



City of Oceanside
Building Division
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2010 California Codes

New Building Codes Effective January 1, 2011

Notable Code Changes, National Electric Code (NEC)

210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets

(E) Outdoor Outlets

(3) Balconies, Decks and Porches

"Balconies, decks, and porches that are accessible from inside the dwelling unit shall have at least one receptacle outlet installed within the perimeter of the balcony, deck or porch."

210.12 Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection

(B) Dwelling Unit

"All 120-volt single phase 15- and 20- ampere branch circuits supplying outlets installed in dwelling unit family rooms, dining rooms, parlors, libraries, dens, bedrooms, sunroom, recreation rooms, closets, hallways, or similar rooms or areas shall be protected by a listed arc-fault circuit interrupter, Combination-type, installed to provide protection of the branch circuits."

406.11 Tamper-Resistant Receptacles in Dwelling Units.

"All 125-volt 15- and 20- ampere receptacles required by section 210.52 (Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets) shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles."

Major Code Changes

New California Residential Code

The California Residential Code is a whole new code that recognizes the difference between residential construction and commercial construction.

R 302.1 1hr rated exterior property line

All new residential construction will require a 1hr rated exterior property line firewall, and no openings will be permitted within three feet of the property line.

R313.2 One-and two-family dwellings automatic fire systems.

"An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall be installed in one- and two- family dwellings."

R315.1 Carbon Monoxide Alarms

"For new construction, an approved carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed in dwelling units and in sleeping units within which fuel-burning appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages."

R105.9 Preliminary Inspection

"Before issuing a permit, the building official is authorized to examine or cause to be examined buildings, structures and sites for which an application has been filed."

R105.2 Work Exempt from permits

"Decks not exceeding 200 square feet in area that are not more than 30 inches above grade at any point, are not attached to a dwelling and do not serve the exit door required by section R311.4" (Egress from habitable levels)

- 1 **California Residential Code** will be regulating structural designs for residential dwellings; all other designs must reference the **California Building Code**.
- 2 Conventional framing (regular structures) for residential construction will be governed by CRC or engineered design using the CBC, under section R301.1.3
- 3 AISC, ACI, ASCE, AF & PA/NDS, and other committees, will be the applicable reference standards to design structures in wood, steel, concrete, masonry, etc.
- 4 All design forces, including seismic design forces, are established in CRC Sects. R301.2, R602, CBC Chap. 16 and ASCE 7-05.
- 5 Site Classification and Seismic design categories must be determined, per sections CRC Sec. R301.2.2 and CBC Sec. 1613.
- 6 CBC Sec. 1613 and ASCE 7-05, Chap. 12 will regulate seismic design methodology.
- 7 ASCE 7-05, Sec. 12.8 through 12.14 contains reference standards for seismic base shear, vertical and horizontal distribution and other seismic design requirements.
- 8 D_0 , D_1 and D_2 **are new seismic Design Categories. Some help can be found at:**
<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/hazmaps/design>
- 9 FEMA guidelines for seismic design on steel buildings are not applicable, new reference standards will be based in the AISC publication: 'Seismic Design for Steel Buildings'.
- 10 Specific soils reports will be required for seismic design in most structures in Southern California, including the majority of new single-family dwellings not using the CRC.
- 11 The CRC requires 3000 psi concrete in Seismic Design Categories D_0 , D_1 and D_2 . (CRC Sec. R404.1.2.3.1)
- 12 Flexible diaphragms are now considered with design provisions and restriction in both CBC Chaps. 16 and ASCE 7-05.

New California Green Building Standards Code

This is a whole new code. Green building is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a buildings life-cycle from sitting design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and deconstruction.

4.106.2 Storm water drainage and retention during construction.

"Projects which disturb less than one acre of soil and are not part of a larger common plan of development which in total disturbs one acre or more, shall manage storm water drainage during construction."

4.303.1 Twenty percent savings.

A schedule of plumbing fixtures and fixture fittings that will reduce the overall use of potable water within the building by at least 20 percent shall be provided. The reduction shall be based on the maximum allowable water use per plumbing fixture and fitting as required by the California Building Standards Code.

4.408.1 Construction Waste Reduction of at least 50 Percent. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition debris, or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

Exceptions:

1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris.
2. Alternate waste reduction methods developed by working with local agencies if diversion or recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist or are not located reasonably close to the jobsite.

4.408.2 Construction Waste Management Plan. Where a local jurisdiction does not have a construction and demolition waste management ordinance, a construction waste management plan shall be submitted for approval to the enforcing agency that:

1. Identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the project or salvage for future use or sale.
2. Specifies if materials will be sorted on-site or mixed for transportation to a diversion facility.
3. Identifies the diversion facility where the material collected will be taken.
4. Identifies construction methods employed to reduce the amount of waste generated.
5. Specifies that the amount of materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

4.408.2.1 Documentation. Documentation shall be provided to the enforcing agency which demonstrates compliance with Section 4.408.2, items 1 through 5. The waste management plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be accessible during construction for examination by the enforcing agency.