

2007/2008 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE CODE

Proposed changes to the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* are heard by the International Fire Code Committee. See the tentative order of discussion for the International Fire Code Committee on page IFC-F3.

WUIC1-07/08

105.2

Proponent: Anthony C. Apfelbeck, Building/Fire Safety Division, City of Altamonte Springs, FL

Revise as follows:

105.2 Permits required. Unless otherwise exempted, no building or structure regulated by this code shall be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, moved, removed, converted, demolished, or changed in use or occupancy unless a separate permit for each building or structure has first been obtained from the code official.

~~For buildings or structures erected for temporary uses, see Appendix A, Section A108.3, of this code.~~

When required by the code official, a permit shall be obtained for the following activities, operations, practices or functions within an wildland-urban interface area:

1. Automobile wrecking yard.
2. Candles and open flames in assembly areas.
3. Explosives or blasting agents.
4. Fireworks.
5. Flammable or combustible liquids.
6. Hazardous materials.
7. Liquefied petroleum gases.
8. Lumberyards.
9. Motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations.
10. Open burning.
11. Pyrotechnical special effects material.
12. Tents, canopies and temporary membrane structures.
13. Tire storage.
14. Welding and cutting operations.

Reason: Referencing Appendix A from the core code is inappropriate as Appendix A is not applicable unless specifically adopted by the jurisdiction. This direct reference in the core text creates the impression that the code official can and should utilize Appendix A without separate adoption by the local jurisdiction.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC2-07/08

105.6.1 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

105.6.1 Refusal to issue a permit. Where the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the code official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes are cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established, for the 2006/2007 cycle, and extended, for the 2007/2008 cycle, the ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes. The intent of this correlation effort is not necessarily to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes.

This proposal focuses on permit administration and is being submitted by the AHC-Admin to correlate the IWUIC with current Section 105.2.1 of the *International Fire Code*.

This section would provide an important authority for permit management by prohibiting the issuance of a permit if the application or construction documents do not conform to the requirements of the code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC3-07/08

107.4.5.1 through 107.4.5.3.1 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

107.4.5 Unsafe conditions. (No change to current text)

107.4.5.1 Record. The code official shall cause a report to be filed on an unsafe condition. The report shall state the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition.

107.4.5.2 Notice. Where an unsafe condition is found, the code official shall serve on the owner, agent or person in control of the structure, a written notice that describes the condition deemed unsafe and specifies the required repairs or improvements to be made to abate the unsafe condition, or that requires the unsafe structure to be demolished within a stipulated time. Such notice shall require the person thus notified, or their designee, to declare within a stipulated time to the code official acceptance or rejection of the terms of the order.

107.4.5.2.1 Method of service. Such notice shall be deemed properly served if a copy thereof is (a) delivered to the owner personally; (b) sent by certified or registered mail addressed to the owner at the last known address with the return receipt requested; or (c) delivered in any other manner as prescribed by local law. If the certified or registered letter is returned showing that the letter was not delivered, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place in or about the structure affected by such notice. Service of such notice in the foregoing manner upon the owner's agent or upon the person responsible for the structure shall constitute service of notice upon the owner.

107.4.5.3 Placarding. Upon failure of the owner or person responsible to comply with the notice provisions within the time given, the code official shall post on the premises or on defective equipment a placard bearing the word "UNSAFE" and a statement of the penalties provided for occupying the premises, operating the equipment or removing the placard.

107.4.5.3.1 Placard removal. The code official shall remove the unsafe condition placard whenever the defect or defects upon which the unsafe condition and placarding action were based have been eliminated. Any person who defaces or removes an unsafe condition placard without the approval of the code official shall be subject to the penalties provided by this code

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes are cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established, for the 2006/2007 cycle, and extended, for the 2007/2008 cycle, the ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes. The intent of this correlation effort is not necessarily to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes.

This proposal focuses on improved unsafe conditions provisions. A section-by-section discussion follows:

107.4.5.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC and to provide correlation with the source codes which are Section 115.2 of the *International Building Code* and Section 115.2 of the *International Existing Building Code*.

The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by requiring the filing of a report on each investigation of unsafe conditions, stating the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition. This report would then provide the basis for the notice described in Section 107.4.5.2.

107.4.5.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, and to provide correlation with the source codes which are Section 115.3 of the *International Building Code* and Section 115.3 of the *International Existing Building Code*.

Two items have been modified due to concerns expressed by the Code Development Committee in the 06/07 Code Cycle, including adding language to clarify that the person notified may utilize a designee, such as a registered design professional, to respond to the notice. Also, language requiring immediate response in the source texts has been removed to recognize that it may take a period of time to respond to the notice.

This proposed section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by setting forth the procedures for issuing notices of violation when a building or structure is deemed unsafe as a first step in correcting the violation. The section would also require a timely response to the notice from the owner or agent.

107.4.5.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC and to provide correlation with the source codes which are Section 115.4 of the *International Building Code* and Section 115.4 of the *International Existing Building Code*.

The section would provide the code official with useful guidance on what are generally recognized as legally sound methods of service of violation notices. The notice must be delivered personally to the owner however, if the owner or agent cannot be located, additional procedures are established, including posting the unsafe notice on the premises in question.

107.4.5.3, 107.4.5.3.1: The purpose of these proposed changes is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IWUIC and to provide correlation with the source code which is Sections 108.4 and 108.4.1 of the *International Property Maintenance Code*. The terms "condemn" and "condemnation" found in the source text have been replaced with "unsafe" and "unsafe condition", respectively, in response to the Code Development Committee's concern that legal condemnation proceedings should not be within the scope of the IWUIC.

These sections would provide the code official with a useful administrative and enforcement tool by providing for the posting of an unsafe system as being unsafe and also the means for having such designation removed by the code official. Because the safety of the occupants may depend on the warning signs posted by the code official remaining in place, proposed Section 107.4.5.3.1 would be an important tool placing any other person who removes or defaces a placard in violation of the code and subject to its penalties.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC5-07/08

107.4.5.1 (New), 107.4.5.2 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

107.4.5.1 Abatement. The owner, operator, or occupant of a building, or premises or equipment deemed unsafe by the code official shall abate or cause to be abated or corrected such unsafe conditions either by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or other approved corrective action.

107.4.5.2 Summary abatement. Where conditions exist that are deemed hazardous to life and property, the code official is authorized to abate summarily such hazardous conditions that are in violation of this code.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes are cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established, for the 2006/2007 cycle, and extended, for the 2007/2008 cycle, the ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes. The intent of this correlation effort is not necessarily to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes.

This proposal focuses on the abatement of unsafe buildings and is being submitted by the AHC-Admin to correlate the IWUIC with current Sections 110.3 and 110.4 of *International Fire Code*.

The proposed Section 107.4.5.1 would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by making it clear that the responsible party must take action to abate hazardous systems or conditions. The section also provides guidance on acceptable abatement measures.

In the usual circumstance in which a building has such critical violations that it is declared unsafe by the code official, the owner, operator or occupant should take immediate abatement measures to correct the unsafe condition. If this is not done promptly, however, proposed Section 104.5.2 would give the code official the authority to take the extreme but necessary measure of summarily abating the unsafe conditions in the interest of public safety.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC5-07/08

107.4.5.1 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

107.4.5.1 Evacuation. The code official shall be authorized to order the immediate evacuation of any occupied building deemed unsafe when such building has hazardous conditions that present imminent danger to building occupants. Persons so notified shall immediately leave the structure or premises and shall not enter or reenter until authorized to do so by the code official.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes are cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established, for the 2006/2007 cycle, and extended, for the 2007/2008 cycle, the ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes. The intent of this correlation effort is not necessarily to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes.

This proposal focuses on the evacuation of unsafe buildings and is being submitted by the AHC-Admin to correlate the IWUIC with current Section 110.2 of *International Fire Code*.

The proposed section would provide the code official with an important tool in the event that a building or system in a building is determined to be in such condition that life safety is compromised and immediate evacuation is needed. The severe and immediate danger anticipated in this proposed section dictates such extreme measures to protect public health, safety and welfare.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC6–07/08

109 (New)

Proponent: Brenda James, County of Greenville, SC

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 109

MEANS OF APPEAL

109.1 Application for appeal. Any person directly affected by a decision of the code official or a notice or order issued under this code shall have the right to appeal to the board of appeals, provided that a written application for appeal is filed within 20 days after the day the decision, notice or order was served. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply, or the requirements of this code are adequately satisfied by other means.

109.2 Membership of board. The board of appeals shall consist of a minimum of three members who are qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to property maintenance and who are not employees of the jurisdiction. The code official shall be an ex-officio member but shall have no vote on any matter before the board. The board shall be appointed by the chief appointing authority, and shall serve staggered and overlapping terms.

109.2.1 Alternate members. The chief appointing authority shall appoint two or more alternate members who shall be called by the board chairman to hear appeals during the absence or disqualification of a member. Alternate members shall possess the qualifications required for board membership.

109.2.2 Chairman. The board shall annually select one of its members to serve as chairman.

109.2.3 Disqualification of member. A member shall not hear an appeal in which that member has a personal, professional or financial interest.

109.2.4 Secretary. The chief administrative officer shall designate a qualified person to serve as secretary to the board. The secretary shall file a detailed record of all proceedings in the office of the chief administrative officer.

109.2.5 Compensation of members. Compensation of members shall be determined by law.

109.3 Notice of meeting. The board shall meet upon notice from the chairman, within 20 days of the filing of an appeal, or at stated periodic meetings.

109.4 Open hearing. All hearings before the board shall be open to the public. The appellant, the appellant's representative, the code official and any person whose interests are affected shall be given an opportunity to be heard. A quorum shall consist of not less than two-thirds of the board membership.

109.4.1 Procedure. The board shall adopt and make available to the public through the secretary procedures under which a hearing will be conducted. The procedures shall not require compliance with strict rules of evidence, but shall mandate that only relevant information be received.

109.5 Postponed hearing. When the full board is not present to hear an appeal, either the appellant or the appellant's representative shall have the right to request a postponement of the hearing.

109.6 Board decision. The board shall modify or reverse the decision of the code official only by a concurring vote of a majority of the total number of appointed board members.

109.6.1 Records and copies. The decision of the board shall be recorded. Copies shall be furnished to the appellant and to the code official.

109.6.2 Administration. The code official shall take immediate action in accordance with the decision of the board.

109.7 Court review. Any person, whether or not a previous party of the appeal, shall have the right to apply to the appropriate court for a writ of certiorari to correct errors of law. Application for review shall be made in the manner and time required by law following the filing of the decision in the office of the chief administrative officer.

109.8 Stays of enforcement. Appeals of notice and orders (other than Imminent Danger notices) shall stay the enforcement of the notice and order until the appeal is heard by the appeals board.

Reason: This change was forwarded to the Code Correlation Committee Secretary and direction was given that this change would have to be approved by the ICC body.

This change would bring all ICC Codes into uniformity to establish and provide for a method of an appeal process, and a Board to hear these appeals. The change would also set a definitive time to file an appeal with the Board of Appeals.

Currently some of the ICC Codes have the Appeal Process and 20 day requirement. Code Change Proposals have been submitted for all ICC Codes to contain this Appeal Process and 20 day time frame.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: With regard to the filing timeframe of 20 days in Section 109.1, action should be consistent with the actions on G12-07/08, Parts I, II and III and Z1-07/08.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC7-07/08

302.1

Proponent: Anthony C. Apfelbeck, Building/Fire Safety Division, City of Altamonte Springs, FL

Revise as follows:

302.1 Declaration. The legislative body shall declare the wildland-urban interface areas within the jurisdiction. ~~The wildland-urban interface areas shall be based on the finding of fact (see Appendix E).~~ The wildland-urban interface area boundary shall correspond to natural or man-made features and include a minimum of 640 acres (259 ha) unless a smaller area is approved by the legislative body through an assessment of fuel types and physical characteristics affecting wildland fire behavior.

Reason: The specific legal process for designating the wildland-urban interface areas should be left up to the local jurisdiction since state and local law will differ significantly on this issue. By default, a local ordinance or resolution addressing this issue will need to be consistent with state and local law in order to be enforceable. How this result is achieved is a local process/procedural matter and should be left as such.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC8–07/08

302.1

Proponent: Anthony C. Apfelbeck, Building/Fire Safety Division, City of Altamonte Springs, FL

Revise as follows:

302.1 Declaration. The legislative body shall declare the wildland-urban interface areas within the jurisdiction. The wildland-urban interface areas shall be based on the findings of fact (see Appendix E). The wildland-urban interface area boundary shall correspond to natural or man-made features ~~and include a minimum of 640 acres (259 ha) unless a smaller area is approved by the legislative body through an assessment of fuel types and physical characteristics affecting wildland fire behavior.~~

Reason: The last sentence in 302.1 provides no specific value to the code official, legislative body or other users as an exception is immediately created in the same sentence to the minimum size requirement of the wildland-urban interface area. The added assessment conditions will occur regardless of the minimum size as they are key components of a wildland-urban interface area. Once it is determined that a true wildland-urban interface hazard exists, the minimum size of the area is immaterial.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC9–07/08

302.2

Proponent: Anthony C. Apfelbeck, Building/Fire Safety Division, City of Altamonte Springs, FL

Revise as follows:

302.2 Mapping. The wildland-urban interface areas shall be recorded on maps ~~and filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction~~ available for inspection by the public.

Reason: The need to file the map with the clerk of the jurisdiction is a specific legal process issue that should be left to the local jurisdiction controlling legal procedures. The current language is, in effect, specifying how the code should be legally adopted. Similar language is not contained in any of the other ICC core code text. (However, inclusion in an Annex may be appropriate.) The effective date is also a concern that has great potential to conflict with a local adoption process and provides no value to a user of the code. In many cases, maps, such as zoning maps, must be filed prior to adoption so they can be advertised and inspected by the public. Lastly, a straight reading of the current code language would make the mere filing of maps with a clerk a legal designation of wildland-urban interface area. This is clearly not the intent.

The true intent appears to be the creation of maps designating wildland-urban interface areas and making the maps available to public so that they can be reviewed for inclusion or exclusion within the wildland-urban boundary. This code change ensures both objectives are achieved

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC10–07/08

503.1, 503.2, 503.2.1 through 503.3.3, 503.3 through 503.3.2 (New), 504.12 (New), 505.12 (New), 506.1, Chapter 45 (New)

Proponent: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International, representing American Fire Safety Council

1. Revise as follows:

**SECTION 503
IGNITION RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL**

503.1 (Supp) General. Buildings and structures hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall meet the construction requirements in accordance with Table 503.1. Class 1, Class 2 or

Class 3, ignition resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 504, 505 and 506, respectively. Materials prescribed herein as ~~Ignition resistant building material shall be determined in accordance with~~ required to be ignition-resistant materials shall comply with the requirements of Section 503.2.

**TABLE 503.1
IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION^a**

(No change to table text or footnotes)

503.2 (Supp) Ignition-resistant building materials. ~~Ignition-resistant building material shall be determined in accordance with the test procedures set forth in ASTM E 84 or as listed in Section 503.3~~ one of the following types of materials:

1. Noncombustible materials;
2. Fire-retardant-treated wood materials, identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 503.3 and Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*;
3. Ignition-resistant building materials used in roofing containing fire-retardant treated wood shingles and shakes if the shingles and shakes comply with Section 1505.6 of the *International Building Code* and the assembly has been classified as a Class A roof assembly in accordance with Section 1505.2 (Supp) of the *International Building Code*.

2. Delete without substitution:

~~**503.2.1 (Supp) Flame spread.** Flame spread index shall not exceed 25 and show no evidence of progressive combustion after 30 minutes.~~

~~**503.2.2 (Supp) Flame front.** Flame front shall not progress more than 10 1/2 feet (3200 mm) beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test.~~

~~**503.2.3 (Supp) Weathering.** Ignition-resistant building materials shall maintain their performance in accordance with this section under conditions of use. Materials consisting of wood shall pass the accelerated weathering test and be identified as Exterior type, in accordance with ASTM D 2898 and ASTM D 3201. All materials shall bear identification showing the fire performance rating thereof.~~

~~**503.3 (Supp) Alternative methods for determining ignition-resistant material.** Any one of the following shall be considered an ignition-resistant material.~~

~~**503.3.1 (Supp) Noncombustible material.** Material that is in accordance with Section 202.~~

~~**503.3.2 (Supp) Fire-retardant-treated wood roof coverings.** Fire-retardant-treated wood shingles and shakes as prescribed in Section 1505.6 and tested in accordance with Class A roof assemblies as required in Section 1505 of the *International Building Code*.~~

~~**503.3.3 (Supp) Fire-retardant-treated wood.** Fire-retardant-treated wood identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.~~

3. Add new text as follows:

503.3 Fire testing and weathering requirements. The ignition-resistant building material shall comply with the requirements of 503.3.1 and 503.3.2.

503.3.1 Fire testing. The ignition-resistant building material shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723 for an extended period of 30 minutes and shall comply with the following:

1. The flame spread index shall not exceed 25.
2. There shall be no evidence of progressive combustion after 30 minutes.
3. The flame front shall not progress more than 10 1/2 feet (3200 mm) beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test.

503.3.2 Weathering. The ignition-resistant building material shall maintain its fire performance in accordance with Section 503.3.1 after an accelerated weathering test in accordance with ASTM D 2898 and shall have a moisture

content of not over 28 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3201 procedures at 92-percent relative humidity.

504.1 General. Class 1 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 504.2 through 504.11 504.12.

504.12 Decks and roof coverings. Decks and roof coverings shall be permitted to be constructed of ignition-resistant building materials in accordance with Section 503.2.

505.1 General. Class 2 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 505.2 through 505.11 505.12.

505.12 Decks and roof coverings. Decks and roof coverings shall be permitted to be constructed of ignition-resistant building materials in accordance with Section 503.2.

4. Revise as follows:

506.1 General. Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 506.2 through 506.4 or shall be constructed using ignition-resistant building materials in accordance with Section 503.2.

5. Add standards to Chapter 45 as follows:

ASTM

D 7032-07 Standard Specification for Establishing Performance Ratings for Wood-Plastic Composite Deck Boards and Guardrail Systems (Guards or Handrails)

D 6662-06 Standard Specification for Polyolefin-Based Plastic Lumber Decking Boards

Reason: As contained in the 2007 IWUIC code supplement the only material that is able to be used as ignition-resistant material is fire-retardant-treated wood. Moreover, the tie-in between the definition of ignition-resistant building material, shown below, and the requirements for ignition resistant materials is confusing. Finally, there is nowhere in sections 504, 505 or 506 that permits or requires the use of ignition-resistant building materials. Therefore, section 503.2 cannot be used.

The proposal makes the following basic changes:

1. It recommends four types of ignition-resistant building materials: noncombustible materials, fire-retardant-treated wood, other decking materials and fire-retarded roofing materials.
2. There is no need to explain further what noncombustible materials are, as they are required often in the code.
3. The requirements for fire-retardant-treated wood contained in the 2007 IWUIC code supplement include the requirements for both exterior and interior fire-retardant treated wood (sections 2303.2.3 and 2303.2.4 of the IBC) and that has been retained.
4. The requirements for fire retarded roofing materials have been made clearer as section 1505 is very general and the apparent intent of the code is to refer to Class A roof assemblies. Therefore the section has been amended to refer to section 1505.2, which addresses Class A roof assemblies.
5. In contrast to the alternate proposal, this proposal does not propose the addition of other decking materials, namely wood-plastic composites and composite lumber decking materials.
6. A tie in has been developed between the requirements for ignition-resistant building materials, in section 503.2 and the requirements for ignition-resistant construction, in sections 504, 505 and 506.
7. The requirements for Class 1 and Class 2 Ignition-Resistant Construction are only for decks and roofs, as they are the ones for which specific requirements exist in section 503.2.

Definition of Ignition-resistant building material in the IWUIC, 2007 supplement:

IGNITION-RESISTANT BUILDING MATERIAL. A type of building material that resists ignition or sustained flaming combustion sufficiently so as to reduce losses from wildland-urban interface conflagrations under worst-case weather and fuel conditions with wildfire exposure of burning embers and small flames, as prescribed in Section 503.

An alternate proposal is being made, with the added use of plastic-composite deck materials for decks, so the code development committee has a larger set of options. The present proposal contains fewer changes.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal should not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: A review of the standards proposed for inclusion in the code, ASTM D7032-07 and ASTM D6662-06, for compliance with ICC criteria for referenced standards given in Section 3.6 of Council Policy #CP 28 will be posted on the ICC website on or before January 15, 2008.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC11-07/08

503.1, 503.2, 503.2.1 through 503.3.3, 503.3 through 503.4 (New), 504.12 (New), 505.12 (New), 506.1, Chapter 45 (New)

Proponent: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International, representing American Fire Safety Council

1. Revise as follows:

SECTION 503 IGNITION RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL

503.1 (Supp) General. Buildings and structures hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall meet the construction requirements in accordance with Table 503.1. Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3, ignition resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 504, 505 and 506, respectively. Materials prescribed herein as ignition-resistant building material shall be determined in accordance with required to be ignition-resistant materials shall comply with the requirements of Section 503.2.

TABLE 503.1 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION^a

(No change to table text or footnotes)

503.2 (Supp) Ignition-resistant building materials. ~~Ignition-resistant building material shall be determined in accordance with the test procedures set forth in ASTM E 84 or as listed in Section 503.3~~ one of the following types of materials:

1. Noncombustible materials;
2. Fire-retardant-treated wood materials, identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 503.3 and Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.
3. Ignition-resisting building materials used in decking complying with Sections 503.3 and 503.4.
4. Ignition-resistant building materials used in roofing containing fire-retardant treated wood shingles and shakes if the shingles and shakes comply with Section 1505.6 of the *International Building Code* and the assembly has been classified as a Class A roof assembly in accordance with Section 1505.2 (Supp) of the *International Building Code*.

2. Delete without substitution:

503.2.1 (Supp) Flame spread. ~~Flame spread index shall not exceed 25 and show no evidence of progressive combustion after 30 minutes.~~

503.2.2 (Supp) Flame front. ~~Flame front shall not progress more than 10 1/2 feet (3200 mm) beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test.~~

503.2.3 (Supp) Weathering. ~~Ignition-resistant building materials shall maintain their performance in accordance with this section under conditions of use. Materials consisting of wood shall pass the accelerated weathering test and be identified as Exterior type, in accordance with ASTM D 2898 and ASTM D 3201. All materials shall bear identification showing the fire performance rating thereof.~~

503.3 (Supp) Alternative methods for determining ignition-resistant material. ~~Any one of the following shall be considered an ignition-resistant material.~~

503.3.1 (Supp) Noncombustible material. ~~Material that is in accordance with Section 202.~~

503.3.2 (Supp) Fire-retardant-treated wood roof coverings. ~~Fire retardant treated wood shingles and shakes as prescribed in Section 1505.6 and tested in accordance with Class A roof assemblies as required in Section 1505 of the *International Building Code*.~~

503.3.3 (Supp) Fire-retardant-treated wood. ~~Fire-retardant-treated wood identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.~~

3. Add new text as follows:

503.3 Fire testing and weathering requirements. The ignition-resistant building material shall comply with the requirements of 503.3.1 and 503.3.2.

503.3.1 Fire testing. The ignition-resistant building material shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723 for an extended period of 30 minutes and shall comply with the following:

1. The flame spread index shall not exceed 25.
2. There shall be no evidence of progressive combustion after 30 minutes.
3. The flame front shall not progress more than 10 1/2 feet (3200 mm) beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test.

503.3.2 Weathering. The ignition-resistant building material shall maintain its fire performance in accordance with Section 503.3.1 after an accelerated weathering test in accordance with ASTM D 2898 and shall have a moisture content of not over 28 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3201 procedures at 92-percent relative humidity.

503.4 Decking materials other than fire-retardant-treated wood. The ignition-resistant building material shall comply with the requirements of Section 503.3 and with either ASTM D 7032 or ASTM D 6662, as applicable.

504.12 Decks and roof coverings. Decks and roof coverings shall be permitted to be constructed of ignition-resistant building materials in accordance with Section 503.2.

505.12 Decks and roof coverings. Decks and roof coverings shall be permitted to be constructed of ignition-resistant building materials in accordance with Section 503.2.

4. Revise as follows:

506.1 General. Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 506.2 through 506.4 or shall be constructed using ignition-resistant building materials in accordance with Section 503.2.

5. Add standards to Chapter 45 as follows:

ASTM

<u>D 7032-07</u>	<u>Standard Specification for Establishing Performance Ratings for Wood-Plastic Composite Deck Boards and Guardrail Systems (Guards or Handrails)</u>
<u>D 6662-06</u>	<u>Standard Specification for Polyolefin-Based Plastic Lumber Decking Boards</u>

Reason: As contained in the 2007 IWUIC code supplement the only material that is able to be used as ignition-resistant material is fire-retardant-treated wood. Moreover, the tie-in between the definition of ignition-resistant building material, shown below, and the requirements for ignition resistant materials is confusing. Finally, there is nowhere in sections 504, 505 or 506 that permits or requires the use of ignition-resistant building materials. Therefore, section 503.2 cannot be used.

The proposal makes the following basic changes:

1. It recommends four types of ignition-resistant building materials: noncombustible materials, fire-retardant-treated wood, other decking materials and fire-retarded roofing materials.
2. There is no need to explain further what noncombustible materials are, as they are required often in the code.
3. The requirements for fire-retardant-treated wood contained in the 2007 IWUIC code supplement include the requirements for both exterior and interior fire-retardant treated wood (sections 2303.2.3 and 2303.2.4 of the IBC) and that has been retained.
4. The requirements for fire retarded roofing materials have been made clearer as section 1505 is very general and the apparent intent of the code is to refer to Class A roof assemblies. Therefore the section has been amended to refer to section 1505.2, which addresses Class A roof assemblies.
5. Other decking materials are proposed to be added, namely wood-plastic composites and composite lumber decking materials. As they contain some wood fractions, the proposal requires them to meet the same fire test, the same weathering test and the same maximum humidity content test as wood materials. The proposal requires that they also comply with all the physical property specifications of the corresponding decking materials, namely ASTM D 6662 and ASTM D 7032. These two standard specifications contain all needed requirements for the composite materials.
6. A tie in has been developed between the requirements for ignition-resistant building materials, in section 503.2 and the requirements for ignition-resistant construction, in Sections 504, 505 and 506.
7. The requirements for Class 1 and Class 2 Ignition-Resistant Construction apply only for decks and roofs, as they are the only ones for which specific requirements exist in section 503.2.

Definition of Ignition-resistant building material in the IWUIC, 2007 supplement:

IGNITION-RESISTANT BUILDING MATERIAL. A type of building material that resists ignition or sustained flaming combustion sufficiently so as to reduce losses from wildland-urban interface conflagrations under worst-case weather and fuel conditions with wildfire exposure of burning embers and small flames, as prescribed in Section 503.

An alternate proposal is being made, with fewer changes, so the code development committee has a larger set of options. The present proposal contains all the changes recommended.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal should not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: A review of the standards proposed for inclusion in the code, ASTM D7032-07 and ASTM D6662-06, for compliance with ICC criteria for referenced standards given in Section 3.6 of Council Policy #CP 28 will be posted on the ICC website on or before January 15, 2008.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC12-07/08

503.2. through 503.2.6 (New)

Proponent: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International, representing American Fire Safety Council

Add new text as follows:

503.2 Noncombustible materials. The requirements indicated in Sections 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 shall serve as criteria for acceptance of building construction materials, except as shown in 503.2.3 through 503.2.6.

503.2.1 Materials required to be noncombustible shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 136. Any material conforming to ASTM E 136 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.

503.2.2 Composite materials. Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material as determined in accordance with Section 503.2.1 with a surfacing material not more than 0.125 inch (3.18 mm) thick that has a flame spread index not greater than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723 shall be acceptable for use when noncombustible materials are required.

503.2.3 Gypsum board. Gypsum board shall be acceptable for use when noncombustible materials are required.

Exception: Gypsum board shall not be acceptable for use as decking material.

503.2.4 Noncombustible construction materials. Building construction materials required to be noncombustible materials for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall comply with section 503.2.1.

503.2.5 Noncombustible interior finish and trim materials. Interior finish or interior trim materials required to be noncombustible materials shall comply with section 503.2.1.

503.2.6 Increased combustibility. No material shall be classed as noncombustible that is subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread index, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: This proposal makes a few changes. The first change is to incorporate the requirements describing how to use noncombustible materials (which were included in the definitions section) into chapter 5 which is where they are going to be used. This is set out in a more classic code type of language, consistent also with the IBC, section 703. The requirements associated with: (1) flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature, (2) interior finish and (3) increase in combustibility through age, are all retained. In this way, the definition of noncombustible material is consistent throughout the ICC family of codes and the use of the corresponding materials is regulated by each code appropriately. This changes the language but not the requirements.

The second change requires the surfacing material of a noncombustible substrate to have a flame spread index of no more than 25 and not one of no more than 50. It also adds gypsum board as a specifically acceptable material for use where noncombustible materials are required, as it is the material for which the 50 flame spread index clause was created. The concept of allowing a 50 flame spread index for a surface layer in a composite material is really associated with the concept of "limited combustible materials", which is used in the NFPA family of codes but not in the ICC family of codes. Clearly a material that exhibits a flame spread index of 50 is not a noncombustible material, since it can burn quite readily.

The NFPA definition of limited combustible material (where NFPA 255 is equivalent to ASTM E 84) is: "Limited-Combustible (Material). Refers to a building construction material not complying with the definition of noncombustible material that, in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg), where tested in accordance with NFPA 259, Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials, and includes either of the following: (1) materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of in. (3.2 mm) that has a flame spread index not greater than 50; and (2) materials, in the form and thickness used, having neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, when tested in accordance with NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, or ASTM E 84, Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials."

The third change is to make it clear that gypsum board should not be used as a decking material, due to its mechanical properties.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal should not impact the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC13-07/08

504.3

Proponent: Kate Dargan, CAL FIRE California Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

504.3 Protection of eaves. Eaves and soffits shall be protected on the exposed underside by ignition-resistant materials or by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, 2-inch (51 mm) nominal dimension lumber, or 1-inch (25.4 mm) nominal fire-retardant-treated lumber or 3/4-inch (19 mm) nominal fire-retardant-treated plywood, identified for exterior use and meeting the requirements of Section 2303.2 (Supp) of the International Building Code. Fascias are required and shall be protected on the backside by ignition-resistant materials or by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or 2-inch (51 mm) nominal dimension lumber.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code.

Experience and testing indicates eave and soffit failures in wildland-urban interface fire situations are a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short-term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC14-07/08

504.5

Proponent: Kate Dargan, CAL FIRE California Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

504.5 (Supp) Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with ~~materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.~~ one of the following methods:

Exception: ~~Heavy timber or log wall construction or fire retardant treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the International Building Code.~~

1. Materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side.
2. Constructed with approved noncombustible materials.
3. Heavy timber or log wall construction.
4. Heavy timber or log wall construction or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 (Supp) of the *International Building Code*.
5. Ignition-resistant materials on the exterior side.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code, and clarify the Code by elimination of the Exception.

Experience and testing indicates wall failures in wildland-urban interface fire situations are a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short-term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures. This text change eliminates the need for the exception by including the heavy timber and /or log wall as affirmative options. Additionally modifications to the text are format only by creating a list of acceptable methods of compliance the sections becomes much clearer.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC15–07/08

504.7.1 (New), 505.7.1 (New), Chapter 7 (New)

Proponent: Michael D. Fischer, The Kellen Co., representing The Composite Lumber Manufacturer's Association

1. Add new text as follows:

504.7.1 Wood plastic composites. Wood plastic composites used in exterior decks for deck boards, handrails, guard rails and stair treads shall be labeled to comply with ANSI/CLMA XXX.

505.7.1 Wood plastic composites. Wood plastic composites used in exterior decks for deck boards, handrails, guard rails and stair treads shall be labeled to comply with ANSI/CLMA XXX.

2. Add standard to Chapter 7 as follows:

CLMA

Composite Lumber Manufacturer's Association
1156 15th St., N.W., Suite 900
Washington, DC 20005

ANSI/CLMA XXX

Reason: The Composite Lumber Manufacturers Association is developing an ANSI standard for wood plastic composites that will provide performance measures relative to exposure from outdoor fires. This proposal will ensure that wood plastic composite deck systems in UWUIC areas will comply with these requirements.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Neither the proposed standard nor a consensus draft of it were made available by the time of publication of the code change monograph.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC16-07/08

505.5

Proponent: Kate Dargan, CAL FIRE California Office of the State Fire Marshal

Revise as follows:

505.5 (Supp) Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with ~~materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.~~ one of the following methods:

~~**Exception:** Heavy timber or log wall construction or fire-retardant treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 of the *International Building Code*.~~

1. Materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side.
2. Constructed with approved noncombustible materials.
3. Heavy timber or log wall construction.
4. Heavy timber or log wall construction or fire-retardant-treated wood on the exterior side. The fire-retardant-treated wood shall be labeled for exterior use and meet the requirements of Section 2303.2 (Supp) of the *International Building Code*.
5. Ignition-resistant materials on the exterior side.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

Reason: Add new requirement to the Code, and clarify the Code by elimination of the Exception.

Experience and testing indicates wall failures in wildland-urban interface fire situations are a result of ember/brand intrusion or entrapment, or short-term exposure to radiated heat or direct flame impingement. Using ignition-resistant materials should significantly reduce these failures. This text change eliminates the need for the exception by including the heavy timber and /or log wall as affirmative options. Additional modifications to the text are format only by creating a list of acceptable methods of compliance the sections becomes much clearer.

This code change proposal is consistent with the findings of the report commissioned by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, Office of the State Fire Marshal which studied data from over 3000 structures burned in the 2003 Southern California wildfires [Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004] which demonstrated that cost effective construction technologies – and underlying testing technology - exist which can substantially reduce the likelihood of sustained ignition of structures during UWI fire incidents. Likewise data from San Diego County also support these proposals in that areas which were tested by the 2003 fires where homes were constructed under recent local code provisions consistent with those being proposed for the ICC UWI Code displayed significantly higher survival rates than those built before those regulations were enacted.

Bibliography: Fire At the Urban Wildland Interface – IFB Number 5CA334189/FCA – 05-6369 of 7-28-2004

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

WUIC17-07/08

603.2

Proponent: Anthony C. Apfelbeck, Building/Fire Safety Division, City of Altamonte Springs, FL

Revise as follows:

603.2 Fuel modification. ~~In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space for the purpose of Table 503.1, for individual buildings or structures on a property, fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 603.2.~~ Buildings or structures, constructed in compliance with the conforming defensible space category of Table 503.1, shall comply with the fuel modification distances contained in Table 603.2. For all other ~~purposes~~ buildings and structures, the fuel modification distance shall not be less than 30 feet (91 467 mm) or to the property line, whichever is less. Distances specified in Table 603.2 shall be measured on a horizontal plane from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure as shown in Figure 603.2. Distances specified in Table 603.2 may be increased by the code official because of a site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the fire protection plan.

Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing nonfire-resistive vegetation on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.

Trees are allowed within the defensible space, provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and crowns of trees and structures, overhead electrical facilities or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).

Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees. Where ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants are used as ground cover, they are allowed to be within the designated defensible space, provided they do not form a means of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

Reason: The current language in 603.2 allows for a building that was built with the intent of meeting the “conforming” defensible space in accordance with 503.1 to become non-compliant with the required defensible space minimums of table 603.2. This is highly problematic as it will be impossible from an enforcement standpoint to go back and make an ignition-resistant construction change to a structure once the structure is complete. The only solution is that once a structure is designed as conforming in table 503.1, the minimum defensible space for the conforming structure must be maintained in accordance with 603.2. There should not be a code option for a conforming building constructed under table 503.1 to become non-conforming for the purposes of table 603.2. Otherwise, the intent of the minimum ignition resistance construction standards of table 503.1 will be significantly undermined. The proposed code language closes this gap by clearly recognizing that the table 603.2 minimum distances must be maintained if the building or structure was designed with the intent of complying with 503.1 “conforming.”

In addition, the word “purposes” was deleted in the last sentence and replaced by “buildings and structures” to improve readability and clarify intent. There are no other “purposes.” There are either buildings and structures that comply with “conforming” of table 503.1 or buildings and structures that do not comply with “conforming” of table 503.1.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF
