2. From unheated storage rooms having an area of less than seventy (70) square feet (6.5 m^2) and carports.

3. From driveways, walks, patios and other flatwork not likely to be enclosed and heated at a later date.

4. Where approved by the building official, based on local site conditions.

R602.4 Interior load-bearing walls.—Added. Interior load-bearing walls shall be constructed, framed and fireblocked as specified for exterior walls. Table R602.3(5) shall be used to establish stud spacing of walls up to ten (10) feet (3048 mm) high, and Table R602.3.1 shall apply to walls over ten (10) feet (3048 mm) high.

R602.10.6 Braced wall panel connections.—Added. Braced wall panels shall be connected to floor framing or foundations as follows:

1. Where joists are perpendicular to a braced wall panel above or below, a rim joist, band joist or blocking shall be provided along the entire length of the braced wall panel in accordance with Figure R602.10.6(1). Fastening of top and bottom wall plates to framing, rim joist, band joist and/or blocking shall be in accordance with Table R602.3(1).

2. Where joists are parallel to a braced wall panel above or below, a rim joist, end joist or other parallel framing member shall be provided directly above and below the braced wall panel in accordance with Figure R602.10.6 (2). Where a parallel framing member cannot be located directly above and below the panel, full-depth blocking at sixteen (16) inch (406 mm) spacing shall be provided between the parallel framing members to each side of the braced wall panel in accordance with Figure R602.10.6(2). Fastening of blocking and wall plates shall be in accordance with Table R602.3(1) and Figure R602.10.6(2).

3. Connections of braced wall panels to concrete or masonry shall be in accordance with Section R403.1.6.

4. Wood sole plates of braced wall panels at building interiors on monolithic slabs may be anchored using connector(s) with a shear capacity of two thousand three hundred (2,300) pounds and a tensile capacity of eight hundred (800) pounds over a maximum span of six (6) feet.

R703.8 Flashing.—Added. Approved corrosion-resistant flashing shall be applied shingle-fashion in a manner to prevent entry of water into the wall cavity or penetration of water to the building structural framing components. Six (6) mil polyethylene sheeting is an approved corrosion-resistant flashing when not exposed to UV rays. Self-adhered membranes used as flashing shall comply with AAMA 711.

The flashing shall extend to the surface of the exterior wall finish. Approved corrosion-resistant flashings shall be installed at all of the following locations:

1. **Exterior window and door openings.** Flashing at exterior window and door openings shall extend to the surface of the exterior wall finish or to the water-resistive barrier for subsequent drainage.

R801.3 Roof drainage.—Added. This section has been stricken from the code.

R802.3 Framing details.—Added. Rafters shall be framed to ridge board or to each other with a gusset plate as a tie. Ridge board shall be at least one (1) inch (25 mm) nominal thickness and not less in depth than the cut end of the rafter. At all valleys and hips there shall be a valley or hip rafter not less than two (2) inch (51 mm) nominal thickness and not less in depth than the cut end of the rafter. Hip and valley rafters shall be supported at the ridge by a brace to a bearing partition or be designed to carry and distribute the specific load at that point. Definition of brace includes: 1. a triangular configuration of framing members with a horizontal tie and rafter members, and 2. king post or similar. Where the roof pitch is less than three (3) units vertical in twelve (12) units horizontal (twenty-five (25) percent slope), structural members that support rafters and ceiling joists, such as ridge beams, hips and valleys, shall be designed as beams.

Exception: The use of a "Blind Valley", also known as a "Farmers Valley" or "California Valley" will be allowed. In this type of valley the main roof is framed as usual, it may or may not be sheathed, and the intersecting roof is framed on top of the main roof. The two (2) valley plates or sleeps lie on top of the main roof rafters or sheathing and provide a nailing base for the jack rafters and ridge board of the intersecting roof.

R802.5.1 Purlins.—Added. Installation of purlins to reduce the span of rafters is permitted as shown in Figure R802.5.1. Purlins shall be sized no less than the required size of the rafters that they support. Purlins shall be continuous and shall be supported by two (2) inch by four (4) inch (51 mm by 102 mm) braces installed to bearing walls at a slope not less than forty-five (45) degrees from the horizontal. The braces shall be spaced not more than four (4) feet (1219 mm) on center and the unbraced length of braces shall not exceed eight (8) feet (2438 mm).

Exception: Braces may be spaced not more than six (6) feet (1,829 mm) on center if:

1. The purlin brace is two (2) inch by six (6) inch (51 mm by 153 mm)

2. Purlins shall be sized one (1) nominal size larger than the rafter they support, and

3. Unbraced length of braces shall not exceed eight (8) feet (2,438 mm).

N1101.9 Certificate.—Amended: This section has been moved to the Appendix S of the IRC 2009 and is not adopted as a minimum standard of residential construction within the State of Oklahoma.

N1102.4.3 Fireplaces.—Added. New wood-burning fireplaces shall have gasketed doors and outdoor combustion air.

N1103.1.1 Programmable thermostat.—Amended: This section has been stricken from the code.

N1103.2.2 Sealing.—Added. Ducts, air handlers, filter boxes and building cavities used as ducts shall be sealed. Joints and seams shall comply with Section M1601.4. Duct tightness shall be verified by either of the following:

1. **Post-construction test:** Leakage to outdoors shall be less than or equal to eight (8) cfm (3.78 Lis) per one hundred (100) ft^2 ($9.29m^2$) of conditioned floor area or a total leakage less than or equal to twelve (12) cfm (5.66 Lis) per one hundred (100) ft^2 ($9.29\ m^2$) of conditioned floor area when tested at a pressure differential of 0.1 inch w.g. (25 Pa) across the entire system, including the manufacturer's air handler end closure. All register boots shall be taped or otherwise sealed during the test.

2. **Rough-in test:** Total leakage shall be less than or equal to six (6) cfm (2.83 Lis) per one hundred (100) ft^2 ($9.29\ m^2$) of conditioned floor area when tested at a pressure differential of 0.1 inch w.g. (25 Pa) across the roughed in system, including the manufacturer's air handler enclosure. All register boots shall be taped or otherwise sealed during the test. If the air handler is not installed at the time of the test, total leakage shall be less than or equal to four (4) cfm (1.89 Lis) per one hundred (100) ft^2 ($9.29\ m^2$) of conditioned floor area.

Exception:

1. Duct tightness test is not required if the air handler and all ducts are located within conditioned space.

2. Visual inspection may be used instead of the rough-in test and post construction test.

N1103.8.3 Pool covers.—Added. Pools heated to more than ninety (90) degrees Fahrenheit (32 degrees Celsius) shall have a pool cover with a minimum insulation value of R-12.

N1104.1 Lighting equipment.—Added. A minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the lamps in permanently installed lighting fixtures shall be high-efficacy lamps.

Exception: Can or recessed lights are exempt from this section of the code.

PART V—MECHANICAL

M1308.3—Added. Protection of refrigerant lines.—Added. Refrigerant lines shall not be installed less than four (4) inches from the bottom side of roof decking unless protected from damage by an approved method.

M1502.3 Duct termination.—Added. Exhaust ducts shall terminate on the outside of the building. Exhaust duct terminations shall be in accordance with the dryer manufacturer's installation instructions. If the manufacturer's instructions do not specify a termination location, the exhaust duct shall terminate not less than three (3) feet (914 mm) in any direction from the openings into buildings. Exhaust duct terminations shall be equipped with a backdraft damper. Additionally, exhaust shall not terminate within three (3) feet (914 mm) of condensing units. Screens shall not be installed at the duct termination.

PART VI—FUEL GAS

G2406.3 (303.6) Outdoor locations.—Added. Appliances installed in outdoor locations shall be either listed for outdoor installation or provided with approved protection from outdoor environmental factors that influence the operability, durability and safety of the appliance.

G2413.1 General Considerations.—Amendatory. Piping systems shall be of such size and so installed as to provide a supply of gas sufficient to meet the maximum demand and supply gas to each appliance inlet at not less than the minimum supply pressure required by the appliance, but not less than one (1) inch to the first connected appliance.

Table G2413.4(3) [402.4(7)] Semi-rigid Copper Tubing—Added. This table has been stricken from the code.

Table G2413.4(4) [402.4(10)] Semi-rigid Copper Tubing—Added. This table has been stricken from the code.

G2414.5.2 (403.5.2) Copper tubing.—Added. Copper tubing shall be prohibited for natural gas installations, but shall be allowed for liquefied petroleum gas installations.

G2415.5.1—Added. Protection of gas piping other than steel.—Added. Gas piping other than steel shall not be installed less than four (4) inches from the bottom side of roof decking unless protected from damage by an approved method.

G2415.10 Minimum Burial Depth—Amendatory. Underground piping systems shall be installed a minimum depth of eighteen (18) inches below grade, except as provided for in Section G2415.10.1 of this code.

G2417.7 (406.7) Purging.—Amended: The International Code Council Emergency Amendment dated September 27, 2010 has been adopted. This amendment replaces in their entirety Section G2417.7 of the IRC 2009.

G2417.7.1 (IFGS 406.7.1)—Added. Piping systems required to be purged outdoors. The purging of piping systems shall be in accordance with the provisions of Sections 406.7.1.1 through 406.7.1.4 where the piping system meets either of the following:

1. The design operating gas pressure is greater than two (2) psig.

2. The piping being purged contains one (1) or more sections of pipe or tubing greater than two (2) inches in nominal size and exceeding the lengths in Table 406.7.1.1.

G2417.7.1.1 (IFGS 406.7.1.1)—Added. Removal from service. Where existing gas piping is opened, the section that is opened shall be isolated from the gas supply and the line pressure vented in accordance with Section 406.7.1.3. Where gas piping meeting the criteria of Table 406.7.1.1 is removed from service, the residual fuel gas in the piping shall be displaced with an inert gas.

Table G2417.7.1.1—Added. (IFGS Table 406.7.1.1)
Size and Length of Piping

Nominal Pipe Size (inches)	Length of Piping (feet)
2½	> 50
3	> 30
4	> 15
6	> 10
8 or larger	Any length

For SI units: 1 inch = 25.4mm; 1 ft = 304.8mm.

G2417.7.1.2 (IFGS 406.7.1.2) Placing in operation.—Added. Where gas piping containing air and meeting the criteria of Table 406.7.1.1 is placed in operation, the air in the piping shall first be displaced with an inert gas. The inert gas shall then be displaced with fuel gas in accordance with Section 406.7.1.3.

G2417.7.1.3 (IFGS 406.7.1.3) Outdoor discharge of purged gases.—Added. The open end of a piping system being pressure vented or purged shall discharge directly

to an outdoor location. Purging operations shall comply with all of the following requirements:

1. The point of discharge shall be controlled with a shutoff valve.

2. The point of discharge shall be located at least ten (10) feet from sources of ignition, at least ten (10) feet from building openings and at least twenty-five (25) feet from mechanical air intake openings.

3. During discharge, the open point of discharge shall be continuously attended and monitored with a combustible gas indicator that complies with Section 406.7.1.4.

4. Purging operations introducing fuel gas shall be stopped when ninety percent (90%) fuel gas by volume is detected within the pipe.

5. Persons not involved in the purging operations shall be evacuated from all areas within ten (10) feet of the point of discharge.

G2417.7.1.4 (IFGS 406.7.1.4) Combustible gas indicator.—Added. The combustible gas indicator used during purging operations shall be listed and shall be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommended schedule. The combustible gas indicator used for pipe discharge monitoring shall numerically display a volume scale from zero percent (0%) to one hundred percent (100%) with a resolution of not greater than one percent (1%) increments.

G2417.7.2 (IFGS 406.7.20) Piping systems allowed to be purged indoors or outdoors.—Added. The purging of piping systems shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 406.7.2.1 where the piping system meets both of the following:

1. The design operating gas pressure is two (2) psig or less.

2. The piping being purged is constructed entirely from pipe or tubing of two (2) inch nominal size or smaller, or larger size pipe or tubing with lengths shorter than specified in Table 406.7.1.1.

G2417.2.1 (IFGS 406.7.2.1) Purging procedure.—Added. The piping system shall be purged in accordance with one (1) or more of the following:

1. The piping shall be purged with fuel gas and shall discharge to the outdoors.

2. The piping shall be purged with fuel gas and shall discharge to the indoors or outdoors through an appliance burner not located in a combustion chamber. Such burner shall be provided with a continuous source of ignition.

3. The piping shall be purged with fuel gas and shall discharge to the indoors or outdoors through a burner that has a continuous source of ignition and that is designed for such purpose.

4. The piping shall be purged with fuel gas that is discharged to the indoors or outdoors, and the point of discharge shall be monitored with a listed combustible gas detector in accordance with 406.7.2.2. Purging shall be stopped when fuel gas is detected.

5. The piping shall be purged by the gas supplier in accordance with written procedures.

G2417.7.2.2 (IFGS 406.7.2.2) Combustible gas detector.—Added. The combustible gas detector used during purging operations shall be listed and shall be calibrated or tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommended schedule. The combustible gas detector used for pipe discharge monitoring shall indicate the presence of fuel gas.

G2417.7.3 (IFGS 406.7.3) Purging appliances and equipment.—Added. After the piping system has been placed in operation, appliances and equipment shall be purged before being placed into operation.

PART VII—PLUMBING

P2503.4 Building sewer testing.—Added. The building sewer shall be tested by insertion of a test plug at the point of connection with the public sewer and filling the building sewer with water, testing with not less than a ten (10) foot (3,048 mm) head of water. The sewer shall maintain such pressure for fifteen (15) minutes.

P2503.6 Shower liner test.—Added. Where shower floors and receptors are made water tight by the application of materials required by Section P2709.2, the completed liner installation shall be tested at plumbing final. The pipe from the shower drain shall be plugged water tight for the test. The floor and receptor area shall be filled with potable water to a depth of not less than two (2) inches (51 mm) measured at the threshold. Where a threshold of at least two (2) inches high does not exist, a temporary threshold shall be constructed to retain the test water in the lined floor or receptor area to a level not less than two (2) inches deep measured at the threshold. The water shall be retained for a test period of not less than fifteen (15) minutes and there shall be no evidence of leakage.

P2503.7 Water-supply system testing.—Added. Upon completion of the water-supply system or a section of it, the system or portion completed shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure of not less than the working pressure of the system or, for piping systems other than PVC or CPVC, by an air test of not less than fifty (50) psi (345 kPa). This pressure shall be held for not less than fifteen (15) minutes. The water used for tests shall be obtained from a potable water source.

P2603.6.1 Sewer Depth—Added. Building sewers that connect to private sewage disposal systems shall be a minimum of sixteen (16) inches below finished grade at the point of septic tank connection. Building sewers shall be a minimum of sixteen (16) inches below grade.

P2704.1 General.—Added. Slip joints shall be made with an approved elastomeric gasket and shall be installed from fixture to trap outlet. Fixtures with concealed slip-joint connections shall be provided with an access panel or utility space at least twelve (12) inches (305 mm) in its smallest dimension or other approved arrangement so as to provide access to the slip connections for inspection and repair.

P2709.2 Lining required.—Added. Adjoining walls and floor framing which encloses on-site built-up shower receptors shall be lined with one (1) of the following materials:

1. Sheet lead,

2. Sheet copper,

3. Plastic liner material that complies with ASTM D 4068 or ASTM D 4551,

4. Hot mopping in accordance with Section P2709.2.3 or

5. Sheet-applied load-bearing, bonded waterproof membranes that comply with ANSI A118.10.

The lining material shall extend not less than three (3) inches (76 mm) beyond or around the rough jambs and not less than three (3) inches (76 mm) above finished thresholds. Sheet-applied load bearing, bonded waterproof membranes shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

P2715.1 Laundry tray waste outlet.—Added. Each compartment of a laundry tray shall be provided with a waste outlet not less than one and one-half (1½) inches (38 mm) in diameter and a strainer or crossbar to restrict the clear opening of the waste outlet.

P2801.5 Required pan.—Added. Where tank type water heaters or hot water storage tanks are installed in locations where leakage of the tanks or connections will cause damage, the tank or water heater shall be installed in a galvanized steel pan having a material thickness of not less than 0.0236 inch (0.6010 mm) (No. 24 gage), or other pans approved for such use. Listed pans shall comply with CSA LC3.

P2803.1 Relief valves required.—Added. Tank type appliances and equipment used for heating water or storing hot water shall be protected by:

1. A separate pressure-relief valve and a separate temperature-relief valve; or

2. A combination pressure- and temperature-relief valve.

P2902.5.3 Lawn irrigation systems.—Added. The potable water supply to lawn irrigation systems shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric-type vacuum breaker, a pressure-type vacuum breaker or a spill resistant backflow preventer. A valve shall not be installed downstream from an atmospheric vacuum breaker. Where chemicals are introduced into the system, the potable water supply shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer.

P2903.8.6 Hose bibb bleed.—Added. A readily accessible air bleed shall be installed in hose bibb supplies at the manifold or at the hose bibb exit point.

P2903.9.1 Service valve.—Added. Each dwelling unit shall be provided with an accessible main shutoff valve near the entrance of the water service. The valve shall be of a full-open type having nominal restriction to flow. Additionally, the water service shall be valved at the curb or property line in accordance with local requirements.

P2903.10 Hose bibb.—Added. Hose bibbs subject to freezing, including the "frost-proof" type, shall be equipped with an accessible valve inside the building so that they can be controlled and/or drained during cold periods.

P2904.1 General.—Added. Where installed, residential fire sprinkler systems, or portions thereof, shall be in accordance with NFPA 13D.

Sections P2904.1.1—Added. (Stricken Sections) Section P2904.8.2 Dwelling Unit Fire Sprinkler System Provisions and Certain Tables Stricken. Sections P2904.1.1 through Section P2904.8.2 and tables P2904.6.2(1) through P2904.6.2(9) have been stricken from the code.

P2905.4 Water service pipe.—Added. Water service pipe shall conform to NSF 61 and to one (1) of the standards listed in Table P2905.4. Water service pipe or tubing, installed underground and outside of the structure, shall have a minimum working pressure rating of one hundred sixty (160) pounds per square inch at seventy-three (73) degrees Fahrenheit (1103 kPa at 23° Celsius). Where the water pressure exceeds one hundred sixty (160) pounds per square inch (1103 kPa), piping material shall have a rated working pressure equal to or greater than the highest available pressure. Water service piping materials not third-party certified for water distribution shall terminate at least thirty (30) inches outside the exterior wall. Ductile iron water service piping shall be cement mortar lined in accordance with AWWA C104.

Table P2905.4 Water Service Pipe

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic pipe	ASTM D 1527; ASTM D 2282
Brass pipe	ASTM B 43
Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) plastic pipe	ASTM D 2846; ASTM F 441; ASTM F 442; CSA B 137.6
Copper or copper-alloy pipe	ASTM B 42; ASTM B 302
Copper or copper-alloy tubing (Type K, WK, L, WL, M or WM)	ASTM B 75; ASTM B 88; ASTM B 251; ASTM B 447
Cross-linked polyethylene/aluminum/cross-linked polyethylene (PEX-AL-PEX) pipe	ASTM F 1281; ASTM F 2262; CSA B 137.10M
Cross-linked polyethylene/aluminum/high-density polyethylene (PEX-AL-HDPE)	ASTM F 1986
Cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) plastic tubing	ASTM F 876; ASTM F 877; CSA B 137.5
Ductile iron water pipe	AWWA C151; AWWA C115
Galvanized steel pipe	ASTM A 53
Polyethylene/aluminum/polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) pipe	ASTM F 1282; CSA CAN/CSA-B137.9M
Polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe	ASTM D 2104; ASTM D 2239; CSA-B137.1
Polyethylene (PE) plastic tubing	ASTM D 2737; CSA B137.1
Polypropylene (PP) plastic pipe or tubing	ASTM F 2389; CSA B137.11
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe	ASTM D 1785; ASTM D 2241; ASTM D 2672; CSA B137.3
Stainless steel (Type 304/304L) pipe	ASTM A 312; ASTM A 778
Stainless steel (Type 316/316L) pipe	ASTM A 312; ASTM A 778

P3003.2 Prohibited joints.—Added. Running threads and bands shall not be used in the drainage system. Drainage and vent piping shall not be drilled, tapped, burned or welded. The following types of joints and connections shall be prohibited:

1. Cement or concrete.

2. Mastic or hot-pour bituminous joints.

3. Joints made with fittings not approved for the specific installation.

4. Joints between different diameter pipes made with elastomeric rolling O-rings.

5. Solvent-cement joints between different types of plastic pipe.

6. Saddle-type fittings.

Exception: Saddle-type fittings may be used to connect the building sewer to a public sewer.

P3005.2.10 Cleanout Equivalent—Amendatory. A fixture trap or a fixture with integral trap, readily removable without disturbing concealed piping shall be acceptable as a cleanout equivalent.

Exception: A water closet shall not be used as a clean out.

P3005.2.12 Cleanout Requirements for Residential Construction—Added. All bathtub, lavatory, kitchen sink, mop or utility sink, and washing machine drains shall have an accessible cleanout which will allow for the cleaning or rodding of the drain line.

A. Cleanouts shall be the removable trap or threaded plug type, and shall be the same diameter or greater than the pipe served.

B. When two (2) drains are combined with a sanitary cross fitting, a threaded plug-type cleanout shall be installed immediately upstream of the sanitary cross fitting.

C. Shower drains with two (2) inch traps are not required to have a cleanout if the developed length of the shower drain is no more than ten (10) feet in length.

D. Besides the main cleanout for the building sewer located just outside and downstream of the residence, a second cleanout shall be located upstream of the first floor water closet plumbed the greatest distance from the point the building sewer leaves the residence. This cleanout shall be the same diameter as the pipe it serves and be located at ground level and within five (5) feet of the building, or in the outside wall no higher than two (2) feet above ground level.

P3008.1 Sewage backflow.—Added. Where the flood level rims of plumbing fixtures are below the elevation of the manhole cover of the next upstream manhole in the public sewer, the fixtures shall be protected by a backwater valve installed in the building drain, branch of the building drain or horizontal branch serving such fixtures.

P3103.4 Prohibited use.—Added. Vent terminals shall not be used as a flag pole or to support flag poles, TV aerials, or similar items.

PART VIII—ELECTRICAL

E3402.2 Penetrations of fire-resistance-rated assemblies.—Added. Electrical installations in hollow spaces, vertical shafts and ventilation or air-handling ducts shall be made so that the possible spread of fire or products of combustion will not be substantially increased. Electrical penetrations through fire-resistance-rated walls, partitions, floors or ceilings shall be protected by approved methods to maintain the fire-resistance rating of the element penetrated. Penetrations of fire-resistance-rated walls shall be limited as specified in Section R302.4.1.

E3403.3 Listing and labeling.—Added. Electrical materials, components, devices, fixtures and equipment shall be listed for the application, in accordance with NFPA 70, shall bear the label of an approved agency and shall be installed, and used, or both, in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

E3404.13 Electrical Fence Charger Systems Prohibited—Added. The installation of an electrical fence charger system in areas zoned for residential use in the City of Tulsa, including insulators and wiring shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor offense.

Exceptions: Electrical fence chargers may be installed on:

1. A tract of land which is ten (10) or more acres, provided the system is not readily accessible to the public; or

2. A smaller tract, provided that the conductors are located a minimum of eight (8) feet above grade and are not readily accessible to the public.

E3501.1 Scope.—Amendatory. This chapter contains definitions that shall apply only to the electrical requirements of Chapters 34 through 43. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purpose of this code, have the meanings indicated in this chapter. Words used in the present tense include the future; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular. Where terms are not defined in this section and are defined in Section R202 of this code, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in that section. Where terms are not defined in these sections, they shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings or such as the context implies.

ELECTRICAL FENCE CHARGER SYSTEM. A labeled circuit arrangement, whether energized by a battery or other electrical power source, which does or is designed or intended to impart an electrical shock to any person or animal coming in contact with such un-insulated conductors.

UNFINISHED ROOM. A room having either the floor decking or heating/air-conditioning not installed.

E3604.3 Point of Attachment.—Amendatory. The point of the overhead service entrance and attachment to the electric utility company's service wires on a building shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet above finished grade.

Exception: For existing structures with new overhead services, the point of attachment shall be nine (9) feet above the ground; and clearances shall be provided as required by the National Electrical Code.

E3604.5 Service masts as supports.—Amendatory. Where a service mast is used for the support of service-drop conductors, it shall be of adequate strength or be supported by braces or guys to withstand the strain imposed by the service drop. Where raceway-type service masts are used, all equipment shall be approved. Only power service drop conductors shall be permitted to be attached to a service mast. The minimum size of rigid metal conduit (RMC) shall be two (2) inches for services up to and including two hundred (200) amperes, and two and one-half (2½) inches for services over two hundred (200) amperes.

E3702.3.1 Residential Installation—Added. In residences there shall be no more than a combination of eight (8) luminaries and receptacle outlets placed on a fifteen (15) ampere branch circuit, and no more than ten (10) luminaire and receptacle outlets placed on a twenty (20) ampere branch circuit.

E3901.1.1 Unfinished Rooms—Added. Unfinished rooms located within new dwellings are not required to comply with this code as to the number and placement of receptacles and luminaries.

E4002.14 Tamper-resistant receptacles.—Added. In areas specified in Section E3901.1, 125-volt, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles.

Exceptions:

(A) Receptacles in the following locations shall not be required to be tamper-resistant:

(i) Receptacles located more than five and one-half (5½) feet (1.7m) above the floor.

(ii) Receptacles that are part of a luminaire or appliance.

(iii) A single receptacle or a duplex receptacle for two (2) appliances located within dedicated space for each appliance that, in normal use, is not easily moved from one (1) place to another and that is cord-and-plug connected.

(iv) Non-grounding receptacles used for replacement

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E4003.12.1 Luminaires in Dwelling Unit Dressing Rooms—Added. The dressing room is a room designed for the purpose of storage of clothing, which permits incandescent luminaires with open or partially enclosed lamps and pendant luminaires or lampholders when the dressing room shall have a distance of fifty-four (54) inches or greater from the sides and back of the closet walls, respectively, and continuing vertically to the closet ceiling parallel to the walls at a horizontal distance of the same. The dressing room may have incandescent luminaires with open or partially enclosed lamps and pendant light fixtures where the distance to the combustibles in any configuration is thirty (30) inches or greater to the nearest edge of the luminaire.

Section 202. Protection of existing rights and remedies

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding pending in any court, or any rights acquitted, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing under any act or provision hereby repealed; nor shall this chapter require any changes in work which has been lawfully authorized prior to the adoption of this chapter, so long as such work is actually commenced within sixty (60) days after its adoption.

Section 2. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby expressly repealed.

Section 3. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end, the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

Section 4. EMERGENCY CLAUSE. That because this ordinance is essential to the regulation of fire safety and prevention an emergency is now declared to exist for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety by reason whereof this ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage, approval and publication.

ADOPTED by the Council: DEC 12 2013
Date

Chair of the Council

ADOPTED as an emergency measure: _____.
Date

Chair of the Council

rre

RRE:eg

3/05/2013

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Received by the Mayor: _____ (Date), at _____ (Time).

Dewey F. Bartlett, Jr., Mayor

By _____
Secretary

APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of Tulsa, Oklahoma: JAN 08 2014 (Date),

at _____ (Time).

_____
Mayor

(Seal)
ATTEST:

_____
DEPUTY City Clerk

APPROVED:

_____ 1/10/14
City Attorney rre

RRE:eg

3/05/2013