

## Fire-Resistance Codes, Standards, Testing & Listings

Rich Walke, Consultant to the NFCA

NFCA FREE Webinar Series Learn – Network – Grow

January 16, 2024

### **Today's Presentation**



## "Fire-Resistance Codes, Standards and Testing"



Rich Walke, Consultant to the NFCA

### Thanks Members...

- NFCA Contractors
- NFCA Associates
- NFCA Manufacturers

### Thanks Members...

### NFCA GOLD Sponsors





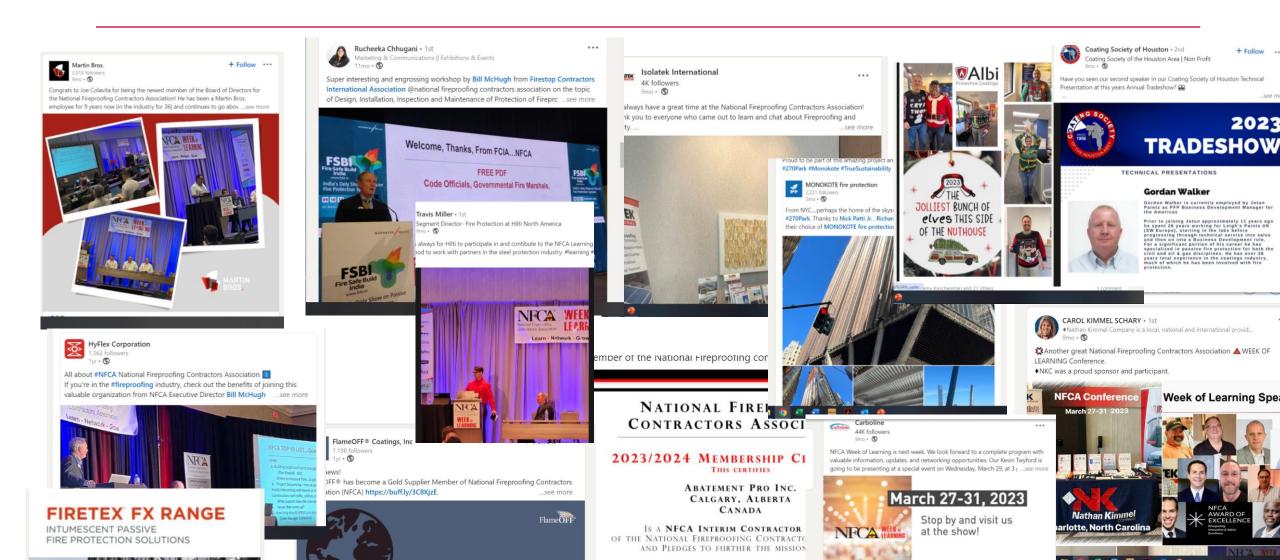
### NFCA SILVER Sponsors





## NFCA Members @ Social Media....

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NFCA Member Since 2023

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### What does NFCA Do?

- NFCA @ ICC Codes...
  - 2021/2024 SFRM/IFRM Proposals...
- NFCA @ ASTM Task Groups Fireproofing
- NFCA @ NFPA Fire Protection Features
- NFCA @ AISC, AISI
- NFCA @ National Codes, Canada
- NFCA @ American Institute of Steel Construction & American Iron and Steel Institute
- Industry Articles
  - Thermal Barriers, Patching, more...
- NFCA @ SFPE/ASCE Meetings
- NFCA requests IAS add NFCA Fireproofing Exam
- NFCA Committee ACTIONS









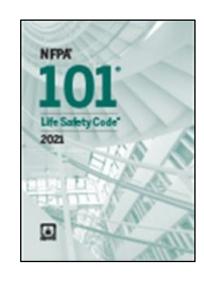
### What Does NFCA Provide?

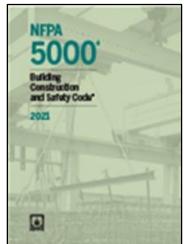


- Fireproofing Education & Exams
  - World-Class SFRM & IFRM Fireproofing Instruction
- NFCA Contractor Accreditation Program for IFRM & SFRM
  - Educated fireproofing Companies
  - UL Qualified SFRM Contractor Program
- Week of Learning Educational Conference
  - Network with top Fireproofing Contractors, Manufacturers, Associates
  - A forum for suppliers and contractors to learn from one another
- NFCA 100-400 Standards for quality and life safety
- Technical expertise, Standards and Code development
- NFCA Website to find Fireproofing Leaders www.NFCA-online.org

## NFCA @ ICC, NFPA, Canada CDP









### NFCA @ ICC Codes...

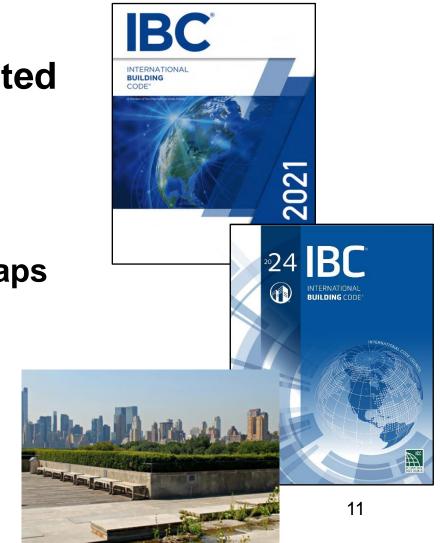
- 2021-2024 NFCA Results
  - Inspection Ongoing, 2<sup>nd</sup> visual inspection before concealment
  - International Fire Code Maintain Protection Fireproofing
  - International Fire Code Commentary How to Maintain
  - Intumescent Coatings / Mastic Coatings to IFRM
  - SFRM Resistant to Resistive
  - "Fire Resistance NOT Eliminated"
    - •In Section 104.11, Fire Safety, refers to all aspects of fire protection, **including** Chapter 7





### **NFCA @ 2027 IBC CDP**

- Table 601 20' Rule; Clarifications
- Occupiable Roofs Fire-Resistance-Rated
  - High Rise
  - Low Rise
- Fireproofing Special Inspection
  - ASTM Standards SFRM, IFRM, Boards/Wraps
- Parking Garage Fire-Resistance
- Attachments
- ICC Existing Building Inspection Guide
  - "Milestone Inspections"



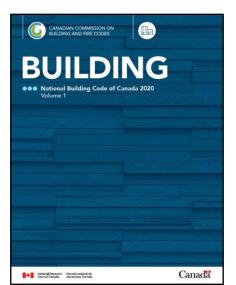
### NFCA @ NFPA 1, 101, 5000

- NFCA @ NPFA 1, 101/5000 Codes...
  - Fire Protection Features Committee
  - Proposals Due June 2024
  - Insert ASTM Fireproofing Inspection Standards
  - Replicate recent IBC changes into NFPA 101, 5000
  - Clarify Maintaining Protection in NFPA 1, 101



### NFCA @ Canada's CDP

- 2025/2030 NBCC National Building Code of Canada
  - Attachments
  - Fireproofing Special Inspection
    - •ASTM Standards SFRM, IFRM, Boards/Wraps



- Occupiable Rooftops
- Installation in accordance with Manufacturers
  - Instructions and Listings
- Replicate recent
   IBC changes



### NFCA @ Canada's CDP

- 2030 NBCC National Fire Code of Canada
  - Maintaining protection
- Educate About Existing Buildings

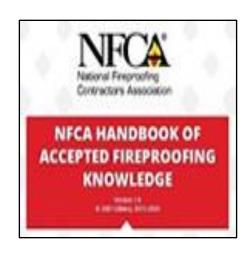






# NFCA Handbook of Accepted Fireproofing Knowledge (HAFK)





- Study Resource for NFCA Fireproofing Exams
- Fireproofing in 'One Place'
- NFCA Members = \$500 Discount
- FREE HAFK PDF for AHJ's & Specifiers with Design Firms, Independent Specifiers
- SAFETY HANDBOOK INCLUDED
- More New Chapters coming...
- www.nfca-online.org

### NFCA Contractor Accreditation Program

- NFCA LIVE & VIRTUAL EDUCATION/EXAMS
  - Contractor Designated Responsible Individual
  - Focus on Fire-Resistance & Fireproofing
  - 2024 Spring & 2024 NFCA Week of Learning
    - LIVE Education & Exams March 11-13
    - •LIVE Conference, Exhibits March 13-15

## **UL Qualified Fireproofing Contractor Program**

- Relaunched April, 2020
  - NFCA DRI
  - Management System (MS)
  - Audited
    - Contractor's Office
    - A Jobsite
  - Several Contractors working on MS Manuals

### UL Qualified Spray-Applied Fire Resistive Material (SFRM) Contractor Program requirements

### Mark Integrity Program

### Introduction

This document outlines the contractor company requirements for participation in the Lit. Qualified Spray-Applied Fire Resistive Material (SFRM) Contractor Program.

The SERM installation industry serves residential, institutional, commercial and industrial structures. The industry addresses the need to limit the damaging effects of fire by insulating structural building elements from fire. SERMs help horizontal assemblies including floor/criting, roofsterling and building elements such as beans and columns obtain fire endurance ratings. SERM contractors install certified SERMs to establish a protective system for a structure to protect fire and life safety and comply with specification and customer requirements.

In order for a SFRM installation contractor organization to quiffy for US SFRM Contractor Propara, the contractor organization shall employ a knowledgeable individual who successfully demonstrates their competency to UL through successfully demonstrates their competency to UL through successful completion of the Designated Responsible. Individual (DRI) program at a contractor company that has been exceptioned in the NFCA Contractor Accreditation. Pregram CCA.

The company that enrolls in the UL Qualified SFRM Contractor program also has to establish, implement and maintain a management system focused on the application of SFRMs. A management system is used to describe the contractor's SFRM operations.

The Manusement System arrograph requires the Contractor.

may be determined by the construction documents that have had final approval by code authorities. Where special inspection is implemented, the AHU ultimately determines the acceptability of the installation.

Because the SRM contractor firm's selection and installation of SRMs to requirements relies on staff knowledge, the UL Qualified SRM Contractor Program requires at least one individual employed by the Contractor organization to be designated as a Centigruited Responsible Individual (DRI) who has demonstrated insylver knowledge via examination and meets other related requirements defined in this document.

### Definitions

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHI) — The organization, office or individual responsible for implementing the adopted code. This is typically the building official or fire maintail, or another governmental agency who may also be the final authority signing the "Certificate of Occupancy Permit".

Certificate — The STRM Contractor Certificate. This is a document issued after an audit has been completed, and conformance to all UL Qualified STRM Contractor Program Requirements has been determined. The Certificate is valid until Dec. 31 of the following year from which the certificate

Continuing Education Unit (CEU) — For purposes of awarding CEU conflict, the International Association of Continuing Education and Training (ACET) definition will be used for those individuals involved in the UL Qualified SFRM Contractor Program as follows: One (3) CEU is equal to 10 post and board of institutions in an exercised continuing

# NFCA Award of Excellence CALL FOR ENTRIES





- Recognizes NFCA Contractor Members for an exceptional fireproofing project demonstrating innovation & safety.
- Projects submitted should exceed standard fireproofing practices and should be unique and creative, demonstrating excellence in innovation and safety.
- Entry Deadline January 31, 2023
- Go to <u>www.NFCA-online.org</u> for entry form and details.
- Winners announced at the 2023 NFCA Fireproofing Educational Conference

# What Makes Fire Resistance? UL 263 & ASTM E119 – The Details....

NFCA <u>Fireproofing Contractors</u> install passive fireproofing products such as Sprayed Fire-Resistive Material (SFRM) and Intumescent Fire-Resistive Material (IFRM), Boards and Wraps, to protect building structural materials from fire, as required by building codes, and the <u>manufacturers</u> and <u>associates</u> who provide those products. NFCA represents the fireproofing industry - <u>manufacturers</u>, <u>equipment</u>, <u>inspection</u> and <u>installation</u>. **Looking for a <u>NFCA Accredited Fireproofing Contractor</u>** or <u>UL Qualified SFRM Contractor</u>? Visit NFCA's <u>Member Lists</u>!

### **About**

The NFCA represents fireproofing contractors and manufacturers, equipment suppliers, inspection agencies, who install, inspect or provide passive fire protection for structures as required by building codes for the preservation of

### **News/Events**

NEW FOR 2022 - FREE NFCA Fire-Resistance Webinar Recording.Contract spection agencies, code officials, specifiers, fire inspection agencies, code officials, specifiers, fire inspection agencies, code officials, specifiers, fire inspection and detailed look at structural fireproofing. Check out standards ASTM E119, UL 263 and CAN/ULC-S-101.

Sting products - in a full scale furnace with loads applied where applicable - proves fire-resistance. FREE NFCA Fire-Resistance
Education PPT Slides

### NFCA Membership

Welcome New Branch Contractor Interim Member

PCI - Phoenix Interior

Not a member?

### **NFCA Membership**



- Thank you NFCA Members You make NFCA programs possible!
- Not a Member? Join Now!
- Annual Contractor Membership \$1495
- NFCA CAP SFRM / IFRM Program
- UL Qualified Fireproofing Contractor Program
- Contact info@NFCA-online.org for an application
- NFCA Membership is an investment in your company and your industry



**NFCA Fireproofing Class** 

### **Today's Presentation**

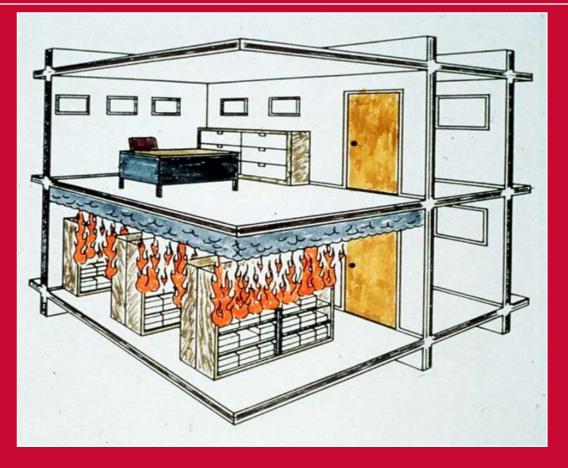


## "Fire-Resistance Codes, Standards and Testing"



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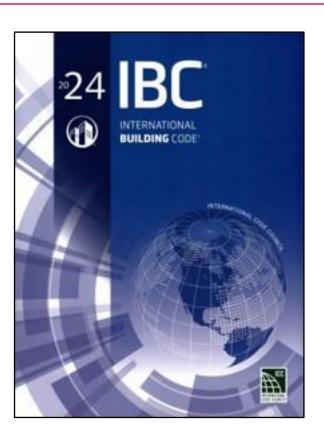
### **Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction**



**UL** Image

### Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction

Code Requirements for Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction



### **IBC** Requirements

- •Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of the IBC
- Chapters 3 and 4 Defines Occupancies
- Chapter 5 General Building Heights and Areas
  - Permitted building area based on four factors:
  - Type of construction
  - Occupancy
  - Available frontage
  - Use of sprinklers

- Section 508 Covers mixed use considerations
- Chapter 6 Types of Construction
  - Table 601 Establishes hourly rating required for building elements based on Type of Construction
  - Table 705.5 (Formerly Table 602) Establishes hourly rating required for exterior walls based on fire separation distance, type of construction and occupancy

- Chapter 7 Fire and Smoke Protection Features
  - •703.2 Fire-resistance ratings shall be determined in accordance with Section 703.2.1 or 703.2.2 without the use of automatic sprinklers or any other fire suppression system being incorporated, or in accordance with Section 703.2.3
    - •703.2.1 **Tested assemblies** Fire-resistance ratings shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E119 or UL 263
      - •703.2.1.1 Nonsymmetrical walls shall be tested from both faces

•703.2.1.3 – Assemblies considered unrestrained unless registered design professional provides evidence satisfactory to AHJ that construction qualifies for restrained classification per ASTM E119 or UL 263

•703.2.2 **Analytical methods** – Methods for determining fire resistance shall be based on fire exposure and acceptance criteria of ASTM E119 or UL 263

- •703.2.2 Cont. Required fire resistance permitted to be established based on any of the following:
  - Designs documented from approved sources
  - Prescriptive requirements from Section 721
  - Calculations in accordance with Section 722
  - Engineering analysis based on ASTM E119 or UL 263
  - •Fire-resistance designs certified by an approved agency

- 703.2.3 Approved alternate methods Required fire resistance permitted to be established by alternate protection methods in accordance with Section 104.11
- Chapter 10 Means of Egress

### Fire Resistance – Summary

- Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 establish the required ratings
- Chapter 7 establishes how the rating is determined
- Rating expressed as an Hourly Time Period
- Ratings range from 1/2 to 4 hours
- Contain Fire to Room or Floor of Origin and Maintain Structural Integrity

### Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction

Establishing Fire-Resistance Ratings



UL Image 32

### **Standards**

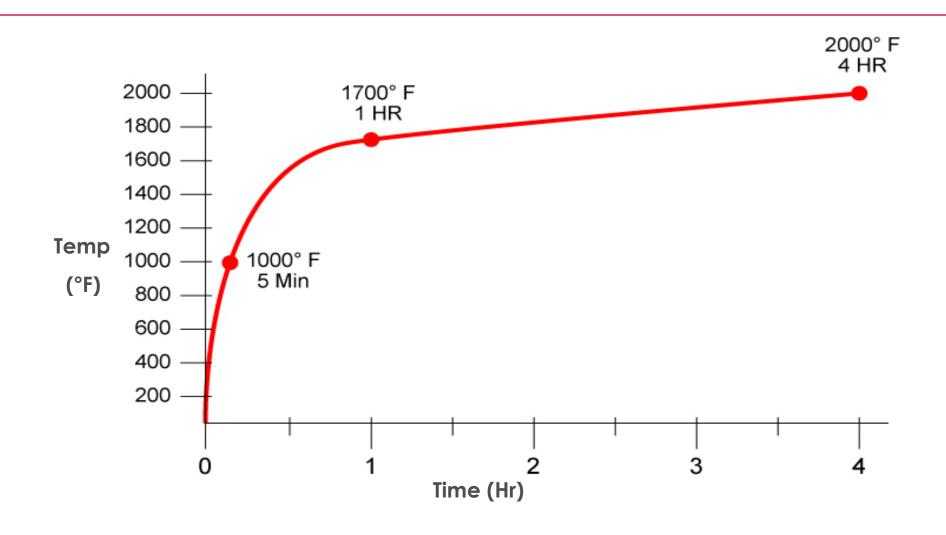
- US
  - •ASTM E119
  - •NFPA 251 (Withdrawn)
  - •UL 263
- Canada
  - •ULC-S101



## **Building Components**

- Columns
- Beams
- Floor/Ceilings or Roof/Ceilings
- Walls

## **Time – Temperature Curve**



### **Columns**

- Sample size Minimum 9 ft
- Most often tested unloaded





#### **Conditions of Acceptance – Columns**

• 1000°F / 1200°F

OR

Support load if tested load bearing





#### Beams

- Sample size Minimum 12 ft
- Load applied Per design













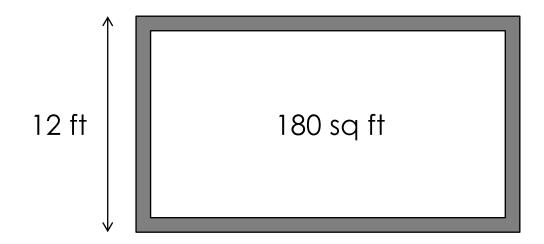


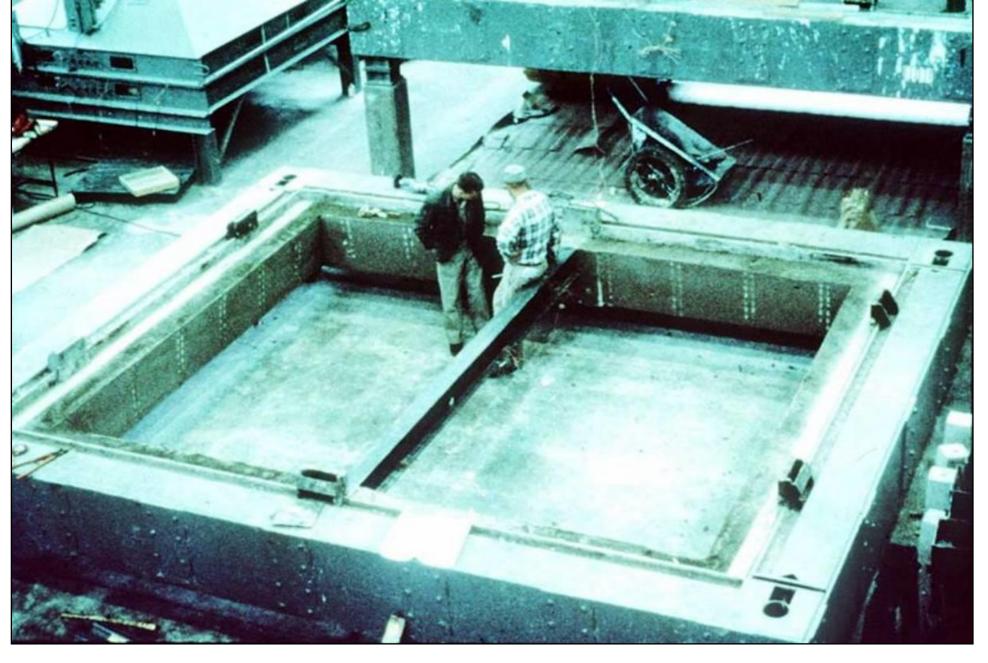
#### **Conditions of Acceptance – Beams**

- Support load
- 1100°F / 1300°F

#### Floor/Ceiling or Roof/Ceilings

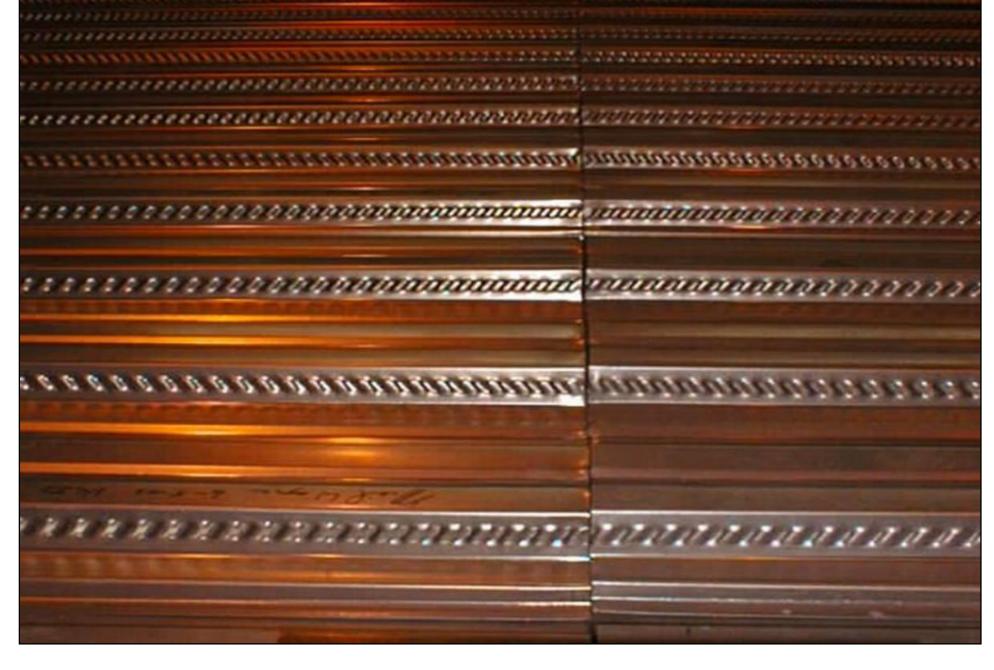
- Sample size 180 sq ft / 12 ft
- Load applied Per design



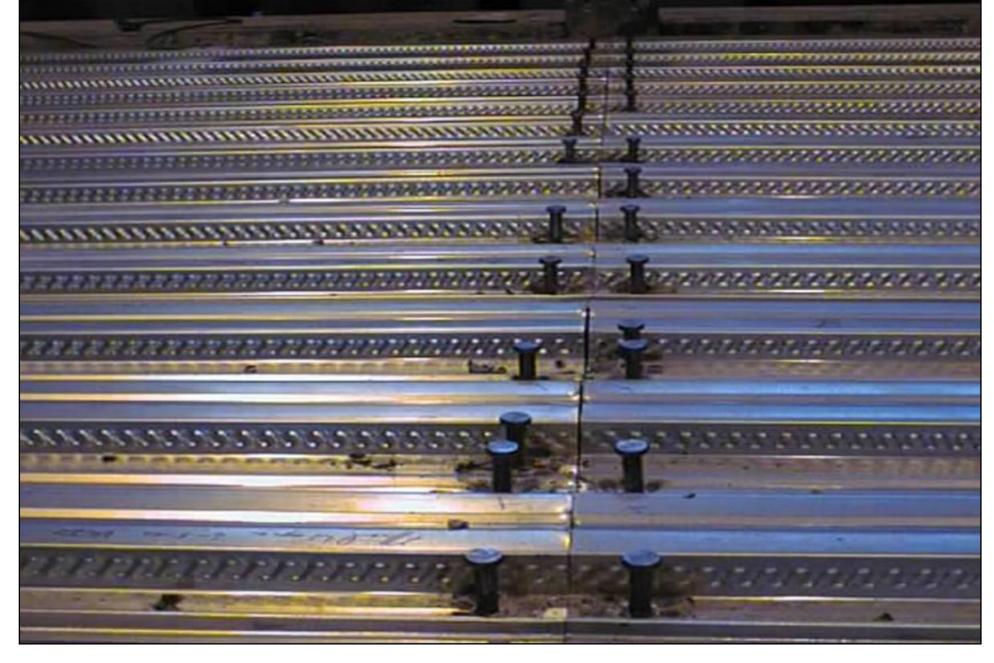








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#### **Conditions of Acceptance Floor/Ceilings or Roof/Ceilings**

- Support load
- Flame passage
- 250°F / 325°F
- Support temperatures





#### Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction

Common Questions, Misconceptions and Misunderstandings



- What is the difference between ASTM E119 / UL 263 and ULC-S101?
  - ASTM E119 and UL 263 are US based standards and are referenced in US based codes and international codes which are based on US codes (e.g. UAE Fire & Life Safety Code)
  - ULC-S101 is Canadian based, published by Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada and is referenced in Canadian based codes
  - Technical content is identical

- What is the difference between a UL listing, a cUL listing and a ULC listing?
  - A UL listing is issued by UL Solutions (UL) based on US standards and is intended to address US based code requirements. A UL listed product will bear a mark which will include one of the following UL logos.







• A cUL listing is issued by UL Solutions (UL) based on Canada standards and is intended to address Canadian based code requirements. A cUL listed product will bear a mark which will include one of the following UL logos.





• A ULC listing is issued by UL Solutions of Canada (ULC) based on Canada standards and is intended to address Canadian based code requirements. A ULC listed product will bear a mark which will include the following UL logo.



•Many products will bear a UL and a cUL mark issued by UL Solutions. This mark signifies the product was investigated by UL Solutions based on both US and Canada standards and is intended to address both US and Canadian based code requirements. Such product will bear a mark which will include one of the following logos.





- Is it necessary to leave space around a building element which is protected with an intumescent fire-resistive material?
  - Yes, an intumescent fire-resistive material need space for free expansion in order to develop the proper char formation. The UL Guide Information for Fire-resistance Ratings ANSI/UL 263 states: "Unless otherwise detailed in the individual designs, mastic and intumescent coatings are tested without any covering adjacent to the tested member that might interfere with the expansion of the coating. The effect on the fire-resistance rating of steel members (beams, columns, etc.) caused by any covering that would interfere with the expansion of a mastic and intumescent coating during a fire has not been investigated. Contact the manufacturer for their required clearance around structural members protected with mastic and intumescent coatings."

- The building configuration prevents the application of protection on one side of a beam or column. What can be done to properly protect this element?
  - Tested and listed designs from UL and other are tested with protection on all exposed sides. As such, some type of protection is needed.
  - Mfrs have developed a number of creative solutions, typically ending in an Engineering Judgment.
  - Contact your manufacturer when the situation develops.

- Does "small-scale" testing have a place within fireresistive construction?
  - •Generally no! ASTM E119 and UL 263 require min sample sizes to allow for realistic deflection during the fire tests. "Small scale" testing does not allow for this deflection resulting in a less critical test. Also, small-scale assemblies typically can not be loaded as required by the standards.
  - "Small-scale" testing is used very judicially to *supplement* full-scale testing.
    - •If "small-scale" testing is suspected, ASK THE QUESTION!!!

- Are horizontal assemblies (floors and roofs) required to be loaded during a fire resistance test?
  - Yes, ASTM E119 and UL 263 require assemblies be loaded to their maximum-load condition allowed under nationally recognized structural design criteria unless limited design criteria are specified
    - Very few assemblies have been tested at a reduced load
    - If tested at a reduced load, design will clearly specify the loading applied
    - •If loading is not specified in documentation, ASK THE QUESTION!!!

- Engineering judgments (EJs) represent a "Get out of Jail Free" card to avoid the use of a tested design!
  - Absolutely not! Engineering judgments are not a substitute for tested designs and should only be used after exhausting the search for a tested design.
  - Concept of EJs based on IBC Section 703.2.2:
    - •703.2.2 Methods for determining fire resistance shall be based on fire exposure and acceptance criteria of ASTM E119 or UL 263. The required fire resistance permitted to be established based on any of the following:
      - 4. Engineering analysis based on ASTM E119 or UL 263

- EJs should only be issued by those with a thorough understanding of the performance of the materials and assemblies in question
  - •PE
  - •FPE
  - Manufacturer
  - Testing Lab
- Ask for a Resume or CV of the individual issuing the EJ to better understand their qualifications
- EJs issued for a specific job site





#### Thanks for Attending!!!



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