



Public Comments Agenda for the
IS-HRC Third Public Comments Draft
Dated November 2007

Item: Grundahl 01 – 202.1.7.3

5) Revision to: [X] Section 202.1.7.3 [] Table [] Figure

6) COMMENT Revise as follows (check BOX and state proposed change):

[X] Revise as follows: [] Add new text as follows [] Delete and substitute as follows: [] Delete without Substitution:

Show the proposed NEW or REVISED or DELETED TEXT in legislative format: Line through text to be deleted. Underline text to be added.

202.1.7.3 Fasteners and connectors that are exposed directly to the weather or subject to salt corrosion in coastal areas, as determined by the building official, or in contact with treated wood under exterior exposures shall comply with the following:

[] COMMENT Continued (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

7) SUPPORTING INFORMATION (State purpose and reason, and provide substantiation to support proposed change):

Contact with treated wood but under dry exposures has not been shown to require enhanced corrosion resistance and is commonly accepted with standard galvanizing such as G60 or G90.

There are several applications of preservatively treated lumber where the high moisture content expected with exterior exposures do not occur, and therefore the fasteners need not have increased corrosion resistance. Some examples include:

- 1) When chord segments using preservative treated lumber are included in a truss because a portion of that material is extended outside the structure (like chord overhangs) and exposed to the weather, however the connections to the truss plates are made a substantial distance inward from the exterior exposure.
2) When preservative treatment is used for termite or other insect resistance in dry applications.

In these situations, requiring an enhanced corrosion resistance unnecessarily drives up the cost of construction for no good reason since the increased corrosion resistance is not required.



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Item: Shackelford 01 – 202.1.7.3.1 and 304.3.1

5) Revision to: [X] Sections 202.1.7.3.1 and 304.3.1

6) COMMENT Revise as follows (check BOX and state proposed change):
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202.1.7.3.1 Screws, bolts and nails shall be corrosion resistant by coating, galvanization, or composition (stainless steel, nonferrous metal, or other suitable corrosion resistant material). The corrosion resistance of fasteners with diameters over 3/8 inch shall be demonstrated by compliance with ASTM A153. The corrosion resistance of fasteners with diameters of 3/8 inch or less shall be demonstrated through one of the following methods:

- 1. Corrosion resistance equivalent to ASTM A153.
2. Corrosion resistance equivalent to ASTM A641 Class 1.
3. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 1000 hours exposure in accordance with ASTM B117.
4. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 280 hours exposure for nails, 1000 hours for roof covering fasteners, or 360 hours exposure for other carbon steel fasteners, in accordance with ASTM G85, Annex 5.

304.3.1 Screws, bolts and nails shall be corrosion resistant by coating, galvanization, or composition (stainless steel, nonferrous metal, or other suitable corrosion resistant material). The corrosion resistance of fasteners with diameters over 3/8 inch shall be demonstrated by compliance with ASTM A153. The corrosion resistance of fasteners with diameters of 3/8 inch or less shall be demonstrated through one of the following methods:

- 1. Corrosion resistance equivalent to ASTM A153.
2. Corrosion resistance equivalent to ASTM A641 Class 1.
3. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 1000 hours exposure in accordance with ASTM B117.
4. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 280 hours exposure for nails, 1000 hours for roof covering fasteners, or 360 hours exposure for other carbon steel fasteners, in accordance with ASTM G85, Annex 5.

7) SUPPORTING INFORMATION (State purpose and reason, and provide substantiation to support proposed change):

The purpose of this proposal is to make this requirement match up with requirements for coastal jurisdictions that already enforce corrosion standards on fasteners.

Section 1517 of the Florida Building Code (HVHZ) specifies that "Nails or wood screws shall be hot dipped electro or mechanically galvanized to a thickness sufficient to resist corrosion in compliance with TAS 114, Appendix E, Section 2 (ASTM G 85)."

Many fastener manufacturers have already performed testing to this standard. This proposal is to allow roof fasteners that have already performed testing to this standard to be able to meet the performance standard of ICC-600. The ASTM G85 test standard is at least as severe as the ASTM B117 standard that has already been approved. This proposal will not lessen the standards for corrosion resistance.



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Item: Grundahl 02 – 202.1.7.3.1

5) Revision to: [X] Section 202.1.7.3.1 [] Table [] Figure

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202.1.7.3.1 Screws, bolts and nails shall be corrosion resistant by coating, galvanization, or composition (stainless steel, nonferrous metal, or other suitable corrosion resistant material). The corrosion resistance of galvanized fasteners with diameters over 3/8 inch shall be equal to or equivalent to that provided demonstrated by compliance with ASTM A153. The corrosion resistance of fasteners with diameters of 3/8 inch or less shall be demonstrated through one of the following methods:

- 1. Compliance, or Corrosion resistance equivalent, to with ASTM A153.
2. Compliance, or Corrosion resistance equivalent, to with ASTM A641 Class 1.
3. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 1000 hours exposure in accordance with ASTM B117.
4. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 280 hours exposure for nails, or 360 hours exposure for other carbon steel fasteners in accordance with ASTM G85, ANNEX 5.

[] COMMENT Continued (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

7) SUPPORTING INFORMATION (State purpose and reason, and provide substantiation to support proposed change):

ASTM A153 and A641 are material specifications, not test methods. The wording specifying corrosion resistance to these standards would presumably require testing as the standards merely specify coating thicknesses. Our presumption is that the intent of the language is as it has been edited.



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Item: Grundahl 03 – 304.3.1

- 5) Revision to: [X] Section 304.3.1 [] Table [] Figure
6) COMMENT Revise as follows (check BOX and state proposed change):
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304.3.1 Screws, bolts and nails shall be corrosion resistant by coating, galvanization, or composition (stainless steel, nonferrous metal, or other suitable corrosion resistant material). The corrosion resistance of galvanized fasteners with diameters over 3/8 inch shall be equal to or equivalent to that provided demonstrated by compliance with ASTM A153. The corrosion resistance of fasteners with diameters of 3/8 inch or less shall be demonstrated through one of the following methods:

- 1. Compliance, or Corrosion resistance equivalent, to with ASTM A153.
2. Compliance, or Corrosion resistance equivalent, to with ASTM A641 Class 1.
3. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 1000 hours exposure in accordance with ASTM B117.
4. Corrosion resistance exhibiting not more than 5% red rust after 280 hours exposure for nails, or 360 hours exposure for other carbon steel fasteners in accordance with ASTM G85, ANNEX 5.

[] COMMENT Continued (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

7) SUPPORTING INFORMATION (State purpose and reason, and provide substantiation to support proposed change):

ASTM A153 and A641 are material specifications, not test methods. The wording specifying corrosion resistance to these standards would presumably require testing as the standards merely specify coating thicknesses. Our presumption is that the intent of the language is as it has been edited.



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Item: Grundahl 04 – 202.1.7.3.2

5) Revision to: [X] Section 202.1.7.3.2 [] Table [] Figure

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202.1.7.3.2 Metal plates and connectors shall be stainless steel, hot dipped galvanized prior to fabrication to meet ASTM A653 Coating Designation G185, or hot dipped galvanized after fabrication to meet ASTM A123, or provided with a protective coating such as specified by ANSI/TPI 1-2002.

[] COMMENT Continued (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

7) SUPPORTING INFORMATION (State purpose and reason, and provide substantiation to support proposed change):

Section 6.5.1 of ANSI/TPI 1-2002, National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction, provides three coating options that are recognized as providing increased corrosion protection for metal connector plates. These include:
(a) Epoxy-Polyamide Primer (SSPC-Paint 22)
(b) Coal-Tar Epoxy-Polyamide Black or Dark Red Paint (SSPC-Paint 16), and
(c) Basic Zinc Chromate-Vinyl Butyral Wash Primer (SSPC-Paint 27) and cold applied Asphaltic Mastic (Extra Thick Film) Paint (SSPC-Paint 12).



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Item: Grundahl 05 – 304.3.2

5) Revision to: [X] Section 304.3.2 [] Table [] Figure

6) COMMENT Revise as follows (check BOX and state proposed change):

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304.3.2 Metal plates and connectors shall be stainless steel, hot dipped galvanized prior to fabrication to meet ASTM A653 Coating Designation G185, or hot dipped galvanized after fabrication to meet ASTM A123, or provided with a protective coating such as specified by ANSI/TPI 1-2002.

[] COMMENT Continued (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

7) SUPPORTING INFORMATION (State purpose and reason, and provide substantiation to support proposed change):

Section 6.5.1 of ANSI/TPI 1-2002, National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction, provides three coating options that are recognized as providing increased corrosion protection for metal connector plates. These include:

- (d) Epoxy-Polyamide Primer (SSPC-Paint 22)
(e) Coal-Tar Epoxy-Polyamide Black or Dark Red Paint (SSPC-Paint 16), and
(f) Basic Zinc Chromate-Vinyl Butyral Wash Primer (SSPC-Paint 27) and cold applied Asphaltic Mastic (Extra Thick Film) Paint (SSPC-Paint 12).



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Item: Wills 01 – 702.4 and 702.5

5) Revision to: [x] Section 702.4 and 702.5 [] Table [] Figure

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702.4 GYPSUM SHEATHING BEHIND HORIZONTAL VINYL AND ALUMINUM SIDING

Walls clad with gypsum sheathing behind horizontal vinyl and aluminum siding shall incorporate not less than 5/8- inch-thick material. Installation is limited to Exposure B and C categories in accordance with Section 104.4 and in areas where the maximum wind speed is less than 110 MPH. Material shall be fastened using 1 3/4-inch-long 11 gauge galvanized roofing nails or 1 1/4-inch-long Type S-12 screws spaced at 8 inches on center at edges, ends, and intermediate framing members. Studs shall be spaced not more than 16 inches on center. Steel framing members shall be minimum 43 mils (18 gage) material. When used to resist shear forces, application shall be in accordance with Sections 2210.5, 2305, or 2308.9.3 of the International Building Code or Section R602.10 of the International Residential Code.

702.5 STRUCTURAL FIBERBOARD SHEATHING BEHIND HORIZONTAL VINYL AND ALUMINUM SIDING

Walls clad with structural fiberboard sheathing behind horizontal vinyl and aluminum siding shall incorporate not less than 1/2-inch-thick material. Installation is limited to Exposure B and C categories in accordance with Section 104.4 and in areas where the maximum wind speed is less than 110 MPH. Material shall be fastened using 1 3/4-inch-long 11 gauge galvanized roofing nails or 1 1/4-inch-long Type S-12 screws spaced at 8 inches on center at edges, ends, and intermediate framing members. Studs shall be spaced not more than 16 inches on center. Steel framing members shall be minimum 43 mils (18 gage) material. When used to resist shear forces, application shall be in accordance with Sections 2210.5, 2305, or 2308.9.3 of the International Building Code or Sections R602.10 of the International Residential Code.

[] COMMENT Continued (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

7) SUPPORTING INFORMATION (State purpose and reason, and provide substantiation to support proposed change):

I remember the committee discussion that developed these sections; however, I am unable to recall the basis of this specific limitation on steel framing thickness. I don't question that there needs to be a minimum thickness, nor do I have any evidence to suggest that 43 mil is the wrong choice in this instance. This public comment is submitted to prompt documentation of the basis for this provision.