



MACON-BIBB COUNTY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

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INSPECTION TYPES & DEFINITIONS

The following are inspection types used in Macon-Bibb County. This information is provided for consistent communication between our customers and staff. When scheduling inspections, please use these terms to ensure that your request is scheduled correctly within our system.

50% FIRE INSPECTION: Inspection of framing to ensure egress and/or construction of rated assemblies for passive fire protection. Like a Rough inspection.

80% FIRE INSPECTION: Inspection of fire rated assemblies (where applicable), plenum spaces, firestopping, etc. before the ceiling is installed. A complete set of approved plans (including fire sprinkler and alarm plans) and specifications shall always be maintained on the construction site for use by the Fire Inspector.

ABOVE CEILING ELECTRICAL: Inspection of electrical raceways and/or conductors above the suspended ceiling system or hard lid.

ABOVE CEILING PLUMBING: Inspection of water supply and drainage / vent piping above the suspended ceiling system or hard lid.

CEILING: Inspection of the structural components of the suspended or reflected ceiling system. This inspection requires all electrical light fixtures, fire alarm, mechanical duct systems and automatic sprinklers to be installed, but prior to covering or concealing.

COMBINATION FINAL: Final inspection of all trades for compliance with the adopted codes prior to completion and/or full occupancy rights being granted. This inspection may include but not be limited to the interior and exterior of the building or structure.

COMBINATION ROUGH: Inspection of all systems prior to covering or concealment. The building or structure must be weathertight at time of inspection, with the roofing, windows and doors in place.

ELECTRICAL SERVICE: Typically, this inspection verifies that the electrical service equipment is installed per the National Electrical Code prior meter release and connection by the utility.

FINAL BUILDING: Inspection of the building or structure for compliance prior to close of permit. This inspection is necessary for either a Certificate of Completion or Certificate of Occupancy.

FINAL DEMOLITION: The demolition work according to the approved plans have been completed and the jobsite is free of all construction debris and materials.

FINAL ELECTRICAL: Inspection of the completed electrical system to verify compliance with the National Electrical Code.

FINAL FIRE ALARM: This is the final system commissioning and collection of all forms required by NFPA 72. During this inspection, the Fire Inspector verifies that system is installed per code and fully functional.

FINAL FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM: Inspection of commercial kitchen hood fire extinguishing system or clean agent (gas) suppression system. This is the last inspection to verify the operation of the system and commissions it for use within the building.

FINAL FIRE: This inspection occurs after the COMBINATION FINAL or FINAL BUILDING inspections. This is the last inspection prior to occupancy, which allows the Fire Inspector the opportunity to inspect the fire and life safety portion of the building. During this inspection, the furniture is in place to verify that means of egress (exiting system) is free of obstructions.

FINAL FIRE SPRINKLER: Inspection of the automatic sprinkler system, with collection of all final reports required to commission the system per NFPA 13.

FINAL LOW VOLTAGE: Inspection of the installed low voltage system for compliance with the National Electrical Code.

FINAL MECHANICAL: Inspection of the completed mechanical system installation necessary to release the system for use.

FINAL PLUMBING: Inspection of the completed plumbing system installation necessary to release the system for use.

FINAL ROOF: The inspection of the finished roof installation, with all flashing in place and the site clean of all construction debris and materials.

FIRESTOPPING: Inspection of membrane and/or through penetration of rated assemblies. The firestopping must be installed in compliance with the listed rated assembly, with the empty product containers onsite at time of inspection.

FLOOR FRAMING: Inspection of the floor framing prior to installation of the floor sheathing.

FOOTING: This may be a continuous perimeter footing or pier footing inspection. The footing must be formed, with rebar tied in place and elevated at time of inspection.

FOUNDATION: This may be a combined footing and stemwall inspection, with all horizontal and vertical rebar tied in place and elevated within the forms.

FOUNDATION DRAINAGE: This is the inspection of the below grade drainage system around habitable or non-habitable below grade spaces.

FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING: This is the inspection of the applied waterproofing to the basement or below grade line of a building or structure.

GAS PRESSURE TEST: This is a visual inspection of the gas piping installation and the witnessing of the system under pressure, per the International Fuel Gas Code. Please slightly over pressurize the gas piping system, which will allow the Building Inspector the opportunity to release some pressure to verify that the pressure gauge is functional.

GREASE INTERCEPTOR / TRAP: This inspection verifies the venting and grease waste piping to the grease interceptor or grease trap. Additional inspections may be required through the health department.

GROUNDING / BONDING: Inspection of the electrical grounding system, which includes the bonding to establish electrical continuity and conductivity. (See NEC Article 250)

INSULATION: Inspection of insulation installed for verification of compliance with the International Energy Conservation Code.

LATH: Inspection of the wire mesh used for either interior gypsum plaster or exterior cement or synthetic based wall covering. For exterior installations like stucco or Exterior Insulated Finishing Systems (EIFS) this inspection occurs after the WEATHER BARRIER / FLASHING inspection.

LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION BACKFLOW PREVENTOR: Inspection of the landscape irrigation system backflow preventor. This inspection is limited to the point of connection between the landscape irrigation system and the potable water connection. The landscape irrigation system will not be inspected.

LIGHT TEST: Verification that the grease exhaust duct system in a commercial kitchen or food prep area is free of pin holes. This inspection is performed onsite PRIOR to hanging the grease exhaust duct system.

OCCUPANCY INSPECTION: Inspection performed by the Fire Inspector to grant occupancy of a commercial property for business licensing.

OTHER – ELECTRICAL: Electrical inspections that fall outside of the typical. Examples being but not limited to photovoltaic (solar electric), generators, etc.

OTHER – MECHANICAL: Mechanical inspections that fall outside of the typical. Examples being but not limited to solar heat, large refrigeration systems, unusual mechanical appliances, etc.

OTHER – PLUMBING: Examples for this inspection may include but not be limited to: water heaters, boilers, medical gas systems, medical vacuum systems, nonpotable water systems, grease traps, grease interceptors, sand/oil interceptors, etc.

PERMANENT POWER: Release of the electrical service equipment to the local utility for connection to power. This may be the transition of the electrical power from temporary status to permanent at time of Final Electrical Inspection.

POOL BONDING: Verification of pool / spa steel electrical bonding in compliance with the National Electrical Code. The pool / spa must have the concrete applied until this inspection has occurred.

POOL DECK STEEL BONDING: Verification of the electrical bonding of the steel within the walking surface around the pool / spa.

POOL FINAL: An inspection to verify the complete installation of all plumbing systems, devices, and appliances associated with the pool or spa systems including verification of the pool / spa barrier and pool / spa barrier warning systems.

POOL STEEL (BASKET): Inspection of the reinforcing steel swimming pool or spa structural shell prior to the installation of gunite (dry-gun concrete) or shotcrete (wet-gun concrete)

ROOF SHEATHING: The inspection of the plywood roof covering to ensure proper nailing.

ROOF FINAL: Inspection of the completed reroofing of the building. This inspection includes verification that the roof is installed per code and the site is clean of all construction debris.

ROUGH ELECTRIC: All electrical boxes in place, electrical cables or raceway installed and all boxes bonded. This inspection occurs prior to any devices or boxes are made up. This inspection is made after the roof, framing, fireblocking, firestopping, draftstopping and bracing is in place and the structure is weather tight

ROUGH FIRE ALARM: Inspection of the raceways, conductors, bonding, and device locations.

ROUGH SPRINKLER: Inspection of piping, hangers and head spacing and valves before the ceiling is installed.

ROUGH FRAME: Inspection of all structural and non-structural components are in place. This inspection is made after the roof, framing, fireblocking, firestopping, draftstopping and bracing is in place and the structure is weather tight.

ROUGH LOW VOLTAGE: All electrical boxes in place, electrical cables or raceway installed and all boxes bonded. This inspection occurs prior to any devices or boxes are made up. This inspection is made after the roof, framing, fireblocking, firestopping, draftstopping and bracing is in place and the structure is weather tight

ROUGH MECHANICAL: Inspection of the mechanical installation made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing are in place and all ducting and other components to be concealed are complete, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.

ROUGH PLUMBING: Inspection of the plumbing installation made after the roof, framing, fireblocking, firestopping, draftstopping and bracing is in place and all sanitary, storm and water distribution piping is roughed-in, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.

SETBACK VERIFICATION: Verification of the building or structure placement in compliance with the Macon-Bibb County Planning & Zoning approval and the adopted construction codes.

SEWER LATERAL: This is the inspection and verification of the gravity sewer piping from the building to the point of connection with the public sewer or septic system. The piping shall be in place and bedded in clean fill. The sewer test shall consist of plugging the end of the building sewer at the point of connection with the public sewer or septic tank, filling the building sewer with water, testing with not less than a 10-foot head of water and maintaining such pressure for 15 minutes. (2018 IPC Section 312.6)

SHEETROCK NAIL INSPECTION: This inspection verifies compliance with the prescriptive requirements for gypsum board installations. During this inspection, the gypsum board is in place and ready for the joints and nails or screws to be covered.

SHEAR / BRACED WALL NAIL: Inspection of the exterior and/or interior structural sheathing in compliance with the 2018 International Building Code and/or engineered design.

SHOWER PAN: Inspection of materials used to create the shower pan liner and to verify that the pan liner is sloped to drain. The pan must be filled to a depth of 2" with potable water for a minimum of 15-minutes without sign of leakage. (2018 IPC Section 312.9)

SIDING FINAL: The exterior finish material is in place and installed per the adopted code and the manufacturer's installation requirements. The jobsite must be cleaned of all debris and construction materials.

SLAB: Inspection to verify compliance with the requirements of 2018 IRC Section R506. The floor shall be installed on 4" (four inch) minimum base of clean sand, gravel, crushed stone, crushed concrete or crushed blast-furnace slag.

SLAB – POLY: Inspection to verify compliance with the requirements of 2018 IRC Section R506 or 2018 IBC Section 1805. This inspection verifies that the base and approved vapor retarder with joints lapped was installed prior to pouring the concrete.

STEMWALL: Inspection of the concrete forms or block, with the rebar tied in place and ready for grout or concrete.

STATUS INSPECTION: This is a miscellaneous inspection to verify the onsite conditions, the overall status of the permitted construction, or to resolve onsite technical issues.

TEMPORARY POWER: Installation of temporary jobsite power. This inspection verifies that the circuit is in place and GFCI protected. The electrical service is grounded and bonded according to the 2017 National Electrical Code.

This inspection must occur PRIOR to utility connection.

UNDER FLOOR ROUGH: Inspection of the underfloor prior to the installation of the floor sheathing. The Combination Inspector will verify floor framing, underfloor access, underfloor plumbing, and mechanical systems.

UNDER SLAB ELECTRICAL: Electrical conduit shall be in place and be approved for direct burial applications. All conductors used within underground or under slab raceways must be approved for wet conditions. (2017 NEC Section 300.5(B))

UNDER SLAB GAS PIPING: Inspection of gas piping installed within approved conduit in compliance with 2018 IFGC Section 404.8.

UNDER SLAB PLUMBING: This inspection verifies the plumbing installation under the concrete slab or floor. The plumbing must be in place, plugged, and on test with a 10'-0" head of water. (2018 IPC Section 312.2)

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL: Inspection of the raceway or cable assembly installation prior to covering. The raceway or cable assembly must be installed on clean fill without debris or rocks that may damage the installation.

UNDERGROUND FIRE MAIN: Inspection of the piping for the automatic sprinkler systems into a building or the installation of private hydrant systems on commercial properties. This inspection verifies the piping installation, thrust blocks, pipe fittings, pipe joint restraints, etc.

UNDERGROUND GAS PIPING: Inspection of the gas piping material and size in compliance with the International Fuel Gas Code. The piping must up to pressure and be installed in clean backfill free of rocks or debris.

UNDERGROUND PLUMBING: Inspection of the piping installation prior to covering. The piping must be on test at time of inspection and installed on clean fill without debris or rocks that may damage the installation.

WALL SHEATHING: The exterior wall covering for residential construction provides lateral structural load resistance to framed buildings or structures. This inspection verifies the nailing and type of sheathing being used. This inspection must show compliance with the 2018 International Residential Code for braced walls. (See 2018 IRC Section R602.10)

Contractors are strongly encouraged to review the 2018 IRC for compliance. During the inspection, the Combination Inspector may accept a copy of the Project Report generated using the *APA Wall Bracing Calculator*.

The *APA Wall Bracing Calculator* is available for free at <https://www.apawood.org/wall-bracing-calculator>

WALL LIFT: CMU walls and CMU or stacked block retaining walls are required to be inspected in lifts or courses not to exceed 36". This allows for inspection of the rebar, and in the case of stacked block retaining walls the inspection of the drainage system behind the wall.

WATER SERVICE LATERAL: Inspection of the water line from the building or structure to the water meter. During this inspection, the Building Inspector will be verifying the piping material and size in compliance with the International Plumbing Code. The piping must up to test pressure and be installed a minimum of 18" below finished grade and bedded in clean backfill free of rocks or debris.

WEATHER BARRIER / FLASHING: This verifies the exterior building wrap and flashing around openings and wall penetrations prior to exterior finishes (stucco, EIFS, brick, stone, etc.) being applied.