

2022 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES, SHEET 1 (July 2024 Supplement)

Y = YES
N/A = NOT APPLICABLE
RESPON. PARTY = RESPONSIBLE PARTY (i.e. ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, OWNER, CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR ETC.)

Y	N/A	RESPON. PARTY	CHAPTER 3 GREEN BUILDING	Y	N/A	RESPON. PARTY	DIVISION 4.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	Y	N/A	RESPON. PARTY	DIVISION 4.4 MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY																																						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>SECTION 301 GENERAL</p> <p>301.1 SCOPE. Buildings shall be designed to include the green building measures specified as mandatory in the application checklists contained in this code. Voluntary green building measures are also included in the application checklists and may be included in the design and construction of structures covered by this code, but are not required unless adopted by a city, county, or city and county as specified in Section 101.7.</p> <p>301.1.1 Additions and alterations. [HCD] The mandatory provisions of Chapter 4 shall be applied to additions or alterations of existing residential buildings where the addition or alteration increases the building's conditioned area, volume, or size. The requirements shall apply only to and/or within the specific area of the addition or alteration.</p> <p>The mandatory provision of Section 4.106.4.2 may apply to additions or alterations of existing parking facilities or the addition of new parking facilities serving existing multifamily buildings. See Section 4.106.4.3 for application.</p> <p>Note: Repairs including, but not limited to, resurfacing, restriping and repairing or maintaining existing lighting fixtures are not considered alterations for the purpose of this section.</p> <p>Note: On and after January 1, 2014, residential buildings undergoing permitted alterations, additions, or improvements shall replace noncompliant plumbing fixtures with water-conserving plumbing fixtures. Plumbing fixture replacement is required prior to issuance of a certificate of final completion, certificate of occupancy or final permit approval by the local building department. See Civil Code Section 1101.1, et seq., for the definition of a noncompliant plumbing fixture, types of residential buildings affected and other important enactment dates.</p> <p>301.2 LOW-RISE AND HIGH-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. [HCD] The provisions of individual sections of CALGreen may apply to either low-rise residential buildings high-rise residential buildings, or both. Individual sections will be designated by banners to indicate where the section applies specifically to low-rise only (LR) or high-rise only (HR). When the section applies to both low-rise and high-rise buildings, no banner will be used.</p> <p>SECTION 302 MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS</p> <p>302.1 MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS. In mixed occupancy buildings, each portion of a building shall comply with the specific green building measures applicable to each specific occupancy.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> [HCD] Accessory structures and accessory occupancies serving residential buildings shall comply with Chapter 4 and Appendix A4, as applicable. [HCD] For purposes of CALGreen, live/work units, complying with Section 419 of the <i>California Building Code</i>, shall not be considered mixed occupancies. Live/Work units shall comply with Chapter 4 and Appendix A4, as applicable. <p>DIVISION 4.1 PLANNING AND DESIGN</p> <p>ABBREVIATION DEFINITIONS:</p> <p>HCD Department of Housing and Community Development BSC California Building Standards Commission DSA-SS Division of the State Architect, Structural Safety OSHPP Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development LR Low Rise HR High Rise AA Additions and Alterations N New</p> <p>CHAPTER 4 RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES</p> <p>SECTION 4.102 DEFINITIONS</p> <p>4.102.1 DEFINITIONS The following terms are defined in Chapter 2 (<i>and are included here for reference</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH DRAIN. A trench, hole or other depressed area loosely filled with rock, gravel, fragments of brick or similar pervious material used to collect or channel drainage or runoff water.</p> <p>WATTLES. Wattles are used to reduce sediment in runoff. Wattles are often constructed of natural plant materials such as hay, straw or similar material shaped in the form of tubes and placed on a downflow slope. Wattles are also used for perimeter and inlet controls.</p> <p>4.106 SITE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>4.106.1 GENERAL. Preservation and use of available natural resources shall be accomplished through evaluation and careful planning to minimize negative effects on the site and adjacent areas. Preservation of slopes, management of storm water drainage and erosion controls shall comply with this section.</p> <p>4.106.2 STORM WATER DRAINAGE AND RETENTION DURING CONSTRUCTION. Projects which disturb less than one acre of soil and are not part of a larger common plan of development which in total disturbs one acre or more, shall manage storm water drainage during construction. In order to manage storm water drainage during construction, one or more of the following measures shall be implemented to prevent flooding of adjacent property, prevent erosion and retain soil runoff on the site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Retention basins of sufficient size shall be utilized to retain storm water on the site. Where storm water is conveyed to a public drainage system, collection point, gutter or similar disposal method, water shall be filtered by use of a barrier system, wattle or other method approved by the enforcing agency. Compliance with a lawfully enacted storm water management ordinance. <p>Note: Refer to the State Water Resources Control Board for projects which disturb one acre or more of soil, or are part of a larger common plan of development which in total disturbs one acre or more of soil. (Website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.html)</p> <p>4.106.3 GRADING AND PAVING. Construction plans shall indicate how the site grading or drainage system will manage all surface water flows to keep water from entering buildings. Examples of methods to manage surface water include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Swales Water collection and disposal systems French drains Water retention gardens Other water measures which keep surface water away from buildings and aid in groundwater recharge. <p>Exception: Additions and alterations not altering the drainage path.</p> <p>4.106.4 Electric vehicle (EV) charging for new construction. New construction shall comply with Section 4.106.4.1 or 4.106.4.2. Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) shall comply with the <i>California Electrical Code</i>.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On a case-by-case basis, where the local enforcing agency has determined EV charging and infrastructure are not feasible based upon one or more of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Where there is no local utility power supply or the local utility is unable to supply adequate power. Where there is evidence suitable to the local enforcing agency substantiating that additional local utility infrastructure design requirements, directly related to the implementation of Section 4.106.4, may adversely impact the construction cost of the project. Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADU) without additional parking facilities. <p>4.106.4.1 New one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses with attached private garages. For each dwelling unit, install a listed raceway to accommodate a dedicated 208/240-volt branch circuit. The raceway shall not be less than trade size 1 (nominal 1-inch inside diameter). The raceway shall originate at the main service or subpanel and shall terminate into a listed cabinet, box or other enclosure in close proximity to the proposed location of an EV charger. Raceways are required to be continuous at enclosed, inaccessible or concealed areas and spaces. The service panel and/or subpanel shall provide capacity to install a 40-ampere 208/240-volt minimum dedicated branch circuit and space(s) reserved to permit installation of a branch circuit overcurrent protective device.</p> <p>Exception: A raceway is not required if a minimum 40-ampere 208/240-volt dedicated EV branch circuit is installed in close proximity to the proposed location of an EV charger at the time of original construction in accordance with the <i>California Electrical Code</i>.</p> <p>4.106.4.1.1 Identification. The service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging as "EV CAPABLE". The raceway termination location shall be permanently and visibly marked as "EV CAPABLE".</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>4.106.4.2 New multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels and new residential parking facilities. When parking is provided, parking spaces for new multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels shall meet the requirements of Section 4.106.4.2.2. Calculations for spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number. A parking space served by electric vehicle supply equipment or designed as an EV charging space shall count as at least one standard automobile parking space only for the purpose of complying with any applicable minimum parking space requirements established by a local jurisdiction. See Vehicle Code Section 22511.2 for further details.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.1 Reserved.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.2 Multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels</p> <p>1. EV ready parking spaces with receptacles.</p> <p>a. Hotels and motels. Forty (40) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles.</p> <p>b. Multifamily parking facilities. Forty (40) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles. EV charging receptacles required by this section shall be located in at least one assigned parking space per dwelling unit where assigned parking is provided but need not exceed forty (40) percent of the total number of assigned parking spaces provided on the site.</p> <p>Exception: Areas of parking facilities served by parking lifts, including but not limited to automated mechanical-access open parking garages as defined in the <i>California Building Code</i>; or parking facilities otherwise incapable of supporting electric vehicle charging.</p> <p>c. Receptacle power source. EV charging receptacles in multifamily parking facilities shall be provided with a dedicated branch circuit connected to the dwelling unit's electrical panel, unless determined as infeasible by the project builder or designer and subject to concurrence of the local enforcing agency.</p> <p>Exception: Areas of parking facilities served by parking lifts, including but not limited to automated mechanical-access open parking garages as defined in the <i>California Building Code</i>; or parking facilities otherwise incapable of supporting electric vehicle charging.</p> <p>d. Receptacle configurations. 208/240V EV charging receptacles shall comply with one of the following configurations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For 20-ampere receptacles, NEMA 6-20R For 30-ampere receptacles, NEMA 14-30R For 50-ampere receptacles, NEMA 14-50R <p>2. EV ready parking spaces with EV chargers.</p> <p>a. Hotels and motels. Ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with Level 2 EV chargers. At least fifty (50) percent of the required EV chargers shall be equipped with J1772 connectors.</p> <p>b. Multifamily parking facilities. Ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with Level 2 EV chargers. At least fifty (50) percent of the required EV chargers shall be equipped with J1772 connectors. Where common use parking or unassigned parking is provided, EV chargers shall be located in common use or unassigned parking areas and shall be available for use by all residents or guests.</p> <p>Where low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles or Level 2 EV chargers are installed beyond the minimum required, an automatic load management system (ALMS) may be used to reduce the maximum required electrical capacity to each space served by the ALMS. The electrical system and any on-site distribution transformers shall have sufficient capacity to deliver at least 3.3 kW simultaneously to each EV charging station (EVCS) served by the ALMS. The branch circuit shall have a minimum capacity of 40 amperes, and installed EV chargers shall have a capacity of not less than 30 amperes.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.2.1 Electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS). Electric vehicle charging stations required by Section 4.106.4.2.2, Item 2, with EV chargers installed shall comply with Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.1.</p> <p>Exception: Electric vehicle charging stations serving public accommodations, public housing, motels and hotels shall not be required to comply with this section. See <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11B, for applicable requirements.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.2.1.1 Electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) spaces with EV chargers installed; dimensions and location.</p> <p>EVCS spaces shall be designed to comply with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The minimum length of each EVCS space shall be 18 feet (5486 mm). The minimum width of each EVCS space shall be 9 feet (2743 mm). One in every 25 EVCS spaces, but not less than one, shall also have an 8-foot (2438 mm) wide minimum aisle. A 5-foot (1524 mm) wide minimum aisle shall be permitted provided the minimum width of the EVCS space is 12 feet (3658 mm). Surface slope for this EVCS space and the aisle shall not exceed 1 unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2.083 percent slope) in any direction. These EVCS spaces shall also comply with at least one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The EVCS space shall be located adjacent to an accessible parking space meeting the requirements of the <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11A, to allow use of the EV charger from the accessible parking space. The EVCS space shall be located on an accessible route, as defined in the <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 2, to the building. <p>Exception: Electric vehicle charging stations designed and constructed in compliance with the <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11B, are not required to comply with Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.1.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.2.1.2 Accessible electric vehicle charging station spaces. In addition to the requirements in Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.1, all EV chargers, where installed, shall comply with the accessibility provisions for EV chargers in the <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11B. EV ready spaces and EVCS in multifamily developments shall comply with <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11A, Section 1109A.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.3 Reserved.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.4 Reserved.</p> <p>4.106.4.2.5 Electric vehicle ready space signage. Electric vehicle ready spaces shall be identified by signage or pavement markings, in compliance with Caltrans Traffic Operations Policy Directive 13-01 (Zero Emission Vehicle Signs and Pavement Markings) or its successor(s).</p> <p>4.106.4.3 Electric vehicle charging for additions and alterations of parking facilities serving existing multi-family buildings Where new parking facilities are added, or electrical systems or lighting of existing parking facilities are added or altered and the work requires a building permit, ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces added or altered shall be EV capable spaces to support future Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment. The service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging purposes as "EV CAPABLE."</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction documents are intended to demonstrate the project's capability and capacity for facilitating future EV charging. There is no requirement for EV spaces to be constructed or available until EV chargers are installed for use. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>DIVISION 4.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY</p> <p>4.201 GENERAL</p> <p>4.201.1 SCOPE. For the purposes of mandatory energy efficiency standards in this code, the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory energy standards.</p> <p>DIVISION 4.3 WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION</p> <p>4.303 INDOOR WATER USE</p> <p>4.303.1 WATER CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the sections 4.303.1.1, 4.303.1.2, 4.303.1.3, and 4.303.4.4.</p> <p>Note: All noncompliant plumbing fixtures in any residential real property shall be replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures. Plumbing fixture replacement is required prior to issuance of a certificate of final completion, certificate of occupancy, or final permit approval by the local building department. See Civil Code Section 1101.1, et seq., for the definition of a noncompliant plumbing fixture, types of residential buildings affected and other important enactment dates.</p> <p>4.303.1.1 Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush. Tank-type water closets shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Tank-type Toilets.</p> <p>Note: The effective flush volume of dual flush toilets is defined as the composite, average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush.</p> <p>4.303.1.2 Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush. The effective flush volume of all other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush.</p> <p>4.303.1.3 Showerheads.</p> <p>4.303.1.3.1 Single Showerhead. Showerheads shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi. Showerheads shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Showerheads.</p> <p>4.303.1.3.2 Multiple showerheads serving one shower. When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combined flow rate of all the showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi, or the shower shall be designed to only allow one shower outlet to be in operation at a time.</p> <p>Note: A hand-held shower shall be considered a showerhead.</p> <p>4.303.1.4 Faucets.</p> <p>4.303.1.4.1 Residential Lavatory Faucets. The maximum flow rate of residential lavatory faucets shall not exceed 1.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi. The minimum flow rate of residential lavatory faucets shall not be less than 0.8 gallons per minute at 20 psi.</p> <p>4.303.1.4.2 Lavatory Faucets in Common and Public Use Areas. The maximum flow rate of lavatory faucets installed in common and public use areas (outside of dwellings or sleeping units) in residential buildings shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi.</p> <p>4.303.1.4.3 Metering Faucets. Metering faucets when installed in residential buildings shall not deliver more than 0.2 gallons per cycle.</p> <p>4.303.1.4.4 Kitchen Faucets. The maximum flow rate of kitchen faucets shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi. Kitchen faucets may temporarily increase the flow above the maximum rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi, and must default to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi.</p> <p>Note: Where complying faucets are unavailable, aerators or other means may be used to achieve reduction.</p> <p>4.303.1.4.5 Pre-rinse spray valves. When installed, shall meet the requirements in the <i>California Code of Regulations</i>, Title 20 (Appliance Efficiency Regulations), Sections 1605.1 (h)(4) Table H-2, Section 1605.3 (h)(4)(A), and Section 1607 (d)(7) and shall be equipped with an integral automatic shutoff.</p> <p>FOR REFERENCE ONLY: The following table and code section have been reprinted from the <i>California Code of Regulations</i>, Title 20 (Appliance Efficiency Regulations) Section 1605.1 (h)(4) and Section 1605.3 (h)(4)(A).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">TABLE H-2 STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL PRE-RINSE SPRAY VALVES MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 28, 2019</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PRODUCT CLASS [spray force in ounce force (ozf)]</th> <th>MAXIMUM FLOW RATE (gpm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Product Class 1 (≤ 5.0 ozf)</td> <td>1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Product Class 2 (> 5.0 ozf and ≤ 8.0 ozf)</td> <td>1.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Product Class 3 (> 8.0 ozf)</td> <td>1.28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Title 20 Section 1605.3 (h)(4)(A): Commercial prerinse spray valves manufactured on or after January 1, 2006, shall have a minimum spray force of not less than 4.0 ounces-force (ozf)[113 grams-force(gf)]</p> <p>4.303.2 Submeters for multifamily buildings and dwelling units in mixed-used residential/commercial buildings. Submeters shall be installed to measure water usage of individual rental dwelling units in accordance with the <i>California Plumbing Code</i>.</p> <p>4.303.3 Standards for plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures and fittings shall be installed in accordance with the <i>California Plumbing Code</i>, and shall meet the applicable standards referenced in Table 1701.1 of the <i>California Plumbing Code</i>.</p> <p>NOTE: THIS TABLE COMPILES THE DATA IN SECTION 4.303.1, AND IS INCLUDED AS A CONVENIENCE FOR THE USER.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">TABLE - MAXIMUM FIXTURE WATER USE</th> </tr> <tr> <th>FIXTURE TYPE</th> <th>FLOW RATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHOWER HEADS (RESIDENTIAL)</td> <td>1.8 GMP @ 80 PSI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAVATORY FAUCETS (RESIDENTIAL)</td> <td>MAX. 1.2 GPM @ 60 PSI MIN. 0.8 GPM @ 20 PSI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAVATORY FAUCETS IN COMMON & PUBLIC USE AREAS</td> <td>0.5 GPM @ 60 PSI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KITCHEN FAUCETS</td> <td>1.8 GPM @ 60 PSI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>METERING FAUCETS</td> <td>0.2 GAL/CYCLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER CLOSET</td> <td>1.28 GAL/FLUSH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINALS</td> <td>0.125 GAL/FLUSH</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TABLE H-2 STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL PRE-RINSE SPRAY VALVES MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 28, 2019		PRODUCT CLASS [spray force in ounce force (ozf)]	MAXIMUM FLOW RATE (gpm)	Product Class 1 (≤ 5.0 ozf)	1.00	Product Class 2 (> 5.0 ozf and ≤ 8.0 ozf)	1.20	Product Class 3 (> 8.0 ozf)	1.28	TABLE - MAXIMUM FIXTURE WATER USE		FIXTURE TYPE	FLOW RATE	SHOWER HEADS (RESIDENTIAL)	1.8 GMP @ 80 PSI	LAVATORY FAUCETS (RESIDENTIAL)	MAX. 1.2 GPM @ 60 PSI MIN. 0.8 GPM @ 20 PSI	LAVATORY FAUCETS IN COMMON & PUBLIC USE AREAS	0.5 GPM @ 60 PSI	KITCHEN FAUCETS	1.8 GPM @ 60 PSI	METERING FAUCETS	0.2 GAL/CYCLE	WATER CLOSET	1.28 GAL/FLUSH	URINALS	0.125 GAL/FLUSH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>4.304 OUTDOOR WATER USE</p> <p>4.304.1 OUTDOOR POTABLE WATER USE IN LANDSCAPE AREAS. Residential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) is located in the <i>California Code Regulations</i>, Title 23, Chapter 2.7, Division 2. MWELO and supporting documents, including water budget calculator, are available at: https://www.water.ca.gov/ <p>DIVISION 4.4 MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY</p> <p>4.406 ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE</p> <p>4.406.1 RODENT PROOFING. Annular spaces around pipes, electric cables, conduits or other openings in sole/bottom plates at exterior walls shall be protected against the passage of rodents by closing such openings with cement mortar, concrete masonry or a similar method acceptable to the enforcing agency.</p> <p>4.408 CONSTRUCTION WASTE REDUCTION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING</p> <p>4.408.1 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with either Section 4.408.2, 4.408.3 or 4.408.4, or meet a more stringent local construction and demolition waste management ordinance.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Excavated soil and land-clearing debris. Alternate waste reduction methods developed by working with local agencies if diversion or recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist or are not located reasonably close to the jobsite. The enforcing agency may make exceptions to the requirements of this section when isolated jobsites are located in areas beyond the haul boundaries of the diversion facility. <p>4.408.2 CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN. Submit a construction waste management plan in conformance with Items 1 through 5. The construction waste management plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be available during construction for examination by the enforcing agency.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the construction and demolition waste materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the project or salvage for future use or sale. Specify if construction and demolition waste materials will be sorted on-site (source separated) or bulk mixed (single stream). Identify diversion facilities where the construction and demolition waste material collected will be taken. Identify construction methods employed to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste generated. Specify that the amount of construction and demolition waste materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both. <p>4.408.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY. Utilize a waste management company, approved by the enforcing agency, which can provide verifiable documentation that the percentage of construction and demolition waste material diverted from the landfill complies with Section 4.408.1.</p> <p>Note: The owner or contractor may make the determination if the construction and demolition waste materials will be diverted by a waste management company.</p> <p>4.408.4 WASTE STREAM REDUCTION ALTERNATIVE [LR]. Projects that generate a total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills, which do not exceed 3.4 lbs./sq.ft. of the building area shall meet the minimum 65% construction waste reduction requirement in Section 4.408.1.</p> <p>4.408.4.1 WASTE STREAM REDUCTION ALTERNATIVE. Projects that generate a total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills, which do not exceed 2 pounds per square foot of the building area, shall meet the minimum 65% construction waste reduction requirement in Section 4.408.1.</p> <p>4.408.5 DOCUMENTATION. Documentation shall be provided to the enforcing agency which demonstrates compliance with Section 4.408.2, Items 1 through 5, Section 4.408.3 or Section 4.408.4.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sample forms found in "A Guide to the California Green Building Standards Code (Residential)" located at www.hcd.ca.gov/CALGreen.html may be used to assist in documenting compliance with this section. Mixed construction and demolition debris (C & D) processors can be located at the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). <p>4.410 BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION</p> <p>4.410.1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL. At the time of final inspection, a manual, compact disc, web-based reference or other media acceptable to the enforcing agency which includes all of the following shall be placed in the building:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Directions to the owner or occupant that the manual shall remain with the building throughout the life cycle of the structure. Operation and maintenance instructions for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment and appliances, including water-saving devices and systems, HVAC systems, photovoltaic systems, electric vehicle chargers, water-heating systems and other major appliances and equipment. Roof and yard drainage, including gutters and downspouts. Space conditioning systems, including condensers and air filters. Landscape irrigation systems. Water reuse systems. Information from local utility, water and waste recovery providers on methods to further reduce resource consumption, including recycle programs and locations. Public transportation and/or carpool options available in the area. Educational material on the positive impacts of an interior relative humidity between 30-60 percent and what methods an occupant may use to maintain the relative humidity level in that range. Information about water-conserving landscape and irrigation design and controllers which conserve water. Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water at least 5 feet away from the foundation. Information on required routine maintenance measures, including, but not limited to, caulking, painting, grading around the building, etc. Information about slate solar energy and incentive programs available. A copy of all special inspections verifications required by the enforcing agency or this code. Information from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection on maintenance of defensible space around residential structures. Information and/or drawings identifying the location of grab bar reinforcements. <p>4.410.2 RECYCLING BY OCCUPANTS. Where 5 or more multifamily dwelling units are constructed on a building site, provide accessible area(s) that serves all buildings on the site and are identified for the depositing, storage and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waster, and metals, or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive.</p> <p>Exception: Rural jurisdictions that meet and apply for the exemption in Public Resources Code Section 42649.82 (a)(2)(A) et seq. are not required to comply with the organic waste portion of this section.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>DIVISION 4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY</p> <p>SECTION 4.501 GENERAL</p> <p>4.501.1 Scope The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of reducing the quality of air contaminants that are odorous, irritating and/or harmful to the comfort and well being of a building's installers, occupants and neighbors.</p> <p>SECTION 4.502 DEFINITIONS</p> <p>5.102.1 DEFINITIONS The following terms are defined in Chapter 2 (<i>and are included here for reference</i>)</p> <p>AGRFIBER PRODUCTS. Agrifiber products include wheatboard, strawboard, panel substrates and door cores, not including furniture, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) not considered base building elements.</p> <p>COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS. Composite wood products include hardwood plywood, particleboard and medium density fiberboard. "Composite wood products" does not include hardwood, structural plywood, structural panels, structural composite lumber, oriented strand board, glued laminated timber, prefabricated wood I-joists or finger-jointed lumber, all as specified in California Code of regulations (CCR), title 17, Section 93120.1.</p> <p>DIRECT-VENT APPLIANCE. A fuel-burning appliance with a sealed combustion system that draws all air for combustion from the outside atmosphere and discharges all flue gases to the outside atmosphere.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TABLE H-2 STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL PRE-RINSE SPRAY VALVES MANUFACTURED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 28, 2019																																																	
PRODUCT CLASS [spray force in ounce force (ozf)]	MAXIMUM FLOW RATE (gpm)																																																
Product Class 1 (≤ 5.0 ozf)	1.00																																																
Product Class 2 (> 5.0 ozf and ≤ 8.0 ozf)	1.20																																																
Product Class 3 (> 8.0 ozf)	1.28																																																
TABLE - MAXIMUM FIXTURE WATER USE																																																	
FIXTURE TYPE	FLOW RATE																																																
SHOWER HEADS (RESIDENTIAL)	1.8 GMP @ 80 PSI																																																
LAVATORY FAUCETS (RESIDENTIAL)	MAX. 1.2 GPM @ 60 PSI MIN. 0.8 GPM @ 20 PSI																																																
LAVATORY FAUCETS IN COMMON & PUBLIC USE AREAS	0.5 GPM @ 60 PSI																																																
KITCHEN FAUCETS	1.8 GPM @ 60 PSI																																																
METERING FAUCETS	0.2 GAL/CYCLE																																																
WATER CLOSET	1.28 GAL/FLUSH																																																
URINALS	0.125 GAL/FLUSH																																																

