



CODE WISE

PIMA COUNTY
BUILDING CODES

March 20, 2006

8

Volume



LETTER FROM THE CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL'S OFFICE



Shifting into High Gear: Building Codes News and Direction

Following on the heels of our Director's article on process mapping in the last Code Wise issue, this past year has seen the creation of an infrastructure which will provide for dramatic improvements in quality and timeliness of service over the next few years.

On the plan review side, we have instituted a workload capacity model which will contribute to reducing Building Codes turn-around times to 10 days. This will help provide the context within which better quality of review and customer service will flourish. We are also looking to eventually digitize the plan review process. Doing so will allow for all Development Services permitting work sections to review plans simultaneously, drastically reducing overall permitting process turn-around times.

Regarding inspections, we are restructuring the field unit in a manner which will provide for more inspector education along with increased quality and consistency. Staffing levels are being increased and we will be deploying this summer, wireless-connected inspector tablets which will allow for real-time updating of the permitting system as well as providing access to County building data from the field. This will result in timeliness and enhanced communication, such as field inspectors having instantaneous access to reasons for project holds, inspection history, and plans examiner comments so that inspectors may inform project managers of overall status in the field.

We have streamlined special inspection requirements by pre-approving registrants responsible for special inspection within our jurisdiction and hence reducing paperwork submittals to Development Services. In line with this effort we will be launching a special inspection enforcement program to ensure that these are being conducted per specifications. This will translate into contractors no longer having to wait for special inspection approval prior to obtaining County field approval as each inspection will be able to occur independently of the other.

Turning to regional regulations, Pima County has not traditionally been proactive in adopting new codes and has tended to lag behind other area jurisdictions by more than a year. In the 2006 code cycle, we want to take a leadership approach and have already contacted other Southern Arizona jurisdictions to initiate dialog regarding common code amendments and adoption

SEE LETTER/ 2

LETTER

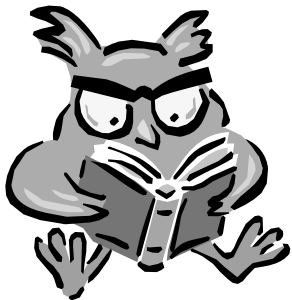
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dates. We also hope to enter into agreements with more jurisdictions to recognize each other's plan review so that model plans may be transferred from one jurisdiction to another in a more efficient manner. Creating uniformity within the model codes and among jurisdictions will lessen all of our respective workloads and streamline processes across jurisdictions for all customers. In line with this, we will probably extend model plan approval dates to three years so as to coincide with code cycles.

Lastly, the new code cycle will include a redrafting of the Outdoor Lighting Code to reflect prescriptive provisions for residential compliance. The OLC is one of the principal reasons that plans are currently been rejected during permitting, as designers tend to miss providing fixture cut sheets and clearly calculating lumen counts. Providing a simplified approach for residential design which still meets the intent of the Code will again streamline the process for all parties.

These are but a sample of the improvements we have achieved or still intend to deploy in the context of gaining on quality and timeliness of service. We are committed to serving all of you and would appreciate receiving any suggestions you might have as we strive to meet your expectations. After all, our mission is to contribute to our customers' success in building and maintaining safe and sustainable communities by providing helpful, timely and quality services.

Yves Khawam,
Building Codes Administrator



Cody Says:
Read the back of
YOUR Permit !!

It is extremely important that you read the back of your permit. This is where all the applicable conditions concerning your project are printed. All required special inspections are printed in this location as well as prior to which inspection these reports are required to be submitted to Building Codes

Please note: The permit is the white paper you are required to sign when you pay for the permit. It is not the manila inspection card that lists all the required inspections. Remember, it is required that the permit, inspection card and the approved plans are to be kept at the job site.

**New Procedures For
Special Inspections**



In order to maximize efficiency, and enable Building Codes to keep pace with the present rate of construction, a new standard operating policy (S.O.P.) number 410.1, has been established by Pima County for Special Inspection procedures. This is intended to save time, for both Building Codes and their customers. The new policy has been added to Building Codes web page located at www.pimaxpress.com.

Although this policy has already taken effect, there seems to be some misunderstandings, and areas of confusion surrounding the procedures. We will attempt to clarify these here.

In order to simplify the process, the special inspection certificate forms will no longer be required .

The 1997 Uniform Administrative Code section 302.5 requires that all Special Inspections be listed on the plans. This requirement takes on greater importance under the new County program, since the sealed final report is the only other submittal required by the registrant. The list should be placed on the Title Sheet and/or the Structural Notes Sheet. The Engineer of Record commonly requires Special Inspections, however if none are required, this needs to be clearly noted by the Engineer. County Inspectors will be referring to the plans to verify Special Inspections are required. If Special Inspections are not listed, they may get missed, thus resulting in a problem at the completion of the project. A copy of the field report from the Special Inspector must be posted on the job site, within 24 hours of the time these inspections are performed. The County inspector will issue partial approval of the inspections, leaving the monitoring and performance of the Special Inspections to the Registrant responsible for each Special Inspection. Keep in mind, that in addition to all of the Code required Special Inspections, Post Tension Slabs and Epoxy/Expansion Bolt Installations require Special Inspections.

The approved list of Approved registrants responsible for Special Inspectors will be maintained at the Building Codes web page located at www.pimaxpress.com. This list is scheduled to be updated weekly. Staying current on the changes to the list may require some vigilance on the part of Inspectors as well as Designers. Any registrant wishing to be added to this list shall submit a copy of their registration and a resume outlining their qualifications to the Chief Building Official for approval.

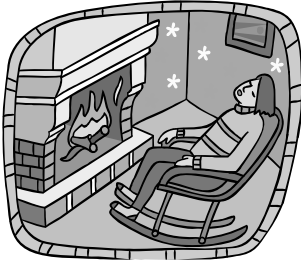
Deadlines for Special Inspections will be listed in Conditions on the permit. The sealed report from the registrant responsible for the Special Inspections performed, must be submitted to the Building Codes office. This report should include the plans examiner's name, the Activity number, special inspectors name, category of inspection and inspection approval. The plans examiner has 48 hours to verify that the condition has been fulfilled, and to clear the condition for County Inspection.



Cody Says:

Special inspections are additional inspections not a Pima County inspection!

The owner or his/her legal agent is responsible for hiring and scheduling special inspectors. The special inspectors is a specialized inspector that inspects engineered designed systems. Pima County inspectors will not complete these inspections, they only perform standard construction inspections.



PROPANE

Propane, also known as liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas), is one of our most versatile sources of energy and supplies 3 to 4 percent of our energy nationally. In Pima County it is widely used in areas that are not served with

natural gas. At normal atmospheric pressure and temperature, it is a non-toxic, colorless, tasteless and odorless gas. An identifying odor is added so that it can be readily detected for safety purposes. Under moderate pressure, it becomes a liquid that vaporizes into a clean-burning gas when released from its storage container. Propane is 270 times more compact as a liquid than a gas and is therefore more economical to transport and store as a liquid.

Propane has been used in the home for cooking purposes since 1912 and was marketed as such by 1920. The use of propane has increased from one million gallons annually in 1927 to 15 billion gallons today. By the 1930's the Compressed Gas Association established recommendations to the National Fire Protection Association(NFPA). In 1932, the first pamphlet of standards (#58) was adopted for publication.

While considered quite safe when normal safety procedures are followed, propane can instantly become deadly. The ignition temperate in air typically ranges from 920-1,020 degrees F. and can reach an astonishing 3,595 degrees F. Remember, this can be while it is expanding to 270 times its volume. One can easily see why propane is regulated in residences as well as commercial applications.

The Plumbing and Mechanical codes are written to prohibit the unsafe conditions that can exist without regulation. Ordinance 2005-12 has added a subsection to section G2406.2 which reads "Liquefied petroleum gas appliances shall not be installed in any attic, pit or other location that would cause a ponding or retention of gas." The reasoning behind this is that propane is heavier than air and if a leak were to develop, the propane would settle to the lowest level and gradually build up above the height of a possible ignition source such as the spark created when a blower motor started in a furnace or reached the pilot light of an appliance such as a water heater. One can

easily see how the results could be catastrophic.

The amendments to Chapter 5 of the 1994 Uniform Plumbing Code added a new subsection that reads as follows:

507.6 Liquefied Petroleum Gas. All provisions of this chapter shall apply to combustion air for equipment using liquefied petroleum gas.

Exception: 1. The bottom of the lower combustion air opening shall be located at or below the floor of the room containing the equipment.

Exception: 2. A combustion air duct, when used, shall be installed with a downward slope of not less than 1/8 inch per foot starting from a point at or below the equipment room floor and continuing to the outside of the structure, where it shall terminate above the finish grade. A screened wire mesh shall cover the opening.

Exception: 3. No pockets or trapped sections shall be permitted in any lower combustion air duct.

One of the more common plumbing questions for building codes involves the location for gas appliances. The 2003 IRC Section G2406.2 gives us 4 prohibited locations for gas appliances. These are sleeping rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms and storage closets. There are 5 exceptions to this section. The most commonly used one is exception #5 which states "Appliances installed in an enclosure in which all combustion air is taken from the outdoors, in accordance with Section G2407.6. Access to such enclosure shall be through a solid weather-stripped door, equipped with an approved self-closing device." Section G2407.6 discusses outdoor combustion air using either the two-permanent-opening method or the one-permanent-opening method. These are the sections that cover the sizing of the combustion air openings based on the BTU rating of the appliances.



Cody Says

Know YOUR sign-in procedures!

When signing-in at the Building Codes counter, start by putting in your name and activity number (or leave blank for general information) When you **require** the services of a plans examiner, enter their name in the appropriate box. If you **do not require** a plans examiner, just click through this space. When you are dropping off or picking up plans for corrections, we can better serve you if when you enter (RFC) in the "plan type" column. Walk-thru services are the first two mornings of the week from 8:30 AM to 12:00 PM . These projects are limited in size and nature and do not include Revisions, commercial projects, or plans Returned From Corrections.



Cody Says:

Mark Buried Utilities!

Any underground facility installed after December 31, 2003 shall be locatable

above ground without potholing. This requires all buried nonmetallic communicating cables, private water lines, private sewer lines, nonmetallic private gas lines, private landscape sprinkler lines greater than 2" in diameter, and all nonmetallic underground facilities shall have color tracer wires attached 8' o.c. See House Bill 2256 or contact Blue Stake at 1-800- STAKE-IT for required tracer line colors.

Note. Buried electrical conductors will not require this tracer since the electric conductors will function as a tracer.

The Reverse Limbo AKA: How high can you go?



Because of homeowners' demand for large open rooms, and the increasing popularity of two-stories dwellings, walls are getting taller. Tall entries and lofts in two-story structures provide attractive features, and at first thought, can seem easier to build. What sometimes is overlooked is the increased length of the wall framing

elements and the effect this has on the performance of the walls. As societal taste changes, so should the methods of production to satisfy these needs, in this case wall framing. The realization of this concept is what actually spawned the writing of new Codes every three years (and you thought it was to sell books). Apparently, some problems have been seen in tall walls constructed recently, as the 2003 IRC has some little known new requirements for these walls. Let's examine some of these to compare with current framing techniques.

First, look at IRC 301.3-Story Height. This will serve as our guide, as it references most of the requirements, and their locations in the Code. Story height is a new section in the IRC, and Story is defined as:

That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor **or roof** next above.

This section limits how high stories can be built. It allows 16' of floor max, along with the limits of Table R602.3(5). This

table limits wall heights to 10' for bearing walls, and 14' or 20' for 2x4 and 2x6 nonbearing walls, respectively.

Why is there a limit on wall heights? The answer is **Lateral loads**. Gravity loads are easier to understand, since they are constant and common to all of us. Lateral loads, however, are not constant and therefore not foremost in mind when designing a project. The wind can produce horizontal loads, applied to walls, approaching those of gravity loads. If you think about wall framing members as carrying these loads in a similar manner as floor or roof framing members, you begin to understand why there is a limit to wall heights. Studs act similar to joists by transferring the forces to the ends. Headers in both applications transfer their respective loads to the studs or joists to which they are attached.

The key words in this section are **laterally unsupported**. This assumes the walls are from floor to diaphragm. If a sturdy ceiling is constructed in the center of this tall span it would act as a lateral support which in turn, would reduce the unsupported height of the wall. This ceiling would act similar to a beam in the center of the stud span, to reduce the actual span to the heights on either side of the diaphragm.

So, what if I need to build a free spanning wall taller than Table R602.3 (5) allows? Look at the exception to R301.3#1. This does allow **stories, not walls**, up to 12' tall without **engineering**. Stories taller than 12' require engineering. This is actually more lenient than the International Building Code. In the IBC, **engineering** is required when bearing walls exceed 10'. If this exception is used, additional wall bracing is required for the structure beyond the amount required by Table 602.10.1. How much more bracing is required? It is 20% more. Coincidentally, this is the same amount as the height increase. Do you see a pattern here? The last sentence of this exception tells us that the height increase is allowed only for **non-bearing walls**.

Another building aspect of tall walls is their effect on shear walls. This is explained by another new term in the 2003 IRC-Aspect Ratio. Definition:

The ratio of the height to width of a *shear wall*. The shear wall height is the maximum clear height from top of foundation or diaphragm to bottom of diaphragm framing above and the shear wall width is the sheathed dimension in the direction of applied force on the shear wall.

The term is only found 5 times in the IRC and once in the IBC. The 2 occurrences that refer to wood framing are in a footnote to table R602.10.5 of the 2003 IRC and 2003 IBC Table 2505.3.3. Reading these sections and looking at the picture, on page 5, help to grasp the concept being introduced. The taller or thinner a shear wall segment becomes, the more likely that it will overturn when pressure is exerted at the top. Think of the corners as pivot points and consider that, the further away from that pivot point the force is, the greater the twisting pressure becomes around this point. Conversely, at the foundation, the closer the end of the shear panel gets to the pivot point the greater the uplift pressure becomes at that end. The distance from the pivot point is similar to the distance away from the fulcrum on a lever. For example, consider a shear panel with a 2:1 ratio (4x8 plywood on the wall). If the roof diaphragm ex-

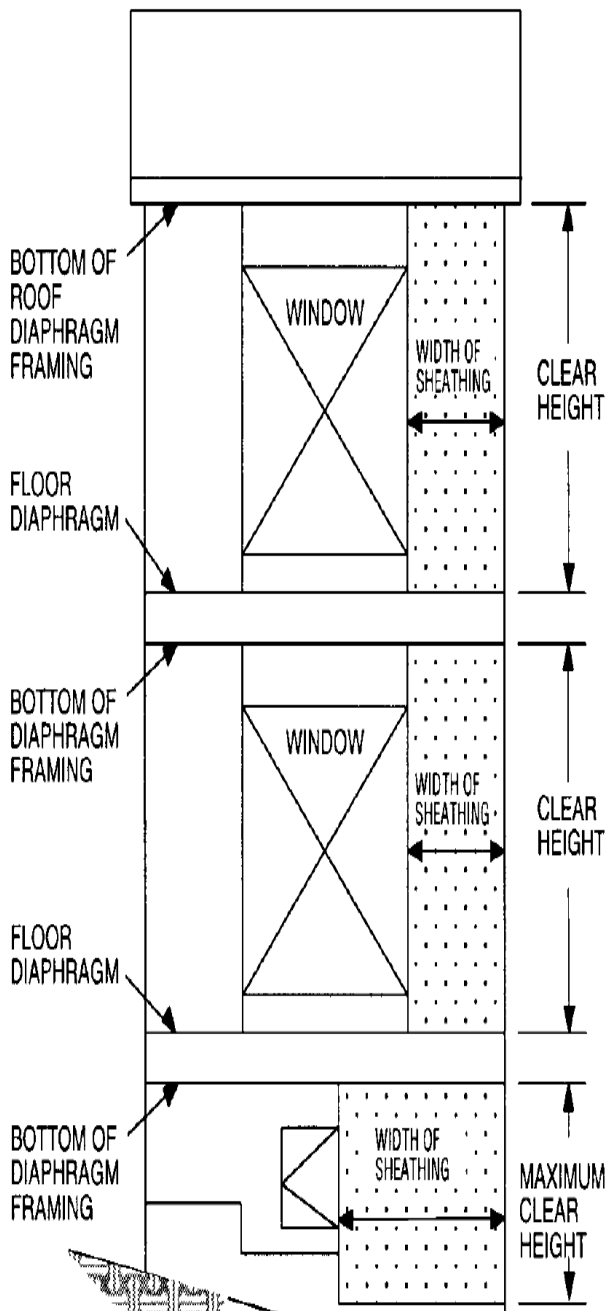
AKA

Continued from page 4

erts 100# lateral pressure at the top, the uplift pressure to resist overturning at the end opposite the pivot point would be 200#. If this panel were 12' tall, we now have a 3:1 ratio. In addition, the 100# of lateral pressure now exerts 300# of uplift at the panel end opposite the pivot point. This concept is the driving force behind Table 602,10.5 for entirely sheared walls.

The time to consider this effect is during the design phase and not during the construction phase. As buildings continue to grow taller, we need to remember that the walls also need to be constructed differently to accommodate the increased loads from the wind.

With the recent surge of new home prices, many



Wet Venting



homeowners are choosing to stay in their current homes, and remodel or build on additions. One of the more common questions is "What is wet venting and when can I use a wet vent?"

venting and when can I use a wet vent?"

A wet vent is a combination drain and vent, that also acts as a vent for other fixtures. Any combination of fixtures within two bathroom groups located on the same floor level are permitted to be vented by a wet vent. The wet vent is considered the vent for the fixtures and shall extend from the connection of the dry vent along the direction of the flow in the drainage pipe to the most downstream fixture drain connection to the horizontal branch drain. However, only the fixtures within the bathroom groups shall connect to the wet-vented horizontal branch drain. Any additional fixtures shall discharge downstream of the wet vent. The key here is the bathrooms must be on the same floor.

The dry vent connection to the wet vent shall be either an individual vent or a common vent to the lavatory, bidet, shower or bathtub. The dry vent shall be sized based on the largest required diameter of pipe within the wet vent system served by the dry vent. The size of the wet vent is based on Table P3108.3 in the IRC which goes by the total number of drainage fixture units. This table tells us a typical bathroom group takes a 2.5 inch diameter wet vent with two bathroom groups taking a 3 inch wet vent. For these purposes, it is assumed a typical bathroom consists of a water closet, lavatory, bathtub or shower including or excluding a bidet.

One of the more common violations in the field concerns the connection of the vent to the vent stack. It is important to remember that the connection between a vent pipe and a vent stack must be made at least 6 inches above the flood level rim of the highest fixture served by the vent.

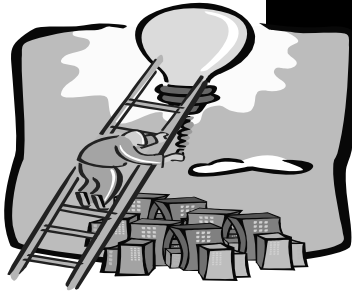
For those of you who might have a hard time picturing how to do this in your mind, there is an excellent illustration of wet venting in Figure P3108.2(1) in the 2003 IRC. So there you have it, wet venting is no mystery. In the next issue we will delve into the mysteries of circuit venting.

SEE FIGURE 3108.2(1) / 8

Combustion Air

Complete combustion of solid and liquid fuel is essential for the proper operation of appliances, for control of harmful emissions and for achieving maximum fuel efficiency. Combustion air supplies, among other things, the oxygen

SEE COMBUSTION / 7



BRIGHTEN UP THE OUTDOOR LIGHTING CODE

The original idea for the code was developed by a group of local astronomers, electrical engineers and members of the community, with the purpose being to preserve local residence's relationship with the desert environment by protecting access to the night skies. Their intent is to support the astronomical activities, minimize wasted energy while not compromising an individual's safety, security and well being when participating in nighttime activities, outdoors.

Basically, if you live in unincorporated Pima County, any outdoor shielded or unshielded light installed on your property shall comply with Pima County's Outdoor Lighting Code. In simple terms an unshielded fixture is one that the bulb is seen in the fixture, light is dispersed horizontally and vertically. An example would be a light bulb that is covered with clear glass shield on the top and on all sides. An shielded fixture is one where the bulb is completely surrounded on the top and sides by an opaque shield or surface. In other words, the shield shall not transmit visible light horizontally, only downwards. A good example of a shielded fixture is a recessed ceiling light.

Unincorporated Pima County is subdivided into 6 different lighting areas, E3, E3a, E2, E1c, E1b, and E1a. These areas have been established based on the use of the property and location of the property in the county. Area E3 is the least restrictive and E1a is the most restrictive. The location of these lighting areas are displayed on maps in the Building Codes Department or on the Department of Transportation's map guide web site www.dot.co.pima.az.us/gis/maps/mapguide. Each lighting area has total allowable lumens per acres and total allowable unshielded lumens per acre. Lumens are the measurement of light emitted by the light bulbs. The wattage of a light bulb will determine the amount of lumens it emits. The allowable lumens are indicated in Table 5.1 of Pima County's Outdoor Lighting Code, which is located on the web at www.pimaxpress.com. Click on the Building Codes tab and look under local codes and amendments for 2004 Outdoor Lighting Code. It is important to note that the values given in Table 5.1 are per acre. So, if your lot size were 1/2 acre the values would be half. Likewise, if the site were 2 acres the values would need to be doubled.

You may be asking, what does this mean and how do I pass the outdoor lighting review so I can obtain a building permit? It is not as difficult as it seems. The first item that is required is a site or electric plan indicating the location of all the outdoor lights. The second item you will need to submit will be the manufactures cut sheets for the exterior lights. The cut sheets are provided by the manufacturer and they will provide a picture of the lighting fixture indicating how many bulbs the fixture uses, the maximum wattage bulb allowed in the fixture, and in some case the lumen output is given. Third, you will need to provide an outdoor lighting work sheet on the plan. This work sheet will contain the lighting area the project is located in, the size of the lot in acres or square feet, the total allowable lumens allowed and the total allowable unshielded lumens allowed. This should be followed by a table indicating the fixture type, number of fixtures, shielded or unshielded lumens per fixture, total actual shielded and unshielded lumens per fixture type, and the total actual shielded and unshielded lumens for the project. See example, below. Ensure that lighting indicated on the site/electrical plan, manufacture's cut sheets, and the outdoor lighting calculations have been keyed with the same identification. As long as the actual lumen count is less than the allowable lumens the project meets the requirements of Pima County's Outdoor Lighting Code. If the actual lumens are greater than the allowable lumens you will need to remove lights or reduce the size of the light fixture.

Let's say we have a project located in lighting E1c and has a total site area of 1.5 acres, the following is an example of how the outdoor lighting work sheet may be set up.

(Step 1: Calculate the Lumens Allowed)

Lighting Area	E1c
Total site area	1.5 acres
Total allowable lumens:	1,5000 lu x 1.5 acres = 22,500 lu
Total allowable unshielded lumens	3,000 lu x 1.5 acres = 4,500 lu
Total allowable shielded lumens	22,500 lu—4,500 lu= 18,000 lu

(Step 2: Calculate the Actual lumens proposed)

Actual Lumens Used

Fixture type	Quantity	Lumens/each	Shielded/Unshielded	Total
A	1	16,000	Shielded	16,000
B	2	1,500	Unshielded	3,000
C	1	1,125	Shielded	1,125

(Step 3: Compare the Actual lumens to the Allowed lumens)

Total Shielded	17,125 < 18,000 OK
Total Unshielded	3,000 < 4,500 OK
Total Shielded + Unshielded	20,125 < 22,500 OK

Note; The total allowable lumens includes the total allowable unshielded lumens. The total allowable unshielded lumens is not in addition to the total allowable lumens.

LIGHTING

Continued from page 7

The following is a list of the total allowable and total allowable unshielded lumens for each lighting area. As stated earlier these are the values indicated Pima County’s Outdoor Lighting Code. The entire code is available on Building Codes web page. www.pimaxpress.com.

<u>RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING AREA CLASS:</u>	<u>E1a</u>	
Maximum lumens allowed for all lighting fixtures.		12000
Maximum lumens allowed for unshielded lighting fixtures		3000

<u>RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING AREA CLASS:</u>	<u>E1b</u>	
Maximum lumens allowed for all lighting fixtures.		12000
Maximum lumens allowed for unshielded lighting fixtures		3000

<u>RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING AREA CLASS:</u>	<u>E1c</u>	
Maximum lumens allowed for all lighting fixtures.		15000
Maximum lumens allowed for unshielded lighting fixtures		3000

<u>RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING AREA CLASS:</u>	<u>E2</u>	
Maximum lumens allowed for all lighting fixtures.		24000
Maximum lumens allowed for unshielded lighting fixtures		6000

<u>RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING AREA CLASS:</u>	<u>E3</u>	
Maximum lumens allowed for all lighting fixtures.		55000
Maximum lumens allowed for unshielded lighting fixtures		12000

<u>RESIDENTIAL LIGHTING AREA CLASS:</u>	<u>E3a</u>	
Maximum lumens allowed for all lighting fixtures.		39000
Maximum lumens allowed for unshielded lighting fixtures		9000

Hopefully, this has helped clear up some questions with the requirements of Pima County’s Outdoor Lighting Code. If any questions remain you may contact the Building Codes Department at 740-6490.

COMBUSTION

Continued from page 5

necessary for the complete and efficient burning of fuel. If insufficient quantities of oxygen are supplied, the combustion process will be incomplete, creating dangerous by-products and wasting energy in the form of unburned fuel (hydrocarbons). The by-products of incomplete combustion are poisonous, corrosive and combustible, and can cause serious appliance or equipment malfunctions that pose fire or explosion hazards.

Although not implied in the term, combustion air also serves other purposes in addition to supplying oxygen. Combustion air ventilates and cools appliances and the rooms or spaces that enclose them. Combustion air also plays an important role in producing and controlling draft in vents and chimneys. An insufficient combustion air supply could cause the appliance to

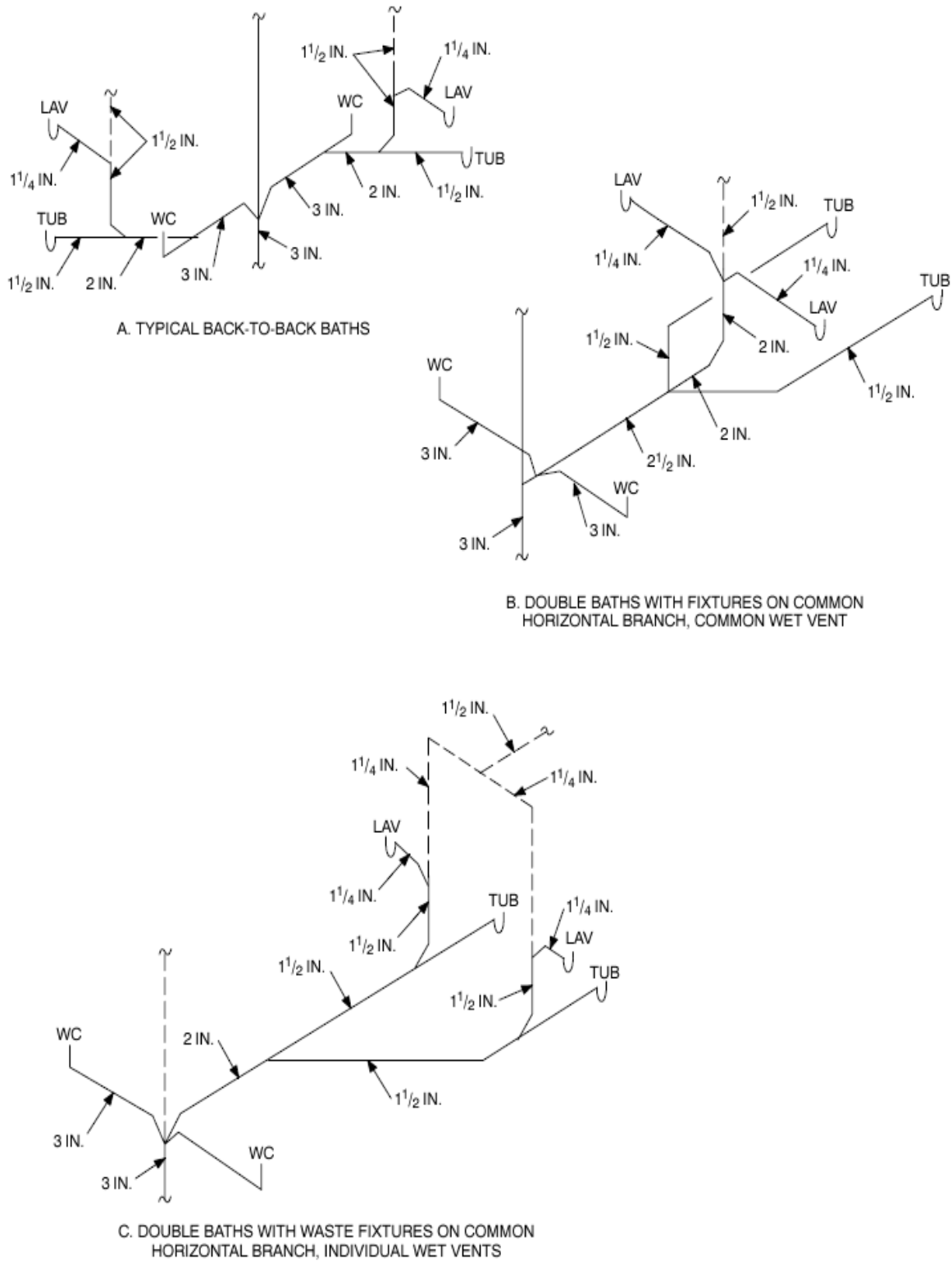
overheat and discharge combustion byproducts into the building.

A combustion air supply is also necessary to prevent oxygen depletion, which threatens the safety of the building occupants. Both building occupant respiration and the combustion process of fuel-burning appliances consume the available oxygen in a room or space. The depletion of available oxygen promotes incomplete fuel combustion, which in turn almost guarantees serious consequences.

Despite the fact that an adequate combustion air supply is extremely important, it is one aspect of mechanical installation that is often overlooked, ignored or compromised. Depending on the appliance type, location and building construction, supplying combustion air can be easy or can involve complex designs and extraordinary methods. In any case, the

SEE COMBUSTION/ 9

FIGURE 3108.1(2)
Continued from page 5



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

Note: This figure is for illustration purposes only and the written text shall apply.

FIGURE P3108.1(2)
TYPICAL DOUBLE-BATH WET-VENT ARRANGEMENTS

COMBUSTION

Continued from page 7

importance of a proper combustion air supply cannot be over-emphasized.

The methods of supplying combustion air range from the simple, more dependable methods to the more complex and less dependable methods. The code permits the following seven different methods for supplying combustion air:

1. All air supplied from inside the structure.
2. All air supplied from outside the structure through two openings.
3. Combustion arrangement using both indoor and outdoor air (outdoor air, Condition 1 – appliances located in confined spaces in buildings not of unusually tight construction.)
4. Combination arrangement using both indoor and outdoor air (outdoor air, Condition 2 – appliances located in unconfined spaces in buildings of unusually tight construction.)
5. All air supplied from outside the structure through a mechanical forced air system.
6. Direct connections between the appliance and the outdoors.
7. Other approved, engineered methods based on the prin-



Pima County Board of Supervisors

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Ramon Valadez, District 2

Sharon Bronson, District 3

Raymond J. Carroll, District 4

Richard Elías, Chair, District 5

**SAHBA'S HOME AND PATIO
SHOW**
April 7, 8, & 9, 2005
Location: Tucson Convention Center

**The
2006 Spring Education Institute**
Will be held in Prescott, Arizona
The week of April 24-28.



Visit the AZBO web site at:
www.azbo.org
A complete listing of the courses and course descriptions is available on the website.

CODES in Effect in Pima County	
CODE	Effective Date
International Residential Code (IRC- 2003) International Building Code (IBC-2003)	March 1,2005
1997 Uniform Administrative Code	August 8, 2003
International Mechanical Code	June 22, 2001
1998 International Energy Conservation	June 22, 2001
International Property Maintenance Code	Amended
Arizona State Plumbing Code	August 8, 2003
2002 National Electrical Code	March 1, 2005
1996 Pool and Spa Code	August 8, 2003
2004 Outdoor Lighting Code	October 2004
Inclusive Home Design	September , 2002
2003 Urban -Wildland Interface Code	August 8, 2003

Copies of these codes are available at the downtown-Pima County Library.

Help-Line 791-4010

All local codes and amendments are available on Building Codes web page at www.pimaxpress.com.

Purchase Code books on line at:

www.ICCSAFE.org

Ph. 1-800-423-6587

Useful Telephone	Numbers
PC Bldg. Codes and Plan Review	740-6490
PC Bldg. Codes FAX	740-6555 740-6888
Inspection Request	740-6499
Building Inspectors between 7AM and 7:30AM	292-2255 293-5657
PC Zoning Enforcement	740-6470
Zoning Information	740-6450
Public Service	740-6510
City of Tucson	791-5550

Prepared by the Plans Review Staff of the Building Codes Division of Development Services Department.

Carmine DeBonis, Director, Carla Blackwell, Deputy Director Development Services, Yves Khawam, Building Codes Administrator

The information provided herein is for information only and is not to be interpreted as superceding the codes as adopted by Pima County but should only be used as an aid in understanding the requirements of those codes to facilitate compliance.