

Oregon Building Codes Division
Contact: Micheal D. Ewert, Residential Code Specialist
(503)373-7529 mike.d.ewert@state.or.us

2008 Oregon Residential Specialty Code

Errata

~~Strike through~~ denotes deleted language.
Underline denotes added language

1. Add an “**R**” in front of Figure R301.2(2). (Page 3-5)
2. Add an “**R**” in front of Figure R301.2(4), and change wind speeds as follows; (Page 3-7)

■	110	<u>105</u>
■	100	<u>94.5</u>
□	85	<u>84</u>

3. Sections R602.10.11.4 & .5 have format problems. The last sentence in both #2’s should not be indented. These last sentences apply to both items #1 & #2. The following shows how it should be printed; (Page 6-24)

2. In walls sheathed in accordance with Table R602.10.3(1), the end of each side of the braced panel closest to the corner shall have a tie-down device fastened to each end stud and to the foundation or an equivalent cross section of stud in the wall below. In a one story building, top of a two or three story building, the tie-down device shall be capable of providing an uplift allowable design value of at least 1,800 pounds (817 kg). In the first of a two-story building or the second of a three-story building, the tie-down device shall be capable of providing an uplift allowable design value of at least 3,000 pounds (1361 kg). In the first of a three-story building, the tie-down device shall be capable of providing an uplift allowable design value of at least 4,200 pounds (1905 kg). The tie-down device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

When a braced wall line exceeds the minimum percentage as outlined in Table R602.10.3(1) by at least 50 percent, the tie-down device shall not be required for the first of a one or the top of a two-story building.

Exception: The required uplift capacities for tie-down devices may be reduced by 25 percent for braced panels installed within Seismic Design Category C except in areas exposed to Columbia River Gorge as per Figure R301.2(4).

2. In walls sheathed in accordance with Table R602.10.3(1), the end of each side of the braced panel closest to the corner shall have a tie-down device fastened to each end stud and to the foundation or an equivalent cross section of stud in the wall below. In the first of a two-story building or second of a three-story building, the tie-down device shall be capable of providing an uplift allowable design value of at least 1,800 pounds (817 kg). In the first of a three-story building, the tie-down device shall be capable of providing an uplift allowable design value of at least 3,000 pounds (1361 kg). The tie-down device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

No tie-down device is required for a one-story building, the top of a two or top of a three story building.

Exception: The required uplift capacities for tie-down devices may be reduced by 25 percent for braced panels installed within Seismic Design Category C except in areas exposed to Columbia River Gorge as per Figure R301.2(4).

4. Section G2404.1 states that "...Gas equipment listed to and installed in accordance with the standards specified in ANSI Z223.1, as listed in Chapter 43, shall be permitted." ANSI Z223.1 was inadvertently left out of Chapter 43, but ANSI Z223.1 is also known as NFPA 54 which is listed in Chapter 43. This was an oversight and should be corrected by adding ANSI Z223.1 to the list of ANSI standards found in Chapter 43. (Pages 24-6 & 43-2)

5. Make the following change to Section G2427.5.5.3; (Page 24-36)

G2427.5.5.3 Unsafe chimneys. Where inspection reveals that an existing chimney is not safe for the intended application, it shall be repaired, rebuilt, lined, relined, or replaced with a vent or chimney to conform to [NFPA 211 Chapter 10](#), and it shall be suitable for the appliances to be vented.

6. Add footnotes to the following tables; (Pages 4-15 & 4-18)

TABLE R404.1.1(2)
8-INCH MASONRY WALLS WITH REINFORCING ^{a, f}

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f. Minimum thickness of walls shall be 8 inches (203 mm) supporting two floors and 10 inches (254 mm) supporting three floors.

TABLE R404.1.1(5)
CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALLS ^{h, i, j, k, m}

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m. Minimum thickness of walls shall be 6 inches (152 mm) for wall supporting one floor, 8 inches (203 mm) supporting two floors and 10 inches (254 mm) supporting three floors.

7. Modify Section N1107.2 as follows; (Page 11-12)

N1107.2 High-efficiency interior lighting systems. A minimum of fifty percent of the permanently installed lighting fixtures shall be compact or linear fluorescent, or a lighting source that has a minimum efficacy of 40 lumens per input watt. Screw-in compact fluorescent lamps comply with this requirement.

The building official shall be notified in writing at the final inspection that a minimum of fifty percent of the permanently installed lighting fixtures are compact or linear fluorescent, or a minimum efficacy of 40 lumens per input watt.

8. Modify Section R202, definition for "BASEMENT" as follows; (Page 2-1)

BASEMENT. That portion of a building that is partly or completely below grade (~~see "Story above grade"~~). A basement shall be considered as a story above grade plane where the finished surface of the floor above the basement is:

1. More than 6 feet (1829 mm) above grade plane; or
2. More than 12 feet (3658 mm) above the finished ground level at any point.

9. Modify Section R202, definition for “BUILDING” as follows; (Page 2-2)

BUILDING. Building shall mean any low-rise residential dwelling or portion thereof, including townhouses ~~and row houses~~, that is used, or designed or intended to be used for human habitation, for living, sleeping, cooking or eating purposes, or any combination thereof, and shall include accessory structures thereto.

10. Modify Table N1101.1(2), Item 7 as follows; (Page 11-3)

7	High efficiency water heating / lighting: Natural gas/propane, on-demand water heating with min EF of 0.80, and 75 percent of permanently installed lighting fixtures as CFL or linear fluorescent or a min. efficacy of 40 lumens per watt
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11. Make correction to Section N1103 as follows; (Page 11-5)

**SECTION N1103
ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS**

Alternative building systems and equipment design may be approved by the building official when it can be demonstrated that the proposed annual energy consumption will not exceed that of a similar building with similar forms of energy requirements designed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Proposed alternative designs submitted as requests for exception to the standard design criteria must be accompanied by an energy analysis prepared in accordance criteria specified in Part ~~II~~ II, Alternative Systems Analysis.

12. Modify Section NF1112.1, as follows; (Page 11-14)

NF1112.1 Manufactured windows. *U*-factors for manufactured fenestration products (windows, skylights and doors) shall be determined in accordance with the National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) 100 ~~2001~~ 2004 Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product U-Factors. The *U*-factors shall be labeled and certified in accordance with the NFRC Product Certification

13. Modify Section R602.11.1, as follows; (Page 6-24)

R602.11.1 Wall anchorage. Braced wall line sills shall be anchored to concrete or masonry foundations in accordance with Sections R403.1.8 and R602.11. For all buildings in Seismic Design Categories D₁ and D₂ and townhouses in Seismic Design Category C, plate washers, a minimum of 0.229 inch by 3 inches by 3 inches (5.8 mm by 76 mm by 76 mm) in size, shall be installed between the foundation sill plate and the nut. The hole in the plate washer is permitted to be diagonally slotted with a width of up to ³/₁₆ inch (5 mm) larger than the bolt diameter and a slot length not to exceed 1³/₄ inches (44 mm), provided a standard cut washer is placed between the plate washer and the nut.

14. Modify Section R303.6 by deleting a duplicated sentence as follows; (Page 3-15)

R303.6 Stairway illumination. All interior and exterior stairways shall be provided with a means to illuminate the stairs, including the landings and treads. Interior stairways shall be provided with an artificial light source located in the immediate vicinity of each landing of the stairway. ~~Interior stairways shall be provided with an artificial light source located in the immediate vicinity of each landing of the stairway.~~ Exterior stairways shall be provided with an artificial light source located in the immediate vicinity of the top landing of the stairway. Exterior stairways providing access to a basement from the outside grade level shall be provided with an artificial light source located in the immediate vicinity of the bottom landing of the stairway.

Exception: An artificial light source is not required at the top and bottom landing, provided an artificial light source is located directly over each stairway section.

15. Modify Table R602.3(1) by making the following changes; (Page 6-2)

Sole plate to joist, solid deck or blocking at braced wall panels ^j	3-16d ^j per 16^j (3½"x 0.135")	—
Double top plates, min. 24-inch offset of end joints, face nail in lapped area	8-16d <u>^j</u> (3½"x 0.135")	—

Delete the reference to foot note ^j in two places in the row dealing with sole plate fasteners, and place it back in the double top plate row as shown. Also re-insert “per 16” as indicated above

16. Modify the first Exception in Section R602.10.11.2, as follows; (Page 6-23)

R602.10.11.2 Braced wall panel location Exterior braced wall lines shall have a braced wall panel located at each end of the braced wall line or a minimum 24-inch-wide panel appliedetc.

Exception: For exterior braced wall panel using Method 3 of Section R602.10.3, the braced wall panel shall be permitted to begin no more than 8 feet from each end of the braced wall line as allowed per Section R602.10.11.4 and R602.10.11.2 ~~5~~. ← (Printers put a colon at the end of this sentence, it should have been a period.)

17. Modify Section R317.2.7.1, as follows; (Page 3-33)

R317.2.7.1 Fire-resistance rated construction due to location on property. Townhouse exterior walls, privacy walls, common townhouse separation walls, exterior stairways, porches, porch coverings, decks, roofs and projections located within three feet of a common or exterior property line shall be fire-resistance rated and constructed in accordance with this section.

18. Correction to Table M1507.4. Delete the period highlighted below; (Page 15-3)

**Table M1507.4
PERSCRIPTIVE EXHAUST DUCT SIZING**

Fan tested CFM @ 0.10 in. W.G.	Minimum flex (diameter)	Maximum length (feet)	Minimum smooth (diameter)	Maximum length (feet)	Maximum elbows ^a
50	4"	25	4"	70	3
	5"	90	5"	100	3
	6"	No limit	6"	No limit	3
80	4" ^b	N/A	4"	20	3
	5"	15	5"	100	3
	6"	90	6"	No limit	3
100	5" ^b	N/A	5"	50	3
	6"	45	6"	No limit	3
125	6"	15	6"	No limit	3
	7"	70	7"	No limit	3

- a. For each additional elbow subtract 10 feet from length.
- b. Flex ducts of this diameter are not permitted with fans of this size.

19. Correction to Section G2427.3.3. Reference to Section 503.8 in item #6 needs to be changed; (Page 24-33 & 24-34)

G2427.3.3 Mechanical draft systems. Mechanical draft systems shall comply with the following:

1. Mechanical draft systems shall be listed and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions for both the appliance and the mechanical draft system.
2. Appliances, except incinerators, requiring venting shall be permitted to be vented by means of mechanical draft systems of either forced or induced draft design.
3. Forced draft systems and all portions of induced draft systems under positive pressure during operation shall be designed and installed so as to prevent leakage of flue or vent gases into a building.
4. Vent connectors serving equipment vented by natural draft shall not be connected into any portion of mechanical draft systems operating under positive pressure.
5. When a mechanical draft system is employed, provision shall be made to prevent the flow of gas to the main burners when the draft system is not performing so as to satisfy the operating requirements of the equipment for safe performance.
6. The exit terminals of mechanical draft systems shall be not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) above grade where located adjacent to public walkways and shall be located as specified in Section ~~503-8~~ G2427.8, Items 1 and 2.

20. Correction to information box located on Page 7-14. Reference to OR laws Ch. 851 should be changed to reflect correct ORS. The correction is as follows; (Page 7-14)

Oregon Revised Statutes prohibit
Construction Contractors Board licensees from
installing
barrier-type insulation and finish systems.

The statute is not part of this code but is reproduced here for the reader's convenience:

~~2007 OR laws Ch. 851 (HB 2112) reads: Rulings on acceptability of material, design or installation of EIFS.~~
ORS 701.555 Barrier-type exterior insulation and finish system. (1) As used in this section, "barrier-type exterior insulation and finish systems" means a foam.....

(Remainder of statute unchanged)