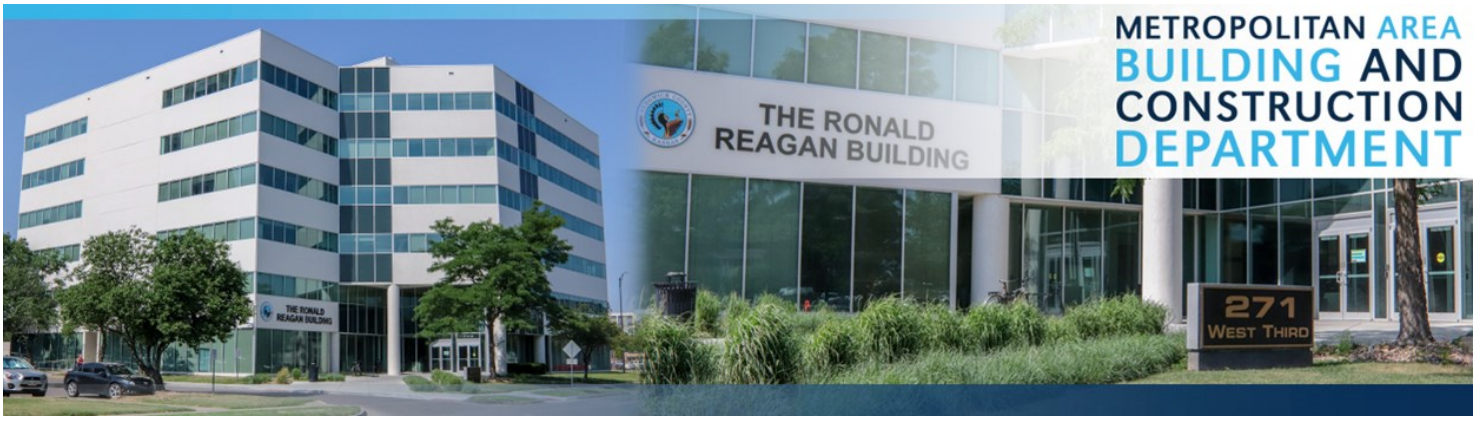


MABCD CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NEWSLETTER

Issue 15– August 2022 *https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/mabcd/mabcd-newsletter/* *Chris Nordick - Editor*

Get all of your latest MABCD news each month right here with the MABCD newsletter

Administration-

August BCSA Meeting—Cancelled

The next scheduled BCSA meeting will be held on September 12th, 1:00 pm, at the Ronald Reagan Building, 271 W 3rd N, 3rd floor, Room 318.

MABCD is accepting appointments for in-person customer transactions for permits and licensing. Appointments can be made at https://mabcd.timetap.com/#/. All services are available online, and customers are encouraged to utilize virtual options to the maximum extent possible.

For assistance or questions with permitting, call 316-660-1840.

MABCD PORTAL - (Contractors Only) To obtain new permits, schedule inspections, or pay fees through the MABCD Portal - https://mabcdportal.sedgwickcounty.org.

MABCD PORTAL - City of Wichita Neighborhood Inspection office. No Walk-in traffic. Use the portal - https://mabcdportal.sedgwickcounty.org Nuisance reporting then Customer Service to report issues or call 316-660-9220

MABCD Plan Review examiners - Plans Examiners Contact Info

MABCD's Administration Email - MABCD@sedgwick.gov. - (for inquiries regarding permits, licensing, insurance.).

Inside this issue

Special points of interest

- BSCA August Meeting Cancelled.
- Glazing in Windows.
- Electrical Overhead Service Clearances .
- Elevator Controller SCCR Ratings.
- Appliances in Attics.
- Potable water outlets and valves.
- Open Plumbing Board Member Position.
- WFD Standpipe requirements.
- Advisory Board calendar.

Return to T.O.C.

Building Division-

Please visit our website for more information
Building Division

2018 IRC—R308.4.3—Glazing In Windows

HAZARDOUS LOCATION GLAZING/TEMPERED GLASS REQUIREMENTS:

Recently a new edition of The Sedgwick County Unified Building and Trade Code was adopted, and is currently being enforced. It is important to note that the section on glazing in hazardous locations (2.4.170) has been deleted. The 2018 edition of the IRC section R308.4 is the current applicable code.

R308.4.3 GLAZING IN WINDOWS

Glazing in an individual fixed or operable panel that meets all of the following conditions shall be considered to be a hazardous location:

1. The exposed area of an individual pane is larger than 9 square feet.
2. The bottom edge of the glazing is less than 18 inches above the floor.
3. The top edge of the glazing is more than 36 inches above the floor.
4. One or more walking surfaces are within 36 inches, measured horizontally and in a straight line, of the glazing.

The code requires windows to be tempered when it meets all of the 4 conditions above.

Exceptions:
1. Decorative glazing.
2. Where glazing is adjacent to a walking surface and a horizontal rail is installed 34 to 38 inches above the walking surface. The rail shall be capable of withstanding a horizontal load of 50 pounds per linear foot without contacting the glass and have a cross-sectional height of not less than 1-1/2 inches.
3. Outboard panes in insulating glass units and other multiple glazed panels where the bottom edge of the glass is 25 feet or more above grade, a roof, walking surfaces or other horizontal [within 45 degrees of horizontal] surface adjacent to the glass exterior.

Please refer to the current edition of the IRC for other glazing requirements in hazardous locations.

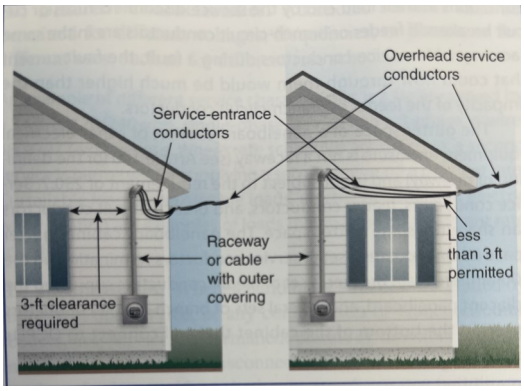
Return to T.O.C

Electrical Division-

Please visit our website for more information: Electrical, Elevator, & Alarm Division

2020 NEC Articles 230.9, 230.24, & 230.28
Services and Overhead Service Conductors.

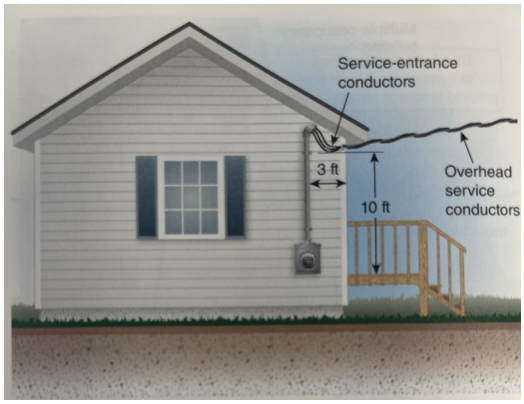
Article 230.9—Clearance from Buildings.



230.9(A) - Clearances. Service conductors and final spans shall comply with 230.9(A), (B), and (C).

Service conductors installed as open conductors or multi-conductor cable without an overall outer jacket shall have a clearance of not less than 3ft from windows that are designed to be opened, doors, porches, balconies, ladders, stairs, fire escapes, or similar locations.

Exception: Conductors run above the top level of a window shall be permitted to be less than the 3ft requirement.



230.9(B) - Vertical Clearance. The vertical clearance of final spans above, or within 3ft measured horizontally of platforms, projections, or surfaces that will permit personal contact shall be maintained in accordance with 230.24(B).

Article 230.24—Clearances.

230.24—Clearances. Overhead service conductors shall not be readily accessible and shall comply with 230.24(A) through (E) for services not over 1000 volts, nominal.

230.24(A) - Above roofs. Conductors shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 8ft above the roof surface. The vertical clearance above the roof level shall be maintained for a distance of not less than 3ft in all directions from the edge of the roof.

Exception No. 1: The area above a roof surface subject to pedestrian or vehicular traffic shall have a vertical clearance from the roof surface in accordance with the clearance requirements of 230.24(B).

Exception No. 2: Where the voltage between conductors does not exceed 300 and the roof has a slope of 100 mm in 300 mm (4 in. in 12 in.) or greater, a reduction in clearance to 900 mm (3 ft) shall be permitted.

Exception No. 3: Where the voltage between conductors does not exceed 300, a reduction in clearance above only the overhanging portion of the roof to not less than 450 mm (18 in.) shall be permitted if (1) not more than 1.8 m (6 ft) of overhead service conductors, 1.2 m (4 ft) horizontally, pass above the roof overhang, and (2) they are terminated at a through-the-roof raceway or approved support.

Exception No. 4: The requirement for maintaining the vertical clearance 900 mm (3 ft) from the edge of the roof shall not apply to the final conductor span where the service drop or overhead service conductors are attached to the side of a building.

Exception No. 5: Where the voltage between conductors does not exceed 300 and the roof area is guarded or isolated, a reduction in clearance to 900 mm (3 ft) shall be permitted.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

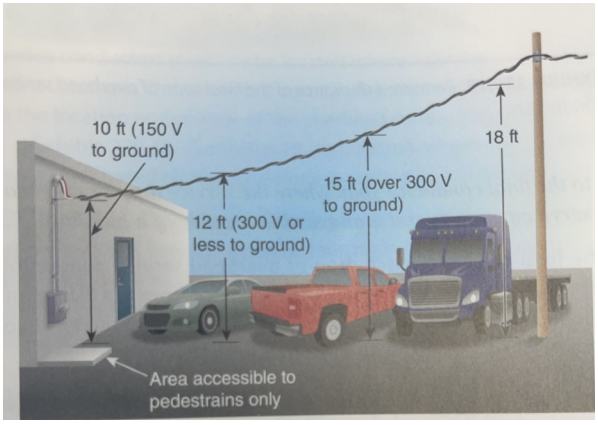
Return to T.O.C

Electrical Division-

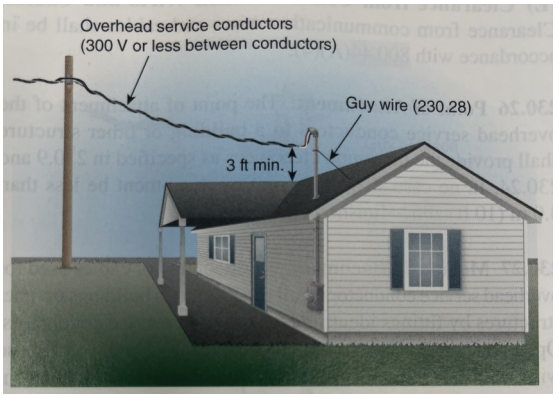
Please visit our website for more information: Electrical, Elevator, & Alarm Division

2020 NEC Articles 230.9, 230.24, & 230.28 Services and Overhead Service Conductors.—CONTINUED

Article 230.24(B)—Vertical Clearance for Overhead Service Conductors.



230.24(B) Vertical Clearance for Overhead Service Conductors.
Overhead service conductors, where not in excess of 1000 volts, nominal, shall have the following minimum clearance from final grade:
(1) 3.0 m (10 ft) — at the electrical service entrance to buildings, also at the lowest point of the drip loop of the building electrical entrance, and above areas or sidewalks accessible only to pedestrians, measured from final grade or other accessible surface only for overhead service conductors supported on and cabled together with a grounded bare messenger where the voltage does not exceed 150 volts to ground.

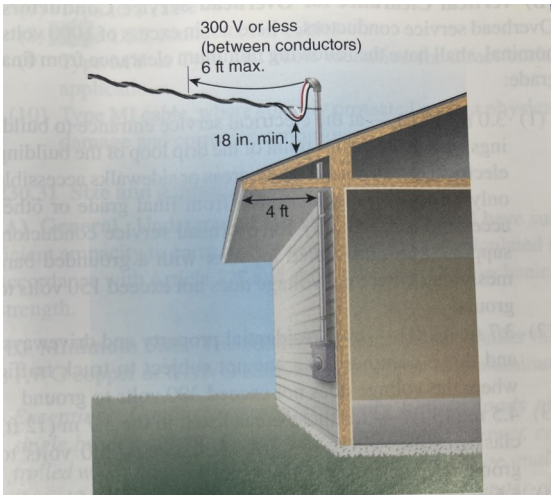


(2) 3.7 m (12 ft) — over residential property and driveways, and those commercial areas not subject to truck traffic where the voltage does not exceed 300 volts to ground.

(3) 4.5 m (15 ft) — for those areas listed in the 3.7 m (12 ft) classification where the voltage exceeds 300 volts to ground.

(4) 5.5 m (18 ft) — over public streets, alleys, roads, parking areas subject to truck traffic, driveways on other than residential property, and other land such as cultivated, grazing, forest, and orchard.

(5) 7.5 m (24-1⁄2 ft) over tracks of railroads.



Article 230.28 Service Masts as supports. Only power service-drop or overhead service conductors shall be permitted to be attached to a service mast. Service masts used for the support of service drop or overhead service conductors shall be installed in accordance with 230.28(A) and (B).

230.28(A) Strength. The service mast shall be of adequate strength or be supported by braces or guy wires to withstand safely the strain imposed by the service-drop or overhead service conductors. Hubs intended for use with a conduit that serves as a service mast shall be identified for use with service-entrance equipment.

230.28(B) Attachment. Service-drop or overhead service conductors shall not be attached to a service mast between a weatherhead or the end of the conduit and a coupling, where the coupling is located above the last point of securement to the building or other structure or is located above the building or other structure.

NOTE: Existing Evergy K-Cable laterals (drops) are not allowed to have any splices, except for at the point of attachment. K-Cable risers are NOT ALLOWED.

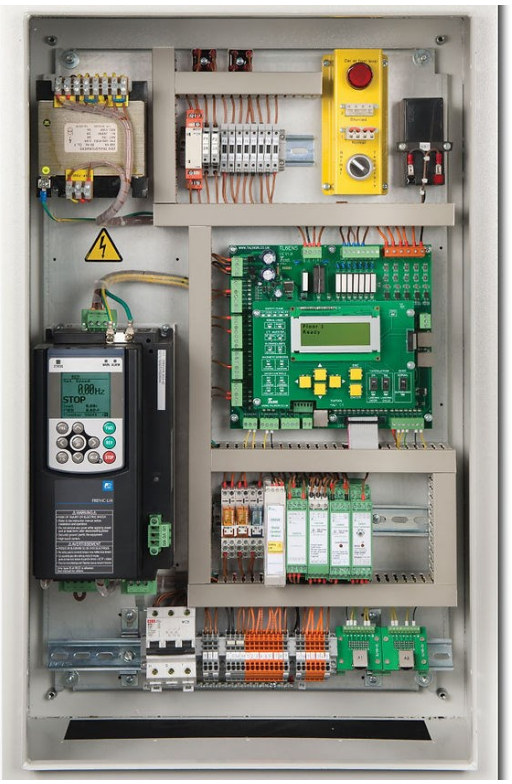
2020 NEC Article 620.16 & 620.51(D)(2)—Short-Circuit Current Rating.

Article 620.16 Short Circuit Current Rating.

602.16(A) Marking. Where an elevator control panel is installed, it shall be marked with its short-circuit current rating, based on one of the following:

(1) Short-circuit current rating of a listed assembly.

(2) Short-circuit current rating established utilizing an approved method .



620.16(B) Installation. The elevator control panel shall not be installed where the available fault current exceeds its
short-circuit current rating, as marked in accordance with 620.16(A).

620.51(D)(2). Available Fault Current Field Marking. Where an elevator control panel is used, it shall be legibly marked in the field with the available fault current at its line terminals. The field marking(s) shall include the date the fault current calculation was performed and be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved.

When modifications to the electrical installation occur that affect the available fault current at the elevator control panel, the available fault current shall be verified or recalculated as necessary to ensure the elevator control panel's short-circuit current rating is sufficient for the available fault current at the line terminals of the equipment. The required field marking(s) shall be adjusted to reflect the new level of available short-circuit current.

In order to comply with these requirements the following must occur:

(1) The electrical system designer calculates the maximum available fault current at the elevator controller.
(2) The electrical system designer communicates this information to the person responsible for specifying the elevator controller.
(3) The minimum acceptable SCCR or maximum available fault current must be indicated where the controller is installed.
(4) The elevator controller manufacturer must determine the SCCR and provide a controller SCCR that is equal to or greater than the available fault current.

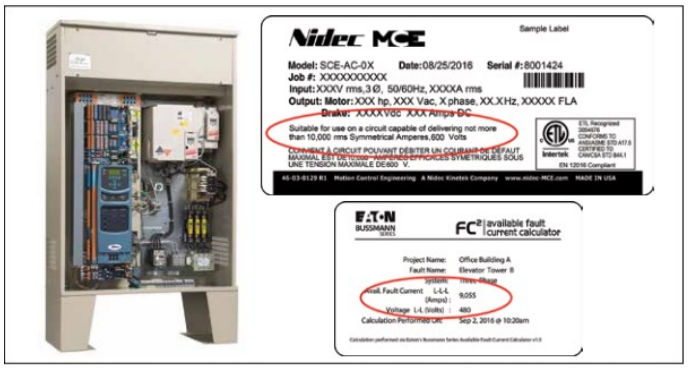


Figure 1. Example of elevator controller SCCR label and label indicating the available fault current at the elevator controller. *Courtesy of Ashur Kanon.*

Mechanical (HVAC) Division-

Please visit our website for more information Mechanical (HVAC) Division

2021 IMC Sec. 306.3 and 2021 IRC M1305.1.2—Appliances in Attics

Code Fact: Appliances in Attics must have a walkway, level platform, light, and a receptacle.

2021 IMC Sec. 306.3 and 2021 IRC M1305.1.2 – Appliances in Attics:

306.3 Appliances in Attics.

Attics containing appliances shall be provided with an opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. The passageway shall be not less than 30 inches high and 22 inches wide and not more than 20 feet in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the appliance. The passageway shall have continuous solid flooring not less than 24 inches wide. A level service space not less than 30 inches deep and 30 inches wide shall be present at the front or service side of the appliance. The clear access opening dimensions shall be not less than 20 inches by 30 inches, and large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance.

Exceptions:

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the appliance is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening.

2. Where the passageway is unobstructed and not less than 6 feet high and 22 inches wide for its entire length, the passageway shall be not greater than 50 feet in length.

2021 IMC Sec. 306.3.1 and 2021 IRC M1305.1.2.1 – Electrical Requirements:

306.3.1 Electrical Requirements.

A luminaire controlled by a switch located at the required opening and a receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the appliance location in accordance with NFPA 70 (NEC).

Plumbing Division-

Please visit our website for more information Plumbing Division

2021 UPC Sec. 603.5.17—Potable Water Outlets and Valves

Section 603.5.17 Potable Water Outlets and Valves.

Potable water outlets, Freeze-proof yard hydrants, combination stop-and-waste valves, or other fixtures that incorporate a stop and waste feature that drains into the ground shall not be installed underground.

The drain down feature of a standard freeze proof yard hydrant is a potential source of contamination of the water supply. Bacteria and worms, some potentially parasitic, can enter the riser pipe and endanger the health safety of the users of the faucet. Under certain conditions the contamination may extend back into the piping that supplies water to the hydrant and jeopardize the health safety of the community connected to the water system.

The standard yard hydrant may be installed if it is isolated from the potable water system by a code compliant backflow preventer and is marked as non-potable with a permanent sign as shown. This type of installation limits the use of the hydrant to sites where a backflow preventer may be protected from freezing and potable water is not needed at the faucet.

If the goal is to provide a source of safe, potable water year round then the sanitary yard hydrant is the code compliant fixture choice.

This device is a sanitary yard hydrant. Note that there is not a weep hole where contamination may occur.

Plumbing Division-

Please visit our website for more information Plumbing Division

Appeals Board for Plumbers and Gas Fitters

Open Board Member Position

There is an open position on the Appeals Board for Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

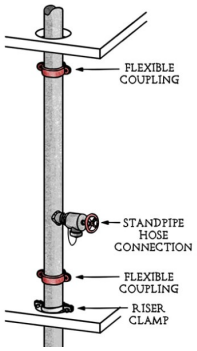
(1) One Mechanical Contractor whose experience and training is specific to, but not limited to, mechanical contracting. (City Appointment)

The applicant should possess a Master Mechanical certification and be available to participate in monthly meetings on the last Wednesday of every month for the two year term of appointment. Applications may be submitted by using the link below. Please contact me if you have an interest in this position and think you may fit the position description.

Jason.little@Sedgwick.gov
OnBoard2 | City of Wichita KS

Wichita Fire Department-

NFPA 14—Standpipe Systems



Chapter 12 Buildings Under Construction

12.1 General. In all new buildings in which standpipes are required or where standpipes exist in buildings being altered or demolished, such standpipes shall be maintained in conformity with the progress of building construction in such a manner that they are always ready for use.

12.2 Fire Department Connections. The standpipes shall be provided with conspicuously marked and readily accessible fire department connections on the outside of the building at the street and shall have at least one standard hose outlet at each floor.

12.3 Other System Features. The pipe sizes, hose valves, hose, water supply, and other details for new construction shall be in accordance with this standard.

12.4 Support of Piping. The standpipes shall be securely supported and restrained at each alternate floor.

12.5* Hose Connections.

12.5.1 At least one approved hose valve for attaching re department hose shall be provided at each intermediate landing or floor level in the exit stairway, as determined by the AHJ.

12.5.2 Hose valves shall be kept closed at all times and guarded against mechanical injury.

12.6 Extension of System Piping. The standpipes shall be extended up with each floor and shall be securely capped at the top.

12.6.1 Top hose outlets shall be not more than one floor below the highest forms, staging, and similar combustibles at all times.

12.7 Temporary Installations.

12.7.1 Temporary standpipes shall remain in service until the permanent standpipe installation is complete.

12.7.2 Where temporary standpipes normally contain water, the piping shall be protected against freezing.

12.8 Timing of Water Supply Installation.

12.8.1 Where construction reaches a height at which public waterworks system pressure can no longer provide the required flow and pressure, temporary or permanent re pumps shall be installed to provide protection to the uppermost level or to the height required by the AHJ.

12.8.2 Where local fire department pumping apparatus is permitted by the AHJ for the standpipe pressure required, temporary or permanent fire pumps shall not be required.

12.9 Protection of Hose Connections and Fire Department Connections.

12.9.1 Threaded caps and plugs shall be installed on re department connections and hose connections.

12.9.2 Fire department connections and hose connections shall be protected against physical damage.

Return to T.O.C

MABCD Advisory Boards - Calendar

- Board of Building Code Standards and Appeals (BCSA)
- Board of Electrical Appeals (BEA)
- Board of Appeals of Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Warm Air Heating, and Boiler
- Board of Appeals of Plumbers and Gas Fitters

August 2022

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1 ***MABCD BCS&A Board – Cancelled***	2	3	4 ***MABCD Mechanical Board***	5	6
7	8	9 ***MABCD Electrical Board***	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 ***MABCD Plumbing Board***			

Return to T.O.C

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