



2022 CALGREEN RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023

HCD SHL 620 (Rev 03/23)

See specific referenced sections for complete details on CALGreen mandatory requirements.

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CHAPTER 1 – ADMINISTRATION

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS
101.3.1	Scope
	Applies to ALL newly constructed residential buildings: low-rise, high-rise, and hotels/motels.
102.3	Requires a completed Residential Occupancies Application Checklist or alternate method acceptable to the enforcing agency to be used for documentation of conformance.

CHAPTER 3 – GREEN BUILDING

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS
301.1.1	Additions and alterations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to additions or alterations of residential buildings where the addition or alteration increases the building’s conditioned area, volume, or size. Requirements only apply within the specific area of the addition or alteration. Requirements for electric vehicle charging may apply to additions to or alterations of parking facilities for multifamily buildings
301.2	Low-rise and high-rise residential buildings
	Banners identify provisions applying to low-rise only [LR] or high-rise only [HR].
302.1	Mixed occupancy buildings
	<p>Requires each portion of mixed occupancy buildings to comply with CALGreen measures applicable for the specific occupancy.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessory structures and accessory occupancies serving residential buildings to comply with Chapter 4 and Appendix A4, as applicable. Live/work units complying with the California Building Code Section 508.5 shall not be considered a mixed occupancy. Live/work units are required to comply with Chapter 4 and Appendix A4, as applicable.



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CHAPTER 4 – RESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

DIVISION 4.1 – PLANNING AND DESIGN

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS
4.106.2	Storm water drainage and retention during construction
	Projects which disturb less than 1 acre of soil and are not part of a larger common plan of development shall manage storm water drainage during construction.
4.106.3	Grading and paving
	Construction plans shall indicate how the site grading or drainage system will manage all surface water flows to keep water from entering buildings. Exception: Additions and alterations which do not alter the existing drainage path.
4.106.4	Electric vehicle (EV) charging for new construction and existing multifamily parking facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with Section 4.106.4.1 or 4.106.4.2 for installation and use of EV chargers and receptacles. • Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) shall comply with the <i>California Electrical Code</i>. <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On a case-by-case basis where the local enforcing agency has determined EV charging and infrastructure are not feasible based upon one or more of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Where there is no local utility power supply, or the local utility is unable to supply adequate power. 1.2. Where local enforcing agency determines additional local utility infrastructure design requirements for implementation of Section 4.106.4, may adversely impact the construction cost of the project. 2. Accessory Dwelling Units and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units without additional parking facilities.



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	EV charging: New 1- & 2-family dwellings/townhouses with attached private garages
4.106.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install a listed raceway to accommodate a dedicated 208/240-volt branch circuit for each dwelling unit. Raceway shall not be less than trade size 1 (nominal 1-inch inside diameter). Raceway shall originate at the main service or subpanel and terminate into a listed cabinet, box or other enclosure in close proximity to the proposed location of an EV charger. Raceways are required to be continuous at enclosed, inaccessible, or concealed areas and spaces. Service panel and/or subpanel shall provide capacity to install a 40-ampere 208/240-volt minimum dedicated branch circuit and space(s) reserved to permit installation of a branch circuit overcurrent protective device. <p>Exception: A raceway is not required if a minimum 40-ampere 208/240-volt dedicated EV branch circuit is installed in close proximity to the proposed location of an EV charger at the time of original construction in accordance with the <i>California Electrical Code</i>.</p>
	Identification
4.106.4.1.1	<p>Service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging as “EV CAPABLE”. The raceway termination location shall be permanently and visibly marked as “EV CAPABLE.”</p>
	EV charging for new multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels and new residential parking facilities
4.106.4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to all new multifamily dwelling units, hotels and motels and new residential parking facilities. Shall meet the requirements of Sections 4.106.4.2.1 or 4.106.4.2.2. Calculations for spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number. A parking space served by electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) or designed as a future EV charging space shall count as at least one standard parking space in order to comply with minimum parking space requirements established by a local jurisdiction. See Vehicle Code Section 22511.2.



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Multifamily development projects, hotels, and motels with less than 20 units

The number of dwelling units, sleeping units or guest rooms shall be based on all building on a project site.

1. **EV Capable.** 10% of the total number of parking spaces on a building site shall be EV spaces capable of supporting future Level 2 EVSE. Electrical load calculations shall demonstrate electrical panel service capacity, electrical system, and any on-site distribution transformer(s) have sufficient capacity to charge all EVs at a minimum of 40 amps. The service panel/subpanel shall identify overcurrent protective device spaces reserved for future EV charging as “EV CAPABLE.”

Exceptions:

1. When EV chargers (Level 2 EVSE) are installed in a number equal to or greater than the required number of EV capable spaces.
2. When EV chargers (Level 2 EVSE) are installed in a number less than the required number of EV capable spaces, the number of EV capable spaces required may be reduced by a number equal to the number of EV chargers installed.

2. **EV Ready.** 25% of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles. For multifamily parking facilities, no more than one receptacle is required per dwelling unit when more than one parking space is provided for use by a single dwelling unit.

Exception: Areas of parking facilities by parking lifts.

4.106.4.2.1



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Multifamily development projects, hotels and motels with 20 or more units

The number of dwelling units, sleeping units or guest rooms shall be based on all buildings on a project site.

1. **EV Capable.** 10% of the total number of parking spaces on a building site shall be EV spaces capable of supporting future Level 2 EVSE. Electrical load calculations shall demonstrate electrical panel service capacity, electrical system, and any on-site distribution transformer(s) have sufficient capacity to charge all EVs at a minimum of 40 amperes. The service panel/subpanel shall identify future EV spaces as “EV CAPABLE.”

Exception: When EV chargers (Level 2 EVSE) are installed in a number greater than 5% of parking spaces required by Section 4.106.4.2.2, Item 3, the number of EV capable spaces required may be reduced by a number equal to the number of EV chargers installed over the 5% required.

2. **EV Ready.** 25% of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles. For multifamily parking facilities, no more than one receptacle is required per dwelling unit when more than one parking space is provided for use by a single dwelling unit.

Exception: Areas of parking facilities served by parking lifts.

3. **EV Chargers.** 5% of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with Level 2 EVSE. Where common use parking is provided, at least one EV charger shall be located in the common use parking area and shall be available for use by all residents or guests.

When low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles or EVSE are installed beyond the minimum required, automatic load management systems (ALMS) may be used to reduce electrical capacity to each space served by the ALMS. The electrical system and any on-site distribution transformers shall have sufficient capacity to deliver at least 3.3 kW simultaneously to each EV charging station (EVCS) served by the ALMS. The branch circuit shall have a minimum capacity of 40 amperes and installed EVSE shall have a capacity of not less than 30 amperes. ALMS shall not be used to reduce the minimum required electrical capacity to the required EVCS.

4.106.4.2.2



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	EV charging stations (EVCS)
4.106.4.2.2.1	<p>EVCS required by Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.2, Item 3 (1 in 25 EVCS with chargers) shall comply with Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.1.</p> <p>Exception: EVCS serving public accommodations, public housing motels and hotel shall not be required to comply with this section. See <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11B, for applicable requirements.</p>
	Location
4.106.4.2.2.1.1	<p>When EV chargers are installed, EVCS shall comply with at least one of the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EV space shall be located adjacent to an accessible parking space meeting the requirements of the <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11A, to allow use of the EV charger from the accessible parking space. 2. The EV space shall be located on an accessible route to the building, as defined in the <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 2. <p>Exception: EVCS designed and constructed in compliance with the <i>California Building Code</i>, Chapter 11B, are not required to comply with Section 4.106.4.2.1.1 and Section 4.106.4.2.2, Item 3.</p>
	EV charging stations (EVCS) dimensions
4.106.4.2.2.1.2	<p>EV charging spaces shall be designed to comply with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum length of each EV space shall be 18 feet. • Minimum width of each EV space shall be 9 feet. • One in every 25 charging spaces, but not less than one, shall have an 8-foot minimum aisle. A 5-foot minimum aisle shall be permitted if the minimum width of the EV space is 12 feet. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Surface slope for this EV space and the aisle shall not exceed 1 unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2.083% slope) in any direction.



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	Accessible EV spaces
4.106.4.2.2.1.3	In addition to the requirements in Sections 4.106.4.2.2.1.1 and 4.106.4.2.2.1.2, all EVSE, when installed, shall comply with the accessibility provisions for EV chargers in the <i>California Building Code</i> , Chapter 11B. EV ready spaces and EVCS in multifamily developments shall comply with <i>California Building Code</i> , Chapter 11A, Section 1109A.
	EV space requirements
4.106.4.2.3	<p>Single EV space required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a listed raceway capable of accommodating a 208/240-volt dedicated branch circuit. • Raceway shall not be less than trade size 1 (nominal 1-inch inside diameter). • Raceway shall originate at the main service or subpanel and shall terminate into a listed cabinet, box or enclosure in close proximity to the proposed location of the EV space. • Construction documents shall identify the raceway termination point, receptacle or charger location, as applicable. • Service panel and/or subpanel shall have a 40-ampere minimum dedicated branch circuit including an installed branch circuit overcurrent protective device; or spaces reserved to install a branch circuit overcurrent protective device. <p>Multiple EV spaces required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction documents shall indicate the raceway termination point and proposed location of future EV spaces and EV chargers. Construction documents shall also provide information on amperage of future EVSE, raceway method(s), wiring schematics and electrical load calculations. • Plan design shall be based upon a 40-ampere minimum branch circuit. • Required raceways and related components planned to be installed underground, enclosed, inaccessible or, in concealed areas and spaces shall be installed at the time of original construction. <p>Exception (applies to both single and multiple EV spaces): A raceway is not required if a minimum 40-ampere 208/240-volt dedicated EV branch circuit is installed in close proximity to the location or the proposed location of the EV space at the time of original construction in accordance with the <i>California Electrical Code</i>.</p>



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	Identification
4.106.4.2.4	The service panel or subpanel circuit directory shall identify the overcurrent protective device space(s) reserved for future EV charging purposes as “EV CAPABLE” in accordance with the <i>California Electrical Code</i> .
	EV ready space signage
4.106.4.2.5	EV ready spaces shall be identified by signage or pavement markings, in compliance with Caltrans Traffic Operations Policy Directive 13-01 (Zero Emission Vehicle Signs and Pavement markings) or its successor.
	EV charging for additions and alterations of parking facilities serving existing multifamily buildings
4.106.4.3	When new parking facilities are added, or electrical systems or lighting of existing parking facilities are added or altered and the work requires a building permit, 10% of the total number of parking spaces added or altered shall be EV spaces capable of supporting future Level 2 EVSE.

DIVISION 4.2 – ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS
	Scope
4.201.1 & 5.201.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency requirements for low-rise residential (single-family) (Section 4.201.1); and high-rise residential (multifamily) and hotels/motels (Section 5.201.1) are now in both residential and nonresidential chapters of CALGreen. Standards for residential buildings do not require compliance with levels of minimum energy efficiency beyond those required by the 2022 <i>California Energy Code</i>.



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DIVISION 4.3 – WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS	
4.303.1	Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings	
	Plumbing fixtures and fittings shall comply with the following:	
	4.303.1.1 – Water closets: ≤ 1.28 gal/flush.	
	4.303.1.2 – Wall mounted urinals: ≤ 0.125 gal/flush; all other urinals ≤ 0.5 gal/flush.	
	4.303.1.3.1 – Single showerheads: ≤ 1.8 gpm @ 80 psi.	
	4.303.1.3.2 – Multiple showerheads: combined flow rate of all showerheads controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gpm @ 80 psi, or only 1 shower outlet is to be in operation at a time.	
	4.303.1.4.1 – Residential lavatory faucets: maximum flow rate ≤ 1.2 gpm @ 60 psi; minimum flow rate ≥ 0.8 gpm @ 20 psi.	
	4.303.1.4.2 – Lavatory faucets in common and public use areas of residential buildings: ≤ 0.5 gpm @ 60 psi.	
4.303.2	Submeters for multifamily buildings and dwelling units in mixed-use residential/commercial buildings	
	Submeters shall be installed to measure water usage on individual dwelling units in accordance with the <i>California Plumbing Code</i> .	
	4.303.3	Standards for plumbing fixtures and fittings
		Plumbing fixtures and fittings shall be installed in accordance with the <i>California Plumbing Code</i> and shall meet applicable standards referenced in Table 1701.1 of the <i>California Plumbing Code</i> .



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4.304.1	Outdoor potable water use in landscape areas
	New residential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent.

DIVISION 4.4 – MATERIAL CONSERVATION & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS
4.406.1	Rodent proofing
	Annular spaces around pipes, electric cables, conduits or other openings in sole/bottom plates at exterior walls shall be closed with cement mortar, concrete masonry or a similar method acceptable to the enforcing agency to prevent passage of rodents.
4.408.1	Construction waste management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with either Section 4.408.2, 4.408.3 or 4.408.4, or meet a more stringent local construction and demolition waste management ordinance. <p>Provide documentation to the enforcing agency per Section 4.408.5.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris. 2. Alternative waste reduction methods developed by working with local enforcing agencies if diversion or recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist or are not located reasonably close to the jobsite. 3. The enforcing agency may make exceptions to the requirements of this section when isolated jobsites are located in areas beyond the haul boundaries of the diversion facility.
4.408.2	Construction waste management plan
	Submit a construction waste management plan that meets Items 1 through 5.



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	Waste management company
4.408.3	Utilize a waste management company, approved by the enforcing agency, which can provide verifiable documentation that diverted construction and demolition waste materials meet the requirements in Section 4.408.1.
	Waste stream reduction alternative
4.408.4 & 4.408.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-rise residential projects that generate a total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed in landfills, which do not exceed 3.4 pounds per square foot of the building area shall meet the minimum 65% construction waste reduction requirement in Section 4.408.1. • Projects that generate a total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed in landfills, which do not exceed 2 pounds per square foot of the building area, shall meet the minimum 65% construction waste reduction requirement in Section 4.408.1.
	Operation and maintenance manual
4.410.1	At the time of final inspection, a manual, compact disc, web-based reference, or other media acceptable to the enforcing agency which covers 12 specific subject areas shall be placed in the building.
	Recycling by occupants
4.410.2	<p>Where 5 or more multifamily dwelling units are constructed on a building site, provide readily accessible area(s) that serves all buildings on the site and is identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of nonhazardous materials for recycling, including (at minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste, and metals, or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive.</p> <p>Exception: Rural jurisdictions that meet and apply for the exemption in <i>Public Resources Code</i> Section 42649.82 (a)(2)(A) et seq. are not required to comply with the organic waste portion of this section.</p>



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DIVISION 4.5 – ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS
4.503.1	Fireplaces – General
	Any installed gas fireplace shall be a direct-vent sealed-combustion type. Any installed woodstove or pellet stove shall comply with U.S. EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) emission limits as applicable, and shall have a permanent label indicating they are certified to meet the emission limits. Woodstoves, pellet stoves, and fireplaces shall also comply with all applicable local ordinances.
4.504.1	Protection of mechanical equipment during construction
	At the time of rough installation, during storage on the construction site and until final startup of the heating, cooling and ventilating equipment, all duct and other related air intake and distribution component openings shall be covered. Tape, plastic, Sheetmetal or other methods acceptable to the enforcing agency to reduce the amount of water, dust and debris entering the system may be used.
4.504.2.1	Adhesives, sealants and caulks
	Adhesives, sealants and caulks used on the project shall meet the requirements of the following standards unless more stringent local or regional air pollution or air quality management district rules apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, adhesive primers, sealants, sealant primers, and caulks shall comply with local or regional air pollution control or air quality management district rules where applicable or SCAQMD Rule 1168 VOC limits, as shown in Table 4.504.1 or 4.504.2, as applicable. Such products shall also comply with the Rule 1168 prohibition on the use of certain toxic compounds (chloroform, ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene), except for aerosol products, as specified in Subsection 2. 2. Aerosol adhesives, and smaller unit sizes of adhesives, and sealant or caulking compounds (in units of product, less packaging, which do not weigh more than 1 pound and do not consist of more than 16 fluid ounces) shall comply with statewide VOC standards and other requirements, including prohibitions on use of certain toxic compounds, of CCR, Title 17, commencing with Section 94507.



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	Paints and coatings
4.504.2.2	<p>Architectural paints and coatings shall comply with VOC limits in Table 1 of the Air Resources Board Architectural Suggested Control Measure, as shown in Table 4.504.3, unless more stringent local limits apply. The VOC content limit for coatings that do not meet the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 4.504.3 shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-high Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in subsections 4.21, 4.36, and 4.37 of the 2007 California Air Resources Board, Suggested Control Measure, and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-high Gloss VOC limit in Table 4.504.3 shall apply.</p>
	Aerosol paints and coatings
4.504.2.3 & 4.504.2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerosol paints and coatings shall meet the Product-weighted MIR Limits for ROC in Section 94522(a)(2) and other requirements, including prohibitions on use of certain toxic compounds and ozone depleting substances, in Sections 94522(e)(1) and (f)(1) of CCR, Title 17, commencing with Section 94520; and in areas under the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District shall additionally comply with the percent VOC by weight of product limits of Regulation 8, Rule 49. • Documentation is required per Section 4.504.2.4.
	Carpet systems
4.504.3	<p>Carpet installed in the building interior shall meet the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Public Health, “Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers,” Version 1.2, January 2017 (also known as Specification 01350).</p>
	Carpet cushion
4.504.3.1	<p>Carpet cushion installed in the building interior shall meet the requirements of the California Department of Public Health, “Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers,” Version 1.2, January 2017 (also known as Specification 01350).</p>
	Carpet adhesive
4.504.3.2	<p>Carpet adhesives shall meet the requirements of Table 4.504.1.</p>



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	Resilient flooring systems
4.504.4	Where resilient flooring is installed, at least 80% of floor area receiving resilient flooring shall meet the requirements of the California Department of Public Health, “Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers,” Version 1.2, January 2017 (also known as Specification 01350).
	Composite wood products
4.504.5 & 4.504.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardwood plywood, particleboard and medium density fiberboard composite wood products used on the interior or exterior of the building shall meet the requirements for formaldehyde as specified in the Air Resources Board’s Air Toxics Control Measure for Composite Wood (CCR, Title 17, Section 93120 et seq.) as shown in Table 4.504.5. • Documentation is required per Section 4.504.5.1. • Definition of Composite Wood Products: Composite wood products include hardwood plywood, particleboard, and medium density fiberboard. “Composite wood products” do not include hardboard, structural plywood, structural panels, structural composite lumber, oriented strand board, glued laminated timber, prefabricated wood I-joists, or finger-joined lumber, all as specified in CCR, Title 17, Section 93120.1(a).
	Concrete slab foundations
4.505.2	Concrete slab foundations or concrete slab-on-ground floors required to have a vapor retarder by the <i>California Building Code</i> , Chapter 19, or the <i>California Residential Code</i> , Chapter 5, respectively, shall also comply with this section.
	Capillary break
4.505.2.1	<p>A capillary break shall be installed in compliance with at least one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 4-inch thick base of ½ inch or larger clean aggregate shall be provided with a vapor retarder in direct contact with concrete and a concrete mix design, which will address bleeding, shrinkage, and curling, shall be used. For additional information, see American Concrete Institute, ACI 302.2R-06. 2. Other equivalent methods approved by the enforcing agency. 3. A slab design specified by a licensed design professional.



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	Moisture content of building materials
4.505.3	<p>Building materials with visible signs of water damage shall not be installed. Wall and floor framing shall not be enclosed when the framing members exceed 19% moisture content. Moisture content shall be verified in compliance with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moisture content shall be determined with either a probe-type or a contact-type moisture meter. Equivalent moisture verification methods may be approved by the enforcing agency and shall satisfy requirements in Section 101.8. 2. Moisture readings shall be taken at a point 2 feet to 4 feet from the grade stamped end of each piece to be verified. 3. At least 3 random moisture readings shall be performed on wall and floor framing with documentation acceptable to the enforcing agency provided at the time of approval to enclose the wall and floor framing. <p>Insulation products which are visibly wet or have a high moisture content shall be replaced or allowed to dry prior to enclosure in wall or floor cavities. Manufacturers' drying recommendations shall be followed for wet-applied insulation products prior to enclosure.</p>
	Bathroom exhaust fans
4.506.1	<p>Each bathroom shall be mechanically ventilated and shall comply with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fans shall be ENERGY STAR compliant and be ducted to terminate outside the building. 2. Unless functioning as a component of a whole house ventilation system, fans must be controlled by a humidity control. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Humidity controls shall be capable of manual or automatic adjustment between a relative humidity range of $\leq 50\%$ to a maximum of 80%. b. A humidity control may be a separate component to the exhaust fan and is not required to be integral or built-in. <p>Note: For CALGreen, a bathroom is a room which contains a bathtub, shower, or tub/shower combination. Lighting integral to bathroom exhaust fans shall comply with <i>California Energy Code</i>.</p>



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	Heating and air-conditioning system design
4.507.2	<p>Heating and air-conditioning systems shall be sized, designed and equipment selected using the following methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The heat loss and heat gain is established according to ANSI/ACCA 2 Manual J – 2016 (<i>Residential Load Calculation</i>), ASHRAE handbooks or other equivalent design software or methods. 2. Duct systems are sized according to ANSI/ACCA 1 Manual D – 2016 (<i>Residential Duct Systems</i>), ASHRAE handbooks or other equivalent design software or methods. 3. Select heating and cooling equipment according to ANSI/ACCA 3 Manual S – 2014 (<i>Residential Equipment Selection</i>) or other equivalent design software or methods. <p>Exception: Use of alternate design temperatures necessary to ensure the systems function are acceptable.</p>

CHAPTER 7 – INSTALLER & SPECIAL INSPECTOR QUALIFICATIONS

SECTION	REQUIREMENTS
	Installer training
702.1	<p>Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system installers shall be trained and certified in the proper installation of HVAC systems including ducts and equipment by a recognized training or certification program. Examples of acceptable HVAC training and certification programs include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State certified apprenticeship programs. 2. Public utility training programs. 3. Training programs sponsored by trade, labor or statewide energy consulting or verification organizations. 4. Programs sponsored by manufacturing organizations. 5. Other programs acceptable to the enforcing agency.



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702.2	Special inspection
	When required by the enforcing agency, special inspectors must be qualified and able to demonstrate competence to the enforcing agency in the discipline in which they are inspecting.
703.1	Documentation
	Documentation of compliance shall include, but is not limited to, construction documents, plans, specifications, builder or installer certification, inspection reports, or other methods acceptable to the local enforcing agency. Other specific documentation or special inspections necessary to verify compliance are specified in appropriate sections of CALGreen.