Equipment and appliances on roofs or elevated structures.

Where equipment requiring access or appliances requiring periodic maintenance are located on an elevated structure or the roof of a building such that personnel will have to climb higher than

16 feet (4877 mm) above grade to access such equipment or appliances, an interior or exterior means of access shall be provided. Such access shall not require climbing over obstructions greater than 30 inches (762 mm) in height or walking on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). **Such access shall not require the use of portable ladders.**

9. Ladders shall be protected against corrosion **by approved means.**

10. Access to ladders shall be provided at all times. This requirement does not preclude the owner from securing the ladder from unauthorized access.

[M] 306.5.1 Sloped roofs.

Where appliances, *equipment*, fans or other components that require **service periodic maintenance** are installed on a roof having a slope of 3 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) or greater and having an edge more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at such edge, a level platform shall be provided on each side of the *appliance* or *equipment* to which access is required for service, repair or maintenance. The platform shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in any dimension and shall be provided with guards. The guards shall extend not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the platform, shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the *International Building Code*. Access shall not require walking on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). Where access involves obstructions greater than 30 inches (762 mm) in height, such obstructions shall be provided with ladders installed in accordance with Section 306.5 or stairways installed in accordance with the requirements specified in the *International Building Code* in the path of travel to and from appliances, fans or *equipment* requiring service.

[M] 306.5.2 Electrical requirements. Receptacle.

A receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the *appliance* location in accordance with NFPA 70. For reference and coordination purposes only, refer to North Carolina Electrical Code article 210.63 for receptacle.

[M] 306.6 Guards.

Guards shall be provided where various **appliances and equipment components** that require service and roof hatch openings are located within **6 feet, 10 feet (3048 mm)** of a roof edge or open side of a walking surface and such edge or open side is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor, roof, or grade below. The guard shall extend not less than 30 inches (762 mm) beyond each end of **appliances and equipment** that require service. The top of the guard shall be located not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the elevated surface adjacent to the guard. The guard shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the *International Building Code*.

[M] 307.3 Drain pipe materials and sizes.

Components of the condensate disposal system shall be cast iron, galvanized steel, copper, cross-linked polyethylene, polyethylene, ABS, CPVC PVC or polypropylene pipe or tubing. Components shall be selected for the pressure and temperature rating of the installation. Joints and connections shall be made in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 7 of the *International Plumbing Code* relative to the material type. Condensate waste and drain line size shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (19 mm) internal diameter and shall not decrease in size from the

drain pan connection to the place of condensate disposal. Where the drain pipes from more than one unit are manifolded together for condensate drainage, the pipe or tubing shall be sized in accordance with an *approved* method.

[M] 307.3 Drain pipe materials and sizes. Components of the condensate disposal system shall be cast iron, galvanized steel, copper, polybutylene, polyethylene, ABS, CPVC or PVC pipe or tubing. All components shall be selected for the pressure and temperature rating of the installation. Condensate waste and drain line size shall be not less than 3/4-inch internal diameter (19 mm) and shall not decrease in size from the drain connection to the place of condensate disposal. Where the drain pipes from more than one unit are manifolded together for condensate drainage, the pipe or tubing shall be sized in accordance with an *approved* method. All horizontal sections of drain piping shall be installed in uniform alignment at a uniform slope.

310.1.1 CSST.

Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) gas *pipng* systems and piping systems containing one or more segments of CSST shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, the lightning protection grounding electrode system.

Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) gas *pipng* systems and piping systems containing one or more segments of CSST shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system.

Exception

CSST with an arc-resistant jacket tested in accordance with ANSI LC 1, and listed by an *approved* agency for installation without the direct bonding, as prescribed in this section, shall be installed in accordance with Section 310.1 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

Commentary: (Reference NC GS 87-43.1 for licensing requirements, and NC DOI Interpretation for Section 310.1.1)

SECTION 311 CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

311.1 Carbon monoxide alarms. In new construction, one-and two-family dwellings and townhouses within which fuel-fired appliances or fireplaces are installed or that have attached garages shall be provided with an approved carbon monoxide alarm installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedroom(s) as directed by the alarm manufacturer.

311.2 Where required-existing dwellings. In existing dwellings, where interior alterations, repairs, or additions requiring a building permit occur, or where one or more sleeping rooms are added or created, or where fuel-fired appliances or fireplaces are added or replaced, carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in accordance with Section 311.1.

Exception: Work involving the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck, or the installation of a fuel-fire appliance that cannot introduce carbon monoxide to the interior of the dwelling, are exempt from the requirements of this section.

311.3 Alarm requirements. The required carbon monoxide alarms shall be audible in all bedrooms over background noise levels with all intervening doors closed. Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with UL 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with this code and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Battery powered, plug-in, or hard-wired alarms are acceptable for use.

401.2 Liquefied petroleum gas storage.

The storage system for liquefied petroleum gas shall be designed and installed in accordance with the *International Fire Code* and NFPA 58.

401.2 Liquefied petroleum gas storage. The enforcement of the location of undiluted liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be the responsibility of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in accordance with Article 5 of Chapter 119 of the General Statutes.

401.5 Identification.

For other than steel pipe, exposed piping shall be identified by a yellow label marked "Gas" in black letters. The marking shall be spaced at intervals not exceeding 5 feet (1524 mm). The marking shall not be required on pipe located in the same room as the appliance served.

401.5 Identification. Exposed piping shall be identified by a yellow label marked "Gas" in black letters. The marking shall be spaced at intervals not exceeding 5 feet (1524 mm). All piping and tubing systems, greater than 0.5-pounds per square inch (3.45 kPa) service pressure, shall be identified by a yellow label with black letters indicating the piping system pressure. The system shall be marked at the beginning, all ends and at intervals not exceeding 5 feet (1524 mm) along its exposed length.

Exceptions:

1. Gas lines extending from the undiluted liquefied petroleum gas storage tanks to the building are not required to be labeled.
2. Black steel piping, 0.5-pounds per square inch (3.45 kPa) or less, located at dwelling units shall not be required to be labeled.

401.7 Piping meter identification.

Piping from multiple meter installations shall be marked with an approved permanent identification by the installer so that the piping system supplied by each meter is readily identifiable.

401.8 Minimum sizes.

Pipe utilized for the installation, extension and alteration of any piping system shall be sized to supply the full number of outlets for the intended purpose and shall be sized in accordance with Section 402. Examples of methodologies are available in Appendix A.

401.9 Identification.

Each length of pipe and tubing and each pipe fitting, utilized in a fuel gas system, shall bear the identification of the manufacturer.

401.10 Third-party testing and certification.

Piping, tubing and fittings shall comply with the applicable referenced standards, specifications

and performance criteria of this code and shall be identified in accordance with Section 401.9. Piping, tubing and fittings shall either be tested by an approved third-party testing agency or certified by an approved thirdparty certification agency.

401.9 Meter location. When required, a meter shall be provided for the building or residence to be served. The location shall be such that the meter can be read, serviced or changed. The location, space requirements, dimensions and proper clearances shall be acceptable to the local gas company.

402.2 Maximum gas demand.

The volumetric flow rate of gas to be provided shall be the sum of the maximum input of the appliances served.

The total connected hourly load shall be used as the basis for pipe sizing, assuming that all appliances could be operating at full capacity simultaneously. Where a diversity of load can be established, pipe sizing shall be permitted to be based on such loads.

The volumetric flow rate of gas to be provided shall be adjusted for altitude where the installation is above 2,000 feet (610 m) in elevation.

402.2Maximum gas demand. The volume of gas to be provided, in cubic feet per hour, (MBtu for undiluted propane) shall be determined directly from the manufacturer's input ratings of the appliances served. Where an input rating is not indicated, the gas supplier, appliance manufacturer or a qualified agency shall be contacted. The total connected hourly load shall be used as the basis for pipe sizing, assuming that all appliances could be operating at full capacity simultaneously. Where a diversity of load can be established, pipe sizing shall be permitted to be based on such loads.

402.4 Sizing tables and equations.

Where Tables 402.4(1) through 402.4(37) 402.4(39) are used to size piping or tubing, the pipe length shall be determined in accordance with Section 402.4.1, 402.4.2 or 402.4.3.

Where Equations 4-1 and 4-2 are used to size piping or tubing, the pipe or tubing shall have smooth inside walls and the pipe length shall be determined in accordance with Section 402.4.1, 402.4.2 or 402.4.3.

SCHEDULE 40 METALLIC PIPE

Gas	Natural
Inlet Pressure	Less than 2 psi
Pressure Drop	3.0 in. w.c.
Specific Gravity	0.60

INTENDED USE: Initial supply pressure of 8.0 inches w.c. or greater (see Note 2 below)									
PIPE SIZE (inch)									
Nominal	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	4
Actual ID	0.622	0.824	1.049	1.380	1.610	2.067	2.469	3.068	4.026

Length (ft)	Capacity in Cubic Feet of Gas Per Hour								
	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"
10	454	949	1,790	3,670	5,500	10,600	16,900	29,800	60,800
20	312	652	1,230	2,520	3,780	7,280	11,600	20,500	41,800
30	250	524	986	2,030	3,030	5,840	9,310	16,500	33,600
40	214	448	844	1,730	2,600	5,000	7,970	14,100	28,700
50	190	397	748	1,540	2,300	4,430	7,070	12,500	25,500
60	172	360	678	1,390	2,090	4,020	6,400	11,300	23,100
70	158	331	624	1,280	1,920	3,700	5,890	10,400	21,200
80	147	308	580	1,190	1,790	3,440	5,480	9,690	19,800
90	138	289	544	1,120	1,680	3,230	5,140	9,090	18,500
100	131	273	514	1,060	1,580	3,050	4,860	8,580	17,500
125	116	242	456	936	1,400	2,700	4,300	7,610	15,500
150	105	219	413	848	1,270	2,450	3,900	6,890	14,100
175	96	202	380	780	1,170	2,250	3,590	6,340	12,900
200	90	188	353	726	1,090	2,090	3,340	5,900	12,000
250	80	166	313	643	964	1,860	2,960	5,230	10,700
300	72	151	284	583	873	1,680	2,680	4,740	9,700
350	66	139	261	536	803	1,550	2,470	4,360	8,900
400	62	129	243	499	747	1,440	2,290	4,060	8,300
450	58	121	228	468	701	1,350	2,150	3,800	7,800
500	55	114	215	442	662	1,280	2,030	3,590	7,300
550	52	109	204	420	629	1,210	1,930	3,410	7,000
600	50	104	195	400	600	1,160	1,840	3,260	6,640
650	47	99	187	384	575	1,110	1,760	3,120	6,360
700	46	95	179	368	552	1,060	1,700	3,000	6,110
750	44	92	173	355	532	1,020	1,630	2,890	5,890
800	42	89	167	343	514	989	1,580	2,790	5,680
850	41	86	162	332	497	957	1,530	2,700	5,500
900	40	83	157	322	482	928	1,480	2,620	5,330
950	39	81	152	312	468	901	1,440	2,540	5,180
1,000	38	79	148	304	455	877	1,400	2,470	5,040
1,100	36	75	141	289	432	833	1,330	2,350	4,780
1,200	34	71	134	275	412	794	1,270	2,240	4,560
1,300	33	68	128	264	395	761	1,210	2,140	4,370
1,400	31	65	123	253	379	731	1,170	2,060	4,200
1,500	30	63	119	244	366	704	1,120	1,980	4,050
1,600	29	61	115	236	353	680	1,080	1,920	3,910
1,700	28	59	111	228	342	658	1,050	1,850	3,780
1,800	27	57	108	221	331	638	1,020	1,800	3,670
1,900	27	56	105	215	322	619	987	1,750	3,560
2,000	26	54	102	209	313	602	960	1,700	3,460

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa, 1-inch water column = 0.2488 kPa,

1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, 1 cubic foot per hour = 0.0283 m³/h, 1 degree = 0.01745 rad.

Note: All table entries have been rounded to three significant digits.

Note 2: Verify there will be 8" w.c. or greater supply pressure available from either the meter for a single-pressure system, or the outlet of the MP regulator of a hybrid pressure system. Verify resultant pressure is adequate to serve supplied appliances.

TABLE 402.4(4)

SCHEDULE 40 METALLIC PIPE

Gas	Natural
Inlet Pressure	Less than 2 psi
Pressure Drop	6.0 in. w.c.
Specific Gravity	0.60

INTENDED USE: Initial supply pressure of 11.0 inches w.c. or greater (See Note 2 below)									
PIPE SIZE (inch)									
Nominal	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	4
Actual ID	0.622	0.824	1.049	1.380	1.610	2.067	2.469	3.068	4.026
Length (ft)	Capacity in Cubic Feet of Gas Per Hour								
10	660	1,380	2,600	5,340	8,000	15,400	24,600	43,400	88,500
20	454	949	1,790	3,670	5,500	10,600	16,900	29,900	60,800
30	364	762	1,440	2,950	4,420	8,500	13,600	24,000	48,900
40	312	652	1,230	2,520	3,780	7,280	11,600	20,500	41,800
50	276	578	1,090	2,240	3,350	6,450	10,300	18,200	37,100
60	250	524	986	2,030	3,030	5,840	9,310	16,500	33,600
70	230	482	907	1,860	2,790	5,380	8,570	15,100	30,900
80	214	448	844	1,730	2,600	5,000	7,970	14,100	28,700
90	201	420	792	1,630	2,440	4,690	7,480	13,200	27,000
100	190	397	748	1,540	2,300	4,430	7,070	12,500	25,500
125	168	352	663	1,360	2,040	3,930	6,260	11,100	22,600
150	153	319	601	1,230	1,850	3,560	5,670	10,000	20,500
175	140	293	553	1,140	1,700	3,280	5,220	9,230	18,800
200	131	273	514	1,060	1,580	3,050	4,860	8,580	17,500
250	116	242	456	936	1,400	2,700	4,300	7,610	15,500
300	105	219	413	848	1,270	2,450	3,900	6,890	14,100
350	96	202	380	780	1,170	2,250	3,590	6,340	12,900
400	90	188	353	726	1,090	2,090	3,340	5,900	12,000
450	84	176	332	681	1,020	1,970	3,130	5,540	11,300
500	80	166	313	643	964	1,860	2,960	5,230	10,700
550	76	158	297	611	915	1,760	2,810	4,970	10,100
600	72	151	284	583	873	1,680	2,680	4,740	9,660
650	69	144	272	558	836	1,610	2,570	4,540	9,250
700	66	139	261	536	803	1,550	2,470	4,360	8,890
750	64	134	252	516	774	1,490	2,380	4,200	8,560
800	62	129	243	499	747	1,440	2,290	4,060	8,270
850	60	125	235	483	723	1,390	2,220	3,920	8,000
900	58	121	228	468	701	1,350	2,150	3,800	7,760
950	56	118	221	454	681	1,310	2,090	3,700	7,540
1,000	55	114	215	442	662	1,280	2,030	3,590	7,330
1,100	52	109	204	420	629	1,210	1,930	3,410	6,960
1,200	50	104	195	400	600	1,160	1,840	3,260	6,640
1,300	47	99	187	384	575	1,100	1,760	3,120	6,360
1,400	46	95	179	368	552	1,060	1,700	3,000	6,110
1,500	44	92	173	355	532	1,020	1,630	2,890	5,890
1,600	42	89	167	343	514	989	1,580	2,790	5,680
1,700	41	86	162	332	497	957	1,530	2,700	5,500

1,800	40	83	157	322	482	928	1,480	2,620	5,330
1,900	39	81	152	312	468	901	1,440	2,540	5,180
2,000	38	79	148	304	455	877	1,400	2,470	5,040

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa, 1-inch water column = 0.2488 kPa,

1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, 1 cubic foot per hour = 0.0283 m³/h, 1 degree = 0.01745 rad.

Note: All table entries have been rounded to three significant digits.

Note 2: Verify there will be 11" w.c. or greater supply pressure available from either the meter for a single-pressure system, or the outlet of the MP regulator of a hybrid pressure system. Verify resultant pressure is adequate to serve supplied appliances.

TABLE 402.4(38)

TABLE 402.4(38)						
POLYETHYLENE PLASTIC TUBING						
				Gas	Undiluted Propane	
				Inlet Pressure	10 psi	
				Pressure Drop	1.0 psi	
				Specific Gravity	1.5	
Intended Use	Pipe sizing between first stage and second stage regulator					
	PLASTIC TUBING SIZE (IPS) (dimensions are inches)					
Nominal OD	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1-1/4 in.	1-1/2 in.	2 in.
Designation	SDR 9.33	SDR 11.0	SDR 11.0	SDR 10.0	SDR 11.0	SDR 11.0
Actual ID	(0.0660)	(0.860)	(1.077)	(1.328)	(1.554)	(1.943)
Length (ft)	Capacity in 1000 Btu/hr					
10	3836	7680	13857	24007	36254	65140
20	2636	4239	7648	16500	24917	44770
30	2143	4292	7744	13416	20260	36402
40	1835	3673	6628	11482	17340	31155
50	1626	3256	5874	10176	15368	27612
60	1473	2950	5322	9220	13924	25019
70	1355	2714	4896	8483	12810	23017
80	1261	2525	4555	7891	11918	21413
90	1183	2369	4274	7404	11182	20091
100	1117	2238	4037	6994	10562	18978
125	990	1983	3578	6199	9361	16820
150	897	1797	3242	5616	8482	15240
175	826	1653	2983	5167	7803	14020
200	678	1539	2775	4807	7259	13043
225	721	1443	2603	4510	6811	12238
250	681	1363	2459	4260	6434	11560
275	646	1294	2336	4046	6111	10979
300	617	1235	2228	3860	5830	10474
350	567	1136	2050	3551	5363	9636
400	528	1057	1907	3304	4989	8965
450	495	992	1789	3100	4681	8411
500	468	937	1690	2928	4422	7945
600	424	849	1531	2653	4007	7199
700	390	781	1409	2441	3686	6623
800	363	726	1311	2271	3429	6161
900	340	682	1230	2131	3217	5781
1000	322	644	1162	2012	3039	5461
1500	258	517	933	1616	2441	4385
2000	221	443	798	1383	2089	3753

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 304.8 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa, 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

TABLE 402.4(39)

TABLE 402.4(39)		
POLYETHYLENE PLASTIC TUBING		
	Gas	Undiluted Propane
	Inlet Pressure	10 psi
	Pressure Drop	1.0 psi
	Specific Gravity	1.5
Intended Use	Pipe sizing between first stage and second stage regulator	
	PLASTIC TUBING SIZE (CTS) (dimensions are inches)	
Nominal OD	1/2 in.	1 in.
Designation	SDR 7.0	SDR 11.5
Actual ID	(0.445)	(0.927)
Length (ft)	Capacity in 1000 Btu/hr	
10	1364	9350
20	938	6427
30	762	5225
40	653	4472
50	578	3964
60	524	3591
70	482	3304
80	448	3074
90	421	2884
100	397	2724
125	352	2414
150	319	2188
175	294	2013
200	273	1872
225	256	1757
250	242	1659
275	230	1576
300	219	1503
350	202	1383
400	188	1287
450	176	1207
500	166	1140
600	151	1033
700	139	951
800	129	884
900	121	830
1000	114	784
1500	92	629
2000	79	539

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 304.8 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa, 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

403.4.3 Copper and copper alloy (brass is a copper alloy).

Copper and copper alloy pipe shall not be used if the gas contains more than an average of

0.3 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 standard cubic feet of gas (0.7 milligrams per 100 liters). Threaded copper, copper alloy and aluminum-alloy pipe shall not be used with gases corrosive to such materials.

403.8 Protective coating.

Where in contact with material or atmosphere exerting a corrosive action, metallic *pipng* and fittings coated with a corrosion-resistant material shall be used. External or internal coatings or linings used on *pipng* or components shall not be considered as adding strength. (See 404.9 for corrosion protection through an exterior wall, and 404.11 for specific underground installations)

403.10.1 Pipe joints.

Pipe joints shall be threaded, flanged, brazed or welded. Where nonferrous pipe is brazed, the brazing materials shall have a melting point in excess of 1,000°F (538°C). Brazing alloys shall not contain more than 0.05-percent phosphorus.

403.10.1 Pipe joints. Pipe joints shall be threaded, flanged, brazed, or welded, or made with press-connect fittings complying with ANSI LC-4. Where nonferrous pipe is brazed, the brazing materials shall have a melting point in excess of 1,000°F (538°C). Brazing alloys shall not contain more than 0.05-percent phosphorus.

403.10.4 Metallic fittings.

Metallic fittings shall comply with the following:

9. Where pipe fittings are drilled and tapped in the field, the operation shall be in accordance with all of the following:

9.1. The operation shall be performed on systems having operating pressures of 5 psi (34.5 kPa) or less.

9.2. The operation shall be performed by the gas supplier or the gas supplier's designated representative.

9.3. The drilling and tapping operation shall be performed in accordance with written procedures prepared by the gas supplier.

9.4. The fittings shall be located outdoors.

9.5. The tapped fitting assembly shall be inspected and proven to be free of leakage.

Deleted.

404.6 Underground penetrations prohibited.

Gas *pipng* shall not penetrate building foundation walls at any point below grade. Gas *pipng* shall enter and exit a building at a point above grade and the annular space between the pipe and the wall shall be sealed.

404.6 Piping through foundation wall. Underground piping, where installed below grade through the outer foundation or basement wall of a building, shall be encased in a protective pipe sleeve, or shall be protected by an approved device or method. The annular space between the gas piping and the sleeve and between the sleeve and the wall shall be sealed.

404.7.1 Piping through holes or notches.

Where *piping* is installed through holes or notches in framing members and the *piping* is located less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (38 mm) from the framing member face to which wall, ceiling or floor membranes will be attached, the pipe shall be protected by shield plates that cover the width of the pipe and the framing member and that extend not less than 4 inches (102 mm) to each side of the framing member. Where the framing member that the *piping* passes through is a bottom plate, bottom track, top plate or top track, the shield plates shall cover the framing member(s) and extend not less than 4 inches (102 mm) above the bottom framing member(s) and not less than 4 inches (102 mm) below the top framing member(s).

404.7.2 Piping installed in other locations. Where the *piping* is located within a framing member (i.e. steel studs) and is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (38 mm) from the framing member face to which wall, ceiling or floor membranes will be attached, the *piping* shall be protected by shield plates that cover the width and length of the *piping*. Where the *piping* is located outside of a framing member and is located less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches (38 mm) from the nearest edge of the face of the framing member to which the membrane will be attached, the *piping* shall be protected by shield plates that cover the width and length of the *piping*. When outside of the framing member, measurement shall be made on the horizontal or vertical axis for horizontal and vertical members, respectively, not diagonally, and the measurement is from the member's face edge, not the member's plane.

404.9 Above-ground outdoor piping.

Piping installed outdoors shall be elevated not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (89 mm) above ground and where installed across roof surfaces, shall be elevated not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (89 mm) above the roof surface. *Piping* installed above ground, outdoors, and installed across the surface of roofs shall be securely supported and located where it will be protected from physical damage. Where passing through an outside wall, the *piping* shall be protected against corrosion by coating or wrapping with an inert material. Where *piping* is encased in a protective pipe sleeve, the annular space between the *piping* and the sleeve shall be sealed.

Ferrous metal exposed in exterior locations shall be protected from corrosion with one coat of exterior paint. Zinc coatings (galvanized) shall be deemed adequate protection for gas piping above ground.

404.10 Isolation.

Metallic *piping* and metallic tubing that conveys fuel gas from an LP-gas storage container shall be provided with ~~a an approved~~ dielectric fitting, or dielectric regulator to electrically isolate the underground portion of the pipe or tube from the above-ground portion that enters a building. Such dielectric fitting or dielectric regulator shall be installed above ground, outdoors.

404.11 Protection against corrosion underground.

Metallic pipe or tubing exposed to corrosive action, such as soil condition or moisture, shall be protected in an *approved* manner. Zinc coatings (galvanizing) shall not be deemed adequate protection for gas *piping* underground. Where dissimilar metals are joined underground, an insulating coupling or fitting shall be used. *Piping* shall not be laid in contact with cinders.

404.11.2 Protective coatings and wrapping.

Pipe protective coatings and wrappings shall be *approved* for the application and shall be factory applied.

Exception: Where installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, field application of coatings and wrappings shall be permitted. ~~for pipe nipples, fittings and locations where the factory coating or wrapping has been damaged or necessarily removed at joints.~~

404.12 Minimum burial depth.

Underground *piping* systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 12 inches (305 mm) below grade except as provided for in Section 404.12.1 and 404.12.2.

404.12.2 Alternate to burial depth. Metal piping shall be provided with a protective conduit of wrought iron, plastic pipe, or steel pipe, and topped with a 3" thick by 6" wide concrete barrier. See 404.17 for plastic gas pipe requirements and limitations.

406.1 General.

Prior to acceptance and initial operation, all *piping* installations shall be **visually** inspected and pressure tested to determine that the materials, design, fabrication and installation practices comply with the requirements of this code.

(Commentary: See NC GS 143-139.3 for alternate Inspection of liquefied propane gas piping systems for residential structures.)

406.4.1 Test pressure.

The test pressure to be used shall be not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the proposed maximum working pressure, but not less than ~~3 psig (20 kPa gauge),~~ **10 psig (69 kPa gauge)** irrespective of design pressure. Where the test pressure exceeds 125 psig (862 kPa gauge), the test pressure shall not exceed a value that produces a hoop stress in the *piping* greater than 50 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.

Exception: Fuel piping system that are being tested with manifolds, regulator or other pressure regulating appliance in place at the time of the test shall be tested no less than 11/2 times the proposed maximum working pressure, but not less than 3 psig (20 kPa gauge), irrespective of design pressure

406.4.3 Test gauges.

Gauges used for testing shall be as follows:

1. Tests requiring a pressure of 10 pounds per square inch (psi) (69 kPa) or less shall utilize a testing gauge having increments of 0.10 psi (0.69 kPa) or less.
2. Tests requiring a pressure of greater than 10 psi (69 kPa) but less than or equal to 100 psi (689 kPa) shall utilize a testing gauge having increments of 1 psi (6.9 kPa) or less.
3. Tests requiring a pressure of greater than 100 psi (689 kPa) shall utilize a testing gauge having increments of 2 psi (14 kPa) or less.

406.5.1 Detection methods.

The leakage shall be located by means of an *approved* gas detector, a noncorrosive leak detection fluid or other *approved* leak detection methods.

Matches, candles, open flames or other methods that could provide a source of ignition shall not be used.

406.7.1.1 Removal from service.

Where existing gas piping is opened, the section that is opened shall be isolated from the gas supply and the line pressure vented to the outdoors in accordance with Section 406.7.1.3. Where gas *piping* meeting the criteria of Table 406.7.1.1 is removed from service, the residual fuel gas in the *piping* shall be displaced with an inert gas.

406.7.1.1.1 Any piping added to facilitate purging to the outdoors shall be limited to the piping materials allowed and installed per Section 403, or, if constantly attended, the temporary use of flexible hose complying with ANSI/UL 21 standard shall be used in accordance with NFPA 58

Exception: If the line pressure cannot be vented to the outdoors; the building and all effected spaces shall be evacuated of personnel not involved with purging the gas lines, quantities of flammable gas shall not exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit (1.0-percent fuel/air mixture for natural gas or 0.6-percent fuel/air mixture for LP-gas) as measured by a combustible gas detector, all ignition sources shall be eliminated, and adequate ventilation to prevent accumulation of flammable gases shall be provided.

406.7.2.1 Purging procedure.

The piping system shall be purged in accordance with one or more of the following:

- ~~5. The *piping* shall be purged by the gas supplier in accordance with written procedures. Deleted.~~

406.7.4 Personnel training. Personnel performing purging operation shall be trained according to the hazards associated with purging and shall not rely on odor when monitoring the concentration of combustible gas.

408.1 Slopes.

~~Piping for other than dry gas conditions shall be sloped not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in 15 feet (6.3 mm in 4572 mm) to prevent traps. Deleted~~

408.2 Drips.

~~Where wet gas exists, a drip shall be provided at any point in the line of pipe where condensate could collect. A drip shall be provided at the outlet of the meter and shall be installed so as to constitute a trap wherein an accumulation of condensate will shut off the flow of gas before the condensate will run back into the meter. Deleted.~~

408.3 Location of drips.

~~Drips shall be provided with ready access to permit cleaning or emptying. A drip shall not be located where the condensate is subject to freezing. Deleted.~~

408.4 Sediment trap.

Where a sediment trap is not incorporated as part of the appliance, a sediment trap shall be installed downstream of the appliance shutoff valve as close to the inlet of the appliance as

practical. The sediment trap shall be either a tee fitting having a capped nipple of any length installed vertically in the bottommost opening of the tee as illustrated in Figure 408.4 or other device approved as an effective sediment trap. Illuminating appliances, ranges, clothes dryers, log lighters, gas logs, decorative vented appliances for installation in vented fireplaces, gas fireplaces and outdoor grills need not be so equipped. The sediment trap required by a MP regulator can act as the Section 408.4 required sediment trap, (See Section 410.2, item 5), if it is located within 6 ft (nom.) of appliance.

409.2 Meter valve.

Every meter shall be equipped with a shutoff valve located on the supply side of the meter. Deleted.

409.3.3 Identification of shutoff valves.

Each house line shutoff valve shall be plainly marked with an identification tag attached by the installer so that the *pipng* systems supplied by such valves are readily identified. See NC Fire Prevention Code 509.1.1.

409.5.1 Located within same room.

The shutoff valve shall be located in the same room as the *appliance*. The shutoff valve shall be within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the *appliance*, and shall be installed upstream of the union, connector or quick disconnect device it serves. Such shutoff valves shall be provided with *access*. *Appliance* shutoff valves located in the firebox of a *fireplace* shall be installed in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer's instructions.

This section shall not prohibit the use or the installation of gas shutoff valves in the firebox of fireplaces serving listed gas appliances.

409.5.3 Located at manifold. Deleted.

Where the *appliance* shutoff valve is installed at a manifold, such shutoff valve shall be located within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of the *appliance* served and shall be readily accessible and permanently identified. The *pipng* from the manifold to within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the *appliance* shall be designed, sized and installed in accordance with Sections 401 through 408.

409.6 Shutoff valve for laboratories.

Where provided with two or more fuel gas outlets, including table-, bench- and hood-mounted outlets, each laboratory space in educational, research, commercial and industrial occupancies shall be provided with a single dedicated shutoff valve through which all such gas outlets shall be supplied. The dedicated shutoff valve shall be readily accessible, located within the laboratory space served, located adjacent to the an egress door from the space and shall be identified by approved signage stating "Gas Shutoff."

410.2 MP regulators.

MP pressure regulators shall comply with the following:

6. A tee fitting with one opening capped or plugged shall be installed not less than 10 pipe diameters downstream of the MP regulator outlet. Such tee fitting shall be positioned to allow connection of a pressure-measuring instrument.

A means to test pressure shall be installed not less than 10 pipe diameters downstream of the MP regulator outlet. Such fitting shall be positioned to allow connection of a pressure-measuring instrument.

7. Where connected to rigid piping, a union shall be installed within 1 foot (304 mm) of either side of the MP regulator.

Exception: Where other than rigid piping is connected to the MP regulator, the union is not required.

410.3 Venting of regulators.

Pressure regulators that require a vent shall be vented directly to the outdoors. The vent shall be designed to prevent the entry of insects, water and foreign objects.

a. Regulator vent outlets serving propane piping shall be located 3 feet horizontally from openings and operable openings that are below the vent, and 5 feet in any direction from direct vent appliance intakes and mechanical ventilation intakes or 1 foot below openings and operable openings, and 3 feet below direct vent and mechanical vent intakes

b. Regulator vent outlets serving natural gas piping shall be located 3 feet horizontally from operable openings above the vent, and 5 feet horizontally from direct vent appliance intakes and mechanical ventilation air intakes located above the vent, or 1 foot above openings and operable openings, and 3 feet above direct vent and mechanical vent intakes.

411.1.3.3 Prohibited locations and penetrations.

Connectors shall not be concealed within, or extended through, walls, floors, partitions, ceilings or *appliance* housings.

Exceptions:

1. Connectors constructed of materials allowed for *pipng* systems in accordance with Section 403 shall be permitted to pass through walls, floors, partitions and ceilings where installed in accordance with Section 409.5.2. ~~or 409.5.3.~~

[F] 412.1 General.

~~Motor fuel-dispensing facilities for LPgas fuel shall be in accordance with this section and the *International Fire Code*. The operation of LP-gas motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be regulated by the *International Fire Code*~~ as regulated by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

[F] 412.2 Storage and dispensing.

~~Storage vessels and *equipment* used for the storage or dispensing of LP-gas shall be *approved* or *listed* in accordance with Sections 412.3 and 412.4~~

[F] 412.3 Approved equipment.

~~Containers; pressure-relief devices, including pressure-relief valves; and pressure regulators and *pipng* used for LP-gas shall be *approved*.~~

[F] 412.4 Listed equipment.

~~Hoses, hose-connections, vehicle fuel-connections, dispensers, LP-gas pumps and electrical *equipment* used for LP-gas shall be *listed*.~~

[F] 412.5 Attendants.

Motor vehicle fueling operations shall be conducted by qualified attendants or in accordance with Section 412.9 by persons trained in the proper handling of LP-gas.

[F] 412.6 Location.

The point of transfer for LP-gas dispensing operations shall be separated from buildings and other exposures in accordance with the following:

1. Not less than 25 feet (7620 mm) from buildings where the exterior wall is not part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly having a rating of 1 hour or greater.
2. Not less than 25 feet (7620 mm) from combustible overhangs on buildings, measured from a vertical line dropped from the face of the overhang at a point nearest the point of transfer.
3. Not less than 25 feet (7620 mm) from the lot line of property that can be built upon.
4. Not less than 25 feet (7620 mm) from the centerline of the nearest mainline railroad track.
5. Not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from public streets, highways, thoroughfares, sidewalks and driveways.
6. Not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from buildings where the exterior wall is part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly having a rating of 1 hour or greater.

Exception: The point of transfer for LP-gas dispensing operations need not be separated from canopies that are constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code* and that provide weather protection for the dispensing equipment.

Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located in accordance with the *International Fire Code*. Liquefied petroleum gas storage and dispensing equipment shall be located outdoors and in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 412.7 Additional requirements for LP-gas dispensers and equipment.

LP-gas dispensers and related equipment shall comply with the following provisions:

1. Pumps shall be fixed in place and shall be designed to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage and accidental discharge.
2. Dispensing devices installed within 10 feet (3048 mm) of where vehicle traffic occurs shall be protected against physical damage by mounting on a concrete island 6 inches (152 mm) or more in height, or shall be protected in accordance with Section 312 of the *International Fire Code*.
3. Dispensing devices shall be securely fastened to their mounting surface in accordance with the dispenser manufacturer's instructions.

[F] 412.8 Installation of dispensing devices and equipment.

The installation and operation of LP-gas dispensing systems shall be in accordance with this

section and the *International Fire Code*. Liquefied petroleum gas dispensers and dispensing stations shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers' specifications and their listing.

[F] 412.8.1 Product control valves.

The dispenser system piping shall be protected from uncontrolled discharge in accordance with the following:

1. Where mounted on a concrete base, a means shall be provided and installed within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm) of the top of the concrete base that will prevent flow from the supply piping in the event that the dispenser is displaced from its mounting.
2. A manual shutoff valve and an excess flow-control check valve shall be located in the liquid line between the pump and the dispenser inlet where the dispensing device is installed at a remote location and is not part of a complete storage and dispensing unit mounted on a common base.
3. An excess flow-control check valve or an emergency shutoff valve shall be installed in or on the dispenser at the point where the dispenser hose is connected to the liquid piping.
4. A *listed* automatic-closing-type hose nozzle valve with or without a latch-open device shall be provided on island-type dispensers.

[F] 412.8.2 Hoses.

Hoses and *piping* for the dispensing of LP-gas shall be provided with hydrostatic relief valves. The hose length shall not exceed 18 feet (5486 mm). An *approved* method shall be provided to protect the hose against mechanical damage.

[F] 412.8.3 Vehicle impact protection.

Where installed within 10 feet (3048 mm) of vehicle traffic, LP-gas storage containers, pumps and dispensers shall be protected in accordance with Section 2307.5(2) of the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 412.8.4 Breakaway protection.

Dispenser hoses shall be equipped with a *listed* emergency breakaway device designed to retain liquid on both sides of the breakaway point. Where hoses are attached to hose-retrieving mechanisms, the emergency breakaway device shall be located such that the breakaway device activates to protect the dispenser from displacement.

[F] 412.9 Public fueling of motor vehicles.

Self-service LP-gas dispensing systems, including key, code and card lock dispensing systems, shall be limited to the filling of permanently mounted containers providing fuel to the LP-gas-powered vehicle.

The requirements for self-service LP-gas dispensing systems shall be in accordance with the following:

1. The arrangement and operation of the transfer of product into a vehicle shall be in accordance with this section and Chapter 61 of the *International Fire Code*.

2. The system shall be provided with an emergency shutoff switch located within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of, but not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) from, dispensers.
3. The owner of the LP-gas motor fuel dispensing facility or the owner's designee shall provide for the safe operation of the system and the training of users.
4. The dispenser and hose-end valve shall release not more than 4 cubic centimeters of liquid to the atmosphere upon breaking of the connection with the fill valve on the vehicle.
5. Fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 2305.4 of the *International Fire Code*.
6. Warning signs shall be provided in accordance with Section 2305.6 of the *International Fire Code*.
7. The area around the dispenser shall be maintained in accordance with Section 2305.7 of the *International Fire Code*.

415.1 Interval of support.

Piping shall be supported at intervals not exceeding the spacing specified in Table 415.1. Spacing of supports for CSST shall be in accordance with the CSST manufacturer's instructions.

**TABLE 415.1
SUPPORT OF PIPING**

STEEL PIPE, NOMINAL SIZE OF PIPE (inches)	SPACING OF SUPPORTS (feet)	NOMINAL SIZE OF TUBING (SMOOTH-WALL) (inch O.D.)	SPACING OF SUPPORTS (feet)
$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
$\frac{3}{4}$ or 1	8	$\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$	6
$1\frac{1}{4}$ or larger (horizontal)	10	$\frac{7}{8}$ or 1 (horizontal)	8
$1\frac{1}{4}$ or larger (vertical)	Every floor level	1 or larger (vertical)	Every floor level

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

Exception: Fuel gas piping from grade-mounted propane tanks, < 2000 Gallon WC, extending from the tank into the ground, or into the building with less than 4 feet of pipe shall not require additional support.

501.4 Minimum size of chimney or vent.

Chimneys and vents shall be sized in accordance with Sections 503 and 504. **Examples of methodologies are shown in Appendix B.**

502.4 Insulation shield.

Where **type B, BW and L** vents pass through insulated assemblies, an insulation shield constructed of steel having a minimum thickness of 0.0187 inch (0.4712 mm) (No. 26 gage) shall be installed to provide *clearance* between the vent and the insulation material. The *clearance* shall be not less than the *clearance* to combustibles specified by the vent manufacturer's installation instructions. Where vents pass through attic space, the shield shall terminate not less than 2 inches (51 mm) above the insulation materials and shall be secured in place to prevent displacement. Insulation shields provided as part of a *listed* vent system shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

503.3.4 Ventilating hoods and exhaust systems.

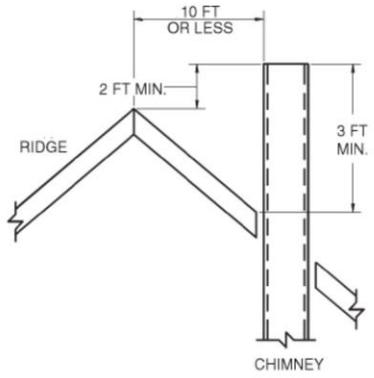
Ventilating hoods and exhaust systems shall be permitted to be used to vent appliances installed in commercial applications. Where automatically operated appliances, other than commercial cooking appliances, **(See Section 505.1.1)**, are vented through a ventilating hood or exhaust system equipped with a damper or with a power means of exhaust, provisions shall be made to allow the flow of gas to the main burners only when the damper is open to a position to properly vent the *appliance* and when the power means of exhaust is in operation.

503.4.1.1 Plastic vent joints.

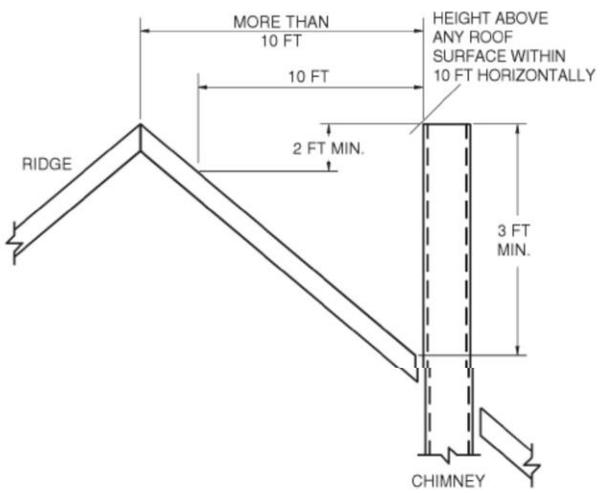
Plastic pipe and fittings used to vent appliances shall be installed in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer's instructions. Where a primer is required, it shall be of a contrasting color, **or an ultraviolet primer in accordance with NC Plumbing Code Chapter 7.**

503.5.4 Chimney termination.

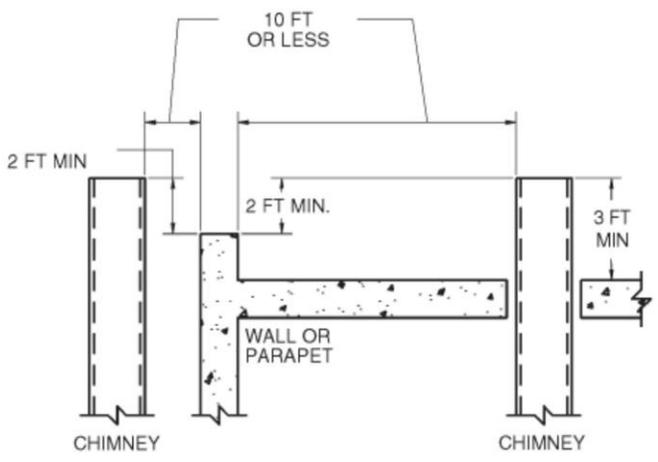
Chimneys for residentialtype or low-heat appliances shall extend not less than 3 feet (914 mm) above the highest point where they pass through a roof of a building and not less than 2 feet (610 mm) higher than any portion of a building within a horizontal distance of 10 feet (3048 mm). Chimneys for medium-heat appliances shall extend not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) higher than any portion of any building within 25 feet (7620 mm). Chimneys shall extend not less than 5 feet (1524 mm) above the highest connected *appliance* draft hood outlet or flue collar. Decorative shrouds shall not be installed at the termination of factory-built chimneys except where such shrouds are *listed* and *labeled* for use with the specific factory-built chimney system and are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.



A. TERMINATION 10 FT OR LESS FROM RIDGE, WALL, OR PARAPET



B. TERMINATION MORE THAN 10 FT FROM RIDGE, WALL, OR PARAPET



From IFGC Commentary, Illustration 503.5.4, p73 (IFGC-2012)

503.6.9.3 Category II, III and IV appliances.

The sizing of gas vents for Category II, III and IV appliances shall be in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer's instructions. The sizing of plastic pipe that is specified by the appliance manufacturer as a venting material for Category II, III and IV appliances shall be in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer's instructions.

503.6.10.1 Appliance separation.

Appliances connected to the common vent shall be located in rooms separated from occupiable space. Each of these rooms shall have provisions for an adequate supply of combustion, ventilation and dilution air that is not supplied from an occupiable space.

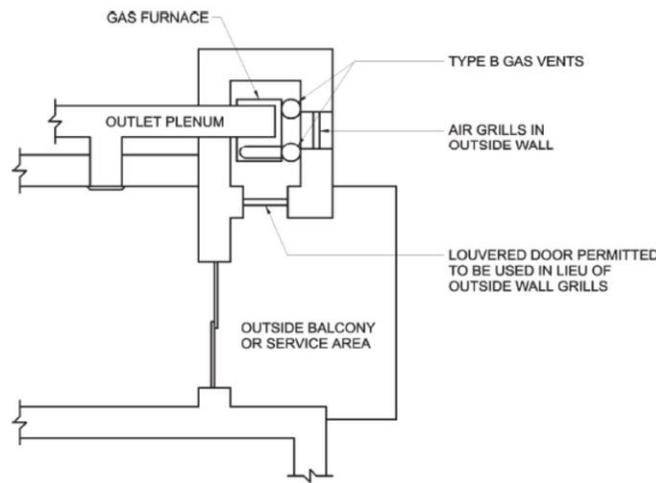


FIGURE 503.6.10.1
PLAN VIEW OF PRACTICAL SEPARATION METHOD
FOR MULTISTORY GAS VENTING

PLAN VIEW OF PRACTICAL SEPARATION METHOD FOR MULTISTORY GAS VENTING Diagram From 2009 IFGC FIGURE 503.6.10.1

503.6.10.2 Sizing.

The size of the connectors and common segments of multistory venting systems for appliances *listed* for use with Type B double-wall gas vents shall be in accordance with Table 504.3(1), provided that:

1. The available total height (H) for each segment of a multistory venting system is the vertical distance between the level of the highest draft hood outlet or flue collar on that floor and the centerline of the next highest interconnection tee, (see [Figure B-13, Appendix B](#)).

503.8 Venting system termination location.

The location of venting system terminations shall comply with the following (see Appendix C):

5. Vent systems for Category IV appliances that terminate through an outside wall of a building and discharge flue gases perpendicular to the adjacent wall shall be located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) horizontally from an operable opening in an adjacent building. This requirement shall not apply to vent terminals that are 2 feet (607 mm) or more above or 25 feet (7620 mm) or more below operable openings.

Exception: If manufacturer's installation instructions allow closer clearances, those instructions can be followed.

6. Externally mounted appliances. Vent systems for externally wall-mounted appliances shall be located as required by the manufacturer's installation instructions.

504.2.9 Chimney and vent locations.

Tables 504.2(1), 504.2(2), 504.2(3), 504.2(4) and 504.2(5) shall be used only for chimneys and vents not exposed to the outdoors below the roof line. A Type B vent or listed chimney lining system passing through an unused masonry chimney flue shall not be considered to be exposed to the outdoors. **Where vents extend outdoors above the roof more than 5 feet (1524 mm) higher than required by Figure 503.6.4, and where vents terminate in accordance with Section 503.6.4, Item 2, the outdoor portion of the vent shall be enclosed as required by this section for vents not considered to be exposed to the outdoors or such venting system shall be engineered.** A Type B vent shall not be considered to be exposed to the outdoors where it passes through an unventilated enclosure or chase insulated to a value of not less than R8.

Table 504.2(3) in combination with Table 504.2(6) shall be used for clay-tile-lined *exterior masonry chimneys*, provided that all of the following are met:

1. Vent connector is a Type B double wall.
2. Vent connector length is limited to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet for each inch (18 mm per mm) of vent connector diameter.
3. The appliance is draft hood equipped.
4. The input rating is less than the maximum capacity given by Table 504.2(3).
5. For a water heater, the outdoor design temperature is not less than 5°F (-15°C).
6. For a space-heating appliance, the input rating is greater than the minimum capacity given by Table 504.2(6).

Exception: The installation of vents serving listed appliances shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's installation instructions.

504.3.20 Chimney and vent location.

Tables 504.3(1), 504.3(2), 504.3(3), 504.3(4) and 504.3(5) shall be used only for chimneys and vents not exposed to the outdoors below the roof line. A Type B vent or *listed* chimney lining system passing through an unused masonry chimney flue shall not be considered to be exposed to the outdoors. **Where vents extend outdoors above the roof more than 5 feet (1524 mm) higher than required by Figure 503.6.4 and where vents terminate in accordance with Section 503.6.4, Item 2, the outdoor portion of the vent shall be enclosed as required by this section for vents not considered to be exposed to the outdoors or such venting system shall be engineered.** A Type B vent shall not be considered to be exposed to the outdoors where it passes through an unventilated enclosure or chase insulated to a value of not less than R8.

Tables 504.3(6a), 504.3(6b), 504.3(7a) and 504.3(7b) shall be used for clay-tile-lined exterior masonry chimneys, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

1. Vent connectors are Type B double wall.
2. Not less than one appliance is draft hood equipped.
3. The combined appliance input rating is less than the maximum capacity given by Table 504.3(6a) for NAT+NAT or Table 504.3(7a) for FAN+NAT.
4. The input rating of each space-heating appliance is greater than the minimum input rating given by Table 504.3(6b) for NAT+NAT or Table 504.3(7b) for FAN+NAT.
5. The vent connector sizing is in accordance with Table 504.3(3).

Exception: The installation of vents serving listed appliances shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's installation instructions.

[M] 614.4 Exhaust installation.

Exhaust ducts for clothes dryers shall terminate on the outside of the building and shall be equipped with a backdraft damper. Screens shall not be installed at the duct or weathercap termination. Ducts shall not be connected or installed with sheet metal screws or other fasteners that will obstruct the flow. Clothes dryer exhaust ducts shall not be connected to a vent connector, vent or chimney. Clothes dryer exhaust ducts shall not extend into or through ducts or plenums.

[M] 614.6 Makeup air.

Installations exhausting more than 200 cfm (0.09 m³/s) shall be provided with makeup air. Where a closet is designed for the installation of a clothes dryer, an opening having an area of not less than 100 square inches (645 mm²) for makeup air shall be provided in the closet enclosure, or makeup air shall be provided by other approved means.

[M] 614.8.1 Material and size.

Exhaust ducts shall have a smooth interior finish and shall be constructed of metal a minimum 0.016 0.0157 inch (0.4 mm) thick (28 ga galv, 26 ga AL). With the exception of the transition duct, flexible ducts are prohibited. The exhaust duct size shall be 4 inches (102 mm) nominal in diameter.

[M] 614.8.2 Duct installation.

Exhaust ducts shall be supported at 4-foot (1219 mm) intervals and secured in place. The insert end of the duct shall extend into the adjoining duct or fitting in the direction of airflow. Ducts shall not be joined with screws or similar fasteners that protrude more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3.2 mm) into the inside of the duct. Ducts shall not be joined with screws or similar fasteners that protrude into the inside of the duct. Ducts shall be sealed in accordance with 603.9 of NC Mechanical Code.

- a. Nonmetallic mechanical fasteners (tie-straps) shall be listed to UL 181B
- b. Metal band duct clamps are not required to be listed.

[M] 614.8.5 Length identification.

Where the exhaust duct equivalent length exceeds 35 feet (10 668 mm), the equivalent length of the exhaust duct shall be identified on a permanent label or tag. The label or tag shall be located within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the exhaust duct connection.

- Label shall be permanently stenciled, laminated, or commercially available plastic or metal tags.
- Labels shall state, at a minimum (fill in the blank):
 - Caution: Equivalent length [] ft. Any installed dryer must be equipped with exhaust system that meets or exceeds this equivalent length requirement.
- Labels can be attached to wall or vent receptor.

[M] 614.8.6 Exhaust duct required.

Where space for a clothes dryer is provided, an exhaust duct system shall be installed.

Where the clothes dryer is not installed at the time of occupancy, the exhaust duct shall be capped at the location of the future dryer.

Exception: Where a *listed* condensing clothes dryer is installed prior to occupancy of the structure.

614.8.7 Exhaust duct termination

Exhaust duct shall terminate not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above finished grade.

Exception: Where the duct termination is less than 12 inches (305 mm) above finished grade an areaway shall be provided with a cross-sectional area not less than 200 square inches (1290 cm²). The bottom of the duct termination shall be no less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the areaway bottom.

[M] 614.10 Common exhaust systems for clothes dryers located in multistory structures.

Where a common multistory duct system is designed and installed to convey exhaust from multiple clothes dryers, the construction of such system shall be in accordance with all of the following:

12. The common multistory duct system shall serve only clothes dryers and shall be independent of other exhaust systems.

618.2 Forced-air furnaces.

The minimum unobstructed total area of outdoor and return air ducts or openings to a forced-air warm-air furnace shall be not less than 2 square inches for each 1,000 Btu/h (4402 mm²/W) output rating capacity of the furnace and not less than that specified in the furnace manufacturer's installation instructions. The minimum unobstructed total area of supply ducts from a forced-air warm-air furnace shall be not less than 2 square inches for each 1,000 Btu/h (4402 mm²/W) output rating capacity of the furnace and not less than that specified in the furnace manufacturer's installation instructions.

With the addition of a cooling coil, the sizing criteria shall be based on 6 square inches (3870 mm²) for each 1,000 Btu/h (13 206 mm²/W) output.

618.4 Prohibited sources.

Outdoor or return air for forced-air heating and cooling systems shall not be taken from the following locations:

7. A crawl space by means of direct connection to the return side of a forced-air system. Transfer opening in a crawl space enclosure shall not be prohibited. Deleted.

618.8 Refrigeration coils in warm-air furnaces. When a cooling coil is located in the supply plenum of a warm-air furnace, the furnace blower shall be rated at not less than 0.5-inch water column (124 Pa) static pressure unless the furnace is listed and labeled for use with a cooling coil. Cooling coils shall not be located upstream from heat exchangers unless listed and labeled for such use. Conversion of existing furnaces for use with cooling coils shall be permitted, provided the furnace will operate within the temperature rise specified for the furnace. See 627.8 also.

618.9 Return-air intake (nonengineered systems). If only one central return-air grille is installed, it shall be of a size sufficient to return a volume of air compatible with the cubic foot per minute requirements and the temperature rise limitations specified by the equipment manufacturer. The face velocity of return air grilles shall not exceed 450 feet per minute (fpm) (2.3 m/s). At least one separate return shall be installed on each level of a multilevel structure. For split-level and split-foyer structures, one return may serve more than one level if located within the split area and the total area of the levels does not exceed 1,600 square feet (148.6m²). Return-air grilles shall not be located in bathrooms. The return air from one residential living unit shall not be mixed with the return air from other living units. In dwellings with 1,600 square feet (148.6m²) or less of conditioned area, a central return is permitted. When the dwelling contains more than 1,600 square feet (148.6m²) of conditioned area, additional returns shall be provided. Each return shall serve not more than 1,600 square feet (148.6 m²) of area and shall be located in the area it serves. Return air may travel through the living space to the return-air intake if there are no restrictions, such as solid doors, to the air movement. Undercut doors are allowed. When panned joists are used for return air, the structural integrity shall be maintained. Air capacity for joists 16 inches (406 mm) on center shall be a maximum of 375 cubic foot per minute (0.177 m³/s) for 8-inch (203 mm) joists and 525 cubic foot per minute (0.248 m³/s) for 10-inch (254 mm) joists. Wiring located in spaces used for return-air ducts shall comply with the *North Carolina Electrical Code*.

621.7 Unvented decorative (log) room heaters.

An unvented decorative room heater shall not be installed in a factory-built fireplace unless the fireplace system has been specifically tested, listed and labeled for such use in accordance with UL 127.

621.7.1 Ventless firebox enclosures.

Ventless firebox enclosures used with unvented decorative (log) room heaters shall be listed as complying with ANSI Z21.91.

629.1 General.

Kilns shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the provisions of this code. Kilns shall comply with Section 301.3.

Ceramic kilns with a maximum interior volume of 20 cubic feet (0.566 m³) shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and the provisions of this code.

634.1 Free opening area of chimney dampers. Deleted.

Where an unlisted decorative appliance for installation in a vented fireplace is installed, the fireplace damper shall have a permanent free opening equal to or greater than specified in Table 634.1.

**TABLE 634.1
FREE OPENING AREA OF CHIMNEY DAMPER FOR VENTING FLUE GASES
FROM UNLISTED DECORATIVE APPLIANCES FOR INSTALLATION IN VENTED
FIREPLACES**

CHIMNEY HEIGHT (feet)	MINIMUM PERMANENT FREE OPENING (square inches) ^a						
	8	13	20	29	39	51	64
	Appliance input rating (Btu per hour)						
6	7,800	14,000	23,200	34,000	46,400	62,400	80,000
8	8,400	15,200	25,200	37,000	50,400	68,000	86,000
10	9,000	16,800	27,600	40,400	55,800	74,400	96,400
15	9,800	18,200	30,200	44,600	62,400	84,000	108,800
20	10,600	20,200	32,600	50,400	68,400	94,000	122,200
30	11,200	21,600	36,600	55,200	76,800	105,800	138,600

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square inch = 645.16 mm², 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

a. The first six minimum permanent free openings (8 to 51 square inches) correspond approximately to the cross-sectional areas of chimneys having diameters of 3 through 8 inches, respectively. The 64-square-inch opening corresponds to the cross-sectional area of standard 8-inch by 8-inch chimney tile.

IFGC/IFGS CHAPTER 8

REFERENCED STANDARDS

LC 1/CSA 6.26—13	Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST)	403.5.4
LC 1-2014/CSA 6.26b	Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST)	301.1.1, 403.5.4

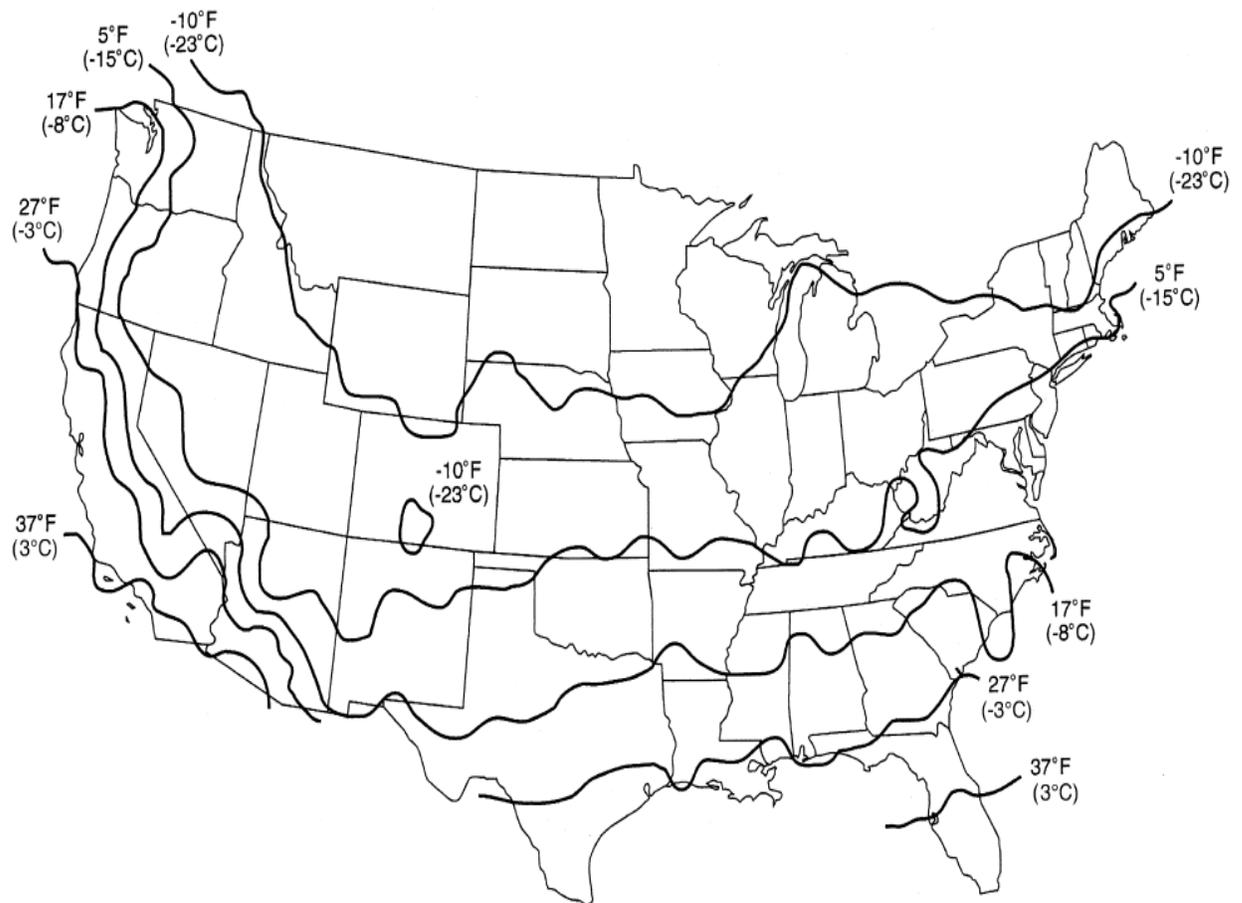


FIGURE B-19

Note: Tables 504.3(6b)-504.3(7b) refer to a temperature “band”. Most of NC is in the 5F to 17F Zone for purposes of using Tables 504.3(6b)-504.3(7b). The Tables refer to a 5F – 16F zone, this correlates with the 5F – 17F band shown on the map.

Refer to ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals for individual cities if greater resolution is desired

