

1309.0202 SECTION R202, DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. **Modifications.** IRC Section R202 is amended by modifying the following definitions:

DWELLING.

SINGLE-FAMILY. Any building that contains one dwelling unit used, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or occupied for living purposes.

TWO-FAMILY. Any building that contains two separate dwelling units with separation either horizontal or vertical on one lot that is used, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or occupied for living purposes.

TOWNHOUSE. A single-family dwelling unit constructed in a group of two or more attached units in which each unit extends from the foundation to the roof and having open space on at least two sides of each unit. Each single-family dwelling unit shall be considered to be a separate building. Separate building service utilities shall be provided to each single-family dwelling unit when required by other chapters of the State Building Code.

Subp. 2. **Additional definitions.** IRC Section R202 is amended by adding the following definitions:

CONNECTOR. A device for fastening together two or more pieces, members, or parts, including anchors, fasteners, and wall ties.

CRAWL SPACE. Areas or rooms with less than 7 feet (2134 mm) ceiling height measured to the finished floor or grade below.

DAMPPROOFING. Treatment of a surface or structure located below grade to resist the passage of water in liquid form, in the absence of hydrostatic pressure.

FASTENER. A device for holding together two or more pieces, parts, or members.

FLASHING. Approved corrosion-resistive material provided in such a manner as to deflect and resist entry of water into the construction assembly.

KICK-OUT FLASHING. Flashing used to divert water where the lower portion of a sloped roof stops within the plane of an intersecting wall cladding.

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS

IRC-1 - Single-family dwelling

IRC-2 - Two-family dwellings

IRC-3 - Townhouses

IRC-4 - Accessory structures:

- a. Garages;
- b. Storage sheds; and
- c. Similar structures.

PAN FLASHING. A type of corrosion-resistive flashing that is integrated into the building envelope at the base of a window or door rough opening that diverts incidental water to the exterior surface of a weather-resistive barrier.

STAIR. A change in elevation, consisting of one or more risers.

STORY ABOVE GRADE PLANE. Any story having its finished floor surface entirely above grade plane, except a basement, shall be considered as a story above grade where the finished surface of the floor above the basement is:

1. more than 6 feet (1829 mm) above grade plane;
2. more than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the finished ground level for more than 50 percent of the total building perimeter; or
3. more than 12 feet (3658 mm) above the finished ground level at any point.

WATERPROOFING. Treatment of a surface or structure located below grade to resist the passage of water in liquid form, under hydrostatic pressure and bridges nonstructural cracks.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 16B.59; 16B.61; 16B.64; 326B.101; 326B.106; 326B.13*

History: *27 SR 1475; 32 SR 12; L 2007 c 140 art 4 s 61; art 13 s 4*

Published Electronically: *February 23, 2009*