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CODE APPLICATION NOTICE
(CAN) H&S Code §129851

SUBJECT

Temporary Systems, Utilities and Equipment

CAN: 2-108

Effective: 4/09/2013
Revised: 5/05/2014

CODE SECTION

2013 California Building Code (CBC)

SECTION 108. TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND USES

108.1 General. The *building official* is authorized to issue a *permit* for temporary structures and temporary uses. Such permits shall be limited as to time of service, but shall not be permitted for more than 180 days. The building official is authorized to grant extensions for demonstrated cause.

108.2 Conformance. Temporary structures and uses shall conform to the structural strength, fire safety, means of egress, accessibility, light, ventilation and sanitary requirements of this code as necessary to ensure public health, safety and general welfare.

108.3 Temporary power. The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use power in part of an electric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in NFPA 70 [CEC].

108.4 Termination of approval. The building official is authorized to terminate such permit for a temporary structure or use and to order the temporary structure or use to be discontinued.

REFERENCE CODE SECTIONS

2013 California Electrical Code (CEC)

Article 590 Temporary Installations

590.1 Scope. The provisions of this article apply to temporary electric power and lighting installations.

590.2 All Wiring Installations.

(A) Other Articles. Except as specifically modified in this article, all other requirements of this *Code* for permanent wiring shall apply to temporary wiring installations.

(B) Approval. Temporary wiring methods shall be acceptable only if approved based on the conditions of use and any special requirements of the temporary installation.

590.3 Time Constraints

(A) During the Period of Construction. Temporary electrical power and lighting installations shall be permitted during the period of construction, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition of buildings, structures, equipment, or similar activities.

…

(C.1) Emergencies and Tests. [SFM] *Temporary electrical power and lighting installations shall be permitted during emergencies and for tests, experiments, and developmental work as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.*

2013 California Mechanical Code (CMC)

Section 116.0 Connection Approval.

116.1 Energy Connections. No person shall make connections from a source of energy or fuel to any mechanical system or equipment regulated by this code and for which a permit is required until approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

116.2 Temporary Connections. The Authority Having Jurisdiction shall be permitted to authorize temporary connection of the mechanical equipment to the source of energy or fuel for the purpose of testing the equipment or for use under a temporary certificate of occupancy.

2013 California Plumbing Code (CPC)

Chapter 12 Fuel Gas Piping

Section 1207.0 Temporary Use of Gas.

1207.1 General. Where temporary use of gas is desired and the Authority Having Jurisdiction deems the use necessary, a permit shall be permitted to be issued for such use for a period of time not to exceed that designated by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, provided that such gas-piping system otherwise conforms to the requirements of this code regarding material, sizing, and safety.

Chapter 13 Health Care Facilities and Medical Gas and Vacuum Systems

1326.0 Testing and Inspection.

1326.1 Where Required. Inspection and testing shall be performed on new piped gas systems, additions, renovations, temporary installations, or repaired systems, to ensure the facility, by a documented procedure, that the applicable provisions of this document have been adhered to and system integrity has been achieved or maintained. [NFPA 99:5.1.12.1.1.].

2013 California Fire Code (CFC)

Section 605 Electrical Equipment, Wiring and Hazards.

605.9 Temporary Wiring. Temporary wiring for electrical power and lighting installations is allowed for a period not to exceed 90 days. Temporary wiring methods shall meet the applicable provisions of the *California Electrical Code*.

> **Exception:** Temporary wiring for electrical power and lighting installations is allowed during periods of construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of buildings, structures, equipment or similar activities.
>
> **605.9.1 Attachment to structures.** Temporary wiring attached to a structure shall be attached in an *approved* manner.

INTERPRETATION

The California Building Standards Code (CBSC) provides regulations that authorize the *building official* to issue a *permit* for the provision and use of temporary systems, utilities and equipment for limited time periods during construction. The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) may issue a permit, as necessary, for the use of temporary systems, utilities and equipment during project construction, remodel, repair or demolition of buildings under its jurisdiction. Applications for temporary use are reviewed by OSHPD and permits will be issued on a case-by-case basis.

Permits for temporary use are separate from, and in addition to, permits for permanent construction of the work and shall be granted solely for the period needed during construction. Under no circumstances will a permit for temporary uses be granted for more than 180 days. Temporary construction shall satisfy the requirements of this Code Application Notice (CAN) and CAN 2-102.6. Buildings, systems, components and equipment repaired or replaced under emergency conditions are subject to CBC 105.2.1 and the provisions of CAC 7-300.

All temporary equipment must, at a minimum, meet the appropriate code requirements for capacity and performance. All code requirements for permanent equipment must be met except as specifically noted below. For example, temporary air handlers must meet the code requirements for filter efficiency and capacity (ability to maintain proper air balance and air flow). Outdoor air intake must be located within the required distance from exhaust outlets, plumbing vents, etc. as required by the CMC. A temporary generator and temporary Automatic Transfer Switch for the emergency power supply must be sized to provide adequate capacity to meet the demand for the operation of all functions and equipment to be served by each system and branch, be fully automatic and be identified for emergency use. Temporary power installations shall meet the requirements of Article 590 of the CEC. Temporary use of fuel gas may be issued per CMC section 1307 or CPC section 1207. The temporary use of gas is under the condition the piping system conforms to the requirements of the code regarding material, sizing, and safety.

Applications for any permit for the use of temporary systems, utilities and/or equipment shall be made to the Office in advance of the anticipated use, allowing adequate time for review. Applications shall include plans clearly delineating the location of the temporary equipment; routing and sizing of utility lines to power and/or fuel the equipment and identification of the points of connection; routing and sizing of conduit, cabling, piping, and/or ducting between the temporary equipment and the existing distribution system; locations, sizes, and construction of any barriers, fencing and/or other protective measures for the equipment and/or piping, conductors, and duct work showing adequate clearances when appropriate; and detailing of any temporary anchorage and bracing when required. Applications shall also include certification from a structural engineer and supporting calculations when required. Applications shall also include a Testing, Inspection and Observation Program (TIO) indicating related structural, mechanical, plumbing, and/or electrical testing, balancing, inspections or observations that are required.

Temporary uses are classified as short-term, mid-term or long-term. A short-term temporary permit has a maximum duration of 7 days, including: make ready work and installation of the temporary system(s), utilities and/or equipment; commissioning the system and/or equipment; the temporary use; de-commissioning; and removal of the temporary system(s), utilities and/or equipment. A mid-term temporary permit has a maximum duration of 30 days. A long-term temporary permit has a maximum duration of 180 days.

COMPARISON CHART

	Short-Term Temporary Permit 7-day maximum	**Mid-Term Temporary Permit** 30-day maximum	**Long-Term Temporary Permit** 180-day maximum
Temporary Equipment	Short-term temporary use equipment may be mobile (truck mounted w/ blocked tires and guyed corners) or skid mounted and set on the ground or roof.	Mid-term temporary use equipment may be mobile (truck mounted w/ blocked tires and guyed corners) or skid mounted and set on the ground or roof.	Long-term temporary use equipment may be mobile (truck mounted) or set on the ground or roof.
Seismic Design	Seismic design for supports, attachments and special seismic certification are not required.	Seismic design for supports, attachments and special seismic certification are not required.	Temporary equipment shall be anchored and braced in accordance with ASCE 7 Chapter 13; however the calculated F_p may be reduced by 50%. Special Seismic Certification of temporary equipment per CBC Section 1705A.12.4 is not required.
Placement on existing structure	Prior to placing any temporary equipment on the roof, floor, or other structure, the adequacy of the structure to support the operating weight of the unit shall be confirmed and substantiated by a licensed structural engineer.	Prior to placing any temporary equipment on the roof, floor, or other structure, the adequacy of the structure to support the operating weight of the unit shall be confirmed and substantiated by a licensed structural engineer.	Prior to placing any temporary equipment on the roof, floor, or other structure, the adequacy of the structure to support the operating weight of the unit shall be confirmed and substantiated by a licensed structural engineer.
Equipment service access and clearances	No requirement	Clearance and access around the equipment shall comply with code including internal access to the equipment when required and provision of a roof guard rail if the access/service area is located within 10 feet of a roof edge.	Clearance and access around the equipment shall comply with code including internal access to the equipment when required and provision of a roof guard rail if the access/service area is located within 10 feet of a roof edge.
Automatic shutoff	Where applicable, automatic shutoff of air handling units for smoke control shall be provided. However, the unit is not required to be tied into the fire alarm system.	Where applicable, automatic shutoff of air handling units for smoke control shall be provided, with connection to the fire alarm system.	Where applicable, automatic shutoff of air handling units for smoke control shall be provided, with connection to the fire alarm system.
Outdoor air intake	Outdoor air intake for temporary air handling units must maintain required clearances from exhaust outlets, plumbing vents, etc. as required by the CMC	Outdoor air intake for temporary air handling units must maintain required clearances from exhaust outlets, plumbing vents, etc. as required by the CMC.	Outdoor air intake for temporary air handling units must maintain required clearances from exhaust outlets, plumbing vents, etc. as required by the CMC.

	Short-Term Temporary Permit 7-day maximum	**Mid-Term Temporary Permit** 30-day maximum	**Long-Term Temporary Permit** 180-day maximum
Temporary chillers	Temporary chillers located outdoors, the pressure relief shall be located a minimum 10 feet from windows or outside air intake locations.	Temporary chillers located outdoors, the pressure relief shall be located a minimum 10 feet from windows or outside air intake locations.	Temporary chillers located indoors shall comply with all requirements of CMC Chapter 11. If located outdoors, the pressure relief shall be located a minimum 10 feet from windows or outside air intake locations.
Flexible ductwork	Flexible ductwork is permitted between the temporary unit and the hard duct system.	Flexible ductwork is permitted for distances up to 25 feet in length.	Flexible ductwork is permitted for distances up to 25 feet in length.
Flexible piping	Flexible piping, rated for the pressure and media, is permitted between the temporary unit and the rigid piping system.	Flexible piping rated for the pressure and media is permitted for distances up to 25 feet maximum in length.	Flexible piping rated for the pressure and media is permitted for distances up to 10 feet in length.
Seismic bracing of temporary piping, conductors and ductwork	Short-term temporary piping, conductors and ductwork do not require seismic bracing.	Mid-term temporary piping, conductors and ductwork do not require seismic bracing.	Long-term temporary piping, conductors and ductwork shall be secured/supported. Seismic design for supports and attachments of long-term temporary piping, conductors and ductwork is not required.
Protective barriers	Barriers shall be provided for pipes, ducts and conductors associated with temporary equipment to protect them from physical damage. Short-term temporary utilities shall not be subjected to vehicular traffic.	Barriers shall be provided for pipes, ducts and conductors associated with temporary equipment to protect them from physical damage. Temporary utility lines subject to vehicular traffic shall be placed in trenches covered with traffic-rated plates. Temporary fuel gas service shall be protected against damage per CPC Section 1207.0.	Barriers shall be provided for pipes, ducts and conductors associated with temporary equipment to protect them from physical damage. Temporary utility lines subject to vehicular traffic shall be placed in trenches with backfill and covered with traffic-rated plates. Temporary fuel gas service shall be protected against damage per CPC Section 1207.0.
Protection of temporary electrical equipment	Short-term temporary electrical equipment and cables shall be protected from physical damage and guarded with suitable fencing, barriers, or other effective means to limit access only to authorized and qualified personnel per CEC Article 590.	Mid-term temporary electrical equipment and cables shall be protected from physical damage and guarded with suitable fencing, barriers, or other effective means to limit access only to authorized and qualified personnel per CEC Article 590.	Long-term temporary electrical equipment and cables shall be protected from physical damage and guarded with suitable fencing, barriers, or other effective means to limit access only to authorized and qualified personnel per CEC Article 590.

	Short-Term Temporary Permit 7-day maximum	**Mid-Term Temporary Permit** 30-day maximum	**Long-Term Temporary Permit** 180-day maximum
Emergency generators	For emergency generators, 24-hour fuel supply via integral fuel tanks, mobile fuel trucks, or other approved means, shall be provided. An installation acceptance test shall be performed on the temporary emergency generator in accordance with CEC Section 700.3(A) and NFPA 110, Section 7.13. A temporary transfer switch (Non-Bypass Isolation Type) may be used as the temporary automatic transfer switch. The temporary transfer switch may be a single unit, even if code requires multiple units for the branch requirements. Temporary generators shall be located a minimum of 25 feet from outside air intakes, and 10 feet minimum from windows and doors.	For emergency generators, 24-hour fuel supply via integral fuel tanks, mobile fuel trucks, or other approved means, shall be provided. An installation acceptance test shall be performed on the temporary emergency generator in accordance with CEC Section 700.3(A) and NFPA 110, Section 7.13. A temporary transfer switch (Non-Bypass Isolation Type) may be used as the temporary automatic transfer switch. The temporary transfer switch may be a single unit, even if code requires multiple units for the branch requirements. Temporary generators shall be located a minimum of 25 feet from outside air intakes, and 10 feet minimum from windows and doors.	For emergency generators, 24-hour fuel supply via integral fuel tanks, mobile fuel trucks, or other approved means, shall be provided. An installation acceptance test shall be performed on the temporary emergency generator in accordance with CEC Section 700.3(A) and NFPA 110, Section 7.13. The temporary emergency generator shall be exercised under load at least once a month in accordance with CEC Section 700.3(A) and NFPA 110 Section 8.4. A temporary transfer switch (Non-Bypass Isolation Type) may be used as the temporary automatic transfer switch. The temporary transfer switch may be a single unit, even if code requires multiple units for the branch requirements. Temporary generators shall be located a minimum of 25 feet from outside air intakes, and 10 feet minimum from windows and doors.
Power cables	Flexible power cables (conductors) conforming to CEC Section 590 may be used.	Flexible power cables (conductors) conforming to CEC Section 590 may be used.	Flexible power cables (conductors) conforming to CEC Section 590 may be used.
Essential electrical power	Short-term temporary mechanical units may be on normal power.	Mid-term temporary mechanical units serving "sensitive areas", as defined in CMC Table 315, shall be on the essential electrical power equipment system. Temporary mechanical units not serving "sensitive areas" may be on normal power.	Long-term temporary mechanical units shall be on the essential electrical power equipment system, as required by CMC Section 316.0.
Noise, steam, odors, hazards.	No requirement	Mid-term temporary equipment shall be located to minimize noise, steam, odors, hazards and unsightliness in patient-care areas and bedrooms. Equipment shall be guarded against damage by being installed behind protective fencing/barriers and located out of the normal path of vehicles.	Long-term temporary equipment shall be located to minimize noise, steam, odors, hazards and unsightliness in patient-care areas and bedrooms. Equipment shall be guarded against damage by being installed behind protective fencing/barriers and located out of the normal path of vehicles.

Emergency Work

Emergency work may be necessary due to equipment failure, natural disaster or other occurrences that require immediate repair or replacement to insure jobsite or building occupant health or safety. If buildings, systems, components or equipment are repaired or replaced under emergency conditions, the work must be approved and permitted as required by CAC, Chapter 7, Article 20. Short-term, mid-term or long-term temporary equipment and systems may be required to protect occupant safety and maintain services during the repairs.

Original signed	5/05/14
Paul Coleman	Date

APPENDIX

CODE SECTION

2013 California Building Code (CBC)

1616A.1.18 ASCE 7, Section 13.1.4. Replace ASCE 7 Section 13.1.4 with the following:

13.1.4 Exemptions. The following nonstructural components are exempt from the requirements of this section:

1. Furniture (except storage cabinets as noted in Table 13.5-1).

2. Temporary or moveable equipment.

Exceptions:
a) Equipment shall be anchored if it is permanently attached to the building utility services such as electricity, gas, or water. For the purposes of this requirement, "permanently attached" shall include all electrical connections except plugs for duplex receptacles.

2013 California Administrative Code (CAC)

Chapter 7

ARTICLE 20
REPAIR OF DAMAGE AFTER AN EMERGENCY

7-300. Plan review and approval.

(a) All repair projects are subject to prior plan review, plan approval and construction permit by the Office except as noted in subsection (b).

(b) For emergency repairs carried out without the Office plan review and permit in the aftermath of an emergency, an application for plan review must be submitted with construction documents, fees and a letter of transmittal stating the reasons for emergency repairs. Photographs, if available and reports of damage and repairs should also be submitted with the application. Additional repairs may be required if the emergency repairs do not comply with the code. For alternate fee payment methodology, see Section 129787 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) Plan reviews for emergency damage repairs will be performed on a priority basis. The application for plan review should clearly state that the scope of the project is to repair the damage from the emergency. Where possible, reviews will be made over the counter.

…

7-305. All buildings.

Where the repairs to damage caused by an emergency are required, facilities may reopen, after temporary repairs, for a limited period of time subject to the following:

1. Temporary repairs: The hazard resulting from damage to the facility is abated and the facility is at least restored to its pre-emergency condition or its equivalent.

2. Permanent repairs/retrofit: The Owner successfully negotiates with the Office a time bound plan for the permanent repairs/retrofit of the damaged facilities required by these regulations.