CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

A guide for construction in Boyle County, including the cities of Danville, Perryville and Junction City.

BOYLE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE
321 W. MAIN ST. ROOM 203
DANVILLE, KY 40422
859-238-1107 859-319-4742

CONTACT INFORMATION
Boyle County

Building Inspector: Rusty Cox
Office Phone Number: 859-238-1107 Cell: 859-319-4742
Room 203 Boyle County Courthouse
321 W. Main St.
Danville, KY 40422
E-mail: rcox@boyleky.com

Danville / Boyle County Planning & Zoning: Paula Bary, Director
Office Phone Number: 859-238-1235

State Building Inspector: Ken Milburn
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Electrical Inspector: Michael Shannon
Cell Phone Number: 270-699-5703

Plumbing Inspector: Wendell Lawrence
Office Hours: Monday, Thursday (8 a.m. – 9:30 a.m. EST)
Office Phone Number: 859-236-3338 ext 29
Office Address: Boyle County Health Department 448 South 3rd Street Danville, KY 40423

HVAC Inspector: Mike Martindale
Office Hours: Monday, 8-9:30 a.m.
Phone Number: 859-753-8054
Office Address: 109 Short St. Harrodsburg, KY 40330

Health Dept. State Building Inspector:
Environmentalist: Dan Troutman, Jason Stevens
Office Phone Number: 859-236-2053

Danville Codes Enforcement Officer: Tom Broach
Office Phone Number: 859-238-1200

State Manufactured Housing Inspector:
Michael Faulkner
Office Phone Number: 859-583-2226

Call Before You Dig:
811 or 800-752-6007

Junction City Hall: Jim Douglas, Mayor, Susan Music, City Clerk
859-854-3900

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for your decision to undertake a construction project in Boyle County. This booklet is designed to help you along the way to get your project completed. Boyle County (including all cities within, Danville, Perryville and Junction City) encourages new construction and we follow all applicable building codes and regulations to ensure that all completed construction projects are safe and compliant.
Boyle County adopts and enforces the current standards and codes that are adopted by the State Of Kentucky. Currently the adopted codes are :

2007 Kentucky Building Code (based on the 2006 International Building Code, with KY amendments)
2007 Kentucky Residential Code (based on 2006 International residential Code with KY amendments)

The Kentucky Building Code is a “mini/maxi” code, meaning that it is a statewide uniform mandatory building code and no local government shall adopt or enforce any other building code; except that the *Kentucky Residential Code* shall govern detached single family dwellings, two-family dwellings and townhouses.

Other codes also enforced in Boyle County include:

National Electrical Code Kentucky Plumbing Code Kentucky HVAC Code
Various other codes

A list of adopted and enforced codes can be found at http://dhbc.ky.gov

The 2007 Kentucky Building Code and 2007 Kentucky Residential Code Amendments can be found at the website also.

All construction projects must meet the code requirements, which are minimum standards for construction. The builder or contractor is expected to have a working knowledge of these codes. It is recommended that all persons desiring to build use qualified labor with such knowledge. The building codes can be accessed online at: **http://dhbc.ky.gov**

In certain cases where a code does not exist to address an issue, the builder must follow the product manufacturer’s instructions or guidelines for installation of materials.

Kentucky does not require contractors or builders to be certified. This does not apply to other tradesmen who also are involved on the project. Plumbers, electricians and HVAC installers must be licensed to legally work on a project.

Kentucky law requires that all workers involved in the building trade shall abide by all regulations involving liability insurance and worker’s compensation insurance. Boyle County also has an ordinance that requires workers involved in the construction trade obtain a contractor’s or sub contractor’s license and register with the county occupational tax office.

Contractors shall provide proof of insurance, contractor’s license and worker’s comp to the building inspector in order for the start of construction to be approved.

Exerpts from Ordinance 340.3 on next page.

The last page is a contractor/sub-contractor list to be filled out and returned to the building inspector before framing inspection.

BOYLE COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 340.3

SECTION 9. BUILDING CONTRACTORS

(A) Any person, firm, partnership, or other entity or business applying for a Building Permit within the territorial applicability of this Ordinance is required to register with the Office of the Boyle County Building Inspector, provide his or their ***(1) Federal I.D. Number (2) Ky. I.D. Number (3) proof of General Liability Insurance in the amount of not less than $350,000; (4) proof of Worker's Compensation Insurance for workers to be employed to do work under said permit, and (5) proof of up-to-date filing status showing compliance with the provisions of the Boyle County Occupational License/Net Profits Ordinance.***

(B) Each such policy of insurance required hereunder shall contain a twenty (20) day "Notice Of Cancellation" provision whereby the Building Inspector shall be notified in the event a policy on file is cancelled by the Company.

(C) The applicant will be required to list all persons, firms, entities, or businesses that will be employed to perform work under the permit, and it will be their responsibility to be registered with the Building Inspector and to keep their registration current. The yearly registration fee is TEN DOLLARS ($10.00).

(D) The Office of the Building Inspector is hereby designated the Enforcement Official charged with the responsibility of enforcing and ensuring that every person, firm, corporation, entity or individual performing work in Boyle County, and subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, has complied with the terms thereof, specifically the requirements of (A) above.

SECTION 20. LICENSE REQUIRED

(A) Any person engaging in the business of General Contractor or Specialty (Sub) Contractor within Boyle County shall first obtain a Contractor's License from the Boyle County Tax Administrator's Office.

(B) The fee for a Contractor's License shall be $50.00. Said licenses shall be renewed annually and are good from February 1 to January 31.

(C) No person shall undertake work as a General or Specialty (Sub) Contractor without first obtaining a license therefore from the appropriate agency.

(D) In addition to any other penalty provided herein, any person found violating this provision to licensing, shall be fined from TEN DOLLARS ($10.00) UP TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in the discretion of the sentencing court.

As used in this Ordinance:

General Contractor shall mean and include any person who performs or subcontracts with two or more distinct trades for the construction, remodeling, repair or improvement of commercial and residential buildings, including accessory structures, and any person engaged in the business of cement or concrete contracting, either flat, form or wall work, or as a general masonry contractor, or as a carpenter contractor, or as a general building contractor and any person engaged in the construction, alteration or repair of buildings or other structures, or sidewalk or street pavements. Coverage includes, but is not limited to: General Contractors, construction managers, home builders and remodelers. A "homeowner" building or remodeling a structure for that person's private residential use is not a general contractor unless that person secures more than two building permits in a period of one year.

"Person" shall mean any individual, firm, company, corporation, partnership, consortium, association, cooperation, joint venture, or any other commercial or legal entity.

"Specialty Contractor" (Sub-Contractor) shall mean any person providing special skills and involving the use of specialized building trades or crafts, and includes subcontractors and other specialties providing construction related services.

If a contractor or sub contractor is found to be working without the appropriate licenses and insurances, a stop work order will be issued on the spot until compliance is achieved.

PROGRESSION CHART FOR OBTAINING A PERMIT / CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE

READY TO START CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

↓

VISIT DANVILLE/BOYLE CO. PLANNING & ZONING / OR/ JUNCTION CITY HALL (WITHIN JUNCTION CITY LIMITS)
859-238-1235 **859-854-3900**

OBTAIN PERMIT FROM THESE PLACES IF REQUIRED

↓

APPLY FOR BUILDING PERMIT FROM BUILDING INSP. / SUBMIT BUILDING PLANS / SUBMIT HVAC PLAN IF READY
SUBMIT PLUMBING PLANS TO PLUMBING INSPECTOR / OBTAIN ELECTRICAL PERMIT

↓ Permits are generally issued at the time of application and with payment of permit fee. The building inspector may ask for additional information or submittals.

1ST INSPECTION – FOOTER/FOUNDATION
When excavating done/reinforcing installed- before pouring concrete.

↓ HVAC plans should be in by this time. HVAC contractor must contact Mike Martindale, State HVAC Inspector and obtain HVAC permit.

LIST OF CONTRACTORS/SUB-CONTRACTORS SHOULD BE TURNED IN TO BUILDING INSPECTOR BY THIS TIME. FRAMING INSPECTION WILL BE REFUSED IF LIST NOT TURNED IN.

↓

2ND INSPECTION – ROUGH IN/FRAMING -
When framing complete - Before insulating but after Electric, Plumbing and HVAC rough-in inspections.

↓

3RD INSPECTION – FINAL
When all other final inspections are made and house is ready for occupancy.

It is the responsibility of the homeowner or contractor to notify the building inspector when the project is ready for different stages of construction inspection.

Failure to notify the building inspector can result in:

1. A stop work order being issued;
2. Tearing out of materials in order to visually inspect framing. (This can be very costly).

Many times, an inspection can be made the same day as notified, however, 1 day's notice is appreciated when possible.

All inspections are important! Do not fail to schedule them!

A building **cannot be legally occupied unless a certificate of occupancy is issued** by the building inspector.

FOR PRE 1978 BUILDINGS - EPA LEAD RULES

What Is the Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting Program (RRP)?

• The Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting Program is a federal regulatory program affecting contractors, property managers, and others who disturb painted surfaces.

• It applies to ***residential houses, apartments, and child-occupied facilities such as schools and day-care centers built before 1978.***

• It includes pre-renovation education requirements as well as training, certification, and work practice requirements.

– Pre-renovation education requirements:

• Contractors, property managers, and others who perform renovations for compensation in residential houses, apartments, and child-occupied facilities built before 1978 are required to distribute a lead pamphlet before starting renovation work.

– Training, certification, and work practice requirements:

• Firms are required to be certified, their employees must be trained (either as a certified renovator or on-the job by a certified renovator) in use of lead-safe work practices, and lead-safe work practices that minimize occupants' exposure to lead hazards must be followed.

• Renovation is broadly defined as any activity that disturbs painted surfaces and includes most repair, remodeling, and maintenance activities, including window replacement.

• The program includes requirements implementing both Section 402(c) and 406(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). (www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/titleten.html)

• EPA's lead regulations can be found at 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart E.

Contractors or Agents who plan to renovate, repair or repaint should visit the following website:

http://www.epa.gov/lead/

Contractors or Agents who plan to renovate, repair or repaint must also contact the Boyle County building inspector.
For projects requiring a building permit, certification must be proven to the inspector before work can begin.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CHECKLIST

(Not all inclusive)

THESE ARE CODE REQUIREMENTS FOUND IN THE 2007 KENTUCKY RESIDENTIAL CODE (2006 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE)
ALL BUILDERS ARE EXPECTED BE FAMILIAR WITH AND TO CONSTRUCT WITHIN THESE CODES

FOOTING/FOUNDATION

- ☐ BOTTOM OF FOOTING IS MIN. 24" BELOW GRADE. IF NOT MIN. 24", THEN YOU MUST BACKFILL AND ADD 4 MORE INCHES FOR A TOTAL OF 28" BELOW GRADE
- ☐ STEPPED FOOTINGS SHALL BE REQUIRED WHEN THE SLOPE EXCEEDS 10 PERCENT (1:10).
- ☐ FOUNDATION DRAINAGE REQUIRED – TYPICALLY DRAIN PIPE AROUND PERIMETER
- ☐ CONCRETE REINFORCED WITH MINIMUM #4 REBAR – 2 RUNS SUPPORTED BY CHAIRS
- ☐ ANCHOR BOLTS/STRAPS/ MAX. 6' ON CENTER
- ☐ VAPOR BARRIER REQUIRED – MIN. 6 MIL PLASTIC
- ☐ DAMPPROOFING REQUIRED IF CRAWLSPACE IS HABITABLE OR USEABLE
- ☐ CRAWLSPACE ACCESS MIN. 16X24"
- ☐ VENTS WITHIN 3' OF EACH CORNER
- ☐ TERMITE PROTECTION – SPRAY AND/OR TERMITE SHIELDS OR USE TERMITE RESISTANT WOOD
- ☐ SHIMS FOR SUPPORT BEAMS & GIRDERS SHALL BE METAL – NO WOOD SHIMS ALLOWED

FRAMING

- ☐ HAVE ALL CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS ON CONSTRUCTION SITE (TRUSS SPECS, ETC.)
- ☐ PROPER NAILING/FASTENING SCHEDULE FOLLOWED
- ☐ RAFTER TO WALL CONNECTED WITH HURRICANE CLIPS OR OTHER APPROVED FASTENER
- ☐ USE ALL NAIL HOLES IN JOIST HANGERS
- ☐ TOP PLATE MUST BE DOUBLED,OVERLAPPED AT CORNERS, END JOINTS OFFSET BY 24"
- ☐ MINIMUM CEILING HEIGHT IN HABITABLE AREAS, HALLWAYS, CORRIDORS, BATHROOMS, LAUNDRY ROOMS AND BASEMENTS SHALL BE 7 FEET
- ☐ ROOMS WITH SLOPED CEILINGS CAN BE LOWER BUT AT LEAST 50% OF THE ROOM HEIGHT MUST BE 7 FEET.
- ☐ STAIR RISER HEIGHT MAX. 8-¼" STAIR DEPTH MIN. 9"
- ☐ UNIFORM TREADS AND RISERS (LESS THAN 3/8" DIFFERENCE IN HEIGHT & DEPTH)
- ☐ HANDRAIL REQUIRED IF THERE ARE 4 OR MORE RISERS ON ONE SIDE OF STAIRS / CONTINUOUS LENGTH OF STAIRS
- ☐ HANDGRIP OF HANDRAILS BETWEEN 1-¼" AND 2-5/8"
- ☐ MIN. 1-½" FROM WALL
- ☐ HEIGHT BETWEEN 34' - 38"
- ☐ GUARD FOR STAIRS MAX. 4-3/8" SPACING BETWEEN RAILS
- ☐ HANDRAIL TERMINATION INTO WALL OR NEWEL POST
- ☐ HANDRAILS / GUARDS PROVIDED FOR WALKING SURFACES/PORCHES / DECKS OVER 30 INCHES ABOVE GRADE
- ☐ GUARDRAIL HEIGHT MIN. 36"
- ☐ GUARDS PROVIDED FOR RETAINING WALLS W/ GRADE OVER 30" AND WITHIN 36" OF WALKING AREA
- ☐ LESS THAN 4" BETWEEN BALLUSTERS (RAILS)
- ☐ MINIMUM HEADROOM IN STAIRWAYS 6'-8"
- ☐ ENCLOSED ACCESSIBLE SPACES UNDER STAIRS SHALL BE PROTECTED BY ½" GYPSUM BOARD.
- ☐ FOR REQUIRED EXIT DOORS, LANDING SHALL BE MAX. 1-½" LOWER THAN TOP OF THRESHOLD (7-¾" OTHERWISE)
- ☐ LANDING IS REQUIRED WHENEVER A DOOR SWINGS OVER STAIRS
- ☐ NONGRADE FLOOR WINDOWS MIN 5.7 SQ. FT. MIN. CLEAR WIDTH 20" MIN. CLEAR HEIGHT 24" FLOOR TO SILL HT MAX. 44"
- ☐ GRADE FLOOR WINDOWS MIN 5.0 SQ. FT. MIN. CLEAR WIDTH 20" MIN. CLEAR HEIGHT 24" FLOOR TO SILL HT MAX. 44"
- ☐ FIRE CAULK USED ON VERTICLE OPENINGS IN WALL STUDS
- ☐ ATTIC ACCESS SIZE MIN. 22" X 30" FINISHED
- ☐ FIRE SEPARATION BETWEEN GARAGE AND HABITABLE AREA ABOVE MIN. 5/8" TYPE X GYPSUM
- ☐ ALL PENETRATIONS BETWEEN GARAGE AND HOUSE MUST BE SEALED
- ☐ FIRE SEPARATION (DUPLEX) 1 HR. ROOF TO FLOOR FIRE SEPARATION (TOWNHOUSE) 2 HR. ROOF TO FLOOR
- ☐ NO OPENINGS FROM GARAGE TO ANY ROOM USED FOR SLEEPING PURPOSES
- ☐ DOOR BETWEEN GARAGE AND HOUSE RATED 20 MINUTES OR 1-3/8" SOLID CORE

SEE PAGE 9

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ENGINEERED BUILDING MATERIALS

- ☐ ALL TRUSSES, I-JOISTS, LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER MUST HAVE ENGINEERING SPECIFICATION SHEETS THAT ACCOMPANY THE ITEM. THESE SHOULD BE GIVEN BY THE MERCHANT WHERE THE ITEM WAS PURCHASED. THESE SPEC SHEETS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE BUILDING INSPECTOR. SPAN LIMITS MUST BE ON THE SPECIFICATIONS.
- ☐ TRUSSES SHALL NOT BE CUT, NOTCHED, SPLICED OR ALTERED WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF A REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.
- ☐ WHEN USING ENGINEERED LUMBER, FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MAKING CUTS,HOLES AND NOTCHES.SHALL NOT BE CUT, NOTCHED OR BORED WITHOUT APPROVAL OF A REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL.
- ☐ STEEL BEAMS ARE ALSO ENGINEERED AND MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ENGINEERING SPECIFICATIONS.
- ☐ ADDITIONAL LOADS FOR THE TRUSS (HVAC EQUIPMENT, WATER HEATER, ETC.) SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED WITHOUT APPROVAL. **SEE ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 13**

SAFETY

- ☐ SMOKE ALARMS UL AND NFPA 72 APPROVED
- ☐ INSTALLED IN EACH SLEEPING ROOM
- ☐ INSTALLED IN VICINITY OF BEDROOMS
- ☐ ONE ALARM PER FLOOR OTHERWISE
- ☐ INTERCONNECTED & PERMANENTLY WIRED / BATTERY BACKUP
- ☐ LIGHT SWITCHES PROVIDED AT BOTH LEVELS OF STAIRS WITH 6 + RISERS
- ☐ LIGHTING PROVIDED FOR EGRESS LANDINGS
- ☐ HOUSE NUMBERS PROVIDED AND ARE LEGIBLE FROM STREET
- ☐ BATHROOM VENTILATION AIR SHALL BE EXHAUSTED DIRECTLY TO OUTSIDE.
- ☐ FINISH GRADE SLOPES AWAY FROM HOUSE 6" WITHIN FIRST 10' FROM HOUSE
- ☐ CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR IS REQUIRED TO BE INSTALLED WHERE THE RESIDENCE HAS GAS FUELED APPLIANCES AND/OR AN ATTACHED GARAGE. DETECTOR CAN BE HARD WIRED OR BATTERY OPERATED.
- ☐ CHECK TO SEE IF TEMPERED OR SAFETY GLASS IS REQUIRED. **SEE PAGE 14**

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- ☐ ADEQUATE ACCESS TO HVAC UNITS
- ☐ ADEQUATE HVAC SERVICE AREA
- ☐ INSULATION WALLS *Min. R-13* FLOOR *Min. R-19* ATTIC *Min. R-38*
- ☐ BASEMENT WALLS *Min. R-4/13 (UNLESS FLOOR IS INSULATED)*
- ☐ MAXIMUM U-VALUE- (WINDOWS) IS 0.40
- ☐ ENERGY EFFICIENCY STICKER MUST BE COMPLETED AND PLACED INSIDE ELECTRICAL BREAKER BOX (STICKER WILL BE SUPPLIED BY THE BUILDING INSPECTOR)

CLIMATIC AND GEOGRAPHIC DESIGN CRITERIA FOR BOYLE COUNTY

			SUBJECT TO DAMAGE FROM					
GROUND SNOW LOAD	WIND SPEED[d] (mph	SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY	WEATHERING	FROST LINE DEPTH	TERMITE	ICE BARRIER UNDERLAYMENT REQUIRED	AIR FREEZING INDEX	ANNUAL MEAN TEMP
15	90	B	SEVERE	24"	M - H	NO	727	54.8

Table 3. Deck Beam Spans (L_B)[1]

Species	Size	Joist Spans (L_J) Less Than or Equal to: 6'	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	18'
Southern Pine	2-2x6	7' - 1"	6' - 2"	5' - 6"	5' - 0"	4' - 8"	4' - 4"	4' - 1"
	2-2x8	9' - 2"	7' - 11"	7' - 1"	6' - 6"	6' - 0"	5' - 7"	5' - 3"
	2-2x10	11' - 10"	10' - 3"	9' - 2"	8' - 5"	7' - 9"	7' - 3"	6' - 10"
	2-2x12	13' - 11"	12' - 0"	10' - 9"	9' - 10"	9' - 1"	8' - 6"	8' - 0"
	3-2x6	8' - 7"	7' - 8"	6' - 11"	6' - 3"	5' - 10"	5' - 5"	5' - 2"
	3-2x8	11' - 4"	9' - 11"	8' - 11"	8' - 1"	7' - 6"	7' - 0"	6' - 7"
	3-2x10	14' - 5"	12' - 10"	11' - 6"	10' - 6"	9' - 9"	9' - 1"	8' - 7"
	3-2x12	17' - 5"	15' - 1"	13' - 6"	12' - 4"	11' - 5"	10' - 8"	10' - 1"
Douglas Fir-Larch[2], Hem-Fir[2], SPF[2], Redwood, Western Cedars, Ponderosa Pine[3], Red Pine[3]	3x6 or 2-2x6	5' - 5"	4' - 8"	4' - 2"	3' - 10"	3' - 6"	3' - 1"	2' - 9"
	3x8 or 2-2x8	6' - 10"	5' - 11"	5' - 4"	4' - 10"	4' - 6"	4' - 1"	3' - 8"
	3x10 or 2-2x10	8' - 4"	7' - 3"	6' - 6"	5' - 11"	5' - 6"	5' - 1"	4' - 8"
	3x12 or 2-2x12	9' - 8"	8' - 5"	7' - 6"	6' - 10"	6' - 4"	5' - 11"	5' - 7"
	4x6	6' - 5"	5' - 6"	4' - 11"	4' - 6"	4' - 2"	3' - 11"	3' - 8"
	4x8	8' - 5"	7' - 3"	6' - 6"	5' - 11"	5' - 6"	5' - 2"	4' - 10"
	4x10	9' - 11"	8' - 7"	7' - 8"	7' - 0"	6' - 6"	6' - 1"	5' - 8"
	4x12	11' - 5"	9' - 11"	8' - 10"	8' - 1"	7' - 6"	7' - 0"	6' - 7"
	3-2x6	7' - 4"	6' - 8"	6' - 0"	5' - 6"	5' - 1"	4' - 9"	4' - 6"
	3-2x8	9' - 8"	8' - 6"	7' - 7"	6' - 11"	6' - 5"	6' - 0"	5' - 8"
	3-2x10	12' - 0"	10' - 5"	9' - 4"	8' - 6"	7' - 10"	7' - 4"	6' - 11"
	3-2x12	13' - 11"	12' - 1"	10' - 9"	9' - 10"	9' - 1"	8' - 6"	8' - 1"

1. Assumes 40 psf live load, 10 psf dead load, L/360 simple span beam deflection limit, L/180 cantilever deflection limit, No. 2 grade, and wet service conditions.
2. Incising assumed for refractory species including Douglas fir-larch, hem-fir, and spruce-pine-fir.
3. Design values based on northern species with no incising assumed.

To resist corrosion, the following is required [R319.3]:
All screws, bolts, and nails for use with preservative treated wood shall be hot-dipped galvanized, stainless steel, silicon bronze or copper.

Table 2. Maximum Joist Spans (L_J)[1]

Species	Size	Joist Spacing (o.c.) 12"	16"	24"
Southern Pine	2x8	10' - 6"	10' - 6"	10' - 2"
	2x10	15' - 2"	15' - 2"	13' - 1"
	2x12	18' - 0"	18' - 0"	15' - 5"
Douglas Fir-Larch, Hem-Fir, SPF[2]	2x8	9' - 3"	9' - 3"	9' - 1"
	2x10	13' - 4"	13' - 4"	11' - 1"
	2x12	17' -10"	15' - 9"	12' -10"
Redwood, Western Cedars, Ponderosa Pine[3], Red Pine[3]	2x8	8' - 4"	8' - 4"	8' - 4"
	2x10	12' - 0"	12' - 0"	10' - 7"
	2x12	16' - 1"	15' - 1"	12' - 3"

1. Assumes 40 psf live load, 10 psf dead load, L/180 cantilever deflection with 230 lb point load, No. 2 grade, and wet service conditions. See span calculator at www.awc.org for simple span conditions without cantilevers.
2. Incising assumed for refractory species including Douglas fir-larch, hem-fir, and spruce-pine-fir.
3. Design values based on northern species with no incising assumed.

Table 5. Fastener Spacing for a Southern Pine, Douglas Fir-Larch, or Hem-Fir Deck Ledger and a 2-inch Nominal Solid-Sawn Spruce-Pine-Fir[7,9] Band Joist or EWP Rim Board[6]
(Deck Live Load = 40 psf, Deck Dead Load = 10 psf)[3,6]

Joist Span	Rim Board or Band Joist	6'-0" and less	6'-1" to 8'-0"	8'-1" to 10'-0"	10'-1" to 12'-0"	12'-1" to 14'-0"	14'-1" to 16'-0"	16'-1" to 18'-0"
Connection Details		On-Center Spacing of Fasteners[4,5]						
½" diameter lag screw with $^{15}/_{32}$" maximum sheathing[1]	1" EWP[6]	24"	18"	14"	12"	10"	9"	8"
	1-⅛" EWP[6]	28"	21"	16"	14"	12"	10"	9"
	1-½" Lumber[7,9]	30"	23"	18"	15"	13"	11"	10"
½" diameter bolt with $^{15}/_{32}$" maximum sheathing	1" EWP[6]	24"	18"	14"	12"	10"	9"	8"
	1-⅛" EWP[6]	28"	21"	16"	14"	12"	10"	9"
	1-½" Lumber[7,9]	36"	36"	34"	29"	24"	21"	19"
½" diameter bolt with $^{15}/_{32}$" maximum sheathing and ½" stacked washers[2,8]	1" EWP[6]	24"	18"	14"	12"	10"	9"	8"
	1-⅛" EWP[6]	28"	21"	16"	14"	12"	10"	9"
	1-½" Lumber[7,9]	36"	36"	29"	24"	21"	18"	16"

1. The tip of the lag screw shall fully extend beyond the inside face of the band joist.
2. The maximum gap between the face of the ledger board and face of the wall sheathing shall be ½".
3. Ledgers shall be flashed or caulked to prevent water from contacting the house band joist (see Figures 14, 15, and 16).
4. Lag screws and bolts shall be staggered per Figure 19.
5. Deck ledgers shall be minimum 2x8 pressure-preservative-treated No.2 grade lumber, or other approved materials as established by standard engineering practice.
6. When solid-sawn pressure-preservative-treated deck ledgers are attached to engineered wood products (minimum 1" thick wood structural panel band joist or structural composite lumber including laminated veneer lumber), the ledger attachment shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice. Tabulated values based on 300 lbs and 350 lbs for 1" and 1-$^{1}/_{8}$" EWP rim board, respectively.
7. A minimum 1"x9½" Douglas fir-larch laminated veneer lumber rim board shall be permitted in lieu of the 2" nominal band joist.
8. Wood structural panel sheathing, gypsum board sheathing, or foam sheathing not exceeding one inch thickness shall be permitted. The maximum distance between the face of the ledger board and the face of the band joist shall be one inch.
9. Fastener spacing also applies to southern pine, Douglas fir-larch, and hem-fir band joists.

American Wood Council

SAFETY GLAZING

Check hazardous locations to determine if safety glazing is required:

- ★ Side swinging doors: all locations except for wired glass in required fire doors and jalousies
- ★ All fixed and sliding doors
- ★ All storm doors
- ★ All unframed swinging doors
- ★ All shower, bathtub, hot tub, sauna, whirlpool and steam room doors and enclosures.
- ★ Any glass less than 60 inches above a drain inlet. See Figure D

Glazing in individual fixed or operable panel: See Figure A

- ★ Adjacent to a door
- ★ Within a 24-inch arc of a closed door
- ★ With a glass bottom edge that is less than 60 inches above a floor or walking surface

Fixed Panels:

All of these 4 conditions have to exist for safety glazing to be required. See Figure B

- ★ With panes exceeding 9 square feet; **and**
- ★ Where the lowest edge is less than 18 inches above the floor; **and**
- ★ Where the top edge is greater than 36 inches above the floor; **and**
- ★ The walking surface is within 36 inches of the glass.

See Figure C

EXCEPTION TO SAFETY GLAZING: When protected by a 1-½ inch min. high horizontal bar located 36-38 inches above the walking surface. The bar must be capable of withstanding 50 lbs. per linear foot.

Glazing in walls enclosing stairway landings or within 60 inches of the top or bottom of a stairway where the bottom edge of the glass is less than 60 inches above the walking surface.

Figure A

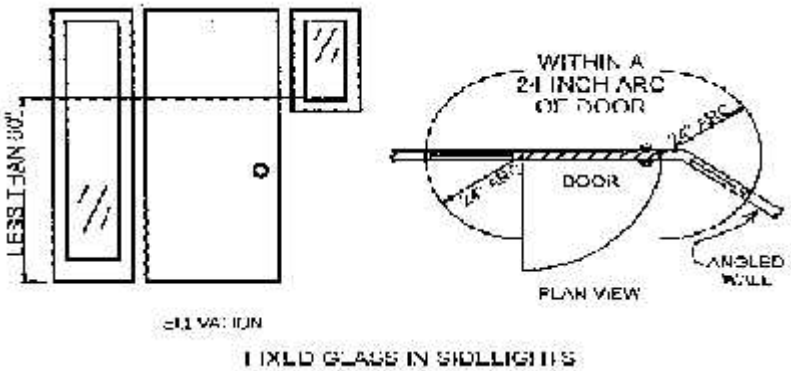


Figure B

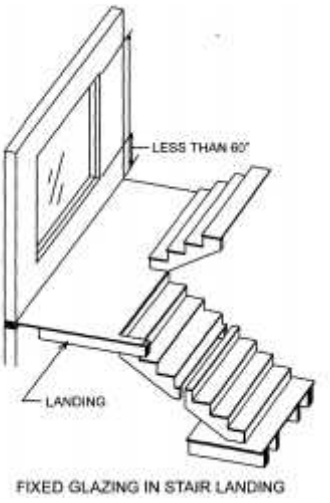


Figure C

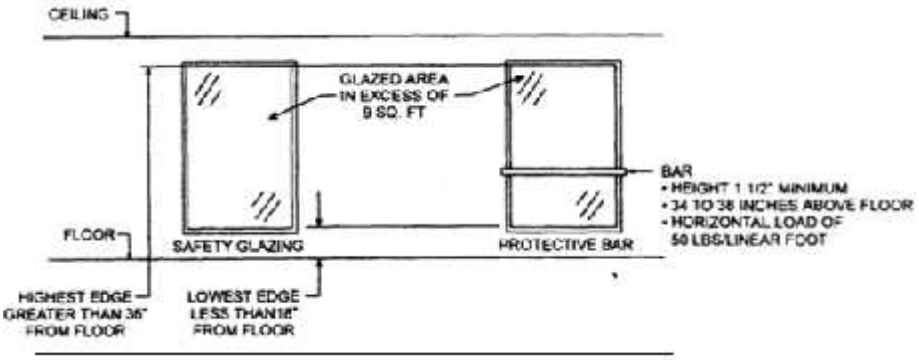
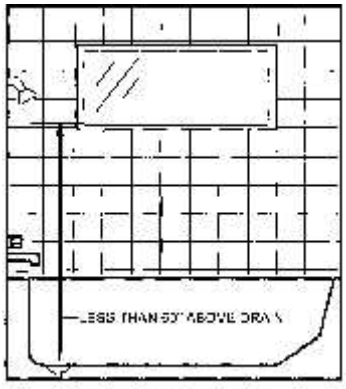
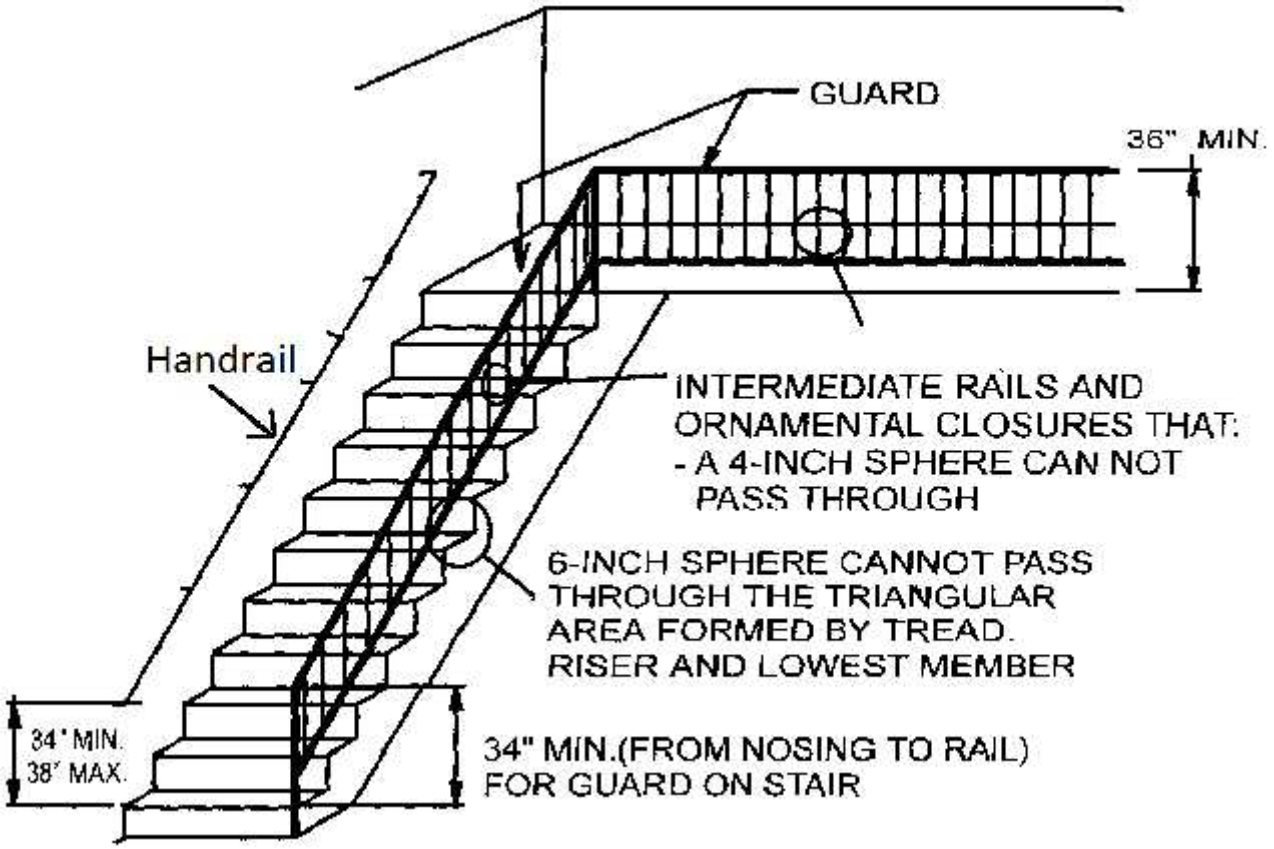
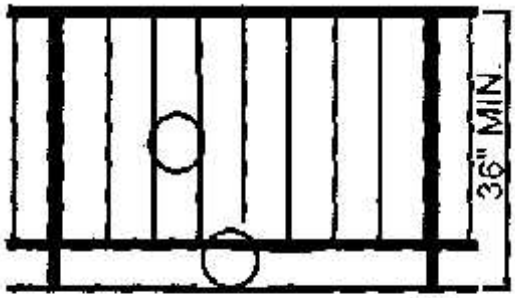


Figure D



GUARDS





STAIRS

R311.5.3.1 RISER HEIGHT

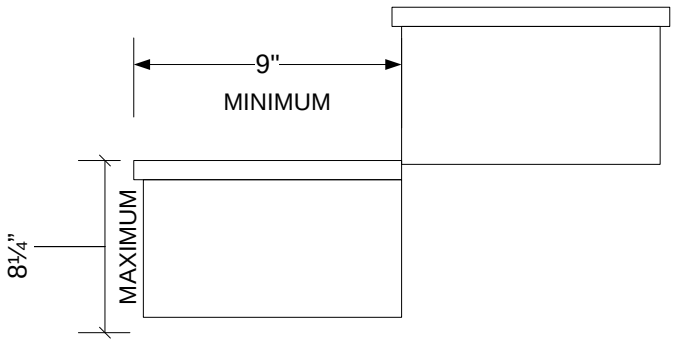
The maximum riser height shall be 8¼" (210mm)

R311.5.3.2 TREAD DEPTH

The minimum tread depth shall be 9" (229mm)

The greatest riser height shall not exceed the smallest riser height by more than 3/8" (9.5mm)

The greatest tread depth shall not exceed the smallest tread depth by more than 3/8" (9.5mm)



R311.5 STAIRWAY WIDTH

Not less than 36" clearance above handrails. Min. clear width at or below handrail is 31.5" or 27" if handrail on both sides.

R311.5.2 STAIRWAY HEADROOM

All parts of the stairway – not less than 6'-8" measured from the nosing, platform or floor

TABLE R502.3.1(2)
FLOOR JOIST SPANS FOR COMMON LUMBER SPECIES
(Residential living areas, live load = 40 psf, L/Δ = 360)

JOIST SPACING (inches)	SPECIES AND GRADE		DEAD LOAD = 10 psf				DEAD LOAD = 20 psf			
			2x6	2x8	2x10	2x12	2x6	2x8	2x10	2x12
			Maximum floor joist spans							
			(ft.- in.)	(ft.- in.)	(ft.- in.)	(ft.- in.)	(ft.- in.)	(ft.- in.)	(ft.- in.)	(ft.- in.)
12	Douglas fir-larch	SS	11- 4	15- 0	19- 1	23- 3	11- 4	15- 0	19- 1	23- 3
	Douglas fir-larch	#1	10-11	14- 5	18- 5	22- 0	10-11	14- 2	17- 4	20- 1
	Douglas fir-larch	#2	10- 9	14- 2	17- 9	20- 7	10- 6	13- 3	16- 3	18-10
	Douglas fir-larch	#3	8- 8	11- 0	13- 5	15- 7	7-11	10- 0	12- 3	14- 3
	Hem-fir	SS	10- 9	14- 2	18- 0	21-11	10- 9	14- 2	18- 0	21-11
	Hem-fir	#1	10- 6	13-10	17- 8	21- 6	10- 6	13-10	16-11	19- 7
	Hem-fir	#2	10- 0	13- 2	16-10	20- 4	10- 0	13- 1	16- 0	18- 6
	Hem-fir	#3	8- 8	11- 0	13- 5	15- 7	7-11	10- 0	12- 3	14- 3
	Southern pine	SS	11- 2	14- 8	18- 9	22-10	11- 2	14- 8	18- 9	22-10
	Southern pine	#1	10-11	14- 5	18- 5	22- 5	10-11	14- 5	18- 5	22- 5
	Southern pine	#2	10- 9	14- 2	18- 0	21- 9	10- 9	14- 2	16-11	19-10
	Southern pine	#3	9- 4	11-11	14- 0	16- 8	8- 6	10-10	12-10	15- 3
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	10- 6	13-10	17- 8	21- 6	10- 6	13-10	17- 8	21- 6
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	10- 3	13- 6	17- 3	20- 7	10- 3	13- 3	16- 3	18-10
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	10- 3	13- 6	17- 3	20- 7	10- 3	13- 3	16- 3	18-10
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	8- 8	11- 0	13- 5	15- 7	7-11	10- 0	12- 3	14- 3
16	Douglas fir-larch	SS	10- 4	13- 7	17- 4	21- 1	10- 4	13- 7	17- 4	21- 0
	Douglas fir-larch	#1	9-11	13- 1	16- 5	19- 1	9- 8	12- 4	15- 0	17- 5
	Douglas fir-larch	#2	9- 9	12- 7	15- 5	17-10	9- 1	11- 6	14- 1	16- 3
	Douglas fir-larch	#3	7- 6	9- 6	11- 8	13- 6	6-10	8- 8	10- 7	12- 4
	Hem-fir	SS	9- 9	12-10	16- 5	19-11	9- 9	12-10	16- 5	19-11
	Hem-fir	#1	9- 6	12- 7	16- 0	18- 7	9- 6	12- 0	14- 8	17- 0
	Hem-fir	#2	9- 1	12- 0	15- 2	17- 7	8-11	11- 4	13-10	16- 1
	Hem-fir	#3	7- 6	9- 6	11- 8	13- 6	6-10	8- 8	10- 7	12- 4
	Southern pine	SS	10- 2	13- 4	17- 0	20- 9	10- 2	13- 4	17- 0	20- 9
	Southern pine	#1	9-11	13- 1	16- 9	20- 4	9-11	13- 1	16- 4	19- 6
	Southern pine	#2	9- 9	12-10	16- 1	18-10	9- 6	12- 4	14- 8	17- 2
	Southern pine	#3	8- 1	10- 3	12- 2	14- 6	7- 4	9- 5	11- 1	13- 2
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	9- 6	12- 7	16- 0	19- 6	9- 6	12- 7	16- 0	19- 6
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	9- 4	12- 3	15- 5	17-10	9- 1	11- 6	14- 1	16- 3
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	9- 4	12- 3	15- 5	17-10	9- 1	11- 6	14- 1	16- 3
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	7- 6	9- 6	11- 8	13- 6	6-10	8- 8	10- 7	12- 4
19.2	Douglas fir-larch	SS	9- 8	12-10	16- 4	19-10	9- 8	12-10	16- 4	19- 2
	Douglas fir-larch	#1	9- 4	12- 4	15- 0	17- 5	8-10	11- 3	13- 8	15-11
	Douglas fir-larch	#2	9- 1	11- 6	14- 1	16- 3	8- 3	10- 6	12-10	14-10
	Douglas fir-larch	#3	6-10	8- 8	10- 7	12- 4	6- 3	7-11	9- 8	11- 3
	Hem-fir	SS	9- 2	12- 1	15- 5	18- 9	9- 2	12- 1	15- 5	18- 9
	Hem-fir	#1	9- 0	11-10	14- 8	17- 0	8- 8	10-11	13- 4	15- 6
	Hem-fir	#2	8- 7	11- 3	13-10	16- 1	8- 2	10- 4	12- 8	14- 8
	Hem-fir	#3	6-10	8- 8	10- 7	12- 4	6- 3	7-11	9- 8	11- 3
	Southern pine	SS	9- 6	12- 7	16- 0	19- 6	9- 6	12- 7	16- 0	19- 6
	Southern pine	#1	9- 4	12- 4	15- 9	19- 2	9- 4	12- 4	14-11	17- 9
	Southern pine	#2	9- 2	12- 1	14- 8	17- 2	8- 8	11- 3	13- 5	15- 8
	Southern pine	#3	7- 4	9- 5	11- 1	13- 2	6- 9	8- 7	10- 1	12- 1
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	9- 0	11-10	15- 1	18- 4	9- 0	11-10	15- 1	17- 9
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	8- 9	11- 6	14- 1	16- 3	8- 3	10- 6	12-10	14-10
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	8- 9	11- 6	14- 1	16- 3	8- 3	10- 6	12-10	14-10
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	6-10	8- 8	10- 7	12- 4	6- 3	7-11	9- 8	11- 3
24	Douglas fir-larch	SS	9- 0	11-11	15- 2	18- 5	9- 0	11-11	14- 9	17- 1
	Douglas fir-larch	#1	8- 8	11- 0	13- 5	15- 7	7-11	10- 0	12- 3	14- 3
	Douglas fir-larch	#2	8- 1	10- 3	12- 7	14- 7	7- 5	9- 5	11- 6	13- 4
	Douglas fir-larch	#3	6- 2	7- 9	9- 6	11- 0	5- 7	7- 1	8- 8	10- 1
	Hem-fir	SS	8- 6	11- 3	14- 4	17- 5	8- 6	11- 3	14- 4	16-10
	Hem-fir	#1	8- 4	10- 9	13- 1	15- 2	7- 9	9- 9	11-11	13-10
	Hem-fir	#2	7-11	10- 2	12- 5	14- 4	7- 4	9- 3	11- 4	13- 1
	Hem-fir	#3	6- 2	7- 9	9- 6	11- 0	5- 7	7- 1	8- 8	10- 1
	Southern pine	SS	8-10	11- 8	14-11	18- 1	8-10	11- 8	14-11	18- 1
	Southern pine	#1	8- 8	11- 5	14- 7	17- 5	8- 8	11- 3	13- 4	15-11
	Southern pine	#2	8- 6	11- 0	13- 1	15- 5	7- 9	10- 0	12- 0	14- 0
	Southern pine	#3	6- 7	8- 5	9-11	11-10	6- 0	7- 8	9- 1	10- 9
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	8- 4	11- 0	14- 0	17- 0	8- 4	11- 0	13- 8	15-11
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	8- 1	10- 3	12- 7	14- 7	7- 5	9- 5	11- 6	13- 4
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	8- 1	10- 3	12- 7	14- 7	7- 5	9- 5	11- 6	13- 4
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	6- 2	7- 9	9- 6	11- 0	5- 7	7- 1	8- 8	10- 1

NOTE: Check sources for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20 feet.

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m^2.

a. End bearing length shall be increased to 2 inches.

Span table for Southern Pine & S-P-F **ONLY**

TABLE R802.4(2)
CEILING JOIST SPANS FOR COMMON LUMBER SPECIES

(*Uninhabitable attics* with limited storage, live load = 20 psf, L/) = 240)

CEILING JOIST SPACING (inches)	SPECIES AND GRADE		DEAD LOAD = 10 psf			
			2 × 4	2 × 6	2 × 8	2 × 10
			Maximum ceiling joist spans			
			(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)
12	Southern pine	SS	10-3	16-1	21-2	Note a
	Southern pine	#1	10-0	15-9	20-10	Note a
	Southern pine	#2	9-10	15-6	20-1	23-11
	Southern pine	#3	8-2	12-0	15-4	18-1
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	9-8	15-2	19-11	25-5
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	9-5	14-9	18-9	22-11
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	9-5	14-9	18-9	22-11
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	7-8	11-2	14-2	17-4
16	Southern pine	SS	9-4	14-7	19-3	24-7
	Southern pine	#1	9-1	14-4	18-11	23-1
	Southern pine	#2	8-11	13-6	17-5	20-9
	Southern pine	#3	7-1	10-5	13-3	15-8
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	8-9	13-9	18-1	23-1
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	8-7	12-10	16-3	19-10
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	8-7	12-10	16-3	19-10
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	6-8	9-8	12-4	15-0
24	Southern pine	SS	8-1	12-9	16-10	21-6
	Southern pine	#1	8-0	12-6	15-10	18-10
	Southern pine	#2	7-8	11-0	14-2	16-11
	Southern pine	#3	5-9	8-6	10-10	12-10
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	7-8	12-0	15-10	19-5
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	7-2	10-6	13-3	16-3
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	7-2	10-6	13-3	16-3
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	5-5	7-11	10-0	12-3

Check sources for availability of lumber in lengths greater than 20 feet.
For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m 2
a. Span exceeds 26 feet in length.

Span table for Southern Pine & S-P-F **ONLY**

TABLE R802.5.1(2)
RAFTER SPANS FOR COMMON LUMBER SPECIES
(Roof live or ground snow load = 20 psf, ceiling attached to rafters, L/) = 240)

RAFTER SPACING (inches)	SPECIES AND GRADE		DEAD LOAD = 10 psf					DEAD LOAD = 20 psf				
			2 × 4	2 × 6	2 × 8	2 × 10	2 × 12	2 × 4	2 × 6	2 × 8	2 × 10	2 × 12
			Maximum rafter spans									
			(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)	(feet - inches)
12	Southern pine	SS	10-3	16-1	21-2	Note b	Note b	10-3	16-1	21-2	Note b	Note b
	Southern pine	#1	10-0	15-9	20-10	Note b	Note b	10-0	15-9	20-10	25-10	Note b
	Southern pine	#2	9-10	15-6	20-5	Note b	Note b	9-10	15-1	19-5	23-2	Note b
	Southern pine	#3	9-1	13-6	17-2	20-3	24-1	7-11	11-8	14-10	17-6	20-11
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	9-8	15-2	19-11	25-5	Note b	9-8	15-2	19-11	25-5	Note b
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	9-5	14-9	19-6	24-10	Note b	9-5	14-4	18-2	22-3	25-9
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	9-5	14-9	19-6	24-10	Note b	9-5	14-4	18-2	22-3	25-9
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	8-7	12-6	15-10	19-5	22-6	7-5	10-10	13-9	16-9	19-6
16	Southern pine	SS	9-4	14-7	19-3	24-7	Note b	9-4	14-7	19-3	24-7	Note b
	Southern pine	#1	9-1	14-4	18-11	24-1	Note b	9-1	14-4	18-10	22-4	Note b
	Southern pine	#2	8-11	14-1	18-6	23-2	Note b	8-11	13-0	16-10	20-1	23-7
	Southern pine	#3	7-11	11-8	14-10	17-6	20-11	6-10	10-1	12-10	15-2	18-1
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	8-9	13-9	18-1	23-1	Note b	8-9	13-9	18-1	23-0	Note b
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	8-7	13-5	17-9	22-3	25-9	8-6	12-5	15-9	19-3	22-4
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	8-7	13-5	17-9	22-3	25-9	8-6	12-5	15-9	19-3	22-4
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	7-5	10-10	13-9	16-9	19-6	6-5	9-5	11-11	14-6	16-10
24	Southern pine	SS	8-1	12-9	16-10	21-6	Note b	8-1	12-9	16-10	21-6	Note b
	Southern pine	#1	8-0	12-6	16-6	21-1	25-2	8-0	12-3	15-4	18-3	21-9
	Southern pine	#2	7-10	12-3	15-10	18-11	22-2	7-5	10-8	13-9	16-5	19-3
	Southern pine	#3	6-5	9-6	12-1	14-4	17-1	5-7	8-3	10-6	12-5	14-9
	Spruce-pine-fir	SS	7-8	12-0	15-10	20-2	24-7	7-8	12-0	15-4	18-9	21-9
	Spruce-pine-fir	#1	7-6	11-9	14-10	18-2	21-0	6-11	10-2	12-10	15-8	18-3
	Spruce-pine-fir	#2	7-6	11-9	14-10	18-2	21-0	6-11	10-2	12-10	15-8	18-3
	Spruce-pine-fir	#3	6-1	8-10	11-3	13-8	15-11	5-3	7-8	9-9	11-10	13-9

These spans assume the ceiling joists are located at the bottom of the attic space.
Note b – Span exceeds 26 feet in length

TABLE R502.5(1)
GIRDER SPANS[a] AND HEADER SPANS[a] FOR EXTERIOR BEARING WALLS
(Maximum header spans for douglas fir-larch, hem-fir, southern pine and spruce-pine-fir[b] and required number of jack studs)

HEADERS SUPPORTING	SIZE	GROUND SNOW LOAD (psf)[e] 30 — Building width[c] (feet) 20 Span	20 NJ[d]	28 Span	28 NJ[d]	36 Span	36 NJ[d]
Roof and ceiling	2-2×4	3-6	1	3-2	1	2-10	1
	2-2×6	5-5	1	4-8	1	4-2	1
	2-2×8	6-10	1	5-11	2	5-4	2
	2-2×10	8-5	2	7-3	2	6-6	2
	2-2×12	9-9	2	8-5	2	7-6	2
	3-2×8	8-4	1	7-5	1	6-8	1
	3-2×10	10-6	1	9-1	2	8-2	2
	3-2×12	12-2	2	10-7	2	9-5	2
	4-2×8	7-0	1	6-1	2	5-5	2
	4-2×10	11-8	1	10-6	1	9-5	2
	4-2×12	14-1	1	12-2	2	10-11	2
Roof, ceiling and one center-bearing floor	2-2×4	3-1	1	2-9	1	2-5	1
	2-2×6	4-6	1	4-0	1	3-7	2
	2-2×8	5-9	2	5-0	2	4-6	2
	2-2×10	7-0	2	6-2	2	5-6	2
	2-2×12	8-1	2	7-1	2	6-5	2
	3-2×8	7-2	1	6-3	2	5-8	2
	3-2×10	8-9	2	7-8	2	6-11	2
	3-2×12	10-2	2	8-11	2	8-0	2
	4-2×8	5-10	2	5-2	2	4-8	2
	4-2×10	10-1	1	8-10	2	8-0	2
	4-2×12	11-9	2	10-3	2	9-3	2
Roof, ceiling and one clear span floor	2-2×4	2-8	1	2-4	1	2-1	1
	2-2×6	3-11	1	3-5	2	3-0	2
	2-2×8	5-0	2	4-4	2	3-10	2
	2-2×10	6-1	2	5-3	2	4-8	2
	2-2×12	7-1	2	6-1	3	5-5	3
	3-2×8	6-3	2	5-5	2	4-10	2
	3-2×10	7-7	2	6-7	2	5-11	2
	3-2×12	8-10	2	7-8	2	6-10	2
	4-2×8	5-1	2	4-5	2	3-11	2
	4-2×10	8-9	2	7-7	2	6-10	2
	4-2×12	10-2	2	8-10	2	7-11	2
Roof, ceiling and two center-bearing floors	2-2×4	2-7	1	2-3	1	2-0	1
	2-2×6	3-9	2	3-3	2	2-11	2
	2-2×8	4-9	2	4-2	2	3-9	2
	2-2×10	5-9	2	5-1	2	4-7	3
	2-2×12	6-8	2	5-10	3	5-3	3
	3-2×8	5-11	2	5-2	2	4-8	2
	3-2×10	7-3	2	6-4	2	5-8	2
	3-2×12	8-5	2	7-4	2	6-7	2
	4-2×8	4-10	2	4-3	2	3-10	2
	4-2×10	8-4	2	7-4	2	6-7	2
	4-2×12	9-8	2	8-6	2	7-8	2

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m^2.

a. Spans are given in feet and inches.

b. Tabulated values assume #2 grade lumber.

c. Building width is measured perpendicular to the ridge. For widths between those shown, spans are permitted to be interpolated.

d. NJ - Number of jack studs required to support each end. Where the number of required jack studs equals one, the header is permitted to be supported by an approved framing anchor attached to the full-height wall stud and to the header.

e. Use 30 psf ground snow load for cases in which ground snow load is less than 30 psf and the roof live load is equal to or less than 20 psf.

TABLE R502.5(2)
GIRDER SPANS[a] AND HEADER SPANS[a] FOR INTERIOR BEARING WALLS
(Maximum header spans for douglas fir-larch, hem-fir, southern pine and spruce-pine-fir[b] and required number of jack studs)

HEADERS AND GIRDERS SUPPORTING	SIZE	BUILDING WIDTH[c] (feet) 20		28		36	
		Span	NJ[d]	Span	NJ[d]	Span	NJ[d]
One floor only	2-2x4	3-1	1	2-8	1	2-5	1
	2-2x6	4-6	1	3-11	1	3-6	1
	2-2x8	5-9	1	5-0	2	4-5	2
	2-2x10	7-0	2	6-1	2	5-5	2
	2-2x12	8-1	2	7-0	2	6-3	2
	3-2x8	7-2	1	6-3	1	5-7	2
	3-2x10	8-9	1	7-7	2	6-9	2
	3-2x12	10-2	2	8-10	2	7-10	2
	4-2x8	5-10	1	5-1	2	4-6	2
	4-2x10	10-1	1	8-9	1	7-10	2
	4-2x12	11-9	1	10-2	2	9-1	2
Two floors	2-2x4	2-2	1	1-10	1	1-7	1
	2-2x6	3-2	2	2-9	2	2-5	2
	2-2x8	4-1	2	3-6	2	3-2	2
	2-2x10	4-11	2	4-3	2	3-10	3
	2-2x12	5-9	2	5-0	3	4-5	3
	3-2x8	5-1	2	4-5	2	3-11	2
	3-2x10	6-2	2	5-4	2	4-10	2
	3-2x12	7-2	2	6-3	2	5-7	3
	4-2x8	4-2	2	3-7	2	3-2	2
	4-2x10	7-2	2	6-2	2	5-6	2
	4-2x12	8-4	2	7-2	2	6-5	2

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. Spans are given in feet and inches.

b. Tabulated values assume #2 grade lumber.

c. Building width is measured perpendicular to the ridge. For widths between those shown, spans are permitted to be interpolated.

d. NJ - Number of jack studs required to support each end. Where the number of required jack studs equals one, the header is permitted to be supported by an approved framing anchor attached to the full-height wall stud and to the header.

Please fill out the following form, detach, and return to the building inspector
BEFORE FRAMING INSPECTION

CONTRACTOR /SUB CONTRACTORS

PROJECT/ADDRESS	OWNER

CONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

SUBCONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

SUBCONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

SUBCONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

SUBCONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

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ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

SUBCONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

SUBCONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

SUBCONTRACTOR / TYPE WORK ________________________________

ADDRESS/PHONE # ________________________________

911 Addressing

9-1-1 Addressing and Posting of Numbers

The 911 addressing initiative is designed to assist you in an emergency. The goals of 911 addressing are to help emergency service workers to get to your house quickly and to provide you with an address that is not easily confused with other addresses in the county. To obtain an address, please contact 911 Addressing Coordinator at 859-238-1109.

Homes within the city are addressed the typical 102-104-106 addresses on a designated even number side of a street or road.

The Cities and county ordinances require the posting of your 911 Addressing issued address as follows:

- Each address must be posted with numbers 3 inches or taller
- Numbers must be easily readable from the roadway
- Numbers should be a different color than the background
- If you have no mailbox, numbers must be posted at the entrance to the driveway near the roadway
- Numbers cannot be hidden by bushes, flowers or foliage

The following are suggested additional posting of address numbers:

- If one driveway serves more than one house, the address should also be posted at the point at which each individual driveway splits off
- If your mailbox is located on the opposite side of a four lane road, please also post your address at the driveway to eliminate confusion
- Numbers should be on both sides of the mailbox and should not be blocked by the flag when in the down position.
- If building a new home, post the address in some fashion at the end of the driveway during construction, should someone be injured on the worksite
- Replace worn, damaged or missing numbers.
- If house is near the roadway or street also post the number on the front of the house.
- Do not paint over the number.
- Do not place gold color numbers on a treated post as they will fade to the color of the post.