Model Codes: Proposals for the 2027 I-Codes

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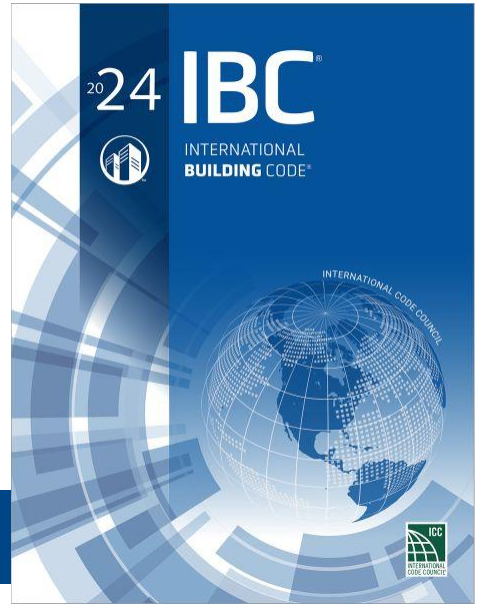
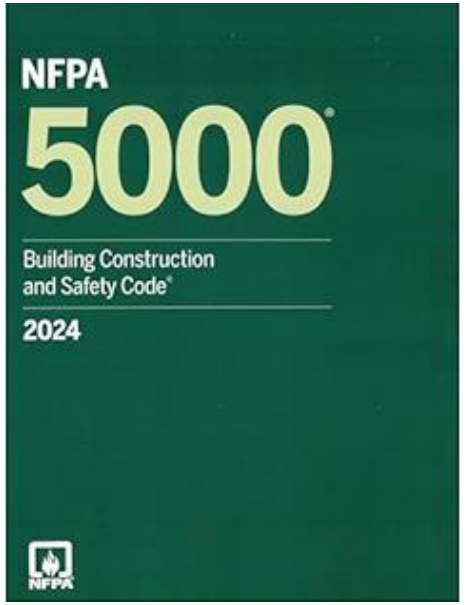
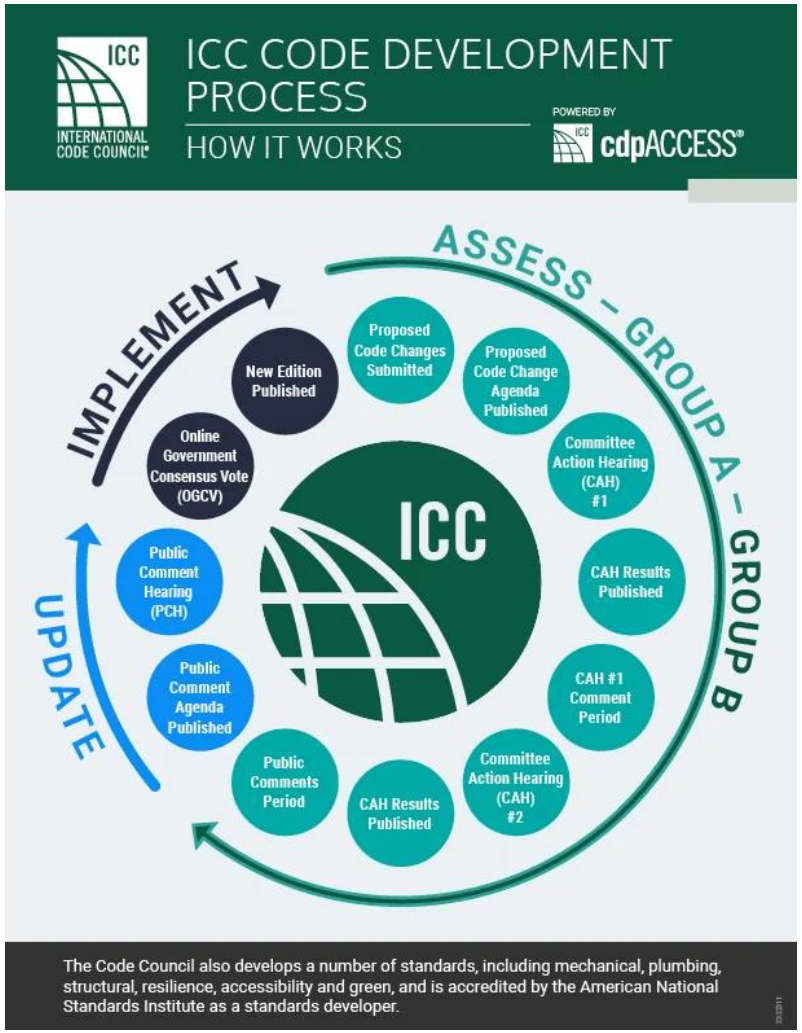
Summary

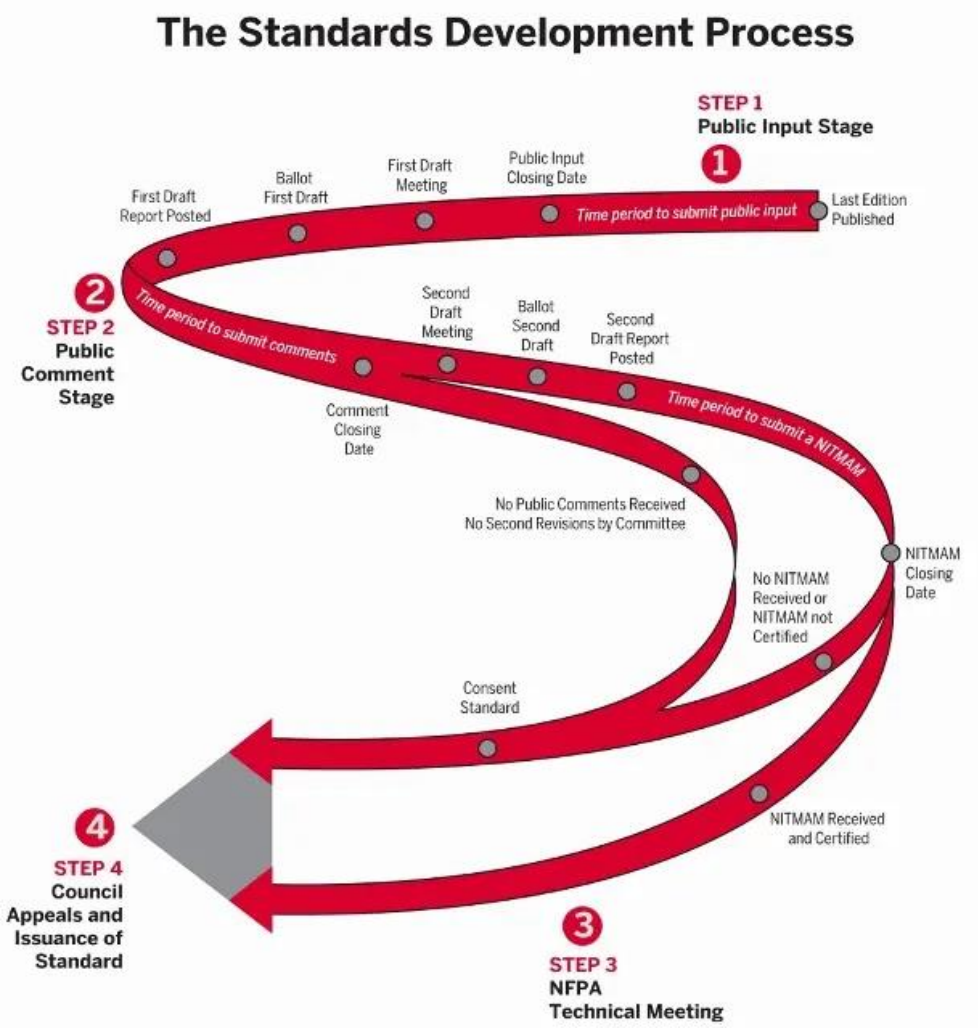
- Review of ICC and NFPA code development processes
- Motivation for code changes
- Code change proposals under consideration for the current code cycle (2027)
- How you can get involved





ICC and NFPA Code Development Process





Why Propose Code Changes?

- Updates to reference codes and standards
- Revisions based on updates to other standards
- Revisions based on issues raised by industry (design, constructability, etc.)
- Reorder or reorganize a section or chapter of the code for clarity
- Maintain or increase market share

Proposal: Updates to Reference Codes and Standards

FS84-24

IBC: 721.1, 721.1.1 (New), 721.1.2 (New)

Proponents: Stephen Szoke, American Concrete Institute, American Concrete Institute (steve.szoke@concrete.org); Shamim Rashid-Sumar, National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, National Ready Mixed Concrete Association (ssumar@nrmca.org); Nicholas Lang, Concrete Masonry & Hardscapes Association, Masonry Alliance for Codes & Standards (nlang@ncma.org)

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

721.1 General.
The provisions of this section contain prescriptive details of fire-resistance-rated *building elements*, components or assemblies. The materials of construction specified in Tables 721.1(1), 721.1(2) and 721.1(3) shall be assumed to have the *fire-resistance ratings* prescribed therein. Where materials that change the capacity for heat dissipation are incorporated into a fire-resistance-rated assembly, fire test results or other substantiating data shall be made available to the *building official* to show that the required *fire-resistance-rating* time period is not reduced.

Add new text as follows:

721.1.1 Concrete. Prescriptive details of fire resistance-rated concrete building components shall comply with Section 721.1, ACI/TMS 216.1, or PCI 124.

721.1.2 Masonry. Prescriptive details of fire resistance-rated masonry building components shall comply with Section 721.1 or ACI/TMS 216.1.

Reason: This change adds the prescriptive fire resistance ratings for concrete and masonry assemblies compliant with ACI/TMS 216.1 Code Requirements for Determining the Fire Resistance Rating of Concrete and Masonry Construction Assemblies. ACI/TMS 216.1 provides prescriptive requirements for fire resistance-rated concrete and masonry and thus, is a viable alternative compliance path for Section 721. ACI/TMS 216.1 is already referenced in Section 722 Calculated Fire Resistance. The prescriptive requirements are in addition to those of Section 721.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

No technical changes. Proposal cites an existing referenced standard that provides additional prescriptive options.

Proposal: Updates to Reference Codes and Standards

Public Input No. 55-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 41.2.1]

41.2.2 Structural Concrete with GFRP Reinforcement.

The design and construction of cast-in-place structural elements of concrete reinforced with glass fiber reinforced polymer (GFRP) reinforcement shall comply with ACI 440.11 *Structural Concrete Buildings Reinforced Internally with Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) Bars – Code Requirements* unless modified by other provisions of this chapter and with the following limitations.

(1) Glass fiber reinforced polymer reinforcement shall comply with ASTM D7957/D7957M *Standard Specification for Solid Round Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer Bars for Concrete Reinforcement* .

(2) Structural concrete elements reinforced with GFRP reinforcement in buildings assigned to Seismic Design Categories (SDC) D, E or F shall not be permitted.

(3) Structural concrete elements reinforced with GFRP reinforcement that are part of the seismic lateral force resisting system in buildings assigned to SDC B or C shall not be permitted.

(4) Structural concrete elements reinforced with GFRP reinforcement shall not be permitted where fire resistance ratings are required unless tests or analyses are documented and approved.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input provides necessary guidance regarding design and construction for cast-in-place structural elements of concrete reinforced with glass fiber reinforced polymer (GFRP) reinforcement by referencing ACI 440.11, which is the appropriate design standard. The proposed revisions also highlight specific limitations and outline applicable ASTM standard specifications (ASTM D7957), seismic design requirements, and fire resistance rating requirements. It should be noted that structural concrete elements reinforced with GFRP reinforcement is not permitted for fire-resistance rated structural elements unless supported and documented by testing/analysis.

Proposal: Revisions Based on Updates to Other Standards

PCA 100 Reference Replacement with NRMCA 100 (10901)

IRC: R404.1.3, R404.1.3.2.1, R404.1.3.2.2, R404.1.3.4, R404.1.4.2

Proponents:

2024 International Residential Code

R404.1.3 Concrete foundation walls. Concrete foundation walls that support light-frame walls shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section, ACI 318, ACI 332 or ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100. Concrete foundation walls that support above-grade concrete walls that are within the applicability limits of Section R608.2 shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section, ACI 318, ACI 332 or ~~PCA NRMCA~~ 100. Concrete foundation walls that support above-grade concrete walls that are not within the applicability limits of Section R608.2 shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of ACI 318, ACI 332 or ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100. Where ACI 318, ACI 332, ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100 or the provisions of this section are used to design concrete foundation walls, project drawings, typical details and specifications are not required to bear the seal of the architect or engineer responsible for design, unless otherwise required by the state law of the *jurisdiction* having authority.

R404.1.3.2.1 Concrete foundation stem walls supporting above-grade concrete walls. Foundation stem walls that support above-grade concrete walls shall be designed and constructed in accordance with this section.

1. Stem walls not laterally supported at top. Concrete stem walls that are not monolithic with slabs-on-ground or are not otherwise laterally supported by slabs-on-ground shall comply with this section. Where unbalanced backfill retained by the stem wall is less than or equal to 18 inches (457 mm), the stem wall and above-grade wall it supports shall be provided with vertical reinforcement in accordance with Section R608.6 and Table R608.6(1), R608.6(2) or R608.6(3) for above-grade walls. Where unbalanced backfill retained by the stem wall is greater than 18 inches (457 mm), the stem wall and above-grade wall it supports shall be provided with vertical reinforcement in accordance with Section R608.6 and Table R608.6(1).
2. Stem walls laterally supported at top. Concrete stem walls that are monolithic with slabs-on-ground or are otherwise laterally supported by slabs-on-ground shall be vertically reinforced in accordance with Section R608.6 and Table R608.6(1), R608.6(2) or R608.6(3) for above-grade walls. Where the unbalanced backfill retained by the stem wall is greater than 18 inches (457 mm), the connection between the stem wall and the slab-on-ground, and the portion of the slab-on-ground providing lateral support for the wall shall be designed in accordance with ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100 or with accepted engineering practice. Where the unbalanced backfill retained by the stem wall is greater than 18 inches (457 mm), the minimum nominal thickness of the wall shall be 6 inches (152 mm).

R404.1.3.2.2 Concrete foundation stem walls supporting light-frame above-grade walls. Concrete foundation stem walls that support light-frame above-grade walls shall be designed and constructed in accordance with this section.

1. Stem walls not laterally supported at top. Concrete stem walls that are not monolithic with slabs-on-ground or are not otherwise laterally supported by slabs-on-ground and retain 48 inches (1219 mm) or less of unbalanced fill, measured from the top of the wall, shall be constructed in accordance with Section R404.1.3. Foundation stem walls that retain more than 48 inches (1219 mm) of unbalanced fill, measured from the top of the wall, shall be designed in accordance with Sections R404.1.1 and R404.4.
2. Stem walls laterally supported at top. Concrete stem walls that are monolithic with slabs-on-ground or are otherwise laterally supported by slabs-on-ground shall be constructed in accordance with Section R404.1.3. Where the unbalanced backfill retained by the stem wall is greater than 48 inches (1219 mm), the connection between the stem wall and the slab-on-ground, and the portion of the slab-on-ground providing lateral support for the wall, shall be designed in accordance with ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100 or in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

R404.1.3.4 Requirements for Seismic Design Category C. Concrete foundation walls supporting above-grade concrete walls in *townhouses* assigned to *Seismic Design Category* C shall comply with ACI 318, ACI 332 or ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100 (see Section R404.1.3).

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 41.2.1]

41.2.1 Structural Concrete.

The design and construction of cast-in-place or precast structural elements of plain or reinforced concrete, including prestressed concrete, shall comply with ACI 318, *Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete*, unless modified by other provisions of this chapter and the following:

(1) The basement, foundation, and above-grade walls of one- and two-family dwellings using insulating concrete forms (ICF) shall be permitted to be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100, *Prescriptive Design of Exterior Concrete Walls for One- and Two-Family Dwellings*, provided that the building meets the limitations of Table 1.1 of that document.

(2) The basement, foundation, and above-grade walls of one- and two-family dwellings using conventional forms with flat surfaces shall be permitted to be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of ~~PCA~~ NRMCA 100 for flat ICF walls, provided that the building meets the limitations of Table 1.1 of that document.

(3) The footings, foundation walls, and slabs-on-ground of one- and two-family dwellings using conventional forms shall be permitted to be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of ACI 332, *Code Requirements for Residential Concrete*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI updates the reference for PCA 100 to NRMCA 100.

In 2022, the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association (NRMCA) assumed responsibility for the PCA 100, Prescriptive Design of Exterior Concrete Walls for One- and Two-Family Dwellings standard previously maintained by the Portland Cement Association (PCA). On January 4, 2024, ANSI approved NRMCA 100-2023, Prescriptive Design of Exterior Concrete Walls for One- and Two-Family Dwellings as a new standard. This can be referenced on page 20 of the "ANSI Standards Action" newsletter dated January 12, 2024: https://share.ansi.org/Shared%20Documents/Standards%20Action/2024-PDFs/SAV5502.pdf.

It should be noted that NRMCA 100-2023 is an editorial update to PCA 100 with no change in the document's scope and minor updates to the standard to align with the design criteria of ASCE/SEI 7 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures and ACI 318 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete.

NRMCA 100 is applicable for designing concrete footings, foundation walls, load-bearing and non-load bearing above-grade walls for use in detached one- and two-family dwellings.

Proposal: Revisions Based on Issues Raised by Industry

E119– 20

TABLE X3.1 Guide for Determination of Restrained and Unrestrained Conditions of Construction

I. Wall bearing:	
Single span and simply supported end spans of multiple bays:[A]	
(1) Open-web steel joists or steel beams, supporting concrete slab, precast units, or metal decking	unrestrained
(2) Concrete slabs, precast units, or metal decking	unrestrained
Interior spans of multiple bays:	
(1) Open-web steel joists, steel beams or metal decking, supporting continuous concrete slab[B]	restrained
(2) Open-web steel joists or steel beams, supporting precast units or metal decking	unrestrained
(3) Cast-in-place concrete slab construction[B]	restrained
(4) Precast concrete construction[B,C]	restrained
II. Steel framing:[B]	
(1) Steel beams welded, riveted, or bolted to the framing members	restrained
(2) All types of cast-in-place floor and roof construction (such as beam-and-slabs, flat slabs, pan joists, and waffle slabs) where the floor or roof construction is secured to the framing members	restrained
(3) All types of prefabricated floor or roof construction where the structural members are secured to the framing members[C]	restrained
III. Concrete framing:[B]	
(1) Beams ~~fastened~~ with pinned or fixed connections to the framing members[D]	restrained
(2) All types of concrete cast-in-place slabs with pinned or fixed connections to supporting members[D] ~~floor or roof construction (such as beam-and-slabs, flat slabs, pan joists, and waffle slabs) where the floor or roof construction is cast with the framing members~~	restrained
(3) Beams or cast-in-place concrete slabs with simply supported connections[D]	unrestrained
(4) Interior and exterior spans of precast construction with cast-in-place joints resulting in restraint equivalent to that which would exist in condition III (1)	restrained
(5) All types of prefabricated floor or roof construction where the structural members are secured to such construction[C]	restrained
IV. Wood construction:	
All types	unrestrained

[A] Floor and roof construction may be considered restrained where they are tied (with or without tie beams) into walls designed and detailed to resist thermally induced forces from the floor or roof construction exposed to fire.

[B] To provide sufficient restraint, the framing members or contiguous floor or roof construction should be capable of resisting the potential thermal expansion resulting from a fire exposure as described in X3.5 and X3.6.

[C] Resistance to potential thermal expansion resulting from fire exposure may be achieved when one of the following is provided:
(1) Continuous structural concrete topping is used,
(2) The space between the ends of precast units or between the ends of units and the vertical face of supports is filled with concrete or mortar, or
(3) The space between the ends of precast units and the vertical faces of supports, or between the ends of solid or hollow core slab units does not exceed 0.25 % of the length for normal weight concrete members or 0.1 % of the length for structural lightweight concrete members.

[D] In this context, connections refer to the region of a structure that joins two or more members. Structural members that are not anchored, connected, or joined are considered simply supported. Fixed or pinned elements are supported elements that are not free to move horizontally with respect to the supporting element.

Design

FS2-24

IBC: 703.2.1.3

Proponents: Stephen Szoke, American Concrete Institute, American Concrete Institute (steve.szoke@concrete.org); Shamim Rashid-Sumar, National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, National Ready Mixed Concrete Association (ssumar@nrmca.org)

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

703.2.1.3 Restrained classification.
Fire-resistance-rated assemblies tested under ASTM E119 or UL 263 shall not be considered to be restrained unless evidence satisfactory to the *building official* is furnished by the *registered design professional* showing that the construction qualifies for a restrained classification in accordance with ASTM E119 or UL 263. Restrained construction shall be identified on the *construction documents*.

Exception: Unless otherwise determined by the *registered design professional*, concrete girders, beams, and slabs connected to structural concrete framing or structural concrete walls in accordance with ACI 318 shall be considered restrained. Restrained concrete construction shall be identified on the *construction documents*.

Reason: This code change proposal does not alter the technical requirements of the code. The exception is simply to avoid sending the Registered Design Professional (RDP) to ASTM E119 to discover that all concrete connections designed in accordance with ACI 318 restrain movement relative to the supporting structural members. This is consistent with the classification described in ASM E119 Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials. Appendix X3 Guide for Determining Condition of Restrain for Floor and Roof Assemblies and for Individual Beams of ASTM E119 advises that concrete framing is to be considered restrained for:

(1) Beams fastened to the framing members,

(2) All types of concrete cast-in-place floor or roof construction (such as beam-and-slabs, flat slabs, pan joists, and waffle slabs) where the floor or roof construction is cast with the framing members

(3) Interior and exterior spans of precast construction with cast-in-place joints resulting in restraint equivalent to that which would exist in condition (1).

(4) All types of prefabricated floor or roof construction where the structural members are secured to such construction.

The minimum structural integrity requirements of ACI 318 are such that horizontal structural concrete elements are required to have connections restraining movement relative to the supporting structural member. ACI 318 Table 4.10.2.1 – Minimum requirements for structural integrity based on member type directs the RDP to the appropriate structural integrity sections of ACI 318:

Nonprestressed one-way cast-in-place slabs – 7.7.7

Nonprestressed two-way slabs – 8.7.4.2

Prestressed two-way slabs – 8.7.5.6

Nonprestresssed two-way joint systems – 8.8.1.6

Cast-in-place beam – 9.7.7

Nonprestressed one-way joint system – 9.8.1.6

Precast joint and connection – 16.2.1.8

For those interested in the minimum structural integrity requirements of ACI 318, they are as follows:

Proposal: Revisions Based on Issues Raised by Industry

Public Input No. 145-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 51.2]

51.2 Commercial.

51.2.1

The following occupancies shall meet the requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1, *Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings and this section* :

(1) Assembly
(2) Educational
(3) Health care
(4) Ambulatory health care
(5) Detention and correctional
(6) Lodging or rooming house
(7) Hotels and dormitory
(8) Apartment buildings of four or more stories in height
(9) Mercantile
(10) Business

51.2.1.1 Minimum thermal properties of building envelope components constructed of concrete or masonry including masonry veneer attached to frame walls shall comply with ACI/TMS CODE 122.3 *Thermal Properties of Concrete and Masonry for Use in Determining Energy Code Compliance Except for Low-Rise Residential Buildings* .

51.2.2

The following occupancies shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter:

(1) Storage
(2) Industrial

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There are numerous combinations of elements and configurations for detailing concrete and masonry walls to provide the required thermal performance. These include:

- exterior insulation systems, EIFS;
- interior insulation systems, masonry veneers and concrete or masonry with insulated interior framing;
- integral insulation systems, insulated concrete masonry units with full height webs or reduced height webs, cavity wall systems and precast concrete sandwich panels;
- and systems with both interior and exterior insulation, insulated concrete form systems.

The provisions in ASHRAE 90.1 generically address these various systems but do not provide the detailed information necessary for determining code compliance for the multitude of systems, materials and configurations. ACI 122.3-24: Thermal Properties of Concrete and Masonry for Use in Determining Energy Code Compliance in Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings—Code Requirements and Commentary provides the necessary information to appropriately determine the thermal performance of a multitude of concrete and masonry systems. ACI 122.3 expands upon ASHRAE 90.1 and provides data and methods to determine the properties of concrete and masonry for use in computer modelling, including but not limited to DOE 2, EnergyPlus or Comcheck

Public Input No. 65-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 51.2.1]

51.2.1

The following occupancies shall meet the requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1, *Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential ~~Buildings~~ Buildings* and this section :

(1) Assembly
(2) Educational
(3) Health care
(4) Ambulatory health care
(5) Detention and correctional
(6) Lodging or rooming house
(7) Hotels and dormitory
(8) Apartment buildings of four or more stories in height
(9) Mercantile
(10) Business

51.2.1.1 Thermal bridges in concrete and masonry construction shall be mitigated in accordance with ACI/TMS CODE 122.1 *Thermal Bridge Mitigation for Buildings Having Concrete and Masonry Walls and Masonry Veneer—Code Requirements*

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The provisions in ASHRAE 90.1 addressing thermal bridges were developed without consideration of the thermal mass effects of concrete and masonry wall systems. The ASHRAE provisions are applied equally to lightweight construction and thermal mass construction although they perform differently. Where establishing the amount of thermal resistance insulation by climate zone, ASHRAE 90.1 differentiates between lightweight and thermal mass construction, permitting minimum insulation levels (lower thermal resistance) for mass construction than for lightweight construction. This public input provides an alternative compliance path for mitigating thermal bridges in concrete and masonry construction.

Public Input No. 142-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 51.3]

51.3 Residential.

Low-rise residential buildings shall meet the requirements of ASHRAE STD 90.2, *Energy Efficient Design of Low-Rise Residential Buildings and tis section* .

51.3.1 Minimum thermal properties of building envelope components constructed of concrete or masonry including masonry veneer attached to frame walls shall comply with ACI/TMS CODE 122.2-24: Thermal Properties of Concrete and Masonry for Use in Determining Energy Code Compliance for Low-Rise Residential Buildings.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There are numerous combinations of elements and configurations for detailing concrete and masonry walls to provide the required thermal performance. These include:

- exterior insulation systems, EIFS;
- interior insulation systems, masonry veneers and concrete or masonry with insulated interior framing;
- integral insulation systems, insulated concrete masonry units with full height webs or reduced height webs, cavity wall systems and precast concrete sandwich panels;
- and systems with both interior and exterior insulation, insulated concrete form systems.

The provisions in ASHRAE 90.1 generically address these various systems but do not provide the detailed information necessary for determining code compliance for the multitude of systems, materials and configurations. ACI 122.2-24: Thermal Properties of Concrete and Masonry for Use in Determining Energy Code Compliance in Low-Rise Residential Buildings—Code Requirements and Commentary provides the necessary information to appropriately determine the thermal performance of a multitude of concrete and masonry systems. ACI 122.2 expands upon ASHRAE 90.1 and provides data and methods to determine the properties of concrete and masonry for use in computer modelling compliance paths, including but not limited to DOE 2, EnergyPlus and ResCheck.

Constructability

Proposal: Revisions Based on Issues Raised by Industry

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: 703.3.1, 703.3.2

Proponents: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International, GBH International (mmh@gbhint.com); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

703.3.1 Noncombustible materials. Materials required to be noncombustible shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E136. Alternately, materials required to be noncombustible shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E2652 using the acceptance criteria prescribed by ASTM E136. **Exception:** Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material as determined in accordance with ASTM E136, or with ASTM E2652 using the acceptance criteria prescribed by ASTM E136, with a surfacing of not more than 0.125 inch (3.18 mm) in thickness having a *flame spread index* not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723 shall be acceptable as noncombustible.

Revise as follows:

703.3.2 ~~Inherently noncombustible materials~~ Testing not required. ~~Inherently noncombustible materials, such as concrete and steel,~~ The following building materials shall not be required to be tested to be acceptable as noncombustible building materials.

1. Steel.
2. Concrete, containing no combustible aggregates or fibers.
3. Masonry, containing no combustible aggregates or fibers.
4. Glass (excluding plastic glazing).
5. 5xxx and 6xxx series aluminum alloys.

Reason: Several materials can claim to be inherently noncombustible, in many cases without it being truly valid. For example, any plastic or wood materials are always combustible. This issue is an important consideration for building materials (as required in multiple areas of the IBC, such as chapters 6, 8 and 14, where requirements are different depending on whether the materials are or are not noncombustible.

Some materials exist (often insulation materials) where it is not possible to determine without testing (normally to ASTM E136, as required in section 703.3.1 of this code) whether they are truly noncombustible. For example, fiberglass insulation materials will always contain some combustible binder to be useful. The material can pass the ASTM E136 test (and be noncombustible) if it contains a small amount of binder but fail the test with larger amount of binder. That can only be determined by testing and is impossible to note visually.

It makes no sense to test steel, concrete or masonry (if they contain no combustible aggregates or fibers; this would have to be certified by the proponent). Therefore, as it has been shown by testing (and common sense) that testing steel, concrete or masonry to ASTM E136 is unnecessary, as they will pass the test they can be excluded from being required to be tested.

However, some new building materials are made with organic (such as foam plastics) components to lower the weight and make them easier to manipulate. In that case, it is unclear whether they are truly noncombustible materials, and they would need to be tested to know the answer for sure. That is why the requirement has been added that they contain no combustible aggregates or fibers.

Test results from at least two testing labs have been able to show that glass (whether ordinary glass or quartz) truly meets the requirements of ASTM E136 and is a noncombustible material. The same is not true for other glazing materials, which are typically plastic and are combustible; they must be excluded.

That brings up the question of aluminum. Typical building materials are, more often than not, alloys of aluminum and other metals. The

ties, mercantile allowances, and quantity limitations for other occupancies.

A.7.1.1.1 Building construction type also affects the fire flow requirements as determined by the applicable fire code.

A.7.1.4.1 The provisions of 7.1.4.1 do not require inherently noncombustible materials to be tested in order to be classified as noncombustible materials.

A.7.1.4.1.1(1) Examples of such materials include steel, concrete, masonry and glass.

A.7.1.4.2 Material subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread index beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture, or other atmospheric condition is considered combustible. *(See NFPA 259 and NFPA 220.)*

lights, HVAC diffusers, penetrating cables, or pipes are regulated. See Section 8.6 for requirements governing horizontal assemblies having a fire resistance rating. See 8.12.1.1(1) for horizontal assemblies not having a fire resistance rating.

Table A.7.2.1.1 provides a comparison of the types of construction for various model building codes.

A.7.2.3.2.14 NFPA 90A recognizes the following types of plenums: ceiling cavity plenum, apparatus casing plenum, air-handling room plenum, and raised floor plenum. The requirements in NFPA 90A are different for each type of plenum, and Chapter 3 of NFPA 90A includes definitions for each type of plenum.

A.7.2.3.2.14.2 Section 1.3 of NFPA 90A, limits the applicability of the standard. This section broadens the requirements of NFPA 90A to apply to the construction of ceiling cavity

Material Testing

How You Can Get Involved

- Raise issues faced by industry that can be addressed in codes and standards to codes advocacy engineers
- Submit proposals or public input items during open calls
- Participate in code committee meetings and hearings
- Watch the process online
- Encourage your trade association or state chapter/association to join the Alliance for Concrete Codes and Standards (ACCS)!

Questions?

Model Codes: Proposals for the 2027 I-Codes

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