

FCIA Existing Building Fire- Resistance Symposium

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National Research Council of Canada

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CBHCC
Canadian Board for Harmonized
Construction Codes

Important Changes: Penetrations and Continuity of Fire Separations

National Model Codes—2015 and 2020 Edition

Outline

- National Model Codes
 - What are they and who develops them?
- History
- Definitions
- Important changes
 - 2015
 - 2020

National Model Codes

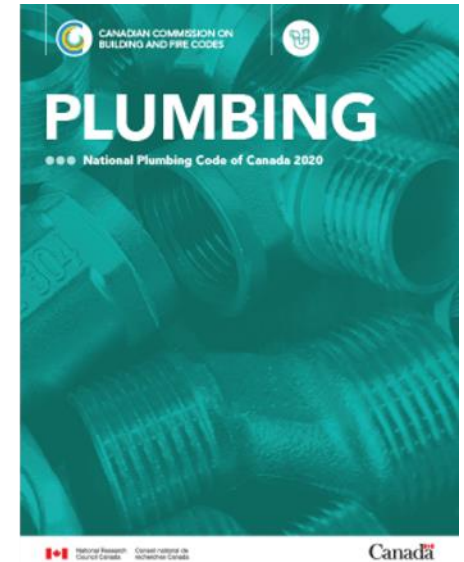
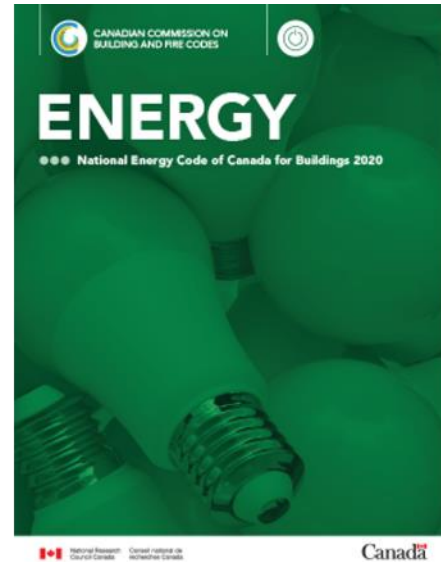
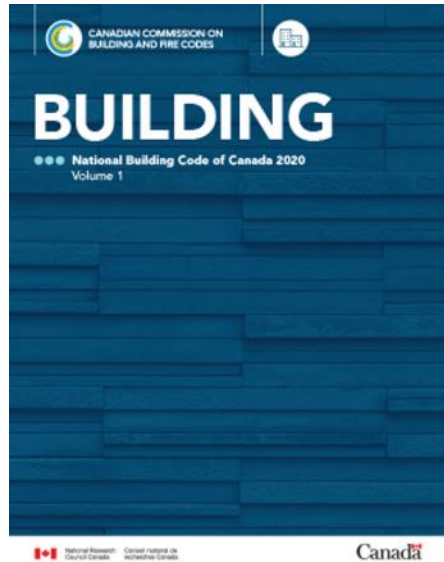
What they are and who develops them

National Research Council of Canada

- 14 Research Centres
 - Construction Research Centre
 - Built Environment Regulations and Specifications
 - Codes Canada

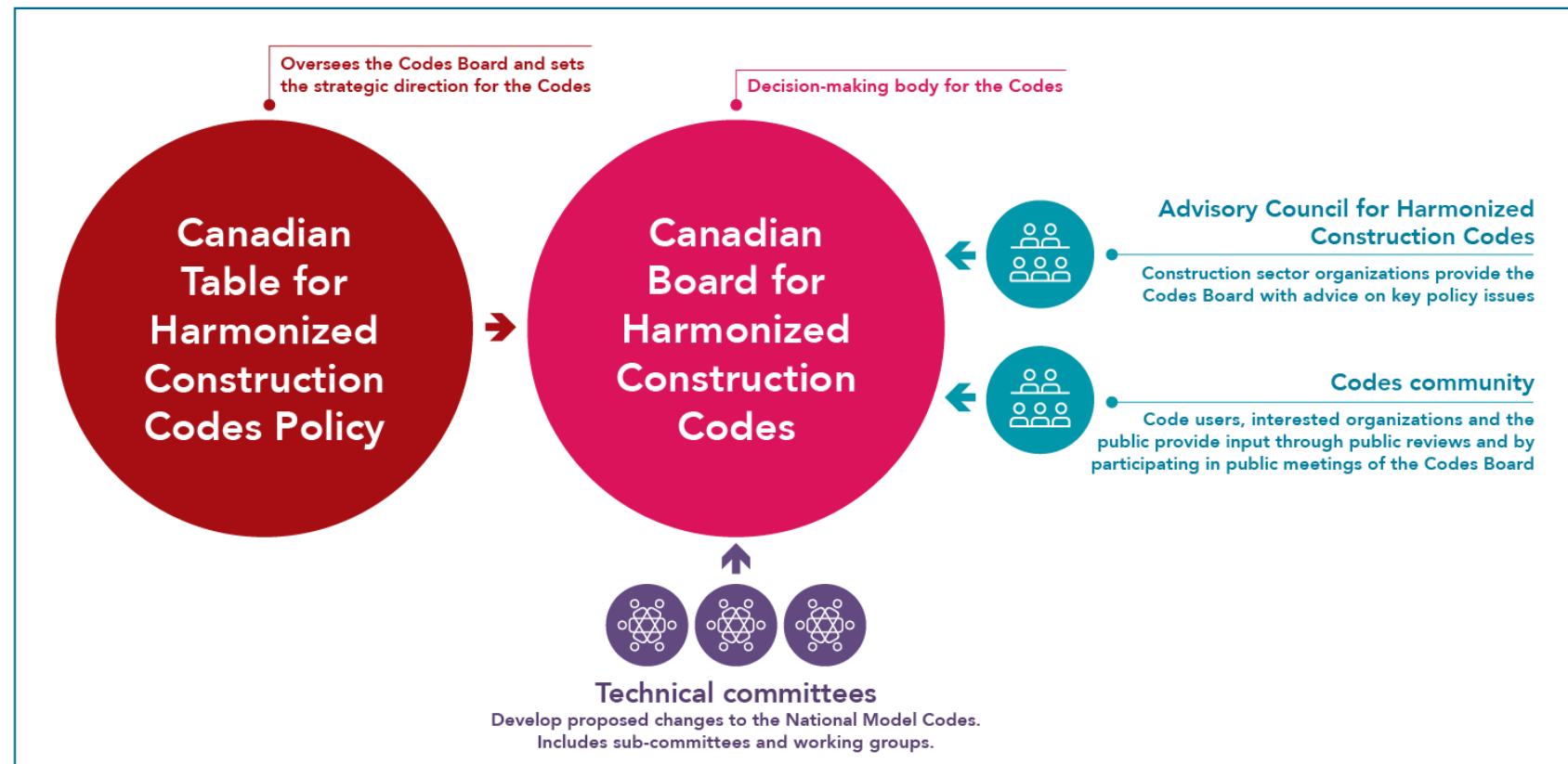


2020 Publications



New harmonized code development system

New governance model to harmonize construction codes in Canada



Who's doing what?



How do I find out more about a specific change?



When will these changes affect me?

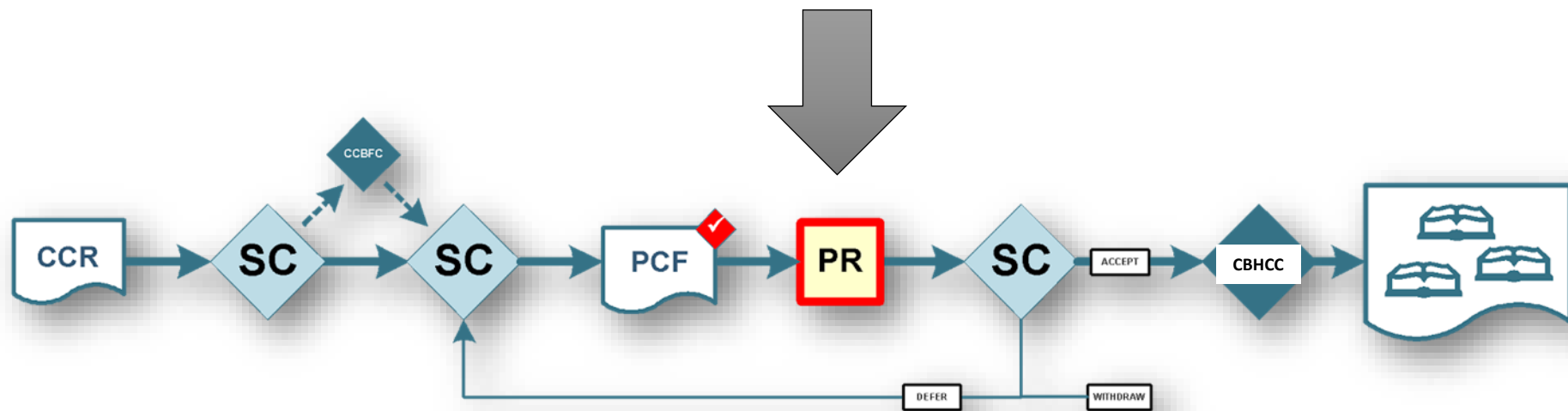


Get involved

- <https://cbhcc-cchcc.ca/en/get-involved/>



Where are we now?



- › CCR: code change request
- › SC: standing committee
- › PCF: proposed change form
- › PR: public review

A brief history of firestopping

National Building Code (NBC)

Where things have started

- NBC 1960

- The term fire-stop is used for the first time

- There is no requirement confirming how to do it!

- NBC 1970

- Fire stop becomes a defined term

- “...draft-tight barrier within or between construction assemblies that acts to retard the passage of smoke and flame.”

- Subsection on fire stopping requirements

Important dates

- NBC 1980

→ Clarification added where firestopping is required

- NBC 1985

→ Major overhaul of the requirements; but, with minor revisions

History in movement

- NBC 1990

- All types of penetration in fire separation are identified

- Introduction of a Canadian standard to determine the F rating of the firestopping material in compliance with:

- fire-protection rating of a closure

- fire-resistance rating of an assembly

Objective-based codes

- NBC 1995→2010
- NBC 2010
 - New definitions
 - New ratings
 - Clarification of applications

Definitions

What are *penetrations*?

Fire separations

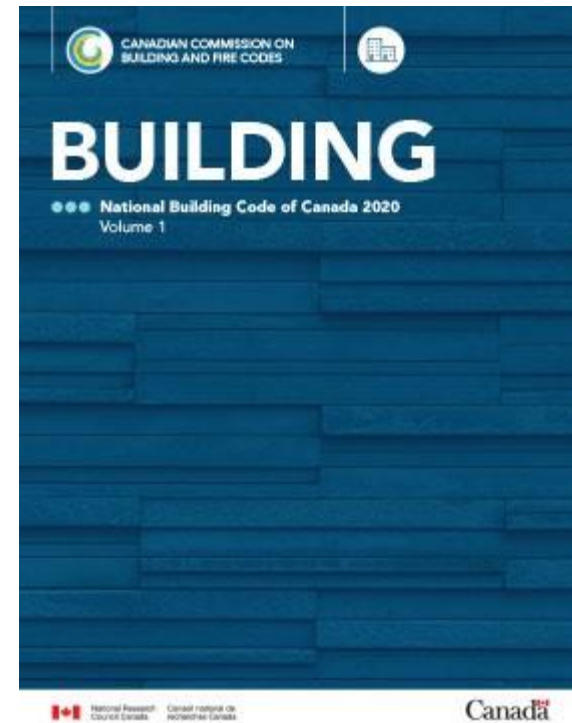
- *Fire separation* means a construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire. (See Note A-1.4.1.2.(1).)



Penetration sources

→ Building services

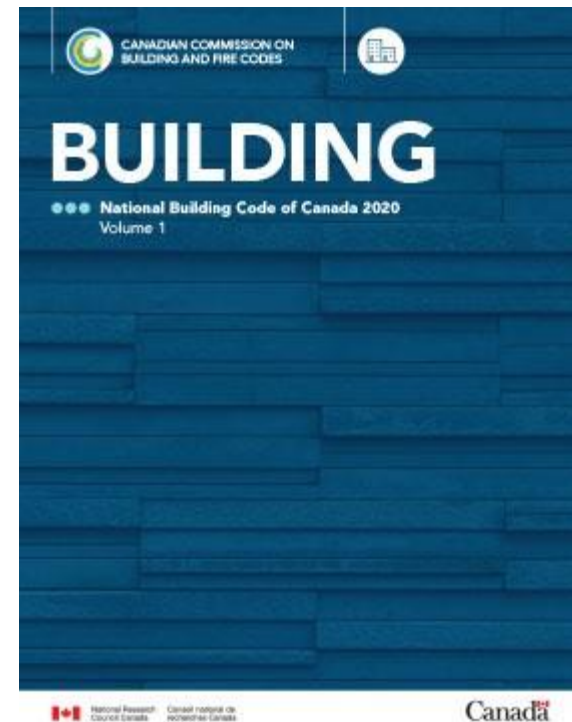
→ Structural elements
(NEW)



Penetration types

→ Membrane

→ Through-penetration



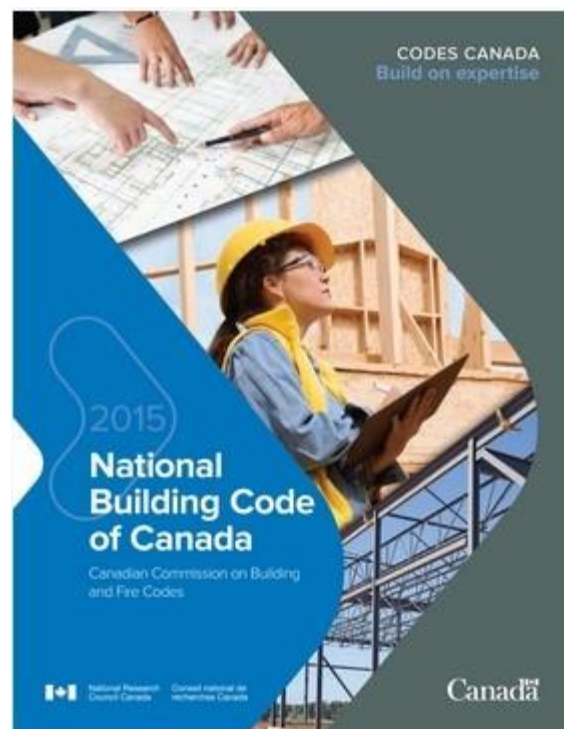
Integrity of fire separations

- CAN/ULC-S115, “Standard Method of Fire Tests of Firestop Systems”
 - F rating
 - Not less than the required fire-resistance rating of the fire separation

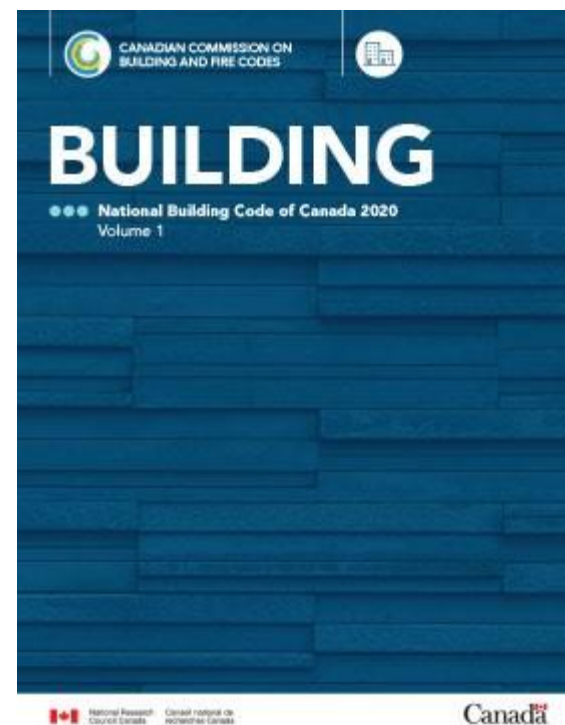


Credit: iStock.com/SimplyCreativePhotography

Harmonization of nomenclature



“Fire stop”



“Firestop”

Definition



Definition



Cast-in-place

- Steel
- Ferrous
- Copper
- Concrete
- Masonry



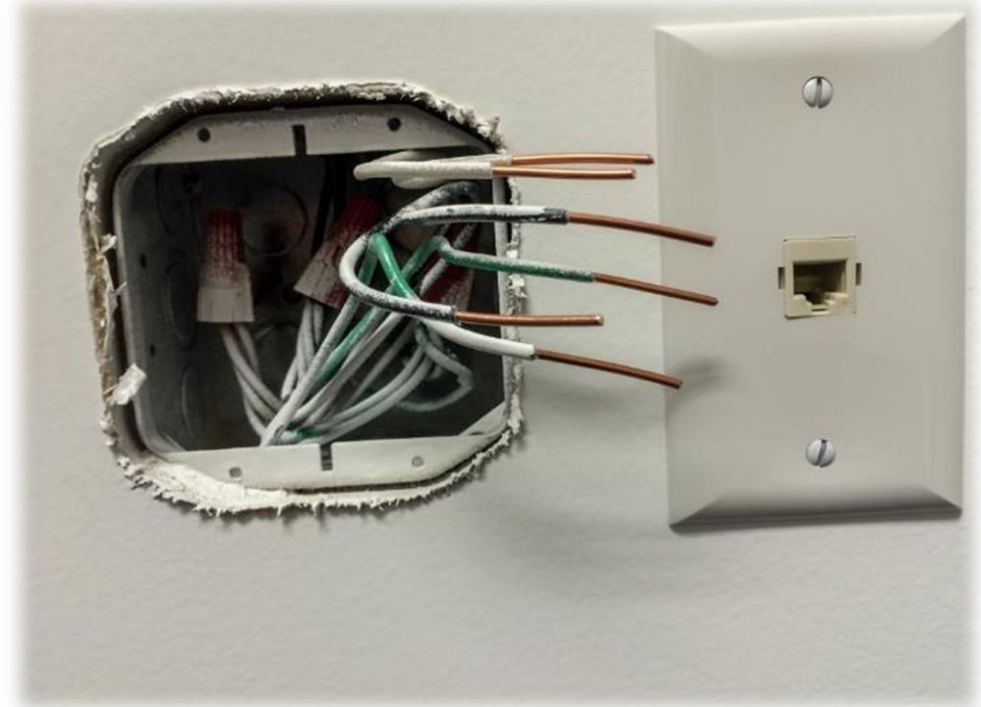
Credit: iStock.com/Kinek00

Important changes

National Building Code 2015

Electrical outlet boxes

- CAN/ULC-S112.2, “Standard Method of Fire Test of Ceiling Firestop Flap Assemblies”



Summary—2015 important changes

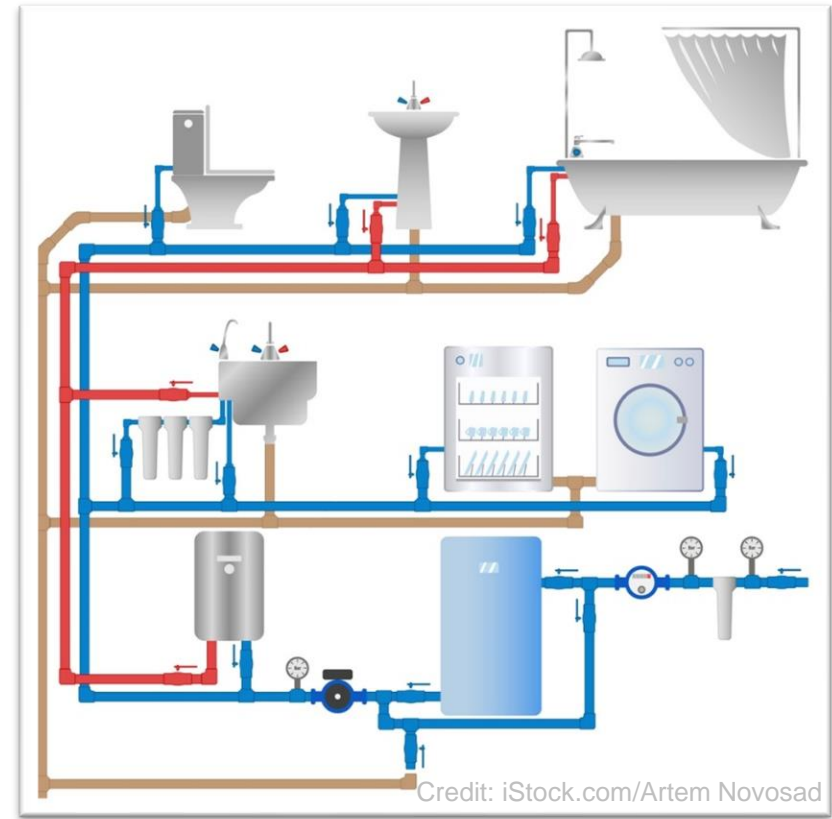
- Clarification for the protection of outlet boxes

Important changes

National Building Code 2020

Transition combustible ↔ noncombustible piping

- Combustible branches within a fire compartment
- On one side of a horizontal fire separation



Transition combustible ↔ noncombustible piping



Credit: iStock.com/SimplyCreativePhotography

- Sealed by a firestop
- F rating
- Pressure differential of 50 Pa
- Higher pressure on the exposed side

Stack effect



Credit: iStock.com/ArchonCodex

50 Pa pressure differential

- **Before**

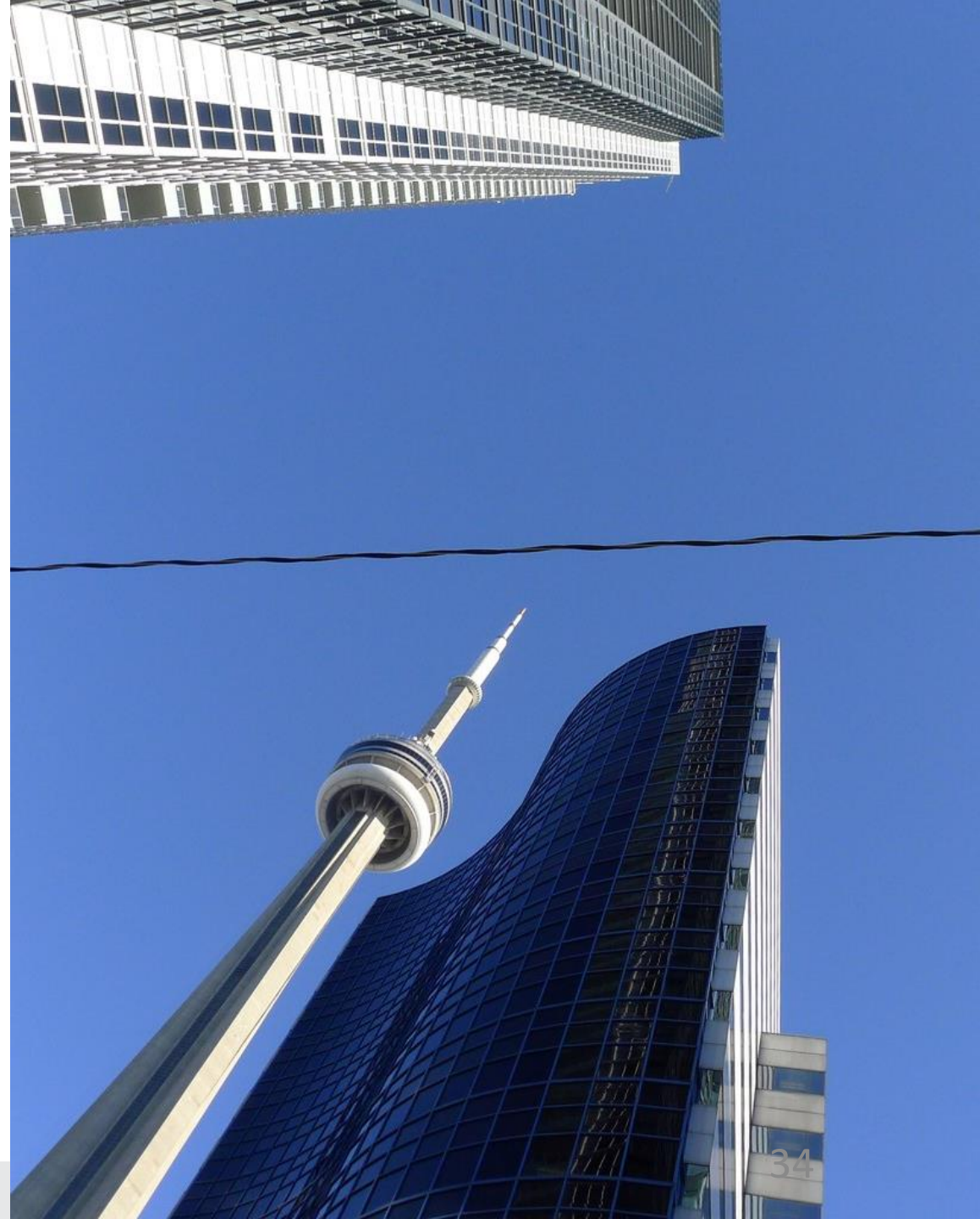
- Misapplied research

- Overly onerous

- **Now**

- Removed from Part 9

- Limited to Part 3 buildings above 3 storeys in building height



Horizontal fire separations

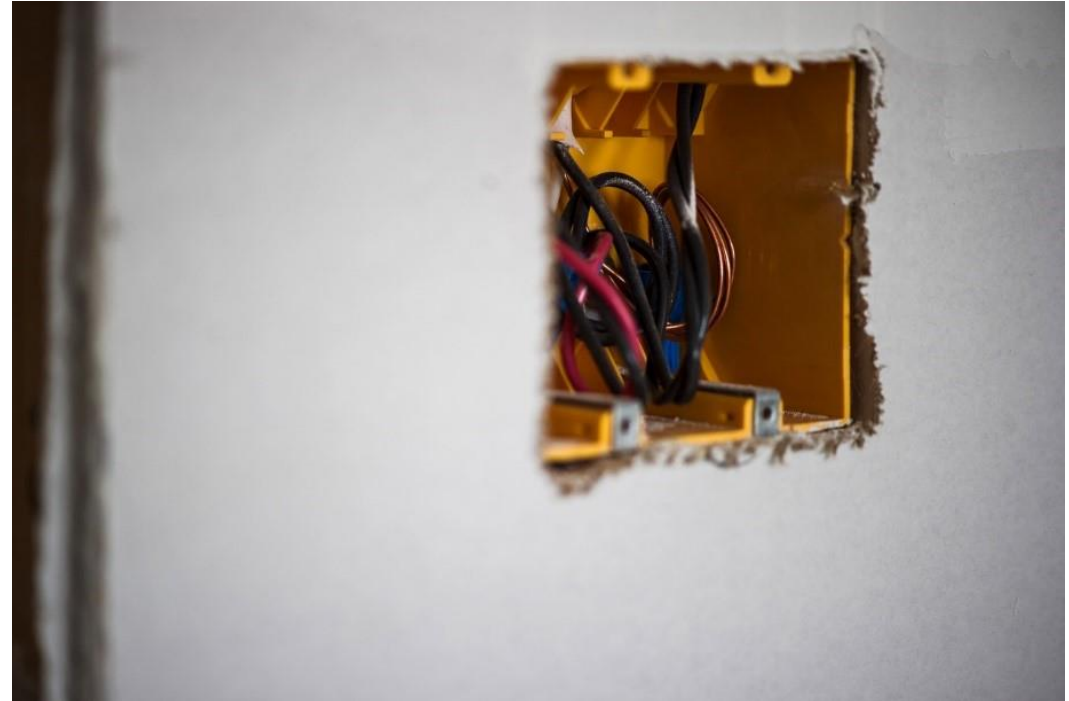


Service equipment penetration of fire separation for horizontal service space **under certain conditions**

Penetration of fire separation for horizontal service space

Combustible outlet boxes

- Firestopped
- FT rating



Credit: iStock.com/razerbird

Protection of outlet boxes

- On opposite sides of a vertical fire separation
- Horizontal distance ≥ 600 mm
 - Fire block
 - Firestop with FT rating



Credit: iStock.com/photos

Deletion—Service equipment penetrations

- Totally enclosed non-metallic raceways, optical fibre cables, electrical wires and cables with combustible insulation, jackets or sheathes
- Overall diameter (single or grouped) is not more than 25 mm
- Single conductor metal sheathed cables with combustible jacketing
- More than 25 mm in overall diameter
- Cables are not grouped
- Spaced a minimum of 300 mm apart

Other important changes in Part 9

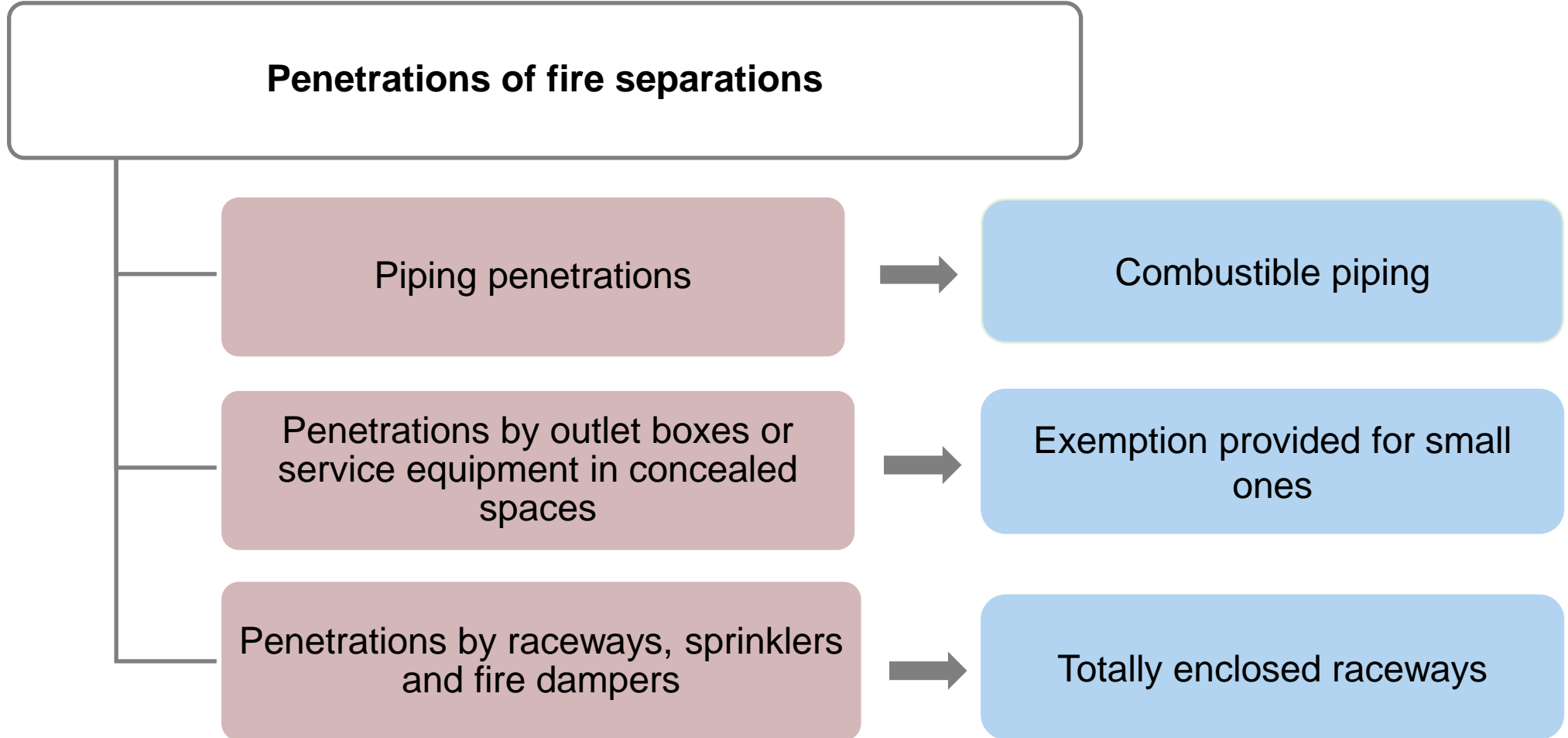
- Cast-in-place
 - Steel
 - Ferrous
 - Copper
 - Concrete
 - Masonry



Credit: iStock.com/Krzysztof12

- F rating when tested to CAN/ULC-S115, “Standard Method of Fire Tests of Firestop Systems”

General requirements



Continuity of fire separations

Fire separation abutting another fire separation, a floor, a ceiling or a roof

- FT rating
- Tested to CAN/ULC-S115, “Standard Method of Fire Tests of Firestop Systems”

Horizontal joints between a floor and an exterior wall

- F rating
- Tested to ASTM E2307, “Standard Test Method for Determining Fire Resistance of Perimeter Fire Barriers Using Intermediate-Scale, Multi-storey Test Apparatus”

Continuity of fire separation

- Exemption for closely fitted joints between
 - Ceilings and walls
 - Floors and walls
 - Walls at corners



Summary–2020 important changes

- Harmonization between Parts 3 and 9
- Added clarification of applications and intents
 - Continuity of fire separations
 - Protection of outlet boxes
 - Horizontal fire separations
 - Stack effect and required testing to 50 Pa pressure differential
 - Transition of combustible of noncombustible piping

Thank you



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