FLASHING: IRC R703.8

- Approved corrosion-resistant flashing shall be applied shingle-fashion in such a manner to prevent entry of water into the wall cavity or penetration of water to the building structural framing components. self adhered membranes used as flashing shall comply with AAMA 771. 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
- 2.At the intersection of chimneys or other masonry construction with frame or stucco walls, with projecting lips on both sides under stucco copings.
- 3. Under and at the ends of masonry, wood or metal copings and sills.
- 4.Continuously above all projecting wood trim.
 5.Where exterior porches, deck or stairs attach to a wall or floor assembly of wood-frame construction
- 6.At wall and roof intersections.
 7.At built-in gutters.

FLASHING NOTES

All flashing systems shall conform with applicable codes and SMACNA standards. All materials used shall be approved for such use. All metals used shall be of appropriate composition and thickness. All flashing fabrication shall be preformed by a SMACNA approved professional contractor / fabricator. All flashings shall be review and approved by the project architect prior to fabrication. All soldered joints shall be pretested prior to flashing installation.

Door and window head flashing:

Flashing extends up the wall a minimum of 4 inches and beyond the opening a minimum of 4 inches each side. Flashing shall extend out over frame of window or door trim with a sloped section having end dams and continue down the face of frame or trim a minimum of 1/2 inch. Flashing shall terminate with a cleat or hemmed drip edge. All flashing shall be bent or soldered at all intersections.

One layer of self adhering flashing shall precede the installation of metal flashing – lapping window flange or door frame and extend above the top of metal flashing 1 inch and beyond the sides of the metal flashing by one inch.

Once metal flashing has been installed a second lay of self adhering flashing shall be applied. This flashing shall lap metal flashing a minimum of 3 inches and lap up wall 3 inches and 3 inches beyond each side.

Two layers of building paper or approved house wrap shall then be applied to exterior.

Door and window jamb flashing:

Jamb flashing shall be made up of self adhering flexible flashing. This flexible flashing shall tuck under head flashing above and over sill flashing below. Jamb flashing will lap over exterior face of wall a minimum of 2 inches(over the two layers of building paper and one layer of un-adhesive flexible flashing having a minimum width of 9 inches.) At windows a second layer of self adhering flexible flashing shall be applied over window flange – lapping flange fully and extending beyond first layer of flashing by two inches horizontally.

Blocking use at door or window jambs shall be full depth of the frame and slope to the exterior.

Door and window sill flashing:

Flashing sill shall be sloped 1/8 inch per inch of depth toward exterior. Depth of flashing shall be interior of window frame 1/4 inch to allow for sealant at this location. Depth of flashing shall be determined by the depth of the door threshold – with the sill flashing terminating under the threshold. Sill flashing shall have a minimum of 5/8 inch up turn dam at the interior edge. Sill flashing shall lap up sides of opening a minimum of 2 inches and over the exterior face of opening 2 inches – sides and bottom.

It is recommended that this sill flashing be installed over the two layers of building paper. One layer of un-adhesive flexible flashing with a minimum height of 9 inches to be applied to wall below flashing. One layer of self adhesive shall be applied to window opening and lap down wall over first layer of flexible flashing a minimum of 2 inches

Roof to wall flashing

The flashing must extend up the wall and onto the roof a minimum of 4 inches. Nail the flashing pieces to the roof sheathing above the top of each shingle course.

Flashings are generally formed in 10 foot sections. Sections should be lapped 8 inches minimum in the direction of flow. The top of each section should be fastened with nails of material compatible with the flashing.

Roof valley flashing:

The valley flashing shown on drawings is of an open type, where some of the flashing is exposed to view. The open portion of the valley should be a minimum of 5 inches and the shingles should lap the flashing a minimum of 5 inches. (the flashing should lap each section of roof a minimum of 10 inches) The edges of the valley flashing should be formed with a hook edge and cleated on 24 inch centers.

On roof pitches over 6:12 and on dissimilar pitches, increase the inverted vee ("V" Crimp) in the valley to 2 inch height.

Flashings are generally formed in 10 foot sections. Sections should be lapped 8 inches minimum in the direction of flow. The top of each section should be fastened with nails of material compatible with the flashing. A 30 inch wide felt is placed in the valley.

The felt in the valley should lap 6 inches over the upper end of the alley flashing pieces. The roofing felt should lap over the cleated edges of the flashing.

Copper (minimum 16oz.), or stainless steel (minimum of 0.018 inches) is recommended for valley flashings. Where the expected life of the roof is less than 15 years, pre-finished or galvanized steel (minimum 24 gage may be used – galvanized flashing must be pre-painted.)

Roof edge flashing:

The method for gable and rake end flashing for a shingle roof is as follows. Flashing is formed in sections and is lapped in the direction of flow. Flashing extending 4 inches on the roof is nailed to the sheathing 18 inches on center. A hem in the roof flange is recommended for shake and tile roofing. Flashing extending a minimum of 1-1/2 inches down the face of facia ending with a continuous cleated or hemmed drip edge. Felt is lapped over the flashings in this application.

Roof penetration flashing:

Many approved pre-manufactured roof penetration flashings are readily available for a variety of roof penetrations. These shall be use for approved locations intended by the manufacturer and installed per specifications provided by the manufacture.

If however a custom flashing is required for a roof penetration the follow shall apply. A suitable / compatible metal shall be used. The base flange of the flashing shall extend onto the roof a minimum of 4 inches. All seams and joints shall be fully soldered. The flashing shall form a shape that prevents water intrusion – refer to SMACNA standards.

R1006 EXTERIOR AIR SUPPLY

1. R1006.1 Exterior air. Factory-built or masonry fireplaces covered in this chapter shall be equipped with an exterior air supply to assure proper fuel combustion unless the room is mechanically ventilated and controlled so that the indoor pressure is neutral or positive.

R1006.1.1 Factory-built fireplaces. Exterior combustion air ducts for factory-built fireplaces shall be a listed component of the fireplace and shall be installed according to the fireplace manufacturer's instructions.

R315 CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

- For new construction, an approved carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units within which fuel-fired appliances are installed and in dwelling units that have attached garages.
- 2. Where work requiring a permit occurs in existing dwellings that have attached garages or in existing dwellings within which fuel-fired appliances exist, carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in accordance with Section R315.1.
- 3. Single station carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with UL 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with this code and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

R317 WOOD PRODUCT DECAY PROTECTION

- 1. Protection of wood and wood based products from decay shall be provided in the following locations by the use of naturally durable wood or wood that is preservative-treated in accordance with AWPA U1 for the species, product, preservative and end use. Preservatives shall be listed in Section 4 of AWPA U1.
- 1. Wood joists or the bottom of a wood structural floor when closer than 18 inches (457 mm) or wood girders when closer than 12 inches (305 mm) to the exposed ground in crawl spaces or unexcavated area located within the periphery of the building foundation.
- 2. All wood framing members that rest on concrete or masonry exterior foundation walls and are less than 8 inches (203 mm) from the exposed ground.
- 3. Sills and sleepers on a concrete or masonry slab that is in direct contact with the ground unless separated from such slab by an impervious moisture barrier.
- 4. The ends of wood girders entering exterior masonry or concrete walls having clearances of less than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) on tops, sides and ends.
- 5. Wood siding, sheathing and wall framing on the exterior of a building having a clearance of less than 6 inches (152 mm) from the ground or less than 2 inches (51 mm) measured vertically from concrete steps, porch slabs, patio slabs, and similar horizontal surfaces exposed to the weather.
- 6. Wood structural members supporting moisture-permeable floors or roofs that are exposed to the weather, such as concrete or masonry slabs, unless separated from such floors or roofs by an impervious moisture barrier.
- 7. Wood furring strips or other wood framing members attached directly to the interior of exterior masonry walls or concrete walls below grade except where an approved vapor retarder is applied between the wall and the furring strips or framing members.
- 2. Field-cut ends, notches and drilled holes of preservative-treated wood shall be treated in the field in accordance with AWPA M4.
- 3. All wood in contact with the ground, embedded in concrete in direct contact with the ground or embedded in concrete exposed to the weather that supports permanent structures intended for human occupancy shall be approved pressure-preservative-treated wood suitable for ground contact use, except untreated wood may be used where entirely below groundwater level or continuously submerged in fresh water.

R311.7.5 LANDINGS FOR STAIRWAYS

1. There shall be a floor or landing at the top and bottom of each stairway. A flight of stairs shall not have a vertical rise larger than 12 feet (3658 mm) between floor levels or landings. The width of each landing shall not be less than the width of the stairway served. Every landing shall have a minimum dimension of 36 inches (914 mm) measured in the direction of travel.

Exception: A floor or landing is not required at the top of an interior flight of stairs, including stairs in an enclosed garage, provided a door does not swing over the stairs.

R601.1 MOISTURE CONTROL

1. Class 1 or 2 vapor retarders are required for interior side of frame walls for Zone 4.

Exceptions:

- 1.Basement walls2.Below grade portion of any exterior wall.
- 3. Construction where moisture or freezing will not damage the materials.
- 2. Class III vapor retarders shall be permitted where any one of the conditions in table R601.3.1 is met
- 3. Material vapor retarder class shall be base on the manufacturer's certified testing or tessting assembly.

The following shall be deemed to meet the class specified:

- Class 1: Sheet polypropelyne, unperforated aluminum foil. Class II: Kraft-faced fiberglass batts.
- Class III: Latex or enamel paint.

 4. Vented cladding shall include the following minimum clear air spaces. Other openings witht
- eh equivalent vent area shall be permitted.
- 1. Vinyl lap or horizontal aluminum siding applied over a weather resistive barrier as specified in Table R703.4.
- 2. Brick veneer with a clear airspace as specified in in Section R703.7.4.2.3. Other approved vented claddings.

TABLE R601.3.1

ZONE

CLASS III VAPOR RETARDERS PERMITTED FOR

Marine 4 Vented cladding over OSB Vented cladding over plywood Vented cladding over fiberboard

Vented cladding over gypsum Insulated sheathing with R-value \geq 2.5 over 2 x 4 wall Insulated sheathing with R-value > 3.75 over 2 x 6 wall

ENERGY CODE COMPLIANCE: WSEC

This project shall comply with the current Washington State Energy Code (WSEC).

This project meets the requirements of the energy code in that existing spaces are remaining unchanged, and in that the new construction complies with the applicable prescriptive approach of the wsec. the following shall apply:

- A) The project is R3 occupancy.
- B) Construction is wood frame.
- C) All building components meet the requirements listed in table 6-1, Option III of the 2009 WSEC for Climate Zone 1. (See building section and glazed window & exterior door schedule on A3.03)
- D) The project will meet all other provisions of the WESC and SRC and IMC.

ENERGY CODE COMPLIANCE: WSEC U VALUES AND R VALUES:

note 2. 'Adv' denotes Advanced Framed Ceiling

levels specified in Table M1507.3.

In accordance with Option III of table 6-1 of the 2009 WSEC for climate zone 1, the U-values and R-values for this project shall be at least:

ertical glazing: U-0.30 Walls above grade int [6] R-	-21
verhead glazing: U-0.50 Walls below grade,: R-	-21 TB
paque doors: U-0.20 Walls below grade, exterior[3]: R-	-10
eiling[1]: R-49 Floor over unheated space[4]: R-	-30/ U0.029
aulted ceiling[2]: R-38 Slabs on grade [5]: R-	-10, 2'

[1] Requirement applies to all ceilings except single rafter or joist vaulted ceilings complying with

[2] Requirement applicable only to single rafter or joist vaulted ceilings.
[3] Below grade walls shall be insulated either on the exterior to a minimum level of R-10 continuous, or on the interior as a framed wall. Exterior insulation installed on below grade walls shall be a water resistant material, manufactured for its intended use, and installed according to the manufacturer's specifications. See Section 602.2.
[4] Floors over crawl spaces or exposed to ambient air conditions.
[5] Required slab perimeter insulation shall be a water resistant material, manufactured for its intended use, and installed according to manufacturer's specifications. See Section 602.4. For slabs inside a foundation wall, the insulation shall be installed to provide a thermal break (TB) between the slab edge and the foundation. Monolithic slabs shall include insulation, installed outside the foundation wall, and shall extend downward from the top of the slab for a minimum distance of 24 inches or downward and then horizontally for a minimum combined distance of 24 inches. Monolithic slabs shall also include R-10 insulation under the non-load-bearing portions of the slab.
[6] Int. denotes standard framing 16 inches on center with headers insulated with a minimum of

SOURCE-SPECIFIC EXHAUST VENTILATION: M1507

- 1. Source specific exhaust ventilation is required in each kitchen, bathroom, water closet, laundry room, indoor swimming pool, spa, and other rooms where water vapor or cooking odor is produced.

 The minimum source specific ventilation effective exhaust capacity shall not be less than
- 2. Exhaust fans providing source specific ventilation shall have a minimum fan flow rating not less than 50 cfm at 0.25 inches water gauge for bathrooms, laundries, or similar rooms and 100 cfm at 0.25 inches water gauge for kitchens. Manufacturers' fan flow ratings shall be determined as per HVI 916 (April 1995) or AMCA 210.
- EXCEPTION: Where a range hood or down draft exhaust fan is used to satisfy the source specific ventilation requirements for kitchens, the range hood or down draft exhaust shall not be less than 100 cfm at 0.10 inches water gauge.
- 3. Source specific ventilation systems shall be controlled by manual switches, dehumidistats, timers, or other approved means. Source specific ventilation system controls shall be readily accessible.
- 4. Source specific ventilation ducts shall terminate outside the building. Exhaust ducts shall be equipped with back-draft dampers. All exhaust ducts in unconditioned spaces shall be insulated to a minimum of R-4. Terminal elements shall have at least the equivalent net free area of the duct work. Terminal elements for exhaust fan duct systems shall be screened or otherwise protected from entry by leaves or other material. Minimum 50% net free area shall
 meet the requirements of R303.5

WHOLE HOUSE VENTILATION: M1508

1. Each dwelling unit or guest room shall be equipped with a ventilation system complying with Section M1508.4, M1508.5, M1508.6 or M1508.7. Compliance is also permitted to be demonstrated through compliance with the International Mechanical Code.

Installers shall provide the manufacturer's installation, operating instructions, and a whole house ventilation system operation description.

Continuously operating exhaust ventilation systems shall provide the minimum flow rates specified in Table M1508.2.

The delivered ventilation rate for intermittently operating ventilation systems shall be the

combination of its delivered capacity from Table M1508.2, and its ventilation effectiveness and daily fractional operation time from Table M1508.3.

Exhaust fans providing whole house ventilation shall have a flow rating at 0.25 inches water

determined according to HVI 916 (April 1995) or AMCA 210.

gauge as specified in Table M1503.2 [M1508.2]. Manufacturers' fan flow ratings shall be

Ventilation Duct Insulation. All supply ducts in the conditioned space shall be insulated to a minimum of R-4.

Whole house fans located 4 feet or less from the interior grille shall have a sone rating of

7. Whole house fans located 4 feet or less from the interior grille shall have a sone rating of 1.0 or less measured at 0.1 inches water gauge. Manufacturer's noise ratings shall be determined as per HVI 915 (October 1995). Remotely mounted fans shall be acoustically isolated from the structural elements of the building and from attached duct work using insulated flexible duct or other approved material.

The whole house ventilation fan shall be controlled by a 24-hour clock timer with the capability of continuous operation, manual and automatic control. The 24-hour timer shall be readily accessible. The 24-hour timer shall be capable of operating the whole house ventilation fan without energizing other energy-consuming appliances. At the time of final inspection, the automatic control timer shall be set to operate the whole house fan for at least 8 hours a day. A label shall be affixed to the control that reads "Whole House Ventilation (see operating instructions)."

Outdoor air shall be distributed to each habitable room by individual outdoor air inlets. Where outdoor air supplies are separated from exhaust points by doors, provisions shall be made to ensure air flow by installation of distribution ducts, undercutting doors, installation of grilles, transoms, or similar means. Doors shall be undercut to a minimum of 1/2 inch above the surface of the finish floor covering.

Individual room outdoor air inlets shall:

Have controllable and secure openings;
 Be sleeved or otherwise designed so as not to compromise the thermal properties of the wall or window in which they are placed;

wall or window in which they are placed;
3. Provide not less than 4 square inches of net free area of opening for each habitable space. Any inlet or combination of inlets which provide 10 cfm at 10 Pascals as determined by the Home Ventilating Institute Air Flow Test Standard (HVI 901 November 1996) are deemed equivalent to 4 square inches net free area.

Inlets shall be screened or otherwise protected from entry by leaves or other material.

Outdoor air inlets shall be located so as not to take air from the following areas:

1. Closer than 10 feet from an appliance vent outlet, unless such vent outlet is 3 feet above the outdoor air inlet.

- the outdoor air inlet.

 2. Where it will pick up objectionable odors, fumes or flammable vapors.
- Where it will pick up objectionable odors, tumes or flammable
 A hazardous or unsanitary location.
- 4. A room or space having any fuel-burning appliances therein.5. Closer than 10 feet from a vent opening of a plumbing drainage system unless the vent opening is at least 3 feet above the air inlet.
- 6. Attic, crawl spaces, or garages.



503.8.1 TEMPERATURE CONTROL

 Temperature Control: The primary space conditioning system within each dwelling unit shall be provided with at least one programmable thermostat for the regulation of temperature. The thermostat shall allow for, at a minimum, a 5-2 programmable schedule (weekdays/weekends) and be capable of providing at least two programmable setback periods per day.

Each additional system provided within a dwelling unit shall be provided with at least one adjustable thermostat for the regulation of temperature. The thermostat shall allow or, at a minimum, a 5-2 programmable schedule(weekdays/weekends). EXCEPTIONS:

Systems controlled by an occupant sensor that is capable of shutting the system off when no occupant is sensed for a period of up to 30 minutes.
 Systems controlled solely by a manually operated timer capable of operating the system for no more than two hours.

Each thermostat shall be capable of being set by adjustment or selection of sensors

- 2. 503.8.1.1: When used to control heating only: 55°F to 75°F.
- 3. 503.8.1.2: When used to control cooling only: 70°F to 85°F.
- 4. When used to control both heating and cooling, it shall be capable of being set from 55°F to 85°F and shall be capable of operating the system heating and cooling in sequence. The thermostat and/or control system shall

WAC 502.4 AIR LEAKAGE

- 1. 502.4.2 Doors and Windows, General: Exterior doors and windows shall be designed to limit air leakage into or from the building envelope. Site-constructed doors and windows shall be peopled in accordance with Section
- doors and windows shall be sealed in accordance with Section 502.4.3 Seals and Weatherstripping:
- 2. 502.4.3 Seals and Weatherstripping: a. Exterior joints around windows and door frames, openings between walls and foundation, between walls and roof and wall panels; openings at penetrations of utility services through walls, floors and roofs; and all other openings in the building envelope and all other openings in between units shall be sealed, caulked, gasketed or weatherstripped to limit air leakage. Other exterior joints and seams shall be similarly treated, or taped, or covered with moisture vapor permeable housewrap. b. All exterior doors or doors serving as access to an enclosed unheated area shall be weatherstripped to limit leakage around their perimeter when in a closed position. c. Site built windows are exempt from testing but shall be made tight fitting. Fixed lites shall have glass retained by stops with sealant or caulking all around. Operating sash shall have weatherstripping working against overlapping trim and a closer/latch which will hold the sash closed. The window frame to framing crack shall be made tight with caulking, overlapping membrane or other approved technique. d. Openings that are required to be fire resistive are exempt from this section.
- 3. 502.4.4 Recessed Luminaires: When installed in contact with the building envelope, recessed luminaires shall be Type IC rated and certified under ASTM E283 to have no more than 2.0 cfm air movement from the conditioned space to the ceiling cavity. The luminaires shall be tested at
- 75 Pascals or 1.57 lbs/ft2 pressure difference and have a label attached, showing compliance with this test method. Recessed lighting fixtures shall be installed with a gasket or caulk between the fixture and ceiling to prevent air leakage.
- 4. 502.4.5 Building Air Leakage Testing: Building envelope air leakage control shall be considered acceptable when tested to have an air leakage less than 0.00030 Specific Leakage Area (SLA) when tested with a blower door at a press of 50 Pascals (0.2 inch w.g.). Testing shall occur at any time after rough in and after installation of penetrations of the building envelope, including penetrations for utilities, plumbing, electrical, ventilation, and combustion appliances and sealing thereof. When required by the building official, the test shall be conducted in the presence of department staff. The blower door test results shall be recorded on the certificate required in
- Section 105.4.
 EXCEPTIONS: 1. Additions less than 750 square feet.
 2. Once visual inspection has confirmed the presence of a gasket (see Section 502.4), operable windows and doors manufactured by small business shall be
- permitted to be sealed off at the frame prior to the test.

 Specific Leakage Area (SLA) shall be calculated as follows:

 SLA = (CFM50 x 0.055)/(CFA x 144)

CFM50 = Blower door fan flow at 50 Pascal pressure difference

- CFA = Conditioned Floor Area of the housing unit
 During testing:

 1. Exterior windows and doors, fireplace and stove doors shall be closed, but not
- 2. Dampers shall be closed, but not sealed; including exhaust, intake, makeup air, back draft, and flue dampers;3. Interior doors connecting conditioned spaces shall be open; access hatches to conditioned crawl spaces and conditioned attics shall be open; doors connecting to
- unconditioned spaces shall be closed but not sealed;
 4. Exterior openings for continuous operation ventilation systems and heat recovery ventilators shall be closed and sealed;
- 5. Heating and cooling system(s) shall be turned off;
 6. HVAC ducts supply and return registers shall not be sealed.

WAC 503.1 DUCTS

- 1. 503.10.1 Installation of ducts in exterior walls, floors or ceilings shall not displace required envelope insulation. Building cavities may not be used as ducts.
- 2. 503.10.2 Leakage Testing: Ducts shall be leak tested in accordance with RS-33, using the maximum duct leakage rates specified in Section 503.10.3.
- 3. 503.10.3 Sealing: All ducts, air handlers, filter boxes, and building cavities used as ducts shall be sealed. Joints and seams shall comply with Section M1601.3 of the International Residential Code or Section 603.9 of the International Mechanical Code. Duct tightness testing shall be conducted to verify that the ducts are sealed. A signed affidavit documenting the test results shall be provided to the jurisdiction having authority by the testing agent. When required by the building official, the test shall be conducted in the presence of department staff. Duct tightness shall be verified by either of the following:
- 1. Post-construction test: Leakage to outdoors shall be less than or equal to 6 cfm per 100 square feet of conditioned floor area or a total leakage less than or equal to 8 cfm per 100 square feet of conditioned floor area when tested at a pressure differential of 0.1 inches w.g. (25 Pascals) across the entire system, including the manufacturer's air handler enclosure. 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 6 cfm per 100 square feet of conditioned floor area when tested at a pressure differential of 0.1 inches w.g. (25 Pascals) 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 4 cfm per 100 square feet of conditioned floor area.
- EXCEPTIONS: 1. Duct tightness test is not required if the air handler and all ducts are located within conditioned space.
- 2. Duct tightness test is not required if the furnace is a nondirect vent type combustion appliance installed in an unconditioned space. A maximum of six feet of connected ductwork in the unconditioned space is allowed. All additional supply and return ducts shall be within the conditioned space. Ducts outside the conditioned space shall be sealed with a mastic type duct sealant and insulated on the exterior with R-8 insulation for above grade ducts and R-5 water resistant insulation when within a slab or earth.

WAC 505 LIGHTING

 Interior Lighting: A minimum of 50 percent of all luminaires shall be high efficacy luminaires. EXCEPTION: Lighting that complies with the Prescriptive Lighting Option in Section

1520 or the Lighting Power Allowance Option in Section 1530.

- 2. Exterior Lighting: Luminaires providing outdoor lighting and permanently mounted to a residential building or to other buildings on the same lot shall be high efficacy luminaires. EXCEPTIONS:
- allowed provided they are controlled by a motion sensor(s) with integral photocontrol photosensor.

 2. Permanently installed luminaires in or around swimming pools, water features.

1. Permanently installed outdoor luminaires that are not high efficacy shall be

 Linear Fluorescent Fixtures: Linear fluorescent fixtures must be fitted with T-8 or smaller lamps (but not T-10 or T-12 lamps).



1537 NW Ballard Way Seattle WA 98107 Whitney Architecture.com v. 206.789.3934 f. 206.789.1871

PROJECT:

Archer-Graham Residence

A remodel and addition to an existing single-family residence at:

6556 21st Ave NW



ISSUE DATE:

Date Mark Issue Type

PLOTTED:

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