

BY-LAW NO 47
BUILDING BY-LAW

The Council of the Village of Petitcodiac under the authority vested in it by the Community Planning Act, R.S.N.B. 1973 c.C-12 enacts as follows:

Interpretation

1. In this By-law:

“**alter**” means to make change, structurally or otherwise, to a building or structure which is not for purposes of maintenance only;

“**building**” means a roofed construction or structure with solid exterior walls that is used or intended to be used as a shelter for persons, animals or chattels;

“**building inspector**” means an officer or employee of the corporation, appointed by Council, charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Building By-law;

“**Code**” means the National Building Code of Canada as adopted through an Order in Council or by a municipal council;

“**Commission**” means the Greater Moncton Planning District Commission;

“**demolish**” means to raze, level, ruin, wreck, destroy or tear down a building or structure;

“**development officer**” means a District Planning Director or a Planning Officer appointed under subsection 7(3) of the Community Planning Act;

“**erect**” means to construct, build, assemble, locate or relocated building or structure and any physical operations preparatory to the construction, building, assembling, locating or relocating of the building or structure;

“**maintenance**” means to replace or repair a component or components of a building or structure that does not change the original dimensions of the building or structure e.g replace roof

shingles, windows or doors. These items of repair or replacement must conform to the standard of the National Building Code;

“**permit**” means a building permit or demolition permit, issued under this By-law;

“**structure**” means a combination of materials to form a construction for occupancy, use or ornamentation whether installed on, above, or below the surface of a parcel of land.

Scope

2. The purpose of this By-law is:
 - (a) to prescribe standards for the building, erecting, locating or relocating, demolishing, structurally altering, repairing, replacing or any combination thereof, of a building or structure;
 - (b) to prohibit the undertaking or continuing of work mentioned in clause (a) in violation of standards prescribed hereby;
 - (c) to prescribe a system of permits for work mentioned in clause (a), their terms and conditions, the conditions under which they may be issued, suspended, reinstated, revoked and renewed, their form and fees therefor.

Adoption of Code

3. The National Building code of Canada, 2005 Edition, is hereby adopted as the standard to which all work undertaken in the Village of Petitcodiac conform:

and “Division A, Part 1. Compliance
Part 2 Objectives
Part 3 Functional Statements

Division B, Part 1. General”

Attached hereto as Schedule “A” forms part of this By-Law.

Building Permits

4. (1) A person shall not undertake or continue the building, erecting, locating, relocating, demolishing, altering, structurally altering, repairing, replacing, or any combination thereof, of a building or structure unless a building permit has been issued pursuant to this section.

- (2) A person seeking to obtain a building permit shall make application in writing to the building inspector, and such application shall:
- (a) be in a form prescribed by the development officer;
 - (b) be signed by the applicant;
 - (c) state the intended use of the building;
 - (d) unless waived by the building inspector, include, subject to subsection (7), copies in duplicate of the specifications and scale drawing of the building or structure with respect to which the work is to be carried out, showing:
 - (i) the dimensions of the building or structure,
 - (ii) the proposed use of each room or floor area,
 - (iii) the dimensions of the land on which the building or structure is, or is to be, situated,
 - (iv) the grades of the streets and sewers abutting the land mentioned in subclause (iii), and
 - (v) the position, height and horizontal dimensions of all buildings or structures on, and those proposed to be located on, the land referred to;
 - (e) set out the total estimated cost of the proposed work, including labour and materials; and
 - (f) contain such other information as the building inspector may require for the purpose of determining compliance herewith.
- (3) Where:
- (a) an application mentioned in subsection (2) has been received; and
 - (b) the proposed work conforms with this and any other applicable by-law;
- the building inspector shall issue the building permit requested.

- (4) A permit hereunder is issued on the condition that the work mentioned therein:
- (a) is commenced within six months from the date of issue of the permit;
 - (b) is not discontinued or suspended in excess of one year or in such manner that any exterior surface intended to be cladded pursuant to specifications and scaled drawings mentioned in paragraph (2)(d), remains uncladded in excess of two months; and
 - (c) is carried out, unless otherwise approved by the building inspector, in compliance with the specifications contained in the application for the permit.
- (5) Where a person violates any provision of this By-law, the building inspector may issue orders pursuant to the provisions of section 93 of the Community Planning Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c.C-12
- (6) Where a person fails to comply with an order mentioned in subsection (5), the building inspector may suspend or revoke the building permit and may, if the conditions leading to the suspension are subsequently corrected, reinstate the suspended permit.

Responsibility of Permit Holder

5. The approval of plans or specifications, the issuing of a building permit or and inspections hereunder, do not relieve a person of any duty or responsibility for carrying out works in accordance with this By-law.

Documents on the Site

6. During the carrying out of the work authorized by a permit, the person named therein shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on the property in respect of which the permit was issued:
- (a) a copy of the building permit, and
 - (b) a copy of any plans and specifications approved by the building inspector.

Tests

7. The building inspector may:
- (a) direct that tests of materials, devices, construction methods, structural assemblies or foundation conditions be made, or sufficient evidence or proof be submitted, at no costs to the Municipality, where such evidence or proof is necessary to determine if any material, device, construction or foundation condition meets the requirements of this By-law; and
 - (b) direct that a copy of the results of the tests referred to in clause (a) be made available for inspection during the carrying out of the work authorized to ensure conformity with the requirements of this By-law; and
 - (c) revoke, suspend or refuse to issue a building permit where, in his opinion, the results of the tests referred to in clause (a) do not meet the requirements of this By-law.

Records

8. The building inspector shall keep proper records of all applications received, permits and orders issued, inspections and tests made, and shall retain copies of all papers and documents connected with the administration of his duties.

Copies of Code Available

9. The building inspector shall keep two copies of the adopted Code available for public use, inspection and examination.

Schedule of Fees

10. (1) Subject to Subsection (2), no permit shall be issued under this By-law until the permit fee has been paid to the Municipality in accordance with the amount as follows:

Where the total estimated cost of the work, including labour and materials, is for

- (a) Building Permit fees for construction:
 - (i) in the amount of \$5.00 per \$1,000.00 for residential to a maximum of \$1,000.00.

- (ii) in the amount of \$5.00 per \$1,000.00 for all other construction to a maximum of \$1,500.00
- (iii) a minimum of \$25.00 for all construction.

- (b) Demolition permit fee:
 - (i) \$25.00

- 10. (2) Where the building inspector has reason to believe and does believe that an estimate mentioned in subsection (1) is unreasonable, he may refuse to issue a permit.
- (3) Failure to obtain a building permit prior to construction or demolition without the consent of the Building Inspector shall increase the applicable fee(s) to triple it's normal rate.
- (4) Council of the Village of Petitcodiac can, on a yearly basis, determine change to the fee structure.

SCHEDULE “A”

Part 1 Compliance

Section 1.1. General

1.1.1. Application of this Code

1.1.1.1. Application of this Code

1) This Code applies to the design, construction and *occupancy* of all new *buildings*, and the *alteration*, reconstruction, demolition, removal, relocation and *occupancy* of all existing *buildings*. (See Appendix A.)

2) This Code applies both to site-assembled and factory-built *buildings*. (See Appendix A.)

3) *Farm buildings* shall conform to the requirements in the National Farm Building Code of Canada 1995.

Section 1.2. Compliance

1.2.1. Compliance with this Code

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- 1)** Compliance with this Code shall be achieved by
 - a) complying with the applicable acceptable solutions in Division B (see Appendix A), or
 - b) using alternative solutions that will achieve at least the minimum level of performance required by Division B in the areas defined by the objectives and functional statements attributed to the applicable acceptable solutions (see Appendix A).

2) For the purposes of compliance with this Code as required in Clause 1.2.1.1.(1)(b), the objectives and functional statements attributed to the acceptable solutions in Division B shall be the objectives and functional statements referred to in Subsection 1.1.2. of Division B.

1.2.2. Materials, Appliances, Systems and Equipment

1.2.2.1. Characteristics of Materials, Appliances, Systems and Equipment

1) All materials, *appliances*, systems and equipment installed to meet the requirements of this Code shall possess the necessary characteristics to perform their intended functions when installed in a *building*.

1.2.2.2. Storage on the Building Site

1) All *building* materials, *appliances* and equipment on the *building* site shall be stored in such a way as to prevent the deterioration or impairment of their essential properties.

1.2.2.3. Used Materials, Appliances and Equipment

1) Unless otherwise specified, used materials, *appliances* and equipment are permitted to be reused when they meet the requirements of this Code for new materials and are satisfactory for the intended use.

Section 1.3. Divisions A, B and C of this Code**1.3.1. General****1.3.1.1. Scope of Division A**

1) Division A contains the compliance and application provisions, objectives and functional statements of this Code.

1.3.1.2. Scope of Division B

1) Division B contains the acceptable solutions of this Code.

1.3.1.3. Scope of Division C

1) Division C contains the administrative provisions of this Code.

1.3.1.4. Internal Cross-references

1) Where the Division of a referenced provision is not specified in this Code, it shall mean that the referenced provision is in the same Division as the referencing provision.

1.3.2. Application of Division A**1.3.2.1. Application of Parts 1, 2 and 3**

1) Parts 1, 2 and 3 of Division A apply to all *buildings* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

1.3.3. Application of Division B**1.3.3.1. Application of Parts 1, 7 and 8**

1) Parts 1, 7 and 8 of Division B apply to all *buildings* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

1.3.3.2. Application of Parts 3, 4, 5 and 6

1) Parts 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Division B apply to all *buildings* described in Article 1.1.1.1. and

- a) classified as *post-disaster buildings*,
- b) used for *major occupancies* classified as
 - i) Group A, *assembly occupancies*,
 - ii) Group B, *care or detention occupancies*, or
 - iii) Group E, Division 1, *high-hazard industrial occupancies*, or
- c) exceeding 600 m² in *building area* or exceeding 3 *storeys* in *building height* used for *major occupancies* classified as
 - i) Group C, *residential occupancies*,
 - ii) Group D, *business and personal services occupancies*,
 - iii) Group E, *mercantile occupancies*, or
 - iv) Group E, Divisions 2 and 3, *medium- and low-hazard industrial occupancies*.

1.3.3.3. Application of Part 9

1) Part 9 of Division B applies to all *buildings* described in Article 1.1.1.1. of 3 *storeys* or less in *building height*, having a *building area* not exceeding 600 m², and used for *major occupancies* classified as

- a) Group C, *residential occupancies* (see Appendix Note A-9.1.1.1.(1) of Division B),
- b) Group D, *business and personal services occupancies*,
- c) Group E, *mercantile occupancies*, or
- d) Group F, Divisions 2 and 3, *medium- and low-hazard industrial occupancies*.

1.3.3.4. Building Size Determination

1) Where a *firewall* divides a *building*, each portion of the *building* so divided shall be considered as a separate *building*, except when this requirement is specifically modified in other parts of this Code. (See Appendix A.)

2) Except as permitted in Sentence (3), where portions of a *building* are completely separated by a vertical *fire separation* that has a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1 h and extends through all *storeys* and *service spaces* of the separated portions, each separated portion is permitted to be considered as a separate *building* for the purpose of determining *building height*, provided

- a) each separated portion is not more than 3 *storeys* in *building height* and is used only for *residential occupancies*, and
- b) the unobstructed path of travel for a firefighter from the nearest *street* to one entrance of each separated portion is not more than 45 m.

(See Appendix A.)

3) The vertical *fire separation* referred to in Sentence (2) may terminate at the floor assembly immediately above a *basement* provided the *basement* conforms to Article 3.2.1.2. of Division B.

1.3.4. Application of Division C**1.3.4.1. Application of Parts 1 and 2**

1) Parts 1 and 2 of Division C apply to all *buildings* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

Section 1.4. Terms and Abbreviations**1.4.1. Definitions of Words and Phrases****1.4.1.1. Non-defined Terms**

1) Words and phrases used in this Code that are not included in the list of definitions in Article 1.4.1.2. shall have the meanings that are commonly assigned to them in the context in which they are used, taking into account the specialized use of terms by the various trades and professions to which the terminology applies.

2) Where objectives and functional statements are referred to in this Code, they shall be the objectives and functional statements described in Parts 2 and 3.

3) Where acceptable solutions are referred to in this Code, they shall be the provisions stated in Parts 3 to 9 of Division B.

4) Where alternative solutions are referred to in this Code, they shall be the alternative solutions mentioned in Clause 1.2.1.1.(1)(b).

1.4.1.2. Defined Terms

1) The words and terms in italics in this Code have the following meanings:
Access to exit means that part of a *means of egress* within a *floor area* that provides access to an *exit* serving the *floor area*.

Adfreezing means the adhesion of soil to a *foundation unit* resulting from the freezing of soil water. (Also referred to as "frost grip.")

Air barrier system means the assembly installed to provide a continuous barrier to the movement of air.

Air-supported structure means a structure consisting of a pliable membrane which achieves and maintains its shape and support by internal air pressure.

Alarm signal means an audible signal transmitted throughout a zone or zones or throughout a *building* to advise occupants that a fire emergency exists.

Alert signal means an audible signal to advise designated persons of a fire emergency.

Alteration means a change or extension to any matter or thing or to any *occupancy* regulated by this Code.

Appliance means a device to convert fuel into energy and includes all components, controls, wiring and piping required to be part of the device by the applicable standard referred to in this Code.

Artesian groundwater means a confined body of water under pressure in the ground.

Assembly occupancy means the *occupancy* or the use of a *building*, or part thereof, by a gathering of persons for civic, political, travel, religious, social, educational, recreational or like purposes, or for the consumption of food or drink.

Attic or roof space means the space between the roof and the ceiling of the top *storey* or between a dwarf wall and a sloping roof.

Authority having jurisdiction means the governmental body responsible for the enforcement of any part of this Code or the official or agency designated by that body to exercise such a function.

Barrier-free means that a *building* and its facilities can be approached, entered, and used by persons with physical or sensory disabilities.

Basement means a *storey* or *storeys* of a *building* located below the *first storey*.

Bearing surface means the contact surface between a *foundation unit* and the soil or rock upon which it bears.

Boiler means an *appliance* intended to supply hot water or steam for space heating, processing or power purposes.

Breeching means a *flue pipe* or chamber for receiving *flue* gases from one or more *flue* connections and for discharging these gases through a single *flue* connection.

Building means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or *occupancy*.

Building area means the greatest horizontal area of a *building* above *grade* within the outside surface of exterior walls or within the outside surface of exterior walls and the centre line of *firewalls*.

Building height (in storeys) means the number of *storeys* contained between the roof and the floor of the *first storey*.

Business and personal services occupancy means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof for the transaction of business or the rendering or receiving of professional or personal services.

Caisson (see *Pile*).

Care or detention occupancy means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof by persons who require special care or treatment because of cognitive or physical limitations or by persons who are restrained from, or are incapable of, self-preservation because of security measures not under their control.

Cavity wall means a construction of masonry units laid with a cavity between the wythes. The wythes are tied together with metal ties or bonding units, and are relied on to act together in resisting lateral loads.

Chimney means a primarily vertical shaft enclosing at least one *flue* for conducting *flue* gases to the outdoors.

Chimney flue means a conduit containing a *chimney flue* used as a lining of a *masonry or concrete chimney*.

Closure means a device or assembly for closing an opening through a *fire separation* or an exterior wall, such as a door, a shutter, wired glass or glass block, and includes all components such as hardware, closing devices, frames and anchors.

Combustible means that a material fails to meet the acceptance criteria of CAN4-S114-M, "Test for Determination of Non-Combustibility in Building Materials."

Combustible construction means that type of construction that does not meet the requirements for *noncombustible construction*.

Combustible liquid means a liquid having a *flash point* at or above 37.8 C and below 93.3 C.

Conditioned space means any space within a *building* the temperature of which is controlled to limit variation in response to the exterior ambient temperature by the provision, either directly or indirectly, of heating or cooling over substantial portions of the year.

Constructor means a person who contracts with an *owner* or their authorized agent to undertake a project, and includes an *owner* who contracts with more than one person for the work on a project or undertakes the work on a project or any part thereof.

Contained use area means a supervised area containing one or more rooms in which occupant movement is restricted to a single room by security measures not under the control of the occupant.

Dead load means the weight of all permanent structural and non-structural components of a *building*.

Deep foundation means a *foundation unit* that provides support for a *building* by transferring loads either by end-bearing to *soil* or *rock* at considerable depth below the *building*, or by adhesion or friction, or both, in the *soil* or *rock* in which it is placed. *Piles* are the most common type of *deep foundation*.

Designer means the person responsible for the design.

Direct-vented (as applying to a fuel-fired space- or water-heating *appliance*) means an *appliance* and its venting system in which all the combustion air is supplied directly from the outdoors and the products of combustion are vented directly to the outdoors via independent, totally enclosed passageways connected directly to the *appliance*.

Dwelling unit means a *suite* operated as a housekeeping unit, used or intended to be used as a domicile by one or more persons and usually containing cooking, eating, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities.

Excavation means the space created by the removal of *soil*, *rock* or *fill* for the purposes of construction.

Exhaust duct means a duct through which air is conveyed from a room or space to the outdoors.

Exit means that part of a *means of egress*, including doorways, that leads from the *floor area* it serves to a separate *building*, an open public thoroughfare, or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the *building* and having access to an open public thoroughfare. (See Appendix A.)

Exit level means the level of an *exit* stairway at which an exterior *exit* door or *exit* passageway leads to the exterior.

Exit storey (as applying to Subsection 3.2.0. of Division B) means a *storey* having an exterior *exit* door.

Exposing building face means that part of the exterior wall of a *building* that faces one direction and is located between ground level and the ceiling of its top *storey* or, where a *building* is divided into *fire compartments*, the exterior wall of a *fire compartment* that faces one direction.

Factory built chimney means a *chimney* consisting entirely of factory made parts, each designed to be assembled with the other without requiring fabrication on site.

- Farm building* means a *building* or part thereof that does not contain a *residential occupancy* and that is associated with and located on land devoted to the practice of farming, and used essentially for the housing of equipment or livestock, or the production, storage or processing of agricultural and horticultural produce or feeds. (See Appendix A.)
- Fill* means *soil, rock, rubble, industrial waste* such as slag, organic material or a combination of these that is transported and placed on the natural surface of *soil* or *rock* or organic terrain. It may or may not be compacted.
- Fire compartment* means an enclosed space in a *building* that is separated from all other parts of the *building* by enclosing construction providing a *fire separation* having a required *fire-resistance rating*.
- Fire damper* means a *closure* consisting of a damper that is installed in an air distribution system or a wall or floor assembly and that is normally held open but designed to close automatically in the event of a fire in order to maintain the integrity of the *fire separation*.
- Fire detector* means a device that detects a fire condition and automatically initiates an electrical signal to actuate an *alert signal* or *alarm signal* and includes *heat detectors* and *smoke detectors*.
- Fire load* (as applying to an *occupancy*) means the *combustible* contents of a room or *floor area* expressed in terms of the average weight of *combustible* materials per unit area, from which the potential heat liberation may be calculated based on the calorific value of the materials, and includes the furnishings, finished floor, wall and ceiling finishes, trim and temporary and movable *partitions*.
- Fire-protection rating* means the time in minutes or hours that a *closure* will withstand the passage of flame when exposed to fire under specified conditions of test and performance criteria, or as otherwise prescribed in this Code.
- Fire-resistance rating* means the time in minutes or hours that a material or assembly of materials will withstand the passage of flame and the transmission of heat when exposed to fire under specified conditions of test and performance criteria, or as determined by extension or interpretation of information derived therefrom as prescribed in this Code. (See Appendix Note D-1.2.1.(2) of Division B.)
- Fire-retardant-treated wood* means wood or a wood product that has had its surface-burning characteristics, such as flame spread, rate of fuel contribution and density of smoke developed, reduced by impregnation with fire-retardant chemicals.
- Fire separation* means a construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire. (See Appendix A.)
- Fire stop flap* means a device intended for use in horizontal assemblies required to have a *fire-resistance rating* and incorporating protective ceiling membranes, which operates to close off a duct opening through the membrane in the event of a fire.
- Firewall* means a type of *fire separation* of *noncombustible construction* that subdivides a *building* or separates adjoining *buildings* to resist the spread of fire and that has a *fire-resistance rating* as prescribed in this Code and has structural stability to remain intact under fire conditions for the required fire-rated time.
- First storey* means the uppermost *storey* having its floor level not more than 2 m above *grade*.
- Flame-spread rating* means an index or classification indicating the extent of spread-of-flame on the surface of a material or an assembly of materials as determined in a standard fire test as prescribed in this Code.
- Flammable liquid* means a liquid having a *flash point* below 37.8 C and having a vapour pressure not more than 275.8 kPa (absolute) at 37.8 C as determined by ASTM D 323, "Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)."
- Flash point* means the minimum temperature at which a liquid within a container gives off vapour in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid.

Floor area means the space on any *storey* of a *building* between exterior walls and required *firewalls*, including the space occupied by interior walls and *partitions*, but not including *exits*, *vertical service spaces*, and their enclosing assemblies.

Flue means an enclosed passageway for conveying *flue* gases.

Flue collar means the portion of a fuel-fired *appliance* designed for the attachment of the *flue pipe* or *breeching*.

Flue pipe means the pipe connecting the *flue collar* of an *appliance* to a *chimney*.

Forced-air furnace means a *furnace* equipped with a fan that provides the primary means for the circulation of air.

Foundation means a system or arrangement of *foundation units* through which the loads from a *building* are transferred to supporting *soil* or *rock*.

Foundation unit means one of the structural members of the *foundation* of a *building* such as a *footing*, *raft* or *pile*.

Frost action means the phenomenon that occurs when water in *soil* is subjected to freezing which, because of the water/ice phase change or ice lens growth, results in a total volume increase or the build-up of expansive forces under confined conditions or both, and the subsequent thawing that leads to loss of *soil* strength and increased compressibility.

Furnace means a *space-heating appliance* using warm air as the heating medium and usually having provision for the attachment of ducts.

Gas vent means that portion of a venting system designed to convey vent gases to the outdoors from the *vent connector* of a gas-fired *appliance* or directly from the *appliance* when a *vent connector* is not used.

Grade (as applying to the determination of *building height*) means the lowest of the average levels of finished ground adjoining each exterior wall of a *building*, except that localized depressions such as for vehicle or pedestrian entrances need not be considered in the determination of average levels of finished ground. (See *First storey*.)

Groundwater means a free standing body of water in the ground.

Groundwater level (groundwater table) means the top surface of a free standing body of water in the ground.

Guard means a protective barrier around openings in floors or at the open sides of stairs, landings, balconies, *mezzanines*, galleries, raised *walkways* or other locations to prevent accidental falls from one level to another. Such a barrier may or may not have openings through it.

Heat detector means a *fire detector* designed to operate at a predetermined temperature or rate of temperature rise.

Heavy timber construction means that type of *combustible construction* in which a degree of fire safety is attained by placing limitations on the sizes of wood structural members and on the thickness and composition of wood floors and roofs and by the avoidance of concealed spaces under floors and roofs.

High-hazard industrial occupancy (Group F, Division 1) means an *industrial occupancy* containing sufficient quantities of highly *combustible* and flammable or explosive materials which, because of their inherent characteristics, constitute a special fire hazard.

Horizontal exit means an *exit* from one *building* to another by means of a doorway, vestibule, *walkway*, bridge or balcony.

Horizontal service space means a space such as an attic, duct, ceiling, roof or crawl space oriented essentially in a horizontal plane, concealed and generally inaccessible, through which *building* service facilities such as pipes, ducts and wiring may pass.

Impeded egress zone means a supervised area in which occupants have free movement but require the release, by security personnel, of security doors at the boundary before they are able to leave the area, but does not include a *contained use area*.

- Indirect service water heater* means a *service water heater* that derives its heat from a heating medium such as warm air, steam or hot water.
- Industrial occupancy* means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof for the assembling, fabricating, manufacturing, processing, repairing or storing of goods and materials.
- Interconnected floor space* means superimposed *floor areas* or parts of *floor areas* in which floor assemblies that are required to be *fire separations* are penetrated by openings that are not provided with *closures*.
- Limiting distance* means the distance from an *exposing building face* to a property line, the centre line of a *street*, lane or public thoroughfare, or to an imaginary line between 2 *buildings* or *fire compartments* on the same property, measured at right angles to the *exposing building face*.
- Live load* means a variable load due to the intended use and *occupancy* that is to be assumed in the design of the structural members of a *building*. It includes loads due to cranes and the pressure of liquids in containers.
- Loudbearing* (as applying to a *building element*) means subjected to or designed to carry loads in addition to its own *dead load*, excepting a wall element subjected only to wind or earthquake loads in addition to its own *dead load*.
- Low-hazard industrial occupancy* (Group E, Division 3) means an *industrial occupancy* in which the *combustible* content is not more than 50 kg/m² or 1 200 MJ/m² of *floor area*.
- Major occupancy* means the principal *occupancy* for which a *building* or part thereof is used or intended to be used, and shall be deemed to include the subsidiary *occupancies* that are an integral part of the principal *occupancy*. The *major occupancy* classifications used in this Code are as follows:
- A1 – *Assembly occupancies* intended for the production and viewing of the performing arts
 - A2 – *Assembly occupancies* not elsewhere classified in Group A
 - A3 – *Assembly occupancies* of the arena type
 - A4 – *Assembly occupancies* in which the occupants are gathered in the open air
 - B1 – *Care or detention occupancies* in which persons are under restraint or are incapable of self-preservation because of security measures not under their control
 - B2 – *Care or detention occupancies* in which persons having cognitive or physical limitations require special care or treatment
 - C – *Residential occupancies*
 - D – *Business and personal services occupancies*
 - E – *Mercantile occupancies*
 - F1 – *High-hazard industrial occupancies*
 - F2 – *Medium-hazard industrial occupancies*
 - F3 – *Low-hazard industrial occupancies*
- Masonry or concrete chimney* means a *chimney* of brick, stone, concrete or masonry units constructed on site.
- Means of egress* means a continuous path of travel provided for the escape of persons from any point in a *building* or contained open space to a separate *building*, an open public thoroughfare, or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the *building* and having access to an open public thoroughfare. *Means of egress* includes *exits* and *access to exits*.
- Mechanically vented* (as applying to a fuel-fired space- or water-heating *appliance*) means an *appliance* and its venting system in which the products of combustion are entirely exhausted to the outdoors by a mechanical device, such as a fan, blower or aspirator, upstream or down-stream from the combustion zone of the *appliance*, via independent, totally enclosed passageways connected directly to the *appliance*. (See Appendix A.)

Medium hazard industrial occupancy (Group I, Division 2) means an *industrial occupancy* in which the *combustible* content is more than 50 kg/m³ or 1 200 MJ/m² of *floor area* and not classified as a *high-hazard industrial occupancy*.

Mercantile occupancy means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof for the displaying or selling of retail goods, wares or merchandise.

Mezzanine means an intermediate floor assembly between the floor and ceiling of any room or *storey* and includes an interior balcony.

Noncombustible means that a material meets the acceptance criteria of CAN4-S114-M, "Test for Determination of Non-Combustibility in Building Materials."

Noncombustible construction means that type of construction in which a degree of fire safety is attained by the use of *noncombustible* materials for structural members and other *building* assemblies.

Occupancy means the use or intended use of a *building* or part thereof for the shelter or support of persons, animals or property.

Occupant load means the number of persons for which a *building* or part thereof is designed.

Open air storey means a *storey* in which at least 25% of the total area of its perimeter walls is open to the outdoors in a manner that will provide cross-ventilation to the entire *storey*.

Owner means any person, firm or corporation controlling the property under consideration.

Partition means an interior wall 1 *storey* or part-*storey* in height that is not *loadbearing*.

Party wall means a wall jointly owned and jointly used by 2 parties under easement agreement or by right in law, and erected at or upon a line separating 2 parcels of land each of which is, or is capable of being, a separate real-estate entity.

Perched groundwater means a free standing body of water in the ground extending to a limited depth.

Pile means a slender *deep foundation unit* made of materials such as wood, steel or concrete or a combination thereof, that is either premanufactured and placed by driving, jacking, jetting or screwing, or cast-in-place in a hole formed by driving, excavating or boring. (Cast-in-place bored *piles* are often referred to as *caissons* in Canada.)

Plenum means a chamber forming part of an air duct system.

Plumbing system means a drainage system, a venting system and a water system or parts thereof.

Post-disaster building means a *building* that is essential to the provision of services in the event of a disaster, and includes

- hospitals, emergency treatment facilities and blood banks,
- telephone exchanges,
- power generating stations and electrical substations,
- control centres for air, land and marine transportation,
- public water treatment and storage facilities, and pumping stations,
- sewage treatment facilities and *buildings* having critical national defence functions, and
- *buildings* of the following types, unless exempted from this designation by the *authority having jurisdiction*:
 - emergency response facilities,
 - fire, rescue and police stations and housing for vehicles, aircraft or boats used for such purposes, and
 - communications facilities, including radio and television stations.

(See Appendix A.)

Private sewage disposal system means a privately owned plant for the treatment and disposal of sewage (such as a septic tank with an absorption field).

Protected floor space means that part of a *floor area* protected from the effects of fire and used as part of a *means of egress* from an *interconnected floor space*.

Public corridor means a corridor that provides *access to exit* from more than one *suite*.
(See Appendix A.)

Public way means a sidewalk, *street*, highway, square or other open space to which the public has access, as of right or by invitation, expressed or implied.

Range means a cooking *appliance* equipped with a cooking surface and one or more ovens.

Repair garage means a *building* or part thereof where facilities are provided for the repair or servicing of motor vehicles.

Residential occupancy means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof by persons for whom sleeping accommodation is provided but who are not harboured or detained to receive medical care or treatment or are not involuntarily detained.

Return duct means a duct for conveying air from a space being heated, ventilated or air-conditioned back to the heating, ventilating or air-conditioning *appliance*.

Rock means that portion of the earth's crust that is consolidated, coherent and relatively hard and is a naturally formed, solidly bonded, mass of mineral matter that cannot readily be broken by hand.

Sanitary drainage system means a drainage system that conducts sewage.

Service room means a room provided in a *building* to contain equipment associated with *building services*. (See Appendix A.)

Service space means space provided in a *building* to facilitate or conceal the installation of *building service facilities* such as chutes, ducts, pipes, shafts or wires.

Service water heater means a device for heating water for plumbing services.

Shallow foundation means a *foundation unit* that derives its support from *soil* or *rock* located close to the lowest part of the *building* that it supports.

Smoke alarm means a combined *smoke detector* and audible alarm device designed to sound an alarm within the room or *suite* in which it is located upon the detection of smoke within that room or *suite*.

Smoke detector means a *fire detector* designed to operate when the concentration of airborne combustion products exceeds a predetermined level.

Soil means that portion of the earth's crust that is fragmentary, or such that some individual particles of a dried sample may be readily separated by agitation in water; it includes boulders, cobbles, gravel, sand, silt, clay and organic matter.

Space heater means a *space-heating appliance* for heating the room or space within which it is located, without the use of ducts.

Space-heating appliance means an *appliance* intended for the supplying of heat to a room or space directly, such as a *space heater*, fireplace or *unit heater*, or to rooms or spaces of a *building* through a heating system such as a central *furnace* or *boiler*.

Sprinklered (as applying to a *building* or part thereof) means that the *building* or part thereof is equipped with a system of automatic sprinklers.

Stage means a space that is designed primarily for theatrical performances with provision for quick change scenery and overhead lighting, including environmental control for a wide range of lighting and sound effects and that is traditionally, but not necessarily, separated from the audience by a proscenium wall and curtain opening.

Storage garage means a *building* or part thereof intended for the storage or parking of motor vehicles and containing no provision for the repair or servicing of such vehicles. (See Appendix A.)

Storage-type service water heater means a *service water heater* with an integral hot water storage tank.

Storey means that portion of a *building* that is situated between the top of any floor and the top of the floor next above it, and if there is no floor above it, that portion between the top of such floor and the ceiling above it.

Stove means an *appliance* intended for cooking and space heating.

Street means any highway, road, boulevard, square or other improved thoroughfare 9 m or more in width, that has been dedicated or decided for public use and is accessible to fire department vehicles and equipment.

Subsurface investigation means the appraisal of the general subsurface conditions at a *building* site by analysis of information gained by such methods as geological surveys, in situ testing, sampling, visual inspection, laboratory testing of samples of the subsurface materials and *groundwater* observations and measurements.

Suite means a single room or series of rooms of complementary use, operated under a single tenancy, and includes *dwelling units*, individual guest rooms in motels, hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses and dormitories as well as individual stores and individual or complementary rooms for *business and personal services occupancies*. (See Appendix A.)

Supply duct means a duct for conveying air from a heating, ventilating or air-conditioning *appliance* to a space to be heated, ventilated or air-conditioned.

Theatre means a place of public assembly intended for the production and viewing of the performing arts or the screening and viewing of motion pictures, and consisting of an auditorium with permanently fixed seats intended solely for a viewing audience.

Unit heater means a suspended *space heater* with an integral air-circulating fan.

Unprotected opening (as applying to *exposing building face*) means a doorway, window or opening other than one equipped with a *closure* having the required *fire-protection rating*, or any part of a wall forming part of the *exposing building face* that has a *fire-resistance rating* less than that required for the *exposing building face*.

Unsafe condition means any condition that could cause undue hazard to the life, limb or health of any person authorized or expected to be on or about the premises.

Vapour barrier means the elements installed to control the diffusion of water vapour.

Vent connector (as applying to heating or cooling systems) means the part of a venting system that conducts the *flue* gases or vent gases from the *flue collar* of a gas *appliance* to the *chimney* or *gas vent*, and may include a draft control device.

Vertical service space means a shaft oriented essentially vertically that is provided in a *building* to facilitate the installation of *building services* including mechanical, electrical and plumbing installations and facilities such as elevators, refuse chutes and linen chutes.

Walkway means a covered or roofed pedestrian thoroughfare used to connect 2 or more *buildings*.

1.4.2. Symbols and Other Abbreviations

1.4.2.1. Symbols and Other Abbreviations

1) The symbols and other abbreviations in this Code shall have the meanings assigned to them in this Article and Article 1.3.2.1. of Division B.

1 in 2 slope of 1 vertical to 2 horizontal

cm centimetre(s)

..... degree(s)

C degree(s) Celsius

dB(A) A-weighted sound level

diam diameter

g gram(s)

ga gauge

h hours(s)

Hz hertz

Inc. Incorporated

J	joule(s)
kg	kilogram(s)
kN	kilonewton(s)
kPa	kilopascal(s)
kW	kilowatt(s)
L	litre(s)
lx	lux
m	metre(s)
M	metric nomenclature for reinforcing bars
max.	maximum
min.	minimum
min	minute(s)
MJ	megajoule(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
MPa	megapascal(s)
N	newton
n/a	not applicable
ng	nanogram(s)
No.	number(s)
nom.	nominal
o.c.	on centre
OSB	oriented strandboard
s	second(s)
temp.	temperature
T&G	tongue and groove
W	watt(s)
wt	weight
%	percent

Section 1.5. Referenced Documents and Organizations

1.5.1. Referenced Documents

1.5.1.1. Application of Referenced Documents

- 1)** The provisions of documents referenced in this Code, and of any documents referenced within those documents, apply only to the extent that they relate to
- buildings*, and
 - the objectives and functional statements attributed to the applicable acceptable solutions in Division B where the documents are referenced.
- (See Appendix A.)

1.5.1.2. Conflicting Requirements

- 1)** In case of conflict between the provisions of this Code and those of a referenced document, the provisions of this Code shall govern.

1.5.1.3. Applicable Editions

1) Where documents are referenced in this Code, they shall be the editions designated in Subsection 1.3.1. of Division B.

1.5.2. Organizations**1.5.2.1. Abbreviations of Proper Names**

1) The abbreviations of proper names in this Code shall have the meanings assigned to them in Article 1.3.2.1. of Division B.

Part 2

Objectives

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Part 2 Objectives

Section 2.1. Application

2.1.1. Application

2.1.1.1. Application

- 1)** This Part applies to all *buildings* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

2.1.1.2. Application of Objectives

- 1)** Except as provided in Sentences (2) to (5), the objectives described in this Part apply
 - a) to all *buildings* covered in this Code (see Article 1.1.1.1.), and
 - b) only to the extent that they relate to compliance with this Code as required in Article 1.2.1.1.
- 2)** Objective OS4, Resistance to Unwanted Entry, applies only to *dwelling units* in *buildings* covered in Part 9 of Division B. (See Article 1.3.3.3.)
- 3)** Objective OH3, Noise Protection, applies only to *dwelling units*.
- 4)** Objective OH5, Hazardous Substances Containment, applies only to the extent defined in
 - a) the National Plumbing Code of Canada 2005, and
 - b) the National Fire Code of Canada 2005.
- 5)** Objective OA, Accessibility (including Objectives OA1, Barrier-Free Path of Travel, and OA2, Barrier-Free Facilities), does not apply to
 - a) houses, including semi-detached houses, duplexes, triplexes, townhouses, row houses and boarding houses,
 - b) *buildings* of Group F, Division 1 *major occupancy*, and
 - c) *buildings* that are not intended to be occupied on a daily or full-time basis, including automatic telephone exchanges, pumphouses and substations.

Section 2.2. Objectives

2.2.1. Objectives

2.2.1.1. Objectives

- 1)** The objectives of this Code are as follows (see Appendix A):

OS Safety

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design, construction or demolition of the *building*, a person in or adjacent to the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of injury.

OS1 Fire Safety

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in or adjacent to the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of injury due to fire. The risks of injury due to fire addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OS1.1 – fire or explosion occurring
- OS1.2 – fire or explosion impacting areas beyond its point of origin
- OS1.3 – collapse of physical elements due to a fire or explosion
- OS1.4 – fire safety systems failing to function as expected
- OS1.5 – persons being delayed in or impeded from moving to a safe place during a fire emergency

OS2 Structural Safety

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in or adjacent to the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of injury due to structural failure. The risks of injury due to structural failure addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OS2.1 – loads bearing on the *building* elements that exceed their *loadbearing* capacity
- OS2.2 – loads bearing on the *building* that exceed the *loadbearing* properties of the supporting medium
- OS2.3 – damage to or deterioration of *building* elements
- OS2.4 – vibration or deflection of *building* elements
- OS2.5 – instability of the *building* or part thereof
- OS2.6 – collapse of the *excavation*

OS3 Safety in Use

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in or adjacent to the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of injury due to hazards. The risks of injury due to hazards addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OS3.1 – tripping, slipping, falling, contact, drowning or collision
- OS3.2 – contact with hot surfaces or substances
- OS3.3 – contact with energized equipment
- OS3.4 – exposure to hazardous substances
- OS3.5 – exposure to high levels of sound from fire alarm systems
- OS3.6 – persons becoming trapped in confined spaces
- OS3.7 – persons being delayed in or impeded from moving to a safe place during an emergency (see Appendix A)

OS4 Resistance to Unwanted Entry

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of injury due to the *building's* low level of resistance to unwanted entry (see Sentence 2.1.1.2.(2) for application limitation). The risks of injury due to unwanted entry addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OS4.1 – intruders being able to force their way through locked doors or windows
- OS4.2 – occupants being unable to identify potential intruders as such

OS5 Safety at Construction and Demolition Sites

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the construction or demolition of the *building*, the public adjacent to a construction or demolition site will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of injury due to hazards. The risks of injury due to construction and demolition hazards addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OS5.1 – objects projected onto *public ways*
- OS5.2 – vehicular accidents on *public ways*
- OS5.3 – damage to or obstruction of *public ways*
- OS5.4 – water accumulated in *excavations*
- OS5.5 – entry into the site
- OS5.6 – exposure to hazardous substances and activities
- OS5.7 – loads bearing on a covered way that exceed its *loadbearing capacity*
- OS5.8 – collapse of the *excavation*
- OS5.9 – persons being delayed in or impeded from moving to a safe place during an emergency (see Appendix A)

OH Health

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness.

OH1 Indoor Conditions

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness due to indoor conditions. The risks of illness due to indoor conditions addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OH1.1 – inadequate indoor air quality
- OH1.2 – inadequate thermal comfort
- OH1.3 – contact with moisture

OH2 Sanitation

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness due to unsanitary conditions. The risks of illness due to unsanitary conditions addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OH2.1 – exposure to human or domestic waste
- OH2.2 – consumption of contaminated water
- OH2.3 – inadequate facilities for personal hygiene
- OH2.4 – contact with contaminated surfaces
- OH2.5 – contact with vermin and insects

OH3 Noise Protection

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness due to high levels of sound originating in adjacent spaces in the *building* (see Sentence 2.1.1.2.(3) for application limitation). The risks of illness due to high levels of sound addressed in this Code are those caused by

- OH3.1 – exposure to airborne sound transmitted through assemblies separating *building units* from adjacent spaces in the *building*

OH4 Vibration and Deflection Limitation

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person in the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness due to high levels of vibration or deflection of *building* elements.

OH5 Hazardous Substances Containment

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, the public will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness due to the release of hazardous substances from the *building* (see Sentence 2.1.1.2.(4) for application limitation).

OA Accessibility

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person with a physical or sensory limitation will be unacceptably impeded from accessing or using the *building* or its facilities (see Sentence 2.1.1.2.(5) for application limitations).

OA1 Barrier-Free Path of Travel

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person with a physical or sensory limitation will be unacceptably impeded from accessing the *building* or circulating within it (see Sentence 2.1.1.2.(5) for application limitations).

OA2 Barrier-Free Facilities

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, a person with a physical or sensory limitation will be unacceptably impeded from using the *building's* facilities (see Sentence 2.1.1.2.(5) for application limitations).

OP Fire and Structural Protection of Buildings

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design, construction or demolition of the *building*, the *building* or adjacent *buildings* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of damage due to fire or structural insufficiency, or the *building* or part thereof will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of loss of use also due to structural insufficiency.

OP1 Fire Protection of the Building

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of its design or construction, the *building* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of damage due to fire. The risks of damage due to fire addressed in this Code are those caused by—

- OP1.1 – fire or explosion occurring
- OP1.2 – fire or explosion impacting areas beyond its point of origin
- OP1.3 – collapse of physical elements due to a fire or explosion
- OP1.4 – fire safety systems failing to function as expected

OP2 Structural Sufficiency of the Building

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of its design or construction, the *building* or part thereof will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of damage or loss of use due to structural failure or lack of structural serviceability. The risks of damage and of loss of use due to structural failure or lack of structural serviceability addressed in this Code are those caused by--

- OP2.1 – loads bearing on the *building* elements that exceed their *loadbearing* capacity
- OP2.2 – loads bearing on the *building* that exceed the *loadbearing* properties of the supporting medium
- OP2.3 – damage to or deterioration of *building* elements
- OP2.4 – vibration or deflection of *building* elements
- OP2.5 – instability of the *building* or part thereof
- OP2.6 – instability or movement of the supporting medium

OP3 Protection of Adjacent Buildings from Fire

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design or construction of the *building*, adjacent *buildings* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of damage due to fire. The risks of damage to adjacent *buildings* due to fire addressed in this Code are those caused by--

- OP3.1 – fire or explosion impacting areas beyond the *building* of origin

OP4 Protection of Adjacent Buildings from Structural Damage

An objective of this Code is to limit the probability that, as a result of the design, construction or demolition of the *building*, adjacent *buildings* will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of structural damage. The risks of structural damage to adjacent *buildings* addressed in this Code are those caused by--

- OP4.1 – settlement of the medium supporting adjacent *buildings*
- OP4.2 – collapse of the *building* or portion thereof onto adjacent *buildings*
- OP4.3 – impact of the *building* on adjacent *buildings*
- OP4.4 – collapse of the *excavation*

Part 3

Functional Statements

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Part 3

Functional Statements

Section 3.1. Application

3.1.1. Application

3.1.1.1. Application

- 1) This Part applies to all *buildings* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

3.1.1.2. Application of Functional Statements

- 1) Except as provided in Sentences (2) and (3), the functional statements described in this Part apply
 - a) to all *buildings* covered in this Code (see Article 1.1.1.1.), and
 - b) only to the extent that they relate to compliance with this Code as required in Article 1.2.1.1.
- 2) Functional Statement F56 applies only to *dwelling units*.
- 3) Functional Statements F73 and F74 do not apply to
 - a) houses, including semi-detached houses, duplexes, triplexes, townhouses, row houses and boarding houses,
 - b) *buildings* of Group F, Division 1 *major occupancy*, and
 - c) *buildings* that are not intended to be occupied on a daily or full-time basis, including automatic telephone exchanges, pumphouses and substations.

Section 3.2. Functional Statements

3.2.1. Functional Statements

3.2.1.1. Functional Statements

- 1) The objectives of this Code are achieved by measures, such as those described in the acceptable solutions in Division B, that are intended to allow the *building* or its elements to perform the following functions (see Appendix A):
 - F01 To minimize the risk of accidental ignition.
 - F02 To limit the severity and effects of fire or explosions.
 - F03 To retard the effects of fire on areas beyond its point of origin.
 - F04 To retard failure or collapse due to the effects of fire.
 - F05 To retard the effects of fire on emergency egress facilities.
 - F06 To retard the effects of fire on facilities for notification, suppression and emergency response.
 - F10 To facilitate the timely movement of persons to a safe place in an emergency.
 - F11 To notify persons, in a timely manner, of the need to take action in an emergency.
 - F12 To facilitate emergency response.

- F13** To notify emergency responders, in a timely manner, of the need to take action in an emergency.
- F20** To support and withstand expected loads and forces.
- F21** To limit or accommodate dimensional change.
- F22** To limit movement under expected loads and forces.
- F23** To maintain equipment in place during structural movement.
- F30** To minimize the risk of injury to persons as a result of tripping, slipping, falling, contact, drowning or collision.
- F31** To minimize the risk of injury to persons as a result of contact with hot surfaces or substances.
- F32** To minimize the risk of injury to persons as a result of contact with energized equipment.
- F33** To limit the level of sound of a fire alarm system.
- F34** To resist or discourage unwanted access or entry.
- F35** To facilitate the identification of potential intruders.
- F36** To minimize the risk that persons will be trapped in confined spaces.
- F40** To limit the level of contaminants.
- F41** To minimize the risk of generation of contaminants.
- F42** To resist the entry of vermin and insects.
- F43** To minimize the risk of release of hazardous substances.
- F44** To limit the spread of hazardous substances beyond their point of release.
- F46** To minimize the risk of contamination of potable water.
- F50** To provide air suitable for breathing.
- F51** To maintain appropriate air and surface temperatures.
- F52** To maintain appropriate relative humidity.
- F53** To maintain appropriate indoor/outdoor air pressure differences.
- F54** To limit drafts.
- F55** To resist the transfer of air through environmental separators.
- F56** To limit the transmission of airborne sound into a *dwelling unit* from spaces elsewhere in the *building* (see Sentence 3.1.1.2.(2) for application limitation).
- F60** To control the accumulation and pressure of water on and in the ground.
- F61** To resist the ingress of precipitation, water or moisture from the exterior or from the ground.
- F62** To facilitate the dissipation of water and moisture from the *building*.
- F63** To limit moisture condensation.
- F70** To provide potable water.
- F71** To provide facilities for personal hygiene.
- F72** To provide facilities for the sanitary disposal of human and domestic wastes.
- F73** To facilitate access to and circulation in the *building* and its facilities by persons with physical or sensory limitations (see Sentence 3.1.1.2.(3) for application limitation).

- F74** To facilitate the use of the *building's* facilities by persons with physical or sensory limitations (see Sentence 3.1.1.2.(3) for application limitation).
- F80** To resist deterioration resulting from expected service conditions.
- F81** To minimize the risk of malfunction, interference, damage, tampering, lack of use or misuse.
- F82** To minimize the risk of inadequate performance due to improper maintenance or lack of maintenance.

Part 1

General

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Part 1 General

Section 1.1. General

1.1.1. Application

1.1.1.1. Application

1) This Part applies to all *buildings* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1. of Division A.)

1.1.2. Objectives and Functional Statements

1.1.2.1. Attribution to Acceptable Solutions

1) For the purposes of compliance with this Code as required in Clause 1.2.1.1.(1)(b) of Division A, the objectives and functional statements attributed to the acceptable solutions in Division B shall be the objectives and functional statements identified in Sections 3.9., 4.5., 5.11., 6.4., 7.2., 8.3. and 9.36. (See Appendix A.)

1.1.3. Climatic and Seismic Data

1.1.3.1. Climatic and Seismic Values

1) The climatic and seismic values required for the design of *buildings* under this Code shall be in conformance with the values established by the *authority having jurisdiction* or, in the absence of such data, with Sentence (2) and the climatic and seismic values in Appendix C. (See Appendix A.)

2) The outside winter design temperatures determined from Appendix C shall be those listed for the January 2.5% values. (See Appendix A.)

1.1.3.2. Depth of Frost Penetration

1) Depth of frost penetration shall be established on the basis of local experience.

1.1.4. Fire Safety Plan

1.1.4.1. Fire Safety Plan

1) Where a fire safety plan is required, it shall conform to Section 2.8. of the N.C.

Section 1.2. Terms and Abbreviations

1.2.1. Definitions of Words and Phrases

1.2.1.1. Non-defined Terms

1) Words and phrases used in Division B that are not included in the list of definitions in Article 1.4.1.2. of Division A shall have the meanings that are commonly assigned to them in the context in which they are used, taking into account the specialized use of terms by the various trades and professions to which the terminology applies.

2) Where objectives and functional statements are referred to in Division B, they shall be the objectives and functional statements described in Parts 2 and 3 of Division A.

3) Where acceptable solutions are referred to in Division B, they shall be the provisions stated in Parts 3 to 9.

1.2.1.2. Defined Terms

1) The words and terms in italics in Division B shall have the meanings assigned to them in Article 1.4.1.2. of Division A.

1.2.2. Symbols and Other Abbreviations

1.2.2.1. Symbols and Other Abbreviations

1) The symbols and other abbreviations in Division B shall have the meanings assigned to them in Article 1.4.2.1. of Division A and Article 1.3.2.1.

Section 1.3. Referenced Documents and Organizations

1.3.1. Referenced Documents

1.3.1.1. Effective Date

1) Unless otherwise specified herein, the documents referenced in this Code shall include all amendments, revisions and supplements effective to 30 June 2004.

1.3.1.2. Applicable Editions

1) Where documents are referenced in this Code, they shall be the editions designated in Table 1.3.1.2. (See Appendix A.)

Table 1.3.1.2.
Documents Referenced in the National Building Code of Canada 2005
 Forming Part of Sentence 1.3.1.2.(1)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
ANSI	A208.1-1999	Particleboard, Mat-Formed Wood	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.14.2.(3) 9.29.9.1.(1) 9.30.2.2.(1)
ANSI/ ASME	B18.6.1-1981	Wood Screws (Inch Series)	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.3.1.(2)
ANSI/ ASHRAE	62-2001	Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality	6.2.2.1.(2)
ASTM	A 123/A 123M-02	Zinc (Hot-Dip Galvanized) Coatings on Iron and Steel Products	Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.20.16.1.
ASTM	A 153/A 153M-03	Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware	Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.20.16.1.
ASTM	A 252-98	Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe Piles	4.2.3.8.(1)
ASTM	A 283/A 283M-03	Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plates	4.2.3.8.(1)
ASTM	A 653/A 653M-03	Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.3.2.(1)
ASTM	A 792/A 792M-03	Steel Sheet, 55% Aluminum-Zinc Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process	9.3.3.2.(1)
ASTM	A 1008/A 1008M-04	Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability	4.2.3.8.(1)
ASTM	A 1011/A 1011M-03a	Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability	4.2.3.8.(1)
ASTM	C 4-03	Clay Drain Tile and Perforated Clay Drain Tile	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)
ASTM	C 27-98	Classification of Fireclay and High-Alumina Refractory Brick	9.21.3.4.(1)
ASTM	C 36/C 36M-03	Gypsum Wallboard	3.1.5.12.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 37/C 37M-01	Gypsum Lath	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 79/C 79M-04	Treated Core and Nontreated Core Gypsum Sheathing Board	Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.23.16.2.A.
ASTM	C 126-99	Ceramic Glazed Structural Clay Facing Tile, Facing Brick, and Solid Masonry Units	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
ASTM	C 212-00	Structural Clay Facing Tile	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
ASTM	C 260-01	Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete	9.3.1.8.(1)
ASTM	C 411-97	Hot-Surface Performance of High-Temperature Thermal Insulation	3.6.5.4.(4) 3.6.5.5.(1) 9.33.6.4.(4) 9.33.8.2.(2)
ASTM	C 412M-03	Concrete Drain Tile (Metric)	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)
ASTM	C 442 C 442M-04	Gypsum Backing Board, Gypsum Coreboard, and Gypsum Shaftliner Board	3.1.5.12.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
ASTM	C 444M-03	Perforated Concrete Pipe (Metric)	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)
ASTM	C 494/C 494M-04	Chemical Admixtures for Concrete	9.3.1.8.(1)
ASTM	C 588/C 588M-03	Gypsum Base for Veneer Plasters	3.1.5.12.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 630/C 630M-03	Water-Resistant Gypsum Backing Board	3.1.5.12.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 700-02	Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength and Perforated	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)
ASTM	C 931/C 931M-04	Exterior Gypsum Soffit Board	3.1.5.12.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 960/C 960M-04	Predecorated Gypsum Board	3.1.5.12.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 1002-01	Steel Self-Piercing Tapping Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Wood Studs or Steel Studs	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.24.1.4.(1) 9.29.5.7.(1)
ASTM	C 1177/C 1177M-04e1	Glass Mat Gypsum Substrate for Use as Sheathing	Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.23.16.2.A.
ASTM	C 1178/C 1178M-04	Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Backing Panel	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 1395/C 1395M-04	Gypsum Ceiling Board	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	C 1396/C 1396M-03a	Gypsum Board	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.5.2.(1)
ASTM	D 323-99a	Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)	1.4.1.2.(1) ¹¹⁾
ASTM	D 2178-97a	Asphalt Glass Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing	Table 5.10.1.1.
ASTM	D 2898-94	Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing	3.1.5.5.(4) 3.1.5.21.(1)
ASTM	E 90-04	Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements	5.9.1.1.(1) 9.11.1.1.(1)
ASTM	E 96-00e1	Water Vapor Transmission of Materials	5.5.1.2.(3) 9.25.1.2.(1) 9.25.4.2.(1) 9.30.1.2.(1)
ASTM	E 336-97e1	Measurement of Airborne Sound Insulation in Buildings	5.9.1.1.(1) 9.11.1.1.(1)
ASTM	E 413-87	Classification for Rating Sound Insulation	5.9.1.1.(1) 9.11.1.1.(1)
ASTM	F 476-84	Security of Swinging Door Assemblies	9.6.8.10.(1)
AWPA	M4-02	Care of Preservative-Treated Wood Products	4.2.3.2.(2) Table 5.10.1.1.
BNQ	NQ 3624-115-2000	Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings -- Flexible Corrugated Pipes for Drainage -- Characteristics and Test Methods	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CCBFC	NRCC 47667	National Fire Code of Canada 2005	1.1.4.1.(1) 2.1.1.2.(4) ⁽¹⁾ 3.1.13.1.(1) 3.2.3.21.(1) 3.2.5.17.(1) 3.3.1.2.(1) 3.3.1.10.(1) 3.3.2.3.(1) 3.3.5.2.(1) 6.2.2.5.(1) 8.1.1.1.(3) 8.1.1.3.(1) 9.10.20.4.(1) 9.10.21.8.(1)
CCBFC	NRCC 47668	National Plumbing Code of Canada 2005	2.1.1.2.(4) ⁽¹⁾ 5.6.2.2.(2) 7.1.2.1.(1) 9.31.6.2.(1)
CCBFC	NRCC 38732	National Farm Building Code of Canada 1995	1.1.1.1.(3) ⁽¹⁾
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-1.501-M89	Method for Permeance of Coated Wallboard	5.5.1.2.(2) 9.25.4.2.(6)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-7.1-98	Lightweight Steel Wall Framing Components	9.24.1.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-7.2-97	Adjustable Steel Columns	9.17.3.4.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-10.3-92	Air Setting Refractory Mortar	9.21.3.4.(2) 9.21.3.9.(1) 9.22.2.2.(2)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-11.3-M87	Hardboard	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.10.1.(2) 9.29.7.1.(1) 9.30.2.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-11.5-M87	Hardboard, Precoated, Factory Finished, for Exterior Cladding	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.10.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.1-M90	Tempered or Laminated Safety Glass	3.3.1.19.(2) 3.4.6.14.(1) 3.4.6.14.(3) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.6.6.2.(2) 9.7.3.1.(1) 9.8.8.7.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.2-M91	Flat, Clear Sheet Glass	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.3.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.3-M91	Flat, Clear Float Glass	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.3.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.4-M91	Heat Absorbing Glass	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.3.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.8-97	Insulating Glass Units	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.3.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.10-M76	Glass, Light and Heat Reflecting	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.3.1.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.11-M90	Wired Safety Glass	3.3.1.19.(2) 3.4.6.14.(1) 3.4.6.14.(3) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.6.6.2.(2) 9.7.3.1.(1) 9.8.8.7.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-12.20-M89	Structural Design of Glass for Buildings	4.3.6.1.(1) 9.7.3.2.(1)
CGSB	19-GP-5M-1984	Sealing Compound, One Component, Acrylic Base, Solvent Curing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.4.2.(2)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-19.13-M87	Sealing Compound, One-Component, Elastomeric, Chemical Curing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.4.2.(2)
CGSB	19-GP-14M-1984	Sealing Compound, One Component, Butyl-Polyisobutylene Polymer Base, Solvent Curing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.4.2.(2)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-19.22-M89	Mildew-Resistant Sealing Compound for Tubs and Tiles	9.29.10.5.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-19.24-M90	Multicomponent, Chemical-Curing Sealing Compound	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.4.2.(2)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-34.4-M89	Siding, Asbestos-Cement, Shingles and Clapboards	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.8.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-34.5-M89	Sheets, Asbestos-Cement, Corrugated	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.8.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-34.14-M89	Sheets, Asbestos-Cement, Decorative	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.8.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-34.16-M89	Sheets, Asbestos-Cement, Flat, Fully Compressed	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.8.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-34.17-M89	Sheets, Asbestos-Cement, Flat, Semicompressed	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.8.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-34.21-M89	Panels, Sandwich, Asbestos-Cement with Insulating Cores	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.8.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-34.22-94	Asbestos-Cement Drain Pipe	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.1-M89	Chemical Emulsifier Type, Emulsified Asphalt for Dampproofing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.2-M88	Emulsified Asphalt, Mineral-Colloid Type, Unfilled, for Dampproofing and Waterproofing and for Roof Coatings	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.2.(1) 9.13.3.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.3-M89	Application of Emulsified Asphalts for Dampproofing or Waterproofing	5.8.2.3.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.3.(1) 9.13.3.3.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.4-M89	Fibrated Cutback Asphalt, Lap Cement for Asphalt Roofing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.5-M89	Cutback Asphalt Plastic, Cement	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-6Ma-1983	Asphalt, Cutback, Unfilled, for Dampproofing	5.8.2.2.(6) 5.8.2.2.(7) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.8-M88	Asphalt, Cutback, Filled, for Roof Coating	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CGSB	37-GP-9Ma-1983	Primer, Asphalt, Unfilled, for Asphalt Roofing, Dampproofing and Waterproofing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-12Ma-1984	Application of Unfilled Cutback Asphalt for Dampproofing	5.8.2.3.(2) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.3.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.16-M89	Filled, Cutback Asphalt for Dampproofing and Waterproofing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.2.(1) 9.13.3.2.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-18Ma-1985	Tar, Cutback, Unfilled, for Dampproofing	5.8.2.2.(6) 5.8.2.2.(7) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.2.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-21M-1985	Tar, Cutback, Fibrated, for Roof Coating	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.22-M89	Application of Unfilled, Cutback Tar Foundation Coating for Dampproofing	5.8.2.3.(2) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.3.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-36M-1976	Application of Filled Cutback Asphalts for Dampproofing and Waterproofing	5.8.2.3.(1) Table 5.10.1.1.
CGSB	37-GP-37M-1977	Application of Hot Asphalt for Dampproofing or Waterproofing	5.8.2.3.(1) Table 5.10.1.1.
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.50-M89	Hot-Applied, Rubberized Asphalt for Roofing and Waterproofing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.51-M90	Application for Hot-Applied Rubberized Asphalt for Roofing and Waterproofing	5.6.1.3.(1) 5.8.2.3.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.15.1.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-52M-1984	Roofing and Waterproofing Membrane, Sheet Applied, Elastomeric	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-37.54-95	Polyvinyl Chloride Roofing and Waterproofing Membrane	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-55M-1979	Application of Sheet Applied Flexible Polyvinyl Chloride Roofing Membrane	5.6.1.3.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.16.1.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-56M-1985	Membrane, Modified, Bituminous, Prefabricated, and Reinforced for Roofing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	37-GP-64M-1977	Mat Reinforcing, Fibrous Glass, for Membrane Waterproofing Systems and Built-Up Roofing	Table 5.10.1.1.
CGSB	41-GP-6M-1983	Sheets, Thermosetting Polyester Plastics, Glass Fiber Reinforced	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-41.24-95	Rigid Vinyl Siding, Soffits and Fascia	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.13.1.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-51.25-M87	Thermal Insulation, Phenolic, Faced	Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.25.2.2.(1)
CGSB	51-GP-27M-1979	Thermal Insulation, Polystyrene, Loose Fill	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.25.2.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-51.32-M77	Sheathing, Membrane, Breather Type	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.13.9.(1) 9.26.2.1.(1) 9.27.3.2.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-51.33-M89	Vapour Barrier Sheet, Excluding Polyethylene, for Use in Building Construction	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.25.4.2.(5)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-51.34-M86 (Amended 1988)	Vapour Barrier, Polyethylene Sheet for Use in Building Construction	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.2.(1) 9.13.4.2.(1) 9.18.6.2.(1) 9.25.3.2.(2) 9.25.4.2.(4)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-51.71-95	The Spillage Test: Method to Determine the Potential for Pressure-Induced Spillage from Vented, Fuel-Fired, Space Heating Appliances, Water Heaters and Fireplaces	9.32.3.8.(9)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-63.14-M89	Plastic Skylights	5.10.1.1.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.7.1.(1) 9.7.7.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-82.1-M89	Sliding Doors	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.6.5.2.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-82.5-M88	Insulated Steel Doors	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.6.5.3.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-82.6-M86	Doors, Mirrored Glass, Sliding or Folding, Wardrobe	9.6.6.3.(1)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-93.1-M85	Sheet, Aluminum Alloy, Prefinished, Residential	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.12.1.(4)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-93.2-M91	Prefinished Aluminum Siding, Soffits and Fascia, for Residential Use	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.12.1.(3)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-93.3-M91	Prefinished Galvanized and Aluminum-Zinc Alloy Steel Sheet for Residential Use	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.12.1.(2)
CGSB	CAN/CGSB-93.4-92	Galvanized Steel and Aluminum-Zinc Alloy Coated Steel Siding, Soffits and Fascia, Prefinished, Residential	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.12.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-6.19-01	Residential Carbon Monoxide Alarming Devices	6.2.4.1.(2) 9.32.3.8.(6) 9.32.3.9.(2)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A23.1-04	Concrete Materials and Methods of Concrete Construction	4.2.3.6.(1) 4.2.3.9.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.1.1.(4) 9.3.1.3.(1) 9.3.1.4.(1)
CSA	A23.3-04	Design of Concrete Structures	Table 4.1.8.9. 4.3.3.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A82.1-M87	Burned Clay Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale)	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
CSA	A82.3-M1978	Calcium Silicate (Sand-Lime) Building Brick	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
CSA	A82.4-M1978	Structural Clay Load-Bearing Wall Tile	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
CSA	A82.5-M1978	Structural Clay Non-Load-Bearing Tile	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN3-A82.8-M78	Hollow Clay Brick	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CSA	CAN/CSA-A82.27-M91	Gypsum Board	3.1.5.12.(4) Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.29.5.2.(1)
CSA	A82.30-M1980	Interior Furring, Lathing and Gypsum Plastering	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.29.4.1.(1)
CSA	A82.31-M1980	Gypsum Board Application	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.10.12.4.(3) 9.29.5.1.(2)
CSA	CAN3-A93-M82	Natural Airflow Ventilators for Buildings	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.19.1.2.(5)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A123.1-98	Asphalt Shingles Made From Organic Felt and Surfaced with Mineral Granules	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CSA	A123.2-03	Asphalt-Coated Roofing Sheets	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A123.3-98	Asphalt Saturated Organic Roofing Felt	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A123.4-04	Asphalt for Constructing Built-Up Roof Coverings and Waterproofing Systems	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.13.2.2.(1) 9.13.3.2.(1) 9.26.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A123.5-98	Asphalt Shingles Made From Glass Felt and Surfaced with Mineral Granules	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CSA	A123.17-1963	Asphalt-Saturated Felted Glass-Fibre Mat for Use in Construction of Built-Up Roofs	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN3-A123.51-M85	Asphalt Shingle Application on Roof Slopes 1:3 and Steeper	5.6.1.3.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.1.2.(1)
CSA	CAN3-A123.52-M85	Asphalt Shingle Application on Roof Slopes 1:6 to Less Than 1:3	5.6.1.3.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.1.2.(1)
CSA	A165.1-04	Concrete Block Masonry Units	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.15.2.2.(1) 9.17.5.1.(1) 9.20.2.1.(1) 9.20.2.6.(1)
CSA	A165.2-04	Concrete Brick Masonry Units	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
CSA	A165.3-04	Prefaced Concrete Masonry Units	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN3-A165.4-M85	Autoclaved Cellular Units	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.20.2.1.(1)
CSA	A179-04	Mortar and Grout for Unit Masonry	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.15.2.2.(3) 9.20.3.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A220.0-M91	Performance of Concrete Roof Tiles	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN CSA-A220.1-M91	Installation of Concrete Roof Tiles	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.17.1.(1)
CSA	CAN CSA-A324-M88	Clay Flue Liners	9.21.3.3.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CSA	A371-04	Masonry Construction for Buildings	5.6.1.3.(2) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.15.2.2.(3) 9.20.3.2.(7) 9.20.15.2.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A405-M87	Design and Construction of Masonry Chimneys and Fireplaces	9.21.3.5.(1) 9.22.1.4.(1) 9.22.5.2.(2)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A438-00	Concrete Construction for Housing and Small Buildings	9.3.1.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A440-00	Windows	5.10.1.1.(3) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.2.1.(1) 9.7.2.1.(2) 9.7.6.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A440.1-00	User Selection Guide to CSA Standard CAN/CSA-A440-00, Windows	5.10.1.1.(3) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.7.2.1.(1)
CSA	A660-04	Certification of Manufacturers of Steel Building Systems	4.3.4.3.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-A3001-03	Cementitious Materials for Use in Concrete	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.1.2.(1) 9.28.2.1.(1)
CSA	B44-00	Safety Code for Elevators	3.2.6.7.(2) 3.5.2.1.(1) 3.5.2.1.(2) 3.5.2.1.(3) 3.5.4.2.(1) Table 4.1.5.12.
CSA	B51-03	Boiler, Pressure Vessel, and Pressure Piping Code	6.2.1.4.(1) 9.31.6.2.(2) 9.33.5.2.(1)
CSA	B52-99	Mechanical Refrigeration Code	6.2.1.4.(1) 9.33.5.2.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-B72-M87	Installation Code for Lightning Protection Systems	6.3.1.4.(1)
CSA	B111-1974	Wire Nails, Spikes and Staples	9.23.3.1.(1) 9.26.2.2.(1) 9.29.5.6.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-B139-04	Installation Code for Oil-Burning Equipment	6.2.1.4.(1) 9.31.6.2.(2) 9.33.5.2.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-B149.1-00	Natural Gas and Propane Installation Code	6.2.1.4.(1) 9.10.22.1.(1) 9.31.6.2.(2) 9.33.5.2.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-B182.1-02	Plastic Drain and Sewer Pipe and Pipe Fittings	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-B214-01	Installation Code for Hydronic Heating Systems	6.2.1.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-B355-00	Lifts for Persons with Physical Disabilities	3.8.3.5.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-B365-01	Installation Code for Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances and Equipment	6.2.1.4.(1) 9.22.10.2.(1) 9.31.6.2.(2) 9.33.5.3.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CSA	C22.1-02	Canadian Electrical Code. Part I	3.6.1.2.(1) 3.6.2.1.(6) 3.6.2.7.(1) 6.2.1.4.(1) 9.31.6.2.(2) 9.33.5.2.(1) 9.34.1.1.(1)
CSA	C22.2 No. 0.3-01	Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables	3.1.4.3.(1) 3.1.5.18.(1) 3.6.4.3.(1)
CSA	C22.2 No.113-M1984	Fans and Ventilators	9.32.3.10.(7)
CSA	C22.2 No.141-02	Unit Equipment for Emergency Lighting	3.2.7.4.(2) 9.9.11.3.(6)
CSA	C22.2 No. 211.0-03	General Requirements and Methods of Testing for Nonmetallic Conduit	3.1.5.20.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-C260-M90	Rating the Performance of Residential Mechanical Ventilating Equipment	9.32.3.10.(1) 9.32.3.10.(2) Table 9.32.3.10.B.
CSA	CAN/CSA-C282-00	Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings	3.2.7.5.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-C439-00	Rating the Performance of Heat/Energy-Recovery Ventilators	9.32.3.10.(4) 9.32.3.10.(5)
CSA	CAN/CSA-C448 Series-02	Design and Installation of Earth Energy Systems	9.33.5.2.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-F280-M90	Determining the Required Capacity of Residential Space Heating and Cooling Appliances	9.33.5.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-F326-M91	Residential Mechanical Ventilation Systems	9.32.3.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-G30.18-M92	Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	9.3.1.1.(4)
CSA	CAN/CSA-G40.21-04	Structural Quality Steel	4.2.3.8.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.4.3.(2)
CSA	G401-01	Corrugated Steel Pipe Products	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.14.3.1.(1)
CSA	O80 Series-97	Wood Preservation	3.1.4.4.(1) 4.2.3.2.(1) 4.2.3.2.(2) Table 5.10.1.1.
CSA	O80.1-97	Preservative Treatment of All Timber Products by Pressure Processes	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.2.9.(5)
CSA	O80.2-97	Preservative Treatment of Lumber, Timber, Bridge Ties, and Mine Ties by Pressure Processes	4.2.3.2.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.2.9.(5)
CSA	O80.3-97	Preservative Treatment of Piles by Pressure Processes	4.2.3.2.(1)
CSA	O80.9-97	Preservative Treatment of Plywood by Pressure Processes	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.2.9.(5)
CSA	O80.15-97	Preservative Treatment of Wood for Building Foundation Systems, Basements, and Crawl Spaces by Pressure Processes	4.2.3.2.(1) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.2.9.(5)
CSA	O80.34-97	Pressure Preservative Treatment of Lumber and Timbers with Borates for Use Out of Ground Contact and Continuously Protected from Liquid Water	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.2.9.(5) 9.3.2.9.(6)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CSA	CAN/CSA-O86-01 (Including Supplement CAN/CSA-O86S1-05)	Engineering Design in Wood	Table 4.1.8.9. 4.3.1.1.(1)
CSA	O115-M1982	Hardwood and Decorative Plywood	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.27.9.1.(1) 9.30.2.2.(1)
CSA	O118.1-97	Western Cedars Shakes and Shingles	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1) 9.27.7.1.(1)
CSA	O118.2-M1981	Eastern White Cedar Shingles	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.26.2.1.(1) 9.27.7.1.(1)
CSA	O121-M1978	Douglas Fir Plywood	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.14.2.(1) 9.23.15.2.(1) Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.27.9.1.(1) 9.30.2.2.(1) Table A-13 Table A-14 Table A-15
CSA	CAN/CSA-O122-M89	Structural Glued-Laminated Timber	Table A-11 Table A-16
CSA	CAN/CSA-O132.2 Series-90	Wood Flush Doors	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.6.5.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-O141-05	Softwood Lumber	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.3.2.6.(1)
CSA	O151-04	Canadian Softwood Plywood	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.14.2.(1) 9.23.15.2.(1) Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.27.9.1.(1) 9.30.2.2.(1) Table A-13 Table A-14 Table A-15
CSA	O153-M1980	Poplar Plywood	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.14.2.(1) 9.23.15.2.(1) Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.27.9.1.(1) 9.30.2.2.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-O177-M89	Qualification Code for Manufacturers of Structural Glued-Laminated Timber	4.3.1.2.(1) Table A-11 Table A-16

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CSA	CAN/CSA-0325.0-92	Construction Sheathing	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.14.2.(1) 9.23.14.4.(2) Table 9.23.14.5.B. 9.23.15.2.(1) 9.23.15.3.(2) Table 9.23.15.7.B. Table 9.23.16.2.B. 9.29.9.1.(2) 9.29.9.2.(5) Table A-13 Table A-14 Table A-15
CSA	O437.0-93	OSB and Waferboard	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.14.2.(1) 9.23.14.4.(2) 9.23.15.2.(1) 9.23.15.3.(2) Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.27.11.1.(1) 9.29.9.1.(2) 9.30.2.2.(1) Table A-13 Table A-14 Table A-15
CSA	CAN/CSA-S16-01 (Including Supplement CAN/CSA-S16S1-05)	Limit States Design of Steel Structures	Table 4.1.8.9. 4.3.4.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-S136-01 (Including Supplement CAN/CSA-S136S1-04)	North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members (using the Appendix B provisions applicable to Canada)	4.3.4.2.(1)
CSA	CAN3-S157-M83	Strength Design in Aluminum	4.3.5.1.(1)
CSA	S269.1-1975	Falsework for Construction Purposes	4.1.1.3.(4)
CSA	CAN/CSA-S269.2-M87	Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes	4.1.1.3.(4)
CSA	CAN/CSA-S269.3-M92	Concrete Formwork	4.1.1.3.(4)
CSA	S304.1-04	Design of Masonry Structures	Table 4.1.8.9. 4.3.2.1.(1)
CSA	S307-M1980	Load Test Procedure for Wood Roof Trusses for Houses and Small Buildings	9.23.13.11.(5)
CSA	S350-M1980	Code of Practice for Safety in Demolition of Structures	8.1.1.3.(1)
CSA	CAN3-S367-M81	Air-Supported Structures	4.4.1.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-S406-92	Construction of Preserved Wood Foundations	9.15.2.4.(1) 9.16.5.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-S413-94	Parking Structures	4.4.2.1.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-Z32-04	Electrical Safety and Essential Electrical Systems in Health Care Facilities	3.2.7.3.(4) 3.2.7.6.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-Z240.2.1-92	Structural Requirements for Mobile Homes	9.12.2.2.(6) 9.15.1.3.(1)
CSA	Z240.10.1-94	Site Preparation, Foundation, and Anchorage of Mobile Homes	9.15.1.3.(1) 9.23.6.3.(1)
CSA	CAN/CSA-Z305.1-92	Nonflammable Medical Gas Piping Systems	3.7.3.1.(1)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
CSA	CAN/CSA-Z317.2-01	Special Requirements for Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems in Health Care Facilities	6.2.1.1.(1)
CWC	2004	Engineering Guide for Wood Frame Construction	9.4.1.1.(1)
EPA	EPA 402-R-93-003	Protocols for Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurements in Homes	9.13.4.6.(6)
HC	H46-2/90-156E	Exposure Guidelines for Residential Indoor Air Quality	9.13.4.6.(9)
HVI	HVI 915	Procedure for Loudness Rating of Residential Fan Products	9.32.3.10.(2)
HVI	HVI 916	Airflow Test Standard	9.32.3.10.(1)
ISO	8201:1987(E)	Acoustics – Audible emergency evacuation signal	3.2.4.18.(2)
NFPA	13-1999	Installation of Sprinkler Systems	3.2.4.8.(2) 3.2.4.15.(1) 3.2.5.13.(1) 3.3.2.13.(3)
NFPA	13D-2002	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	3.2.5.13.(3)
NFPA	13R-2002	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height	3.2.5.13.(2)
NFPA	14-2003	Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems	3.2.5.9.(1) 3.2.5.10.(1)
NFPA	20-2003	Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection	3.2.5.19.(1)
NFPA	80-1999	Fire Doors and Fire Windows	3.1.8.5.(2) 3.1.8.10.(2) 3.1.8.12.(2) 3.1.8.12.(3) 3.1.8.14.(1) 9.10.13.1.(1)
NFPA	82-2004	Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment	6.2.6.1.(1) 9.10.10.5.(2)
NFPA	96-2001	Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations	6.2.2.6.(1)
NFPA	211-2003	Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances	6.3.1.2.(2) 6.3.1.3.(1)
NFPA	214-2005	Water-Cooling Towers	6.2.3.14.(3)
NLGA	2004	Standard Grading Rules for Canadian Lumber (Interpretation Included)	9.3.2.1.(1)
SMACNA	1995	HVAC Duct Construction Standards – Metal and Flexible 2nd Edition	9.33.6.5.(2)
TC		Canadian Aviation Regulations – Part III	4.1.5.14.(1)
TPIC	1996	Truss Design Procedures and Specifications for Light Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses	9.23.13.11.(6)
UL	UL-300	Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Restaurant Cooking Areas	6.2.2.6.(2)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S101-04	Fire Endurance Tests of Building Construction and Materials	3.1.5.12.(3) 3.1.5.12.(4) 3.1.5.12.(6) 3.1.7.1.(1) 3.1.11.7.(1) 3.2.3.8.(1) 3.2.6.5.(6)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
ULC	CAN/ULC-S102-03	Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials and Assemblies	3.1.5.21.(1) 3.1.12.1.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S102.2-03	Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Flooring, Floor Coverings, and Miscellaneous Materials and Assemblies	3.1.12.1.(2) 3.1.13.4.(1)
ULC	ULC-S102.3-M82	Fire Test of Light Diffusers and Lenses	3.1.13.4.(1)
ULC	CAN4-S104-M80	Fire Tests of Door Assemblies	3.1.8.4.(1) 3.2.6.5.(3)
ULC	CAN4-S105-M85	Fire Door Frames Meeting the Performance Required by CAN4-S104	9.10.13.6.(1)
ULC	CAN4-S106-M80	Fire Tests of Window and Glass Block Assemblies	3.1.8.4.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S107-03	Fire Tests of Roof Coverings	3.1.15.1.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S109-03	Flame Tests of Flame-Resistant Fabrics and Films	3.1.6.5.(1) 3.1.16.1.(1) 3.6.5.2.(2) 3.6.5.3.(1) 9.33.6.3.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S110-M86	Test for Air Ducts	3.6.5.1.(2) 3.6.5.1.(5) 9.33.6.2.(2) 9.33.6.2.(4)
ULC	ULC-S111-95	Fire Tests for Air Filter Units	6.2.3.13.(1) 9.33.6.15.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S112-M90	Fire Test of Fire-Damper Assemblies	3.1.8.4.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S112.1-M90	Leakage Rated Dampers for Use in Smoke Control Systems	6.2.3.9.(3)
ULC	CAN4-S113-79	Wood Core Doors Meeting the Performance Required by CAN4-S104-77 for Twenty Minute Fire Rated Closure Assemblies	9.10.13.2.(1)
ULC	CAN4-S114-M80	Test for Determination of Non-Combustibility in Building Materials	1.4.1.2.(1) ⁽¹⁾
ULC	ULC-S115-95	Fire Tests of Firestop Systems	3.1.5.16.(3) 3.1.9.1.(1) 3.1.9.1.(2) 3.1.9.4.(4) 9.10.9.7.(3)
ULC	CAN4-S124-M85	Test for the Evaluation of Protective Coverings for Foamed Plastic	3.1.5.12.(2)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S126-M86	Test for Fire Spread Under Roof-Deck Assemblies	3.1.14.1.(1) 3.1.14.2.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S134-92	Fire Test of Exterior Wall Assemblies	3.1.5.5.(1)
ULC	ULC-S135-04	Test Method for the Determination of Combustibility Parameters of Building Materials Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter (Cone Calorimeter)	3.1.5.1.(2)
ULC	S505-1974	Fusible Links for Fire Protection Service	3.1.8.9.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S524-01	Installation of Fire Alarm Systems	3.2.4.5.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S531-02	Smoke Alarms	3.2.4.20.(1) 9.10.19.1.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S537-04	Verification of Fire Alarm Systems	3.2.4.5.(2)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S553-02	Installation of Smoke Alarms	3.2.4.20.(7)

Table 1.3.1.2. (Continued)

Issuing Agency	Document Number	Title of Document	Code Reference
ULC	CAN/ULC-S561-03	Installation and Services for Fire Signal Receiving Centres and Systems	3.2.4.7.(4)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S610-M87	Factory-Built Fireplaces	9.22.8.1.(1)
ULC	ULC-S628-93	Fireplace Inserts	9.22.10.1.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S629-M87	650 C Factory-Built Chimneys	9.33.10.2.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S639-M87	Steel Liner Assemblies for Solid-Fuel Burning Masonry Fireplaces	9.22.2.3.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S701-01	Thermal Insulation, Polystyrene, Boards and Pipe Covering	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.15.4.1.(1) Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.25.2.2.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S702-97	Mineral Fibre Thermal Insulation for Buildings	Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.25.2.2.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S703-01	Cellulose Fibre Insulation (CFI) for Buildings	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.25.2.2.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S704-03	Thermal Insulation, Polyurethane and Polyisocyanurate, Boards, Faced	Table 5.10.1.1. Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.25.2.2.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S705.1-01	Thermal Insulation – Spray Applied Rigid Polyurethane Foam, Medium Density – Material - Specification	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.25.2.2.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S705.2-98	Thermal Insulation – Spray-Applied Rigid Polyurethane Foam, Medium Density, Installer’s Responsibilities – Specification	5.3.1.3.(3) Table 5.10.1.1. 9.25.2.5.(1)
ULC	CAN/ULC-S706-02	Wood Fibre Thermal Insulation for Buildings	Table 5.10.1.1. 9.23.15.7.(3) Table 9.23.16.2.A. 9.25.2.2.(1) 9.29.8.1.(1)
ULC	ULC/ORD-C199P-2002	Combustible Piping for Sprinkler Systems	3.2.5.14.(2) 3.2.5.14.(5)
ULC	ULC/ORD-C376-1995	Fire Growth of Foamed Plastic Insulated Building Panels in a Full-Scale Room Configuration	3.1.5.12.(7)
ULC	ULC/ORD-C1254.6-1995	Fire Testing of Restaurant Cooking Area Fire Extinguishing System Units	6.2.2.6.(2)

Notes to Table 1.3.1.2.:

(1) Code reference is in Division A.

1.3.2. Organizations

1.3.2.1. Abbreviations of Proper Names

1) The abbreviations of proper names in this Code shall have the meanings assigned to them in this Article (the appropriate addresses of the organizations are shown in brackets).

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
(1330 Kemper Meadow Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45240-1634 U.S.A.;
www.acgih.org)

ANSI American National Standards Institute (25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor,
New York, New York 10036 U.S.A.; www.ansi.org)

- ASCE American Society of Civil Engineers (1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, Virginia 20191-4400 U.S.A.; www.asce.org)
- ASHRAE American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (1791 Tullie Circle, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2305 U.S.A.; www.ashrae.org)
- ASME American Society of Mechanical Engineers (22 Law Drive, P.O. Box 2900, Fairfield, New Jersey 07007-2900 U.S.A.; www.asme.org)
- ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials International (100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959 U.S.A.; www.astm.org)
- AWPA American Wood-Preservers' Association (P.O. Box 388, Selma, Alabama 36702-0388 U.S.A.; www.awpa.com)
- BIA Brick Industry Association (11490 Commerce Park Drive, Reston, Virginia 20191-1525 U.S.A.; www.bia.org)
- BNQ Bureau de normalisation du Québec (333, rue Franquet, Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1P 4C7; www.bnq.qc.ca)
- CAN National Standard of Canada designation. (The number or name following the CAN designation represents the agency under whose auspices the standard is issued.
CAN1 designates CGA,
CAN2 designates CGSB,
CAN3 designates CSA, and
CAN4 designates ULC.)
- CCBFC Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes (National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6; www.nationalcodes.ca)
- CGSB Canadian General Standards Board (Place du Portage III, 6B1 11 Laurier Street, Gatineau, Quebec K1A 1G6; www.pwgsc.gc.ca/cgsb)
- CMHC Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (700 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P7; www.cmhc.ca)
- CRCA Canadian Roofing Contractors' Association (2430 Don Reid Drive, Suite 100, Ottawa, Ontario K1H 1E1; www.roofingcanada.com)
- CSA Canadian Standards Association (5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5N6; www.csa.ca)
- CWC Canadian Wood Council (99 Bank Street, Suite 400, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6B9; www.cwc.ca)
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency (Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 6609G, Washington, D.C. 20460 U.S.A.; www.epa.gov)
- FCC Forintek Canada Corporation (319, rue Franquet, Sainte-Foy (Québec) G1P 4R4; www.forintek.ca)
- FM Global FM Global (1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike, P.O. Box 9102, Norwood, Massachusetts 02062 U.S.A.; www.fmglobal.com)
- HC Health Canada (Communications Directorate, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9; www.hc-sc.gc.ca)
- HI Hydronics Institute (35 Russo Place, Berkley Heights, New Jersey 07922 U.S.A.; www.gamanet.org)
- HRAI Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Institute of Canada (5045 Orbitor Drive, Building 11, Suite 300, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 4Y4; www.hrai.ca)
- HVI Home Ventilating Institute (1090 N. Rand Road, Suite 214, Wood Dale, Illinois 60084 U.S.A.; www.hvi.org)
- IRC Institute for Research in Construction (National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6; irc.nrc.ca)

- ISO International Organization for Standardization (Standards Council of Canada, 270 Albert Street, Suite 200, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6N7; www.iso.org)
- NBC National Building Code of Canada 2005 (see CCBFC)
- NCMA National Concrete Masonry Association (13750 Sunrise Valley Drive, Herndon, Virginia 20171-4662 U.S.A.; www.ncma.org)
- NFC National Fire Code of Canada 2005 (see CCBFC)
- NFPA National Fire Protection Association (1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169-7471 U.S.A.; www.nfpa.org)
- NLGA National Lumber Grades Authority (406 - First Capital Place, 960 Quayside Drive, New Westminster, British Columbia V3M 6G2; www.nlga.org)
- NRC National Research Council of Canada (Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6; www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca)
- NRCA National Roofing Contractors Association (10255 W. Higgins Road, Suite 600, Rosemont, Illinois 60018-5607 U.S.A.; www.nrca.net)
- NYCDH New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Environmental and Occupational Disease Epidemiology, 253 Broadway, Suite 402, CN-34C, New York, New York 10007-2333 U.S.A.; www.nyc.gov/html/doh)
- OMMAH Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (777 Bay Street, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5G 2E5; www.obc.mah.gov.on.ca)
- ONHWP Ontario New Home Warranty Program (now Tarion Warranty Corporation, 5150 Yonge Street, Concourse Level, Toronto, Ontario M2N 6L8; www.tarion.com)
- SFPE Society of Fire Protection Engineers (7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 620E, Bethesda, Maryland 20814 U.S.A.; www.sfpe.org)
- SMACNA Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association (4201 Lafayette Center Drive, Chantilly, Virginia 20151-1209 U.S.A.; www.smacna.org)
- TC Transport Canada (Public Affairs, Tower C, Place de Ville, 330 Sparks Street, Area B, 19th Floor, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5; www.tc.gc.ca)
- TPIC Truss Plate Institute of Canada (c/o 16 Nixon Road, Bolton, Ontario L7E 1K3, Attn: Ken Coe; www.tpic.ca)
- UL Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, Illinois 60062-2096 U.S.A.; www.ul.com)
- ULC Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (7 Underwriters Road, Toronto, Ontario M1R 3B4; www.ulc.ca)
- WCLIB West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau (P.O. Box 23145, Portland, Oregon 97281 U.S.A.; www.wclib.org)
- WWPA Western Wood Products Association (522 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 500, Portland, Oregon 97204-2122 U.S.A.; www.wwpa.org)

