- No discussion on height limitation
- Exemption for NFPA 285 trigger in fully sprinklered buildings
  2603.5.5 (Foam Plastics) - Modified
- Exemption for Fully Sprinklered Buildings
  1509.6.2 (Rooftop) - Not Modified
  1409.10.4 (HPL) - Not Modified
- Exemption for Fully Sprinklered Buildings
  1407.10.4 (MCM) - Modified
- WRP's not a trigger NFPA 285 Compliance
  1403.5 (WRP's) - Deleted

Effective Date July 14, 2014 Incorporating 2012 IBC

2012 Virginia USBC
No discussion of height limitation

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

- 2603.5.5 (Foam Plastics) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

- 1509.6.2 (Rooftop) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

- 1407.10.4 (MCM) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

- 1409.10.4 (HPL) - Modified

Exception for Fully Sprinklered Buildings

- 1403.5 (WRR,S) - Modified

Effective Date: December 1, 2014
Incorporating 2012 IBC

2014 Indiana Building Code
NFA 285 Triggers and Modifications

Others?

Oregon

Minnesota

Massachusetts
March 13 - To assist in locating all of the proposed code changes to be considered at the Committee Action Hearings at the Memphis, Tennessee, Convention Center, the Committee Action Hearings are available for review. Click here to view the monograph of changes that was posted on the ICC site.

The hearings, click here.

Memphis, April 19-29, 2016

Memphis Convention Center

Committee Action Hearings (CAH)

ICC Code Development
2018 IBC Code Change Proposals

FS 174-15(NIBS)
FS 173-15(XPSA)
FS 149-15(XPSA)
FS 148-15(DuPont)
FS 147-15(GBH)
FS 146-15(NIBS)
FS 3-15(NAIMA)
G 5-15(DuPont)

703.5.1 Revised "noncombustible"
202 Define Combustible

1403.5 Revised not WRB
1403.5 ASTM E84 Type X substrate
1403.5 Source, Agency, EJ (?)
2603.5.5 Sprinkler Exception
2603.5.5 ASTM E 84 & NFPA 285
The proposal adds clarity through definitions only, and does not change code requirements.

**Reason:** This proposal adds two needed definitions to the code. There is significant confusion in the industry on how to define combustible and noncombustible materials. The proposed language was developed by considering the existing requirements in Section 703.5 and the definition in ASTM E776 Terminology of Fire Standards.

**Noncombustible** Elementary or composite materials that are not capable of undergoing combustion under specified conditions.

**Combustible** Any material not defined as noncombustible.

**Definitions**

6.5-15(DuPont) 202 Define Combustible

2018 IBC Code Change Proposals
2015 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

1403.5 Vertical and lateral flame propagation. Exterior walls on buildings of Type I, II, III or IV construction that are greater than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in height above grade plane and contain a combustible water-resistive barrier in accordance with Section 1404.2 shall be tested in accordance with and comply with the acceptance criteria of NFPA 285. For the purposes of this section, fenestration products and flashing of fenestration products and water resistive barrier flashing and accessories at other locations, including through-wall flashings, shall not be considered part of the water-resistive barrier.

Exceptions:

1. Walls in which the water-resistive barrier is the only combustible component and the exterior wall has a wall covering of brick, concrete, stone, terra cotta, stucco or steel with minimum thicknesses in accordance with Table 1405.2.

2. Walls in which the water-resistive barrier is the only combustible component and the water-resistive barrier has a peak heat release rate of less than 150 kW/m², a total heat release of less than 20 MJ/m² and an effective heat of combustion of less than 18 MJ/kg as determined in accordance with ASTM E 1354 and has a flame spread index of 25 or less and a smoke-developed index of 450 or less as determined in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723. The ASTM E 1354 test shall be conducted on specimens at the thickness intended for use, in the horizontal orientation and at an incident radiant heat flux of 50 kW/m².

Reason: This proposal clarifies the intention of the current code that the trigger for requiring NFPA 285 testing is the water-resistive barrier material and not its accessories. It extends to the excepted accessories specifically mentioned to include flashings that are not associated with fenestration.
such a fire to occur in a building. Flashover fires that would cause the flame to break out of the building will not occur in a building that has a fully automatic sprinkler system installed.

Reason: Currently, Section 2603.5 requires all foam plastic exterior insulation materials to conform to the limits of NFA 285. This test replicates the response of materials in a fire extending through an exterior window of a building. The code does not differentiate as to whether there is a potential for flashover.

3. In other than high rise buildings, buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Masonry is not more than 1 inch (25 mm).

ASTM E 84 or UL 723 and the maximum air space between the insulation and the concrete or masonry.

2.2. The insulation has a flame spread index of not more than 25 as determined in accordance with the thickness of masonry or concrete and meeting one of the following:

1. Wall assemblies where the foam plastic insulation is covered on each face by not less than 1 inch (25 mm).

2. One-story buildings complying with Section 2603.4.1.

Exceptions:

With the acceptance criteria of NFPA 285.

2603.5.5 Vertical and lateral fire propagation.

2015 International Building Code

2018 IBC Code Change Proposals

FS 174-15(NIBS) 2603.5.5 Sprinkler Exception
2018 IBC Code Change Proposals

FS 174-15(NIBS)
FS 173-15(XPSA)
FS 149-15(XPSA)
FS 148-15(DuPont)
FS 147-15(GBH)
FS 146-15(NIBS)
FS 3-15(NAIMA)
G 5-15(DuPont)

2603.5.5 Sprinkler Exception
2603.5.5 ASTM E 84 & NFPA 285
1403.5 Source, Agency, EI (?)
1403.5 Exception for 703.5.1 & 2
1403.5 ASTM E84 Type X substrate
1403.5 Flushing not WRB
703.5.1 Revised "noncombustible"
202 Define Combustible