RESIDENTIAL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Job Address: _____ Date Submitted: _____ BP# _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT:	Yes	N/A	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY Are plans complete? (Reviewer must circle & initial) ORG. SUBD.	UPDATE 1
1. Building Permit Application completely filled out & signed	___	___	**Y/N** ___	**Y/N** ___
2. Building permit fees, make payable to Township of Moon	___	___	Y/N ___	Y/N ___
3. (2 copies) Complete (*folded*) sets of construction plans	___	___	**Y/N** ___	**Y/N** ___
4. (4 copies) Site Survey Plans *(folded)* Survey plan must show driveway & building setback dimensions, maximum grade 15% on driveway.	___	___	Y/N ___ **Y/N** ___	Y/N ___ **Y/N** ___
5. Energy Conservation Code Compliance Certification Prescriptive Method Form and or Res/Check and details, specs	___	___	Y/N ___	Y/N ___
6. General contractors proof of Workers Comp Insurance or a statement of exemption	___	___	**Y/N** ___	**Y/N** ___
7. Proof of payment of Moon Township Municipal Authority sewer & water tap fees	___	___		

I acknowledge that all submittal items listed above are included if required for my project. I am aware that if it is determined that any required item is not included in this submittal. I may be subject to an **ADDITIONAL UPDATE FEE.**

You are strongly urged to check with the Plan Reviewers if you are unsure of what is required.

APPLICANT: _____ DATE: _____

Revised 8-21-06

MOON TOWNSHIP BUILDING PERMIT FEES

1000 Beaver Grade Road - Moon Township, PA 15108
Phone: (412) 262-1700 Fax: (412) 262-5344

1. Residential Dwellings, Residential Additions, Private Garages, Enclosed Sunrooms/ Porches, Accessory Structures more than 150 sq. ft .... $.22/ sq.ft.
   (Minimum $30.00 for above fee less than 150 sq. ft.)
2. Minimum New Dwelling $500.00
3. In ground/ Above Ground Pools, Hot Tubs, Spas..... $ 50.00
4. Deck, Porch, Sheds (up to 150 sq. ft.) ..... $ 30.00
5. All other New Construction (up to 10,000 sq. ft.) .....$ .28/ sq. ft.
6. All other New Construction (over 10,000 sq. ft.) .....$ .22/ sq. ft.
7. Minimum Commercial $200.00
8. Interior Renovations/Remodel (existing buildings up to 50,000 sq. ft.).....$.15/sq. ft.
   (.07/ sq. ft for area over 50,000 sq. ft.)
9. Non-area Commercial, Communication Towers, etc..... $400.00
10. Industrial fee, Temporary Construction Trailer $400.00
11. Plan Review fee, mechanical, plumbing and electrical .....20% of building permit fee
12. Stormwater Facility Inspection fee (except single-family dwellings)
    Impervious area< 3,500 sq. ft. $150.00
    Impervious area< 3,500-43,560 sq. ft. $500.00
    Impervious area< 43,560 sq. ft.... $500.00 **PLUS** $50.00/10,000 sq. ft of impervious area
13. Re-Inspection fee/ Residential ..... $ 40.00
14. Re-Inspection fee/ Commercial .....$1.00/ 1,000/sq. ft **($100.00 minimum)**
15. Demolition (bond of estimated cost of job required) .....
    Residential .....$ 50. 00
    Commercial $100.00
16. Pennsylvania State Fee .....$ 2.00

RESIDENTIAL PLAN REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

1. Plan(s) showing to scale the size and location of all new construction and existing structures on the site. Distance from the lot lines, establish street grades and the proposed finished grades.

2. Two (2) sets of plans and specifications signed by the designer with the following information included.

Building Plan Review Requirements:

- Front, side, and rear elevations
- Footing/foundation diagram
- Garage/living area separation wall(s)
- Window and door schedule
- Design loads and design calculations
- Location of all smoke detectors or heat detectors
- "R" value of the wall and ceiling insulation

Mechanical Plan Review Requirements:

- Location and size of the equipment
- Air distribution and return air system
- Ventilation and exhaust schedule(s)
- Combustion air requirements for all new appliances
- Gas piping diagram

Electrical Plan Review Requirements:

- Location of the electrical devices: lighting, receptacles, switches, equipment, appliances, transformers, panels and subpanels
- Size and type conductors
- Panel and subpanel schedule

*** Homeowners are permitted to draw their own plans. All plans must be drawn to scale.**

GUIDE FOR PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICATIONS:

Forms for all proposed work must be completed entirely (building and mechanical contractor's name, address, and license number included).

PLANS:

Two complete sets of plans, homeowner may draw his own plans for his private residence, provided they are legible and complete.

SITE DIAGRAM:

Showing all existing and new construction (distance from all lot lines, square feet of construction and lot, drawn from boundary line survey).

ELEVATIONS:

Front, rear, and all sides including sizes and dimensions of chimneys roof soffit, crawlspace ventilation, grades, porch, steps, gutters & leaders, windows, and doors.

FLOOR PLAN:

Room size and uses, direction of floor and ceiling joists, window & door locations, beam sizes and locations, and smoke detector locations.

FOUNDATION:

Sizes and location of footings, foundation walls, girder sizes and double joists, and header locations.

CROSS-SECTION:

Full cross-section of each type construction, listing all material sizes and spacing, insulation, height, measurement to floor, ceiling, roof , and pitch of roof.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Windows schedules, door schedules, stair details, and fireplace detail.

MECHANICAL:

Make a model, size, and location of unit, location of all supply and return ducts.

ELECTRICAL:

Lighting, receptacles and service location, breaker sizes and circuit designation.

ENERGY CODE:

Indicate all R and U valves of all buildings, components, including; insulation, sheathing, windows, furniture, etc., or submit res-check design.

Don't Let Storm Water Run Off With Your Time and Money!

What the Construction Industry Should Know About Storm Water In Our Community

What is Storm Water?

Storm water is water from precipitation that flows across the ground and pavement when it rains or when snow and ice melt. The water seeps into the ground or drains into what are commonly called storm sewers. These are the drains you see at street corners or at low points on the sides of streets. Collectively, the draining water is called storm water runoff.

The construction industry plays an important role in improving our community's quality of life by not only providing new development, but also protecting our streams and rivers through smart business practices that prevent pollution from leaving construction sites.

Storm water runoff leaving construction sites can carry pollutants such as dirt, construction debris, oil, and paint off-site and into storm drains. In our community, storm drains carry storm water runoff directly to local creeks, streams, and rivers with no treatment. Developers, contractors, and homebuilders can help to prevent storm water pollution by taking the following steps:

1. Comply with storm water permit requirements.
2. Practice erosion control and pollution prevention practices to keep construction sites "clean."
3. Conduct advanced planning and training to ensure proper implementation on-site.

The remainder of this fact sheet addresses these three steps.

Storm Water Permit Requirements for Construction Activity

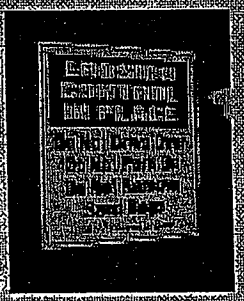
Planning and permitting requirements exist for construction activities. These requirements are intended to minimize storm water pollutants leaving construction sites.

- Pennsylvania's Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program (25 Pa. Code, Chapter 102) requires Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for all earth disturbing activities.
- The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program (25 Pa. Code, Chapter 92) requires that construction activities disturbing greater than one acre submit a Notice of Intent for coverage under a general NPDES permit.

Knowing your requirements before starting a project and following them during construction can save you time and money, and demonstrate that you are a partner in improving our community's quality of life. For more information about these programs, contact your local county conservation district office or the Department of Environmental Protection.

Erosion Control Practices:

- Perimeter controls (e.g. silt fence)
- Sediment traps
- Immediate revegetation
- Phased, minimized grading
- Construction entrance
- Protection of streams and drainage ways
- Inlet protection



An Ounce of Prevention

Rain that falls onto construction sites is likely to carry away soil particles and other toxic chemicals present on construction sites (oil, grease, hazardous wastes, fuel). Storm water, if not properly managed, carries these pollutants to streams, rivers, and lakes. Erosion and sediment control practices can serve as a first line of defense,

Pollution Prevention Practices:

- Designated fueling and vehicle maintenance area away from streams.
- Remove trash and litter.
- Clean up leaks immediately.
- Never wash down dirty pavement.
- Place dumpsters under cover.
- Dispose of all wastes properly.

minimizing clean up and maintenance costs, and the impacts to water resources caused by soil erosion during active construction. Erosion controls can reduce the volume of soil going into a sediment control device, such as a sediment trap, therefore, "clean out" frequencies are lower and maintenance costs are less. When possible, divert water around the construction site using berms or drainage ditches.

In addition, use pollution prevention and "good housekeeping measures" to reduce the pollution leaving construction sites as well. This can be as simple as minimizing the pollution source's contact with rainwater by covering it, maintaining a "clean site" by reducing trash and waste, and keeping vehicles well maintained.

The Best Laid Plans

Plans such as erosion and sediment control plans and storm water pollution prevention plans are important tools for outlining the erosion control and pollution prevention practices that you will use to manage storm water runoff prior to breaking ground. Developing good plans allows for proper budgeting and planning for the life of the project. Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and storm water controls is essential to a plan that works. Training for on-site staff helps to ensure the proper installation and maintenance of erosion controls and pollution prevention practices. Inspect controls and management techniques regularly to ensure they are working, especially after storm events. If polluted storm water is leaving the site, you may need to repair or add additional storm water controls.

The Bigger Storm Water Picture

Your community is preventing storm water pollution through a comprehensive storm water management program. This program addresses storm water pollution from construction, but it also deals with new development, illegal dumping to the storm sewer system, and municipal operations. It will also continue to educate the community and get everyone involved in making sure the only thing that storm water contributes to our streams is . . . water! Contact your community or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection for more information about storm water management.

For more information:

Pennsylvania Association of Conservation Districts
http://www.pacd.org/default.html

Pennsylvania Handbook of Best Management Practices for Developing Areas
http://www.pacd.org/products/bmp/bmp_handbook.html

Storm Water Manager's Resource Center
http://www.stormwatercenter.net

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
http://www.dep.state.pa.us

REScheck™

Prescriptive Package Worksheet

International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)

Enforcement Agency: _____

Permit # _____

Checked By _____

Date _____

Builder Name _____ Date _____

Builder Address _____

Building Address _____

Zone Number _____ Package Number _____ IECC Edition _____

Submitted By _____ Phone Number _____

PROPOSED	REQUIRED

Glazing Area

100 X _____ (Glazing Area) ÷ _____ (Gross Wall Area) = _____ % (Proposed Glazing Area)

_____ % Maximum Glazing Area

R-Value

Description	Comments	Proposed R-Value	Minimum R-Value
Ceiling		R-	R-
Wall		R-	R-
Floor Over Unconditioned Space		R-	R-
Floor Over Outside Air		R-	R-
Basement Wall		R-	R-
Slab Floor		R-	R-
Crawl Space Wall		R-	R-

U-Factor

Description	Comments	Proposed U-Factor	Maximum U-Factor
Glazing		U-	U-
Opaque Door		U-	U- 0.35

Equipment Efficiency (This section may be left blank if *Normal* is selected on the right.)

Heating _____ AFUE/HSPF _____

Cooling _____ SEER _____

Efficiency — Make & Model Number

Check One

- ☐ Normal
- ☐ High Heating
- ☐ High Cooling
- ☐ High Heating & Cooling

Statement of Compliance: The proposed building design represented in these documents is consistent with the building plans, specifications, and other calculations submitted with the permit application. The proposed building has been designed to meet the requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code..

_____ Builder/Designer

_____ Company Name

_____ Date

REScheck™

3 simple ways to demonstrate compliance with the MEC or the IECC. **RES*check*** can be used when adopting authority has approved its use.

1. **Prescriptive approach** - allows builders or designers to select from various combinations of energy conservation measures based on "climate zone" location. Maps and prescriptive packages can be downloaded at **www.energycodes.gov/rescheck/packages_iecc.stm**
2. **Trade-off worksheet approach** - enables builders to vary insulation levels in the ceiling, wall, floor, basement wall, slab-edge and crawl space; glazing and door areas; and glazing and door U-factor.
3. **Software approach** – completes the same calculations as the trade-off worksheet but automates the procedure using Windows-based software.

FREE **RES*check*** **Downloads: www.energycodes.gov/rescheck/download.stm**

Air Leakage

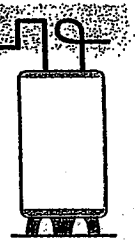
All penetrations to the building envelope must be sealed, caulked, gasketed, weatherstripped or otherwise sealed. This includes, but is not limited to, areas around windows, doors, HVAC ductwork, plumbing pipe, electrical penetrations, etc. Recessed lights must meet one of the following conditions:

- Type IC rated with no penetrations between the inside of the fixture and ceiling cavity.
- Type IC or non-IC rated and installed in a sealed box constructed from 1/2" gypsum wallboard or other approved assembly.
- Type IC rated, tested and labeled as to being "airtight".

Vapor Retarders

Vapor retarders (with a maximum perm rating of 1.0) must be installed on the "warm-in-winter" side of all non-vented framed ceilings, walls and floors. Typical methods used are: Kraft-faced insulation, polyethylene sheeting and vapor retarder primers/paints.

Service Water Heating



Water heaters with pipe risers shall have heat traps on both the inlet and outlet of the water heater unless the water heater has integral heat traps or is part of a circulating system. Typical methods used for creating heat traps are "U" or "rams horn" bends in the flexible pipe connectors or installing aftermarket pipe nipples with integral traps.

Duct Insulation

RES*check* duct insulation values are based on the more stringent of the heating or cooling degree day requirement. Supply and return-air ducts located within crawlspaces, uninsulated basements, attics and framed wall cavities must be insulated to R-5.0. Ductwork located on the exterior of the building must be insulated to R-8.

Duct Construction

All joints, seams and connections must be securely fastened and sealed with welds, gaskets, mastics (adhesives), mastic-plus-embedded fabric or approved tapes. Standard duct tape is not permitted.

Temperature Controls

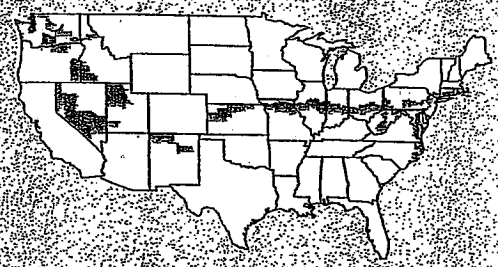
Thermostats must be capable of being set down to 55°F or lower for heating and up to 85°F or more for cooling. Thermostats for both heating and cooling must have a deadband (temperature range where no heating or cooling takes place) of at least 5°F. Heat pumps require a thermostat capable of preventing back-up heat from operating when the heating requirements can be met by the heat pump alone.

Swimming Pools

All heated pools must have an "on/off" pool heater switch and be equipped with a pool cover. All swimming pool pumps must be equipped with time clocks.

Printed with renewable – source ink on paper containing at least 50% waste-paper, including 20% post consumer waste. January 2003

RES*check*™



Zone 12

(HDD Range is 5500-5999)

Prescriptive Package Requirements

BUILDING ENERGY CODES

ZONE 12

Single-Family Prescriptive Packages

1998/2000 IECC

Step by Step Instructions

Step 1: Determine the glazing area %.

Step 2: The glazing area percentage is a maximum, so as long as any buildings built with the selected package have less than or equal to the listed glazing area percentage, the buildings will comply with the selected code. Each component requirement must be met within the selected package, otherwise select another package or use the RES*check*™ software, which can calculate trade-offs for compliance.

Step 3: Complete the Prescriptive Package Worksheet available online at www.energycodes.gov/rescheck/prescriptive.stm.

Package	MAXIMUM		MINIMUM						Heating/Cooling
	Glazing Area %[1]	Glazing U-Factor[2]	Ceiling R-Value[3]	Wall R-Value[4]	Floor R-Value[5]	Basement Wall R-Value[6]	Slab Perimeter R-Value[7]	Crawl Space Wall R-Value[8]	Equipment Efficiency[9]
1	8%	0.45	R-38	R-13	R-19	R-9	R-7	R-16	Normal
2	12%	0.50	R-38	R-19	R-21	R-10	—	R-19	Normal
3	12%	0.45	R-38	R-17	R-19	R-9	R-6	R-16	Normal
4	12%	0.40	R-38	R-16	R-15	R-8	R-2	R-11	Normal
5	15%	0.50	R-49	R-19	R-30	R-14	—	—	Normal
6	15%	0.40	R-49	R-17	R-19	R-10	R-7	R-17	Normal
7	15%	0.40	R-38	R-18	R-21	R-10	R-9	R-19	Normal
8	18%	0.40	R-38	R-18	R-30	R-14	—	—	Normal
9	18%	0.37	R-38	R-19	R-19	R-10	R-8	R-17	Normal
10	20%	0.33	R-49	R-20	R-19	R-10	R-7	R-17	Normal
11	22%	0.35	R-38	R-21	R-30	R-14	—	—	Normal
12	25%	0.27	R-38	R-19	R-21	R-10	—	R-22	Normal
13	12%	0.70	R-38	R-19	R-13	R-7	R-2	R-11	High Heating
14	12%	0.60	R-30	R-13	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-19	High Heating
15	15%	0.60	R-38	R-19	R-15	R-7	R-2	R-13	High Heating
16	15%	0.45	R-38	R-13	R-13	R-7	R-2	R-11	High Heating
17	18%	0.55	R-38	R-18	R-19	R-9	R-3	R-22	High Heating
18	18%	0.40	R-38	R-13	R-15	R-7	R-2	R-12	High Heating
19	22%	0.45	R-38	R-17	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-22	High Heating
20	22%	0.40	R-49	R-13	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-22	High Heating
21	12%	0.70	R-38	R-15	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-20	High Heat/Cool
22	12%	0.55	R-30	R-13	R-15	R-7	R-2	R-12	High Heat/Cool
23	15%	0.60	R-38	R-15	R-21	R-10	R-3	R-28	High Heat/Cool
24	15%	0.50	R-26	R-13	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-22	High Heat/Cool
25	18%	0.55	R-38	R-17	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-22	High Heat/Cool
26	18%	0.45	R-30	R-13	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-22	High Heat/Cool
27	22%	0.50	R-49	R-18	R-21	R-10	R-4	R-28	High Heat/Cool
28	22%	0.40	R-38	R-13	R-19	R-9	R-2	R-22	High Heat/Cool

Footnotes

1. **Glazing Area** is the ratio of the area of the glazing assemblies (including sliding-glass doors, skylights, and basement windows but excluding opaque doors) to the gross wall area, expressed as a percentage. The nominal area or rough opening is acceptable for flat windows. Up to 1% of the total allowed glazing area may be excluded from the U-factor requirement. For example, 3 ft² of decorative glass may be excluded from a building design with 300 ft² of glazing area.

2. **Glazing U-Factors** must be tested and documented by the manufacturer in accordance with the National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) test procedure or taken from the glazing U-factor table in Appendix B of the Prescriptive Packages User's Guide located at www.energycodes.gov. Center-of-glass U-factors cannot be used.

3. **The Ceiling R-values** do not assume a raised or oversized truss construction. If the insulation achieves the full insulation thickness over the plate lines of exterior walls, R-30 insulation may be substituted for R-38 insulation. R-38 insulation may be substituted for R-49 insulation. Ceiling R-values represent the sum of cavity insulation plus insulating sheathing (if used). For ventilated ceilings, insulating sheathing must be placed between the conditioned space and the ventilated portion of the roof.

4. **Wall R-Values** represent the sum of the wall cavity insulation plus insulating sheathing (if used). Do not include R-values for air films, exterior siding, "housewraps", structural sheathing, or interior drywall. For example, an R-19 requirement could be met EITHER by R-19 cavity insulation OR R-13 cavity insulation plus R-6 insulating sheathing. Wall requirements apply to wood-frame wall constructions. Metal-frame wall or mass (concrete, masonry, log) wall equivalent R-values can be found in the Prescriptive Packages User's Guide located at www.energycodes.gov.

5. **The Floor R-Value** requirements apply to floors over unconditioned spaces (such as unconditioned crawlspaces, basements, or garages). Floors over outside air (such as cantilevers, bay windows, etc.) must meet the ceiling requirements.

6. **Basement Wall R-Values** apply to walls of conditioned basements below uninsulated floors and must be insulated from the top of the basement wall to a depth of 10 ft below grade or to the level of the basement floor, whichever is less. The entire opaque portion of any individual basement wall with an average depth less than 50% below grade must meet the same R-value requirement as above-grade walls. Windows and sliding glass doors of conditioned basements must be included with the other glazing.

7. **The Slab Perimeter R-Value** requirements are for unheated slabs. Add an additional R-2 for heated slabs. For packages with a slab insulation requirement, the insulation must extend a total linear distance of at least 24 in. in Zones 2-12. The insulation must extend: 1) down from the top of the slab, or 2) down from the top of the slab to the bottom of the slab and then horizontally underneath the slab, or 3) down from the top of the slab to the bottom of the slab and then horizontally away from the slab, with pavement or at least 10 in. of soil covering the horizontal insulation. Exterior exposed insulation shall be protected.

8. **The Crawl Space Wall R-Value** requirements are for walls of unventilated crawl spaces. The crawl space wall insulation must extend from the top of the wall (including the rim joist and sill plate) to at least 12 in. below the outside finished grade. If the distance from the outside finished grade to the top of the footing is less than 12 in., the insulation must extend a total vertical plus horizontal distance of 24 in. from the outside finished grade.

9. **Normal** refers to the efficiency requirements according to the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act (NAECA). It represents the minimum equipment efficiency which can be legally sold in the U.S. **High Heating** means a furnace AFUE of 90% or more, or a heat pump HSPF of 7.8 or more. **High Cooling** means a SEER of 12 or more. **High Heat/Cool** means both heating and cooling equipment must meet these minimum efficiencies. If you plan to install more than one piece of heating equipment or more than one piece of cooling equipment, the equipment with the lowest efficiency must meet or exceed the efficiency required by the selected package.

Notes:

The maximum Door U-factor is 0.35 for solid doors. One door may be excluded from this requirement. If a door contains glass and an aggregate U-factor is not available include the glass area with your glazing and use the non-glazed door U-factor table in Appendix B of the Prescriptive Packages User's Guide located at www.energycodes.gov.

NOTICE

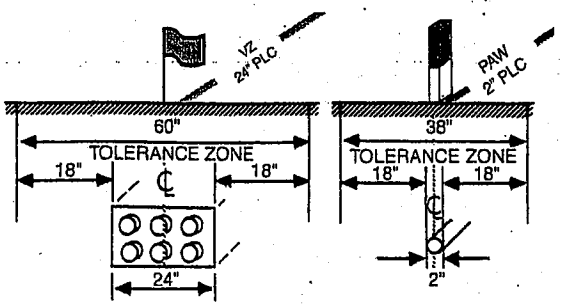
Due to concerns related to safety, maintenance and accessibility of utilities, no construction or landscaping of any kind (i.e. retaining walls, trees, bushes, fences, decorative rocks) shall be permitted within 22 feet of any road curb edge. This area behind the curb shall be reserved for the placement and maintenance of under ground utilities and above ground utility boxes. The land on which the utility and it's equipment is placed shall be flat and clear of all obstructions to the extent possible based on existing site conditions to provide a reasonable work space for the Utility Company.

- No vegetation other than grass shall be placed between the road and sidewalk.
- No vegetation other than grass shall be placed within three feet of the sides of any utility boxes or similar equipment in the easements.
- PA One Call must be made prior to any digging or excavation any where.

Failure to comply with these regulations within the rights of way and easements may result in the removal of the construction and landscaping. Cooperation will result in reducing costs and time necessary to make utility repairs especially in bad or hazardous weather.

APWA
TEMPORARY MARKING GUIDELINES

- **WHITE** - Proposed Excavation
- **PINK** -Temporary Survey Markings
- **RED** - Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cables
- **YELLOW** - Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials
- **ORANGE** - Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
- **BLUE** - Potable Water
- **PURPLE** - Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
- **GREEN** - Sewers and Drain Lines



LARGE PIPE OR MULTIPLE DUCTS *SMALL PIPE OR CABLE(S)*

STOP - CALL US
BEFORE YOU DIG
PENNSYLVANIA ONE CALL SYSTEM, INC.
3 WORKING DAYS NOTICE IS THE LAW!
1-800-242-1776
www.paonecall.org

APWA Uniform Guidelines for Temporary Marking

This marking guide provides for universal use and understanding of temporary marking of underground facilities to prevent accidental damage or service interruption by contractors, excavators, utility companies, municipalities or any others working on or near those underground facilities.

Proposed Excavation
Use white marks to outline the location, route or boundary of proposed excavation. Surface marks on roadways do not exceed 1½" x 18". The facility color and owners identity can be added to the white marks for facility owners.
This should be done prior to calling:
Pennsylvania One Call System, Inc. - 1-800-242-1776
Pennsylvania law requires no less than 3 nor more than 10 working days before you dig.

Temporary Survey Markings
Use pink for all surveying and grade marks.

Temporary Facility Markings
Use color-coded surface marking (i.e. water-based paint or chalk) to indicate the location or route of active and out of service buried lines. To increase visibility, color-coded vertical markers (i.e. stakes or flags) supplement surface markings. Marks and markers indicate the name, initials or logo of the facility owner/operator of the line, and the width of the facility if it is greater than 2". Marks placed by other than the facility owner/operator or its agent indicate the identity of the designating firm. Multiple lines in a joint trench are marked in tandem, showing the number of lines of each type. If the surface over the buried line is to be removed, supplementary offset markings shall be used. Offset marking is on a uniform alignment and clearly indicates the actual facility is a specific distance away.

Tolerance Zone
Any excavation within the tolerance zone is performed with non-powered hand tools or by non-invasive methods until the marked facility is exposed. The width of the tolerance zone may be specified in law or code. If not, a tolerance zone including the width of the facility plus 18" measured horizontally from each side of the facility is recommended.

Uniform Color Code
The American Public Works Association's Uniform Color Code is PA law. The code uses ANSI Standard Z535.1 Safety Colors, as shown for temporary marking of excavation sites and underground facility identification.

Amended POCS 1/01

Dig Safely.