

City of Guntersville Residential Building Permit

This information is provided as general guidance in complying with the residential building code.

The information does not replace code requirements.

The City of Guntersville building codes based on the 2006 International Building Codes.

***Building, Housing, Gas, Plumbing,
Electrical & Mechanical**

Department of Building Safety

341 Gunter Avenue

256-571-7564

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CHECK SHEET

- All work to be done in accordance with NEC 2005.
- Branch circuits to be no smaller than #12 AWG-Copper Only
- Cables must be spaced at least 1.25 inches from face of framing member or use protective steel plates where spacing cannot be maintained. Cables should be fastened within 8 inches of their intended box.
- Load center may not be located in a bathroom or closet
- GFCI protected receptacles servicing kitchen countertop spaces should be spaced so that no area is greater than 24 inches between a small appliance and the receptacle.
- Bathroom GFCI protected receptacles must be within 36 inches of the edge of the basin
- Garage and outdoor receptacle outlets shall be GFCI protected.
- Bedroom outlets (including lights, receptacles, and smoke detectors) shall be protected with Arc Fault Circuit Interrupters.
- Closet lighting fixtures must have a protective lens covering the lamp
- Smoke detectors must be 120 volt hard wired with battery backup and interwired so that if one detector sounds an alert, all detectors will sound an alert.
- Smoke detectors should be installed in every bedroom and at least every hallway or stairwell of each level of the residence as minimum protection. Placement and location to be determined by review of floor plan.
- Electric water heaters must have a disconnect switch located nearby unless the breaker servicing the water heater is in sight and a lockout device is attached.
- GFCI protected receptacles should be located in the exterior front and rear of the residence and a convenience GFCI protected receptacle near air conditioning units either outside, in attics, and in basements or crawl spaces.
- Exterior service main disconnect is required, location to be determined by the Electric Board.
- Questions? Refer to NEC 2005

Regulations Relating to Electrical Service and Meter Installations Booklet

City of Guntersville Building Department: 571-7564

Dwain Elder- Building Official

Kim Whitmore- Building Inspector

BURN PERMIT MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE FIRE MARSHAL

WARNING

IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATIONS OF THE
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
TO OPEN BURN WASTE OR SCRAP METALS.

SOME OF THE SPECIFIC MATERIALS THAT ARE UNLAWFUL TO OPEN BURN ARE:

- NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER,
- PLASTICS, PAPER, CARDBOARD,
- ASPHALT
- HEAVY OILS
- INSULATION
- TRANSFORMERS
- MOTORS
- EQUIPMENT PARTS
- TREATED/PAINTED WOOD
- CHEMICALS
- WALLBOARD
- GARBAGE AND REFUSE

PLEASE DO NOT DO IT!

ILLEGAL OPENING BURNING CAN RESULT IN FINES OF UP TO \$25,000 PER DAY

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS

PLEASE CONTACT ADEM AT 334-271-7861

THERMAL EXPANSION CONTROL- HOT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

THERMAL EXPANSION

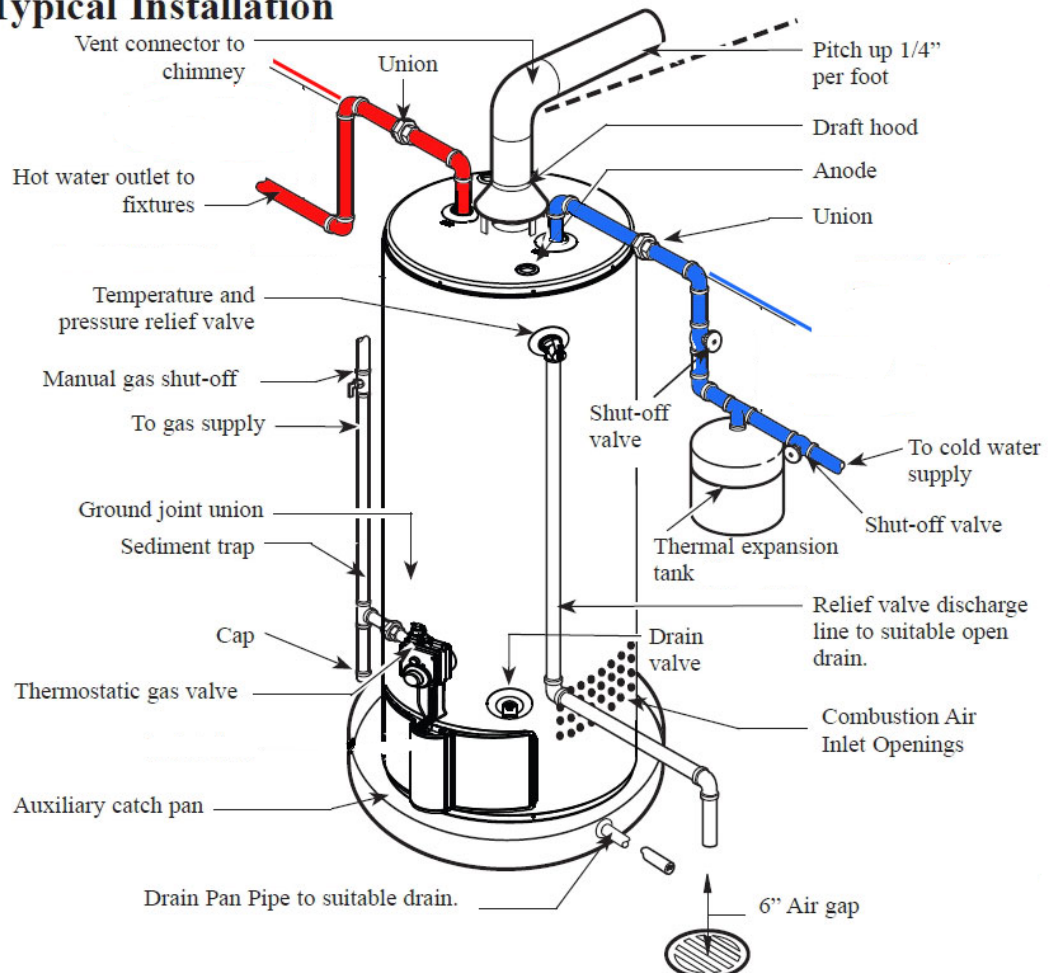
When water is heated it expands. Reacting to physical law, water expands in volume as its temperature rises. In a 40- Gallon water heater, water being heated to its thermostat setting will end up expanding to about 40.53 gallons when the desired temperature is reached. The extra volume created by this expansion has got to go somewhere.

Today, with back-flow preventers, water meter check valves and pressure reducing valves without a bypass being installed, expanded water from a water heater cannot return to the city supply. It is now a “closed system” and the expanded water has no place to go. Dangerous conditions exist during thermal expansion long before the relief valve operates. Remember water + heat + pressure + closed system = potential explosion!

The best solution to thermal expansion is to control the pressure the heated water generates within normal, safe operating range, well below the emergency setting of a relief valve, this will allow thermal expansion to occur, but without causing a dangerous increase in pressure. This is accomplished by adding an expansion tank.

There are several standard manufactures’ expansion tanks. One should be selected to meet individual plumbing systems and installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and the plumbing code. Typical installations are shown below.

Typical Installation



NOTICE TO ALL CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Pursuant to City Ordinance No. 760, the City of Guntersville shall not be responsible for the collecting or hauling of rubbish, trash, limbs, brush or other debris from private property preliminary to, during or subsequent to construction of whatever type prior to completion of the work or occupancy. The owner or the contractor responsible for the construction shall remove this material.

Building debris resulting from the construction, repair or remodeling of any building or appurtenances must be removed by the owner within seven (7) days upon receipt or notice.

Failure to comply with this ordinance will be considered a violation and the owner or contractor may be issued a citation and fined pursuant to the ordinance.

This notice is made as a part of the building permit.

It is the responsibility of the owner/contractor to ensure the building site has proper erosion and run-off control. Silk screens, hay bales and other equipment should be used to prevent run-off. Excessive run-off from the job site that causes city ditches or streets to be obstructed, will be cleaned at the owner's expense.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Chapter 11- Energy efficiency of the International Residential Code for one and two family dwellings is part of the code adopted by the City of Guntersville. This chapter regulates the energy efficiency for the design and construction of the buildings regulated by this code. Section N 101.8 certificate, requires a permanent certificate to be posted on or in the electrical distribution panel. The certificate shall be completed by the builder.

Builders should be aware of the insulation requirements. Particular sections to pay attention to are the requirements of Section N 1103- Systems, N1103.2 ducts, and N1103.2.1 Insulation. Supply and return ducts shall be insulated to a minimum of R-8. Ducts in floor trusses shall be insulated to a minimum of R-6. (Exception: Ducts or portions thereof located completely inside the building thermal envelope.

Flashing and Weep Holes

Proper installation is the key to a brick veneer wall's moisture penetration resistance. Sheet metals, bituminous membranes, plastics, and combinations of these materials are suitable for flashing; aluminum and asphalt-impregnated felt paper are not. Flashing and weep holes should be located at the bottom of the wall and at all openings. They must be above grade at the bottom of the wall in order to drain properly. If the veneer continues below the flashing, the space between the brick and the back-up should be fully grouted to the height of the flashing. Weep holes may be formed in several ways; by omitting part or all of the head joint at the level of the flashing, by using forming materials, or by using rope wicks or plastic tubes. Open head joints may be spaced 24 inches on center, rope wicks are spaced 16 inches on center.

Details

Refer to the typical details. Follow International Building Code requirements.

Typical Weep and Flashing Area for Brick Veneer Construction:

Flashing required at base of slab on grade walls, above doors and windows. Weep holes at top and bottom of windows and top doors and at 4'-0" spacing at floor levels. Water resistive barrier lap over flashing to drain down and out.