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| Chapters 1 and 2 Administrative and Definitions | | | Within the administrative provisions, the floor area for accessory structures exempt from permits has increased from 120 to 200 square feet. Live/work units are now specifically permitted in buildings regulated by the IRC and allow a significant portion of a dwelling unit to include a nonresidential use that is operated by the tenant. A number of definitions have also been added or modified. The definition of story now refers to height above grade plane where previously the height was measured from grade. In addition, a definition has been added for Structural Insulated Panel (SIP) | | |
| 105.2 Work Exempt From Permit (New Exemptions) | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, play house and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet 2. Sidewalks and driveways 3. Swings and other playground equipment | | Fences exempt from Permit Modification: Fences up to 7 feet high are now exempt from permit requirements | |

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| 202 Definitions | | | | Structural Composite Lumber Addition - Structural members manufactured using wood elements bonded together with exterior adhesives. Examples of structural composite lumber are: Laminated veneer Lumber (LVL) Parallel strand lumber (PSL) Laminated strand lumber (LSL) Oriented strand lumber (OSL) | |
| Chapter 3 Building Planning | | | The new ICC - 600 <i>Standard to Residential Construction in High Wind Regions</i> replaces the legacy code standard SSTD 10 and now provides contemporary requirements that are consistent with the wind provisions of the IBC and ASCE - 7. In addition, the allowable number of stories has increased from two to three for buildings constructed using the prescriptive methods for cold-formed steel framing, reflecting the revised scope of the updated referenced standard, 2007 AISI S230. In windborne debris regions, glazed opening for garage doors are now specifically required to meet ANSI/DASMA standards for impact resistance | | |

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| | | | <p>Although the technical requirements for safety glazing have changed little in the new code, the safety glazing provisions have been rewritten in order to improve understanding and consistency in application. The exceptions have been relocated to directly follow the rule to which they apply</p> | | |
| | | | <p>All fire-resistive construction provisions are now located in Section R302 for ease of use. Format changes also include a new table added to the section on garage/dwelling separation as a means to clarify the provisions, although there are no technical changes to the code. In addition, the means of egress provisions have been reorganized in a more logical order to provide a better understanding of the requirements</p> | | |
| | | | <p>New language clarifies that means of egress ends where the occupant reaches grade at the exterior of the building</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>The provisions for guards have been modified to recognize that fixed seating is now considered a walking surface, and as such the 36-inch-minimum guard height must be measured from the seat height</p> | | |
| | | | <p>The 2009 IRC requires an automatic residential sprinkler system in new townhouses. Beginning January 1, 2011, these sprinkler provisions also apply to one- and two-family dwellings. The residential sprinkler system must conform to new prescriptive requirements in the IRC plumbing provisions or to other national sprinkler standards. Coupled with the new sprinkler provisions, the fire-resistance rating for a common wall separating townhouses has been reduced from two hours to one hour. In addition to clarification of the smoke alarm provisions, the code now requires the installation of a carbon monoxide alarm outside each sleeping area</p> | | |

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| | | | A new section in the IRC provides that storm shelters, when built or installed, must be constructed in accordance with the new ICC/NSSA - 500 <i>Standard on the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters</i> | | |
| 301.2.1 Wind Design Criteria | | | | Revisions to the section titles and the text clarify the internet and the application of the wind provisions. The prescriptive provisions related to wind loads apply to building in regions with a wind speed of less than 110 mph. New map added to specify wind designs required and wind speed regions. There are significant changes to the Seismic Design Category map [Fig R301.2(2)] | |
| 301.2.1.2 Protecting of Opening in Windborne Debris Regions | | | | Windborne debris regions are now defined in new Figure (Map) R301.2(4)C | This change replaces 2-story limit on use of wood structural panels for wind-borne debris protection with limit based on 33-foot mean roof height. |
| 301.2.2 Seismic Provisions | | | | Seismic provisions and list created and Exceptions taken out. It is implied as accessory structures are subject to IRC req's | |

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| 301.5 Attic Storage | | Revised table and new footnotes provide clean criteria for attic loading for both conventional rater construction & trusses. This may require higher load capacity for conventional rater construction, or heavier bottom chord for trusses | | | |
| 301.5 (Table) Minimum Uniformly Distributed Live Loads | | | | Live load information updated for uninhabitable attics with limited and without storage. Attics other than habitable attics are now labeled uninhabitable attics for consistency with the 2010 edition of the ASCE 7 standard | |
| 302 Exterior Wall and Opening Protection | | Exterior walls are now required to have a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating where the fire separation distance is less than 5 feet (e/g/ exterior wall and property line) See Table R 302.1 and associated errata change | | | |

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| 302.1 Exterior Walls | | | | <p>Minimum clearances to lot lines have been reduced from 5 feet to 3 feet for non-rated exterior walls when the dwelling is protected with a fire sprinkler system. 3 feet allowed with 1 hour rated wall (ASTM E-119 or UL 263). Table 302.1 (2) added Exterior Walls - Dwellings with Fire Sprinklers. A footnote has been included in this new table that would appear difficult to track/enforce once a subdivision is completed. Would most likely be regulated in the plat dedication / CC&R's</p> | |
| 302.2 and 302.3 Dwelling Unit Modification | | | <p>The dwelling unit separation provisions have been relocated from Section R317 to Section R302. The common wall separation between townhouses now requires only a one-hour-fire resistance rating. The code now recognized UL 263 as an equivalent test standard to ASTM E 119 for fire resistance. Both test standards are now referenced as meeting the test requirements for the required fire-resistance rating between dwelling units of two-family dwellings and townhouses. New language clarifies that wall assemblies separating two-family dwellings must begin at the foundation</p> | | |

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| 302.2.2 Parapet Exception | | | | Exception Statement Added: When a parapet is not installed, openings and penetrations of the roof are no longer permitted within 4 feet of the separating wall between townhouse dwelling units | |
| 302.5.1 Garage Opening Protection | | | | Modification that doors between garage and dwelling unit require self-closing devices. This is a reversion back to 2006 IRC provisions | |
| 303 Mechanical Ventilation | | | | When used for satisfying the ventilation requirements for dwellings, mechanical ventilation must now comply with new provisions in Section M1507 for whole-house ventilation of habitable rooms and local exhaust of bathrooms. Adjustments to Exceptions for both R303.1 Habitable Rooms and R303.3 Bathroom. R304.4 Mechanical ventilation added. Definitions of Local Exhaust and Whole House Mechanical Ventilation System added | |
| 303.5 Ventilation Intake Opening | | | | Modification to the minimum vertical clearance between a contaminant source of an outdoor air intake has increased from 2 feet to 3 feet | |

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| 308.4 Glazing Adjacent to Stairways & Landings | | If the bottom edge of the glazing is located at least 36 inches above the walking surface with a solid wall extending below the glazing, the glazing shall not be required to be safety glazing. Take extra caution applying R308.4 items 10 and 11 so as not to be misled. Also take care not to misread 308.4: 11 Exception 9.3, and use this exception where it does not apply. | | Clarification to the provisions for hazardous locations related to the installation of glazing has been reorganized for ease of use and consistent application. Each item has been placed in separate subsection given descriptive title: Glazing in Doors, Glazing Adjacent Doors, and Glazing and Wet Surfaces | |
| 308.4.5 Glazing and Wet Surfaces | | | | Clarification given to the separate provisions regulating glazing near tubs and swimming pools have been consolidated into one subsection section titles Glazing and Wet Surfaces | |
| 308.4.6 Glazing Adjacent Stairs and Ramps | | | | Modifies the rule for the minimum height above a tread at the side of a stairway is now 36 inches to correspond to the height of a guard. Other revisions to the text clarify the meaning application of these requirements | |
| 308.4.7 Glazing Adjacent to the Bottom Stair Landing | | | | The provisions for glazing installed near the landing at the bottom of a stairway have been revised to clarify the application. Safety glazing required if: Less than 60 inches measure horizontally from the bottom stair tread nosing, and bottom edge of glazing is less than 36 inches above the landing/walking surface | This change will limit the requirement for glazing at the bottom of a landing by excluding window greater than 180 degrees from the bottom face of the landing |

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| 309.1.2 Other Penetrations | | Penetrations through garage/house separations, required by section R 309.2, are now required to be fire-stopped between the annular space around the penetrating item by an approved method | | | |
| 309.2 Separation Required | | Separation required between the house and detached garage. The IRC 2006 code section requires a minimum of 1/2 inch gypsum board applied to the interior of the garage wall, where the garage is located within three feet of the dwelling. This only applies to the parallel wall closest to the dwelling and not garage walls positioned at right angles to the wall of the | | | |
| 309.5 Garage Fire Sprinklers | | | | Addition: 309.5 Fire Sprinklers Private garages shall be protected by fire sprinklers where the garage wall has been designed based on Table R302.1(2) | |
| 310.1 Emergency Escape and Rescue Windows | | Previous requirements for egress windows were limited to sleeping rooms & basements containing habitable space. This code change extends the requirement to almost all basements, excluding basements not more than 200 sq. ft, provided they are used solely as mechanical equipment areas. | | Maximum sill height for an emergency escape and rescue opening is now measure from the finished floor to the bottom of the clear opening. After 44 inches <u>add</u> measure from the finished floor to the bottom of the clear opening | |

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| 310.2.2 Window Well Drainage | | | | Addition that drainage window wells shall be designed for proper drainage by connecting to the building's foundation drainage system required by section 405.1 or by an approved alternate method | |
| 310.5 Emergency Escape and Rescue Windows Under Decks and Porches | | Egress window located under decks shall be provided with a minimum 36" high escape path | | | |
| 310.6 Alterations or Repairs of Existing Basements | | | | | The change includes clarification when an Emergency Escape and Rescue Opening is required in existing dwellings and for additions |
| 311.3.1 Floor Elevation at the Required Egress Door | | | | Clarification to the exception allowing a floor or landing to be 7-3/4 inches below the top of the threshold at the required egress door now applies to the <u>exterior</u> side of the door only | |
| 311.7.5 Stair Treads and Risers | | | | Reorganization of the provisions for treads and risers places related information in the corresponding sections and creates a separate section for winders | |

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| 311.7.6 Landings and Stairways | | | | Modification for a turn in a stairway, IRC now specifically permits angular and curved stir (stair) landings with certain dimensions less than 36 inches. The maximum vertical rise requirement of 12 feet has been moved from the exception to section R311.7.3 | |
| 312 Guards and Window Fall Protection | | | | Provisions for window fall protection have been relocated from Chapter 6 to Chapter 3. Terminology for window opening control devices has been updated for consistency with the referenced standard ASTM F 2090. 312.1 Guards, added 312.2 Window Fall Protection, added 612.3 Window Fall Prevention Devices, removed 612.4 changed to 312.2.2 Window Opening Control Devices 612.4.1 General Requirements, removed 612.4.2 Operation for Emergency Escape, removed | |

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| 314 Smoke Alarms | | | | The code now specifically recognizes wireless technology in lieu of interconnection for smoke alarm installations in both new and existing dwelling units. Provisions have been placed in new section 314.5 Interconnection | |
| 315 Carbon Monoxide Alarms | | | | | This change is a complete rewrite of the section on carbon monoxide alarms to match the format for smoke alarms. It also introduces exceptions from requiring Carbon Monoxide Detectors, based on the same exceptions found under smoke alarms |
| 315.2 Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems | | | | IRC now specifically recognizes carbon monoxide detection systems with separate detectors and notification appliances installed in accordance with NFPA 720 | |
| 316.4 Thermal Barrier | | | | Reference to a new standard, NFPA 275, replaces reference to the previous standards for determining an acceptable thermal barrier material other than 1/2-inch gypsum wallboard | This changes adds 23-32 wood structural panels as an acceptable alternative for thermal barrier protection |

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| 316.5.13 Thermal Barrier for Floors | | | | New provisions allow the installation of structural insulated panels and other materials containing foam plastic insulation as part of a floor system without requiring a thermal barrier on the upper surface. The code requires a minimum 1/2 wood structural panel or equivalent material to protect the foam plastic insulation | |
| 317.1 Two Family Dwellings | | In the past, the code required each dwelling unit to be separated by a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly. Now a second method is available to provide for a minimum of 5/8 inch Type X gypsum board on the ceiling and construction of the attic separation as a draft stop | | | |
| 319 Protection of Wood Member Against Decay | | This new change declares that decay protection is needed regardless of geographic location. Preservative treated wood or natural durable wood is now required in susceptible areas, such as exposed sheathing, porches, steps, etc. | | | |

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| 322.1 General | | | | | The section is revised to recognize Coastal A Zones where established by FEMA or the jurisdiction and require foundations of dwellings in Coastal A Zones to be constructed using pier and pile foundations similar to Zone V structures, with the exception that backfilled stem walls are permitted |
| 322.2.1 Elevation Requirements | | | | | The section is revised to require a minimum one foot of freeboard for dwellings in Zone A flood hazard areas |
| 322.3.5.1 Protection of Building Envelope | | | | | A new section is added requiring an exterior door be provided at the top of stairs enclosed with breakaway walls and providing access to the dwelling |

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| Chapter 4 - Foundations | | | <p>Minimum specification for materials used in the manufacture of precast concrete and prescriptive requirements for crushed stone footings supporting precast concrete foundation walls have been added to Chapter 4. In addition, the concrete foundation all provisions have been substantially revised and are now distinct from those for masonry foundation walls. There are no technical changes to the masonry provisions. The Portland Cement Association has developed a new consensus standard PCA - 100 <i>Prescriptive Design of Exterior Concrete Walls for One- and Two-Family Dwellings</i> that is now referenced by the IRC. The prescriptive lateral restraint provisions for the top of concrete and masonry foundation walls based on soil type, height of wall and unbalanced backfill height, found in Section R404.1 of the 2006 IRC, have been removed from the code.</p> | | |

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| 401.3 Drainage | | <p>The 2003 IRC exception requires that only drains or swales be provided in the event that 6 inches of fall within 10 feet (5% slope) is not attainable and prescriptive slope requirements of this condition are unclear, but no further criteria for drainage are provided. This lack of specific criteria has caused inconsistency and some confusion in the application of drainage requirements. This modification and the additional criteria for swale slopes clarify the intent of the code requiring a 5% minimum slope away from the structure, especially when 10 feet is not possible. It also addresses the use of swales to convey surface water between closely spaced buildings in "zero lot line", "cluster" or other development practices that are increasingly encouraged by many jurisdictions</p> | | | |
| 403.1.1 Minimum Size | | | | | <p>The existing table of minimum footing widths, Table 403.1, is replaced with a new expanded, engineering-based table that reduces the minimum footing width for many common one- and two-story dwelling foundations</p> |

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| 404.1 Concrete and Masonry Foundation Walls | | These changes are quite extensive. If you don't understand them, it might be prudent to consult and architect or engineer | | | |
| 404.1.1 Design Required | | | | | Revises retaining wall definition and provision and requires a foundation wall to be supported at both the top and bottom prior to backfilling |
| 404.1 (1) through 404.1 (3) (Tables) | | | The prescriptive lateral restraint provisions for the top of concrete and masonry foundation walls based on soil type, height of wall and unbalanced backfill height have been removed from the code. | | |
| 404.1.9 Isolated Masonry Piers | | | | Prescriptive provisions for the construction of isolated masonry pier foundations supporting raised floor systems. Sections and text added: 404.1.9 Isolated Masonry Piers 404.1.9.1 Pier Cap 404.1.9.2 Masonry Piers Supporting Floor Girders 404.1.9.3 Masonry Piers Supporting Braced Wall Panels 404.1.9.5 Masonry Piers in Flood Hazard Areas | |
| 405.1 Foundation Drainage | | | | A filter membrane is now required for perforated foundation drains | |

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| 406.1 Concrete and Masonry Foundation Damp Proofing | | The change brings the IRC requirements in line with IBC. Damp proofing is now required not only in habitable and usable spaces but also crawl spaces and subfloor below finish-outside grade | | | |
| Chapter 5 through 9 - Floor, Wall, and Roof Construction | | | New prescriptive provisions for conventional wood framing have been added to address deck ledger attachment to the dwelling. The wall bracing provisions have been reorganized and major revisions were made to enhance technical accuracy and clarity. The definitions for braced wall line and braced wall panel have been revised with no differentiation between exterior and interior braced wall lines | | |
| | | | Angled walls may now contribute to the amount of required bracing. In addition, the continuous sheathing method of bracing has undergone extensive revision and expansion to provide flexibility in the design and construction of dwellings | | |

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| | | | <p>The cold-formed steel floor, wall and roof framing provisions have undergone significant modification to correlate with the latest American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) standard. The 2009 IRC adds a new section containing prescriptive provisions have been revised, including the use of higher permeability rated vapor retarders that allow for a reduction in net clear opening size to the attic space. The code also now defines three classes of vapor retarders with varying degrees of moisture permeability</p> | | |
| 501.3 Fire Protection of Floors | | | | <p>Code now requires 1/2 inch gypsum board (or equivalent) material to be allied to the underside of floor assemblies in buildings regulated by IRC. Section and text, R501.3 Fire Protection of Floors added. Important to note an 80sqft (blocked) exemption for mech. Rooms and 2x10 solid lumber exemption</p> | |
| 502.8.2 Engineered Wood Products | | <p>This section deals with cutting and notching engineered wood members. Any modifications thereto, shall be considered in the structural design by a professional engineer unless pre-approved marked knock-outs are used</p> | | | |

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| 507 Decks | | | | <p>All deck provisions have been relocated to a new section. Provisions related to placement of bolts and lags for deck ledge attachment to the band joist have been revised to correlate to the NDS. Section 507 Decks added 502.2.2 changed to 507.1 502.2.2.1 changed to 507.2 502.2.2.1.1 changed to 507.2.1 502.2.2.2 changed to 507.2.2 Table 507.2.1 Table added</p> | |
| 507.1 Decks | | | | | Changes include new floor joist and beam span tables, allowable post sizes and other construction details |
| 507.2.4 Deck Lateral Load Connection | | | | | Adds alternative to deck lateral connection |

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| 602.1 Braced Wall Lines and Braced Wall Panels | | | The wall bracing provisions of Section R602.10 have been rewritten to provide technical accuracy and clarity. The code no longer differentiates between exterior and interior braced wall lines. The terms braced wall line and braced wall panel are more precisely defined. New language clarifies how braces wall lines are measured and when mixing of bracing methods is permitted. The changing language more clearly prescribes the paths for compliance - intermittent bracing, continuous sheathing, or an engineered design | | |
| 602.1.1 End-Jointed Lumber | | | | End-Jointed lumber used in fire-rated assemblies must have a HRA in the grade mark. | |
| 602.3(1) (Table) Fastener Schedule for Structural Members | | | | Table now includes requirements for nailing roof trusses to plates, abutting studs at intersection wall corners and connection of rim board to sill plates | Changes the minimum fastener schedule, is significantly revised, including the addition of common nails and other nail types. In most cases, the minimum number of box nails previously requires is increased by one |
| 602.7 (Table) 602.7.1 Single Member Headers | | | | The code now includes prescriptive provisions for single member headers under limited conditions | |

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| 602.7.5 Supports for Headers | | | | | The section is revised to require at least one king stud is needed at each end of a header in addition to required jack studs. A table is added providing the minimum number of king studs based on the opening size |
| 602.10 and 602.12 Wall Bracing | | | | A reorganization of the section needed for clarity. Each subsection now discusses a single topic | |
| 602.10.2 Braced Wall Lines | | | | Information on braced wall panels has been placed in one section. Braced wall panels now may be located up to 10 feet from both ends of the braced wall line | |
| 602.10.3 Required Length of Bracing Modification | | | | Information on the required length of wall bracing is consolidated into one section. Wind wall bracing adjustments have been paced in a separate table from the bracing requirements based on wind speed | Table (1) Allows using the average of the two spaces between a braced wall line and the next adjacent braced wall line on each side as the spacing used to enter the wind table |
| 602.10.4 Construction Methods for Braced Wall Panels | | | | Bracing construction methods and the allowable mixing of bracing methods have been grouped into a single section | |
| 602.10.5 Minimum Length of a Braced Wall Panel | | | | Braced wall panel minimum lengths are combined in Table 602.10.5. Other braced wall panel length information is also placed in this section | Table - Allows segments of continuously-sheathed portal frames to contribute more towards required bracing |

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| 602.10.6 Construction of Methods ABW, PFH, PFG, CS-PF, and BW-WSP | | | | This change places all of the alternate braced wall panel methods of the 2009 IRC into one section and adds a new Method BV-WSP | |
| 602.10.6.5 Wall Bracing for Dwellings with Stone and Masonry Veneer in Seismic Design Categories D ₀ , D ₁ , and D ₂ | | | | Information on wall bracing with stone or masonry veneer has been moved from Section 602.12 to Section 602.10.6.5 and defines a new method, BV-WSP, wall bracing for dwellings with stone and masonry veneer in Seismic Design Categories | |
| 602.10.7 Ends of Braced Wall Lines with Continuous Sheathing | | | | Braced wall line end conditions for continuous sheathing have been placed in one section for continuous sheathing have been placed in one section. A fifth end condition is defined for braced wall panel connections. When a 48-inch braced wall panel is at the end of a wall line, the intersecting wall line does not require a return panel or hold-down at the corner | |
| 602.10.8.2 Connections to Roof Framing | | | | | Adds option to use wood structural panel sheathing to provide high-heel blocking. And allows truss supplier to provide truss blocks without requiring engineer's stamp |

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| 602.10.9 Braced Wall Panel Support | | | | Concrete stem walls 48 inches long or less that are less than 6 inches thick require reinforcement similar to narrow masonry stem walls | |
| 602.12 Simplified Wall Bracing | | | | This new section offers an alternative method to brace wall lines for detached dwellings located in SDC A, B, or C and townhouses located in SDC A or B. The simplified bracing method is also limited to construction sites with basic wind speed of 90 mph or less and wind Exposure Category A or B | |
| 602.12.6 Narrow Panels for Simplified Wall Bracing Addition | | | | This new section provides an alternative for narrow braced panels to be used in place of bracing units when applying the simplified bracing methods of Section 602.12 | |
| 607.3 Installation of Wall Ties | | | | This provision now includes the minimum mortar coverage for wall ties in exposed faces. Wall tie embedment length is clarified | |
| 613.1 General Window Installation Instructions | | The 2006 code has added language that each exterior window must be provided with the manufactures installation instructions and be installed and flashed according to such instructions. See Section R 703.8 for additional changes | | | |

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| 613.2 Window Sills | | This section is new and was a result of a number of falls through exterior window for small children. Exterior windows adjacent to exterior finish grade with more than 72 inch difference in elevation from window opening to such finished grade must have sills to at least 24 inches above the floor of the roof. The opening can be protection with devices similar to a guardrail that will prevent the passage of a 4 inch sphere. Keep in mind that if this is a required egress window, the specification in Section R 310.4 must be met | | | |
| 703.7.3.2 Masonry Veneer Lintel | | | | Minimum and Maximum heights of masonry veneer are established for masonry lintels spanning not greater than 18 feet 3 inches | |
| 703.7.4 Masonry Veneer Anchorage | | | | Tie fastener and air space requirements for anchored veneer have been placed in a new table for ease of use. The veneer tie spacing requirements have been modified for consistency with TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5 | |

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| 703.2 Water Resistive Barrier | | See changes in table R 703.4 under water resistant barrier column which is now required for each and every siding or veneer type. The definition for the term "water resistive barrier" is section 202 | | | |
| 703.3 Nominal Thickness and Attachments | | | | | Limits use of prescriptive siding attachment table based on wind speed, exposure category and mean roof height. Adds provisions for attachment of signing through foam sheathing over cold-formed steel framing. Adds provisions for attachment of siding through foam sheathing over concrete masonry walls |
| 703.6 Woods Shakes and Shingles | | | | | Updates requirements for attachment of wood shakes and shingles as exterior wall and roof cladding |
| 703.7.4.2 Grout fill Behind Masonry Veneer | | | | Mortar is no longer permitted to fill the air space behind anchored masonry veneer | |
| 703.8 Flashing | | There is new language in this section hat requires close attention. Please read carefully. Flashing required at doors and windows | | Pan flashing is now required for window and door openings when flashing details are not provided by the manufacturer | |
| 703.12 Adhered Masonry Veneer | | | | Minimum clearance and flashing requirements have been added to apply to the base of adhered masonry veneer on exterior walls | |

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| 704.4.2 Cement, Fiber-Cement, and Glass Matt Gypsum Backers | | Green gypsum board is no longer allowed to be used as backer behind tiled tub and shower walls | | | |
| 802.3.1 Ceiling Joist and Rafter Connections | | This section and Table R 802.5.1 (9) are for new connection requirements for conventionally framed roofs | | | |
| 802.7 Cutting, Drilling and Notching of Roof Members | | | | Text in Section 802.7 has been deleted in favor of referencing Section 502.8.1 for provisions relating to cutting, drilling, and notching of solid lumber. A new section clarifies the limits for taper cuts on the ends of the ceiling joists. Two new figures aid in determining the correct application of cantilevered rafter and ceiling joist taper cut requirements | |
| 802.11 Roof Uplift Resistance | | | | Provisions for roof connections to resist wind uplift forces have been updated to current standards and simplified for ease of use. Table 802.11 has been replaced to provide accurate values for both low and high sloped roofs in wind Exposure Categories B and C | |

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| 806 Roof Ventilation | | | | The code now provides an option to omit attic ventilation where climate and experience demonstrate it is not necessary. The provisions for minimum vent area have been revised by placing two exceptions after the general rule to clarify the meaning. The exception for reducing the ventilation area when a vapor retarder is installed on the ceiling now only applies to cold weather climates | |
| 806.5 Unvented Attic Assemblies | | | | The added text clarifies that the unvented attic provisions also apply to rafter assemblies typically used for vaulted or cathedral ceilings | |
| 903.2.1 Roof Flashing Locations | | | | General flashing provision of Chapter 9 now require a kick-out flashing where the eave of a roof intersects a wall to prevent water intrusion into the wall assembly | |
| 903.2.2 Crickets and Saddles | | | | A new exception clarifies that unit skylights or roof windows must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, which may not require a cricket even when they exceed 30 in. in width | |

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| 905.1.1 Underlayment | | | | | Provides a new table summarizing underlayment requirements, including high-wind requirements. Adds alternative for using 4" strips of self adhered membrane at panel joints. |
| 905.2.7.2 Underlayment and High Wind | | | | New requirements for installation of roof covering underlayment have been added for high-wind areas where nominal design wind speed is equal to or greater than 120 mph. an exception exempts adhered underlayment that conform to ASTM D1970 | |
| 905.2.8.3 Sidewall Flashing | | | | For asphalt shingles, the IRC now recognizes both step and continuous base flashings where sloped roofs meet walls | |
| 905.2.8.5 Roof Drip Edge | | | | A roof drip edge is now required for asphalt shingles | |
| 907.3 Recovering vs. Replacement of Roofing | | | | The hail exposure map, related definitions, and limitations on reroofing in hail zones have been deleted from the code. A new exception clarifies the reroofing provisions do not require the removal of self-adhered ice barrier underlayment | |

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| Chapter 10 - Chimneys and Fireplaces | | | Masonry fireplace smoke chamber provisions have been revised and reference new standards to improve the protection against high temperatures and preserve the integrity of the fireplace | | |
| 1003.9.1, 1003.9.3 Masonry Chimney Caps and Rain Caps | | | | New language includes provisions for commonly used masonry chimney caps and rain caps consistent with ASTM C 1283 and C315 | |
| 1005.7 Factory-Built Chimney Offsets Addition | | | | Factory-built chimney assemblies must be installed vertically with no offsets greater than 30 degrees. No more than four (4) elbows are permitted within the entire length of the chimney assembly | |

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| Chapter 11 - Energy Efficiency | | | <p>Two tables have been combined to place climate zones, moisture regimes, and warm humid designations for every county in a single table to add clarity and improve usability of the provisions. The maximum <i>U</i>-factors permitted for fenestration (windows, doors and skylights) have been lowered in certain warm climate zones to increase energy savings. New provisions limit the use of incandescent lamps in permanent lighting fixtures. In addition, all recessed lighting in the building thermal envelope must be labeled as meeting the appropriate test criteria for resisting air movement through the fixture</p> | | |

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| Chapters 12 - 22 - Mechanical | | | Protection of mechanical appliances against vehicle impact now applies to locations outside of garages. The maximum prescribed length for dryer exhaust duct has increased from 25 to 35 feet and equivalent length for duct fittings appear in a new table. New provisions also require protection of the dryer duct against penetration by drywall fasteners. Hydronic radiant floor heating systems now require thermal insulation installed below the piping or tubing | | |

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| 1502 Clothes Dryer Exhaust | | | <p>Dryer exhaust duct installation under the 2009 IRC focuses primarily on the dryer manufacturer's installation instructions. The code clarifies the provisions for duct materials and installation to reflect current industry practices. Except where determined by the manufacturer's installation instruction, the maximum prescribed length for dryer exhaust duct has increased from 25 feet to 35 feet. Equivalent lengths for fittings appear in a new table and are based on the radius and type of fitting. When a concealed exhaust system with a length greater than 35 feet is installed in accordance with the dryer manufacturer's installation instruction, the developed length must be identified with a permanent marker. New provisions require protection of the dryer duct against penetration by drywall fasteners</p> | | |

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| Chapter 24 - Fuel Gas | | | <p>Gas piping is no longer permitted to penetrate the foundation wall below ground. When a manifold piping configuration is installed, a new provision permits the shutoff valve to be located at the manifold up to 50 feet from the appliance, rather than the typical 6 feet. For consistency, the maximum length for gas appliance connectors has increased from 3 feet to 6 feet. Similar to the mechanical provisions for electric dryers, the maximum prescribed length for gas dryer exhaust duct has increased from 25 feet to 35 feet. Deduction from the maximum length for elbow fittings have been placed in a new table with equivalent lengths based on the radius and type of fitting. New provisions also require protection of the dryer duct against penetration by drywall fasteners</p> | | |

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| Chapter 25 through 33 - Plumbing | | | A new section provides a simple, prescriptive approach for the design of dwelling fire sprinkler systems to satisfy the automatic sprinkler requirements of Chapter 3. The provisions for sumps and ejectors in Section P3007 have been replaced to match the provisions in Section 712 of the IPC and to provide more comprehensive coverage of the requirements | | |
| 3108.1 and 3108.2 Wet Venting | | | This change clarifies that each fixture drain must connect individually to the horizontal wet vent and is now consistent with the vertical wet venting provisions. Locating a water closet upstream of the dry vent connection to the horizontal wet vent is now permitted | | |
| Chapter 34 through 43 - Electrical | | | For other than existing wiring systems, the code no longer permits feeders or branch circuits without an equipment grounding conductor to serve separate buildings. Bonding terminations for communications, satellite and cable televisions grounding conductors are now required in one of three prescribed and accessible locations near the service or meter location | | |

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| | | | <p>A receptacle outlet is now required to serve each balcony, deck or porch greater than 20 square feet in area. For other than fire or burglar alarm systems, the exceptions for receptacle outlets without ground-fault circuit-interrupter (GFCI) protection have been removed. GFCI protection is now required for all 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in garages and unfinished basement areas except those for the alarm systems. The provisions for arc-fault protection of branch circuits have also been expanded to include all habitable spaces (except kitchens), hallways, closets and similar areas. Only a combination type arc-fault circuit interrupter is permitted and it must protect the entire branch circuit</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>The code now requires listed tamper resistant receptacles for all 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in dwelling units, on the outside of dwelling units and in attached and detached garages. Another new provisions requires hydromassage bathtubs to be on an individual branch circuit with the device for required GFCI protection placed in a readily accessible location</p> | | |