

Technical Committee for Wildland and Rural Fire Protection
Second Draft Meeting for NFPA 1144
Embassy Suites Hotel Nashville Airport
10 Century Blvd. Nashville, TN 37214
Phone: (615) 871-0033
Conference Call/Adobe Connect Connections will be provided
September 29, 2016
8:00am – 5:00pm EST

Agenda

1. Call to Order - Chair Rick Swan
2. Introduction of Members and Guests
3. Chair's Brief Remarks and Purpose of Meeting
4. Review of Minutes from Previous Meeting from July 14 - 17, 2015
5. Committee Procedures - Staff Liaison Tom McGowan
 - a. Document Cycle Information
 - b. NFPA New Process - Second Draft
 - i. TC Actions
6. Report from Tasks Group
7. Technical Committee Actions
 - a. Review of Public Comments
 - b. Second Revisions
8. Briefing on all 1140 series and PPE documents related to Wildland Fire including Research Foundation projects
9. Other Business
10. Adjourn at the Close of Business



NFPA Technical Committee on Wildland and Rural Fire Protection

NFPA 1141 & NFPA 1142 Second Draft Meeting/ NFPA 1144 First Draft Meeting Minutes

July 14-17, 2015
Centennial, CO

Attendees:

Rick Swan - Chair
Randall Bradley
Vernon Champlin
Erik Christiansen
David Doudy
Michael Gollner
Bill Hendricks
Joe Holland

Justice Jones
Jeremy Keller
Robert Kowalski
Matthew Lee
Nelson Bryner
Don Oaks
Stephen Quarles
Rob Rosovich

Ernie Schmidt
Gregory Schreiner
Deborah Shaner
Amy Solaro
James Pine
Cliff Roberts
Tom McGowan - NFPA

Guests:

Bill Watters – ISO
Paul Acosta – NVFC
David Tyree – American Wood Council
Jim Gogolski – Hoover Treated Wood Prod.
Ray Scout – Home Safety Foundation
Dave Evans - Home Safety Foundation
Brian Walsh - NFPA
Michele Steinberg – NFPA
Casey Grant – FPRF
Ryan Depew – NFPA
Paula Levesque – NFPA

Tom Welle – NFPA
Aaron Anderson – NFPA
Lorraine Carlie – NFPA
Cheryl Blake – NFPA
Bret Butler – USFS
Faith Berry – NFPA
Mark Novak – Vail Fire & Emerg. Serv.
Kathy Prudhomme - NFPA
Dave Bueche – Hoover Wood Treated Prod.
Lucian Deaton – NFPA
Daniel Gorham – NFPA

July 14, 2015

- Meeting to Order at 1:00pm
- Welcome and Introductions
- Remarks from the Chair
- Review of NFPA Standards Development Process by NFPA Staff
- Approved Minutes from 1141/1142 First Draft Meeting in New Orleans, LA, Nov. 2014
- The Committee Reviewed Committee Input from the First Draft and Created Second Revisions for NFPA 1141
 - Committee members, see forthcoming ballot for suggested changes to text

- Non committee members, see ballot results and Second Draft Report when available (www.nfpa.org/1141next)
- The Committee Addressed Public Comments and Created Second Revisions for NFPA 1142
 - Committee members, see forthcoming ballot for suggested changes to text
 - Non committee members, see ballot results and Second Draft Report when available (www.nfpa.org/1142next)

July 15, 2015

- Meeting to Order at 8:00am
- The Committee Continued to Address Public Comments and Create Second Revisions for NFPA 1142
 - Committee members, see forthcoming ballot for suggested changes to text
 - Non committee members, see ballot results and Second Draft Report when available (www.nfpa.org/1142next)
- The Committee has decided to maintain the Task Group on Water Delivery Rates to continue working on the issue. Members include Deborah Shaner, Don Oaks, Randall Bradley, Greg Shreiner, and Vernon Champlain. Other interested parties are welcome to join the group. The TC Chair has recommended that the Chapter 4 calculations and water delivery rates be submitted to the Fire Protection Research Foundation for further research.
- ISO brought forward issues regarding 7.1.5 and the 50-year drought study benchmark. ISO would like to have input from the committee regarding more reliable drought study parameters.
- The Committee Resolved Public Inputs and Created First Revisions for NFPA 1144
 - Committee members, see forthcoming ballot for suggested changes to text
 - Non committee members, see ballot results and First Draft Report when available (www.nfpa.org/1144next)

July 16, 2015

- The Committee Continued to Resolve Public Inputs and Create First Revisions for NFPA 1144
 - Committee members, see forthcoming ballot for suggested changes to text
 - Non committee members, see ballot results and First Draft Report when available (www.nfpa.org/1144next)
- The Committee discussed potential dates and locations for the NFPA 1144 Second Draft Meeting between 5/16/16 (Public Comment Closing Date) and 10/31/16
 - Suggested locations include Florida and Nashville
 - Suggested time between September and October 2016

Meeting Adjourned 5:10pm

R/S

Ryan Depew

NFPA Staff



Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 2.3.1]

2.3.1 ASTM Publications.

ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM D2898, *Standard Practice for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing*, 2010.

ASTM D3909/D3909M, *Standard Specification for Asphalt Roll Roofing (Glass Felt) Surfaced With Mineral Granules*, 2014.

ASTM D6662, *Standard Specification for Polyolefin-Based Plastic Lumber Decking Boards*, 2013.

ASTM D7032, *Standard Specification for Establishing Performance Ratings for Wood-Plastic Composite Deck Boards and Guardrail Systems (Guards or Handrails)*, 2014 2015 .

ASTM E84, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, 2015 2015b .

ASTM E108, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, 2011.

ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C*, 2012 2016 .

ASTM E2632/E2632M, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Under-Deck Fire Test Response of Deck Materials*, 2013 e1 .

ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C*, 2012 2016 .

ASTM E2726/E2726M, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Fire-Test-Response of Deck Structures to Burning Brands*, 2012 2012a .

ASTM E2768, *Standard Test Method for Extended Duration Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (30 min Tunnel Test)*, 2011.

ASTM E2957, *Standard Test Method for Resistance to Wildfire Penetration of Eaves, Soffits and Other Projections*, 2015.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

date updates

Related Item

Public Input No. 10-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 2.3.1]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler

Organization: GBH International

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 04 22:53:25 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 12-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 3.3.5]

3.3.5 Defensible Space.

The ~~selection, location, grouping, and maintenance of vegetation on the property in such a manner that area on a property in which~~ the opportunity for fire to burn directly to a structure is minimized by the selection, location, grouping, and maintenance of vegetation and other combustible materials .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This comment adds other combustible material to the definition. The requirements for defensible space may include limiting the quantity and location of other combustible material, such as firewood, decks, gazebos, or other building extensions, etc. not just vegetation. Sections 3.3.23 Structure Ignition Zone, and 4.1.2(2) Structure Assessment contain a similar mention of other potential fuels in addition to vegetation. Annex Note A.3.3.14 Immediate Landscaped Area, which “is often referred to as defensible space” and mentions “combustible materials and vegetation.”

Related Item

First Revision No. 18-NFPA 1144-2015 [New Section after 3.3.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue May 10 14:06:28 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 13-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 3.3.20]

3.3.20 Slope.

Upward or downward incline or slant, that is calculated by dividing the vertical rise (or fall) of a surface for a given horizontal distance, calculated as rise divided by run change in elevation by the horizontal distance.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This proposed revision provides more simple and accurate text.

Related Item

First Revision No. 23-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 3.3.22]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Tue May 10 14:15:24 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 14-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 4.1.2]

4.1.2 * _

The structure assessment shall, as a minimum, include the following:

- (1) Identification and documentation of the wildland fire hazards in the ignition zone(s) for each structure within wildland fire hazard areas, according to the elements and conditions in Section 4.2
- (2) Determination of mitigation measures for vegetation, other combustibles, and the structure, including the periodic maintenance associated with such measures
- (3) Establishment of priorities relative to mitigating the risks from wildland fire
- (4) Triage the site for conflagration hazards associated with the property and establish a strategy for fire operations should the site or surrounding properties become involved with fire.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

PI 3 is a good edition. This comment provides some clarification.

Related Item

Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 4.1.2]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

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Submittal Date: Tue May 10 14:27:18 EDT 2016

**Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.3.1]****5.3.1**

The requirements for roof covering assemblies shall be according to [5.3.1.1](#) through [5.3.1.2](#) [1.4](#).

5.3.1.1

Only listed roof covering coverings, tested and rated as Class A in accordance with ASTM E108, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, or an equivalent, shall be used. UL 790, *Standard for Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, shall be used.

5.3.1.1.1

The roof covering shall be tested with all of the assembly components representing the as-built condition in service.

5.3.1.1.2

Any panel products in addition to the structural deck incorporated to improve the fire ~~resistance~~ performance of the assembly in the test shall be tested with a between-panel joint in the tested assembly.

5.3.1.1.3

The between-panel joint shall be located in vertical alignment with the appropriate burning brand.

5.3.1.1.4

The between-panel joint shall be located no further than 6 in. (150 mm) from the between-panel joint of the wood-based sheathing material.

5.3.1.2

~~The specific class shall be consistent with the wildland fire hazard assessment as determined by the AHJ.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The fire test for roofing materials is ASTM E108 or its equivalent UL 790. It is imperative that roof coverings in wildland areas must be Class A. Also, stating that a roof covering must be tested does not ensure adequate fire performance as it could be tested and burn vigorously and still comply with the requirements of having been tested.

Note that all roof covering systems used in wildland areas are considered the most serious means for penetration of fires from other areas and, thus, a Class A roofing is essential (remember the example of the roof failures in the 1991 Oakland Hills wildfires).

The revision of fire resistance to fire performance is associated with the fact that ASTM E108 is not a fire resistance test (like ASTM E119) but a reaction to fire test that assesses how a roof covering behaves and not its fire resistance.

Related Item

[First Revision No. 7-NFPA 1144-2015 \[Section No. 5.3.1\]](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler

Organization: GBH International

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:34:36 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 15-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.3.2]

5.3.2

~~When installed, roof~~ Roof gutters, gutter cover devices, downspouts, and connectors shall be noncombustible materials. and covered with an approved noncombustible means to prevent the accumulation of debris.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The TC Statement says it is clarifying the provision, but the revision unintentionally removes the requirement for a means to prevent accumulation of debris in gutters when gutters are present. So, the existing definition is better than the proposed change. Note that the inclusion of prevention of the accumulation of debris is also consistent with ICC and some state requirements.

Related Item

First Revision No. 14-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.3.2]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Tue May 10 14:39:08 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 16-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.3.3]

5.3.3

~~Vents or Attic or foundation ventilation louvers or ventilation openings in verticle walls, or such vent assemblies_~~ shall resist the intrusion of flames and embers according to either of the following:

- (1) Vents shall be screened with a corrosion-resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.1 mm) in size.
- (2) Only vents and assemblies comprising vents tested in accordance with ASTM E2886, *Test Method for Evaluating the Ability of Exterior Vents to Resist the Entry of Embers and Direct Flame Impingement*, shall be used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Section 5.3.6 is proposed to be removed per First Revision No. 11, which is fine, except that the language above would then need to be added to this section in order to provide clarification and for accuracy.

Related Item

[First Revision No. 9-NFPA 1144-2015 \[Section No. 5.3.3\]](#)

[First Revision No. 11-NFPA 1144-2015 \[Sections 5.3.6, 5.3.7\]](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Tue May 10 14:44:14 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 20-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.3.3]

5.3.3

~~Vents or vent assemblies- Openings shall resist the intrusion of flames and embers according to either of the following: Vents shall be screened with a~~

~~by~~

~~corrosion-resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.1 mm) in size.~~

- ~~• Only vents and assemblies comprising vents tested in accordance with ASTM E2886, *Test Method for Evaluating the Ability of Exterior Vents to Resist the Entry of Embers and Direct Flame Impingement*, shall be used.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This item which is under heading 5.3 ("Roof...") and should be moved to 5.7 (Exterior Openings), replacing 5.7.4. Ch 5.3 apply to roof only while 1 Scope of ASTM E2886 as referred to in 5.3.3 (2) clearly exclude roof field vents. Item paragraph 5.3.3. (1) only should be retained for 5.3.3 as it is relevant for roof field openings and not suitable for exterior wall and foundation use (5.7) for which vents to E2886 are designed. Further substantiation given in comments to 5.7.4.

Related Item

[Public Input No. 20-NFPA 1144-2015 \[Section No. 5.7.4\]](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Geir Jensen

Organization: Fire Safe And Simple

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon May 16 04:31:45 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.3.3]

5.3.3

Vents or vent assemblies shall resist the intrusion of flames and embers according to either of the following:

- (1) Vents shall be screened with a corrosion-resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.1 mm) in size.
- (2) Only vents and assemblies comprising vents that demonstrate the ability to resist the intrusion of flame or embers through the opening when tested in accordance with ASTM E2886, *Test Method for Evaluating the Ability of Exterior Vents to Resist the Entry of Embers and Direct Flame Impingement*, shall be used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

ASTM E2886 does not contain pass/fail criteria. It is simply a test method which describes what is being tested, how it is to be tested and what the measurements obtained are. Stating that the materials shall be tested to this test provides no guarantee of fire performance. The materials can have been tested, produce enormous heat release or flame spread and allow flame penetration and still comply with the requirement of having been tested. The test cannot be "complied with". The revised wording improves the requirements and ensures some level of fire performance.

Related Item

[First Revision No. 9-NFPA 1144-2015 \[Section No. 5.3.3\]](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:27:42 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.3.4]

5.3.4

Eaves shall be enclosed with exterior fire-retardant-treated wood, ignition-resistant materials, noncombustible materials, or materials ~~complying with~~ exhibiting resistance to wildfire penetration when tested to ASTM E2957-15, *Standard Test Method for Resistance to Wildfire Penetration of Eaves, Soffits and Other Projections*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

ASTM E2957 does not contain pass/fail criteria. It is simply a test method which describes what is being tested, how it is to be tested and what the measurements obtained are. Stating that eaves shall be enclosed with materials tested to this test provides no guarantee of fire performance. The materials can have been tested, produce enormous heat release or flame spread and allow flame penetration and still comply with the requirement of having been tested. The test cannot be "complied with". In contrast, ASTM E2768 and the tests for noncombustibility or for fire-retardant treated wood contain pass fail criteria and stating that a material must comply with them ensures a level of fire performance. I understand that the test is similar to the test developed by the University of California at Berkeley a number of years ago, before the concept of ignition resistant materials was developed. However, the California tests have pass/fail criteria and the ASTM test mentioned at the start of this substantiation could be referenced with added criteria. It is my opinion that this test is much milder than the other ones referenced and I recommend that it not be included.

Related Item

First Revision No. 12-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.3.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City:
State:
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Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:18:31 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.3.4]

5.3.4

Eaves shall be enclosed with exterior fire-retardant-treated wood, ignition-resistant materials, or noncombustible materials, ~~or materials complying with ASTM E2957-15, *Standard Test Method for Resistance to Wildfire Penetration of Eaves, Soffits and Other Projections*.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

ASTM E2957 does not contain pass/fail criteria. It is simply a test method which describea what is being tested, how it is to be tested and what the measurements obtained are. Stating that eaves shall be enclosed with materials tested to this test provides no guarantee of fire performance. The materials can have been tested, produce enormous heat release or flame spread and allow flame penetration and still comply with the requirement of having been tested. The test cannot be "complied with". In contrast, ASTM E2768 and the tests for noncombustibility or for fire-retardant treated wood contain pass fail criteria and stating that a material must comply with them ensures a level of fire performance. I understand that the test is similar to the test developed by the University of California at Berkeley a number of years ago, before the concept of ignition resistant materials was developed. However, the California tests have pass/fail criteria and the ASTM test mentioned at the start of this substantiation could be referenced with added criteria. It is my opinion that this test is much milder than the other ones referenced and I recommend that it not be included.

Related Item

First Revision No. 12-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.3.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler

Organization: GBH International

Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:24:09 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 17-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.4 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

All projections (exterior balconies, carports, decks, patio covers, unenclosed roofs and floors, and similar architectural appendages and projections) shall be of heavy timber ~~construction~~ and- construction, constructed of noncombustible material, fire-retardant-treated wood, or other ignition-resistant materials.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This appears to be editorial. Projections can't be heavy timber and noncombustible. It is likely that the intent was to say one or the other.

Related Item

First Revision No. 16-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

Street Address:

City:

State:

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Submittal Date: Tue May 10 15:00:28 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.4.1]

5.4.1

Deck boards shall be made of noncombustible material , exterior fire-retardant-treated wood, or ignition-resistant material, ~~or decking that has been tested to ASTM E2632/E2632M-13e1, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Under-Deck Fire Test Response of Deck Materials* , and ASTM E2726/E2726M-12a, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Fire-Test-Response of Deck Structures to Burning Brands* .~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Neither ASTM E2632 nor ASTM E2726 contain pass/fail criteria. They are simply test methods which describe what is being tested, how it is to be tested and what the measurements obtained are. Stating that deck boards shall be tested to either one of these tests provides no guarantee of fire performance. The deck boards can have been tested, produce enormous heat release or flame spread and comply with the requirement of having been tested. They cannot be "complied with".

In contrast, ASTM E2768 and the tests for noncombustibility or for fire-retardant treated wood contain pass fail criteria and stating that a material must comply with them ensures a level of fire performance.

I understand that the tests are similar to the tests developed by the University of California at Berkeley a number of years ago, before the concept of ignition resistant materials was developed. However, the California tests have pass/fail criteria and the ASTM tests mentioned at the start of this substantiation could be referenced with added criteria. It is my opinion that these tests are much milder than the other ones referenced and I recommend that they not be included.

Related Item

First Revision No. 16-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler

Organization: GBH International

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:00:54 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 8-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.5]

5.5 Overhanging Buildings.

The underside of overhanging buildings and supporting structural elements shall be of heavy timber construction; be constructed of noncombustible material, fire-retardant-treated wood, or other ignition-resistant materials; or be an assembly with a 1-hour fire resistance rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*.

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*(Also add ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, 2016, into Section 2 on refernced ASTM standards*)*

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This is basically an editorial change. The correct terminology is a fire resistance rated assembly and not just a rated assembly. The test that needs to be used is ASTM E119, the standard test for the application.

Related Item

Public Input No. 13-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.5]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler

Organization: GBH International

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:45:38 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 19-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.6.1]

5.6.1

Exterior vertical wall coverings shall meet the requirements for an ignition-resistant material, exterior fire-retardant-treated wood, noncombustible material, or be a minimum ~~1-20-hour~~ minute fire-rated exterior wall assembly ~~with a minimum Class B flame spread index~~ where walls are potentially exposed to a wildland fire, unless the AHJ determines that the wildland fire risk and structure assessment requires greater protection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

No technical justification was provided to support the change from 20 minute to 1-hour requirement. Also the BCDC agrees with the negative comment that questions the class B flame spread index.

Related Item

First Revision No. 29-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.6]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue May 10 15:08:11 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 9-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.6.1]

5.6.1

Exterior vertical wall coverings shall meet the requirements for an ignition-resistant material, exterior fire-retardant-treated wood, noncombustible material, or be an exterior wall assembly exhibiting a minimum- minimum 1 - hour fire -rated exterior wall assembly with resistance rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E119, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, and exhibiting a minimum Class B flame spread index, when tested in accordance with ASTM E84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials , where walls are potentially exposed to a wildland fire, unless the AHJ determines that the wildland fire risk and structure assessment requires greater protection.

(Also add ASTM E119, 2016, into chapter 2 on referenced ASTM standards)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This is basically an editorial change. The correct terminology is a fire resistance rated assembly and not just a rated assembly. The test that needs to be used is ASTM E119, the standard test for the application. Similarly, a Class B flame spread index needs to include the test for that performance and that is ASTM E84.

Related Public Comments for This Document

<u>Related Comment</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Comment No. 11-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.10.1]</u>	
<u>Related Item</u>	
<u>Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.4]</u>	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:51:41 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 10-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.6.3]

5.6.3

When appendages and projections are attached to exterior ~~fire-resistive walls~~ walls required to exhibit a fire resistance rating , they shall be constructed to maintain the fire ~~-resistive integrity-~~ resistance rating of the wall.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Editorial change

Related Item

First Revision No. 29-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.6]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler

Organization: GBH International

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 04 23:59:10 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 18-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.6.4]

5.6.4 * _

~~A minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) horizontal surface-to-siding separation, where noncombustible vertical surface is exposed, shall be maintained~~ Structural elements that result in or could result in the collection of combustible materials proximal to the structure shall be protected .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This comment reverts back to the original text because no technical justification was provided for the 6 inch requirement.

Related Item

First Revision No. 29-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.6]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jim Muir

Organization: Building Safety Division, Clark County, Washington

Affiliation: NFPA's Building Code Development Committee (BCDC)

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue May 10 15:04:17 EDT 2016



Public Comment No. 1-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.7.4]

5.7.4*

Vents for attic and subfloor ventilation shall meet the requirements of 5.3.3 or vent assemblies shall resist the intrusion of flames and embers in accordance with ASTM E2886, *Test Method for Evaluating the Ability of Exterior Vents to Resist the Entry of Embers and Direct Flame Impingement*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The change of 5.7.4 is in accordance with the proposed change of 5.3.3 as explained in substantiation to 5.3.3.

Further substantiation: The A 5.7.4 explanatory note define the most exposed vent locations as exterior wall, eaves and sub-floor and correctly exclude window screening mesh (closed window being prime protection) and roof vents (less exposed to sustained flaming). Window screening mesh and roof vents are less severely exposed and covered by 5.7.2 and 5.3.3 respectively. However, by apparent error 5.7.4, which covers the vents most severely exposed, refers to the roof section 5.3.3 which allow mesh only for minimum requirement and this do not resist sustained flaming from spot fires.

Related Item

First Revision No. 30-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.7]

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Public Comment No. 11-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.10.1]

5.10.1

Permanently located mobile and manufactured homes with an open space beneath shall have a skirt of noncombustible material or ~~material~~ of an assembly that has a minimum fire ~~-resistive-~~ resistance rating of 20 minutes when tested in accordance with ASTM E119, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials .

(Also add ASTM E119 (2016) into chapter 2)

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Terminology clarification.

Related Public Comments for This Document

Related Comment

Public Comment No. 9-NFPA 1144-2016 [Section No. 5.6.1]

Relationship

Related Item

Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1144-2015 [Section No. 5.4]

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