

1 **NOTICE OF RULE MAKING PROCEEDINGS AND PUBLIC HEARING**

2
3 **NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING CODE COUNCIL**

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5 **Notice of Rule-making Proceedings** *is hereby given by NC Building Code Council in accordance with*
6 *G.S. 150B-21.5(d).*

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8 **Citation to Existing Rule Affected by this Rule-Making:** *North Carolina Building, Electrical, Energy*
9 *Conservation, Fire, Fuel Gas, Mechanical, Plumbing, and Residential Codes.*

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11 **Authority for Rule-making:** *G.S. 143-136; 143-138.*

12
13 **Reason for Proposed Action:** *To incorporate changes in the NC State Building Codes as a result of*
14 *rulemaking petitions filed with the NC Building Code Council and to incorporate changes proposed by the*
15 *Council.*

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17 **Public Hearing: Tuesday, December 10, 2013, 9:00AM, NCSU McKimmon Center, 1101 Gorman Street,**
18 *Raleigh, NC 27606. Comments on both the proposed rule and any fiscal impact will be accepted.*

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20 **Comment Procedures:** *Written comments may be sent to Chris Noles, Secretary, NC Building Code*
21 *Council, NC Department of Insurance, 322 Chapanoke Road, Suite 200, Raleigh, NC 27603. Comments on*
22 *both the proposed rule and any fiscal impact will be accepted. Comment period expires on January 14,*
23 *2014.*

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25 **Statement of Subject Matter:**

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28 **1. Request by John Hitch, Raleigh, NC, to amend the 2012 NC Building Code, Table 1004.1.1. The**
29 **proposed amendment is as follows:**

30
31 **Reference: Table 1004.1.1 Minimum Floor Area Allowances per Occupant. Add the following**
32 **footnote to “Assembly – unconcentrated (tables and chairs)” and to “Business areas”:**

33 a. An assembly occupancy conference room that is accessory to a Group B office occupancy and meeting
34 the requirements of Section 303.1, exception 2, shall be calculated at 100 square feet per occupant for
35 determining the overall occupant load of the associated floor. The Assembly occupancy will be calculated
36 at 15 square feet per occupant for the purpose of determining egress from the room containing the assembly
37 occupancy.

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Motion – Kim Reitterer/**Second** – Lon McSwain/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously and sent to the Building Committee for review. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

Reason Given – The use of 15-sf/occupant in assembly spaces that are accessory to office areas inflates the occupant count because these spaces are typically occupied by the same persons that occupy the office space. As a consequence the egress requirements and toilet fixture quantities for a floor may be inflated also.

Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with a small decrease in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

2. Request by Steve Knight, representing the NCBCCC Structural Committee, to amend the 2012 NC Building Code, Chapter 23. The proposed amendment is as follows:

Change the following tables in Chapter 23 as indicated in the link below:

2308.8.8(1), 2308.8(2), 2308.9.5, 2308.9.6, 2308.10.2(1), 2308.10.2(2), 2308.10.3(1), 2308.10.3(2), 2308.10.3(3), 2308.10.3(4), 2308.10.3(5), 2308.10.3(6)

http://www.ncdoi.com/OSFM/Engineering_and_Codes/Default.aspx?field1=BCC_-_Agendas&user=Building_Code_Council&sub=BCC_Meeting (September Agenda Item B-2)

Motion – John Hitch/**Second** – Lon McSwain/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

Reason Given – Ongoing testing conducted by the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau indicates that visually graded Southern Pine dimension lumber currently harvested has a bending strength of 10% to 30% less than the values on which the Tables in Chapter 23 of the NC Building Code are based. As a result, the American Standard Lumber Committee has approved changes to the design values published by the American Wood Council for all visually graded Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine. These new design values became effective June 1, 2013. On a national basis, engineers and component suppliers are now using the new design values. In addition, the AWC has submitted the same amendment to the International Code Council. This change is necessary to address reductions in structural safety factors perpetrated by use of old design values and to maintain a fair competitive market for manufacturers of wood components who conduct business in multiple states.

Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with an increase in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

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3. Request by Steve Knight, representing the NCBCC Structural Committee, to amend the 2012 NC Residential Code, Chapters 5 and 8. The proposed amendment is as follows:

Change the following tables in Chapter 5 as indicated in the link below:

R502.3.1(1), R502.3.1(2), R502.3.3(1), R502.3.3(2), R502.5(1), R502.5(2)

Change the following tables in Chapter 8 as indicated in the link below:

R802.4(1), R802.4(2), R802.5.1(1), R802.5.1(2), R802.5.1(3), R802.5.1(4), R802.5.1(5), R802.5.1(6)

[http://www.ncdoi.com/OSFM/Engineering_and_Codes/Default.aspx?field1=BCC -
_Agendas&user=Building_Code_Council&sub=BCC_Meeting](http://www.ncdoi.com/OSFM/Engineering_and_Codes/Default.aspx?field1=BCC_-_Agendas&user=Building_Code_Council&sub=BCC_Meeting) (September Agenda Item B-3)

Motion – David Smith/**Second** – Lon McSwain/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

Reason Given – Ongoing testing conducted by the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau indicates that visually graded Southern Pine dimension lumber currently harvested has a bending strength of 10% to 30% less than the values on which the Tables in Chapters 5 and 8 of the NC Residential Code are based. As a result, the American Standard Lumber Committee has approved changes to the design values published by the American Wood Council for all visually graded Southern Pine and Mixed Southern Pine. These new design values became effective June 1, 2013. On a national basis, engineers and component suppliers are now using the new design values. In addition, the AWC has submitted the same amendment to the International Code Council. This change is necessary to address reductions in structural safety factors perpetrated by use of old design values and to maintain a fair competitive market for manufacturers of wood components who conduct business in multiple states. Consistency from state to state is important to maintain the recovery of the housing market.

Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with an increase in the cost of a dwelling by \$80 or more. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

4. Request by Stuart Laney, representing New Hanover Division – NC Association of Electrical Contractors, to amend the 2011 NEC, Section 250-50 & Code Council Amendment. The proposed amendment is as follows:

1 Exception: Supplemental Ground Electrodes shall not be required for a temporary service installed
2 on a construction site. Supplemental Ground Electrode shall be provided by the Grounded service-entrance
3 conductor specified in 250-53(A)(2)(3).
4

5 **Motion** – Bob Ruffner/**Second** – David Smith/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously with
6 modifications to remove the word “residential” from the submittal and sent to the Electrical Committee for
7 review. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

8 Reason Given – The supplemental ground rods are creating a safety hazard in that they are continually
9 pulled from the ground and left hanging as a trip hazard. The electrical contractor is required to make extra
10 trips to the jobsite sometimes involving many miles and hours just to reinstall the supplemental ground.
11 The original rod installation is protected by the pole. The power supplier’ neutral conductor is grounded at
12 its source thereby supplying a supplemental ground. These same temporary services have been working for
13 many years with one rod without excessive incidences.

14 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with no net decrease/increase
15 in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state
16 funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.
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19 **5. Request by Gerry Mancuso, Wilmington, NC, to amend the 2012 NC Plumbing Code, Section**
20 **412.5. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

21
22 **412.5 Location.** Floor drains shall be located to drain the entire floor area and installed flush with the
23 finished floor surface as to prevent a trip hazard.
24

25 **Motion** – Al Bass/**Second** – Paula Strickland/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously and sent
26 to the Plumbing Committee for review. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

27 Reason Given – This proposal is to assure that floor drains are adjusted flush with the finished floor after
28 modifications in public showers. The goal is to prevent unnecessary falls and injury. This request is based
29 on the need to improve safety in public showers.

30 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with no net decrease/increase
31 in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state
32 funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.
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35 **6. Request by Leah C. Faile, representing NCBCC Building Committee, to amend the 2012 NC**
36 **Building Code, Section 3404.6. The proposed amendment is as follows:**
37

1 **3404.6 Means of egress capacity factors.** Alterations to any existing building or structure shall not be
2 affected by the egress width factors in Section 1005.1 for new construction in determining the minimum
3 egress widths or the minimum number of exits in an existing building or structure. The minimum egress
4 widths for the components of the *means of egress* shall be based on the *means of egress* width factors in the
5 building code under which the building was constructed, and shall be considered as complying *means of*
6 *egress* for any *alteration* if, ~~in the opinion of the building official,~~ that do not constitute a distinct hazard to
7 life.

8
9 **Motion – Mack Nixon/Second – Bob Ruffner/Approved –** The request was granted unanimously and sent
10 to the Building Committee for review. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

11 Reason Given – Certain jurisdictions are using this section as a means to require existing buildings to meet
12 the new minimum egress widths. This interpretation prevents the use of Chapter 34 for existing buildings
13 whose building occupancy classification has not altered. This in turn is causing the building owners to incur
14 unnecessary cost during construction to widen, add doors to existing stairways, or replace existing fire
15 alarm systems with a voice alarm system.

16 Fiscal Statement – The cost incurred by clients because of this interpretation has been anywhere from
17 \$10,000/door to \$250,000 for a new fire alarm system. In other jurisdictions, this rule is anticipated to
18 provide equivalent compliance with no net decrease/increase in cost. This rule is not expected to either
19 have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

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22 **7. Public Comment is Solicited from Interested Stakeholders on Proposed 6-Year Code Cycle**

23 A motion was made by Bob Ruffner, seconded by Mack Nixon as follows:

24 In addition to the periodic revisions or amendments made by the Council, the Council shall revise the NC
25 Building Code, the NC Energy Code, the NC Fire Code, the NC Electrical Code, the NC Fuel Gas Code,
26 the NC Plumbing Code, and the NC Mechanical Code every six years that would become active the first
27 day of January of the following year, so that leaves six months between the adoption and the effective date.
28 The first six-year revision shall be adopted and become effective January 1, 2019 and every six years
29 thereafter.

30
31 Alan Perdue proposed a substitute motion to place the consideration of the six-year code cycle on the
32 Public Hearing section of the Agenda (C-Items) for December 2013, in order to allow interested
33 stakeholders the ability to be involved in the process and provide valuable information to the Council in
34 order that the Council makes an informed decision. The motion was seconded by Kim Reitterer and passed
35 with an eight to seven vote.

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1 **8. Request by Wayne Hamilton, representing the NC Fire Service Code Revision Committee, to**
2 **amend the 2012 NC Fire Code, Sections 908.7 and 908.7.1. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

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4 **908.7 Carbon monoxide alarms.** Group I-1, I-2, I-4 or R occupancies located in a building containing a
5 fuel-burning heater, appliance, or fireplace or in a building which has an attached garage shall be equipped
6 with single-station carbon monoxide alarms. The carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with
7 UL 2034 and be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 720 and the manufacturer's
8 instructions. An open parking garage, as defined in Chapter 2 of the International Building Code, or an
9 enclosed parking garage ventilated in accordance with Section 404 of the International Mechanical Code
10 shall not be considered an attached garage.

11 **Exception:** *Sleeping units or dwelling units* which do not themselves contain a fuel-burning heater,
12 appliance, fireplace or have an attached garage, but which are located in a building with a fuel-burning
13 heater, appliance, fireplace or an attached garage, need not be equipped with single-station carbon
14 monoxide alarms provided that:

15 1. The *sleeping unit* or *dwelling unit* is located more than one story above or below any story which
16 contains a fuel-burning heater, appliance, fireplace or attached garage.

17 2. The *sleeping unit* or *dwelling unit* is not connected by duct work or ventilation shafts to any room
18 containing a fuel-burning heater, appliance, fireplace or to an attached garage; and

19 3. The building is equipped with a common area carbon monoxide alarm system.

20
21 **908.7.1 Carbon monoxide detection systems.** Carbon monoxide detection systems, which include carbon
22 monoxide detectors and audible notification appliances installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA
23 720 shall be permitted. The carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed as complying with UL 2075.

24
25 **Amend Chapter 47 as follows:**

26 **Add NFPA Standard:**

27 720-09 Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection.....908.7, 908.7.1 and Warning
28 Equipment, 2009 Edition

29
30 **Motion – Alan Perdue/Second – Kim Reitterer/Approved –** The request was granted unanimously and
31 sent to the Building/Fire Committee for review. The proposed effective date of this rule is October 1, 2014.

32 Reason Given – SL 2013-413; H74 was adopted to require CO detectors in sleeping locations adjacent to
33 fueled equipment. This law will expire on October 1, 2014. This code change is an offer of replacement
34 language, when the session law expires. The language submitted is taken from the 2012 IFC, except with
35 some NC modifications to mirror the language added to GS 143-138 by the legislature. We also excluded I-
36 3 occupancies after discussing this with NCDOT. We are advised that there most likely will be an ICC code
37 change removing them from the requirements.

1 Fiscal Statement – There is a cost associated with adding CO detectors; however, since the use of fueled
2 equipment is not required, that total cost is difficult to estimate. This rule is not expected to either have a
3 substantial economic impact or increase local and state funds. A fiscal note will be prepared.

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6 **9. Request by Wayne Hamilton, representing the NC Fire Service Code Revision Committee, to**
7 **amend the 2012 NC Fire Code, Section 2206.2.3. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

8
9 **Add Exception # 5 to 2206.2.3:**

10
11 **2206.2.3 Above-ground tanks located outside, above grade.** Above-ground tanks shall not be used for
12 the storage of Class I, II, or IIIA liquid motor fuels except as provided by this section.

13
14 **(no changes to items 1, 2, 3, 4)**

15
16 5. Fleet service stations. Listed UL 142 above ground storage tanks with spill control, 1,100 gallons
17 (4 164 L) or less in capacity, may be used to store Class I liquids at fleet service stations.

18
19 **Motion** – Alan Perdue/**Second** – Lon McSwain/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously and
20 sent to the Fire Committee for review. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

21 Reason Given – Similar language was present in previous code editions. This would remove the
22 requirements for UL 2085 tanks for small fleet operations.

23 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with a small decrease in cost
24 for small fleet operations. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or
25 increase local and state funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

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28 **10. Request by Tom Brown and Jeff Griffin, representing the NCBIA, to amend the 2012 NC**
29 **Residential Code, Section R101.2. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

30
31 **R101.2.1 Accessory buildings.** Accessory buildings with any dimension greater than 12 feet (3658mm)
32 must meet the provisions of this code. Accessory buildings may be constructed without a masonry or
33 concrete foundation, except in coastal high hazard or ocean hazard areas, provided all of the following
34 conditions are met:

- 35 1. The accessory building shall not exceed 400 square feet (37m²) or one story in height; and
36 2. The building is supported on a wood foundation of minimum 2x6 or 3x4 mudsill of approved
37 wood in accordance with Section R317; and

1 3. The building is anchored to resist overturning and sliding by installing a minimum of one ground
2 anchor at each corner of the building. The total resisting force of the anchors shall be equal to 20 psf (958
3 Pa) times the plan area of the building.

4
5 **R101.2.2 Accessory structures.** Accessory structures are not required to meet the provisions of this code
6 except decks, gazebos, retaining walls as required by Section R404.4, detached masonry chimneys built
7 less than 10' from other buildings, pools or spas per appendix G, detached carports.

8 **Exception:** Portable lightweight aluminum or canvas type carports not exceeding 400 sq ft or 12' mean
9 roof height and tree houses supported solely by a tree are exempt from the provisions of this code.

10
11 **Motion** – David Smith/**Second** – Lon McSwain/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously. The
12 proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

13 Reason Given – This proposal will better define application of the technical codes for accessory buildings
14 or structures. This is also done by creating separate subsections under scope for accessory buildings and
15 structures.

16 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with no net decrease/increase
17 in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state
18 funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

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21 **11. Request by Tom Brown and Jeff Griffin, representing the NCBIA, to amend the 2012 NC**
22 **Residential Code, Chapter 2 DEFINITIONS. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

23
24 **ACCESSORY BUILDING.** In one- and two-family dwellings not more than three stories high with
25 separate means of egress, a building, the use of which is incidental to that of the main building and which is
26 detached and located on the same lot. An accessory building is a building that is roofed over and more than
27 50% of its exterior walls are enclosed. Examples of accessory buildings are garages, storage buildings,
28 workshops, boat houses, etc...

29
30 **ACCESSORY STRUCTURE.** Accessory structure is any structure not roofed over and enclosed more
31 than 50% of its perimeter walls, that is not considered an accessory building located on one- and two-
32 family dwelling sites which is incidental to that of the main building. Examples of accessory structures are,
33 but not limited to; fencing, decks, gazebos, arbors, retaining walls, barbecue pits, detached chimneys, tree
34 houses (supported by tree only), playground equipment, yard art, etc. Accessory structures are not required
35 to meet the provisions of this code except; decks, gazebos, retaining walls as required by Section R404.4,
36 detached masonry chimneys built less than 10' from other buildings, pools or spas per appendix G,
37 detached carports. are not required to meet the provisions of this code.

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2 **Motion** – David Smith/**Second** – Mack Nixon/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously. The
3 proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

4 Reason Given – This proposal is to better define when something should be considered an accessory
5 building versus an accessory structure. The proposal is for clarity on when to apply the technical codes
6 based on defining as either an accessory building or a structure (different rules apply based upon
7 classification).

8 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with no net decrease/increase
9 in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state
10 funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

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13 **12. Request by Tom Brown and Jeff Griffin, representing the NCBIA, to amend the 2012 NC**
14 **Residential Code, TABLE R302.1. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

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16 **TABLE R302.1**

17 **EXTERIOR WALLS**

EXTERIOR WALL ELEMENT		MINIMUM FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING	MINIMUM FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE
Walls	(Fire-resistance rated)	1 hour-tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 with exposure to both sides	< 3 feet
	(Not fire-resistance rated)	0-Hours	≥ 3 feet
Projections	(Fire-resistance rated)	1-Hour on the underside	<2 feet < 3 feet
	(Not fire-resistance rated)	0-Hours	≥ 2 feet ≥ 3 feet
Openings	Not Allowed	N/A	< 3 feet
	Unlimited	0-Hours	≥ 3 feet
Penetrations	All	Comply with Section R302.4	< 3 feet
		None Required	≥ 3 feet

18 For SI: 1 foot=304.8 mm.

19

1 **Motion** – David Smith/**Second** – Lon McSwain/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously. The
2 proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

3 Reason Given – This proposal is to correct a safety concern in the table related to a recent change the
4 reduced the fire separation distance from 5-feet to 3-feet. A soffit protection requirement, that may have
5 been an error, makes an unsafe condition. The intent of this proposal is to reinstate the 2009 Code
6 requirement.

7 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with a small decrease in cost.
8 This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state funds. A
9 fiscal note has not been prepared.

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12 **13. Request by David Smith, representing the NC BCC Residential Ad-Hoc Committee, to amend the**
13 **2012 NC Residential Code, Section R308.4. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

14
15 **R308.4 Hazardous locations.** The following shall be considered specific hazardous locations for the
16 purposes of glazing:

17
18 **(no changes to items 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8)**

19
20 2. Glazing in an individual fixed or operable panel ~~adjacent to a~~ in the same plane as the door where
21 the nearest vertical edge is within 24-inches (610 mm) of the door in a closed position and whose bottom
22 edge is less than 60 inches (1524 mm) above the floor or walking surface.

23 **Exceptions: (no changes to exceptions)**

24
25 5. Glazing in doors and enclosures for ~~or walls facing~~ hot tubs, whirlpools, saunas, steam rooms,
26 bathtubs and showers. Glazing enclosing these compartments where the bottom exposed edge of the
27 glazing is less than 60 inches (1524 mm) measured vertically above any standing or walking surface.

28 **Exception:** ~~Glazing that is more than 60 inches (1524 mm), measured horizontally and in a straight line,~~
29 ~~from the water's edge of a hot tub, whirlpool or bathtub.~~

30
31 **Motion** – David Smith/**Second** – Al Bass/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously and was sent
32 to the Residential Committee for review. The proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

33 Reason Given – The purpose of this amendment is to retain the hazardous location glazing requirements
34 used in previous NC one-and two-family dwelling codes that have historically provided adequate
35 protection.

1 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with no net decrease/increase
2 in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state
3 funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

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6 **14. Request by David Smith, representing the NC BCC Residential Ad-Hoc Committee, to amend the**
7 **2012 NC Residential Code, Section R310.1.1. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

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9 **R310.1.1 Minimum opening area.** All emergency escape and rescue openings shall have a minimum net
10 clear openable area of 4 square feet (0.372 m²) The minimum net clear opening height shall be 22 inches
11 (558 mm). The minimum net clear opening width shall be 20 inches (508 mm). Emergency escape and
12 rescue openings must have a minimum total glazing area of not less than 5 square feet (0.465 m²) in the
13 case of a ground floor level window and not less than 5.7 square feet (0.530 m²) in the case of an upper
14 story window.

15
16 ~~**Exception:** *Grade floor openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5 square feet (0.465 m²).*~~

17
18 **Motion – David Smith/Second – Lon McSwain/Approved –** The request was granted unanimously. The
19 proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

20 Reason Given – This proposal is to eliminate redundant language from the exception that is in the section
21 above.

22 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with no net decrease/increase
23 in cost. This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state
24 funds. A fiscal note has not been prepared.

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27 **15. Request by Al Bass, representing the NC BCC Mechanical Committee, to amend the 2012 NC**
28 **Plumbing Code, Sections 202 & 605.2. The proposed amendment is as follows:**

29
30 **SECTION 202**

31 **GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

32 **LEAD-FREE PIPE AND FITTINGS.** Containing not more than ~~8-0~~ 0.25-percent lead.

33
34 **605.2 Lead content of water supply pipe and fittings.** Pipe and pipe fittings, including valves and
35 faucets, utilized in the water supply system shall have a maximum of ~~8~~ 0.25-percent lead content.

1 **Motion** – Al Bass/**Second** – Ralph Euchner/**Approved** – The request was granted unanimously. The
2 proposed effective date of this rule is January 1, 2015.

3 Reason Given – This proposal brings the NC Plumbing Code into compliance with the Federal “Reduction
4 of Lead in Drinking Water” Act that becomes Federal Law on January 4, 2014.

5 Fiscal Statement – This rule is anticipated to provide equivalent compliance with a small increase in cost.
6 This rule is not expected to either have a substantial economic impact or increase local and state funds. A
7 fiscal note has not been prepared.

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10 **NOTICE:**

11 **Commentary and Interpretations** of the North Carolina State Building Codes are published online at the
12 following link.

13 [http://www.ncdoi.com/OSFM/Engineering and Codes/Default.aspx?field1=Code Interpretations&user=C
14 ode Enforcement Resources](http://www.ncdoi.com/OSFM/Engineering_and_Codes/Default.aspx?field1=Code_Interpretations&user=Code_Enforcement_Resources)

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16

17 **NOTICE:**

18 **Objections and Legislative Review** requests may be made to the NC Office of Administrative Hearings in
19 accordance with G.S. 150B-21.3(b2) after Rules are adopted by the Building Code Council.

20 <http://www.ncoah.com/rules/>