





























www.sbcounty.gov

County of San Bernardino
Building & Safety Division
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All projects shall comply with the 2025 California Building Code (CBC) and/or California Residential Code (CRC), 2025 California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen), 2025 California Mechanical Code (CMC), 2025 California Plumbing Code (CPC), 2025 California Fire Code (CFC), 2025 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (CBEES), and all San Bernardino County amendments.

By using these standard plans, the user agrees to release San Bernardino County from any and all claims, liabilities, suits, and demands on account of any injury, damage, or loss to persons or property, including injury or death, or economic losses, arising out of the use of these construction documents. The use of these plans does not eliminate or reduce the user's responsibility to verify any and all information

Consultant
Address
Phone
Fax
E-mail

735 sf ADU

Table with 3 columns: No., Description, Date. Multiple empty rows.

Owner

General Notes CRC

Table with 2 columns: Field Name, Value. Fields include Project number, Date, Drawn by, Checked by, Project Number, Issue Date, Author, Checker.

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A. General

Applicable codes. All projects shall comply with the 2025 California Building Code (CBC) and/or California Residential Code (CRC), 2025 California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen), 2025 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code (CWUI), 2025 California Electrical Code (CEC), 2025 California Mechanical Code (CMC), 2025 California Plumbing Code (CPC), 2025 California Fire Code (CFC), 2025 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (CBEES), and all County of San Bernardino amendments.

A. Electrical, Plumbing, and Mechanical

- 1. Exterior lighting. All projects shall comply with the Current California Electrical Code and California Energy Efficiency Standards.
2. GFCI outlets. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) outlets are required in bathrooms, at kitchen countertops, at laundry and wet bar sinks, in garages, in crawlspaces, in unfinished basements, and outdoors.
3. AFCI outlets. Electrical circuits in bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, dens, closets, hallways, or similar rooms must be protected by Arc Fault Circuit Interrupters (AFCI).
4. Luminaire requirements. Installed luminaires shall meet the efficacy and fixture requirements.
5. Smoke detectors in building remodels. Smoke detectors are required in each existing sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of sleeping rooms, and on each story of a dwelling including basements.
6. Carbon monoxide detectors in building remodels. Carbon monoxide detectors are required outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of sleeping rooms and on each story of a dwelling including basements.
7. Water heater seismic strapping. Minimum two 3/16-inch-by-24-gauge straps required around water heaters, with 1/2-inch-by-3-inch lag bolts attached directly to framing.
8. Gas appliances in garages. Water heaters and heating/cooling equipment capable of igniting flammable vapors shall be placed on minimum 18-inch-high platform unless listing report number provided showing ignition-resistant appliance.
9. Impact protection of appliances. Water heaters and heating/cooling equipment subject to vehicular impact shall be protected by bollards or an equivalent measure.
10. Water closet clearance. Minimum 30-inch-wide by 24-inch-deep clearance required at front of water closets.
11. Shower size. Shower compartments shall have minimum area of 1024 square inches and be able to accommodate a 30-inch-diameter chair.
12. Fireplaces. Fireplaces with gas appliances are required to have the flue damper permanently fixed in the open position and fireplaces with LPG appliances are to have no "pit" or "sump" configuration.
13. Chimney clearance. Minimum 2-foot chimney clearance required above building within 10-foot horizontally of chimney.
14. Mechanical Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality (ASHRAE 62.2-2010)

- 1. Transfer air. Ventilation air shall be provided directly from the outdoors and not as transfer air from adjacent dwelling units or other spaces, such as garages, unconditioned crawlspaces, or unconditioned attics.
2. Instructions and labeling. Ventilation system controls shall be labeled and the home owner shall be provided with instructions on how to operate the system.
3. Combustion and solid-fuel burning appliances. Combustion appliances shall be properly vented and air systems shall be designed to prevent back drafting.
4. Garages. The wall and openings between occupiable spaces and the garage shall be sealed. HVAC systems that include air handlers or return ducts located in garages shall have total air leakage of no more than 6% of total fan flow when measured at 0.1 in. w.c. using California Title 24 or equivalents.
5. Minimum filtration. Mechanical systems supplying air to occupiable space through ductwork shall be provided with a filter having a minimum efficiency of MERV 6 or better.
6. Air inlets. Air inlets (not exhaust) shall be located away from known contaminants.
7. Air moving equipment. Air moving equipment used to meet either the whole-building ventilation requirement or the local ventilation exhaust requirement shall be rated in terms of airflow and sound.
a. All continuously operating fans shall be rated at a maximum of 1.0 sone.
b. Intermittently operated whole-building ventilation fans shall be rated at a maximum of 1.0 sone.
c. Intermittently operated local exhaust fans shall be rated at maximum of 3.0 sone.
d. Remotely located air-moving equipment (mounted outside of habitable spaces) need not meet sound requirements if at least 4 feet of ductwork between fan and intake grill.

D. Foundation and Underfoot

- 1. Foundation reinforcement. Continuous footings and stem walls shall be provided with a minimum two longitudinal No. 4 bars, one at the top and one at the bottom of the footing.
2. Shear wall foundation support. Shear walls shall be supported by continuous foundations.
3. Concrete slabs-on-grade. Slabs-on-grade shall be minimum 3-1/2-inches thick.
4. Vapor retarder. A 10-mil polyethylene or approved vapor retarder with joints lapped minimum 6 inches shall be placed between a concrete slab-on-grade and the base course or subgrade.
5. Anchor bolts and sills. Foundation plates or sills shall be bolted or anchored to the foundation of foundation wall per the following:
a. Minimum 1/2-inch-diameter steel bolts
b. Bolts embedded at least 7 inches into concrete or masonry
c. Bolts spaced maximum 6 feet on center
d. Minimum two bolts per plate/sill piece with one bolt located maximum 12 inches and minimum 7 bolt diameters from each end of each sill plate/plate
e. Minimum 1/2-inch by 3-inch by 0.299-inch steel plate washer between sill and nut on each bolt
6. Hold-downs. All hold-downs must be tied in place prior to foundation inspection.
7. Protection of wood against decay. Naturally durable or preservative-treated wood shall be provided in the following locations:
a. All wood in contact with ground, embedded in concrete in direct contact with ground, or embedded in concrete exposed to weather
b. Wood joists within 18 inches and wood girders within 12 inches of the exposed ground in crawl spaces shall be of naturally durable or preservative-treated wood
c. Wood framing members that rest on concrete or masonry exterior foundation walls and are less than 8 inches from exposed earth shall be of naturally durable or preservative-treated wood
d. Wood framing, sheathing, and siding on the exterior of the building and having clearance less than 6 inches from the exposed ground or less than 2 inches vertically from concrete steps, porch slabs, patio slabs, and similar horizontal surface exposed to weather
e. Sills and sleepers on concrete or masonry slab in direct contact with ground unless separated from such slab by impervious moisture barrier
f. Ends of wood girders entering masonry or concrete walls with clearances less than 1/2-inch on tops, sides, and ends
g. Wood structural members supporting moisture-permeable floors or roofs exposed to weather, such as concrete or masonry slabs, unless separated from such floors or roofs by an impervious moisture barrier
h. Wood furring strips or other wood framing members attached directly to interior of exterior concrete or masonry walls below grade except where vapor retarder applied between wall and furring strips or framing members

- 8. Underfoot ventilation. Underfoot areas shall have ventilation openings through foundation walls or exterior walls, with minimum net area of ventilation openings of 1 square foot for each 150 square feet of underfoot area. On such ventilating opening shall be within 3 feet of each corner of the building.
9. Underfoot access. Underfoot areas shall be provided with a minimum 18-inch by 24-inch access opening.

E. Wood Framing

- 1. Fastener requirements. The number, size, and spacing of fasteners connecting wood members/elements shall not be less than that set forth in CRC Table R602.3(1).
2. Stud size, height, and spacing. The size, height, and spacing of studs shall be in accordance with CRC Table R602.3(5).
3. Sill plate. Studs shall have full bearing on nominal 2-inch thick or larger sill plate with width at least equal to stud width.
4. Bearing studs. Where joists, trusses, or rafters are spaced more than 16 inches on center and the bearing studs below are spaced 24 inches on center, such members shall bear within 5 inches of the studs beneath.
5. Drilling and notching of studs. Any stud in an exterior wall or bearing partition may be cut or notched to a depth not exceeding 25% of its width. Studs in nonbearing partitions may be notched to a depth not to exceed 40% of a single stud width. Any stud may be bored or drilled, provided the diameter of the resulting hole is no more than 60% of the stud width, the edge of the hole is no more than 1/4 inch to the edge of the stud, and the hole is not located in the same section as a cut or notch. Studs located in exterior wall or bearing partitions drilled over 40% and up to 60% shall also be doubled with no more than two successive studs bored.
6. Top plate. Wood stud walls shall be capped with a double top plate installed to provide overlapping at corners and at intersections with other partitions. End joints in double top plates shall be offset at least 24 inches. Joints in plates need not occur over studs. Plates shall be minimum nominal 2 inches thick and have width at least equal to width of studs.
7. Top plate splices. Top plate lap splices shall be face-nailed with minimum 8 16d nails on each side of splice.
8. Drilling and notching of top plate. When piping or ductwork is placed in or partly in an exterior wall or interior load-bearing wall, necessitating cutting, drilling, or notching of the top plate by more than 50% of its width, a galvanized metal tie not less than 0.054-inch thick and 1-1/2-inches wide shall be fastened across and to the plate at each side of the opening with not less than 8 10d nails having a minimum length of 1-1/2 inches at each side or equivalent. The metal tie must extend minimum 6 inches past the opening.
9. Cripple walls. Foundation cripple walls shall be framed of studs not less in size than the studding above. Cripple walls more than 4 feet in height shall have studs sized as required for an additional story. Cripple walls with stud height less than 14 inches shall be sheathed on at least one side with a wood structural panel fastened to both the top and bottom plates in accordance with Table R602.3(1), or the cripple walls shall be constructed of solid blocking. Cripple walls shall be supported on continuous foundations.
10. Wall bracing. Buildings shall be braced in accordance with the methods allowed per California Residential Code.
11. Braced wall line spacing. Spacing between braced wall lines shall not exceed 20 feet.
12. Braced wall cumulative length. The cumulative length of shear walls within each braced wall line shall meet the provisions of CRC Table R602.10.3(1) for wind loads and CRC Table R602.10.3(2) for seismic loads.
13. Braced wall spacing. Braced walls shall be located not more than 25 feet on center.
14. Braced wall offset. Braced walls may be offset out-of-plan not more than 4 feet from the designated braced wall line and not more than 8 feet from any other offset wall consisting of shear walls with blocking between the rafters or trusses.
15. Braced wall location. Braced walls shall be located at the ends of each braced wall line or meet the alternate provisions of the California Residential Code.
16. Individual braced wall length. Braced walls shall meet minimum length requirements of California Residential Code.
17. Cripple wall bracing. Cripple walls shall be braced per California Residential Code.
18. Braced wall and diaphragm nailing. All braced walls, roof diaphragms, and floor diaphragms shall be nailed to supporting construction per CRC Table R602.3(1).
19. Braced wall joints. All vertical joints in braced wall sheathing shall occur over, and be fastened to, common studs. Horizontal joints in braced walls shall occur over, and be fastened to, minimum 1-1/2-inch-thick blocking.
20. Framing over openings. Headers, double joists, or trusses of adequate size to transfer loads to vertical members shall be provided over window and door openings in load-bearing walls and partitions.
21. Joists under bearing partitions. Joists under parallel bearing partitions shall be of adequate size to support the load. Double joists, sized to adequately support the load, that are separated to permit the installation of piping or vents shall be full-depth solid-blocked with minimum 2-inch nominal lumber spaced at maximum 4 feet on center. Bearing partitions perpendicular to joists shall not be offset from supporting girders, walls, or partitions more than the joist depth unless such joists are of sufficient size to carry the additional load.
22. Joists above or below shear walls. Where joists are perpendicular to a shear wall above or below, a rim joist, band joist, or blocking shall be provided along the entire length of the shear wall. Where joists are parallel to a shear wall above or below, a rim joist, end joist, or other parallel framing shall be provided directly above and/or below the shear wall. Where a parallel framing member cannot be located directly above and/or below the shear wall, full-depth blocking at 16-inch spacing shall be provided between the parallel framing members to each side of the shear wall.
23. Floor member bearing. The ends of each floor joist, beam, or girder shall have minimum 1-1/2 inches of bearing on wood or metal and minimum 3 inches of bearing on masonry or concrete except where supported on a 1-inch-by-4-inch ribbon strip and nailed to the adjoining stud or by the use of approved joist hangers.
24. Floor joist lap. Floor joists framing opposite sides over a bearing support shall lap minimum 3 inches and shall be nailed together within minimum 3 10d face nails. A wood or metal splice with strength equal to or greater than that provided by the lap is permitted.
25. Floor joist-to-girder support. Floor joists framing into the side of a wood girder shall be supported by approved framing anchors or on ledger strips minimum nominal 2 inches by 2 inches.
26. Floor joist lateral restraint. Floor joists shall be supported laterally at ends and each intermediate support by minimum 2-inch full-depth blocking, by attachment to full-depth header, band joist, or rim joist, to an adjoining stud, or shall be otherwise provided with lateral support to prevent rotation.
27. Floor joist bridging. Floor joists exceeding nominal 2 inches by 12 inches shall be supported laterally by solid blocking, diagonal bridging (wood or metal), or a continuous 1-inch-by-3-inch strip nailed across the bottom of joists perpendicular to joists at maximum 8-foot intervals.
28. Framing of floor openings. Openings in floor framing shall be framed with a header and trimmer joists. When the header joist span does not exceed 4 feet, the header joist may be a single member the same size as the floor joist. Single trimmer joists may be used to carry a single header joist located within 3 feet of the trimmer joist bearing. When the header joist span exceeds 4 feet, the trimmer joists and header joist shall be doubled and of sufficient cross section to support the floor joists framing into the header. Approved hangers shall be used for the header-joist-to-trimmer-joist connections when the header joist span exceeds 6 feet. Tail joists over 12 feet long shall be supported at the header by framing anchors or on ledger strips minimum 2 inches by 2 inches.
29. Girders. Girders for single-story construction or girders supporting loads from a single floor shall not be less than 4 inches by 6 inches for spans 6 feet or less, provided that girders are spaced not more than 8 feet on center. Other girders shall be designed to support the loads specified in the CBC. Girder end joints shall occur over supports. When a girder is spliced over a support, an adequate tie shall be provided. The ends of beams or girders supported on masonry or concrete shall not have less than 3 inches of bearing.
30. Ridges, hips, and valleys. Rafters shall be framed to a ridge board or to each other with a gusset plate as a tie. Ridge boards shall be minimum 1-inch nominal thickness and not less in depth than the cut end of the rafter. At all valleys and hips, there shall be a valley or hip rafter not less than 2-inch nominal thickness and not less in depth than the cut end of the rafter. Hip and valley rafters shall be supported at the ridge by a brace to a bearing partition or be designed to carry and distribute the specific load at that point. Where the roof pitch is less than 3:12 slope (25% drainage), structural members that support rafters and ceiling joists, such as ridges, hips, and valleys, shall be designed as beams.

E. Wood Framing (Continued)

- 31. Ceiling joist and rafter connections. Ceiling joists and rafters shall be nailed to each other per CRC Table R802.5.1(9), and the rafter shall be nailed to the wall top plate per CRC Table R602.3(1). Ceiling joists shall be continuous or securely joined per CRC Table R802.5.1(9) where they meet over interior partitions and are nailed to adjacent rafters to provide a continuous tie across the building when such joists are parallel to rafters. Where ceiling joists are not connected to the rafters at the wall top plate, joists connected higher in the attic shall be installed as rafter ties, or rafter ties shall be installed to provide a continuous tie. Where ceiling joists are not parallel to rafters, rafter ties shall be installed. Rafter ties shall be minimum 2 inches by 4 inches nominal, installed per CRC Table R802.5.1(9), or connections of equivalent capacities shall be provided. Where ceilings joists or rafter ties are not provided, the ridge formed by these rafters shall be supported by a wall or engineer-designed girder.
32. Ceiling joists lapped. Ends of ceiling joists shall be lapped minimum 3 inches or butted over bearing partitions or beams and toenailed to the bearing element. Where ceiling joists provide resistance to rafter thrust, lapped joists shall be nailed together per CRC Table R602.3(1) and butted joists shall be tied together in a manner to resist such thrust.
33. Collar ties. Collar ties or ridge straps to resist wind uplift shall be connected in the upper third of the attic space. Collar ties shall be a minimum 1 inch by 4 inches nominal and spaced at maximum 4 feet on center.
34. Purlins. Purlins installed to reduce the span of rafters shall be sized not less than the required size of the rafters they support. Purlins shall be continuous and shall be supported by 2-inch-by-4-inch nominal braces installed to bearing walls at a minimum 45-degree slope from horizontal. The braces shall be spaced maximum 4 feet on center with a maximum 8-foot unbraced length.
35. Roof/ceiling member bearing. The ends of each rafter or ceiling joist shall have not less than 1-1/2 inches of bearing on wood or metal and not less than 3 inches of bearing on masonry or concrete.
36. Roof/ceiling member lateral support. Roof framing members and ceiling joists with a nominal depth-to-thickness ratio exceeding 5:1 shall be provided with lateral support at points of bearing to prevent rotation.
37. Roof/ceiling bridging. Rafters and ceiling joists with a nominal depth-to-thickness ratio exceeding 5:1 shall be supported laterally by solid blocking, diagonal bridging (wood or metal), or a continuous 1-inch-by-3-inch wood joist strip nailed across the rafters or ceiling joists at maximum 8-foot intervals.
38. Framing of roof/ceiling openings. Openings in roof and ceiling framing shall be framed with a header and trimmer joists. When the header joist span does not exceed 4 feet, the header joist may be a single member the same size as the ceiling joist or rafter. Single trimmer joists may be used to carry a single header joist located within 3 feet of the trimmer joist bearing. When the header joist span exceeds 4 feet, the trimmer joists and header joist shall be doubled and of sufficient cross section to support the ceiling joists or rafters framing into the header. Approved hangers shall be used for the header-joist-to-trimmer-joist connections when the header joist span exceeds 6 feet. Tail joists over 12 feet long shall be supported at the header by framing anchors or on ledger strips minimum 2 inches by 2 inches.
39. Roof framing above shear walls. Rafters or roof trusses shall be connected to top plates of shear walls with blocking between the rafters or trusses.
40. Roof diaphragm under fill framing. Roof plywood shall be continuous under California fill framing.
41. Roof diaphragm at ridges. Minimum 2-inch nominal blocking required for roof diaphragm nailing at ridges.
42. Blocking of roof trusses. Minimum 2-inch nominal blocking required between trusses at ridge lines and at points of bearing at exterior walls.
43. Truss clearance. Minimum 1/2-inch clearance required between top plates of interior non-bearing partitions and bottom chords of trusses.
44. Drilling, cutting, and notching of roof/ceiling framing. Notches in solid lumber joists, rafters, blocking, and beams shall not exceed one-sixth the member depth, shall be not longer than one-third the member depth, and shall not be located in the middle one-third of the span. Notches at member ends shall not exceed one-fourth the member depth. The tension side of members 4 inches or greater in nominal thickness shall not be notched except at member ends. The diameter of holes bored or cut into members shall not exceed one-third the member depth. Holes shall not be closer than 2 inches to the top or bottom of the member or to any other hole located in the member. Where the member is also notched, the hole shall not be closer than 2 inches to the notch.
45. Exterior landings, decks, balconies, and stairs. Such elements shall be positively anchored to the primary structure to resist both vertical and lateral forces or shall be designed to be self-supporting. Attachment shall not be accomplished by use of toenails or nails subject to withdrawal.
46. Fireblocking. Fireblocking shall be provided in the following locations:
a. In concealed spaces of stud walls and partitions, including furred spaces, and parallel rows of studs or staggered studs, as follows:
i. Vertically at the ceiling and floor levels
ii. Horizontally at intervals not exceeding 10 feet
b. At all interconnections between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as occur at soffits, drop ceilings, and cove ceilings
c. In concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run
d. At openings around vents, pipes, ducts, cables and wires at ceiling and floor level, with an approved material to resist the free passage of flame and products of combustion
e. At chimneys and fireplaces per Item E.48
f. Cornices of a two-family dwelling at the line of dwelling-unit separation
47. Fireblocking materials. Except as otherwise specified in Items E.48 and E.49, fireblocking shall consist of the following materials with the integrity maintained:
a. Two-inch nominal lumber
b. Two thicknesses of one-inch nominal lumber with broken lap joints
c. One thickness of 2 1/2-inch wood structural panel with joints backed by 2 1/2-inch wood structural panel
d. One thickness of 3/4-inch particleboard with joints backed by 3/4-inch particleboard
e. 1/2-inch gypsum board
f. 1/2-inch cement-based millboard
g. Batts or blankets of mineral or glass fiber of other approved materials installed in such a manner as to be securely retained in place. Batts or blankets of mineral or glass fiber or other approved non-rigid materials shall be permitted for compliance with the 10-foot horizontal fireblocking in walls constructed using parallel rows of studs or staggered studs. Unfaced fiberglass batt insulation used as fireblocking shall fill the entire cross-section of the wall cavity to a minimum height of 16 inches measured vertically. When piping, conduit, or similar obstructions are encountered, the insulation shall be packed tightly around the obstruction. Loose-fill insulation material shall not be used as a fireblock unless specifically tested in the form and manner intended for use to demonstrate its ability to remain in place and to retard the spread of fire and hot gases.
48. Fireblocking at openings around vents, pipes, ducts, cables, and wires at ceiling and floor level. Such openings shall be fireblocked with an approved material to resist the free passage of flame and products of combustion.
49. Fireblocking of chimneys and fireplaces. All spaces between chimneys and floors and ceilings through which chimneys pass shall be fireblocked with noncombustible material securely fastened in place. The fireblocking of spaces between chimneys and wood joists, beams, or headers shall be self-supporting or be placed on strips of metal or metal lath laid across the spaces between combustible material and the chimney.
50. Draftstopping. In combustible construction where there is usable space both above and below the concealed space of a floor/ceiling assembly, draftstopping shall be installed so that the area of the concealed space does not exceed 1000 square feet. Draftstopping shall divide the concealed space into approximately equal areas. Where the assembly is enclosed by a floor membrane above and a ceiling membrane below, draftstopping shall be provided in floor/ceiling assemblies under the following circumstances:
a. Ceiling is suspended under the floor framing
b. Floor framing is constructed of truss-type open-web or perforated members
51. Draftstopping materials. Draftstopping shall not be less than 1/2-inch gypsum board, 1/2-inch wood structural panels, or other approved materials adequately supported. Draftstopping shall be installed parallel to the floor framing members unless otherwise approved by the building official. The integrity of draftstopping shall be maintained.
52. Combustible insulation clearance. Combustible insulation shall be separated minimum 3 inches from recessed luminaires, fan motors, and other heat-producing devices.

F. General Material Specifications

- 1. Lumber. All joists, rafters, beams, and posts 2-inches to 4-inches thick shall be No. 2 grade Douglas Fir-Larch or better. All posts and beams 5 inches and thicker shall be No. 1 grade Douglas Fir-Larch or better. Studs not more than 8 feet long shall be stud-grade Douglas Fir-Larch or better when supporting not more than one floor, roof, and ceiling. Studs longer than 8 feet shall be No. 2 grade Douglas Fir-Larch or better.
2. Concrete. Concrete shall have a minimum compressive strength of 2,500 psi at 28 days and shall consist of 1 part cement, 3 parts sand, 4 parts 1-inch maximum size rock, and not more than 7-1/2 gallons of water per sack of cement.
3. Mortar. Mortar used in construction of masonry walls, foundation walls, and retaining walls shall conform to ASTM C 270 and shall consist of 1 part portland cement, 2-1/4 to 3 parts sand, and 1/4 to 1/2 part hydrated lime.
4. Grout. Grout shall conform to ASTM C 476 and shall consist of 1 part portland cement, 1/10 part hydrated lime, 2-1/4 to 3 parts sand, and 1 to 2 parts gravel. Grout shall attain a minimum compressive strength of 2,000 psi at 28 days.
5. Masonry. Masonry units shall comply with ASTM C 90 for load-bearing concrete masonry units.
6. Reinforcing steel. Reinforcing steel used in construction of reinforced masonry or concrete structures shall be deformed and comply with ASTM A 615.
7. Structural steel. Steel used as structural shapes such as wide-flange sections, channels, plates, and angles shall comply with ASTM A36. Pipe columns shall comply with ASTM A53. Structural tubes shall comply with ASTM A500, Grade B.
8. Fasteners for preservative-treated wood. Fasteners for preservative-treated and fire-retardant-treated wood - including nuts and washers - shall be of hot dipped zinc-coated galvanized steel, stainless steel, silicon bronze, or copper.
Exception: 1/2-inch diameter or greater steel bolts
9. Fasteners for fire-retardant-treated wood. Fasteners for fire-retardant-treated wood used in exterior applications or wet or damp locations shall be of hot dipped zinc-coated galvanized steel, stainless steel, silicon bronze, or copper.
Exception: Plain carbon steel fasteners acceptable in SBX/DOT and zinc borate preservative-treated wood in an interior, dry environment
10. Fasteners for fire-retardant-treated wood. Fasteners for fire-retardant-treated wood used in exterior applications or wet or damp locations shall be of hot dipped zinc-coated galvanized steel, stainless steel, silicon bronze, or copper.
11. Roofing and Weatherproofing
1. Roof covering. All roof covering shall be installed per applicable requirements of CRC. Roof coverings shall be at least Class A rated in accordance with ASTM E 108 or UL 790, which shall include coverings of slate, clay or concrete roof tile, exposed concrete roof deck, ferrous or copper shingles or sheets.
2. Roof flashing. Flashing shall be installed at wall and roof intersections, at gutters, wherever there is a change in roof slope or direction, and around roof openings. Where flashing is of metal, the metal shall be corrosion-resistant with a thickness of not less than 0.019 inch (No. 26 galvanized sheet).
3. Crickets and saddles. A cricket or saddle shall be installed on the ridge side of any chimney or penetration more than 30 inches wide as measured perpendicular to the slope. Cricket or saddle covering shall be sheet metal or the same material as the roof covering.
4. Water-resistive barrier. A minimum of one layer of No. 15 asphalt felt shall be attached to studs or sheathing of all exterior walls. Such felt or material shall be applied horizontally, with the upper layer lapped over the lower layer minimum 2 inches. Where joints occur, felt shall be lapped minimum 6 inches. The felt shall be continuous to the top of walls and terminated at penetrations and building appendages in a manner to maintain a weather-resistant exterior wall envelope.
5. Wall flashing. Approved corrosion-resistant flashing shall be applied shingle fashion at the following locations to prevent entry of water into the wall cavity or penetration of water to the building structural framing components:
a. Exterior door and window openings, extending to the surface of the exterior wall finish or to the water-resistive barrier for subsequent drainage
b. At the intersection of chimneys or other masonry construction with frame or stucco walls, with projecting lips on both sides under stucco copings
c. Under and at the ends of masonry, wood, or metal copings and sills
d. Continuously above all projecting wood trim
e. Where exterior porches, decks, or stairs attach to a wall or floor assembly of wood-frame construction
f. At wall and roof intersections
g. At built-in gutters
6. Dampproofing. Dampproofing materials for foundation walls enclosing usable space below grade shall be installed on the exterior surface of the wall, and shall extend from the top of the footing to finished grade.
7. Weep screed. A minimum 0.019-inch (No. 26 galvanized sheet gage), corrosion-resistant weep screed or plastic weep screed with a minimum vertical attachment flange of 3-1/2 inches shall be provided at or below the foundation plate line on exterior stud walls in accordance with ASTM C 52. The weep screed shall be placed a minimum 4 inches above the earth or 2 inches above paved areas and shall be of a type allowing trapped water to drain to the exterior of the building.
8. Grading and soils
1. Grading report. Grading permit required if volume of earth moved exceeds 100 cubic yards or if any cuts or fills exceed 8 feet in height/depth.
2. Compaction report. Compaction report required for fill material 12 inches or more in depth.







