

BUILDING PERMIT INSTRUCTIONS

- Property owners must apply for permit prior to start of construction or give written consent for the builder to apply for permit
- Need a septic permit from the Health Department BEFORE getting building permit; bring approved septic permit/letter showing septic permit number when applying for building permit
- Bring in a set of 24" x 30" minimum architectural drawings for a home or a drawing for pole barn, garage, shed, etc. The architectural drawings need to show plumbing, electrical & HVAC. See attached Common Sense Building Codes.
- See attached COMMON SENSE BUILDING CODES and INSPECTIONS FOR NEW BUILDING sheets for more detailed information on building permits.
- Bring in a sketch of the property to show where the house/barn/building/etc sits on the property which shows the setback measurements from the road, side and rear property lines
- Need to know the estimated cost of the building, labor & materials.
- If a mobile home/manufactured home, need Manufactured Home Installer's License Number and Foundation drawing.
- Pay permit fee with cash or check made payable to the Jefferson County Plan Commission; we cannot accept debit/credit cards (see attached Fee Schedule A)
- Call to schedule an appointment: Josh Cline, Building Inspector, 812-274-3929

Surveyor, Zoning & Planning Office
315 Jefferson St, Annex Building
Madison, IN 47250

Office hours 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday; closed Holidays

Common Sense Building Codes

Indiana Residential Code 2005 Edition & International Residential Code 2003 Edition

A 24 HOUR NOTICE IS REQUIRED ON ALL FOOTER INSPECTIONS

revised July 2, 2017

A 48 HOUR NOTICE IS REQUIRED ON ALL ROUGH IN AND FINAL INSPECTIONS

To schedule inspections you must provide permit # and address.

These pages are for informational purposes only, the actual building codes and Indiana amendments take precedence. The following pages cover common questions and mistakes.

Review this sheet and ask any questions you may have prior to construction.

R106.1.1 Construction Documents. You must submit a complete set of construction documents for review. Electronic Media Documents are permitted in many cases if they meet all other requirements. The drawings must be correct for what you propose to build. You must build exactly what is shown on the prints. Construction Documents shall be of sufficient clarity and detail to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of the building code and the energy code as determined by the building official. Drawings should be 1/4" scale. The scale must be printed on the plans and MUST contain the following minimum information; Cover Page with (index-owner-architect or plans drawn by-builder/contractor or Architect with all contact information), Floor Plans including square footage, Foundation Plan showing basement, piers and footer sizes with steel, Building Elevations that also show all vent terminations & Wall sections showing construction from roofing down to footers and verifying it meets the energy conservation code, Mechanicals (Plumbing, Electrical & HVAC). Additional pages showing complex details and Sections. All window and door sizes must be clearly labeled. R802.10.1 and R802.10.2 1. If you are using trusses, you must submit your truss drawings. **Any drawing submitted after a permit has been issued must include permit #.**

Our review process may take up to 5 days. After the documents have been reviewed, you will be notified of missing information or changes needed to meet code. If the plans are ok, we will set a time for you to come into the office to pick up your building permit.

R109 INSPECTIONS. Jefferson County requires a minimum of 3 inspections. Footers, Rough In and Final Inspection. You should record date, time and who you talked to when you schedule the inspections for your records and when inspection was done. When your building is inspected, you may have items that need to be corrected before you pass the inspection, call to schedule your re-inspection. **YOU MUST HAVE A COMPLETE SET OF PLANS AVAILABLE "ON SITE" FOR EACH INSPECTION.**

FOOTER INSPECTION **MUST BE AFTER ALL STEEL IS IN PLACE & BEFORE ANY CONCRETE IS POURED.** If you dig the footers too deep, you are not allowed to add dirt or gravel because footers must be on undisturbed soil or engineered fill.

ROUGH IN INSPECTION MUST BE AFTER ALL FRAMING AND MECHANICALS ARE COMPLETELY DONE AND BEFORE ANY INSULATION OR DRYWALL IS INSTALLED. You must also call for re-inspection if you fail any inspection before proceeding.

R109.1.6 Final inspection. Final inspections must be BEFORE you move in. **Everything must be done** including sidewalk, driveway and final grade. All exterior doors must have an outside stoop, landing or deck.

R110.1 Certificate of Occupancy. No building shall be used or occupied until the Building Official has issued a Certificate of Occupancy. This means that you would be in violation of the Zoning Ordinance and Building Code if you move in before the Building Inspector issues a Certificate of Occupancy.

R110.4 Temporary Occupancy. The Building Official is authorized to issue a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy before the completion of the entire scope of work covered by the permit, provided that such portion shall be occupied safely. Temporary Certificate of Occupancy can be issued if you are required to demolish an existing home, remove an existing mobile home or remove a home built inside your barn in order to receive a Permanent Certificate of Occupancy.

R111.1 Service Utilities No person shall 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 approved by the Building Official.

R111.2 Temporary Connections. The Building Official shall have the authority to authorize and approve the temporary connection of the building or system to the utility source of energy, fuel or power.

R303.1 Light and Ventilation. All rooms shall be provided with natural light glazing area of not less than 8 percent of the floor area of such rooms. Ventilation requires the minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be 4 percent of the floor area being ventilated.

R308 Glazing. All glazing (window glass) installed in hazardous locations is required to be safety glass. Hazardous locations include glazing within 24 inches of the floor, or within 24 inches of any door, any glass installed in a door, any glazing within 60" of stairs, any glazing within 60" of a bathing or other wet area, and other hazardous areas.

R309 Garages, Barns and Carports. Any habitable room(s) (bathroom) located within a detached garage, barn, carport or accessory structure shall meet all applicable sections of this code and shall be provided with an exit door directly to the outside as specified in Section R311.1 EXITS. If you only "rough in" the plumbing for a bathroom, you are still required to meet this code.

Attached Garages must have ½" drywall all the way up the separation wall, FLOOR to ROOF, applied to the garage side or ½" drywall must be installed over the entire garage ceiling. If you have habitable space above the garage, you must install 5/8" Type "X" drywall on the ceiling in the garage and walls must have ½" drywall.

Garage floor area where the cars park MUST slope towards the overhead door or a central drain to allow all liquids to run out of the garage. 1 inch per 8 foot minimum slope. 3" slope in 24 feet. Wire or fiber cement over 6 mil visqueen is required for garage floors.

R310.1 Emergency Escape and Rescue Openings. Emergency Egress and Rescue Openings shall be required in each bedroom. If there is not an exterior door, grade Floor Bedroom Window Openings shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5 total square feet. All basement and 2nd floor bedroom windows shall have a net clear opening of 5.7 total square feet. Egress windows shall be operational from inside without the use of keys or tools. The window sill should be over 24" above the floor and shall not exceed 44 inches above the floor. Egress Windows must have a minimum opening height of 22 inches and the minimum opening width shall be 20 inches. A common window used in bedrooms on the first floor is 36 inches wide X 60 inches tall, however check with your window supplier to make sure you bedroom window selection meets the Emergency Egress Code for the floor level (1st floor or 2nd floor) installed.

Windows; Glazing can NOT exceed 15% of the gross wall area.

R310.2 Window wells. The minimal horizontal area shall be 9 sq. feet with the minimum width and projection of 36 inches X 36 inches. The window must be able to open fully and NOT block the ladder while fully open. Casement windows in the basement may not be the best choice.

R310.2.1 Ladder and Steps. Window wells with a vertical depth of 44 inches or greater shall be equipped with a permanently affixed ladder or steps usable with window in the fully open position. Ladders or steps shall have an inside width of 12 inches and shall project between 3 inches and 6 inches from the wall and the steps shall be spaced not more than 14 inches on center vertically for the full height of the window well.

R311.4.2 Means of Egress Door Size. The required exit doors shall be not less than 36 inches wide and 6 feet, 8 inches in height.

R311.4.3 Landings at Exterior Doors and Stairs. There shall be a floor or landing a minimum of 36 inches X 36 inches on each side of each exterior egress door that has 3 or more risers. The inside floor or landing shall not be more than 1 ½ inches lower than the top of the threshold and the outside landing of an exterior door shall not be more than 8 ¼ inches below the top of the threshold or landing AS LONG AS THERE IS NO DOOR OR STORM DOOR SWINGING OUTWARDS. If a door swings outward, the landing cannot be more than 1 ½ inches below the threshold.

R311.5.1 Stairway Width. Stairways shall not be less than 36 inches in clear width. Handrails shall not project more than 4 ½ inches at the side of the stairway.

R311.5.2 Headroom. The minimum headroom in all parts of the stairway shall not be less than 6 feet 8 inches measured vertically from the sloped plane adjoining the tread nosing or from the floor surface of the landing or platform.

R311.5.3.1 Stair Risers. The maximum riser height shall be 8 ¼ inches or less. The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch.

R311.5.3.2 Stair Tread Depth. The minimum tread depth is 9 inches. The greatest tread depth within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch.

R311.5.3.3 Stair Tread Profile. A nosing projection at least 3/4 inch but not more than 1-1/4 inch shall be required on stairs and landings with closed risers. All nosings must be the same size. Treads with a width of 11 inches or more do not require nosings.

R311.5.4 Landings for Stairways. There shall be a floor or landing at least 36 inches X 36 inches at the top and bottom of each stairway. This includes exterior stairways.

R311.5.6 Handrails. Handrails shall be provided on at least one side of a run of stairs with 3 or more risers inside and 2 or more risers outside. Handrails must have a 1-1/2 inch space from the wall. See handrail grip size requirements below. Nominal lumber is not an acceptable handrail for stairs on a deck!

Handicap Ramps. Slope of 1 inch in 1 foot. Where it is technically infeasible to comply because of site constraints, ramps may have a maximum slope of one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5 % slope). Handrails are required on a handicap ramp when the slope exceeds 1 inch in 1 foot (8.33% slope).

R311.5.6.1 Handrail Height. Minimum handrail height shall be 30 inches and a maximum height of 34 inches measured vertically from the sloped plane adjoining the tread nosing when fastened to a wall. Handrail/guardrail combo on open stairs must be between 34 inches and 38 inches measured vertically from the sloped plane adjoining the tread nosing.

R311.5.6.2 Handrail Continuity. Handrails for stairways shall be continuous for the full length of the flight. Handrails shall be mitered and returned to the wall at both ends. Handrails must be firmly mounted.

R311.5.6.3 Handrail grip size. All handrails must be one of a select group of types and sizes that provide graspability. Type I Handrails with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of at least 1-1/4 inches and not greater than 2 inches. Type II Handrails with a perimeter greater than 6-1/4 inches must have a graspable finger recess area at least 5/16 inch deep on both sides of the profile within 3/4 inch of the top. The handrail shall have a maximum width of 2-7/8 inch and many other requirements, too numerous to list here.

R311.5.7 Illumination. All stairs must be illuminated in accordance with Section R303.6.

R312.1 Guard Rails Required. Porches, balconies or raised floor surfaces located 30 inches or more above the floor or grade shall have guardrails 36 inches up to 38 inches in height. Openings shall not allow passage of a 4 inch sphere.

R313.2 Smoke Alarms. A smoke alarm shall be installed in each of the following locations:

(a) In the living area remote from the kitchen and cooking appliances. Smoke alarms located within 20 feet horizontally of a cooking appliance must incorporate a temporary silencing feature or be photoelectric type.

(b) In each bedroom

(c) Outside each bedroom, in the immediate vicinity of the bedroom.

(d) On each additional story of the home, including basements.

The alarm shall be located so that smoke rising in the stairway cannot be prevented from reaching the alarm by an intervening door or obstruction.

Smoke alarms placed on the ceiling must be 4 inches from any wall. If the ceiling is sloped, the smoke alarm must be within 3 feet of the highest portion of the ceiling. If the smoke alarm is placed on the wall, the top of the smoke alarm must be between 4 inches and 12 inches from the ceiling at its highest point. **Smoke alarms cannot be placed within 3 feet of any air grill.** All Smoke Alarms must be hard wired with battery back-up and interconnected in such manner that the activation of one alarm will activate ALL of the alarms.

R314 Foam Plastic (Spray Foam) Within an attic or crawlspace, foam plastics (Spray Foam) shall be protected against ignition by 1½ inch thick mineral fiber insulation, or ¼ inch thick plywood, or d inch particleboard, or ¼ inch hardboard, or 1/2 inch gypsum wallboard or corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.016 inch or other approved material installed in such a manner that the foam plastic is not exposed.

EXCEPTION: Foam plastic (Spray Foam) insulation may be installed on the walls of attics and crawlspaces with no covering applied provided ALL THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE MET:

1. The maximum thickness/density is within the following:
 - a. Maximum 4 inch thickness with a maximum density of 4.0 pcf.
 - b. Up to 2 inch thickness with a maximum density of 2.5 pcf.
 - c. Up to 1 inch thickness with a maximum density of 2.0 pcf.
2. The maximum flame spread is 25.
3. The maximum smoke development rating is 450.
4. The entry to the attic or crawlspace is made only for service or maintenance (not used for storage).
5. There are not interconnected basement areas.
6. The air in the attic or crawlspace is not circulated to other parts of the building.
7. Where fuel-burning appliances (propane or wood burning stove) other than direct vent appliances or exposed (not sealed) motors are located more than 10 feet away from the foam insulation in the attic or crawlspace.

The insulation contractor must provide a written certification that the Foam Plastic meets these requirements and the installed density and R-value of the insulation. He must also certify that the fire caulking was done correctly.

R319.1 Protection Against Decay. All wood plates & sills and any wood that touches concrete or masonry must be pressure treated, including the bottom plate of interior walls in a basement. There are many other requirements, too numerous to list here.

R321.1 Site Address. Approved numbers 4 inches tall or larger shall be provided for all new buildings in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property. They must be in place before a Final Inspection and before the Building Official can issue a "Certificate of Occupancy" If your home is over 100 feet from the road, your 2" or larger mailbox numbers **on BOTH sides of the mailbox** are an acceptable alternative.

R401.3 Drainage. Lots shall be graded so as to drain surface water away from foundation. The grade away from the foundation shall fall a minimum of 6 inches within 10 feet. Sidewalks and final grading must be done prior to the final inspection.

R403 Footings. Footing must be centered under foundation and basement walls and designed to accommodate all loads according to Section 301. Footers shall be supported on undisturbed natural soil or engineered fill. Minimum sizes of footers are shown in Table R403.1. Footers must be a minimum of 24 inches deep and 10 inches into virgin soil and double or more the width of the foundation. 2 pieces of steel required 4 inches up from the bottom. 2 story homes require a minimum 16 inch wide X 8 inches thick and 8 inch thick crawl space foundation minimum when siding is applied and 24 inch wide footer X 10 inches thick and 10 inch thick foundation minimum when brick is installed (Figure R703.7 page 210 with unbalanced backfill). **Basements MUST have 10 inch thick concrete walls. Concrete must be air-entrained. Anchor bolts must be ½ inch diameter embedded 7 inches into concrete or 15 inches into block.**

Straps can be substituted with restrictions. There must be 2 bolts in each plate and a bolt must be located between 4 inches and 12 inches of the end of every plate and maximum of 6 feet on center. Crawl spaces must have all vegetation removed, and must be ventilated and graded to drain to a sump pit 18 inches in diameter and 24 inches deep. EVERY HOME IS REQUIRED TO HAVE A SUMP PIT. Crawl space access cannot be located under a door, deck or stairs.

R403.1 Post holes for pole buildings and carports: Holes for pole barns must be 36 inches deep with a 4 inch solid concrete block or a 4 inch thick stone or 2 bags of concrete in the bottom before placing the post into the hole, then add 2 more bags after post is installed. Carport post holes without sheer walls should have all the posts 42 inches deep to counteract lateral forces.

R403.1 Mobile homes and Modular Homes "See Appendix E" must have footers 24 inches X 24 inches wide X 24 inches deep X 12 inches thick minimum and rebar IS required. Piers shall be constructed in accordance with section R606.5 and Section R606.5.1 and shall be bonded into the load bearing masonry pier in accordance with Section R608.1.1 or Section R608.1.1.2. There are other approved engineered piers. You must meet egress code as outlined above. That means code compliant deck/landing and stairs with handrails.

R405.1 Foundation Drainage. Perforated 4 inch perimeter drain required to be laid on top of washed gravel and covered by 16 inches or more of clean washed gravel, then gravel MUST be covered with an approved filter membrane material before backfilling with dirt is required that drains naturally. Crawl spaces must slope to drain water into a sump pit where water is collected and pumped out or drains naturally. Crawl spaces must be covered with 6 mil visqueen (plastic) and then covered with 2-3 inches of pea gravel.

R408.1 Under Floor Ventilation. The under floor space (crawl space) and the earth under any building shall be provided with ventilation openings of at least 1 sq. foot of ventilation per 150 sq. foot of under floor area. One such ventilating opening shall be within 3 feet of every corner of building.

Wood Deck Ledger Boards must be Lag bolted or Carriage bolted and have a Z Flashing detail under the siding and over the ledger board. Bolts must be ½ inch diameter galvanized and the "On Center measurement" and drilling location varies with the deck size. If you are building a new home using I Joists, make sure you add proper solid blocking to install a ledger board for a deck or decks must be self-supporting.

R502.2.1 Decks. Where positive "code compliant" connection to the primary building structure cannot be verified during inspection, decks shall be self-supporting.

Exterior wood deck beams must be set on vertical 6X6's notched for double dimensional lumber beams and bolted to post top with 2 galvanized bolts ½" diameter. Triple beams must be on top of 6X6 posts with Approved post to beam post cap attachment hardware. Any splice in the beams must be over a vertical 6X6. Spans are per code charts.

Cutting, Drilling & Notching Solid Lumber Joists, Rafters & Beams: Max. 1/6 the depth of the member, max. length is 1/3 the depth of the member, Nothing allowed in the center 1/3 of the span, Notches at the ends of the member must not exceed ¼ the depth of the member.

R502.1.4 Prefabricated Wood I-Joists. Structural capacities and design provisions for prefabricated wood I-joists shall be established and monitored in accordance with ASTM D 5055. Installation details are critical. Floors are designed

specific to their application, based on the design loads and project specifics, so putting joists at a different spacing or installing the wrong series of I-joist can mean tear-out and replacement. Always follow your plan instructions when it comes to product selection and placement. Similarly, make sure the plans account for and track all point loads from the roof to the foundation and that point loads are adequately blocked. Improperly cut holes can destroy the joists. NEVER - drill, cut or notch the flanges! If an I-joist has been damaged, do not attempt to repair it, REPLACE IT!

R502.11.3 Alterations to Wood Trusses. Truss members and components shall not be cut, notched, spliced or altered in any way without the written approval of a registered licensed design professional. If a truss is damaged, the registered licensed design professional must give written directions for all repairs. If you want to have storage in your attic, the truss specifications must allow storage or it will not be permitted. Trusses must be installed EXACTLY as required by the installation instructions and standard practices. All roof trusses and rafters MUST have hurricane clips.

502.11.4 Truss Design Drawings. Truss design drawings prepared in compliance with Section 502.11.1 shall be provided to the building official and approved prior to installation.

R602.3 Wood Wall Framing Design and Construction. Load bearing walls shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 and figures R602.3(1) and 602.3(2). Components shall be fastened in accordance with Tables R602.3(1) through R602.3(4). Structural sheathing must be fastened directly to structural framing members. There are many other requirements, too numerous to list here.

R602.3.2 Top plate. Wood stud walls shall be capped with double top plate installed to provide overlapping at corners and intersections with other load bearing walls. End joints in top plates shall be offset at least 24 inches.

R602.6 Drilling and Notching Studs. Any stud in a load bearing wall may be cut or notched to a depth not to exceed 25 percent of its width. If a hole is up to 60 percent of stud depth, the stud must be doubled and no more than 2 successive studs are allowed to be doubled and so bored. There are many other requirements, too numerous to list here.

R602.8 Fireblocking Required. Fireblocking shall be provided to cut off all concealed draft openings both vertical and horizontal to form an effective fire barrier between stories, and between living space and the roof space. Fireblocking is required: (1) In concealed spaces of walls, partitions, furred spaces at floor and ceiling levels and not to exceed 10 feet horizontally or vertically. (2) At intersections of horizontal and vertical concealed spaces such as soffits, furr downs, dropped ceilings, cove ceilings, etc. (3) In all concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of each flight of stairs. (4) Around any openings such as vents, pipes, and ducts at floor and ceiling levels. (5) At chimneys and fireplaces.

R802.10.1 and R802.10.2 1 Truss Design Drawing Requirements. If you are using trusses for your floor or roof, you must submit your truss drawings prior to installation. **R106.1 Any drawing submitted after a permit has been issued must include the permit number.** Your roof trusses need the energy heel to comply with the Energy Conservation Code.

R802.10.4 Alteration to Trusses. Truss members shall not be cut, notched, drilled, spliced, damaged or otherwise altered in any way without the express written – stamped drawing - approval of a Registered Design Professional. Trusses MUST be installed EXACTLY as directed by the installation instructions. Alterations resulting in additional load (attic storage) that exceeds the design load for the truss shall not be permitted and any flooring in the attic space will be required to be removed. **Any drawing submitted after a permit has been issued must include permit number.**

R806 Roof Ventilation is Required There are many requirements, too numerous to list here.

R807 Attic Access Requirements. Any attic area of 30 sq. feet or more with 30 inches or more of height is required to have access. The access must be at least 22 inches X 30 inches located in a hallway or other readily accessible area.

Attic Access is not allowed to be in a closet unless it is a large walk in closet with 36 sq. ft. or more. Attic access panel or door must fit tightly and be weather-stripped per energy code requirements.

R905.2.2 Asphalt Shingle Slope. Check the installation requirements of the shingle manufacturer. Most 2-12 up to 4-12 pitch roofs require a double layer of 30 lb. felt paper underlayment or ice & water shield under the shingles and a smaller shingle exposure. 4-12 and greater pitch only requires a single layer of underlayment.

N1101.3.1 Energy Efficiency - Insulation. **Red fire caulking required around pipes, wires and other openings in top and bottom wall plates prior to insulation.** The insulation contractor must provide a certification of the installed density and R-value of the insulation. He must also certify that he did the fire caulking. This certification shall be permanently mounted in the utility room near the electrical panel. "Energy heel" roof trusses are needed to meet energy code.

Table N1102.1 - Required R-value: ceilings – R38, walls – R13, floors – R19, basement walls – R10, crawlspace walls – R3, slab perimeter – R3.5 extending 24 inches down into the ground.

Maximum - Window Glazing U-Value .35, Skylight U Value .55.

M1502.1 Range Hood Exhaust. Range hoods must discharge to the outdoors through a single wall duct. The duct shall be equipped with a backdraft damper.

M1901 There must be 30 inches or more between the stove top and the range hood or microwave.

G2427.8 (503.8) (Appendix C) Venting Systems Termination Location. There are many requirements, too numerous to list here.

P2503 Plumbing, Inspections and Tests. Your Plumber MUST hold a valid Indiana Plumbers License and meet all Indiana Requirements. New and Existing Plumbing requires inspection and pressure testing by your licensed plumber and results must be approved by the Building Official. These results must be kept "on file" by the plumber and builder. Gas water heaters and gas furnaces cannot be located in hazardous locations such as under stairs, in bedrooms, bathrooms, clothes closets or any closet type space opening into a bedroom or bathroom.

Gas Shut Offs must be within 6 feet and in the same space as the gas appliance.

Dryer exhaust ducts must not exceed 25 feet straight run, you must deduct 2 ½ feet for each 45 degree bend and deduct 5 feet for each 90 degree bend.

All bathrooms must have a powered vent that discharges directly to the outside with back draft prevention.

Electrical Code Governing Indiana is The Indiana Electrical Code, 2009 Edition

E3300 through E4001 Electrical Requirements.

GFCI's ground fault circuit interrupter protection required in bathrooms, garages, basements, exterior outlets, all countertop outlets in the kitchen and any outlet within 6 feet of water/wet areas.

Electrical outlets required for any countertop, maximum of 24 inches between outlets. GFCI required of any outlet within 6 feet of sink. "Appendix L" International One and Two Family Dwelling Code Electrical Provisions/National Electrical Code Cross Reference. There are many requirements, too numerous to list here.

E3903 Closet light fixtures that use incandescent bulbs must be enclosed. Florescent or LED lights work well in closets.

E4001.6 Ceiling fan boxes must be listed and identified for fan support.

Nail plates required over wires and pipes drilled through framing 1 ½ inches or closer to the edge.

If you are adding onto an existing building, see Appendix J Existing Building and Structures.

Moisture resistant drywall is required in any area subject to water splash.

"Appendix E" Modular and Mobile Homes. There are many requirements, too numerous to list here.

Programmable Thermostat is required where the primary heating system is a forced-air furnace. Supply ducts in unconditioned space must be insulated to R-8 or more.