

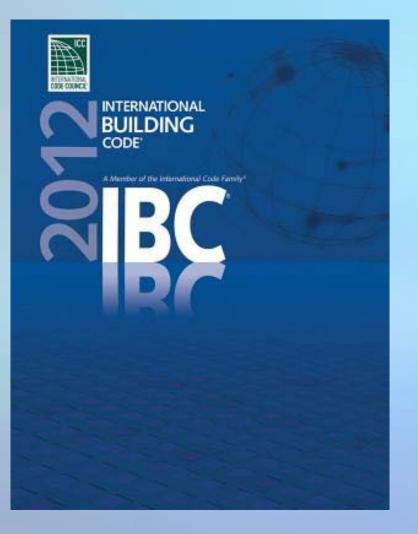


#### Increased Fire Protection A Component of Enhanced Resilience

Life Safety Organization February 16, 2012 Stephen S. Szoke, P.E. LEED/AP Director, Codes and Standards Portland Cement Association







Code Requirements for Determining Fire Resistance of Concrete and Masonry Construction Assemblies

ACI 216.1-07 / TMS-0216-07

An ACI / TMS Standard

Reported by Joint ACI / TMS Committee 216



American Concrete Institute®







Fire Resistance of Concrete Floors and Walls				
Aggregate Type	Minimum Equivalent Thickness , inches			
	1 hour	2 hour	3 hour	4 hour
Siliceous	3.5	5.0	6.2	7.0
Carbonate	3.2	4.6	5.7	6.6
Semi-lightweight	2.7	3.8	4.6	5.4
Lightweight	2.5	3.6	4.4	5.1





Minimum Cover for Concrete Floors and Walls Non-Prestressed

Aggregate Type	Restrained	Unrestrained			
		1 hr	2 hr	3 hr	4 hr
Siliceous	3/4	3/4	1	1-1/4	1-5/8
Carbonate	3/4	3/4	3/4	1-1/4	1-1/4
Semi- lightweight	3/4	3/4	3/4	1-1/4	1-1/4
Lightweight	3/4	3/4	3/4	1-1/4	1-1/4





#### Fire Resistance of Concrete Masonry Walls

Aggragata Tupa	Minimum Equivalent Thickness , inches			
Aggregate Type	1 hour	2 hour	3 hour	4 hour
Calcareous or Siliceous	2.8	4.2	5.3	6.2
Limestone or Air- Cooled Slag	2.7	4.0	5.0	5.9
Expanded clay shale or Slate	2.6	3.6	4.4	5.1
Pumice or Expanded Slag	2.1	3.2	4.0	4.7





## Enhanced **Fire Safety**



carpenter Robert I. Laufe



ere There's Smoke, There's Fire. And, too often, they result in loss of property, injury, and death. Fires in apartments, condominiums, hotels, motels, dormitories, and assisted living/nursing homes destroy property and disrupt lives; they also disfigure, disable, and kill. Is there a way to

> protect ourselves and our families, our homes, and cherished possessions from fire's devastating



effects? The non-combustible concrete construction industries have long advocated balanced design for property protection and life safety. Balanced design combines active systems (fire detection and suppression) with passive containment and control through the use of non-combustible fire-resistive walls, floors, and roofs.

Portjand Cement Association PCA





## **Enhanced Fire Safety**

CHICAGO, IL		
Building System	Cost	Relative Cost
CONVENTIONAL WOOD FRAMING SINGLE BEDROOM SCHEME	\$14,261,140.00	100
3 STORY ONLY	\$10,968,692.00	
CONVENTIONAL WOOD FRAMING MIXED BEDROOM SCHEME	\$15,600,345.00	100
3 STORY ONLY	\$11,974,259.00	
LIGHT GAGE STEEL FRAMING SINGLE BEDROOM SCHEME	\$15,133,233.00	106
LIGHT GAGE STEEL FRAMING MIXED BEDROOM SCHEME	\$15,409,377.00	99
	<i>•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••</i>	
	A45 000 400 00	105
MASONRY & PRECAST SINGLE BEDROOM SCHEME	\$15,039,182.00	105
MASONRY & PRECAST MIXED BEDROOM SCHEME	\$15,181,382.00	97
FORM IN PLACE CONCRETE FLOOR ALTERNATE (SINGLE)	\$17,451,524.00	122
FORM IN PLACE CONCRETE FLOOR ALTERNATE (MIXED)	\$17,670,142.00	113





#### **New National Trend...**

# **Resilience!**

# Buildings

Communities

Nation





## Enhanced Resilience Needed











## Enhanced Resilience Needed

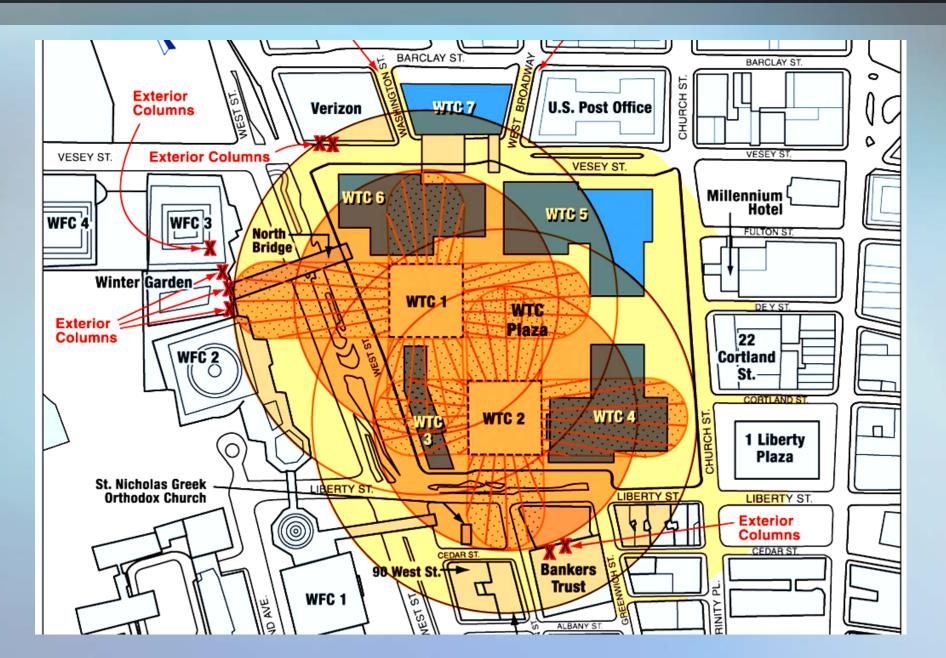


Conflagrations



#### PCA



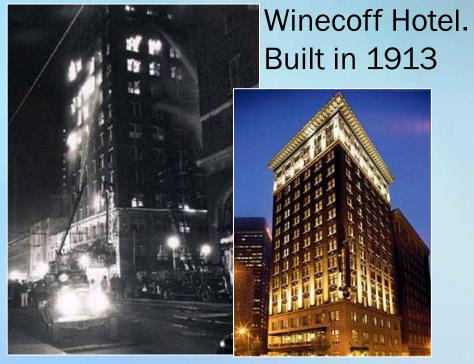




#### **Enhanced Resilience**



Damaged by WTC collapse, uncontrolled fire for 5 days, and reopened as apartment building in 2005



Completely gutted by fire in 1946, hotel in 1951, housing for elderly, vacant for 20 years, and became the Ellis Hotel in 2007





#### **Enhanced Resilience**

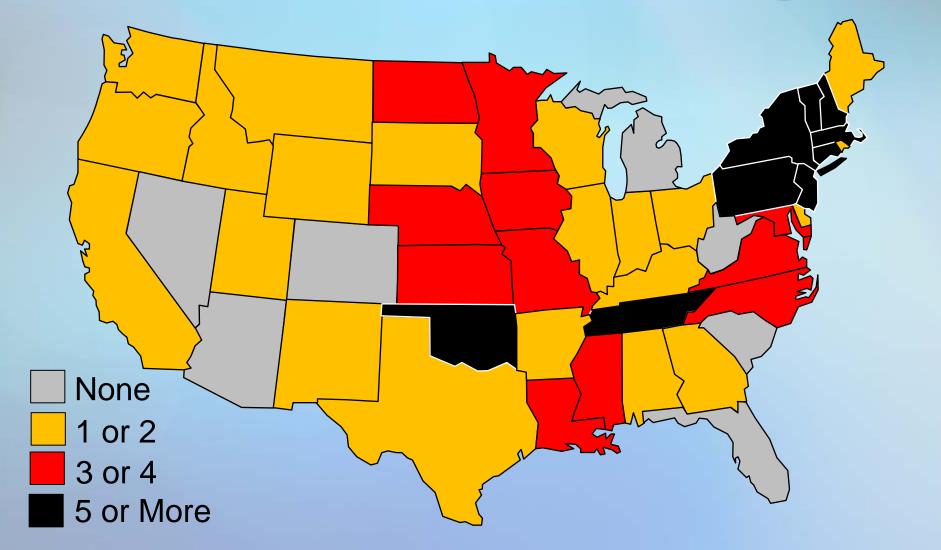
- A must for sustainability
- Essential for community continuity







## **2011 National Disasters and Emergencies**







#### **'02-'11 Disasters and Emergencies**

3 4 or Less 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 or More





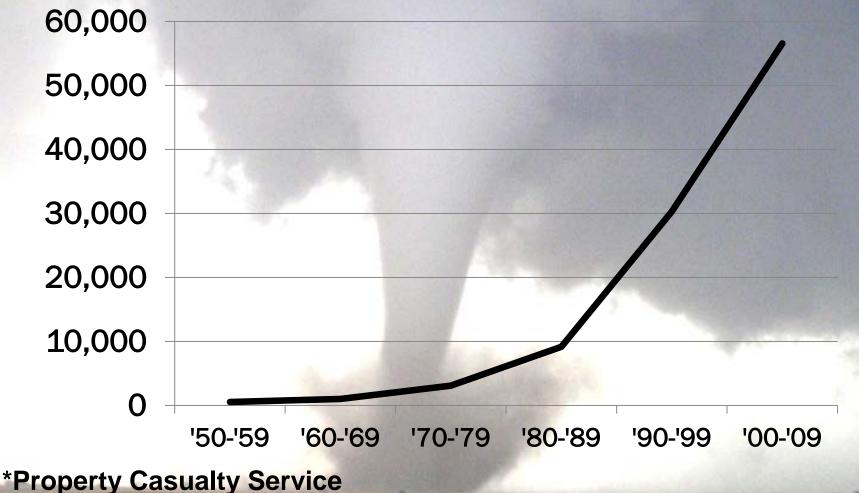
#### **Illinois National Disasters and Emergencies**

Year	Severe Storms and Flooding	Tornadoes, Storms, and Flooding	Winter Storm
2011	1		1
2010	1		-
2009	-	1	1
2008	3		1
2007	2		1
2006		1	1
2005			1
2004		1	-
2003	1		_
2002	1		-





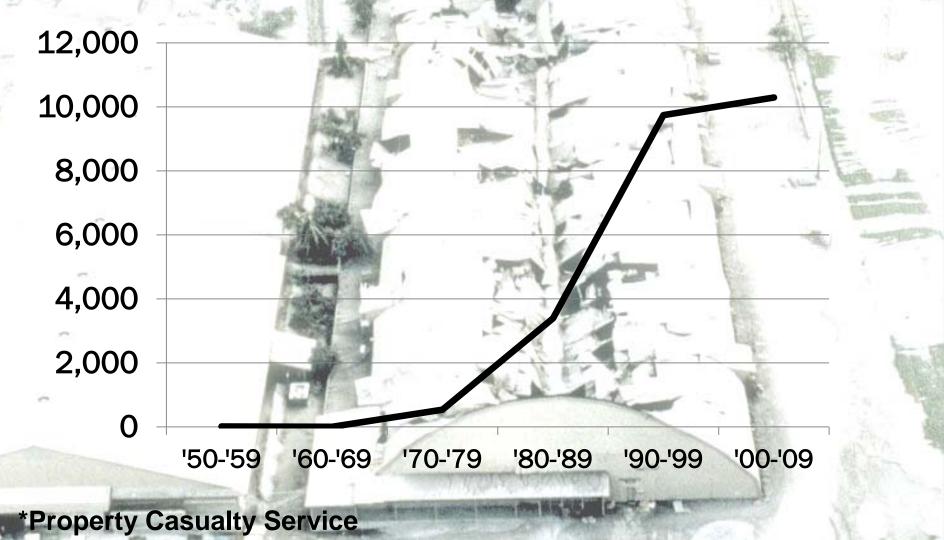
# **Combined Losses**, Millions per Decade: **Thunderstorm**, Hail, and Tornado\*







#### Winter Storm Losses,\* Millions per Decade:







#### **Flood Losses**,<sup>\*</sup> Millions per Decade:

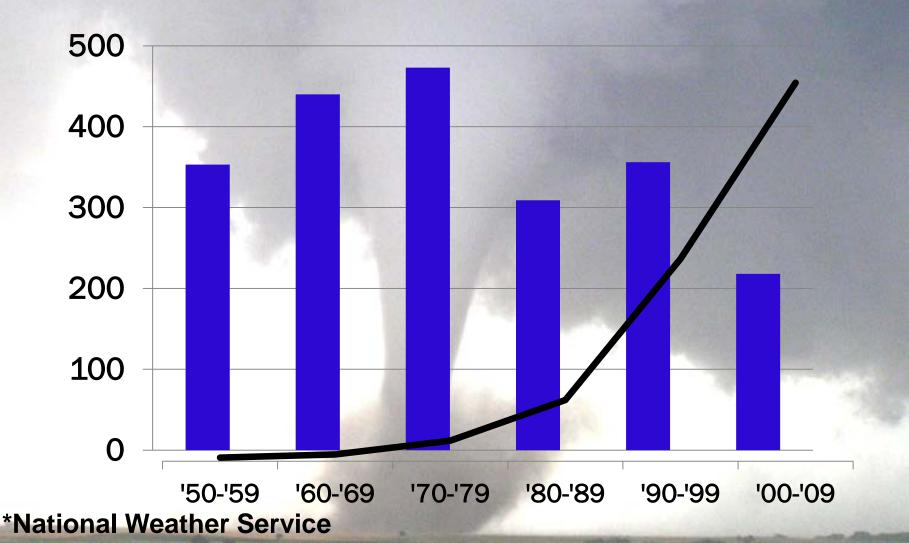
120,000 100,000 80,000 60,000 40,000 20,000 0 '70-'79 '60-'69 '90-'99 '50-'59 '80-89 '00-'09

\*National Weather Service





#### **Tornado Losses vs. Number of EF3-EF5\***







## **Disaster Losses excluding Flood**\*

#### **Property Casualty Services in 2010 dollars**

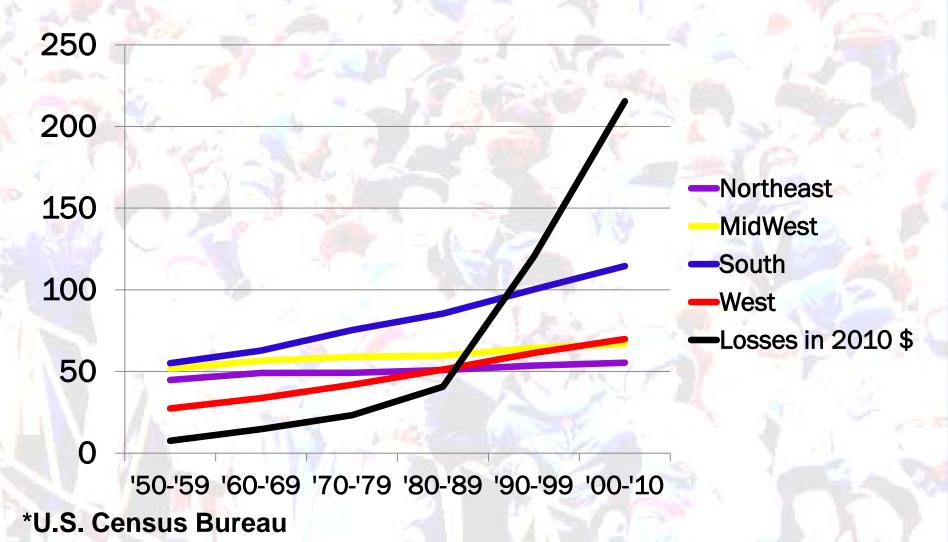
200,000 -	Earthquakes
150,000 -	Fire Hail
100,000 -	Hurricanes Thunderstorms Tornados
50,000 -	Tropical Storms Wildland Fire
0 -	Winter Storms '50-'59 '60-'69 '70-'79 '80-'89 '90-'99 '00-'09

#### \*Property Casualty Service





#### **Disaster Losses vs. Population Change**\*







## Losses vs. Residential Units\*

**Cumulative Construction** 

250

200

150

100

50

0

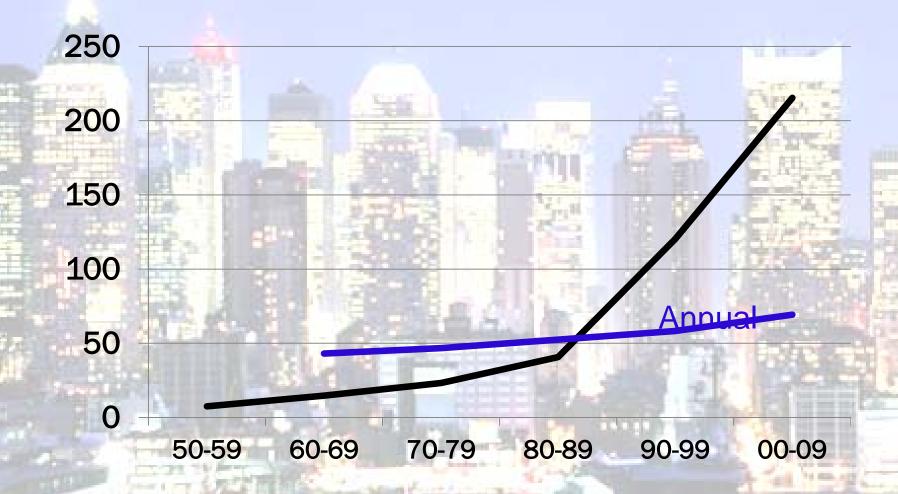
'50-'59 '60-'69 '70-'79 '80-'89 '90-'99 '00-'10

\*U.S. Census Bureau





#### **Losses vs. Commercial Put-in-Place**\*



\*U.S. Census Bureau





### **Coincidence?**

Frequency of Events
 Population Re-Distribution
 Rate of Construction





## **Consider Changes in Regulations and Construction Practice**

- Federal de-regulation
- Competition and short-term ownership
- Relaxation of criteria in model codes
- Changes in construction practices
- Changes in project responsibility and liability
- Green building codes and standards

cell-phone number is: 478-731-4321



De-Regulation More stringent passive fire protection

More stringent sound transmission loss criteria

Etc...

MINIMUM PROPERTY STANDARDS FOR MULTIFAMILY HOUSING

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

TH 4820 .U53

1963





## Increased Competition and Increased Emphasis on ROI

- Least initial cost is minimum building code or less
- Minimum building code is becoming the standard of practice in the United States
- Design firms advertising assistance to demonstrate alternative compliance





# Relaxation of Model Codes ('70s & '80s)

#### Height and area tables permitting larger Type V buildings.







## Relaxation of Model Codes ('70s - '80s)

- Sprinkler protection required in more buildings.
- Trade-offs in passive protection and egress safety used to offset sprinkler costs.
- Moving away from prescriptive material specific provisions to performance based requirements.





#### **Relaxation of Model Codes ('97-'00s)**

- The merger resulted in the least common denominator for passive fire protection.
- Most aggressive trade-offs for sprinklers were also included from any one code.







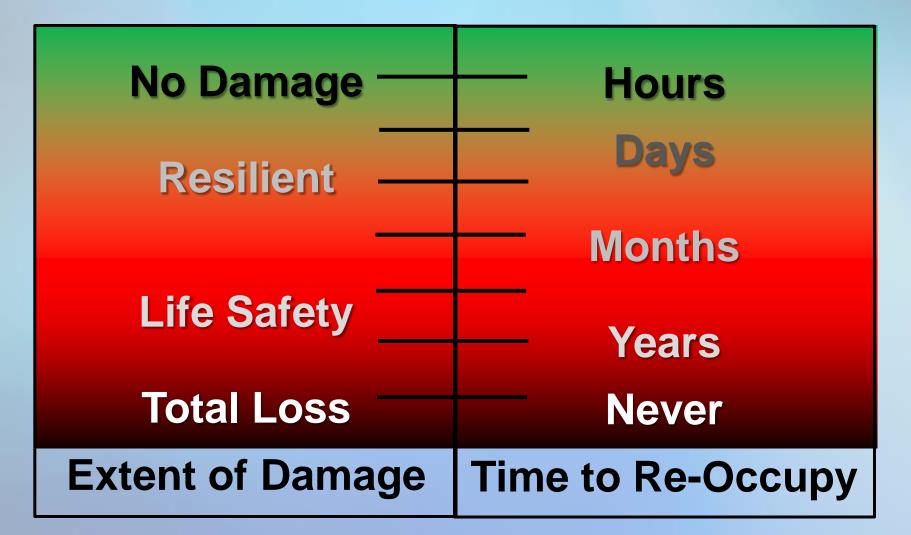
## **Changes in Construction Practices**

- Move to lighter/less expensive construction
  - Plywood or structurally comparable oriented strand board sheathing to foam board
- Changes in project management and liability
  - Project managers to alter architect specifications
  - Architects shed extent of liability





#### **Enhanced Resilience vs. Life Safety**







## National Institute of Building Sciences Sustainable Building Industries Council



#### **Whole Building Design Guidelines**





## Institute for Business & Home Safety®



A program of the Institute for Business & Home Safety



A program of the Institute for Business & Home Safety







**IBC Minimum Code** 

- + Green Building
- + Resilience
- High Performance
   Building
   Requirements for
   Sustainability





#### **Enhanced Fire Safety – Structural Fire Resistance Enhanced Resilience** IBC Non-fire rated Only fire rated structural elements structural elements permitted permitted





#### **Enhanced Flood Resistance – Design**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Except where determined to be protected by dams, levees, and flood walls,	Except where determined to be protected by dams
shall comply with:	shall comply with:

Flood Resistant Design and Construction of (ASCE 24)





#### **Enhanced Flood Resistance – Elevation**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Habitable spaces	Habitable spaces <u>3</u>
above Base Flood	feet above Base Flood
Elevation (BFE)	Elevation (BFE)





#### **Enhanced Load Resistance - Seismic**

#### Importance Factors, I<sub>e</sub>

Risk Category Types of Buildings	I-Codes			
		less than 0.4 g	0.4g or more	
I - Agricultural and temporary	1.00	1.00	1.00	
II - Not I,III, or IV	1.00	1.00	<u>1.15</u>	
III - Substantial hazard to life	1.25	1.25	<u>1.35</u>	
IV - Essential	1.50	1.50	<u>1.60</u>	





#### **Enhanced Load Resistance - Snow**

#### Importance Factors, I<sub>s</sub>

Risk Category Types of Buildings	I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
I - Agricultural and temporary	0.80	0.80
II - Not I,III, or IV	1.00	<u>1.15</u>
III - Substantial hazard to life	1.10	<u>1.20</u>
IV - Essential	1.20	1.30





#### **Enhanced Life Safety – Storm Shelters**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
	Required except where within ¼ mile_of adequate shelter
Where present shall comply with:	Where present shall comply with:

Design and Construction of Storm Shelters (ICC 500)





#### **Enhanced Load Resistance - Wind**

Importance Factors, I <sub>w</sub>		
Risk Category Types of Buildings	I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
I - Agricultural and temporary	1.00	1.00
II - Not I,III, or IV	1.00	<u>1.15</u>
III - Substantial hazard to life	1.00	<u>1.10</u>
IV - Essential	1.00	<u>1.10</u>





## **Enhanced Fire Safety – Sprinkler Protection**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Sprinklers required in all hazardous, institutional and residential and most assembly, educational, factory, mercantile and storage	Sprinklers required in <u>all occupancies</u> except some low- hazard factory and storage





#### **Enhanced Fire Safety – Fire Walls**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Combustible materials allowed	All Noncombustible
Reductions in fire ratings allowed	No fire rating reductions permitted





#### **Enhanced Fire Safety – Exterior Exposure**

IBC	Enhanced Resilience
No openings within 3 ft of property line	No openings within 3 ft of property line
Increases in opening area for sprinklers	<u>No</u> increases in opening area for sprinklers





<b>Enhanced Fire Safety – Sprinkler Protection</b>		
IBC	Enhanced Resilience	
1-hour reduction in fire barriers and structural fire resistance rating for sprinklers	<u>No</u> reduction in fire barriers and structural fire resistance rating for sprinklers	





<b>Enhanced Fire Safety – Sprinkler Protection</b>		
IBC	Enhanced Resilience	
Reduction in flame spread for interior finish with sprinklers	<u>No</u> reduction in flame spread classification for interior finish with sprinklers	





<b>Enhanced Fire Safety – Sprinkler Protection</b>		
IBC	Enhanced Resilience	
Increase in travel distances for sprinklers	<u>No</u> Increase in travel distances for sprinklers	





<b>Enhanced Fire Safety – Sprinkler Protection</b>	
IBC	Enhanced Resilience
Areas of refuge for persons with a disability not required on upper floors in buildings with sprinklers	Areas of refuge for persons with a disability <u>required</u> on upper floors in buildings with sprinklers





#### **Enhanced Air-Borne Sound Resistance**

Separations	I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Dwelling to dwelling or public area	STC = 50	<u>STC = 50</u>
Classroom to classroom	N/R	<u>STC = 50</u>
Classroom to restrooms and showers	N/R	<u>STC = 53</u>
Classroom to other areas	N/R	<u>STC = 60</u>
Exteriors in Groups A, B, I, M, or R	N/R	<u>STC = 50</u>





#### **Enhanced Structure-Borne Sound Resistance**

Separations	I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Dwelling to dwelling to public area	IIC = 50	<u>IIC = 50</u>
Rooms to rooms or public areas in Groups A, B, I, or M	N/R	<u>IIC = 50</u>





#### **Enhanced Moisture Resistance**

Smooth, hard, non-absorbent finishes	I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Application	Toilets bathing, and shower rooms	Toilets, bathing, and shower rooms; <u>kitchens,</u> <u>laundries, and</u> <u>spas</u>
Height up onto walls	4"	<u>6"</u>





#### **Enhanced Fire Safety – Exterior Exposure**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Min 1-hour fire rating within 5 ft of property line	Min 1-hour fire rating within 5 ft of property line
	<u>No vinyl siding or EIFS</u> within 30 ft of property line
	<u>No combustible exterior</u> wall covering within 5 ft of property line

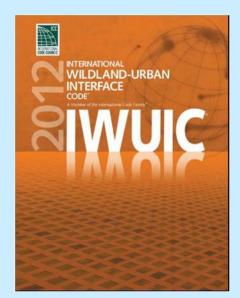




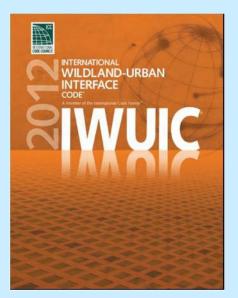
#### **Enhanced Fire Safety – Wildland-Urban Fires**

#### I-Codes

#### **Enhanced Resilience**



#### Optional



#### Mandatory





#### **Enhanced Damage Resistance - Wind**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
No vinyl siding where:	No vinyl siding <u>or EIFS</u>
V <sub>asd</sub> > 100 mph or	where:
(≈ V <sub>ult</sub> >130 mph)	<u>V<sub>ult</sub> &gt; 115 mph</u> or
No vinyl siding	No vinyl siding or EIFS
more than 40 feet in	more than 40 feet in
height	height





#### **Enhanced Damage Resistance - Hail**

Roof or Wall	I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
	ASTM D3746	ASTM D3746
Low Slope	ASTM D4272	ASTM D4272
Roof <2:12	CGSB 37-GP52M	CGSB 37-GP52M
	FM 4470	FM 4470
Any Slope Roof and All Walls		<u>UL2218</u> <u>FM4473</u>





#### **Enhanced Damage Resistance - Infestations**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Optional in International Building Code	Mandatory for all buildings

IBC Appendix F – RODENTPROOFING





#### **Enhanced Radon Penetration Resistance**

I-Codes	Enhanced Resilience
Option for dwellings under the International Residential Code in high radon prone areas	Mandatory for all buildings in high radon prone areas
IRC Appendix F	IRC Appendix F or EPA 625-R-92-016



# **Community Benefits**

- Offer longevity and community acceptance
- Maintain a more consistent tax base
- Minimize the expenditure of community resources when disasters occur
- Provide improved fire protection and reduce the potential for conflagrations





# **Environment, Society, and Economics**

- **Energy Conservation Interests**
- Environmental Interests
- Emergency Management
- Emergency Responders
- Disaster Relief
- Human Services





## PCA

oncevity

Disaster

Resistance

Safe



**E** 

Suscenaelity

# Enhanced

# Robustness

# Resilience





# Better buildings







# Better buildings

# Better communities







# Better buildings Better communities

# Better environment









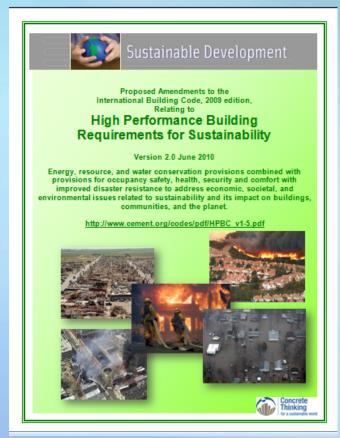
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#### www.cement.org/codes/hpbrs.asp