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NFPA® 220

Standard on Types of Building Construction

2015 Edition



NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA® 220

Standard on

Types of Building Construction

2015 Edition

This edition of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Building Construction. It was issued by the Standards Council on April 29, 2014, with an effective date of May 19, 2014, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 220 was approved as an American National Standard on May 19, 2014.

Origin and Development of NFPA 220

In 1952, the Committee on Building Construction secured tentative adoption of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, at the NFPA Annual Meeting. At the 1954 NFPA Annual Meeting, revisions of the 1952 tentative text were adopted by the Association, and in 1955 minor revisions also were acted on favorably. A new definition of *noncombustibility* and editorial changes in the description of the fire resistance rating of structural members (under the definition of *fire-resistive construction*) were adopted at the 1956 NFPA Annual Meeting on the recommendation of the Committee on Building Construction.

In 1958, with the development of the use of plastics in building construction, recommendations on the types of standard fire tests to be used in evaluating the fire safety of these materials were adopted and inserted in the appendix.

In 1961, an appendix was adopted to furnish a guide to NFPA committees, regulatory officials, and others that addressed the classification of air-supported structures.

In 1975, a more fundamental definition of *noncombustible* was added, including the introduction of a definition of the term *limited-combustible*, based on potential heat value limitations and more generalized definitions for types of building construction.

In 1979, the standard was extensively rewritten to introduce the nomenclature related to construction Type I through Type V, which included parenthetically placed hourly fire resistance designations of the structural components.

The 1985 edition included the addition of a new Chapter 4, which provided referenced publications whose use is mandated within this standard. The 1992 and 1995 editions provided changes in technical terminology as well as changes to increase the user-friendliness of the standard.

The 1999 edition implemented a number of relatively minor changes, including the addition of several new definitions, the addition of a new requirement pertaining to exterior non–load-bearing walls, and a new provision concerning the use of heavy timber exterior walls.

In the 2006 edition, NFPA 220 became an extract document of *NFPA 5000*®, Section 7.2. At the request of the Standards Council, the new edition provided users with a stand-alone set of requirements for construction types and fire resistance ratings of structural elements.

The 2009 edition provided updates to the extracted text that was sourced back to *NFPA 5000* and NFPA 90A. These revisions included updates to the test protocols used to establish flame spread/smoke developed index values, modified criteria for materials used in air handling plenum spaces, and provided recognition of the new criteria used to determine building height and grade geometries.

The 2012 edition was updated to reflect changes in *NFPA 5000* and NFPA 90A. Revisions included updates to the requirements for plenums and noncombustible materials.

The 2015 edition has been revised to include new requirements for limited and noncombustible materials. Referenced publications have also been updated.

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Committee Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection and design of types of building construction, exterior walls, building height and area, firewalls, and fire barrier walls, as they relate to the protection of life and property from fire. For the processing of *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 7, and Sections 8.3 and 8.4, this committee reports directly to the *NFPA 5000* TCC; whereas, for the processing of NFPA 220 and NFPA 221, this committee does not report to the *NFPA 5000* TCC.

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NFPA 220

Standard on

Types of Building Construction

2015 Edition

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Annex A.

A reference in brackets [ ] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex B. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex B.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope. This standard defines types of building construction based on the combustibility and the fire resistance rating of a building's structural elements. Fire walls, nonbearing exterior walls, nonbearing interior partitions, fire barrier walls, shaft enclosures, and openings in walls, partitions, floors, and roofs are not related to the types of building construction and are regulated by other standards and codes, where appropriate.

1.2 Purpose. This standard provides definitions for standard types of building construction.

1.3 Application. (Reserved)

1.4 Retroactivity.

1.4.1 The provisions of this standard reflect a consensus of what is necessary to provide an acceptable degree of protection from the hazards addressed in this standard at the time the standard was issued.

1.4.2 Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this standard shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the standard. Where specified, the provisions of this standard shall be retroactive.

1.4.3 In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this standard deemed appropriate.

1.4.4 The retroactive requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency.

1.5.1 Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.5.2 Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency. The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

1.6 Units.

1.6.1 SI Units. Metric units in this standard are in accordance with the modernized metric system known as the International System of Units (SI).

1.6.2 Primary and Equivalent Values. If a value for a measurement as given in this standard is followed by an equivalent value in other units, the first stated value shall be regarded as the requirement. A given equivalent value might be approximate.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems,* 2015 edition.

NFPA *101®, Life Safety Code®,* 2015 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials,* 2013 edition.

NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components,* 2012 edition.

NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®, 2015 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

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

ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* 2013.

ASTM E 119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials,* 2012a.

ASTM E 136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C,* 2012.

ASTM E 2652, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C,* 2012.

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2.3.2 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials,* 2003, Revised 2011.

ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* 2008, Revised 2010.

2.3.3 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®, 2015 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1* General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.4 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.5 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.2.6 Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard and shall be located in an appendix, annex, footnote, informational note, or other means as permitted in the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents.*

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Fire Resistance Rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as determined by the tests, or methods based on tests, prescribed by this standard. [**5000,** 2015]

3.3.2* Flame Spread Index. A number obtained according to ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.*

3.3.3 Limited-Combustible Material. See 4.1.6.

3.3.4 Noncombustible Material. See 4.1.5.

Chapter 4 Types of Construction

4.1 General. [**5000:**7.2.1]

4.1.1* Buildings and structures shall be classified according to their type of construction, which shall be based upon one of five basic types of construction designated as Type I, Type II, Type III, Type IV, and Type V, with fire resistance ratings not less than those specified in Table 4.1.1 and Sections 4.3 through 4.6 and with fire resistance ratings meeting the requirements of Chapter 5. [**5000:**7.2.1.1]

4.1.2 Where two or more types of construction are used in the same building, the entire building shall be classified as the least type of construction in the building and shall be subject to the requirements for that type, except as permitted by other provisions of *NFPA 5000.* [**5000:**7.2.1.2]

4.1.3 Requirements for specific materials, types of construction, and fire protection shall be minimum requirements, and any material, type of construction, or fire protection affording safety or a fire resistance rating equal to or greater than that provided in *NFPA 5000*, shall be permitted. [**5000:**7.2.1.3]

4.1.4 Materials shall be in accordance with all of the following, except as modified by any special requirements in Section 4.3:

(1) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 41, Concrete
(2) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 42, Aluminum
(3) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 43, Masonry
(4) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 44, Steel
(5) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 45, Wood
(6) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 46, Glass and Glazing
(7) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 47, Gypsum Board, Lath, and Plaster
(8) *NFPA 5000*, Chapter 48, Plastics

[**5000:**7.2.1.4]

4.1.5 Noncombustible Material.

4.1.5.1* The material that complies with any of the following shall be considered a noncombustible material:

(1)*The material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors, when subjected to fire or heat
(2) The material that is reported as passing ASTM E 136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C*
(3) The material that is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E 136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E 2652, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750 Degrees C.*

[**5000:**7.1.4.1.1]

4.1.5.2 Where the term *limited-combustible* is used in this Code, it shall also include the term *noncombustible.* [**5000:**7.1.4.1.2]

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Table 4.1.1 Fire Resistance Ratings for Type I through Type V Construction (hr)

	Type I		Type II			Type III		Type IV	Type V	
	442	**332**	**222**	**111**	**000**	**211**	**200**	**2HH**	**111**	**000**
Exterior Bearing Walls [a]										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Supporting one floor only	4	3	2	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Supporting a roof only	4	3	1	1	0[b]	2	2	2	1	0[b]
Interior Bearing Walls										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Supporting one floor only	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Supporting roofs only	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Columns										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting one floor only	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting roofs only	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Beams, Girders, Trusses, and Arches										
Supporting more than one floor, columns, or other bearing walls	4	3	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting one floor only	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Supporting roofs only	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Floor-Ceiling Assemblies	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Roof-Ceiling Assemblies	2	1½	1	1	0	1	0	H	1	0
Interior Nonbearing Walls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exterior Nonbearing Walls [c]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]

H: heavy timber members *(see text for requirements).*
[a]See *NFPA 5000*, 7.3.2.1.
[b]See *NFPA 5000*, Section 7.3.
[c]See 4.3.2.12, 4.4.2.3, and 4.5.6.8.
[**5000:** Table 7.2.1.1]

4.1.6* Limited-Combustible Material. A material shall be considered a limited-combustible material where both of the following conditions of 4.1.6.1 and 4.1.6.2, and the conditions of either 4.1.6.3 or 4.1.6.4 are met. [**5000:**7.1.4.2]

4.1.6.1 The material does not comply with the requirements for a noncombustible material, in accordance with 4.1.5. [**5000:**7.1.4.2(1)]

4.1.6.2 The material, in the form in which it is used, exhibits a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg), when tested in accordance with NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials.* [**5000:**7.1.4.2(2)]

4.1.6.3 The material shall have a structural base of a noncombustible material with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of ⅛ in. (3.2 mm) where the surfacing exhibits a flame spread index not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.* [**5000:**7.1.4.2.1]

4.1.6.4 The material shall be composed of materials that in the form and thickness used, neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, and are of such composition that all surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor exhibit evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723. [**5000:**7.1.4.2.2]

4.1.6.5 Where the term *limited-combustible* is used in this Code, it shall also include the term *noncombustible.* [**5000:**7.1.4.2.3]

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4.2 Reserved.

4.3 Type I (442 or 332) and Type II (222, 111, or 000) Construction. [**5000:**7.2.3]

4.3.1 Type I and Type II Construction. Type I (442 or 332) and Type II (222, 111, or 000) construction shall be those types in which the fire walls, structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. [**5000:**7.2.3.1]

4.3.2 Special Requirements — Type I and Type II Construction. The special requirements in 4.3.2.1 through 4.3.2.20 shall apply to Type I and Type II construction. [**5000:**7.2.3.2]

4.3.2.1 Wood Sleepers. Where wood sleepers are used for installing wood flooring on noncombustible floors, the furring space shall be filled with noncombustible or limited-combustible material or shall be fireblocked so that there will be no open space exceeding 100 ft^2 (9 m^2) in area under the flooring. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.1]

4.3.2.2 Sleeper Space. The furring spaces created by sleepers in 4.3.2.1 shall be filled solidly under all permanent partitions to prevent spread of fire under the flooring. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.2]

4.3.2.3 Mezzanine Floors in Type I and Type II (222 or 111) Construction. Mezzanine floors in Type I and Type II (222 or 111) construction shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.3]

4.3.2.4 Mezzanine Floors in Type II (000) Construction. Mezzanine floors in Type II (000) construction shall not be required to have a fire resistance rating. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.4]

4.3.2.5 Platforms. Permanent platforms shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.5]

4.3.2.6 Space Beneath Platforms. When the space beneath any permanent platform is used for storage or any other purpose other than equipment, wiring, or plumbing, the floor construction shall have a fire resistance rating not less than 1 hour. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.6]

4.3.2.7 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood Platforms. Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted for permanent platforms that do not exceed 3000 ft^2 (278 m^2), that are not more than 30 in. (760 mm) above the floor, and that do not occupy more than 50 percent of the floor area of the room or space in which they are located. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.7]

4.3.2.8 Roofs 20 ft (6100 mm) or More Above Any Floor. In occupancies other than mercantile, industrial, or storage occupancies with ordinary or high hazard contents, or other occupancies with high hazard contents exceeding the maximum allowable quantities (MAQ) per control area as set forth in 34.1.3 of *NFPA 5000*, the fire-resistive protection of the roof-ceiling assembly required by Table 4.1.1 shall not be required where every part of the roof/ceiling assembly is 20 ft (6100 mm) or more above any floor immediately below. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.8]

4.3.2.9 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood Roof. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.9]

4.3.2.9.1 Fire-retardant-treated wood members shall be permitted to be used for unprotected members specified in 4.3.2.8. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.9.1]

4.3.2.9.2 Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted for roof construction, including girders and trusses, under the following conditions:

(1) In Type II buildings
(2) In Type I buildings where the number of stories is two or fewer
(3) In Type I buildings where the number of stories is three or more when the vertical distance from the floor to the roof is 20 ft (6100 mm) or more

[**5000:**7.2.3.2.9.2]

4.3.2.10 Heavy Timber Structural Elements. In all occupancies, heavy timber structural members shall be permitted to be used for the roof construction where a 1-hour fire resistance rating or less is required. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.10]

4.3.2.11 Interior Nonbearing Walls. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.11]

4.3.2.11.1 Interior nonbearing walls shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.11.1]

4.3.2.11.2 Interior nonbearing walls required to have a fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less shall be permitted to be fire-retardant-treated wood enclosed within noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, provided that such walls are not used as shaft enclosures. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.11.2]

4.3.2.12 Exterior Nonbearing Walls. Nonbearing exterior walls shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, limited-combustible materials, or materials specified in 4.3.2.12.1 or 4.3.2.12.2. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.12]

4.3.2.12.1 Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted in exterior nonbearing walls when such walls are not required to have fire resistance ratings. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.12.1]

4.3.2.12.2 Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components*, shall be permitted. [**5000:**7.2.3.2.12.2]

4.3.2.13 Combustible Materials. Combustible materials shall be permitted in accordance with the following:

(1) Foam plastic insulation complying with Section 48.4 of *NFPA 5000*
(2) Metal composite material complying with Section 37.4 of *NFPA 5000*
(3) Thermal and acoustical insulation, other than foam plastic, complying with Section 8.16 of *NFPA 5000*
(4) Interior floor finish and interior finish, trim, and millwork, such as doors, door frames, window sashes, and window frames
(5) Light-transmitting plastic complying with Sections 38.11 and 48.7 of *NFPA 5000*
(6) Class A, Class B, or Class C roof coverings
(7) Blocking

[**5000:**7.2.3.2.13]

4.3.2.14 Ceiling Cavity Plenums and Raised Floor Plenums. The space between the top of the finished ceiling and the underside of the floor or roof above and the space between the top of the finished floor and the underside of a raised floor shall be permitted to be used to supply air to the occupied area or return and exhaust air from the occupied area, provided that the requirements of 4.3.2.15 through 4.3.2.20 are met.

4.3.2.15 Plenum Materials Combustibility. Materials exposed to the airflow within ceiling cavity plenums and raised floor

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plenums shall comply with NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems.*

4.3.2.15.1 Fire-retardant-treated wood complying with, Chapter 45 of *NFPA 5000* shall be permitted.

4.3.2.16 Plenum Fire Stopping. The integrity of the fire stopping for penetrations shall be maintained.

4.3.2.17 Plenum Light Diffusers. Light diffusers, other than those made of metal or glass, used in air-handling light fixtures shall be listed and marked as follows:

Fixture Light Diffusers for Air-Handling Fixtures

4.3.2.18 Plenum Air Temperature. The temperature of air delivered to plenums shall not exceed 250°F (121°C).

4.3.2.19 Plenum Materials Exposure. Materials used in the construction of a plenum shall be suitable for continuous exposure to the temperature and humidity conditions of the environmental air in the plenum.

4.3.2.20 Ceiling Plenum Tested Assembly. Where the plenum is a part of a floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly that has been tested or investigated and assigned a fire resistance rating of 1 hour or more, and the assembly contains air ducts and openings for air ducts, all the materials and the construction of the assembly, including the air duct materials and the size and protection of the openings, shall conform with the design of the fire resistance–rated assembly, as tested in accordance with ASTM E 119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*; or UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials.* [**5000:**8.2.1.4]

4.4 Type III (211 or 200) Construction. [**5000:**7.2.4]

4.4.1 Type III Construction. Type III (211 or 200) construction shall be that type in which exterior walls and structural elements that are portions of exterior walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, and in which fire walls, interior structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood of smaller dimensions than required for Type IV construction or are of approved noncombustible, limited-combustible, or other approved combustible materials. [**5000:**7.2.4.1]

4.4.2 Special Requirements — Type III Construction. The special requirements in 4.4.2.1 through 4.4.2.3 shall apply to Type III construction. [**5000:**7.2.4.2]

4.4.2.1 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood. Approved fire-retardant-treated wood framing shall be permitted within the assembly of exterior walls having a required fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less and a horizontal separation of not less than 60 in. (1525 mm), provided that the fire resistance rating is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are constructed of limited-combustible or noncombustible materials. [**5000:**7.2.4.2.1]

4.4.2.2 Heavy Timber. Wood columns and arches conforming to heavy timber sizes shall be permitted where exterior walls are required to have a 1-hour fire resistance rating or less. [**5000:**7.2.4.2.2]

4.4.2.3 Exterior Nonbearing Walls. Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components*, shall be permitted. [**5000:**7.2.4.2.3]

4.5 Type IV (2HH) Construction. [**5000:**7.2.5]

4.5.1 Type IV Construction. Type IV (2HH) construction shall be that type in which fire walls, exterior walls, and interior bearing walls and structural elements that are portions of such walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials. Other interior structural elements, arches, floors, and roofs shall be of solid or laminated wood without concealed spaces and shall comply with the allowable dimensions of 4.5.5. [**5000:**7.2.5.1]

4.5.2 Exterior Wall Separation. Exterior walls greater than 30 ft (9.1 m) from the property line shall be permitted to be of heavy timber construction, provided that the 2-hour rating as required by Table 4.1.1 is maintained and such walls contain no combustible concealed spaces. [**5000:**7.2.5.2]

4.5.3 Interior Columns, Arches, Beams, Girders, and Trusses. Interior columns, arches, beams, girders, and trusses of approved materials other than wood shall be permitted, provided that they are protected to provide a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. [**5000:**7.2.5.3]

4.5.4 Concealed Space. Certain concealed spaces shall be permitted in accordance with 4.5.5.3.4. [**5000:**7.2.5.4]

4.5.5 Type IV (2HH) Allowable Dimensions. All dimensions in 4.5.5 shall be considered nominal. [**5000:**7.2.5.5]

4.5.5.1 Columns. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.3]

4.5.5.1.1 Wood columns supporting floor loads shall be not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in any dimension. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.3.1]

4.5.5.1.2 Wood columns supporting only roof loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in depth. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.3.2]

4.5.5.2 Beams. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.4]

4.5.5.2.1 Wood beams and girders supporting floor loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 10 in. (255 mm) in depth. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.4.1]

4.5.5.2.2 Wood beams and girders and other roof framing supporting roof loads only shall be not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.4.2]

4.5.5.3 Arches. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.5]

4.5.5.3.1 Framed or glued laminated arches that spring from grade or the floor line, and timber trusses that support floor loads, shall be not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in width or depth. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.3.1]

4.5.5.3.2 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the finished ground level or the floor line and do not support floor loads shall have members not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in depth for the lower half of the member height and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth for the upper half of the member height. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.5.2]

4.5.5.3.3 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the top of walls or wall abutments, and timber trusses that do not support floor loads, shall have members not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.5.3]

4.5.5.3.4 Spaced members shall be permitted to be composed of two or more pieces not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness where blocked solidly throughout their intervening

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spaces or where such spaces are tightly closed by a continuous wood cover plate not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness that is secured to the underside of the members. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.5.4]

4.5.5.4 Splice Plates. Splice plates shall be not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.6]

4.5.5.5 Floors. Floors shall be constructed of spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness that is covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with ½ in. (13 mm) wood structural panel; or they shall be constructed of laminated planks not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width, set close together on edge, spiked at intervals of 18 in. (455 mm), and covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with ½ in. (13 mm) wood structural panel. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.7]

4.5.5.6 Roof Decks. Roof decks shall be constructed of spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness; or of laminated planks not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in width, set close together on edge, and laid as required for floors; or of 1⅛ in. (29 mm) thick interior wood structural panel (exterior glue); or of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials of equivalent fire durability. [**5000:**7.2.5.5.8]

4.5.6 Special Requirements — Type IV Construction. The special requirements in 4.5.6.1 through 4.5.6.8 shall apply to Type IV construction. [**5000:**7.2.5.6]

4.5.6.1 Structural Elements. Structural elements shall be of heavy timber members (sawn or glued-laminated) or of fire resistance–rated construction as set forth in Table 4.1.1 when materials other than heavy timber are used. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.1]

4.5.6.2 Columns, Arches, Beams, and Roof Decking. Where horizontal separation of 20 ft (6100 mm) or more is provided, wood columns, arches, beams, and roof decking conforming to the requirements for heavy timber in 4.5.5 shall be permitted to be used on the exterior of the building. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.2]

4.5.6.3 Partitions. Permanent partitions shall be permitted to be of solid wood construction formed by not less than two layers of matched boards of 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or of 1-hour fire resistance–rated construction as set forth in Table 4.1.1. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.3]

4.5.6.4 Floors. Floors shall be permitted to be of heavy timber, masonry, concrete, wood, or steel and shall be constructed as required in Chapter 8 of *NFPA 5000*. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.4]

4.5.6.5 Roofs. Roofs of 1-hour fire resistance–rated construction shall be permitted. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.5]

4.5.6.6 Stairways. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.6]

4.5.6.6.1 Stairways shall be permitted to be constructed with wood treads and risers of not less than 2 in. (51 mm) nominal thickness. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.6.1]

4.5.6.6.2 Where built-on, laminated, or plank inclines are required for floors, stairways shall be permitted to be 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or shall be permitted to be constructed as required for buildings of Type I or Type II construction. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.6.2]

4.5.6.7 Exterior Walls. Approved fire-retardant-treated wood framing shall be permitted within the assembly of exterior walls having a required fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less and a horizontal separation of not less than 60 in. (1525 mm), provided that the fire resistance rating is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are constructed of limited-combustible or noncombustible materials. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.7]

4.5.6.8 Exterior Nonbearing Walls. Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components*, shall be permitted. [**5000:**7.2.5.6.8]

4.6 Type V (111 or 000) Construction. Type V (111 or 000) construction shall be that type in which structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are entirely or partially of wood or other approved material. [**5000:**7.2.6]

Chapter 5 Fire Resistance Rating Requirements for Structural Elements

5.1 Fire Resistance Rating Requirements.

5.1.1 The fire resistance ratings of structural elements and building assemblies shall be determined in accordance with Section 8.2 in *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*, or 8.2.3 in NFPA *101, Life Safety Code*.

5.1.2 Fire resistance protection shall be provided for structural elements as set forth in Chapter 5.

5.1.3 Structural elements shall meet the requirements of 5.1.3.1 through 5.1.3.3.

5.1.3.1 Structural elements, floors, and bearing walls shall have a fire resistance rating not less than the fire resistance rating required for the structural element, bearing or nonbearing wall, floor, or roof they support. [**5000:**7.2.7.2.1]

5.1.3.2 Structural elements, floors, and bearing walls shall be required to have only the fire resistance rating required for the construction classification of the building, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

(1) The structural elements support nonbearing wall or partition assemblies having a required fire resistance rating of 1 hour or less.
(2) The structural elements do not serve as exit enclosures, protection for vertical openings, or occupancy separations.

[**5000:**7.2.7.2.2]

5.1.3.3 Structural elements, such as girders, beams, trusses, and spandrels, that have direct connections to columns carrying gravity loads, and that are essential to the stability of the building as a whole, shall have a fire resistance rating not less than that of the columns to which they are connected. [**5000:**7.2.7.2.3]

5.1.4 Structural elements required to have a fire resistance rating and that support more than two floors, one floor and roof, a bearing wall, or a nonbearing wall more than two stories high shall be individually protected on all sides for their full length with materials providing the required fire resistance rating. [**5000:**7.2.7.3]

5.1.5* Structural elements, other than those specified in 5.1.3, required to have a fire resistance rating shall be protected by individual encasement, or by membrane or ceiling protection

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in accordance with *NFPA 5000*, Section 8.6, or a combination of both. [**5000:**7.2.7.4]

5.1.6 In addition to the requirements of 5.1.3 and 5.1.4, columns shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Where columns require a fire resistance rating, the entire column, including its connections to beams or girders, shall be individually protected.
(2) Where the column extends through a ceiling, the fire-resistive protection provided for the column shall be continuous from the top of the floor through the ceiling space to the top of the column.

[**5000:**7.2.7.5]

5.1.7 Structural elements complying with Section 4.5 shall not be required to comply with 5.1.4. [**5000:**7.2.7.6]

5.1.8 The required thickness and construction of fire-resistive materials or assemblies enclosing trusses shall be based on one of the following:

(1) Results of full-scale tests or combinations of tests on truss components
(2) Approved calculations based on such tests to verify that the assembly is provided with the required fire resistance rating in accordance with 8.2.3 of *NFPA 5000*

[**5000:**7.2.7.7]

5.1.9 The fire resistance rating required for external structural elements located beyond the perimeter of the building floor area shall be permitted to be calculated by using analytical methods in accordance with the provisions set forth in 8.2.3 of *NFPA 5000*. [**5000:**7.2.7.8]

5.1.10 Structural elements within exterior walls or located along the exterior perimeter of a building or structure shall have a fire resistance rating as required by Table 4.1.1 for exterior bearing walls based on the type of construction. [**5000:**7.2.7.9]

5.1.11* Structural elements within an exterior wall located where openings are not permitted, or where protection of openings is required in accordance with 7.3.5 of *NFPA 5000*, shall have a fire resistance rating based on protection against exterior fire exposure as required for exterior bearing walls or the structural element, whichever requires the greater fire resistance rating. [**5000:**7.2.7.10]

5.1.12 The edges of lugs, brackets, rivets, and bolt heads attached to structural elements shall be permitted to extend to within 1 in. (25 mm) of the surface of the fire-resistive protection. [**5000:**7.2.7.11]

5.1.13 Conduits, pipes, or ducts shall not be embedded within the required fire-resistive protection of any structural elements requiring individual encasement to achieve the required fire resistance rating. [**5000:**7.2.7.12]

5.1.14 Fire-resistive materials covering columns required to have a fire resistance rating, where exposed to impact damage by moving vehicles, handling of merchandise, or by other means, shall be protected from damage. [**5000:**7.2.7.13]

5.1.15 In load bearing, light frame walls requiring a fire resistance rating, membrane protection shall not be required to extend beyond the edge or flange of the construction in openings that are framed or where doors or windows are installed. [**5000:**7.2.7.14]

Annex A Explanatory Material

Annex A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This annex contains explanatory material, numbered to correspond with the applicable text paragraphs.

A.1.1 It is necessary for the user to consider the influence of location, occupancy, exterior exposure, possibility of mechanical and physical damage to fire-resistant material, and other features that could impose additional requirements for safeguarding life and property, as commonly covered in building codes.

For information on the construction of fire walls and fire barrier walls, see NFPA 221, *Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls*. For the installation of opening protection, see NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives* and NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*.

A.3.1 These definitions apply to the materials used in the construction of buildings but do not apply to furnishings, the contents of buildings, or the fire hazard evaluation of materials.

A.3.2.1 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A.3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The phrase "authority having jurisdiction," or its acronym AHJ, is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A.3.2.3 Listed. The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation; some organizations do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

A.3.3.2 Flame Spread Index. Under the criteria of ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* and ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* the flame spread index is expressed numerically on a scale for which the zero point is fixed by the performance of inorganic-reinforced cement board and the

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100 point (approximately) is fixed by the performance of untreated red oak flooring.

A.4.1.1 The system of designating types of construction also includes a specific breakdown of the types of construction through the use of Arabic numbers. These Arabic numbers follow the roman numeral notation where identifying a type of construction [eg., Type I(442), Type II(111), Type III(200)] and indicate the fire resistance rating requirements for certain structural elements as follows:

(1) First Arabic number — exterior bearing walls
(2) Second Arabic number — columns, beams, girders, trusses and arches, supporting bearing walls, columns, or loads from more than one floor
(3) Third Arabic number — floor construction

Table A.4.1.1 provides a comparison of similar types of construction for various model building codes.
[**5000:** A.7.2.1.1]

A.4.1.5.1 The provisions of 4.1.5.1 do not require inherently noncombustible materials to be tested in order to be classified as noncombustible materials. [**5000:** A.7.1.4.1]

A.4.1.5.1(1) Examples of such materials include steel, concrete, masonry, and glass. [**5000:** A.7.1.4.1.1(1)]

A.4.1.6 Material subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread index beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture, or other atmosphereic condition is considered combustible. *(See NFPA 259, Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials.)*

A.5.1.5 Fire resistance–rated bearing wall assemblies, floor/ceiling assemblies, and roof/ceiling assemblies that are not addressed by 5.1.4 can intersect and provide protection to each other to the extent that the same level of protection is provided by the individual protective elements that intersect.

A.5.1.11 It is not the intent to require protection of structural elements against exterior fire exposure due merely to the presence of fire sprinklers or an occupiable exterior space, such as a porch or balcony, unless specifically required by other codes, such as *NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code*.

Annex B Informational References

B.1 Referenced Publications. The documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this standard and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

B.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 221, *Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls*, 2015 edition.

B.1.2 Other Publications.

B.1.2.1 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, P.O. Box C700, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2013.

ASTM E 119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2012a.

B.1.2.2 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2003, Revised 2011.

ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2008, Revised 2010.

B.2 Informational References. (Reserved)

B.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®, 2015 edition.

Table A.4.1.1 Cross-Reference of Building Construction Types

NFPA 5000	I(442)	I(332)	II(222)	II(111)	II(000)	III(211)	III(200)	IV(2HH)	V(111)	V(000)
UBC	—	I FR	II FR	II 1 hr	II N	III 1 hr	III N	IV HT	V 1 hr	V N
B/NBC	1A	1B	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4	5A	5B
SBC	I	II	—	IV 1 hr	IV UNP	V 1 hr	V UNP	III	VI 1 hr	VI UNP
IBC	—	IA	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	VA	VB

UBC: *Uniform Building Code.*
FR: Fire rated.
N: Nonsprinklered.
HT: Heavy timber.
B/NBC: *National Building Code.*
SBC: *Standard Building Code.*
IBC: *International Building Code.*
UNP: Unprotected.
[**5000:** Table A.7.2.1.1]

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Sequence of Events for the Standards Development Process

As soon as the current edition is published, a Standard is open for Public Input

Step 1: Input Stage

- Input accepted from the public or other committees for consideration to develop the First Draft
- Committee holds First Draft Meeting to revise Standard (23 weeks)
  Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (10 weeks)
- Committee ballots on First Draft (12 weeks)
  Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (11 weeks)
- Correlating Committee First Draft Meeting (9 weeks)
- Correlating Committee ballots on First Draft (5 weeks)
- First Draft Report posted

Step 2: Comment Stage

- Public Comments accepted on First Draft (10 weeks)
- If Standard does not receive Public Comments and the Committee does not wish to further revise the Standard, the Standard becomes a Consent Standard and is sent directly to the Standards Council for issuance
- Committee holds Second Draft Meeting (21 weeks)
  Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (7 weeks)
- Committee ballots on Second Draft (11 weeks)
  Committee(s) with Correlating Committee (10 weeks)
- Correlating Committee First Draft Meeting (9 weeks)
- Correlating Committee ballots on First Draft (8 weeks)
- Second Draft Report posted

Step 3: Association Technical Meeting

- Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) accepted (5 weeks)
- NITMAMs are reviewed and valid motions are certified for presentation at the Association Technical Meeting
- Consent Standard bypasses Association Technical Meeting and proceeds directly to the Standards Council for issuance
- NFPA membership meets each June at the Association Technical Meeting and acts on Standards with "Certified Amending Motions" (certified NITMAMs)
- Committee(s) and Panel(s) vote on any successful amendments to the Technical Committee Reports made by the NFPA membership at the Association Technical Meeting

Step 4: Council Appeals and Issuance of Standard

- Notification of intent to file an appeal to the Standards Council on Association action must be filed within 20 days of the Association Technical Meeting
- Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether or not to issue the Standards or to take other action

Committee Membership Classifications[1,2,3,4]

The following classifications apply to Committee members and represent their principal interest in the activity of the Committee.

1. M *Manufacturer:* A representative of a maker or marketer of a product, assembly, or system, or portion thereof, that is affected by the standard.
2. U *User:* A representative of an entity that is subject to the provisions of the standard or that voluntarily uses the standard.
3. IM *Installer/Maintainer:* A representative of an entity that is in the business of installing or maintaining a product, assembly, or system affected by the standard.
4. L *Labor:* A labor representative or employee concerned with safety in the workplace.
5. RT *Applied Research/Testing Laboratory:* A representative of an independent testing laboratory or independent applied research organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.
6. E *Enforcing Authority:* A representative of an agency or an organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.
7. I *Insurance:* A representative of an insurance company, broker, agent, bureau, or inspection agency.
8. C *Consumer:* A person who is or represents the ultimate purchaser of a product, system, or service affected by the standard, but who is not included in (2).
9. SE *Special Expert:* A person not representing (1) through (8) and who has special expertise in the scope of the standard or portion thereof.

NOTE 1: "Standard" connotes code, standard, recommended practice, or guide.

NOTE 2: A representative includes an employee.

NOTE 3: While these classifications will be used by the Standards Council to achieve a balance for Technical Committees, the Standards Council may determine that new classifications of member or unique interests need representation in order to foster the best possible Committee deliberations on any project. In this connection, the Standards Council may make such appointments as it deems appropriate in the public interest, such as the classification of "Utilities" in the National Electrical Code Committee.

NOTE 4: Representatives of subsidiaries of any group are generally considered to have the same classification as the parent organization.

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Submitting Public Input / Public Comment through the Electronic Submission System (e-Submission):

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b. Under the Codes and Standards heading, Click on the Document Information pages (List of Codes & Standards), and then select your document from the list or use one of the search features in the upper right gray box.

OR

a. Go directly to your specific document page by typing the convenient short link of www.nfpa.org/document#, (Example: NFPA 921 would be www.nfpa.org/921) Click in the gray Sign In box on the upper left side of the page. Once signed in, you will see a red "Welcome" message in the top right corner.

To begin your Public Input, select the link The next edition of this standard is now open for Public Input (formally "proposals") located on the Document Information tab, the Next Edition tab, or the right-hand Navigation bar. Alternatively, the Next Edition tab includes a link to Submit Public Input online

At this point, the NFPA Standards Development Site will open showing details for the document you have selected. This "Document Home" page site includes an explanatory introduction, information on the current document phase and closing date, a left-hand navigation panel that includes useful links, a document Table of Contents, and icons at the top you can click for Help when using the site. The Help icons and navigation panel will be visible except when you are actually in the process of creating a Public Input.

Once the First Draft Report becomes available there is a Public comment period during which anyone may submit a Public Comment on the First Draft. Any objections or further related changes to the content of the First Draft must be submitted at the Comment stage.

To submit a Public Comment you may access the e-Submission System utilizing the same steps as previous explained for the submission of Public Input.

For further information on submitting public input and public comments, go to: http://www.nfpa.org/publicinput

Other Resources available on the Doc Info Pages

Document information tab: Research current and previous edition information on a Standard

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Technical committee tab: View current committee member rosters or apply to a committee

Technical questions tab: For members and Public Sector Officials/AHJs to submit questions about codes and standards to NFPA staff. Our Technical Questions Service provides a convenient way to receive timely and consistent technical assistance when you need to know more about NFPA codes and standards relevant to your work. Responses are provided by NFPA staff on an informal basis.

Products/training tab: List of NFPA's publications and training available for purchase.

Community tab: Information and discussions about a Standard

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Information on the NFPA Standards Development Process

I. Applicable Regulations. The primary rules governing the processing of NFPA standards (codes, standards, recommended practices, and guides) are the NFPA *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards (Regs)*. Other applicable rules include NFPA *Bylaws*, NFPA *Technical Meeting Convention Rules*, NFPA *Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process*, and the NFPA *Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council*. Most of these rules and regulations are contained in the *NFPA Standards Directory*. For copies of the *Directory*, contact Codes and Standards Administration at NFPA Headquarters; all these documents are also available on the NFPA website at "www.nfpa.org."

The following is general information on the NFPA process. All participants, however, should refer to the actual rules and regulations for a full understanding of this process and for the criteria that govern participation.

II. Technical Committee Report. The Technical Committee Report is defined as "the Report of the responsible Committee(s), in accordance with the Regulations, in preparation of a new or revised NFPA Standard." The Technical Committee Report is in two parts and consists of the First Draft Report and the Second Draft Report. (See *Regs* at 1.4)

III. Step 1: First Draft Report. The First Draft Report is defined as "Part one of the Technical Committee Report, which documents the Input Stage." The First Draft Report consists of the First Draft, Public Input, Committee Input, Committee and Correlating Committee Statements, Correlating Input, Correlating Notes, and Ballot Statements. (See *Regs* at 4.2.5.2 and Section 4.3) Any objection to an action in the First Draft Report must be raised through the filing of an appropriate Comment for consideration in the Second Draft Report or the objection will be considered resolved. [See *Regs* at 4.3.1(b)]

IV. Step 2: Second Draft Report. The Second Draft Report is defined as "Part two of the Technical Committee Report, which documents the Comment Stage." The Second Draft Report consists of the Second Draft, Public Comments with corresponding Committee Actions and Committee Statements, Correlating Notes and their respective Committee Statements, Committee Comments, Correlating Revisions, and Ballot Statements. (See *Regs* at Section 4.2.5.2 and 4.4) The First Draft Report and the Second Draft Report together constitute the Technical Committee Report. Any outstanding objection following the Second Draft Report must be raised through an appropriate Amending Motion at the Association Technical Meeting or the objection will be considered resolved. [See *Regs* at 4.4.1(b)]

V. Step 3a: Action at Association Technical Meeting. Following the publication of the Second Draft Report, there is a period during which those wishing to make proper Amending Motions on the Technical Committee Reports must signal their intention by submitting a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion. (See *Regs* at 4.5.2) Standards that receive notice of proper Amending Motions (Certified Amending Motions) will be presented for action at the annual June Association Technical Meeting. At the meeting, the NFPA membership can consider and act on these Certified Amending Motions as well as Follow-up Amending Motions, that is, motions that become necessary as a result of a previous successful Amending Motion. (See 4.5.3.2 through 4.5.3.6 and Table1, Columns 1-3 of *Regs* for a summary of the available Amending Motions and who may make them.) Any outstanding objection following action at an Association Technical Meeting (and any further Technical Committee consideration following successful Amending Motions, see *Regs* at 4.5.3.7 through 4.6.5.3) must be raised through an appeal to the Standards Council or it will be considered to be resolved.

VI. Step 3b: Documents Forwarded Directly to the Council. Where no Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) is received and certified in accordance with the Technical Meeting Convention Rules, the standard is forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action on issuance. Objections are deemed to be resolved for these documents. (See *Regs* at 4.5.2.5)

VII. Step 4a: Council Appeals. Anyone can appeal to the Standards Council concerning procedural or substantive matters related to the development, content, or issuance of any document of the Association or on matters within the purview of the authority of the Council, as established by the *Bylaws* and as determined by the Board of Directors. Such appeals must be in written form and filed with the Secretary of the Standards Council (See *Regs* at 1.6). Time constraints for filing an appeal must be in accordance with 1.6.2 of the *Regs*. Objections are deemed to be resolved if not pursued at this level.

VIII. Step 4b: Document Issuance. The Standards Council is the issuer of all documents (see Article 8 of *Bylaws*). The Council acts on the issuance of a document presented for action at an Association Technical Meeting within 75 days from the date of the recommendation from the Association Technical Meeting, unless this period is extended by the Council (See *Regs at* 4.7.2). For documents forwarded directly to the Standards Council, the Council acts on the issuance of the document at its next scheduled meeting, or at such other meeting as the Council may determine (See *Regs* at 4.5.2.5 and 4.7.4).

IX. Petitions to the Board of Directors. The Standards Council has been delegated the responsibility for the administration of the codes and standards development process and the issuance of documents. However, where extraordinary circumstances requiring the intervention of the Board of Directors exist, the Board of Directors may take any action necessary to fulfill its obligations to preserve the integrity of the codes and standards development process and to protect the interests of the Association. The rules for petitioning the Board of Directors can be found in the *Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council* and in 1.7 of the *Regs*.

X. For More Information. The program for the Association Technical Meeting (as well as the NFPA website as information becomes available) should be consulted for the date on which each report scheduled for consideration at the meeting will be presented. For copies of the First Draft Report and Second Draft Report as well as more information on NFPA rules and for up-to-date information on schedules and deadlines for processing NFPA documents, check the NFPA website (www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes) or contact NFPA Codes & Standards Administration at (617) 984-7246.

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- ❑ Government (C12)
- ❑ Industrial Firm (Factory, Warehouse) (C11)
- ❑ Institutional (Health Care, Education, Detention, Museums) (B11)
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