



Wildfire mitigation

The International Code Council® provides mitigation regulations in code document

by Mark S. Graham

Catastrophic wildfires, such as those that recently occurred in California, Colorado and Hawaii, have resulted in an increased demand for improved wildfire mitigation. The International Code Council Inc.'s International Wildland-Urban Interface Code® provides code-based regulations for wildfire mitigation, including roofing-specific requirements.

IWUIC

ICC developed the IWUIC in 2003. The current edition is IWUIC 2024.

IWUIC's purpose is to mitigate the risk to life and structures from wildland fire exposures and fire exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels.

A wildland-urban interface area is a geographic area where structures and other human development meets or intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels. The adopting agency designates the wildland-urban interface areas within its jurisdiction.

IWUIC is intended to supplement, not replace, a jurisdiction's building and fire codes (if such codes have been adopted) and provide specialized regulations. IWUIC is presented in tiered levels to



allow for adoption and implementation commensurate with a jurisdiction's relative level of wildfire risk.

The code is arranged in seven chapters and eight optional appendixes devoted to specific topics (see figure). The provisions of the appendixes are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in a jurisdiction's adoption ordinance.

The entity that will implement, administer and enforce IWUIC will vary. IWUIC 2024's Section 103.1-Creation of Agency indicates an adopting jurisdiction needs to identify which entity is responsible for administration and enforcement. In most

instances, this is a building code or fire code official.

Roofing considerations

Requirements for buildings and structures, including roofing-specific requirements, are provided in Chapter 5-Special Building Construction Regulations. Table 503.1-Ignition-resistant Construction classifies buildings as Class 1, 2 or 3 based on a building or structure's fire hazard severity, water supply and defensible space.

For Class 1 buildings and structures, a roof assembly must have a Class A fire classification or be constructed of specific exempted roofing materials, such as brick, masonry or exposed concrete roof decks; metal sheets or shingles, clay or concrete tile or slate on non-combustible roof decks; metal sheets without

a roof deck; and copper sheets over combustible roof decks.

Steep-slope roof assemblies with valleys are required to have metal-lined valleys. Eaves and soffits are required to be protected on the exposed underside by ignition-resistant materials, such as not less than one-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Gutters and downspouts are required to be of noncombustible materials and provided with code official-approved means to prevent the accumulation of leaves and debris.

Attic vent openings are not permitted in soffits, eave overhangs, or between rafters at eaves or in other overhang areas. Gable-end vents are required to be located 10 feet or more from lot lines. Where provided, any vent must be in accordance with specific performance or prescriptive requirements described in the code to resist building ignition from embers and flame through vent openings.

For Class 2 buildings and structures, roof assemblies must have a Class A fire classification or be a code official-approved, non-combustible roof covering. IWUIC defines noncombustible roof coverings as cement shingles or sheets; exposed concrete slab roof, ferrous or copper shingles or sheets; slate shingles, clay or concrete roofing tile; or other noncombustible roof covering material approved by the building official. Also, the metal valleys for steep-slope roof assemblies, gutter and downspout and vent restriction requirements apply as for Class 1 buildings and structures.

Combustible eaves, fascias and soffits are required to be enclosed with solid materials at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. Exposed rafter tails are not permitted unless constructed of heavy timber.

For Class 3 buildings and structures, the same Class A fire classification or noncombustible roof assembly, metal valleys for steep-slope roof assemblies, and gutter and downspout requirements apply as for Class 1 and 2 buildings and structures. Attic vent openings must not exceed 144 square inches and are required to be covered with non-combustible, corrosion-resistant mesh with

IWUIC 2024'S CONTENTS

- Chapter 1: Scope and Administration
- Chapter 2: Definitions
- Chapter 3: Wildland-urban Interface Areas
- Chapter 4: Wildland-urban Interface Area Requirements
- Chapter 5: Special Building Construction Regulations
- Chapter 6: Fire Protection Requirements
- Chapter 7: Referenced Standards
- Appendix A: General Requirements
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IWUIC 2024's chapters and appendixes

openings no greater than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch or be designed and approved by the code official to prevent flame or ember penetration.

If a building and structure existed before the adoption of IWUIC and requires a roof system replacement of 25% or more of the roof area in a 12-month period, the same IWUIC roofing-related requirements for new construction apply.

Closing thoughts

IWUIC provides additional, tiered levels of code-based regulations protection for buildings and structures beyond what is in the base model codes. IWUIC's roofing-related provisions provide additional considerations for roof system designers and installers in wildland-urban interface areas where IWUIC has been adopted.

Various editions of IWUIC have been adopted by individual jurisdictions throughout the U.S. To determine whether IWUIC is applicable to a specific roofing project, it is best to contact the code agency for the jurisdiction applicable to the project location.

IWUIC and ICC's other model codes are viewable online at codes.iccsafe.org. 🌿🔗

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How to protect personnel information

Many companies focus on keeping customer data safe, but cyber criminals can also target employee information.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce shares steps small-business owners can take to ensure employee information is stored securely.

- **Comply with local and federal regulations.** There are state and federal rules that govern employee privacy and record keeping, addressing which records must be kept, for how long and how records must be retained. For example, the Americans with Disabilities Act dictates businesses restrict access to employee medical records and keep them separate from employee personnel files.
- **Only gather necessary information.** Keep only the employee information needed for hiring and payroll. For example, you likely do not need an employee's Social Security number unless you are performing a hiring background check. If you must collect personal information, you can anonymize it by assigning an employee identification number to each employee.
- **Develop a workplace records policy.** This policy should determine a retention schedule for how long you will keep certain pieces of information on file; which employees can access certain types of files and review them; how employee records will be stored and saved; how records will be disposed of once retention requirements have been met; and how you will regularly review and update your records policy and security measures.
- **Implement robust security tools.** Some key tools include firewalls, multifactor authentication, automated threat detection, data encryption, and antivirus and anti-malware software. Employees should use password managers and be trained regarding risks. You also should restrict employee information to only those who need it and require access authorization for individual applications.

Recycling can reduce carbon dioxide

Building construction is responsible for 11% of energy-related carbon emissions globally, according to Bloomberg. However, reusing and recycling building materials—such as glass, steel, stone and timber—could cut total emissions by 60% as stated in the report “Closing the Circle,” released by Mace Group, London, in October.

During the decade leading up to 2021, London generated 1.5 million metric tons of construction and demolition waste. Cutting that could keep an additional 900,000 tons, or 60%, of materials within London's construction supply chain during the next decade.

The report also looks at Amsterdam, Berlin, Madrid, New York, Paris and Rome and concludes an estimated 77 million tons of waste could be kept in the supply loop during the decade if construction firms reused materials, which could be worth \$13.1 billion. New York has the greatest potential, with 30.6 million tons of waste that could be kept (about \$3.5 billion worth).

The full report is available for download at macegroup.com/perspectives/circularity-closing-the-circle-report.



S-5! achieves industry standard for snow-retention devices

S-5! has announced it is the first company to receive an Evaluation Report from the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, certifying its snow-retention systems' compliance with Evaluation Criteria 029-2018 for Standing Seam Metal Roof-Mounted Rail-Type Snow Retention Systems.

An evaluation criteria document is a consensus of professionals concerning the specifics of how a product or system is evaluated and how the results are interpreted and applied. The document is analogous to the Acceptance Criteria document from the International Code Council-Evaluation Service.

In the absence of building code addressing snow retention, compliance with the IAPMO EC 029-2018 is “code equivalent” and may be used by specification to qualify proper design, testing and production. The document is harmonious with the Metal Construction Association's document “Qualifying Snow Retention Systems for Metal Roofing.”



To learn more about the importance of snow retention and its solutions, go to professionalroofing.net.