

**JANUARY 2019**



## **BUILDING**

The Fremont City Council approved a master fee schedule on November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018 that included a few new charges including a \$100.00 fee for a *Temporary Certificate of Occupancy*. An additional charge will be for *Footing and Foundation Permits* which is \$300.00 and that will not be applied to the building permit issued for the same project.

## **ELECTRICAL**

Per the 2017 National Electrical Code:



### **110.24 Available Fault Current.**

**(A) Field Marking.** Service equipment at other than dwelling units shall be legibly marked in the field with the maximum available fault current. The field marking(s) shall include the date the fault-current calculation was performed and be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved. The calculation shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, or operate the system.

**(B) Modifications.** When modifications to the electrical installation occur that affect the maximum available fault current at the service, the maximum available fault current shall be verified or recalculated as necessary to ensure the service equipment ratings are sufficient for the maximum available fault current at the line terminals of the equipment. The required field marking(s) in 110.24(A) shall be adjusted to reflect the new level of maximum available fault current.

*Exception: The field marking requirements in 110.24(A) and 110.24(B) shall not be required in industrial installations where conditions of maintenance and supervision ensure that only qualified persons service the equipment.*

***Please note that there is additional information with this code in the handbook.***



**\*\*\*DO NOT FORGET TO CALL FOR FINAL INSPECTIONS.\*\*\***

## PLUMBING & MECHANICAL

Per the 2015 Uniform Mechanical Code:

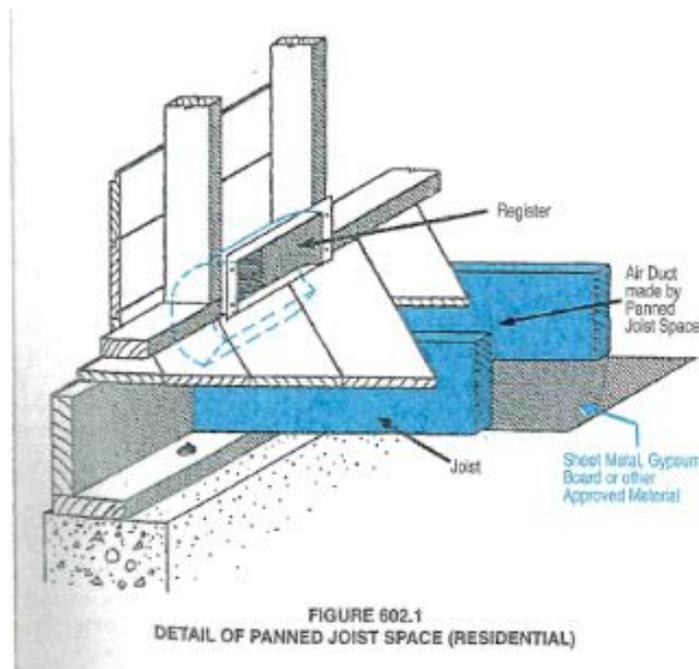
**602.1 General.** Supply air, return air, and outside air for heating, cooling, or evaporative cooling duct systems constructed of metal shall comply with SMACNA HVAC Duct Construction Standards-Metal and Flexible or UL 181.

Concealed building spaces or independent construction within buildings shall be permitted to be used as ducts or plenums.

SMACNA reflects the current industry practices in duct construction. The Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association (SMACNA) have developed the Duct Construction Standards for supply air, return air, and outside air for heating, cooling, or evaporative cooling systems. Shop drawings should be submitted when using the standard HVAC duct construction because of the wide variety of options available.

Concealed building spaces may be used as ducts or plenums, which include spaces within fire-rated assemblies, provided the penetrations into these spaces are protected by approved membrane-penetration firestops or fire dampers as required by the Building Code. **Figure 602.1** illustrates a panned joist space that could be used for return air in a dwelling.

The required flame spread and smoke-developed rating stipulated in Section 602.2 would preclude this construction in uses other than dwellings (See Exception 1).



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## PLUMBING & MECHANICAL (CONTINUED)

**1303.3 Type of Inspections.** The Authority Having Jurisdiction shall make the following inspections and either shall approve that portion of the work as completed, or shall notify the permit holder wherein the same fails to be in accordance with this code.

Inspections for gas-piping systems are conducted in two phases. The AHJ shall inspect the gas-piping installation in the rough stage (open frame) of construction and at the final (all construction complete) to guarantee compliance with all code requirements and to check for damage from construction. A correction notice should be given to the permit holder for any work that is in violation with the code.

**1303.3.1 Rough Piping Inspection.** This inspection shall be made after gas piping authorized by the permit has been installed before such piping has been covered or concealed, or before fixture or appliance has been attached thereto. This inspection shall include a determination that the gas piping size, material, and installation meet the requirements of this code.

The AHJ performs a rough inspection to determine that the correct material allowed by the code was used. This inspection also verifies that the installation meets all the requirements of the code. There should be pipe without improper bend or strain, correct spacing of hangers and supports, and correct sizing of the piping system. Although a pressure test is not specifically required in the rough inspection, it is necessary that the system is tested for leaks before any work is covered or concealed. Otherwise, a great amount of time and money will be wasted to repair a leak once walls are covered and painted.

**1303.3.2 Final Piping Inspection.** This inspection shall be made after piping authorized by the permit has been installed and after portions thereof that are to be covered or concealed are so concealed and before fixture, appliance, or shutoff valve has been attached thereto. This inspection shall comply with Section 1314.1. Test gauges used in conducting tests shall be in accordance with Section 1303.3.3 through Section 1303.3.3.4.

The second inspection (final inspection) shall be made after all the gas piping to be covered or concealed is so concealed and before any fixture, appliances or shutoff valves have been attached.

These tests shall be made using only air, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or nitrogen pressure and shall be made in the presence of the AHJ. All necessary apparatus for conducting tests shall be furnished by the permit holder.

It is necessary that a thoroughly accurate determination of line tightness be made within a reasonable period. This can only be done if the gauge recording the line test pressure is sensitive, accurate and of such graduations that small leaks can be detected quickly. Be sure to consult Section 1303.3.3 Test Gauges, for the proper gauge requirement.

For gas pressures up to and including 14 inches water column, the piping shall be subjected to an air pressure test of not less than 30 psi (207 kPa) gauge pressure and shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the AHJ but, in no case, less than 30 minutes.

After the final inspection has been made and it is found that the installation complies with the requirements of the code, the AHJ may issue to the permit holder a certificate of completion. Some jurisdiction will install a gas tag at the gas meter. This tag indicates that the gas-piping system has been inspected, tested and complies with the code.



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