FCIA Webinar Series

Fire-Resistance in Canada

Bill McHugh, Executive Director of FCIA Rich Walke, CTI, Consultant to FCIA



FCIA – Firestop Contractors International Association



Fire Exits??

- Thanks to FCIA Members
 - Firestop Contractors
 - Manufacturers, Consultants
 - Firestop Distributors, Reps, Friends

Welcome, Thanks, From FCIA.....

Firestop Contractors International Association FREE PDF MOP, SPECIFICATION for Code Officials, Fire Marshals,

& Specifiers with Design Firms
Life Safety Digest FREE for ALL







FCIA – Firestop Contractors International Association

- Info@FCIA.org for FREE Webinars
- Info@FCIA.org FREE Life Safety Digest
- INFO@FCIA.org FREE FCIA MOP PDF
- UL/ULC, FM 4991 Contractor Programs
- ASTM Inspection Standards
- IAS AC 291 Inspection Agency Accreditation
- FCIA Firestop Education
 - Firestop Certificate & Individual Knowledge
- Resources VISIT FCIA.org





FCIA Actions –

- NEW Education for Careers in Firestopping!!
- FCIA's Firestop Education Program (FEP)
 - 3.5 Hours Level 1 LAUNCHED
 - 16.5 Hours Level 2 LAUNCHED
 - 4.0 Hours Level 3 LAUNCHED
- 24 Hours Education...
- 30++ Hours = Education & Exams
 - Members Unlimited Subscription
 - Non-Members Visit FCIA.org
 - SPECIFIERS, Code Officials, Fire Marshals FREE Level 1

FCIA – Firestop Contractors International Association

- Canada Symposiums, National Prescence, NBCC, NFC
- Qatar Doha FCIA Symposium; Members
- India Mumbai/Ahmadabad Fire Safe Build India IIT-G
- UAE Dubai FCIA Symposium; Civil Defence
- Saudi Arabia Riyadh BIG5 Show; UL, ICC, TBWIC
- Mexico/LATAM CONAPCI/AMRACI
- Australia/New Zealand FPA, Etc.









FCIA – Firestop Contractors International Association

- UL/ULC, FM 4991 Contractor Programs
 - DRI's
 - Exams for Contractors, Inspection Agencies

IAS AC 291 Inspection Agency Program

- Responsible Individuals / Competence
- ASTM Inspection Standards ASTM E2174 & ASTM E2393
 - High Rise, Category III & IV, R>250 ('21), NFPA 1, NFPA 101 Appx. & in Specifications Worldwide
- Watch FCIA.org for Webinar Announcements!

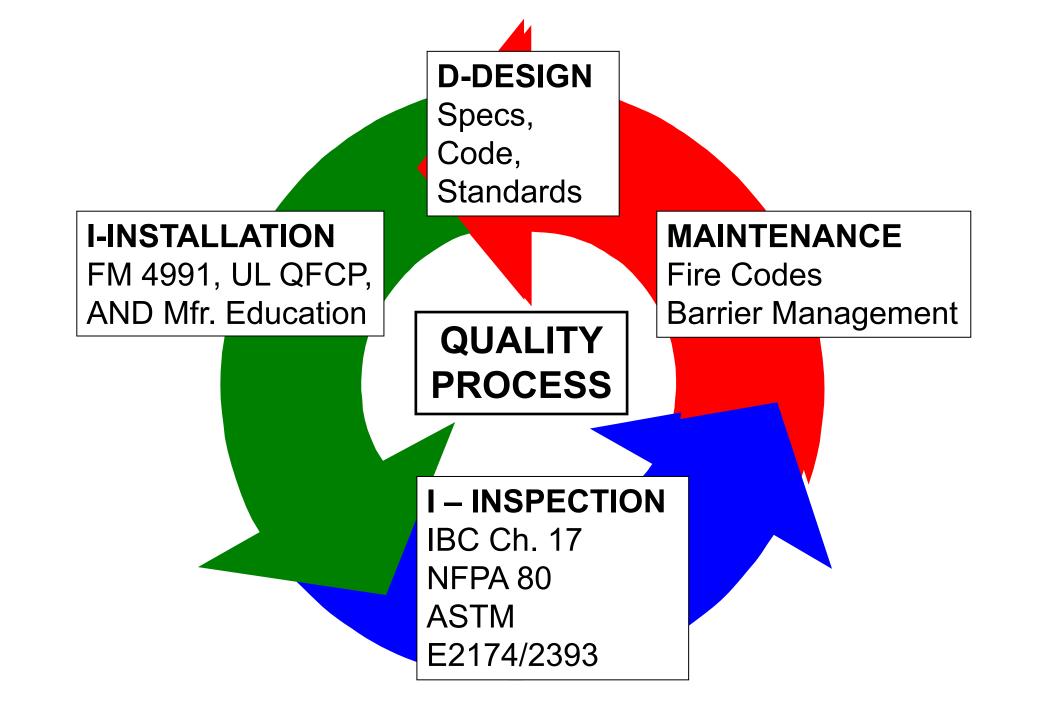
Systems & Materials....





"TOTAL FIRE PROTECTION"

- Effective Compartmentation
 - Fire Barriers, Fire Walls, Floors, Smoke Barriers
 - Firestopping, Fire Dampers, Swinging and Rolling Fire Doors,
 Fire-Rated Glazing
 - Fire-Resistive Protection for Ductwork
- Detection & Alarm Systems
- Sprinkler Suppression Systems
- Education & Egress
 - Building Owners & Managers, Building Occupants and Firefighters



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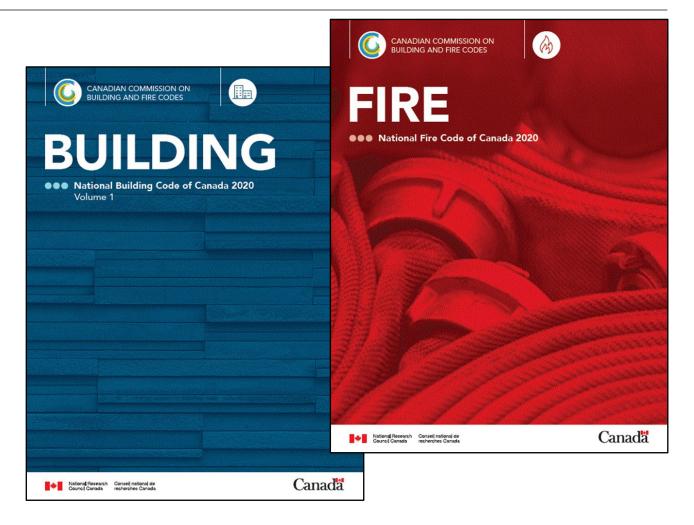


Building & Fire Code Requirements

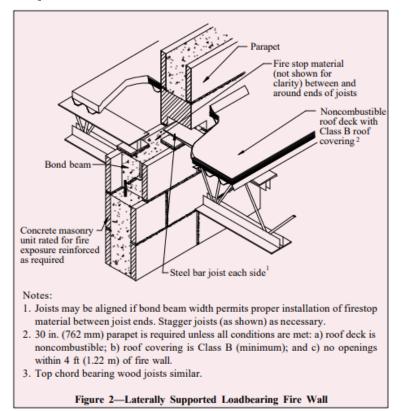
- Canadian Codes
 - New and Existing Buildings National Building Code of Canada
 - Maintenance National Fire Code of Canada
- International Code Council Codes (US Based)
 - New and Existing Buildings International Building Code Chapter 7
 - Maintenance International Fire Code Chapter 7
- NFPA Codes (US Based)
 - New and Existing Buildings NFPA 5000 & 101 Chapter 8
 - Maintenance NFPA 101 & 1
- UAE Fire and Life Safety Code Chapter 1, Section 21
- Other Worldwide Codes
- Minimum requirements Construction & Maintaining Protection

Fire Separations, Firestopping and Code Requirements

Canadian
Building and Fire
Codes

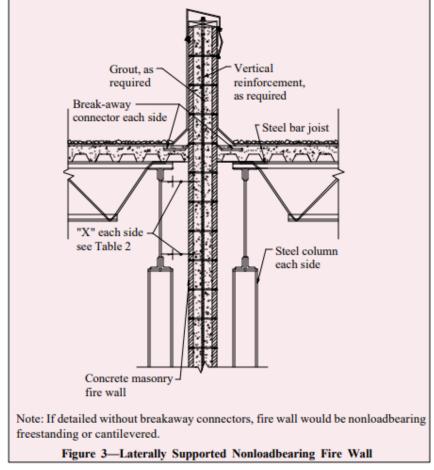


- Fire-Resistance-Rated Assemblies NBC Defined Terms
 - Fire Wall
 - Fire Separation





 Firewall means a type of fire separation of noncombustible construction that subdivides a building or separates adjoining **buildings** to resist the spread of fire and that has a fire-resistance rating as prescribed in this Code and has structural stability to remain intact under fire conditions for the required fire-rated time.



- Fire Separation A construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire.
 - Fire-resistance-rated or Non-rated
 - Combustible or Noncombustible Construction
 - Horizontal or Vertical
 - Load Bearing or Nonload Bearing
 - Continuity
 - Outside wall to outside wall
 - Floor to floor/roof above
 - Protected openings, penetrations and joints



Compartmentation Codes

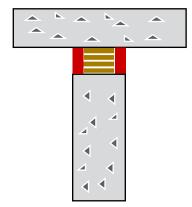
NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.8.1 – General Requirements

- 1) Any wall, partition or floor assembly required to be a fire separation shall
 - a) except as permitted by Sentence (2), be constructed as *continuous* element, and
 - b) as required in this part, have a fire-resistance-rating as specified (see appendix A).
- 2) Openings in a *fire separation* shall be protected with closures, shafts or other means in conformance with Articles 3.1.8.4-19.

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section A-3.1.8.3(2) — Continuity of Fire Separations

2) The **continuity of a** *fire separation* with a fire-resistance rating is maintained by **installing a firestop system** at the juncture where it abuts another fire separation, a floor, a ceiling, a roof assembly. The continuity of a fire separation without a fire-resistance rating that abuts another fire separation is maintained by filling all openings at the juncture of the assemblies with a fire-resistance-rated joint firestop system that will ensure the integrity of the fire separation at that location.

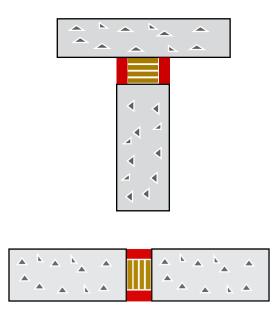




Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.8.3 – Continuity of Fire Separations

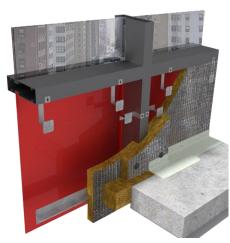
3) The *firestop* required in Sentence (2) shall have an FT rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* of the abutting *fire separation* when subjected to the fire test method in CAN/ULC-S115, "Standard Method of Fire Tests of Firestop Systems."



Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.8.3 – Continuity of Fire Separations

4) Except as provided in Sentence (5), joints located in a horizontal plane between a floor and an exterior wall shall be sealed by a *firestop* that, when subjected to the fire test method in ASTM E2307, "Standard Test Method for Determining Fire Resistance of Perimeter Fire Barriers Using Intermediate-Scale, Multi-storey Test Apparatus," has an F rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* of the horizontal *fire separation*.



OCF/Thermafiber Graphics

- New for the 2020 NBC
- Consistent with US based requirements

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.1 – Penetrations

- 1) Except as required by Sentences (2) to (7), and Article 3.1.9.1 penetrations of a *fire separation* or membrane forming part of an assembly required to have a *fire-resistance rating* shall be
 - a) sealed by a *firestop* that, when subjected to the fire test method in **ULC-S115**, "Fire Tests of Firestop Systems," has an F rating not less than the fireresistance rating of the fire separation, or
 - b) cast in place, where the item penetrating the *fire separation* is steel, ferrous, copper, concrete or masonry
- Item b) revised for 2020. Item b) now limited to noncombustible penetrants.

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.1 – Penetrations

2) Except as permitted in Sentence (6), penetrations of a *fire wall* or horizontal *fire separation* that is required to have a *fire-resistance rating* in conformance with Article 3.2.1.2 shall be sealed at the penetration by a firestop that, when subjected to the fire test method CAN/ULC-S115, "Fire

Tests of Firestop Systems", has an FT Rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* of the *fire separation*.

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.1 – Penetrations

3) Except as permitted in Sentence (6) and (7), penetrations of a *fire separation* in conformance with Section 3.6.4.2.(2) (horizontal service space) shall be sealed by a firestop that, when subjected to the fire test method CAN/ULC-S115, "Fire Tests of Firestop Systems", has an FT Rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* of the *fire separation*.

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.1 – Penetrations

4) Sprinklers are permitted to penetrate a *fire separation* or a membrane forming part of an assembly required to have a *fire-resistance rating* without having to meet the *firestop* requirements of sentences (1) to (3), provided the annular space created by the penetration of a fire sprinkler is covered by a metal escutcheon plate in accordance with NFPA 13, "Installation of Sprinkler Systems".

Compartmentation Codes
NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.1 – Penetrations

5) Unless specifically designed with a firestop, fire dampers are permitted to penetrate a fire separation or a membrane forming part of an assembly required to have a fire-resistance rating without having to meet the firestop requirements of Sentences (1) to (3), provided the fire dampers is installed in conformance with NFPA 80, "Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives".

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.1 – Penetrations

- 6) **Service equipment penetrations** through a horizontal *fire separation* having a *fire-resistance rating* as described in Sentences (2) and (3) that are contained within the cavity of a wall above and below the horizontal *fire separation* are permitted to be sealed at the penetration by a *firestop* that, when subjected to the fire test method in CAN/ULC-S115, "Standard Method of Fire Tests of Firestop Systems," has an F rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* for the *fire separation*.
- 2010 NBC onwards...

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.1 – Penetrations

- 7) Service equipment penetrations through a horizontal *fire separation* having a *fire-resistance rating* as described in Sentence (3) are permitted to be sealed at the penetration by a *firestop* that, when subjected to the fire test method in CAN/ULC-S115, "Standard Method of Fire Tests of Firestop Systems," has an F rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* for the *fire separation*, provided the penetration
 - a) is contained within the concealed space of a floor or ceiling assembly having a *fire-resistance rating*,
 - b) is located above a ceiling membrane that is a horizontal fire separation, or
 - c) is contained within a *horizontal service space* conforming to Subsection 3.6.4.2 (horizontal service space) that is directly above or below the floor.
- 2010 NBC onwards...

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.4 – Combustible Piping Penetrations

4) Combustible drain, waste and vent piping is permitted to penetrate a *fire* separation required to have a *fire-resistance rating* or membrane that forms part of an assembly required to have a *fire-resistance rating*, provided

a) except as provided in Clause (b), the piping is sealed at the penetration by a *firestop* that has an F rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating required for the fire separation* when subjected to the

fire test method in CAN/ULC-S115,

Fire Tests of Firestop Systems,"

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.4 – Combustible Piping Penetrations

- b. In buildings more than 3 storeys in building height, the piping is sealed at the penetration by a *firestop* that has an F rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* required for the fire separation when subjected to the fire test method in CAN/ULC-S115 with a pressure differential of 50 Pa between the exposed and unexposed sides, with the higher pressure on the exposed side, and
- c. the piping is not located in a vertical service space.
- Item b) revised to reference more than 3 storeys 2020 NBC ++

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.4 – Combustible Piping Penetrations

- 7) Except as provided in Sentence (8), penetrations of a *fire separation* that incorporate transitions between *combustible* and *noncombustible* drain, waste and vent piping shall be sealed by a *firestop* that has an F rating not less than the *fire-resistance rating* required for the *fire separation* when subjected to the fire test method in CAN/ULC-S115, "Standard Method of Fire Tests of Firestop Systems," with a pressure differential of 50 Pa between the exposed and unexposed sides, with the higher pressure on the exposed side.
- 2020 ++

Compartmentation Codes

NBC - Division B, Part 3, Section 3.1.9.4 – Combustible Piping Penetrations

- 8) Transitions between vertical *noncombustible* drain, waste and vent piping and *combustible* branches for drain, waste and vent piping are permitted on either side of a *fire* separation, provided they are not located in a *vertical service* space.
- 2020 NBC onwards....



Summary of Requirements for Protecting Breaches

 Each type of breach has a unique fire test using a ULC standard and a smoke leakage test standard associated with it which compliments ULC-S101

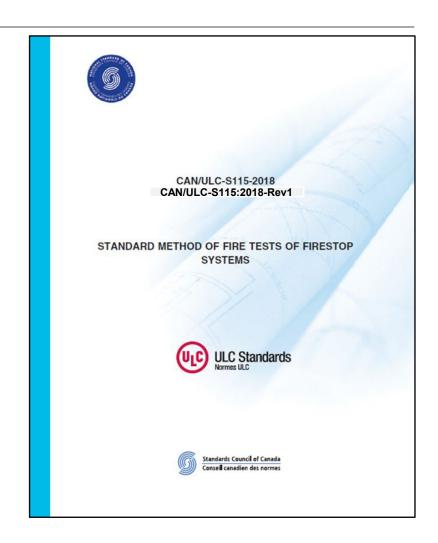


Summary of Requirements for Protecting Breaches

- Products Become Systems Test Standards (Methods)
 - Fire & Smoke Barriers Fire Separations
 - •ULC-S101
 - Firestopping ULC-S115, E2307
 - Swing/Rolling Fire Doors ULC-S104 Doors, S105 Frames, S113 for 20 minute wood doors, UL 1784 for Leakage
 - Fire Rated Glazing ULC-S106, ULC-S101
 - Fire/Smoke Dampers –ULC-S112, ULC-S112.1, ULC-S112.2
- SYSTEM Testing = Suitability Statement

Firestopping Standards

ULC-S115



Summary of Requirements for Firestopping Standards

Penetration Firestops

- Fire / Hose Stream Test Standards
 - •ULC-S115 (similar to but not equal to ASTM E814 / UL 1479)
 - •Min 2.5 Pa positive pressure except when "unique" pressure is required
 - •In buildings three storeys or more in height, the NBC requires combustible drain, waste and vent pipes to be tested at a min 50 Pa positive pressure 50 Pa pressure makes it more difficult to pass
 - Penetrants capped on exposed side only Net affect is a system covering a vented combustible pipe by ASTM E814 / UL 1479 is considered a closed combustible pipe system by ULC-S115

Summary of Requirements for Firestopping Standards

Penetration Firestops

- Fire / Hose Stream Test Standards
 - •ULC-S115 (similar to but not equal to ASTM E814 / UL 1479)
 - •Develops F, FT, FH, FTH and L Ratings NBC dictates the required rating
 - •F Rating Flame
 - •FT Rating Flame & Temperature
 - •FH Rating Flame & Hose
 - •FTH Rating Flame, Temp & Hose
 - L Rating (Optional) Smoke
 - L Rating is optional by the standard

Penetration Firestops

- Fire / Hose Stream Test Standards
 - •ULC-S115 (similar to but not equal to ASTM E814 / UL 1479)
 - •FCIA has submitted proposals to ULC to add optional W and M Ratings to ULC-S115 for penetration firestops
 - Certification agencies are publishing W and M Ratings already based on test requirements published in the US

Joint Firestops

- Fire / Hose Stream Test Standards
 - •ULC-S115 (similar to but not equal to ASTM E814 / UL 1479)
 - Develops F, FT, FH, FTH and L Ratings
 - •FH, FTH and L Ratings are optional by the standard NBC dictates the required rating
 - FCIA has submitted proposals to ULC to add optional W Rating to ULC-S115 for joint firestops
 - Certification agencies are publishing W Ratings already based on test requirements published in the US

Perimeter Joint Firestops

- Fire / Hose Stream Test Standards
 - •ULC-S115 [References ASTM E2307 (Perimeter Joint Firestops) with modifications for the conduct of the fire test]
 - •ASTM E2307 says follow standard time-temperature curve, but limits max gas flow. ULC-S115 says follow standard time-temperature curve regardless of gas flow needed.
 - •Tests conducted strictly in accordance with ASTM E2307 may or may not have been simultaneously tested to the requirements of ULC-S115
 - Must ask manufacturer or the test lab whether any specific system was tested strictly in accordance with ULC-S115
 - UL/ULC needs to address this issue ASAP

- Continuity Head-of-Wall Joint Firestops
 - Fire / Hose Stream Test Standards
 - •ASTM E2837 Covers protection of void above fire separation and beneath non-rated floor or roof assembly
 - Not yet required by NBC
 - Not yet included by reference in ULC-S115

Future Changes to ULC-S115:2018 – Rev 2023

- ULC-S115:2018 open for proposed changes
- FCIA has submitted seven proposals...
 - Adjusts length of penetrating item on exposed and unexposed sides for consistency with ASTM E814 / UL 1479
 - Adjusts length of penetrating item on exposed side for partially insulated penetrating item for consistency with ASTM E814 / UL 1479
 - Addition of optional Water Leakage Test to document procedure currently being used to establish L Ratings
 - Addition of Environmental Exposure testing on intumescent firestopping materials consistent with ASTM E814 / UL 1479

Future Changes to ULC-S115:2018 – Rev 2023 Cont.

- Clarification of the method of testing membrane-penetrations in wall assemblies. Differentiates procedure for recessed boxes vs other membrane-penetrations.
- Addition of Cotton Waste test for determining flaming on unexposed side of test assembly
- Addition of optional Movement Cycling in accordance with ASTM E3037 to document procedure currently being used to establish M

ASIM Image

Ratings

- Preliminary review completed
- Next step Resolve Negatives

Where Can I Find The Most Current Listing?

- Directories of the Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories
 - FM Global Approval Guide
 - Intertek Directory of Building Products
 - UL/ULC Product iQ Online Directory



Products become systems based on testing!!!





System Selection Using the UL Directories

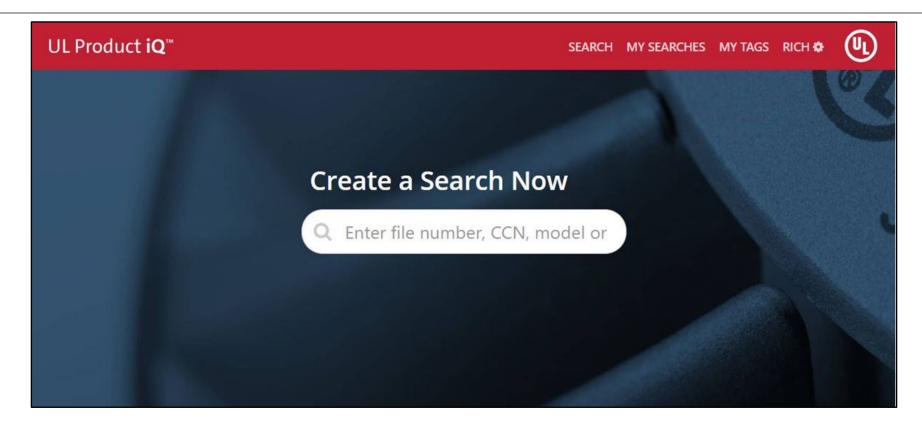
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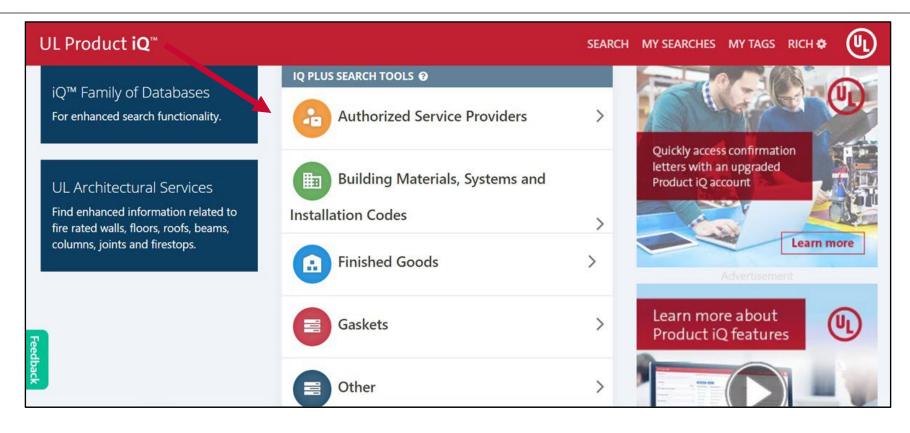
Product iQ – UL's New Online Directory

- https://iq.ulprospector.com/en/
- Vanity addresses
 - www.ProductiQ.UL.com
 - www.UL.com/ProductiQ
 - www.UL.com/PiQ

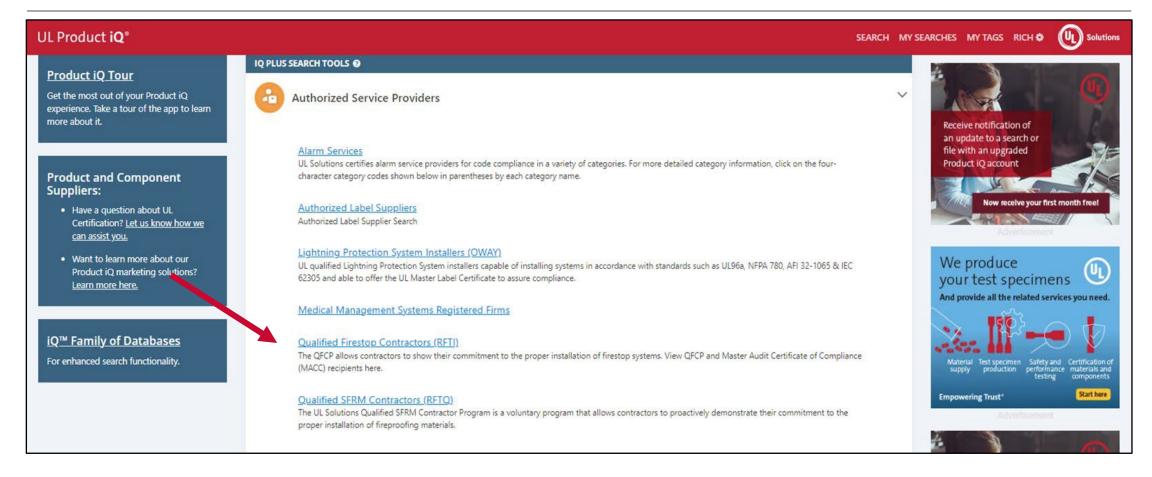
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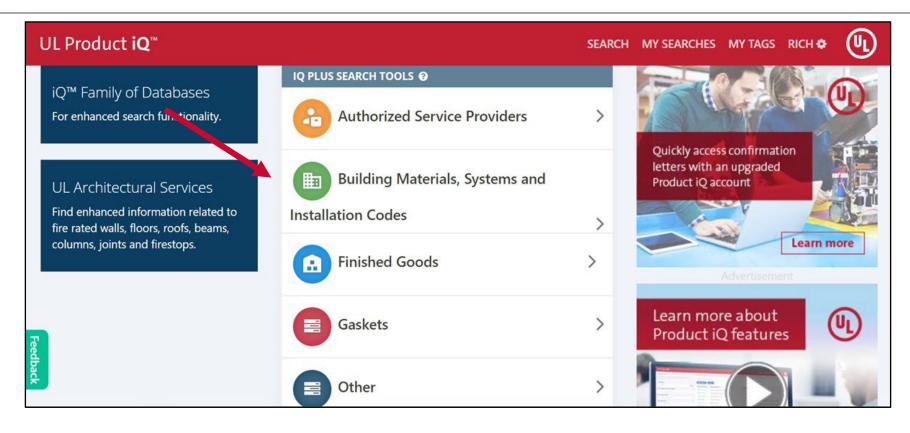
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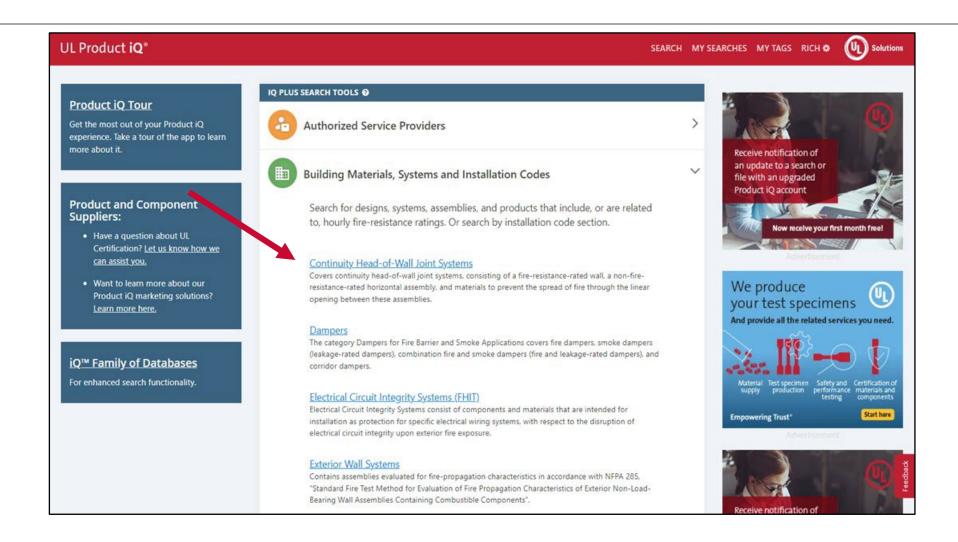
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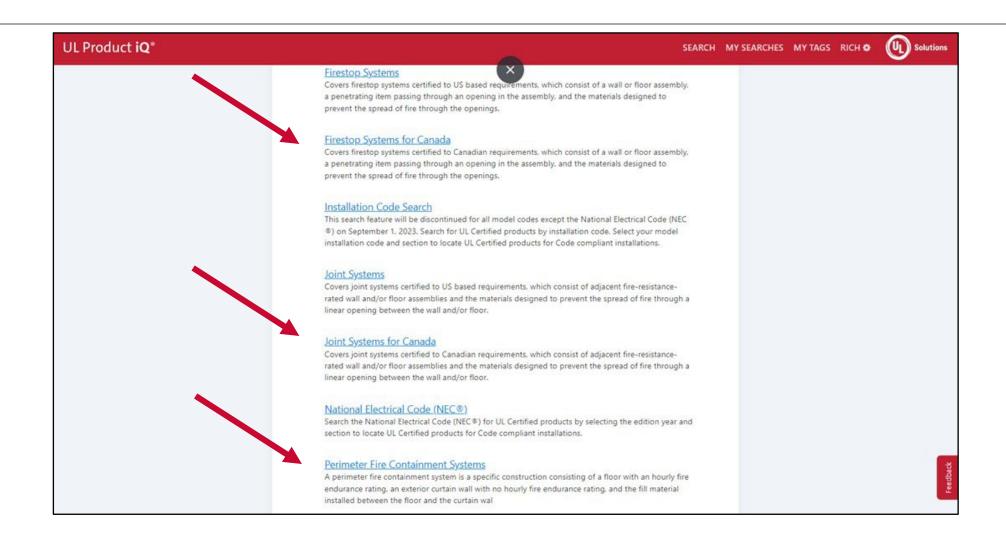
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UL Product iQ Cont.



UL Product iQ Cont.



- All Firestop Systems
 - UL is in a transition period, converting the format of Canadian systems to specify pressure and Ratings based on ULC-S115. Currently format various system to system.

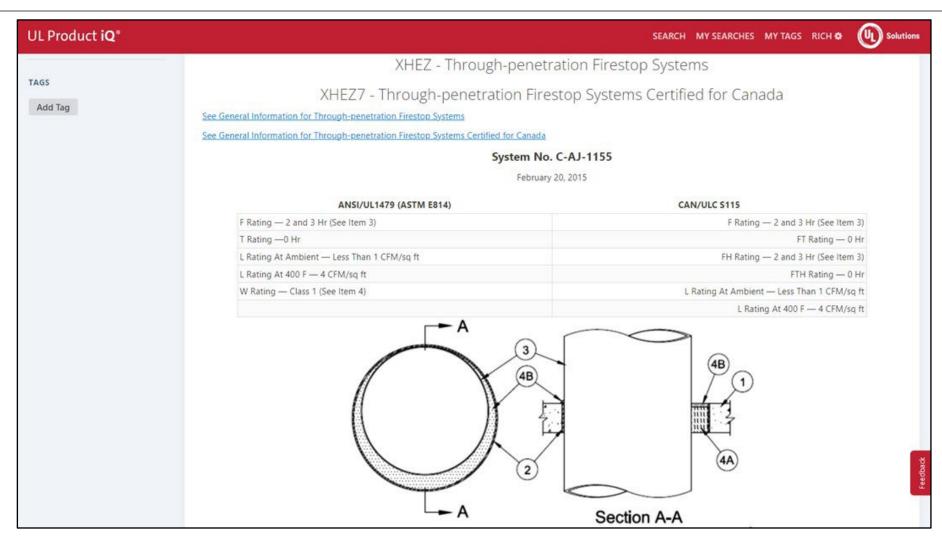
- Three primary differences between Canadian and US standards
 - In Canada, hose stream is optional for all firestop system resulting in different rating
 - •In US, closed (process and supply) piping systems in penetration firestop systems are capped on both ends during the fire test. In Canada, capping is not permitted on unexposed side. As such, US based systems specifying closed piping systems do not meet Canadian requirements
 - •In Canada, vented (drain, waste or vent) combustible piping systems in penetration firestop systems for use in buildings more than 3 storeys tall are tested at a 50 Pa differential pressure

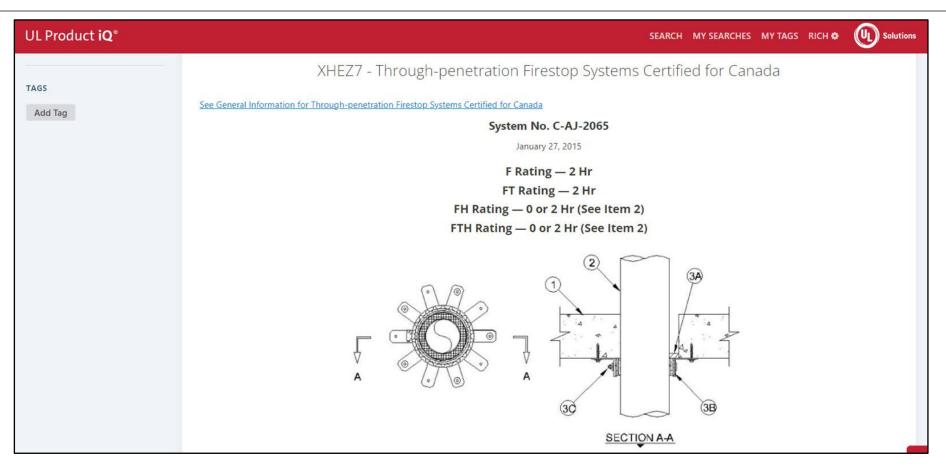
- Penetration Firestop Systems
 - Systems bearing the reference "XHEZ7 Through-Penetration Firestop Systems Certified for Canada" or "XHEZC Firestop Systems" were tested to ULC-S115
 - US F Rating equals Canadian FH Rating
 - US T Rating equals Canadian FTH Rating

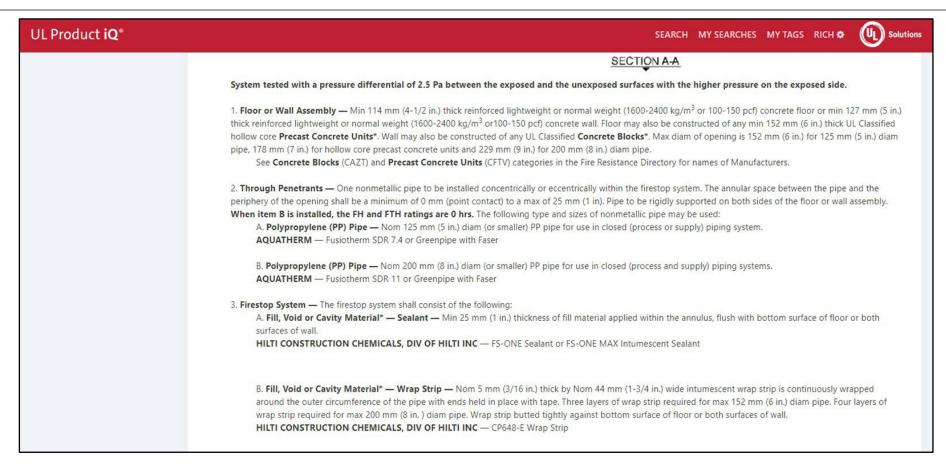
- Combustible piping systems
 - •US based systems specifying closed (process and supply) piping systems do not meet Canadian requirements
 - •Closed combustible piping systems are required to be tested at a 2.5 Pa pressure
 - •Vented combustible piping systems intended for use in buildings 3 storeys or less in height are required to be tested at a 2.5 Pa pressure
 - •Vented combustible piping systems intended for use in buildings more than 3 storeys in height are required to be tested at a 50 Pa pressure
 - Systems will typically specify the pressure assembly was tested at
 - •Generally 50 Pa testing is more critical than 2.5 Pa

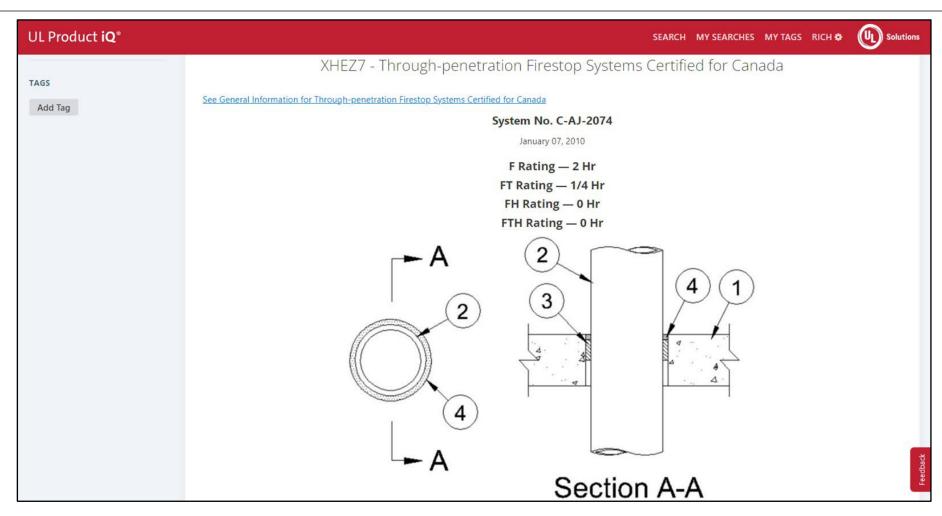
- Canadian penetration firestop systems tested by UL are identified by the same numbering system as US systems tested by UL (e.g. C-J-1010, F-C-2020, W-L-3030, etc.)
- Canadian penetration firestop systems tested by ULC may be identified as an SP (Service Penetration) suffix (e.g. SP234, etc.)
- Canadian penetration firestop systems containing vented combustible piping systems intended for use in buildings more than 3 storeys in height and tested by ULC may be identified as an SPC (Service Penetration for Combustible Systems) suffix (e.g. SPC55, etc.)

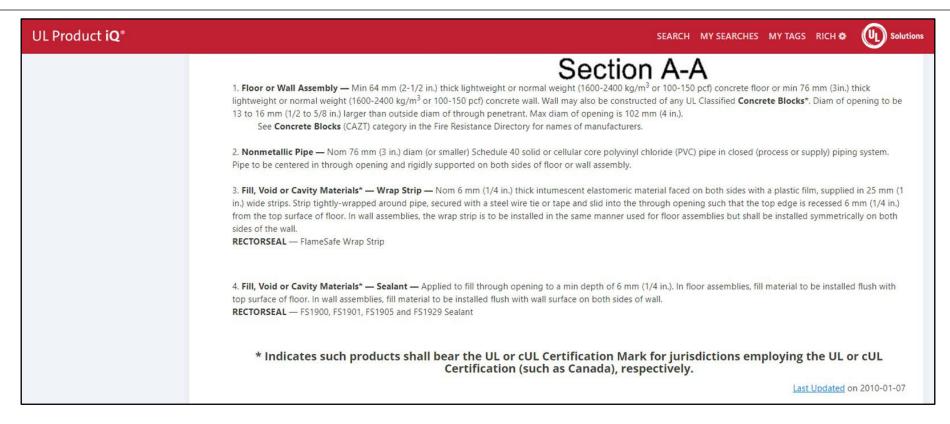
- Joint Firestop Systems
 - US Assembly Rating equals Canadian FTH Rating
 - Systems bearing the reference "XHBN7 Joint Systems Certified for Canada" or "XHEZC Firestop Systems" were tested to ULC-S115
 - Canadian joint firestop systems tested by UL are identified by the same numbering system as US systems tested by UL (e.g. FF-D-1010, HW-D-2020, etc.)
 - Canadian joint firestop systems tested by ULC may be identified as either a HW (Head-of-Wall) suffix (e.g. HW78) or a JF (Joint Firestop) suffix (e.g. JF99)

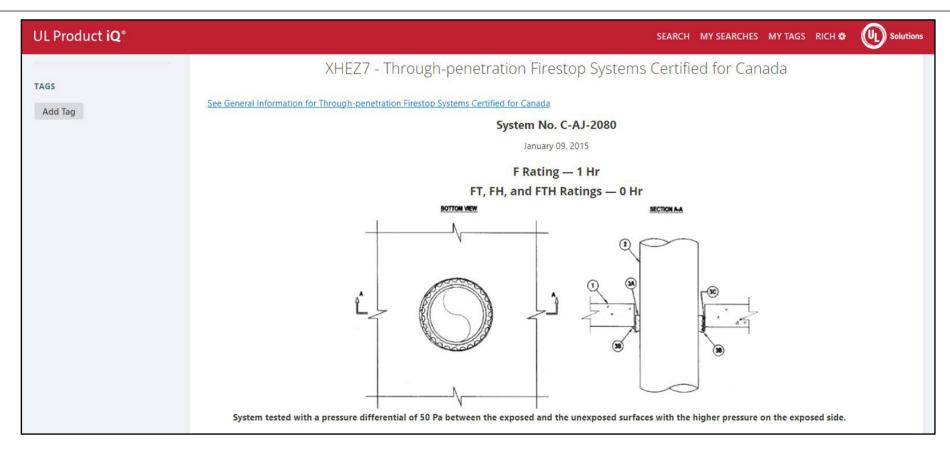




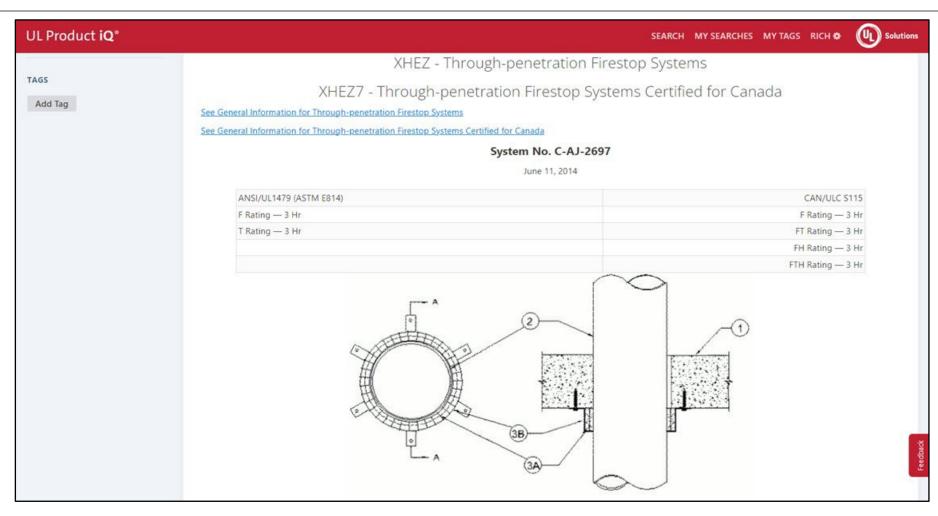


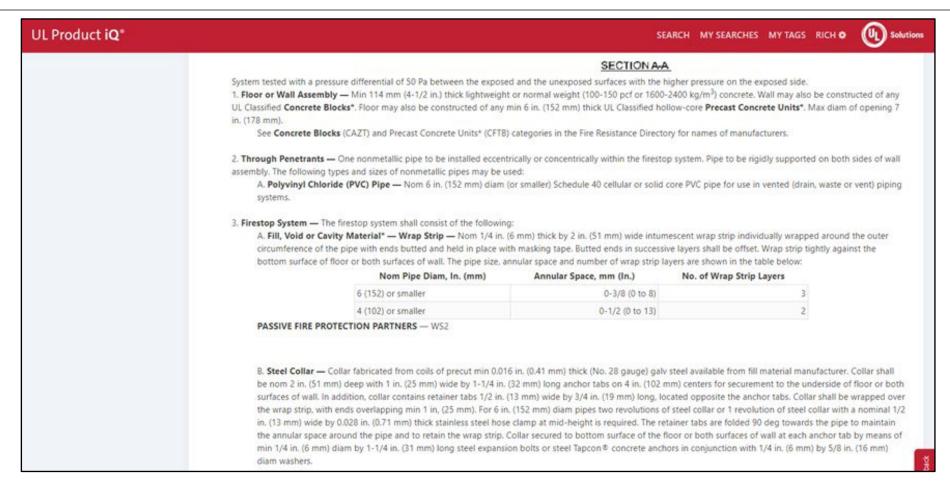


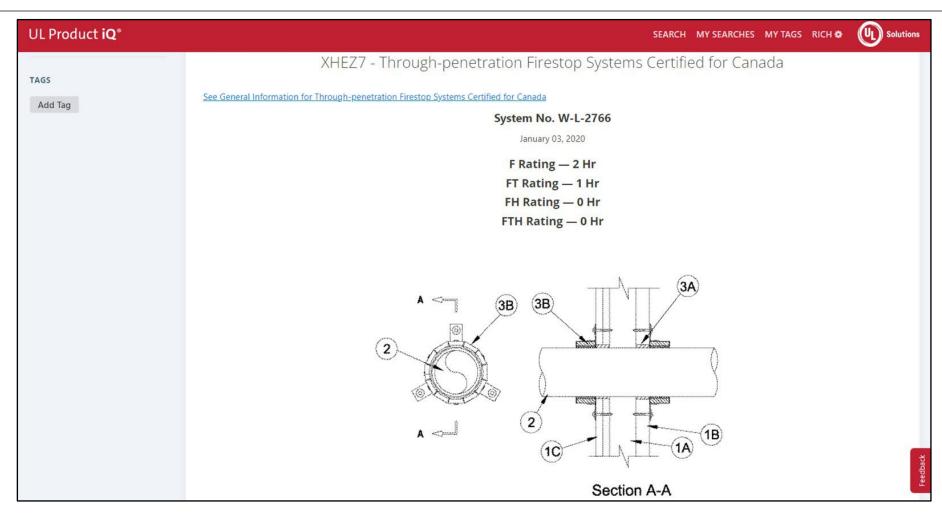


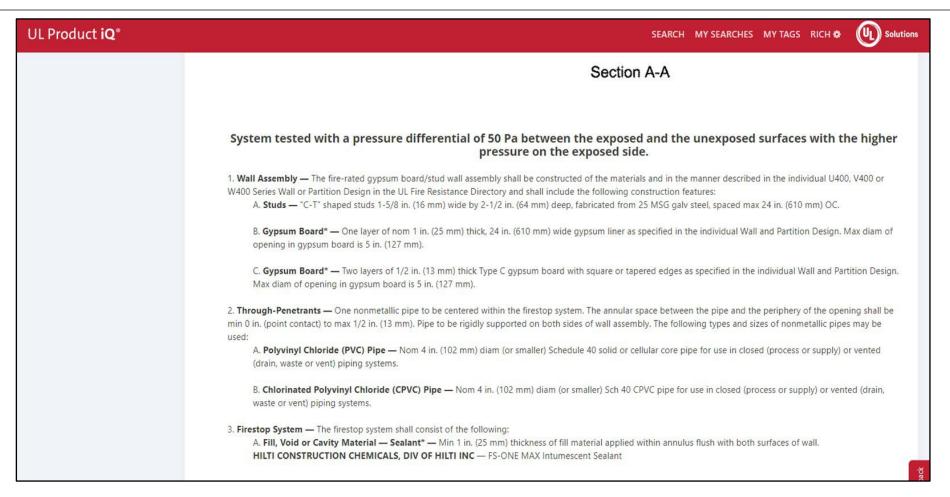


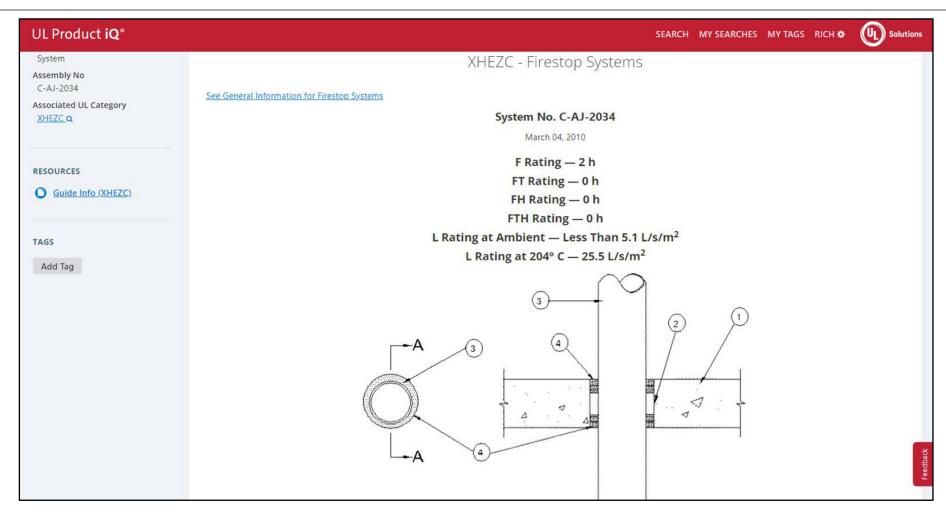
UL Product iQ °	SEARCH MY SEARCHES MY TAGS RICH & U) Solutions
	System tested with a pressure differential of 50 Pa between the exposed and the unexposed surfaces with the higher pressure on the exposed side.
	1. Floor or Wall Assembly — Min 64 mm (2-1/2 in.) thick reinforced lightweight or normal weight (1600-2400 kg/cu meter (100-150 pcf)) concrete. Wall may also be constructed of any UL Classified Concrete Blocks*. Max diameter of opening is 203 mm (8 in.). See Concrete Blocks (CAZT) category in the Fire Resistance Directory for names of manufacturers.
	2. Through Penetrants — One nonmetallic pipe to be installed concentrically or eccentrically within the firestop system. Annular space between pipe and periphery of opening to be min 13 mm (1/2 in.) to max 22 mm (7/8 in.). The following type and sizes of nonmetallic pipe may be used: A. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe — Nom 152 mm (6 in.) diam (or smaller) Schedule 40 solid or cellular core PVC for use in closed (process or supply) or vented (drain, waste or vent) piping system.
	B. Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC) Pipe — Nom 152 mm (6 in.) drain (or smaller) for use in closed (process or supply) or vented (drain, waste or vent) piping system.
	3. Firestop System — The firestop system shall consist of the following: A. Fill, Void or Cavity Material* — Wrap Strip - One layer of intumescent wrap strip is continuously wrapped around the pipe with ends held in place with integrated tape. Wrap strip is to be secured to the pipe with the steel collar and then slid up the pipe so that the collar and the strip are extending 13 mm (1/2 in.) from the bottom floor surface or both surfaces of wall. HILTI CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS, DIV OF HILTI INC — CP648-S/6" Wrap Strip.
	B. Steel Collar — Steel collar fabricated from coils of precut min 0.016 in. thick (No. 28 gauge) galv steel available from fill material manufacturer. Collar shall be nom 1-/34 in. (for 1-3/4 in. wide wrap strip) deep with a nominal 1/2 in. (13 mm) lip. A nom 1/2 in. (13 mm) wide stainless steel hose clamp shall be secured to the collar at its mid-height. Optional Securement of the collar may be accomplished with two sheet metal screws screwed through the overlapping portion of the collar. Length of the sheet metal screws shall not exceed the thickness of the wrap strip.
	C. Fill, Void or Cavity Material* — Sealant - Sealant - Min 6 mm (1/4 in.) thickness of fill material applied within the annulus, flush with bottom surface of floor or both surfaces of the wall. At the point contact location between steel collar and concrete, a minimum 13 mm (1/2 in.) diameter bead of fill material shall be applied at the concrete/steel collar interface on the bottom surface of floor or on both surfaces of wall. HILTI CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS, DIV OF HILTI INC — FS-ONE Sealant or FS-ONE MAX Intumescent Sealant
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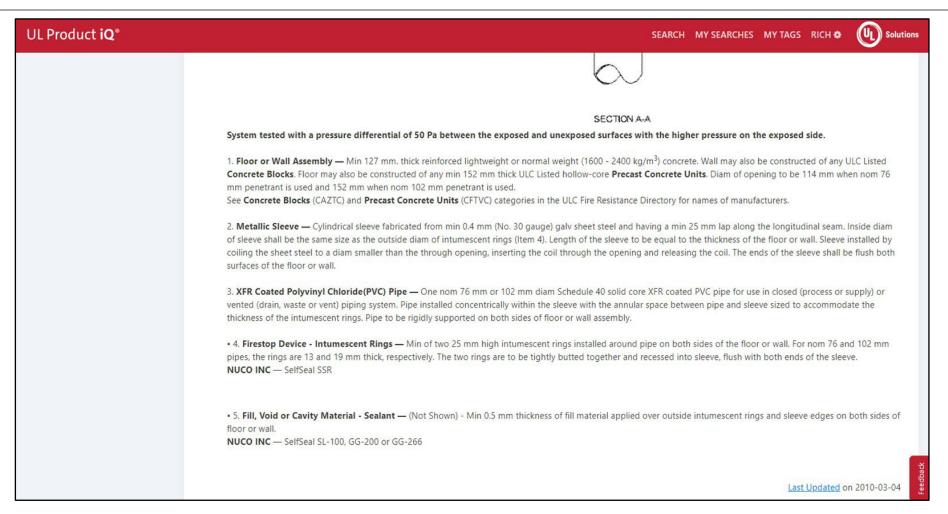


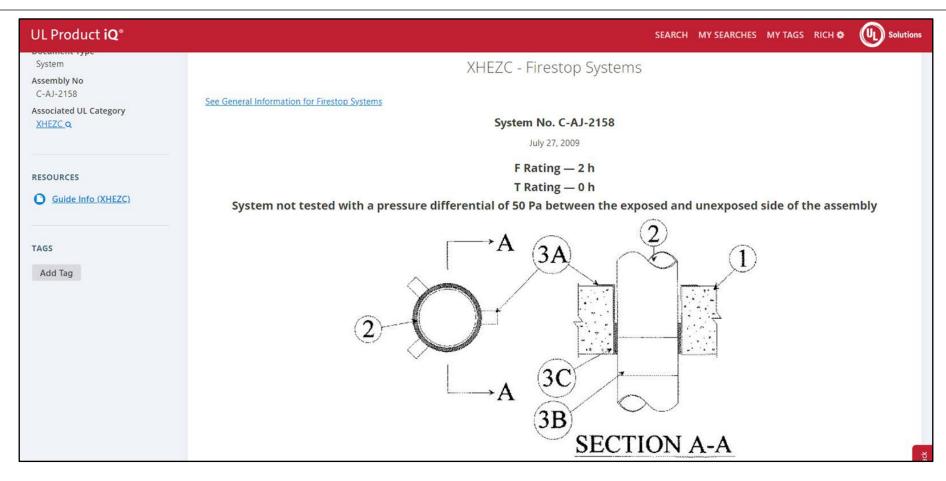


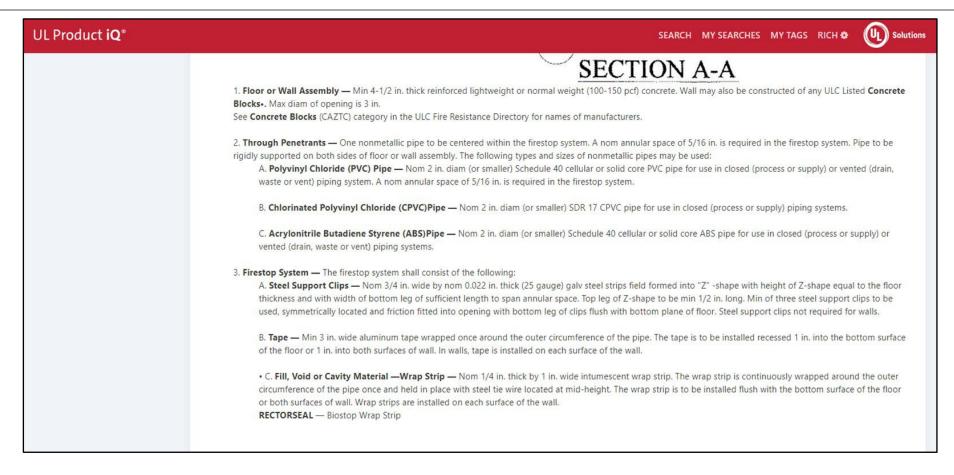


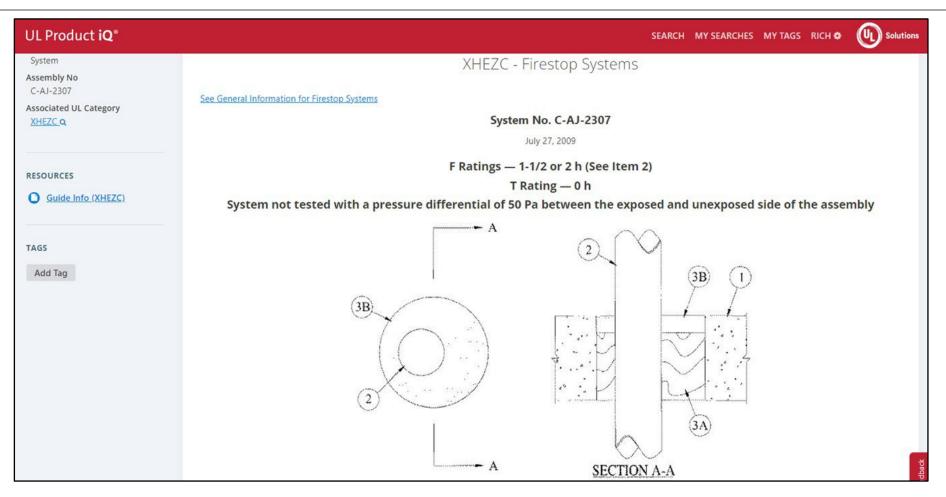


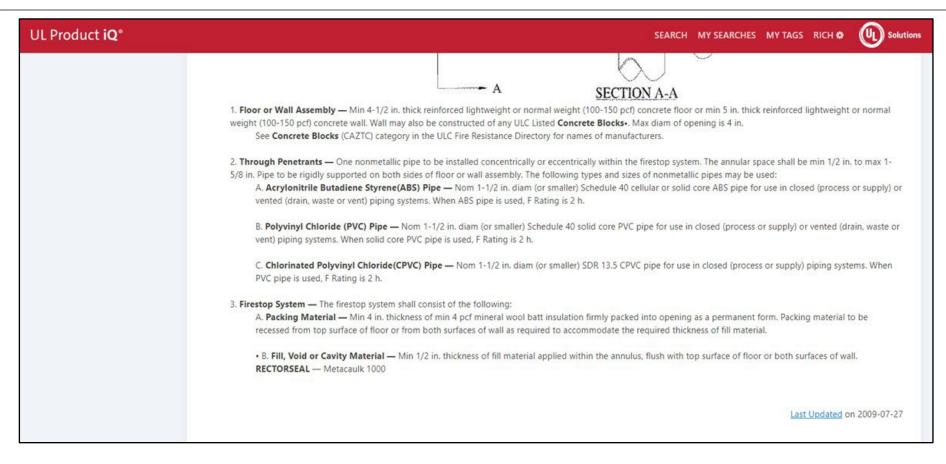


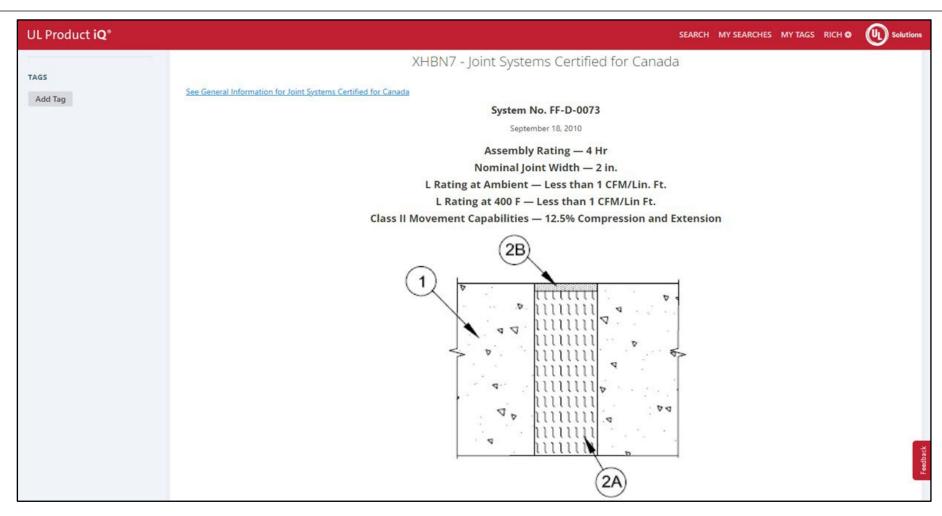


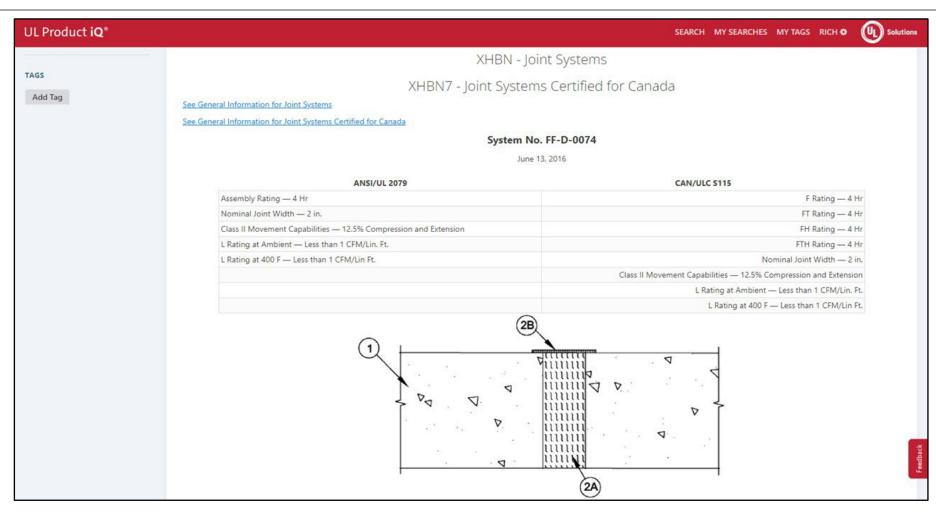




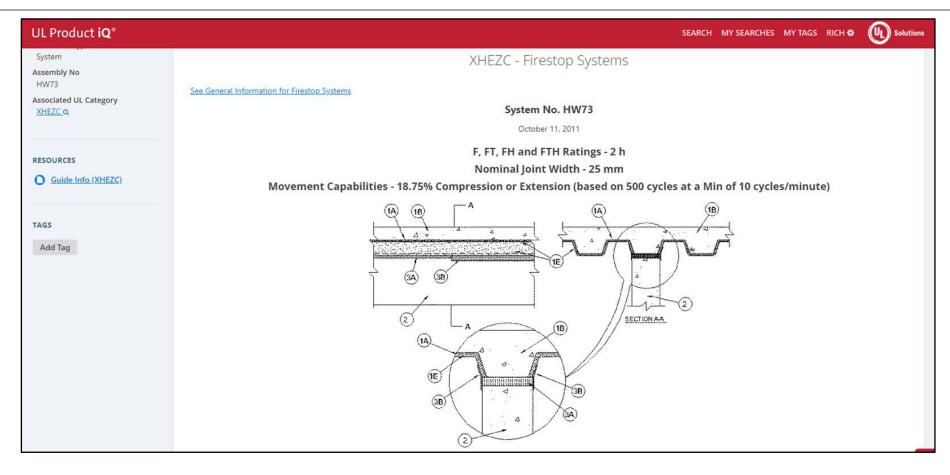


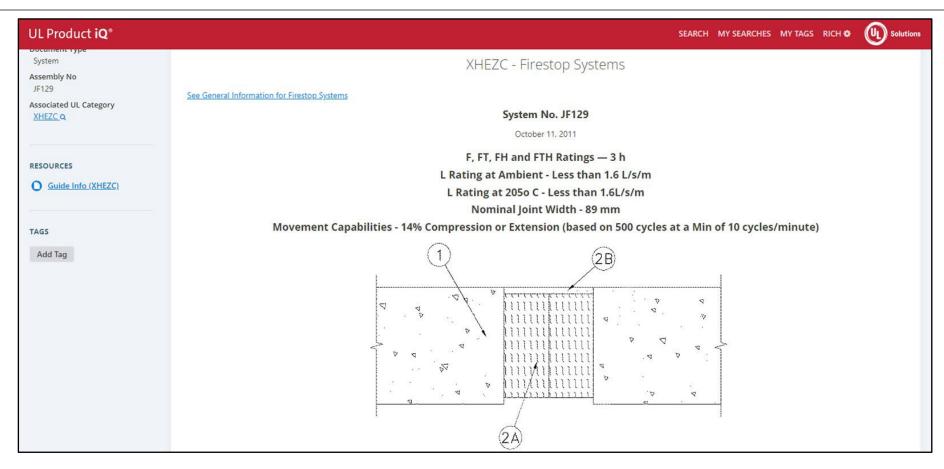






UL Product iQ Cont. System No. HW73





Questions??





Thanks for Attending!!!

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