



North Carolina Licensed Contractor Required List

❖ North Carolina General Contractor License Board

- <https://www.nclbgc.org/>
- A North Carolina Licensed General Contractor is required per North Carolina General Statute §87-1 for any construction project where the cost is \$40,000 or more.

Limitations:

Limited	Up to \$500,000 on any single project
Intermediate	Up to \$1,000,000 on any single project
Unlimited	Not restricted as to the value of any single project

Classifications on License:

Building	Private, public, commercial, industrial, and residential buildings off all types
Residential	Detached single-family home, duplex, and townhomes only
Public Utilities	Water and sewer mains, building water and sewer service piping, etc.
Highway	§87-10(b2)
Specialty	§87-10(b4)
Unclassified	Includes all of the above classifications

* North Carolina General Statute 87-14(b) "That the person (general contractor) will personally superintend and manage all aspects of the construction of the building and that the duty will not be delegated to any other person not duly licensed under the terms of this Article.

Unlicensed Contractors are limited to less than \$40,000 of the total project and cannot do any mechanical, electrical, and/ or plumbing work to include hiring contractors or supervising the project.

- ❖ North Carolina State Board of Examiners of Plumbing, Heating and Fire Sprinkler Contractors
 - <https://nclicensing.org/>

Plumbing Class I	All structures includes gas piping
Plumbing Class II	Detached single family dwelling only includes gas piping
Restricted Limited Plumbing	Exterior potable water or backflow preventer serving irrigation or exterior sewer service piping and/or domestic water service systems of 2" piping or less
Heating Group I Class I	Heating systems that use high or low pressure steam, vapor, or hot water for all structures includes gas piping
Heating Group I Class II	Heating systems that use high or low pressure steam, vapor, or hot water for detached single family dwellings only includes gas piping
Heating Group II	Heating or cooling systems for all structures in excess of 15 tons (BTUH) includes gas piping
Heating Group 3 Class I	Heating or cooling systems for all structures that utilizes less than 15 tons (BTUH) includes gas piping
Heating Group 3 Class II	Heating or cooling systems for detached single family dwellings only that utilize less than 15 tons (BTUH) includes gas piping
Fuel Piping	Gas piping only
Fire Sprinkler Contractor	NCGS §87-21(11)

- ❖ North Carolina Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors
 - <https://www.ncbeec.org/>
 - With the exemption of fire alarm, or low-voltage (under 50 volts), a license is not required if meets the following:
 - Not required by NC Electrical Code
 - Low voltage control circuit is a Class II or Class III system as defined by NC Electrical Code other defined as below
 - Less than 50 volts for the provision of sound recording
 - No part of the system is in an area considered hazardous by NC Electrical Code
 - System is current limited or protected by a circuit breaker, fuse, or other current limiting device
 - System is a manufactured cord and plug system

Limited	Electrical project value at \$60,000 or less *see 21NCAC 18B .0303 (4)
Intermediate	\$150,000 of electrical project value or less *see 21NCAC 18B .0303 (4)
Unlimited	No dollar value restriction
Single-Family Detached Residential Dwelling	Detached single family dwelling only
FA/LV	Fire alarm low voltage only
SP-EL	Elevator only
SP-PH	Plumbing, heating and air-conditioning only
SP-WP	Ground water pump only
SP-ES	Electric sign only
SP-SP	Swimming pool only

- ❖ **North Carolina State Board of Refrigeration Contractors**
 - <http://www.refrigerationboard.org/>
 - **No license required for self-contained, manufactured cord and plug NCGS §87-58(a1)**
 - **Refrigeration license allows wiring from breaker/ disconnect to unit not exceeding 600 volts and/or not exceeding 50 feet from breaker/ disconnect and not in a hazardous location as defined by the NC Electrical Code.(will require an electrical permit)**

Class I	Commercial refrigeration, excluding Ammonia systems
Class II	Industrial refrigeration that utilizes Ammonia
Class III	Refrigeration maintenance, servicing, and repairing

- ❖ **North Carolina Irrigation Contractor’s Licensing Board**
 - <https://www.nciclb.org>
 - **Irrigation contractors cannot install a backflow device; only install piping from the discharge side of the device. 21NCAC 23 .0503**

Types of license:

- **Individual**
- **Corporate**

- ❖ **North Carolina Board of Architecture and Registered Interior Designers**
 - <http://www.ncbarch.org>

Registered Interior Designer:

- The preparation of working drawings and documents relative to interior construction, materials, finishes, space planning, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment as defined in subdivision (5a) of this section. Except as provided herein, interior design services do not include services that constitute the practice of architecture as defined in this Chapter or the practice of engineering as defined in G.S. 89C-3.
- 83A-5(5a) Interior design. – Includes, but is not limited to, the preparation of reflected ceiling plans, space planning, creation or alteration of paths of egress, occupancy calculations, provided no increases in occupancy or number of exits is required, selection of furnishings, and the fabrication of nonstructural elements within and surrounding interior spaces of buildings. The term "interior design" specifically excludes the following:
 - The design of or the responsibility for architectural and engineering work, except as explicitly provided for within this Chapter
 - Altering or affecting the structural system of a building.
 - Changing the means of access system.
 - Changing the building's live or dead load on the structural system.
 - Changes of use to occupancies not already allowed by the current building.
 - Changes to life safety plans, including exiting and exit stairs.

Architects

- § 83A-13. Exemptions.
 - A family residence, up to eight units attached with grade level exit, which is not a part of or physically connected with any other buildings or residential units;
 - A building upon any farm for the use of any farmer, unless the building is of such nature and intended for such use as to substantially involve the health or safety of the public;
 - An institutional or commercial building if it does not have a total value exceeding three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000);effective until December 31st 2024 than changes to \$200,000
 - An institutional or commercial building if the total building area does not exceed 3,000 square feet in gross floor area;
 - Alteration, remodeling, or renovation of an existing building that is exempt under this section, or alteration, remodeling, or renovation of an existing building or building site that does not alter or affect the structural system of the building; change the building's access or exit pattern; or change the live or dead load on the building's structural system. This subdivision shall not limit or change any other exemptions to this Chapter or to the practice of engineering under Chapter 89C of the General Statutes;
 - The preparation and use of details and shop drawings, assembly or erection drawings, or graphic descriptions utilized to detail or illustrate a portion of the work required to construct the project in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared or to be prepared under the requirements or exemptions of this Chapter.
 - Notwithstanding subdivisions (c)(3) and (4) of this section, a commercial building project with a total value of less than three hundred thousand dollars \$300,000 until Dec 31st 2024 then \$200,000 and a total project area of less than 3,000 square feet shall be exempt from the requirement for a professional architectural seal.
 - Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent any individual from making plans or data for buildings for himself.
 - This Chapter does not apply to persons engaging in professional services limited to any of the following:
 - (1) The planning, design, and implementation of residential kitchen and bath spaces.
 - (2) The planning, design, and implementation of commercial kitchen and bath spaces within the construction area and cost limits as set forth in subdivisions (c)(3) and (4) of this section.
 - (3) The specification of products for kitchen and bath areas.

❖ **The North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors **

➤ <https://www.ncbels.org/>

§ 89C-16. Certificates of licensure; effect; seals.

(a) The Board shall issue to any applicant, who, in the opinion of the Board, has met the requirements of this Chapter, a certificate of licensure giving the licensee proper authority to practice the profession in this State. The certificate of licensure for a professional engineer shall carry the designation "professional engineer," and for a land surveyor, "professional land surveyor," shall give the full name of the licensee with the Board designated licensure number and shall be signed by the chair and the secretary under the seal of the Board.

(b) This certificate shall be prima facie evidence that the person named on the certificate is entitled to all rights, privileges and responsibilities of a professional engineer or a professional land surveyor, while the certificate of licensure remains unrevoked or unexpired.

(c) Each licensee shall upon licensure obtain a seal of a design authorized by the Board bearing the licensee's name, license number, and the legend, "professional engineer," or "professional land surveyor." Final drawings, specifications, plans and reports prepared by a licensee shall, when issued, be certified and stamped with the seal or facsimile of the seal unless the licensee is exempt under the provisions of G.S. 89C-25(7). It shall be unlawful for a licensee to affix, or permit the licensee's seal and signature or facsimile of the seal and signature to be affixed to any drawings, specifications, plans or reports after the expiration of a certificate or for the purpose of aiding or abetting any other person to evade or attempt to evade any provision of this Chapter. A professional engineer practicing land surveying shall use the licensee's land surveyor seal.