

# Development Services

## From Concept to Construction

Phone: 503-823-7300 Email: [bds@portlandoregon.gov](mailto:bds@portlandoregon.gov) 1900 SW 4th Ave, Portland, OR 97201

More Contact Info (<http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bds/article/519984>)



### APPEAL SUMMARY

**Status:** Decision Rendered - Reconsideration of ID 14610, items 2 and 3

<b>Appeal ID:</b> 14739	<b>Project Address:</b> 46 NE Tillamook St
<b>Hearing Date:</b> 3/8/17	<b>Appellant Name:</b> Dylan Lamar
<b>Case No.:</b> B-012	<b>Appellant Phone:</b> 503-804-1746 x102
<b>Appeal Type:</b> Building	<b>Plans Examiner/Inspector:</b> Steven Mortensen
<b>Project Type:</b> commercial	<b>Stories:</b> 3 <b>Occupancy:</b> R-2 <b>Construction Type:</b> V-B
<b>Building/Business Name:</b> Tillamook Row - NW	<b>Fire Sprinklers:</b> Yes - 13R Throughout
<b>Appeal Involves:</b> Erection of a new structure	<b>LUR or Permit Application No.:</b> 16-280746-CO
<b>Plan Submitted Option:</b> pdf [File 1] [File 2] [File 3] [File 4] [File 5]	<b>Proposed use:</b> R-2 Multifamily Residential

### APPEAL INFORMATION SHEET

#### Appeal item 1

**Code Section** OSSC 1026.6

<b>Requires</b>	<p>Exterior exit stairways shall be separated from the interior of the building as required in Section 1022.2 (1 hour fire barrier in our case). Openings shall be limited to those necessary for egress from normally occupied spaces.</p> <p>Also, because our exterior stairways project beyond the face of the building, our plans examiner has directed us to provide fire separation and protected openings for a minimum of 10 feet from the stairway per Section 1022.7, a section of the code that does not apply to exterior stairways, and which is not referred to in Section 1026. Section 1026.5 which does apply to our exterior exit stair, indicates that a 10 foot fire separation distance is required only from the lot line or other buildings on the same lot.</p>
<b>Proposed Design</b>	<p>The design contains four exterior exit stairways each of which provides egress for one or two dwelling units (Occupancy of 9 – 18). Adjacent to the stairways are entrance doors and sidelites, as well as fixed and operable windows. At the stairway landings we have doors which provide access to a mechanical closet with Energy Recovery Ventilators (ERV's). The ERV's are located immediately behind the doors—there is no ability for a person to pass into the closet or use the closet for other purposes. The door would be locked other than when in active use by service personnel standing on the landing with the door open to change the ERV filters approximately twice per year. Each ERV's has an intake and exhaust duct which would penetrate the wall above and below the stair.</p> <p>Due to the low occupancy, we propose to provide 1 hour fire-rated exterior walls and protected openings surrounding the stairways and continuing for a minimum distance of 5 feet from the stairways (see attached "Exterior Stair Opening Protection.PDF"). Entry doors will be solid ¾ hour</p>

rated and all glazing within 5 feet shall be fixed windows protected with a closely spaced water curtain sprinkler.

At the mechanical room doors at the stair landings, we propose the use of 1 hour rated fire doors (same rating as the wall) which are self-closing per 716.5.9.

At the ERV ducts we propose 1 hour fusible link fire dampers. At the other doors and windows along the main façade of the building we propose unrated doors and windows with interior closely spaced water curtain sprinklers protecting each opening.

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**Reason for alternative** The proposed separation exceeds that required by code. Considering the 13R sprinkler system, the low occupancy served by these stairs and the availability of numerous egress windows, the risk to life safety is very low.

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## Appeal item 2

**Code Section** OSSC 722.6.2

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**Requires** 722.6.2.3 prescribes 20 minutes of fire resistance for 2x4 wood studs at 16"o.c.  
722.6.2.5 prescribes 15 minutes of fire resistance to various types of insulation filling a stud cavity.

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**Proposed Design** Apply 20 minutes of fire resistance to 2x8 wood studs at 16"o.c.

Apply 15 minutes of fire resistance to a 1 1/2" layer of continuous mineral wool insulation (8.0 lb/cf) on the exterior side of the stud wall, as shown in the wall assembly attached.

The assembly would then have the following fire resistance as calculated per OSSC 722.6.2.1:

FIRE EXPOSURE FROM INTERIOR:

5/8" TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD 40 MIN TABLE 722.6.2 (1)  
2x8 WOOD STUDS 16" O.C. 20 MIN TABLE 722.6.2 (2)  
GLASS FIBER CAVITY INSULATION 15 MIN TABLE 722.6.2 (5)  
TOTAL 75 MIN

FIRE EXPOSURE FROM EXTERIOR:

1 1/2" MINERAL WOOL, 8.0 LB/CF 15 MIN TABLE 722.6.2 (5)  
15/32" PLYWOOD, EXTERIOR 10 MIN TABLE 722.6.2 (1)  
2x8 WOOD STUDS 16" O.C. 20 MIN TABLE 722.6.2 (2)  
GLASS FIBER CAVITY INSULATION 15 MIN TABLE 722.6.2 (5)  
TOTAL 60 MIN

Mineral wool to be held in place by 1x4 battens fastened to wall with #8 screws at 24" O.C. max, with min 1" embedment into studs.

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**Reason for alternative** Using larger wood studs (i.e. 2x8 instead of 2x4) is acceptable for UL ratings without reducing the assembly fire resistance rating.

Mineral wool proposed is a Non-Combustible material with a Flame Spread rating of 0 and a melting point of 2,150 degrees F (see attached data sheet). A continuous 1 1/2" thick layer of this material would have at least a 15 minute fire resistance, which is equivalent to, for example, a layer of 19/32" plywood per Table 722.6.2 (1). By contrast plywood is a combustible material with a flame spread rating of approximately 100. Further, 1 1/2" of 8.0 pcf mineral wool results in 1.0 psf density of mineral wool material, whereas 722.6.2.5 prescribes 15 minutes of fire resistance to

3.3 pcf mineral wool within a 2x4 stud cavity (which is not continuous) which achieves 0.96 psf density of mineral wool material.

A desired option is to allow 2x2 blocking to break the mineral wool, similar to studs breaking stud cavity insulation, to help keep the siding in a uniform plane.

A similar appeal was approved by the City of Seattle, substituting a continuous layer of 1 1/4" mineral wool insulation (8 lb/cf) for a layer of 5/8" Type X gypsum board. See attached.

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## APPEAL DECISION

**1a. 5' of protected openings in walls less than 90 degrees to exterior exit stair, sprinklers in lieu of protected openings: Granted as proposed provided sprinklers are installed a minimum of 4 inches and a maximum of 24 inches from the fixed opening(s) spaced at 6 feet on center. Sprinklers are to be installed on the occupied side of the openings and shall be capable of wetting the entire surface. A separate permit from the Fire Marshal's Office is required.**

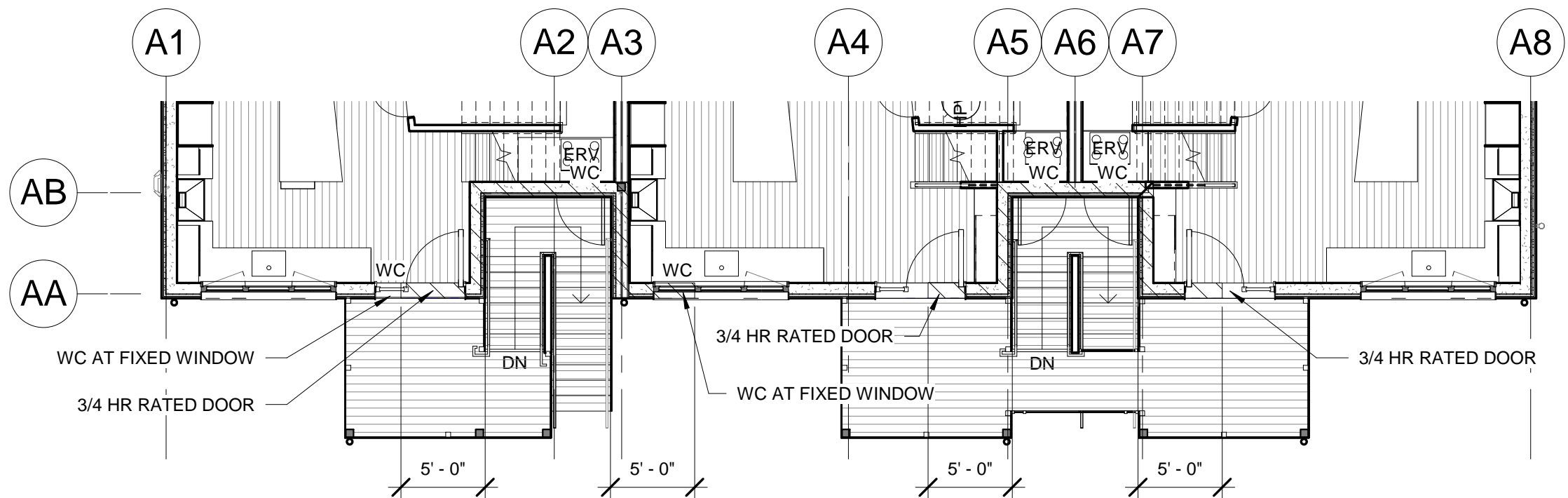
**1b. 1 hour fire self-closing door to mechanical room opening to exterior exit stair: Granted provided a sprinkler head is installed within the mechanical room.**

**2. Alternate method for determining fire resistance rating of exterior wall assembly: Denied. Proposal does not demonstrate equivalent fire protection.**

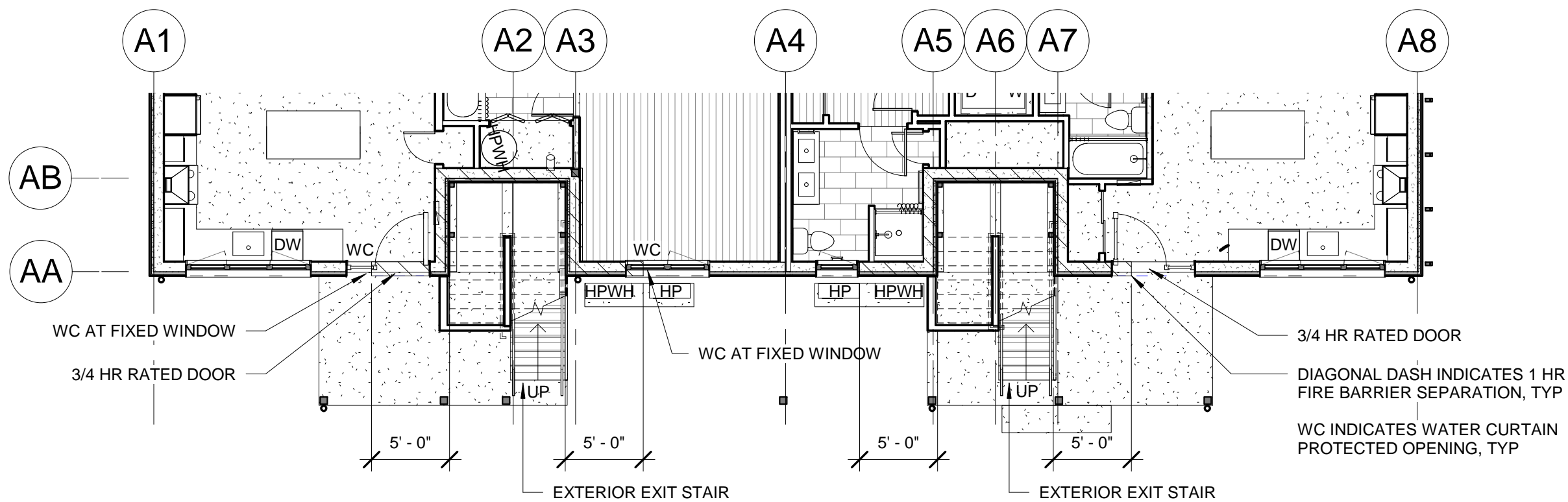
**Appellant may contact Steve Mortensen (503-823-7272) with questions.**

For the items granted, the Administrative Appeal Board finds that the information submitted by the appellant demonstrates that the approved modifications or alternate methods are consistent with the intent of the code; do not lessen health, safety, accessibility, life, fire safety or structural requirements; and that special conditions unique to this project make strict application of those code sections impractical.

Pursuant to City Code Chapter 24.10, you may appeal this decision to the Building Code Board of Appeal within 180 calendar days of the date this decision is published. For information on the appeals process and costs, including forms, appeal fee, payment methods and fee waivers, go to [www.portlandoregon.gov/bds/appealsinfo](http://www.portlandoregon.gov/bds/appealsinfo), call (503) 823-7300 or come in to the Development Services Center.



1 NW STRUCTURE - SECOND FLOOR STAIR PLAN  
1/8" = 1'-0"



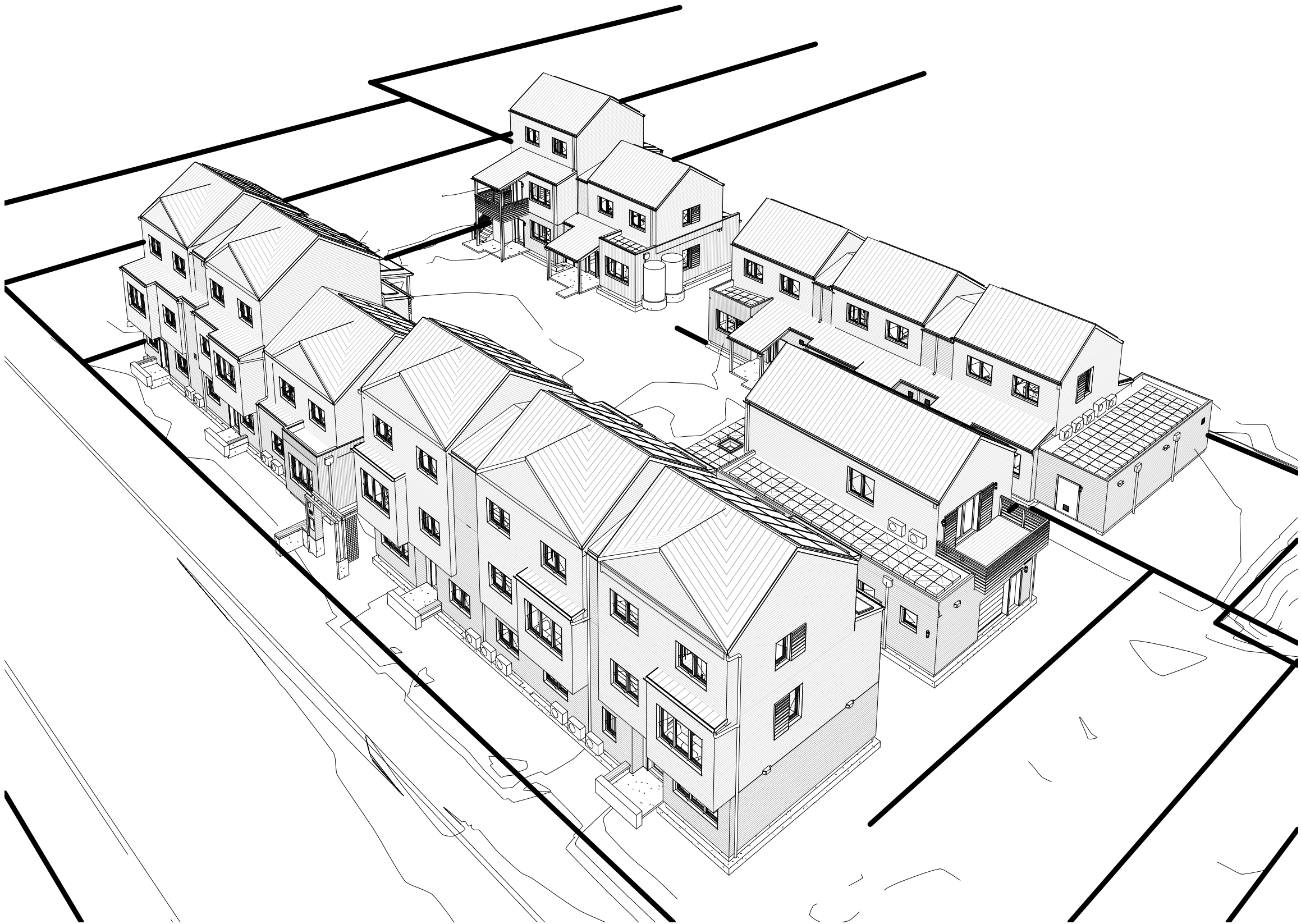
2 NW STRUCTURE - FIRST FLOOR STAIR PLAN  
1/8" = 1'-0"





# TILLAMOOK ROW

## NET-ZERO-ENERGY POCKET NEIGHBORHOOD



VICINITY MAP  
NOT TO SCALE

### PROJECT DIRECTORY

**OWNER**  
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503.334.1870  
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IMAGINENERGY  
503.477.9585  
CONTACT: JONATHAN COHEN

### SHEET INDEX

#### VOL 1 - SITE

AG000	COVER SHEET
AG001	NOTES
AG002	ZONING & CODE INFO
AG003	FIRE LIFE SAFETY PLANS
AG004	ZONING ELEVATIONS
C100	GRADING PLAN
C101	STORMWATER PLAN
C102	SEWER/WATER PLAN
L100	PLANTING PLAN
L101	TANK USAGE PLAN
L102	IRRIGATION PLAN
L103	PLANTING PLAN
L104	IRRIGATION DETAILS
A001	SURVEY, SITE DEMO, TREE PROTECTION
A101	SITE PLAN
A102	SITE FOUNDATION LAYOUT PLAN
A103	SITE ROOF PLAN
A104	SITE LIGHTING
A106	SITE DETAILS
R101	RADON CONTROL

#### VOL 2 - GENERAL

D101	SCHEDULES -DOOR AND WINDOW
D501	VERTICAL CIRCULATION - EXTERIOR
D502	VERTICAL CIRCULATION - INTERIOR
D801	TYP DETAILS - BASE OF WALL
D802	TYP DETAILS - SUSPENDED FLOOR
D804	TYP DETAILS - FIRE SEPARATION
D805	TYP DETAILS - FIRE SEPARATION
D806	TYP DETAILS - LOWER ROOF, FRAMED
D807	TYP DETAILS - WINDOWS AND CLADDING
S000	STRUCTURAL NOTES
S001	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS
S100	FOUNDATION
S110	SHEARWALLS
S120	FRAMING
M1.00	MECHANICAL SCHEDULES

#### VOL 3 - NW STRUCTURE

A201 NW	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A202 NW	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
A203 NW	THIRD FLOOR PLAN
A204 NW	ROOF PLAN
A301 NW	ELEVATIONS - NORTH
A302 NW	ELEVATIONS - EAST + WEST
A303 NW	ELEVATIONS - SOUTH
A304 NW	PERSPECTIVES
A401 NW	BUILDING SECTION
A402 NW	BUILDING SECTION
A701 NW	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS KITCHENS
A702 NW	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS BATHROOMS
S201 NW	FOUNDATION PLAN
S202 NW	SECOND LEVEL FRAMING PLAN
S202L NW	SECOND LEVEL LATERAL PLAN
S203 NW	THIRD LEVEL FRAMING PLAN
S203L NW	THIRD LEVEL LATERAL PLAN
S204 NW	ROOF FRAMING PLAN

#### VOL 4 - NE STRUCTURE

A201 NE	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A202 NE	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
A203 NE	THIRD FLOOR PLAN
A204 NE	ROOF PLAN
A301 NE	ELEVATIONS - NORTH
A302 NE	ELEVATIONS - EAST AND WEST

A303 NE	ELEVATIONS - SOUTH
A304 NE	PERSPECTIVES
A402 NE	BUILDING SECTIONS
A403 NE	BUILDING SECTIONS
A602 NE	SECOND FLOOR RCP
A603 NE	THIRD FLOOR RCP
A701 NE	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS KITCHENS
A702 NE	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS BATHROOMS
S201 NE	FOUNDATION PLAN
S202 NE	SECOND LEVEL FRAMING PLAN
S202L NE	SECOND LEVEL LATERAL PLAN
S203 NE	THIRD LEVEL FRAMING PLAN
S203L NE	THIRD LEVEL LATERAL PLAN
S204 NE	ROOF FRAMING PLAN

#### VOL 5 - SE STRUCTURE

A201 SE	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A202 SE	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
A203 SE	THIRD FLOOR PLAN
A204 SE	ROOF PLAN
A301 SE	ELEVATIONS - NORTH
A302 SE	ELEVATIONS - SOUTH
A303 SE	ELEVATIONS - EAST AND WEST
A304 SE	PERSPECTIVES
A401 SE	BUILDING SECTIONS N-S
A402 SE	BUILDING SECTIONS N-S
A403 SE	BUILDING SECTIONS E-W
A602 SE	RCP SECOND FLOOR
A603 SE	RCP THIRD FLOOR
A702 SE	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS BATHROOMS
S201 SE	FOUNDATION PLAN
S202 SE	SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN
S202L-SE	SECOND LEVEL LATERAL PLAN
S203 SE	THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN
S203L-SE	THIRD LEVEL LATERAL PLAN
S204 SE	ROOF FRAMING PLAN

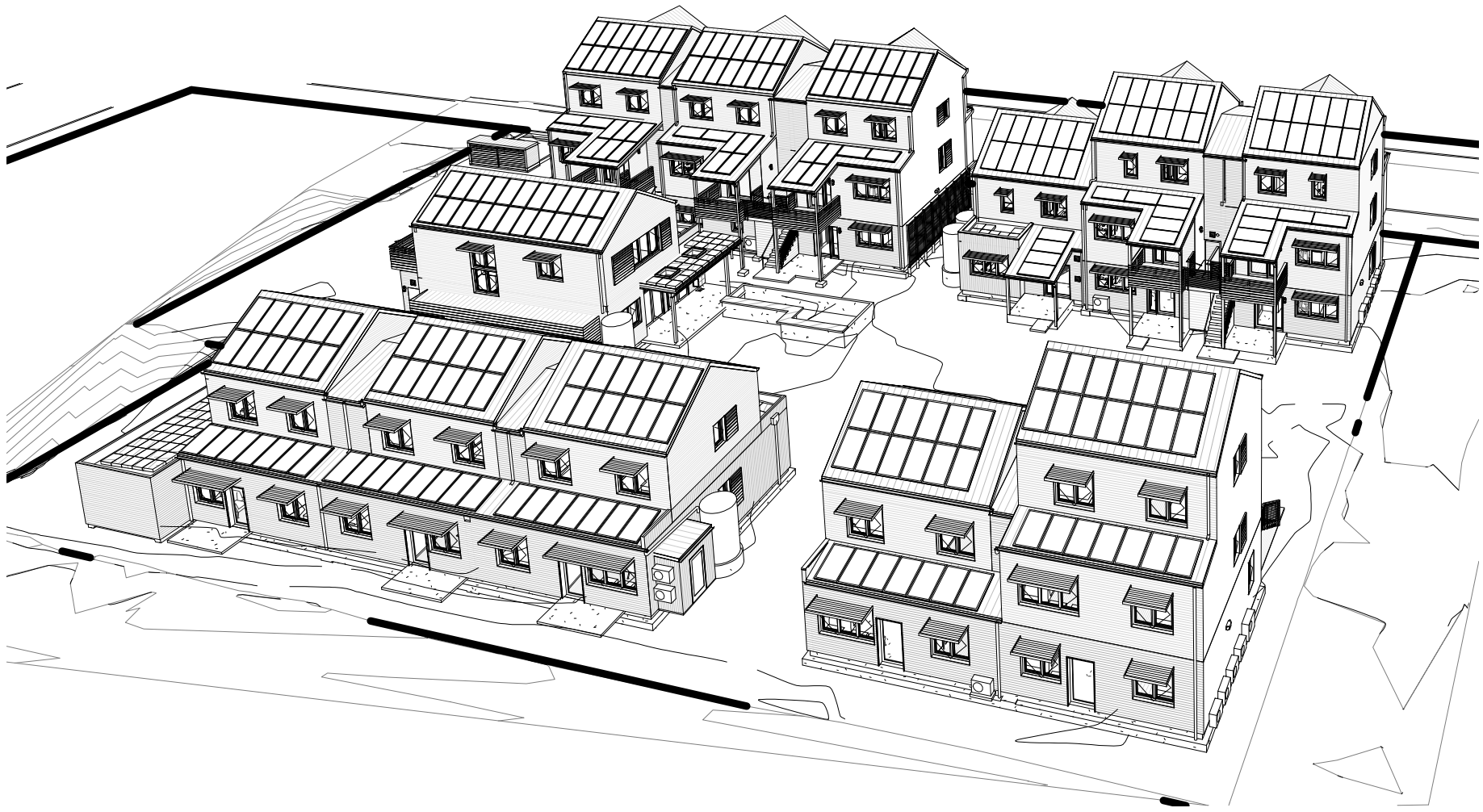
#### VOL 6 - SW STRUCTURE

A201 SW	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A202 SW	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
A203 SW	ROOF PLAN
A301 SW	ELEVATIONS - NORTH, EAST, WEST
A302 SW	ELEVATIONS - SOUTH
A303 SW	PERSPECTIVES
A402 SW	BUILDING SECTIONS
A602 SW	RCP SECOND FLOOR
A701 SW	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS BATHROOMS
S201 SW	FOUNDATION PLAN
S202 SW	SECOND LEVEL FRAMING PLAN
S202L SW	SECOND LEVEL LATERAL PLAN
S203 SW	ROOF FRAMING PLAN

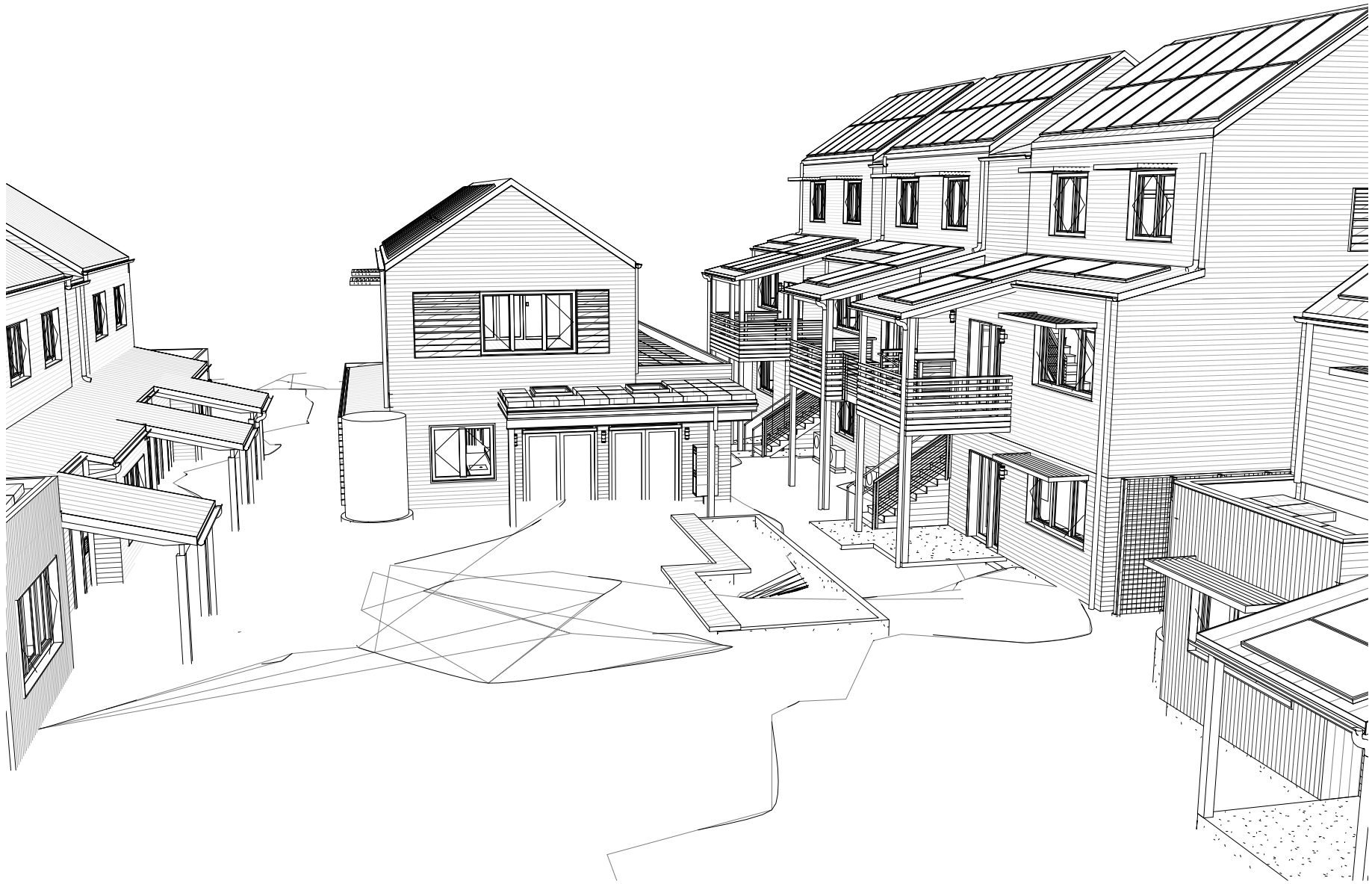
#### VOL 7 - COMMONS STRUCTURE

A201 CM	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
A202 CM	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
A203 CM	ROOF PLAN
A301 CM	ELEVATIONS
A302 CM	PERSPECTIVES
A401 CM	BUILDING SECTIONS
A701 CM	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
A702 CM	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
S201 CM	FOUNDATION PLAN
S202 CM	SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN
S202L CM	SECOND FLOOR LATERAL PLAN
S203 CM	ROOF FRAMING PLAN

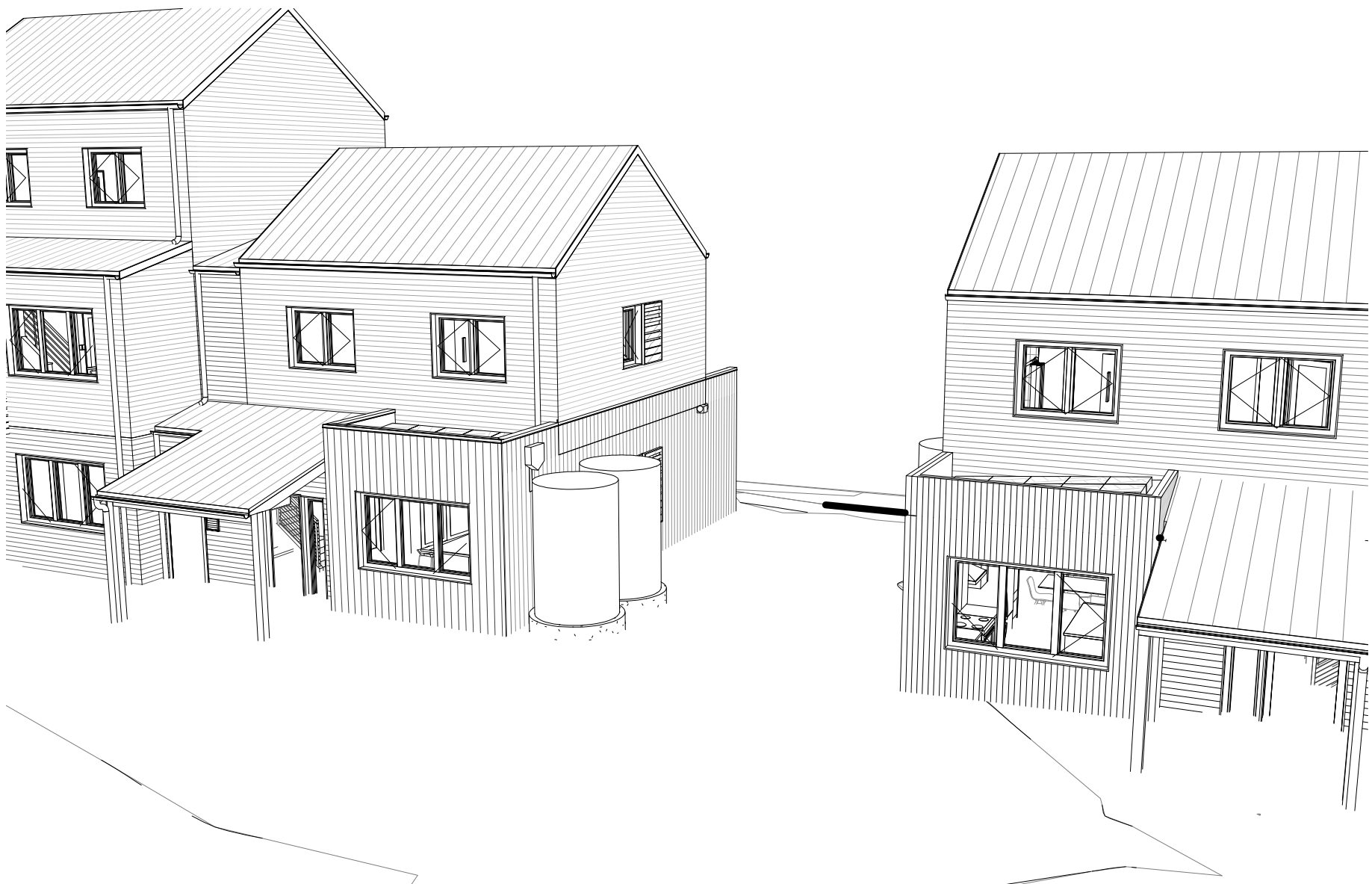




2 SE AERIAL



3 COURTYARD AERIAL LOOKING WEST



1 COURTYARD AERIAL LOOKING SOUTH

PERSPECTIVE VIEWS ARE FOR GENERAL ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY. REFER TO PLAN, ELEVATIONS AND SECTION DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION.

## LEGEND

- 3" RISER, ABS OR PVC PIPE, SCHED 40
- 3" LATERAL, MIN 1% SLOPE, ABS OR PVC PIPE, SCHED 40
- SIDEWALL EXIT TO ROOF TERMINATION, SEE DET'L

## ABBREVIATIONS

@	AT	MAX	MAXIMUM
AB	AIR BARRIER	MECH	MECHANICAL
ACOUS	ACOUSTICAL	MEMB	MEMBRANE
ADJ	ADJUSTABLE	MTL	METAL
AFF	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR	MFR	MANUFACTURER
ALUM	ALUMINUM	MH	MANHOLE
APPROX	APPROXIMATE	MIN	MINIMUM
ARCH	ARCHITECT	MIR	MIRROR
BD	BOARD	MISC	MISCELLANEOUS
BLDG	BUILDING	M.O.	MASONRY OPENING
BLK	BLOCK	MUL	MULLION
BLKG	BLOCKING	(N)	NEW
BM	BEAM	N	NORTH
BOT	BOTTOM	N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
BO	BOTTOM OF	NO	NUMBER
BR	BACKER ROD	NOM	NOMINAL
CAB	CABINET	NTS	NOT TO SCALE
CPT	CARPET	OC	ON CENTER
CJ	CONTROL JOINT	OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
CT	CERAMIC TILE	O.F.A.C.I.	OWNER FURNISHED & ASSEMBLED,
CTB	CERAMIC TILE BASE		CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
CLG	CEILING	O.F.C.I.	OWNER FURNISHED,
CLR	CLEAR		CONTRACTOR INSTALLED
CO	CASED OPENING	O.F.O.I.	OWNER FURNISHED,
COL	COLUMN		OWNER INSTALLED
CONC	CONCRETE	OPNG	OPENING
CONSTR	CONSTRUCTION	PL	PLATE
CONT	CONTINUOUS	PLAS	PLASTER
CTR	CENTER	PLYWD	PLYWOOD
DBL	DOUBLE	PT	PRESSURE TREATED
DEPT	DEPARTMENT	PTN	PARTITION
DET	DETAIL	R	RISER
DIA	DIAMETER	RAD	RADIUS
DIM	DIMENSION	RD	ROOF DRAIN
DN	DOWN	REF	REFERENCE
DR	DOOR	REFR	REFRIGERATOR
DWG	DRAWING	REINF	REINFORCED
E	EAST	REQ	REQUIRED
(E)	EXISTING	RESIL	RESILIENT
EA	EACH	RM	ROOM
EJ	EXPANSION JOINT	RO	ROUGH OPENING
EL	ELEVATION	S	SOUTH
ELEC	ELECTRICAL	SE	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
ELEV	ELEVATOR	SCHED	SCHEDULE
EMER	EMERGENCY	SECT	SECTION
ENCL	ENCLOSURE	SBFLR	SUBFLOOR
ENGR	ENGINEER	SF	SQUARE FEET
EQ	EQUAL	SHT	SHEET
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT	SHTG	SHEATHING
EXPO	EXPOSED	SIM	SIMILAR
EXP	EXPANSION	SKYLT	SKYLIGHT
EXT	EXTERIOR	SPEC	SPECIFICATION
FC	FIBER-CEMENT	SQ	SQUARE
FD	FLOOR DRAIN	S/S	STAINLESS STEEL
FDN	FOUNDATION	ST	STONE
FG	FIBERGLASS	STA	STATION
FIN	FINISH	STB	STONE BASE
FLR	FLOOR	STD	STANDARD
F.O.	FACE OF	STL	STEEL
FP	FROST PROOF	STOR	STORAGE
FRP	FIBER REINFORCED PLASTIC	STRL	STRUCTURAL
FT	FOOT, FEET	SUSP	SUSPENDED
FTG	FOOTING	SYM	SYMMETRICAL
FUT	FUTURE	TB	TOWEL BAR
GA	GAUGE	T.O.	TOP OF
GALV	GALVANIZED	T.O. PL	TOP OF PLATE
GL	GLASS, GLAZING	TYP	TYPICAL
GND	GROUND	UNO	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
GR	GRADE	VIF	VERIFY IN FIELD
GWB	GYPSON WALL BOARD	W/	WITH
GYP	GYPSON	WP	WATERPROOF, WATERPROOFING
HB	HOSE BIB	WRB	WEATHER RESISTANT BARRIER
HGR	JOIST HANGER		
HORZ	HORIZONTAL		
HR	HOUR		
HT	HEIGHT		
ID	INSIDE DIAMETER		
INSUL	INSULATION		
INT	INTERIOR		
JT	JOINT		
KIT	KITCHEN		
LAV	LAVATORY		
LCKR	LOCKER		
LT	LIGHT		

Area Schedule (Gross Building)				
Building Name	Area Type	Level	Area	Perimeter
COMMONS STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	FIRST FLOOR T.O. SLAB	1329 SF	145' - 10"
COMMONS STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	SECOND FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	823 SF	113' - 10"
			2151 SF	
NE STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	FIRST FLOOR T.O. SLAB	2547 SF	232' - 10"
NE STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	SECOND FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	2415 SF	236' - 10"
NE STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	THIRD FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	1309 SF	150' - 8"
			6270 SF	
NW STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	FIRST FLOOR T.O. SLAB	2295 SF	246' - 10"
NW STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	SECOND FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	2462 SF	256' - 10"
NW STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	THIRD FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	1991 SF	208' - 10"
			6748 SF	
SE STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	FIRST FLOOR T.O. SLAB	1792 SF	174' - 7"
SE STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	SECOND FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	1469 SF	171' - 4"
SE STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	THIRD FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	580 SF	96' - 8"
			3841 SF	
SW STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	FIRST FLOOR T.O. SLAB	2671 SF	228' - 10"
SW STRUCTURE	Gross Building Area	SECOND FLOOR T.O. SUBFLOOR	1731 SF	202' - 11"
			4403 SF	
Grand total			23413 SF	

GOVERNING CODES

BUILDING	OREGON STRUCTURAL SPECIALTY CODE (OSSC)	2014
MECHANICAL	OREGON MECHANICAL SPECIALTY CODE (OMSC)	2014
PLUMBING	OREGON PLUMBING SPECIALTY CODE (OPSC)	2014
ELECTRICAL	OREGON ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CODE (OESC)	2014
ENERGY	OREGON ENERGY EFFICIENCY SP. CODE (OEESC)	2014
FIRE	OREGON FIRE CODE (OFC)	2014
	NFPA	2013
ACCESSIBILITY	OREGON STRUCTURAL SP. CODE	2014
	ANSI A117.1	2009
SOLAR	OREGON SOLAR CODE	2010

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT INCLUDES 16 NEW APARTMENT UNITS AND COMMON SPACES IN 5 BUILDINGS ORGANIZED AROUND A CENTRAL COURTYARD. NET ZERO ENERGY PERFORMANCE IS TARGETED. UNITS INCLUDE (3) ONE-BEDROOM UNITS, (2) TWO-BEDROOM UNITS, AND (11) THREE-BEDROOM UNITS. ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES INCLUDE GARBAGE/RECYCLING AND COVERED BIKE PARKING AS WELL AS A SURFACE PARKING LOT FOR 7 PARKING SPACES. PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN ENTRY AND PRIMARY VEHICULAR ENTRY ARE LOCATED ALONG NE TILLAMOOK.

SITE AND ZONING INFORMATION

PROJECT ADDRESS:	16, 20 NE TILLAMOOK ST. PORTLAND, OR 97212	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION:	ALBINA, BLOCK 23 E25' OF LOT 1 AND 2, W 40' OF N100' OF LOT 4, S 50' OF LOT 4, E 10' OF N 100' OF LOT 4, LOT 5, 6, AND 7	
PROPERTY ID:	R102346, R102348, R102349, R102350, R102351, R102352	
SITE AREA:	32,500SF	
BASE ZONING OF SITE:	R2 (RESIDENTIAL 2,000)	
OVERLAY:	a (ALTERNATIVE DESIGN DENSITY)	
LAND USE CASE FILE:	N/A	
DENSITY:	MAXIMUM: 16	PROVIDED: 16
PROPERTY LINE SETBACKS:	SEE SHEET A004 FOR WALL AREA CALCS	
	FRONT(NORTH): REAR (SOUTH) BLDG C/D: REAR (SOUTH) STORAGE: SIDE (WEST): SIDE (EAST) BLDG B: SIDE (EAST) BLDG C:	MIN REQ'D: 10 FT 8 FT (MAX) 5 FT 6 FT 6 FT 5 FT
SITE LANDSCAPE AREA:	REQUIRED: 30% OF SITE (9750 SF)	PROVIDED: 44% (14,377 SF)
COURTYARD HARDSCAPE:	REQUIRED: < 30%	PROVIDED: 25% (1,926 SF OF 7,633 SF)
MAX BUILDING COVERAGE:	ALLOWED: 50% (16,250 SF)	PROVIDED: 41% (13,245 SF)
MAX BUILDING LENGTH:	ALLOWED: 100 FT	PROVIDED: 81'-6"
PARKING INTERIOR LANDSCAPE:	REQUIRED: NONE (FEWER THAN 10 PARKING SPACE)	PROVIDED: L3 AT PARKING
LANDSCAPE SCREENING:	REQUIRED: L3 AT PARKING	PROVIDED: L3 AT PARKING
PARKING AND LOADING: (TABLE 266-1)	REQUIRED: NONE	PROVIDED: 7 (INCLUDING 1 ADA)
BIKE PARKING LONG TERM: SHORT TERM:	REQUIRED: 19 2	PROVIDED: 50 4
TREE PRESERVATION	TOTAL NON-EXEMPT TREES OVER 12" DIAMETER = 1 TOTAL PRESERVED TREES OVER 12" DIAMETER = 1 SEE SHEET A100 FOR TREE PROTECTION PLAN AND TREE SURVEY DETAIL	
TREE DENSITY	TOTAL SITE AREA = 32,500SF REQUIRED TREE DENSITY = 6,500SF PROVIDED TREE DENSITY = 9,900SF 33 SMALL TREES - SEE L100 FOR LOCATION ON SITE	
	(6) BETULA NIGRA 'CULLY' HERITAGE = (3) CORNUS NUTALLII = (9) GINKO BILOBA 'AUTUMN GOLD' = (5) LAGERSTROEMIA X NATCHEZ = (8) STEWARTIA PSEUDOCAMILLIA = (2) ACER JAPONICUM =	1,800SF 900SF 2,700SF 1,500SF 2,400SF 600SF

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, HEIGHT & AREAS

SEE SHEET A004 - FIRE LIFE SAFETY PLANS

FIRE RESISTIVE BUILDING ELEMENTS

FIRE RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS (TABLE 601):	
BUILDING ELEMENT:	RATING REQUIRED:
STRUCTURAL FRAME:	0 HR
BEARING WALLS - EXTERIOR :	0 HR
BEARING WALLS - INTERIOR:	0 HR
NONBEARING WALLS - INTERIOR:	0 HR
FLOOR CONSTRUCTION:	0 HR
ROOF CONSTRUCTION:	0 HR

SEPARATION DISTANCES (TABLE 602):	
SEE SHEET A004, FIRE LIFE SAFETY PLANS	

EXTERIOR WALL OPENING PROTECTION (TABLE 705.8):	
SEE SHEET A004, FIRE LIFE SAFETY PLANS	

VERTICAL SEPARATION OF OPENINGS (705.8.5):	
VERTICAL SEPARATION OF OPENINGS NOT REQUIRED BY USE OF EXCEPTION 1: 1. 3 STORIES OR LESS IN HEIGHT	

FIRE PARTITIONS (708):	
FIRE PARTITIONS SHALL HAVE A FIRE RESISTANCE RATING OF NOT LESS THAN 1 HOUR. DRAFTSTOPPING TO CONTINUE THROUGH ATTIC, SEPARATING ATTIC SPACE INTO MAX 3000 SF AREA, AND COMBINING THE ATTICS OF NO MORE THAN TWO DWELLING UNITS.	

HORIZONTAL ASSEMBLIES (711.3):	
HORIZONTAL ASSEMBLIES SEPARATING DWELLING UNITS IN THE SAME BUILDING SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1-HOUR FIRE RESISTANCE RATED CONSTRUCTION.	

OPENING PROTECTIVES (SECTION 716):	
SHAFT ACCESS: 1 HR DOORS IN OTHER FIRE BARRIERS: 1 HR FIRE DOORS SHALL BE SELF-CLOSING OR AUTOMATIC CLOSING	

CONCEALED SPACES (718.3):	
DRAFTSTOPPING SHALL BE PROVIDED IN FLOOR/CEILING SPACES AT FIRE PARTITIONS (PARTY WALLS) BETWEEN DWELLING UNITS.	

FIRE RESISTIVE INTERIOR FINISHES (TABLE 803.5):	
SPRINKLERED:	CLASS C FINISHES FOR ALL EXIT STAIRWAYS/ENCLOSURES AND ALL ROOMS AND ENCLOSED SPACES.

BUILDING FIRE PROTECTION + SUPPRESSION

AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS:	ALL R-2 OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS WILL BE EQUIPED WITH AN AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH NFPA 13R PER 903.2.8 AND 903.3.1.2.
FIRE ALARM:	MANUAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM REQUIRED PER 907.2.9.1
SMOKE ALARM:	REQUIRED ON THE CEILING OR WALL OUTSIDE EACH SEPARATE SLEEPING AREA IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF BEDROOMS. REQUIRED IN EACH ROOM USED FOR SLEEPING PURPOSES. REQUIRED IN EACH STORY WITHIN A DWELLING UNIT.
STANDPIPE SYSTEM:	NOT REQ'D
FIRE SPRINKLER AND FIRE ALARM PERMITS TO BE OBTAINED SEPARATELY	

MEANS OF EGRESS

STAIRWAYS (1009)

ENCLOSURE:	ALL INTERIOR STAIRWAYS ARE EITHER WITHIN AN R-2 DWELLING OR SERVE ONLY TWO STORIES AND THEREFORE DO NOT REQUIRE ENCLOSURE PER 1009.3, EXCEPTION 1 & 2.
WIDTH:	ALL STAIRWAYS MIN WIDTH = 36" PER 1009.4 EXCEPTION 1. ALL STAIRS SERVE LESS THAN 50 OCCUPANTS.
DIMENSIONS:	INTERIOR STAIRS WITHIN AN R-2 DWELLING: MAX RISER HEIGHT = 7 3/4" MIN TREAD DEPTH = 10" NOSING: 3/4" - 1 1/4" (REQ'D FOR TREAD DEPTH < 11") ALL OTHER STAIRS: MAX RISER HEIGHT = 7" (MIN 4") MIN TREAD DEPTH = 11"
HANDRAILS:	ONE SIDE ONLY WITHIN DWELLING UNITS (1009.15, EXCPT 2) BOTH SIDES, ALL OTHER LOCATIONS 34 - 38" ABOVE NOSINGS PROFILE: 1 1/2" DIAM CIRCULAR OR 1" X 2" RECTANGULAR 1 1/2" MIN CLEARANCE FROM WALL, 4 1/2" MAX PROJECTION EXTENSION AT TOP: 12" HORIZONTAL EXTENSION AT BOTTOM: 12" SLOPED WITH RETURN TO WALL OR FLOOR

RAMPS (1010)

SLOPE:	MIN 1:12 FOR MEANS OF EGRESS, OTHERWISE MIN 1:8. MAX CROSS-SLOPE 2%
RISE:	30" MAX
LANDINGS:	60" MIN LENGTH FOR ACCESSIBLE ROUTE 48" MIN LENGTH FOR NON ACCESSIBLE ROUTE 36" MIN LENGTH WITHIN NON-ACCESSIBLE R-2 DWELLING UNITS
HANDRAILS:	REQ'D BOTH SIDES OF RAMPS WITH >6" RISE

MEANS OF EGRESS - CONT.

GUARDS (1013)

WHERE REQ'D:	ELEVATION CHANGES >30"
HEIGHT:	42" MIN EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS 36" MIN WITHIN R-2 DWELLING UNITS 34" MIN FOR STAIRS WITHIN R-2 DWELLING UNITS (MAX 38" IF HANDRAIL)
OPENINGS:	4 3/8" OPENINGS ALLOWED WITHIN R-2 DWELLING UNITS
WINDOW SILLS:	36" MIN SILL HEIGHT IF 6 FT ABOVE GRADE (OR PROVIDE GUARD)

EXIT ACCESS (1014)

COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL:		
USE	MAX ALLOWED	PROVIDED
B,S	100 FT (OCCUP<30)	77 FT
R-2	125 FT (NFPA 13R SPRINKLER)	<60 FT

EXIT & EXIT ACCESS DOORWAYS (1015)

ONE REQ'D FROM R-2 DWELLING UNITS WITH OCCUP LOAD < 20 & NFPA 13R SPRINKLER  
ONE REQ'D FROM GROUP B AND S SPACES WHERE OCCUPANCY < 49

EGRESS BALCONIES (1019)

WALL SEPARATION:	UNPROTECTED OPENINGS ALLOWED ADJACENT TO UNRATED EXTERIOR WALLS (1018.5, EXCPT 5).
LOCATION:	MIN 10' FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE

EXTERIOR EXIT STAIRWAYS AND RAMPS (1026)

LOCATION:	MIN 10' FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE (SUBJECT TO APPEAL)
PROTECTION:	NOT REQ'D SINCE NOT REQ'D TO BE ENCLOSED PER 1009.3

EMERGENCY ESCAPE & RESCUE (1029)

MIN NET CLEAR AREA:	5.7 SF (5.0 SF AT GRADE LEVEL)
MIN NET CLEAR HEIGHT:	24"
MIN NET CLEAR WIDTH:	20"
MAX HEIGHT FROM FLOOR:	44"

ENERGY CODE REQUIREMENTS

THE DEVELOPMENT IS A NET-ZERO ENERGY PROECT INCLUDING HIGHLY INSULATED WALLS, TRIPLE-PANE WINDOWS, STRINGENT AIRTIGHTNESS AND ENERGY-RECOVERY VENTILATION.

COMPLIANCE PATH: PRESCRIPTIVE PATH

SECTION 502:		
BUILDING ELEMENT:	MIN. ALLOWED:	PROVIDED:
ROOF (ATTIC) WALLS (WOOD FRAMED) WALLS (BELOW GRADE) FLOORS (UNHEATED SLAB) WINDOWS AND DOORS (>50% GLAZED)	R-38 R-21 R-7.5ci R-10 FOR 24" BELOW U= 0.35 SHGC = 0.40 0.3 CFM/SF	R-5.15 MIN R-29.6 NO WALLS BELOW GRADE R-16.7ci U=0.14 SHGC = 0.50, 0.30
WINDOW/WALL RATIO SKYLIGHTS	30% MAX U=0.60 SHGC = 0.40	VARIES, 17% MAX NO SKYLIGHTS
OPAQUE DOOR, SWING OPAQUE DOOR, ROLL UP	U=0.70 U=0.50 0.4 CFM/SF	U=0.70 U=0.50

A CONTINUOUS AIR BARRIER IS PROVIDED TARGETING 0.08 CFM/SF @ 50PA WHOLE BUILDING. THE AIR BARRIER CONSISTS OF TAPED PLYWOOD SEAMS AT ROOF AND WALLS, TAPED TO A SEALED CONCRETE SLAB. ALL PENETRATIONS OF THE AIR BARRIER SHALL BE SEALED WITH AN APPROVED TAPE OR SEALANT.

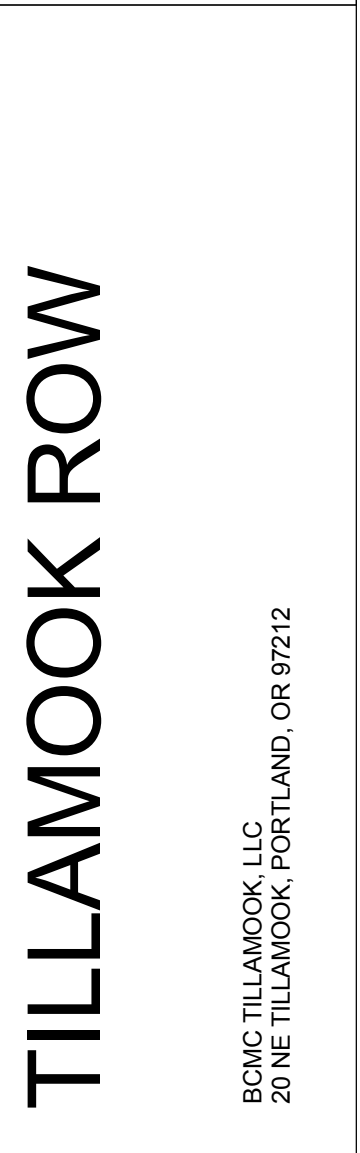
PLUMBING FIXTURES

OCCUPANCY	OCCUP LOAD	WATER CLOSET	LAVATORY	FOUNTAIN
FLOOR 1				
SMALL ASSEMBLY	38	38/75 = 0.51	38/200 = 0.19	0 (DINING)
BUSINESS (CRAFT/OFFICE)	6	6/25 = 0.24	6/40 = 0.15	0
STORAGE	3	3/100 = 0.03	3/100 = 0.03	0
FLOOR 1 - REQUIRED		0.78	0.37	0
FLOOR 1 - PROVIDED		1	1	0
FLOOR 2				
FITNESS	19	19/25 = 0.76	19/40 = 0.48	0
FLOOR 2 - PROVIDED		1	1	0

\*ALL RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS (R-2) HAVE AT LEAST ONE WATER CLOSET, LAVATORY, AND BATHTUB.

RADON CONTROL

SEE RADON CONTROL PLAN



PERMIT SET  
11/30/2016

CONSTRUCTION PACKAGES:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOUNDATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FRAME
<input type="checkbox"/>	ENVELOPE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MEP ROUGH-IN
<input type="checkbox"/>	FINISHES

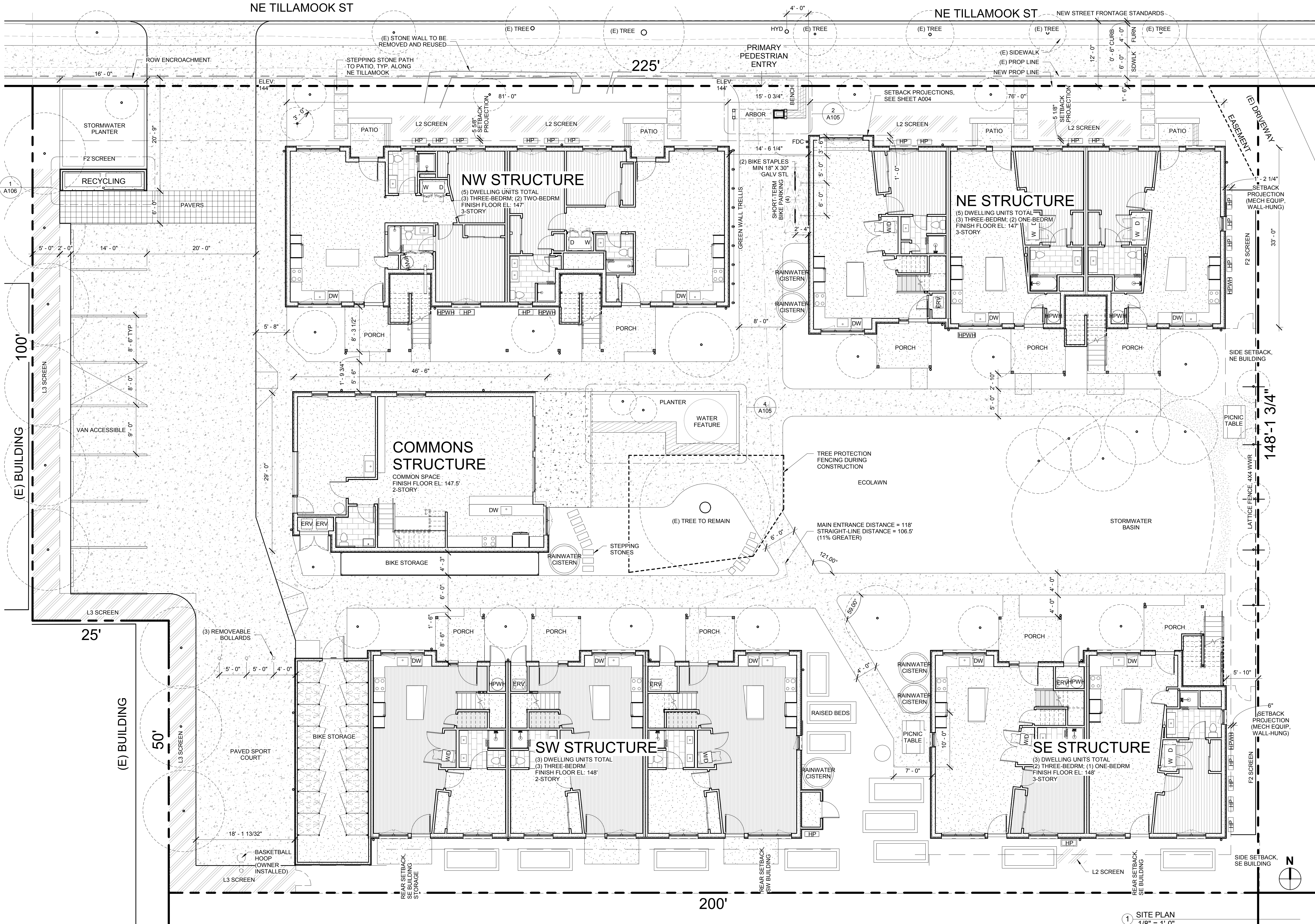
ISSUE	DATE
REV	


ZONING &  
CODE INFO

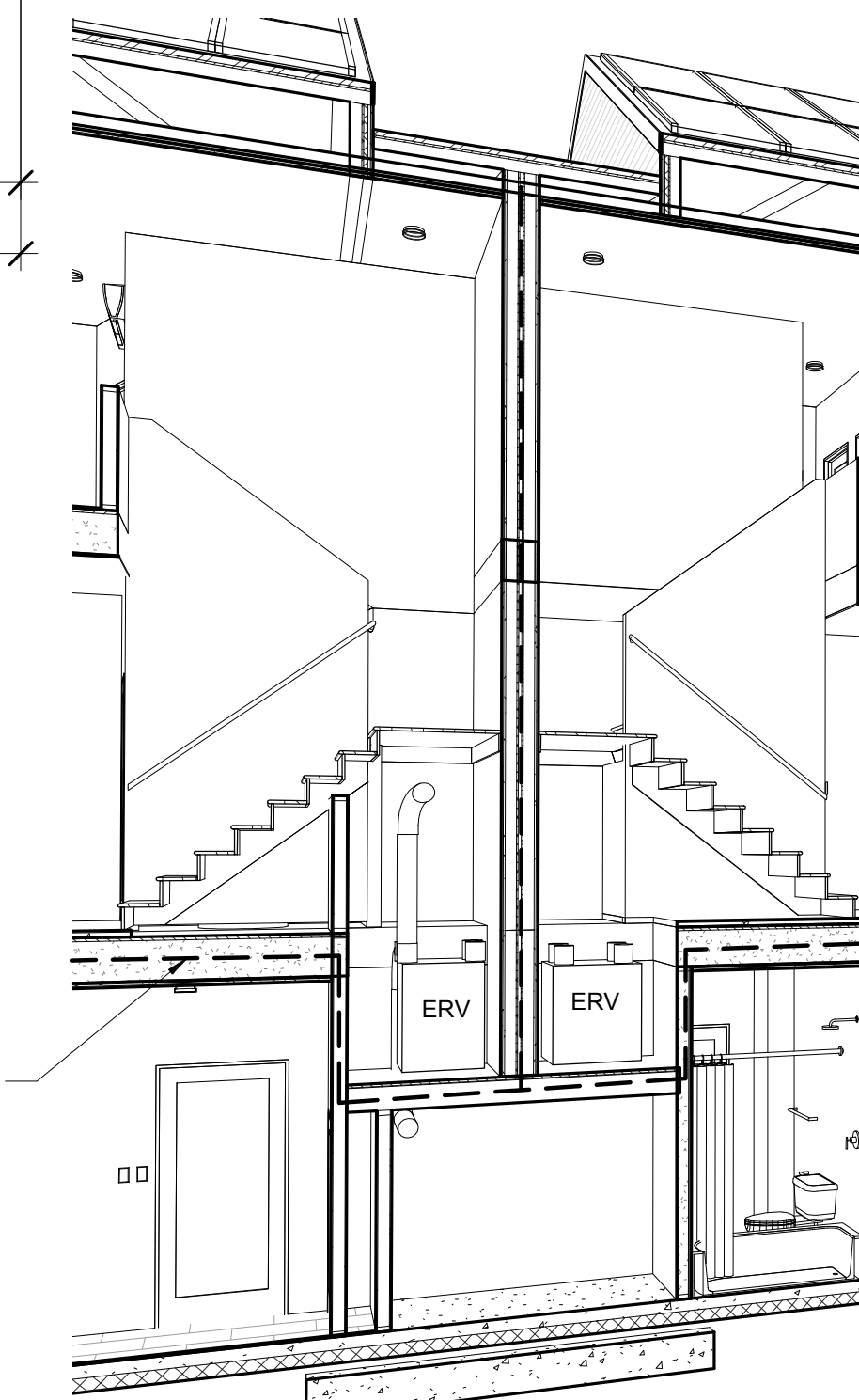
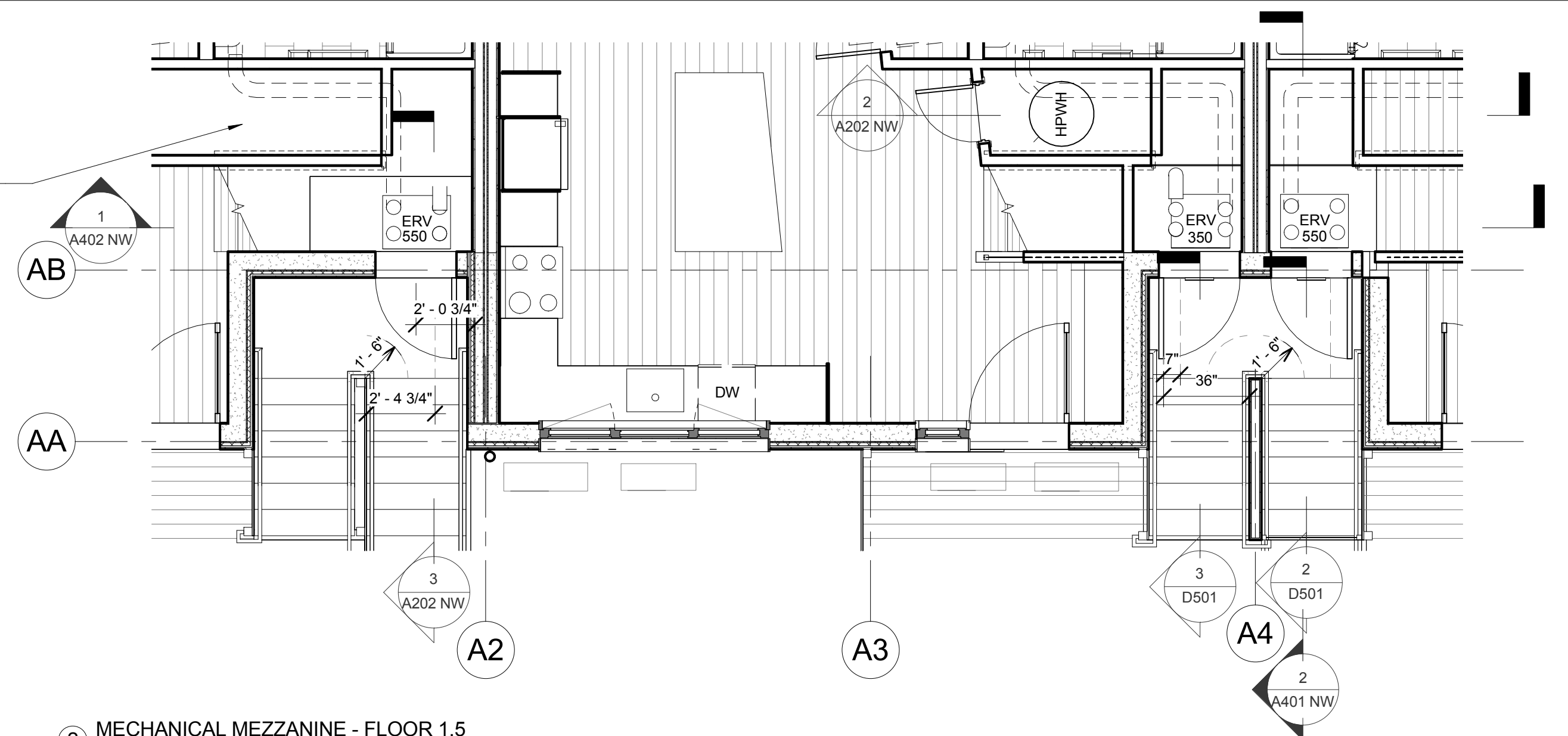
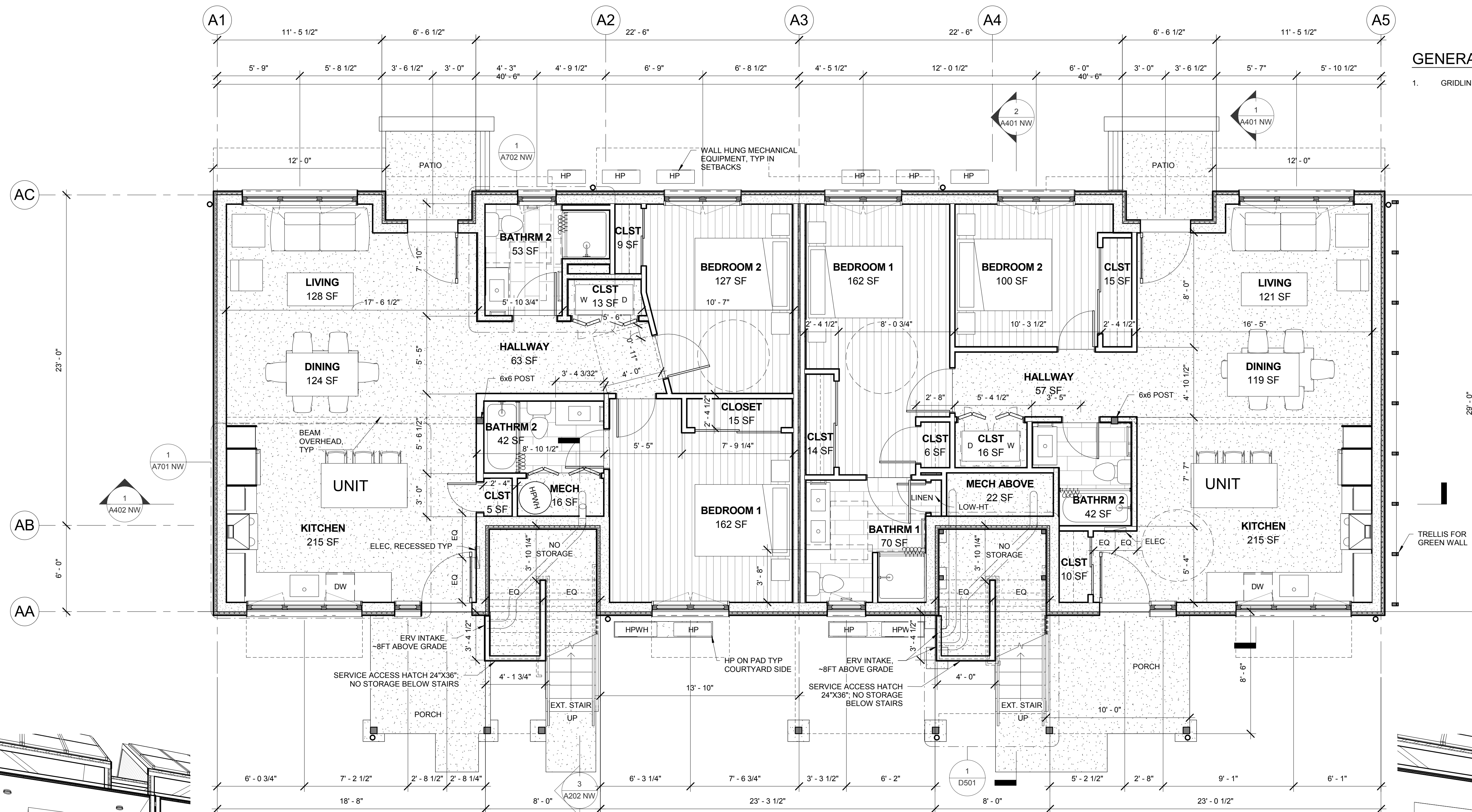
AG002











## GENERAL NOTES

1. GRIDLINES ARE AT FACE OF FRAMING

# TILLAMOOK ROW NW STRUCTURE

BCMC TILLAMOOK, LLC  
20 NE TILLAMOOK ST.  
PORTLAND, OR 97202

PERMIT SET  
11/30/2016


CONSTRUCTION  
PACKAGES:

- ☐ FOUNDATION
- ☐ FRAME
- ☐ ENVELOPE
- ☐ MEP ROUGH-IN
- ☐ FINISHES

ISSUE	DATE
REV	

FIRST  
FLOOR  
PLAN

A201  
NW

 **green hammer**  
1323 SE 6TH AVENUE, PORTLAND, OR 97214  
(P) 503.804.1746 (F) 503.232.7924  
[www.greenhammer.com](http://www.greenhammer.com)  
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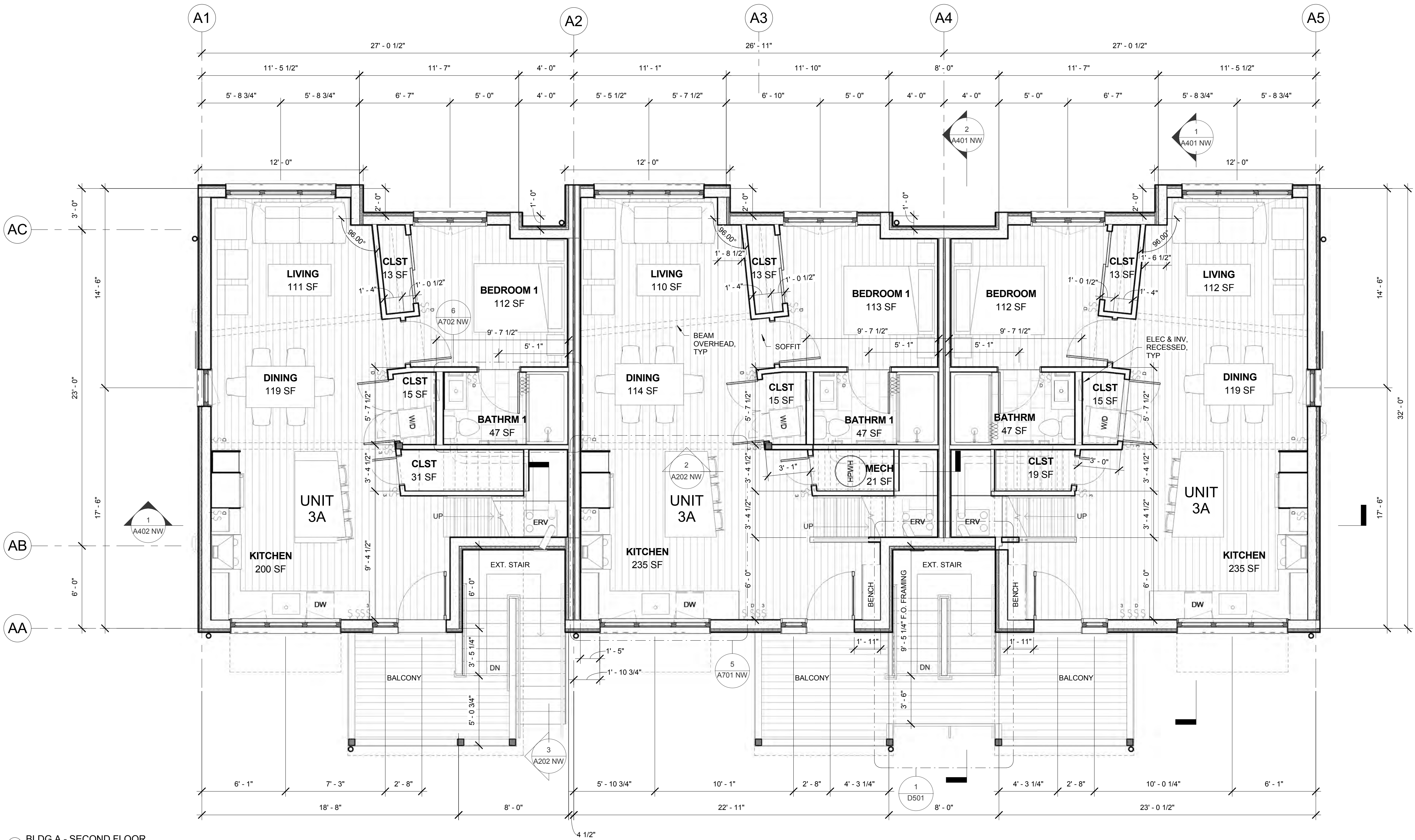


REGISTERED ARCHITECT  
ERICA P. DUNN  
*Erica P. Dunn*  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
5477  
STATE OF OREGON

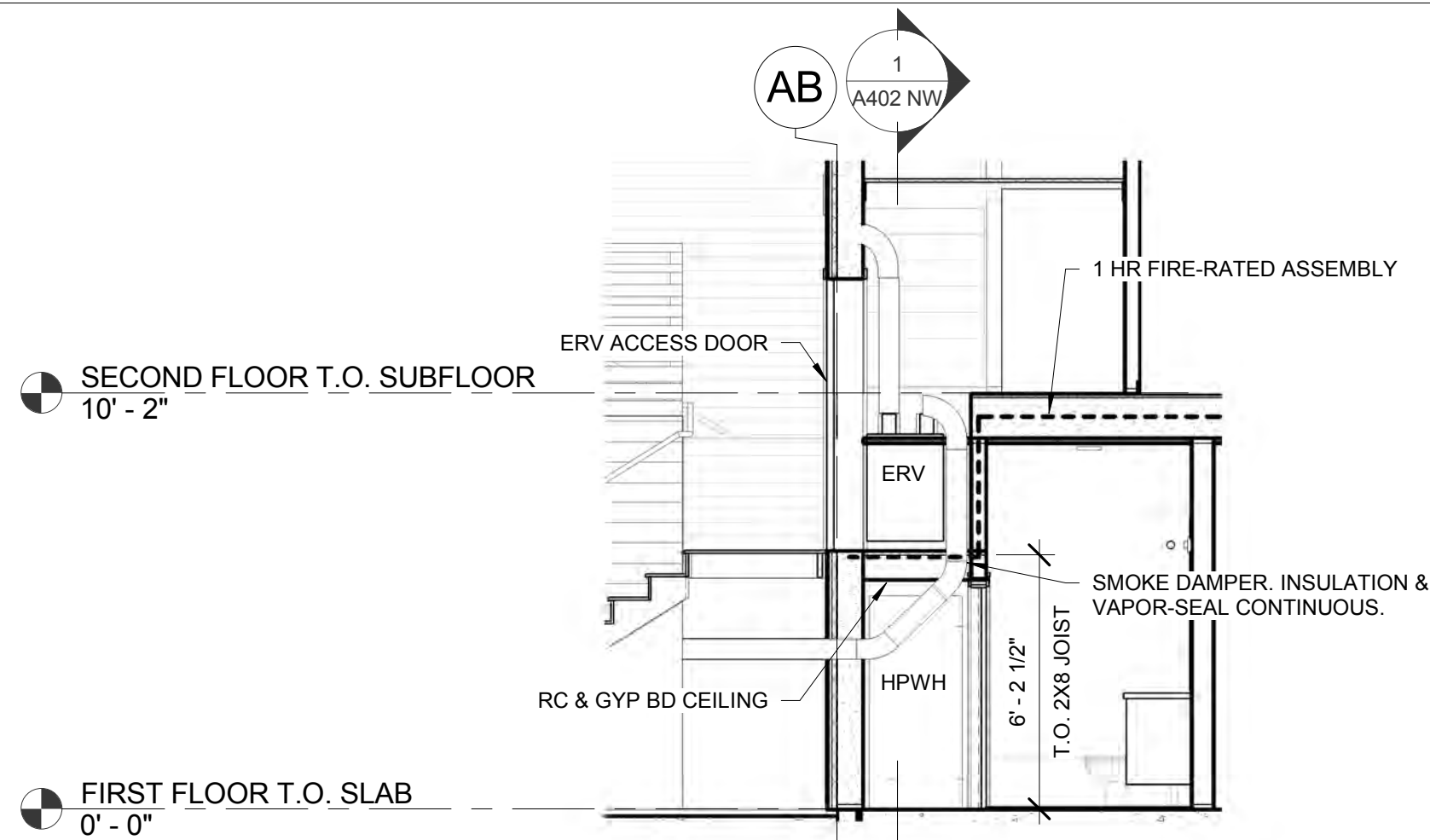
C:\Local Revit Files\BCMC Files\BCMC\_NW Structure\_MB.rvt

12/13/2016 10:00:33 AM

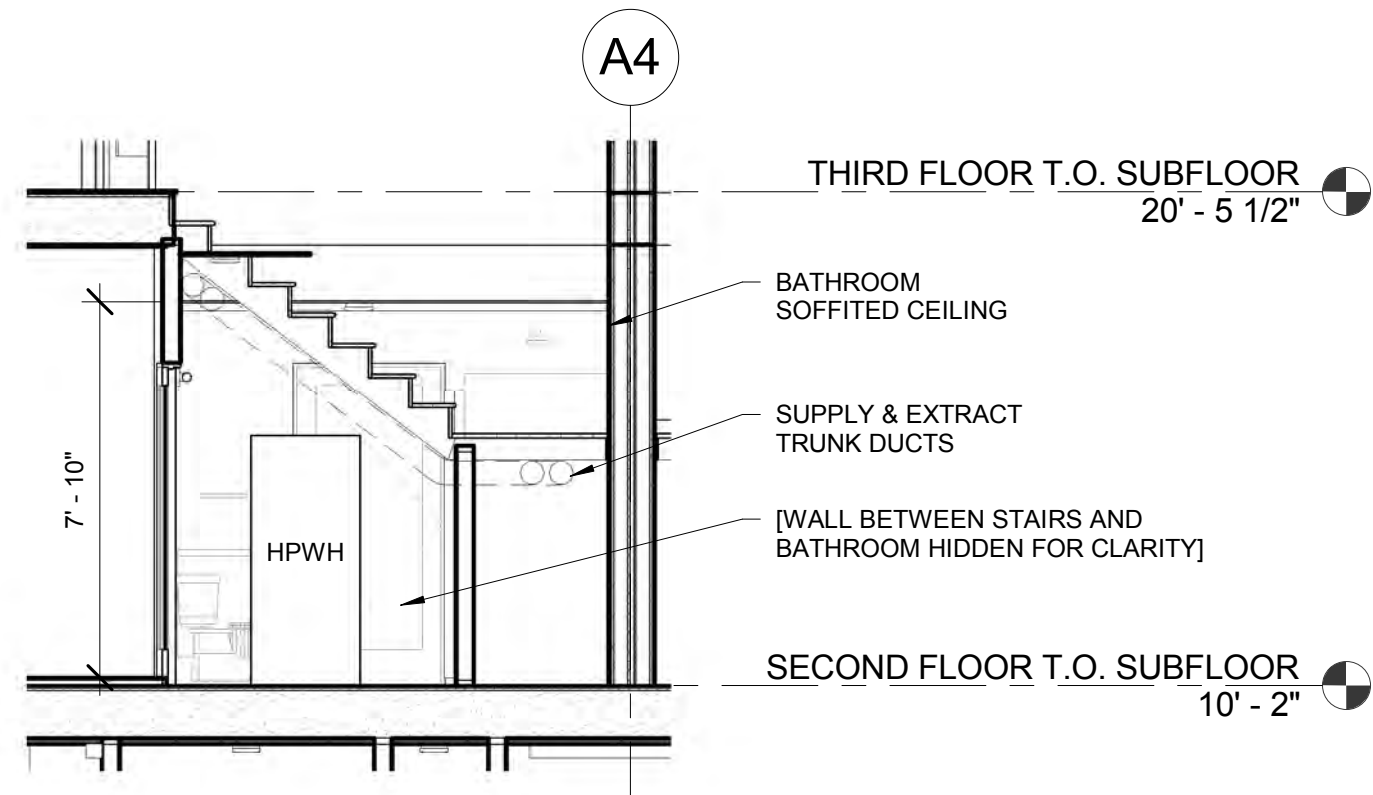




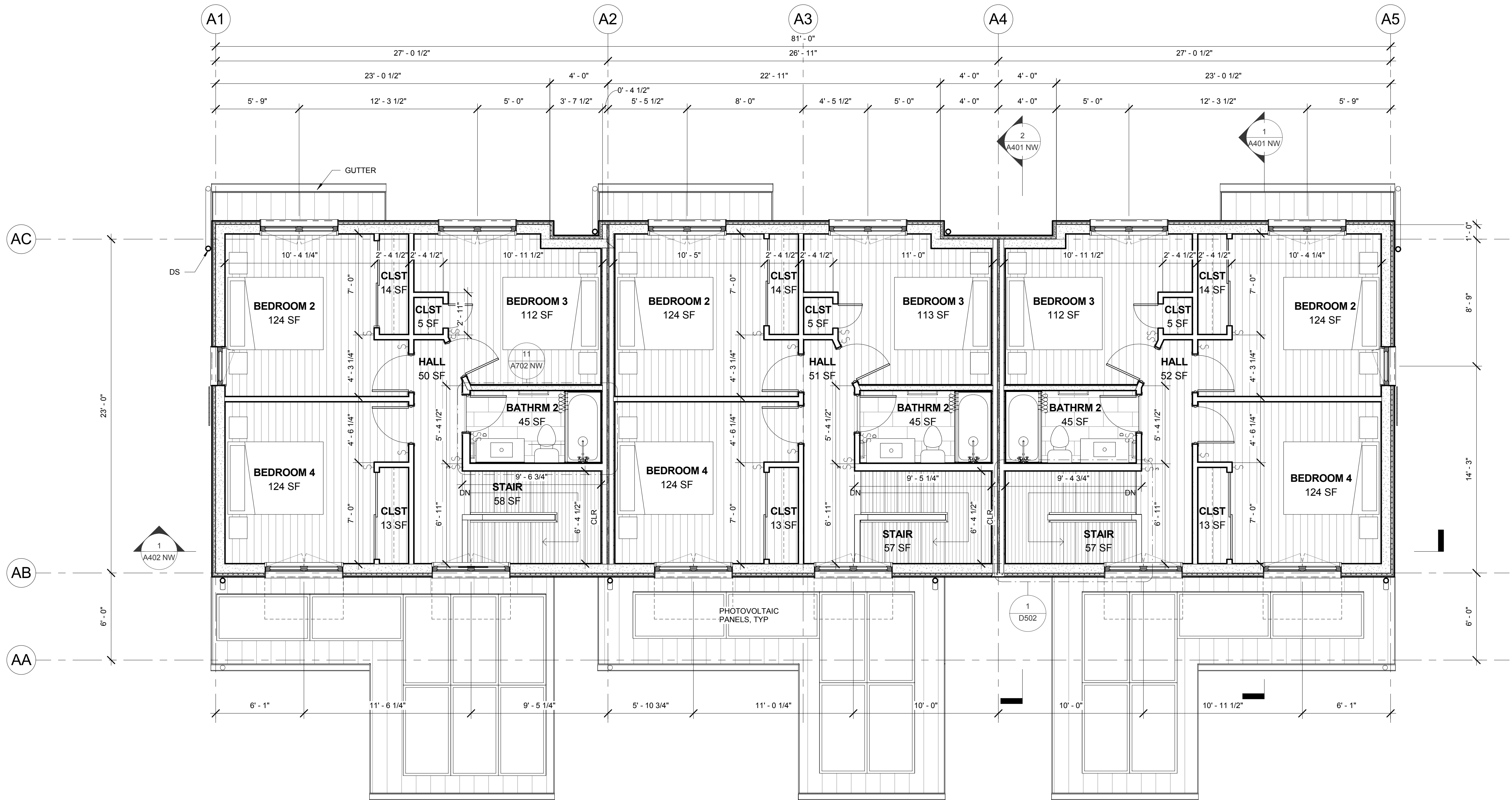
1 BLDG A - SECOND FLOOR  
1/4" = 1'-0"



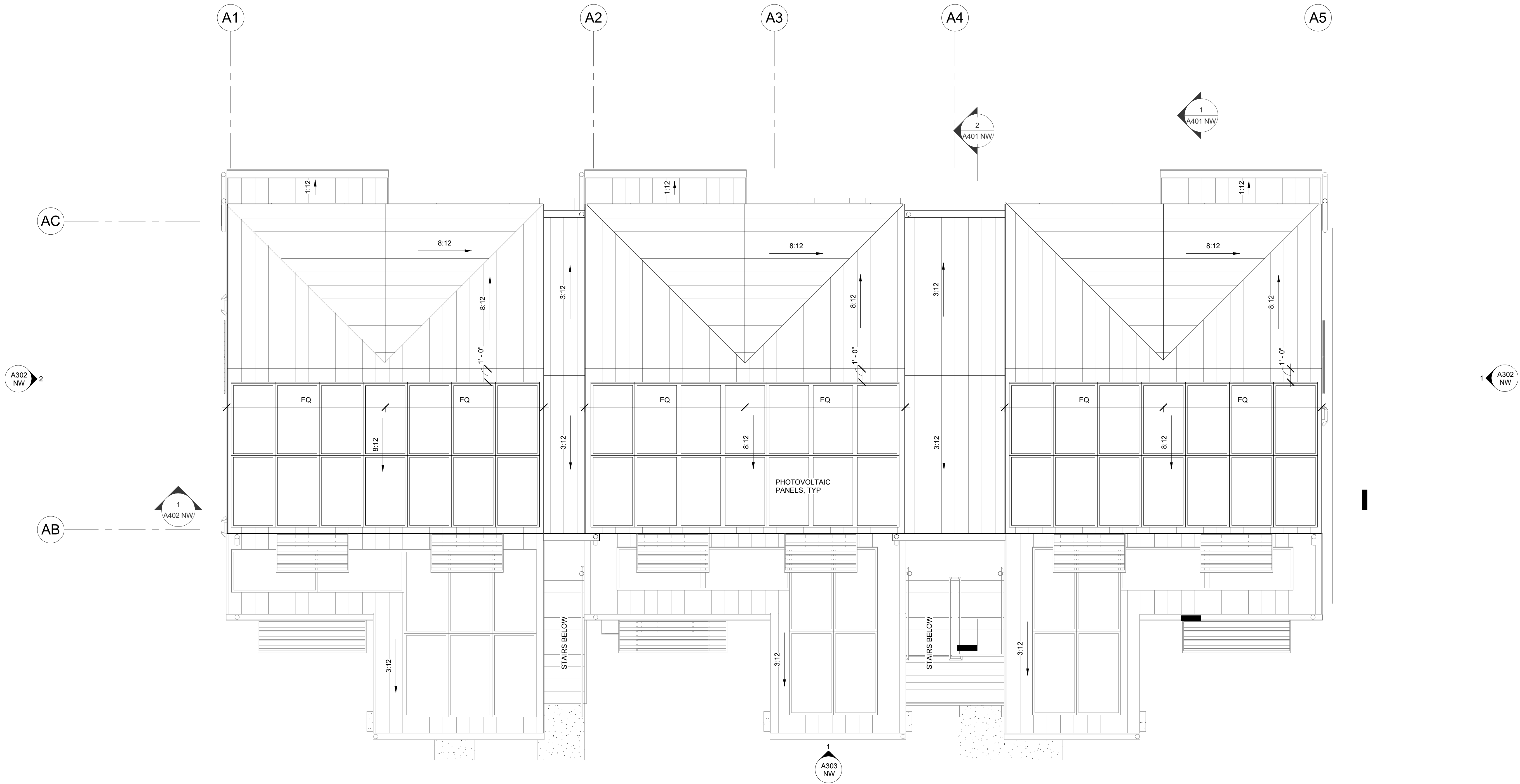
3 DETAIL SECTION - WEST MECH MEZZANINE  
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 DETAIL SECTION - ERV DUCT TO THIRD FLOOR  
1/4" = 1'-0"



1 BLDG A - THIRD FLOOR  
1/4" = 1'-0"



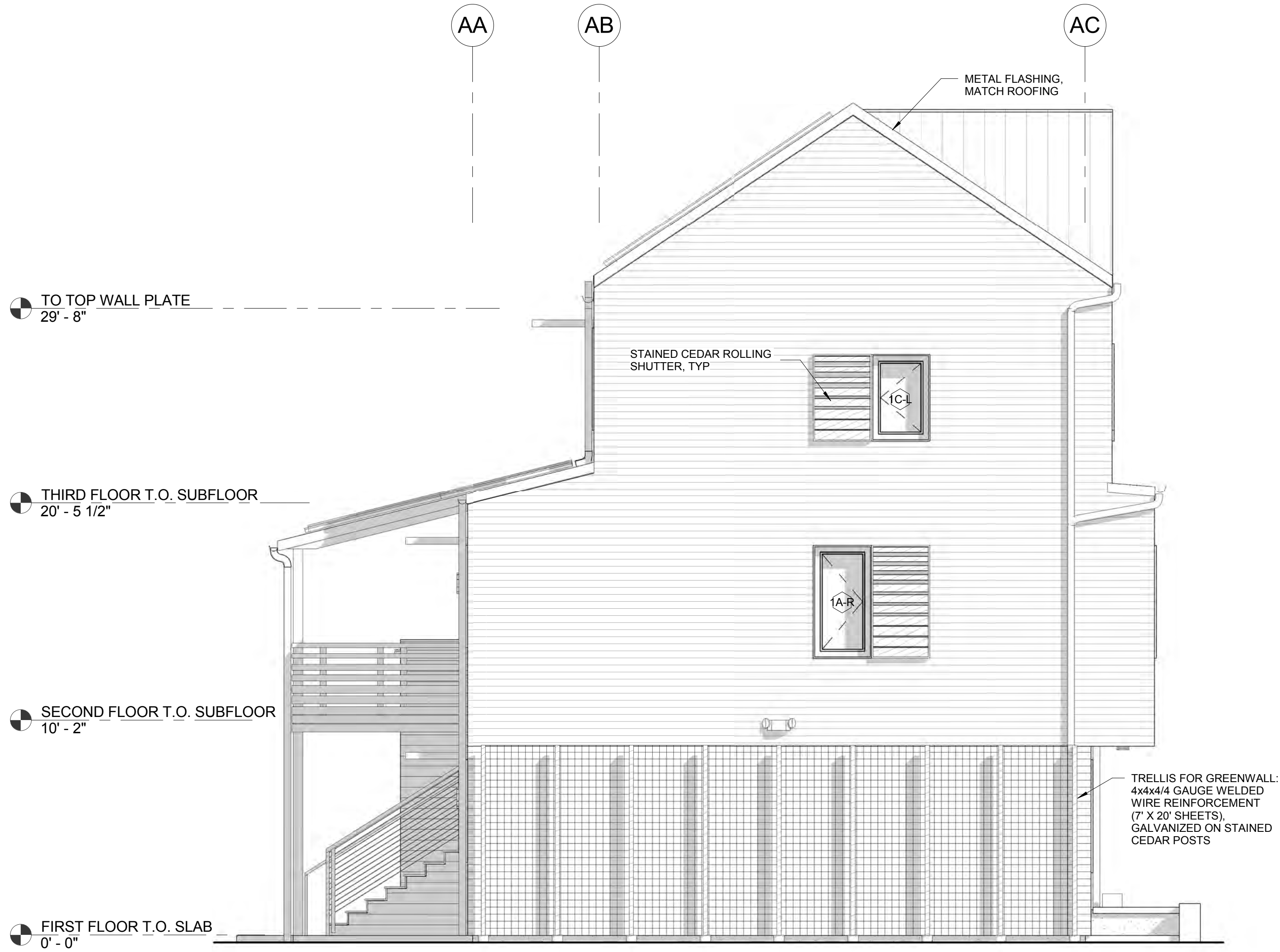
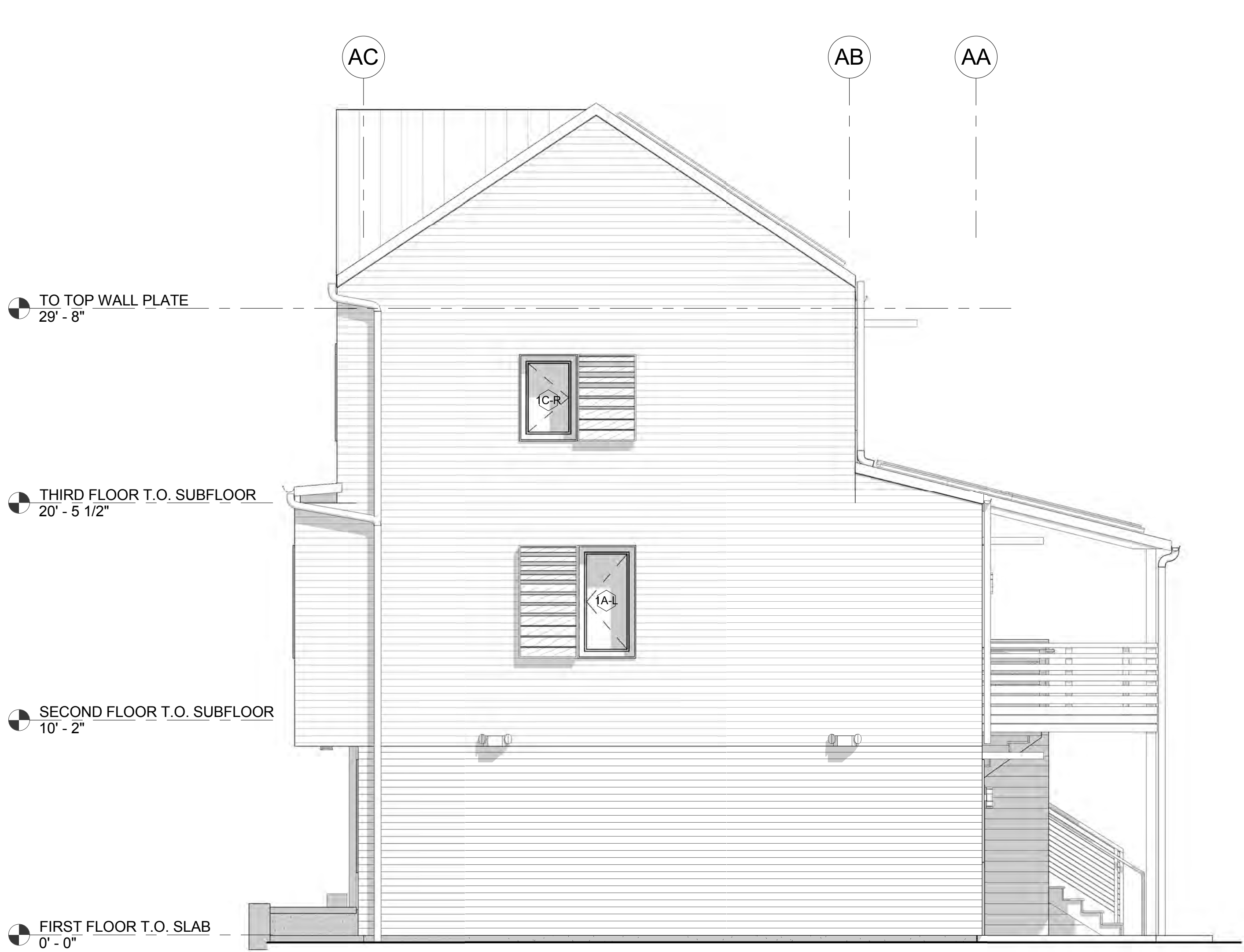
1 04 ROOF PLAN  
1/4" = 1'-0"





① NORTH  
1/4" = 1'-0"

ISSUE	DATE
REV	





1 SOUTH  
1/4" = 1'-0"







BCMC TILLAMOOK, LLC  
20 NE TILLAMOOK ST.  
PORTLAND, OR 97212

PERMIT SET  
11/30/2016

CONSTRUCTION  
PACKAGES:

---

☐ FOUNDATION

☐ FRAME

☐ ENVELOPE

☐ MEP ROUGH-IN

☐ FINISHES

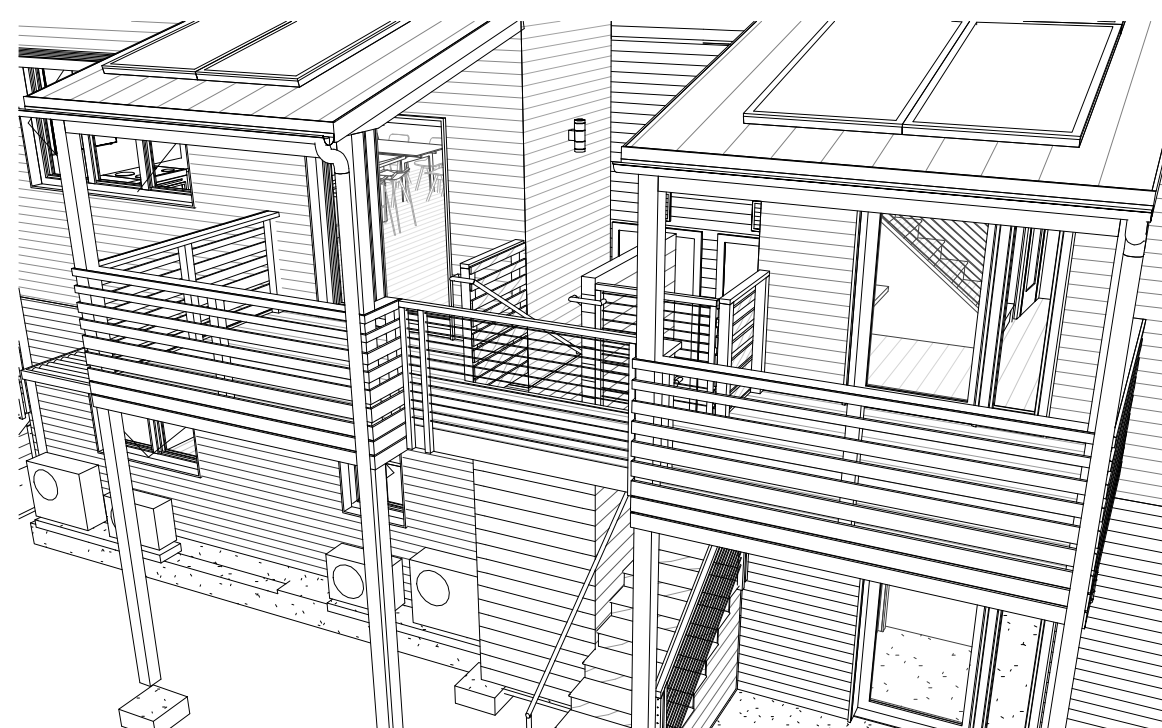
ISSUE	DATE
REV	

## PERSPECTIVES

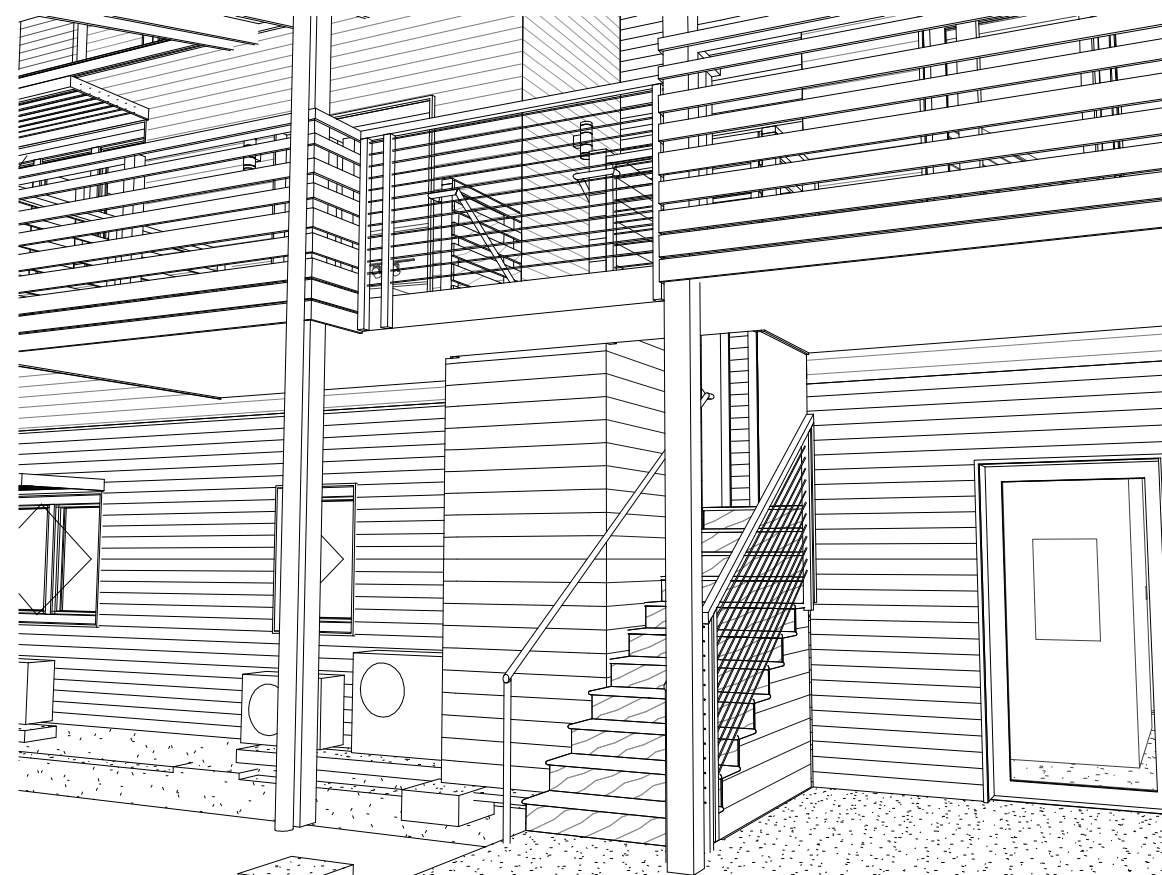
A304  
NW



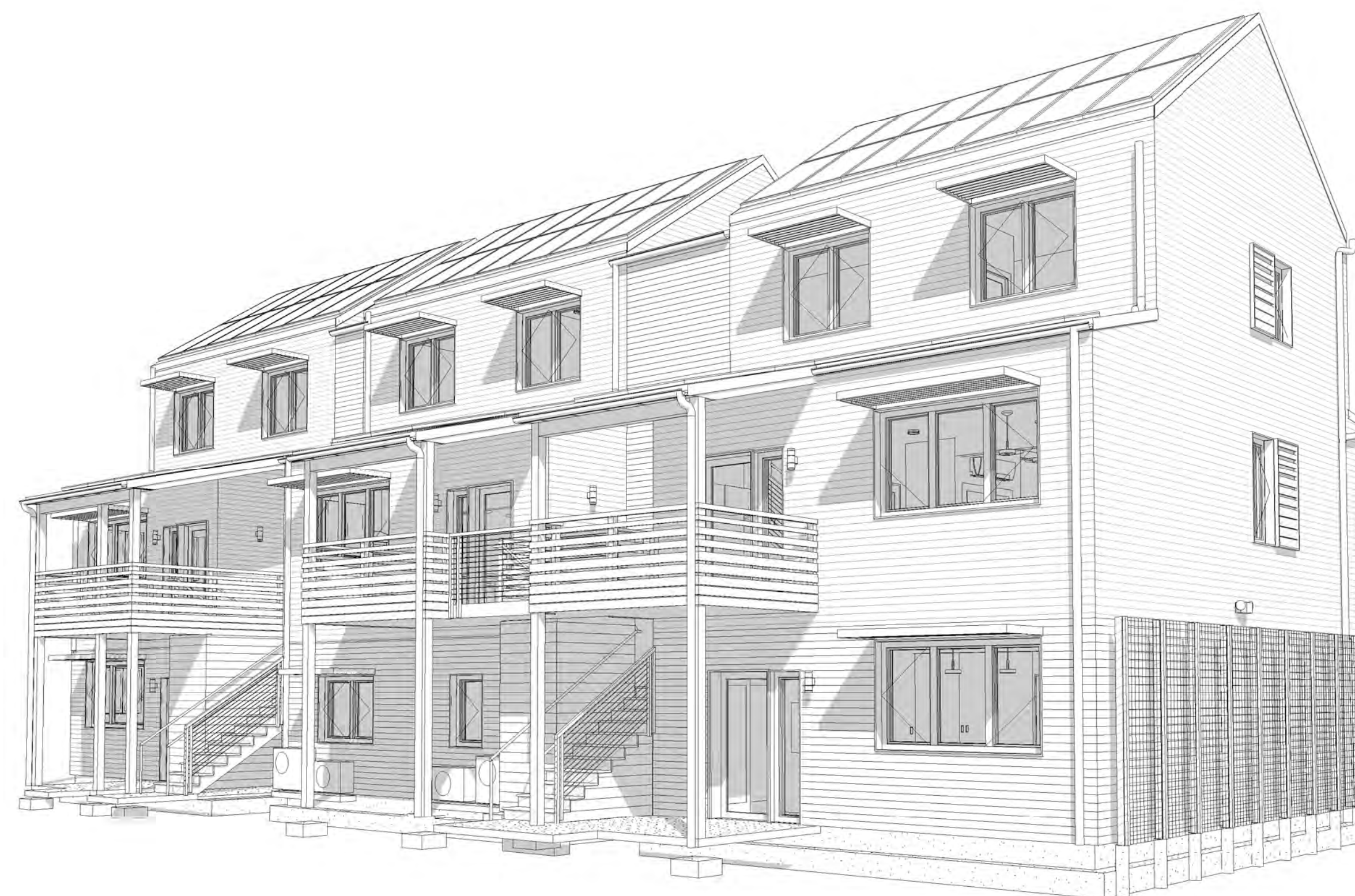
1 Bldg Persp NW



#### 4 EXTERIOR BALCONIES & STAIR



3 EXTERIOR STAIR



2 Bldg Persp SE



**TILLAMOOK ROW  
NW STRUCTURE**  
BDMC TILLAMOOK, LLC  
5010 TILLAMOOK ST  
PORTLAND, OR 97212

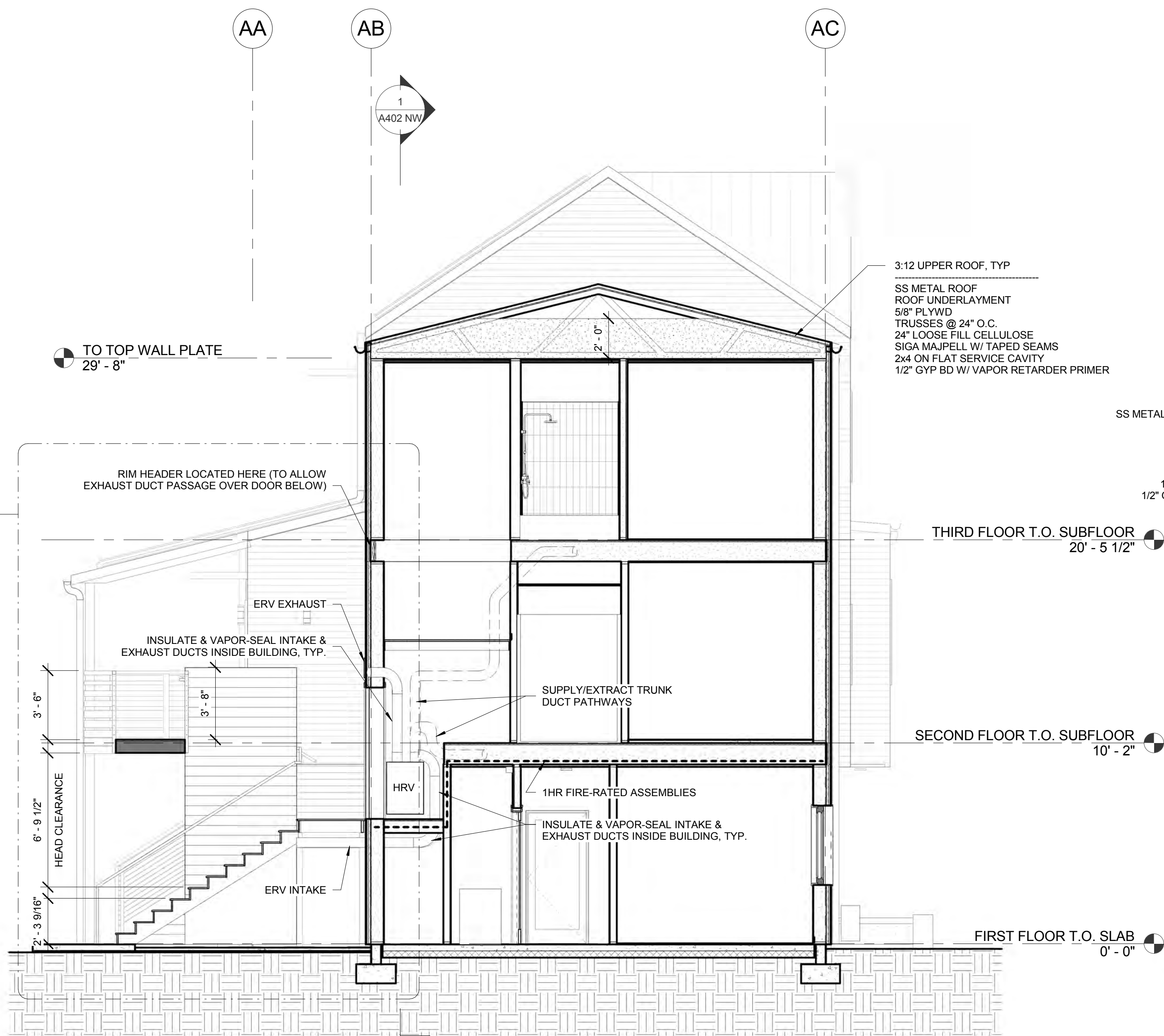
**PERMIT SET**  
11/30/2016

- CONSTRUCTION PACKAGES:
- ☐ FOUNDATION
  - ☐ FRAME
  - ☐ ENVELOPE
  - ☐ MEP ROUGH-IN
  - ☐ FINISHES

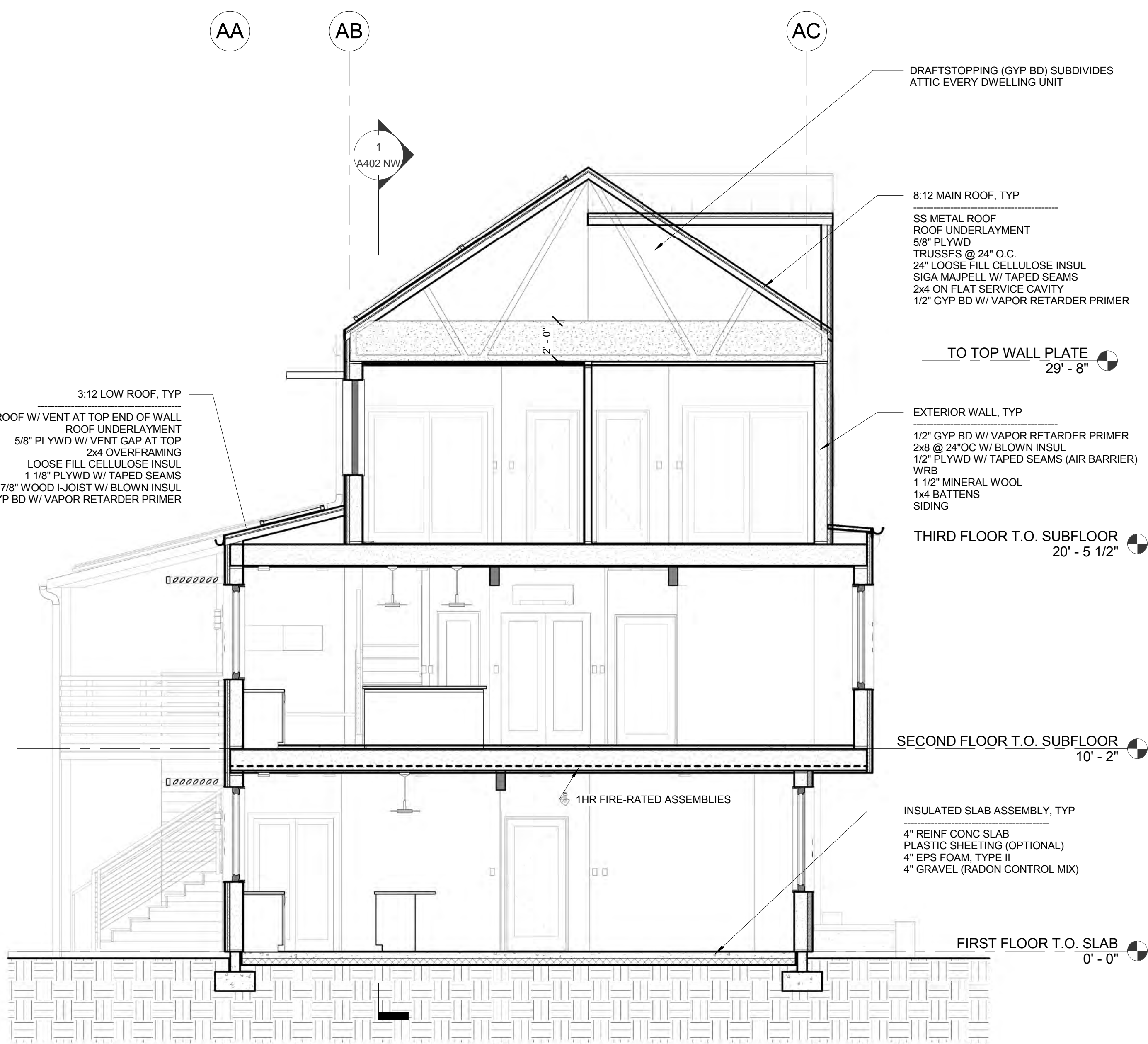
ISSUE DATE  
REV

**BUILDING  
SECTION**

**A401  
NW**



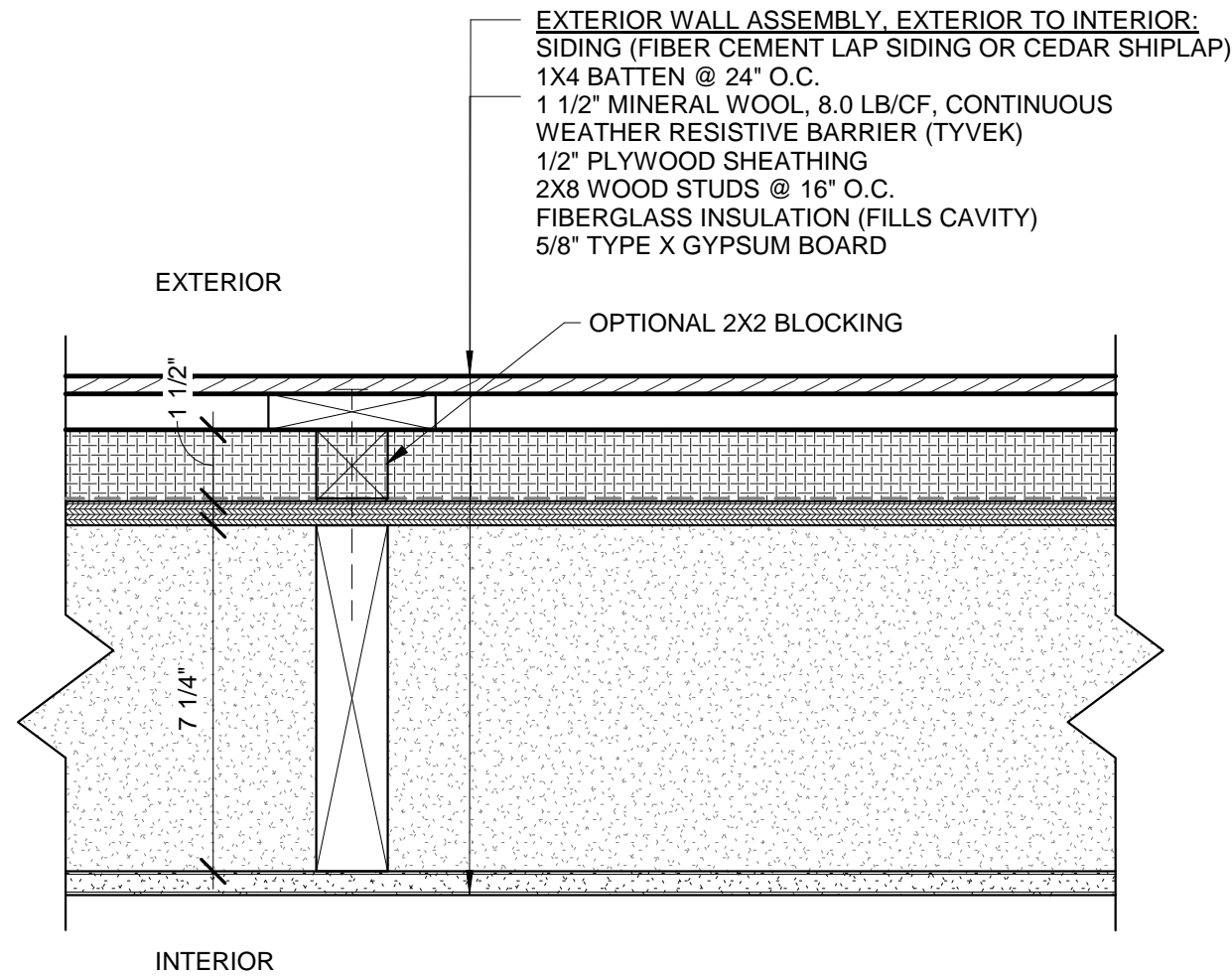
② N-S BUILDING SECTION - EAST UNIT  
1/4" = 1'-0"



① N-S BUILDING SECTION  
1/4" = 1'-0"







1 EXTERIOR WALL PLAN SECTION  
3" = 1'-0"

OSSC 722.6.2 - WOOD WALL ASSEMBLY FIRE RESISTANCE CALCULATION

REQUIRES

722.6.2.3 prescribes 20 minutes of fire resistance for 2x4 wood studs at 16"o.c.  
722.6.2.5 prescribes 15 minutes of fire resistance to various types of insulation filling a stud cavity.

PROPOSED

Apply 20 minutes of fire resistance to 2x8 wood studs at 16"o.c.

Apply 15 minutes of fire resistance to a 1 1/2" layer of continuous mineral wool insulation (8.0 lb/cf) on the exterior side of the stud wall, as shown in the wall assembly attached.

The assembly would then have the following fire resistance as calculated per OSSC 722.6.2.1:

FIRE EXPOSURE FROM INTERIOR:

5/8" TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD	40 MIN	TABLE 722.6.2 (1)
2x8 WOOD STUDS 16" O.C.	20 MIN	TABLE 722.6.2 (2)
GLASS FIBER CAVITY INSULATION	15 MIN	TABLE 722.6.2 (5)
TOTAL	75 MIN	

FIRE EXPOSURE FROM EXTERIOR:

1 1/2" MINERAL WOOL, 8.0 LB/CF	15 MIN	TABLE 722.6.2 (5)
15/32" PLYWOOD, EXTERIOR	10 MIN	TABLE 722.6.2 (1)
2x8 WOOD STUDS 16" O.C.	20 MIN	TABLE 722.6.2 (2)
GLASS FIBER CAVITY INSULATION	15 MIN	TABLE 722.6.2 (5)
TOTAL	60 MIN	

Mineral wool to be held in place by 1x4 battens fastened to wall with #8 screws at 24" O.C. max, with min 1" embedment into studs.


REASON

Using larger wood studs (i.e. 2x8 instead of 2x4) is acceptable for UL ratings without reducing the assembly fire resistance rating.

Mineral wool proposed is a Non-Combustible material with a Flame Spread rating of 0 and a melting point of 2,150 degrees F (see attached data sheet). A continuous 1 1/2" thick layer of this material would have at least a 15 minute fire resistance, which is equivalent to, for example, a layer of 19/32" plywood per Table 722.6.2 (1). By contrast plywood is a combustible material with a flame spread rating of approximately 100. Further, 1 1/2" of 8.0 pcf mineral wool results in 1.0 psf density of mineral wool material, whereas 722.6.2.5 prescribes 15 minutes of fire resistance to 3.3 pcf mineral wool within a 2x4 stud cavity (which is not continuous) which achieves 0.96 psf density of mineral wool material.

A desired option is to allow 2x2 blocking to break the mineral wool, similar to studs breaking stud cavity insulation, to help keep the siding in a uniform plane.

A similar appeal was approved by the City of Seattle, substituting a continous layer of 1 1/4" mineral wool insulation (8 lb/cf) for a layer of 5/8" Type X gypsum board. See attached.



1323 SE 6TH AVENUE, PORTLAND, OR 97214  
(P) 503.232.7924 (F) 503.804.1746  
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TILLAMOOK ROW  
NE STRUCTURE

CODE  
APPEALS  
03/03/2017

CONSTRUCTION  
PACKAGES:  
☒ FOUNDATIO  
☒ FRAME  
☐ ENVELOPE  
☐ MEP ROUGH-IN  
☐ FINISHES

ISSUE      DATE  
REV

EXTERIOR  
WALL FIRE  
RATING

APL-07

### General Product Information:

ROXUL® products are mineral wool fibre insulations made from basalt rock and slag. This combination results in a non-combustible product with a melting point of approximately 2150°F (1177°C), which gives it excellent fire resistance properties. ROXUL mineral wool is a water repellent yet vapour permeable material.

### Description & Common Applications:

The COMFORTBOARD™ IS product is a rigid mineral wool insulation sheathing board that is non-combustible, water repellent, fire resistant and sound absorbent. This product is an exterior non-structural insulation sheathing board for high performance residential wall systems.

### Compliance and Performance:

ASTM C 612	Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation	Type IVB, Complies
CAN/ULC-S702	Mineral Fibre Thermal Insulation for Buildings	Type 1, Complies
CCMC Evaluation Listing		13573-L

### Fire Performance:

ASTM E 136	Behaviour of Materials at 750°C (1382°F)	Non-Combustible
CAN/ULC-S114	Test for Non-Combustibility	Non-Combustible
ASTM E 84 (UL 723)	Surface Burning Characteristics	Flame Spread = 0
		Smoke Developed = 0
CAN/ULC-S102	Surface Burning Characteristics	Flame Spread = 0
		Smoke Developed = 0

### Moisture Resistance:

ASTM C 1104	Moisture Sorption	0.05 %
-------------	-------------------	--------

### Water Vapour Permeance:

ASTM E 96	Water Vapour Transmission, Desiccant Method	1768 ng/Pa.s.m² (31 perm)
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### Fungi Resistance:

ASTM C 1338	Determination of Fungi Resistance	Passed
-------------	-----------------------------------	--------

### Thermal Resistance:

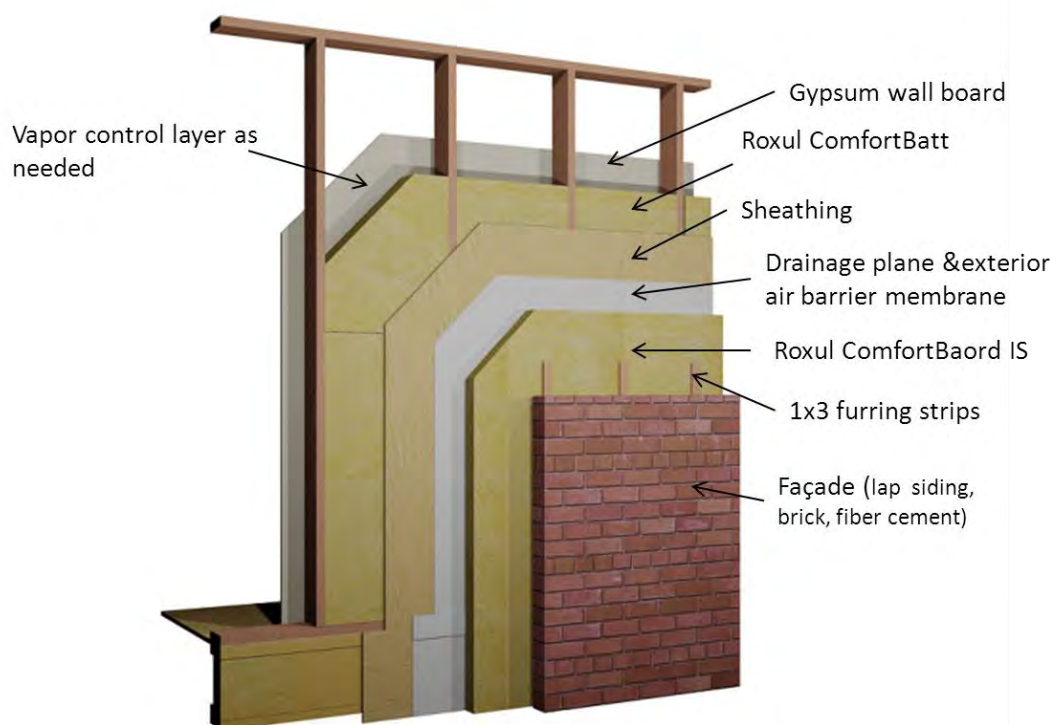
ASTM C 518 (C 177)	R-value/inch @ 75°F	4.0 hr.ft².F/Btu
	RSI value/25.4 mm @ 24°C	0.70 m²K/W

### Corrosive Resistance:

ASTM C 665	Corrosiveness to Steel	Non-corrosive
ASTM C 795 ****	Stainless Steel Stress Corrosion Specification as per Test Methods C871 and C692: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Reg. Guide #1.36: U.S. Military Specifications MIL-I-24244 (all versions including B and C)	Non-corrosive

### Acoustical Performance:

ASTM C 423 CO-EFFICIENTS AT FREQUENCIES							
Thickness	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	NRC
1.5"	0.21	0.64	0.92	1.00	0.95	1.01	0.90
2.0"	0.43	0.78	0.90	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.90
3.0"	0.75	0.82	0.89	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.90



### Compressive Strength:

ASTM C 165	at 10 %	745 psf (35.5 kPa)
	at 25 %	1270 psf (61 kPa)

### Density:

ASTM C 612-00 – Actual	8.0 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	128 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

### Dimensions:

24" (width) x 48" (length)  
 610 mm x 1219 mm

36" (width) x 48" (length)  
 610 mm x 1219 mm

48" (width) x 96" (length)  
 1219 mm x 2438 mm

### Thickness:

Product is available in 1.25" 1.5" 2" 3"  
 For additional sizes, please contact our customer service representatives.

#### Note:

As ROXUL Inc. has no control over installation design and workmanship, accessory materials or application conditions, ROXUL Inc. does not warranty the performance or results of any installation containing ROXUL Inc's. products. ROXUL Inc's. overall liability and the remedies available are limited by the general terms and conditions of sale. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties and conditions expressed or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

### Key Application Qualifiers:

- Good compressive strength
- Low moisture sorption
- Durability
- Fire resistance
- Excellent thermal resistance
- Non-corrosive
- Chemically inert
- CFC and HCFC free product and process
- Made from natural & recycled materials

### Other ROXUL Products:

Please consult ROXUL for all your insulation needs. We have an extensive range of products for all applications from pipe insulation to commercial products to residential batts. ROXUL invites all inquiries and will act promptly to service all of your requirements.

**ROXUL INC.**  
[www.roxul.com](http://www.roxul.com)

**Milton, Ontario Tel: 905-878-8474**  
**Tel: 1-800-265-6878**

**Fax: 905-878-8077**  
**Fax: 1-800-991-0110**

Revised: October 27, 2014  
 Replaces: July 04, 2013





City of Seattle  
Department of Planning and Development (DPD)  
[www.seattle.gov/dpd](http://www.seattle.gov/dpd)  
700 Fifth Ave, Suite 2000, P.O. Box 34019, Seattle, WA 98124-4019

Phone: 206-684-8850

RECEIVED  
DEC 22 2011  
DEPT OF PLANNING  
AND DEVELOPMENT

## Code Modification or Alternate Request

Date Requested: December 20, 2011

### Contact Information:

Name: Amy Hartwell

Mailing Address: 1301 First Avenue

Suite 301

Seattle, WA 98101

Phone Number: 206.902.5524

Fax Number: 206.467.0627

E-mail Address: [ahartwell@gglo.com](mailto:ahartwell@gglo.com)

Relationship to Project:

- ☐ Owner  
☐ Design Professional  
☐ Contractor

### Project Information:

A/P Number: 6256329

Address: 2401 NE BLAKELEY ST Seattle, WA

Code Edition: 2006 Seattle Building Code

### Structure Information:

Project Description:

Exterior cladding & window replacement.

Occupancy Group(s)/ Character:

R-1 / A-3 (based on original UBC permit)

Type of Construction: Type V, 1-hour

Number of Stories: 4

Basements/ Mezzanines: 0

Sprinkler Location: None

### Code Modification Request:

*Ref. SBC 104.9. A code modification is a waiver of a code requirement, and is intended to provide flexibility to the building official where there are practical difficulties meeting specific code requirements so long as the intent of the code is accomplished.*

*The requestor is expected to demonstrate:*

1. *There are practical difficulties involved in strictly conforming to the provisions of the code; and*
2. *The modification conforms with the intent and purpose of the code; and*
3. *Together with other safety features of the building or other relevant circumstances, the modification will provide a reasonable level of strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, safety, accessibility and sanitation.*

*When engaged for the project, the registered design professional in responsible charge shall submit the request for a code modification under their seal and signature, including a statement that in their professional opinion, the proposal is in conformance with the intent and purpose of the code and the modification will provide a reasonable level of strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, safety, accessibility and sanitation.*

*Please attach plans showing your proposal.*

### Code Alternate Request:

*Ref. SBC 104.10. A code alternate is intended to provide for introduction of alternate materials, systems and methods for which the code did not anticipate, provisional upon the alternate complying with the code and providing an equivalent solution. Essentially, a code alternate is intended to meet a performance standard rather than a prescriptive standard.*

*The requestor is expected to demonstrate that the alternate does not conflict with the code and together with other safety features of the building or other relevant circumstances, will provide an equivalent level of strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, safety, accessibility and sanitation.*



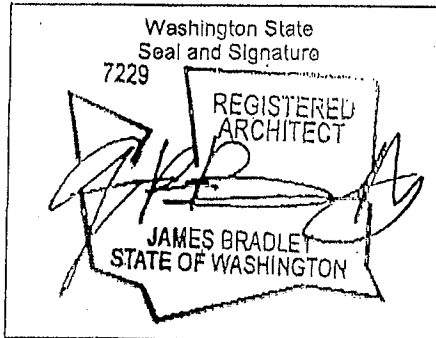
Construction Review & Inspection Quality

Jonathan Siu, Principal Engineer

When engaged for the project, the registered design professional in responsible charge shall submit the request for a code alternate under their seal and signature, including a statement that in their professional opinion the alternate is equivalent to the code provisions.

Please attach plans showing your proposal.

CITY OF SEATTLE  
DEPT. OF PLANNING  
AND  
DEVELOPMENT



DPD Use Only

DEC 29 2011

☐ Approved  
☐ Approved with Amendment  
☐ Denied

APPROVED Subject to Errors And Omissions

BY Raven Aminian

Reasons:  
PER PROFESSIONAL OF RECORD JUSTIFICATIONS & SEC. 721.6 OF SRC 2006  
APPROVAL IS ONLY FOR FIRE RESISTIVE EQUIVALENCY & NOT FOR PERFORMANCE OF THE MATERIAL FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

**Description of Alternate/ Modification (include reason for request):**

In order to achieve a 1-hour fire rating from both interior and exterior sides, a new exterior wall assembly is proposed for this renovation project. Please refer to the attached Letter of Explanation for a description of materials proposed.

**Description of Code Requirement (include section):**

Please refer to the attached Letter of Explanation.

**Justification (attach copies of any reference, test reports, expert opinions, etc.):**

Please refer to attached product cutsheets for Roxul ComfortBoard showing fire-resistive properties.



**Construction Review & Inspection Quality**

Jonathan Siu, Principal Engineer



December 20, 2011

Mr. Kaveh Aminian  
City of Seattle Department of Planning & Development  
700 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2000  
Seattle, WA 98124-4019

Re: Code Modification Request, 1-Hour Wall Assembly  
Blakeley Manor Rehabilitation, DPD Project No. 6256329  
2401 NE Blakeley Street, Seattle, WA 98105

Dear Mr. Aminian,

Please find the following information pertaining to this Code Modification Request:

***Pertaining to the Description of Alternate/Modification***

Blakeley Manor is an existing four-story stucco-sided apartment building operated by the Seattle Housing Authority which will soon undergo renovation. The scope of work includes removal of the existing stucco and lath finish and replacement with 15/32" exterior plywood for shear, a liquid applied weather and air resistive barrier system, an exterior layer of mineral wool for added thermal insulation, and a rainscreen siding system using cementitious lap or panel siding over 2x4 PT furring strips. The existing wood stud framing, batt insulation, and interior GWB remain in place unless damaged.

The replacement wall assembly was reviewed by the DPD as part of our permit set and is the same assembly used on several other permitted SHA renovation projects: 6255337, 6256140, and 6251153. These projects' permits were issued under the 2006 SBC. During a courtesy field inspection at Nelson Manor (6255337), Warren Parker labeled the assembly as "failed" because it was not rated from both interior and exterior sides as required per 704.9, 2006 SBC - ie, it did not have an exterior layer of GWB.

Initially we were hoping to prove this assembly's fire resistivity from the exterior face by calculating its fire resistance per Section 720 and sub sections of the 2006 SBC for a "Prescriptive Fire Resistance" approach. According to Section 721.6 Wood Assemblies and Tables 721.6.2(1), 721.6.2(2) and 721.6.2(5) our proposed assembly would be allowed the following cumulative fire resistance ratings for the individual components:

1) As calculated from inside out:

Existing 5/8" interior Type X GWB	40 minutes	Table 721.6.2(1)
Existing 2x6 wood stud framing @ 16" o.c.	20 minutes	Table 721.6.2(2)
Glass fiber batt insulation	15 minutes	See Section 721.6.2.5 & Table 721.6.2(5) – Not needed for FR rating
15/32" exterior plywood	10 minutes	Table 721.6.2(1)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85 minutes</b>	Meets reqs of 1-hr wall from interior

2) As calculated from outside in:

Fiber Cement Siding	0 minutes	According to James Hardie representative
1 ¼" Thick Mineral Wool (density = 4.4 pcf)	15 minutes	Table 721.6.2(5)
15/32" exterior plywood	10 minutes	Table 721.6.2(1)
Glass fiber batt insulation	15 minutes	See Section 721.6.2.5 & Table 721.6.2(5). May be needed for FR rating.
Existing 2x6 wood stud framing @ 16" o.c.	20 minutes	Table 721.6.2(2)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60 minutes</b>	Meets reqs. of 1-hr wall from exterior

However, you had expressed concerns about this assembly since the proposed layer of mineral wool was discontinuous between the furring strips. Therefore, we have revised the wall assembly detail to show a continuous 1 ¼" thick higher density mineral wool layer, Roxul's ComfortBoard IS, installed over the sheathing. The new proposed mineral wool will increase density and weight from 4.4 PCF to 8.0 PCF. The furring strips will be installed through the mineral wool to the existing studs. The continuous mineral wool will provide enhanced fire resistance and the increased density will improve thermal performance while eliminating thermal bridging. We believe this assembly meets the intent of Section 721, Calculated Fire Resistance, by providing a 1-hour rated wall as tested from the exterior face.



Enclosed with this document is a cut-sheet of Roxul's ComfortBoard IS product, the mineral wool we prefer to use. Also please find a detail of the revised, proposed wall assembly.

It is my professional opinion that the proposed wall assembly code modification for Blakeley Manor meets the intent of the 2006 Seattle Building Code. This opinion is true and sound to my best information, knowledge, and belief.

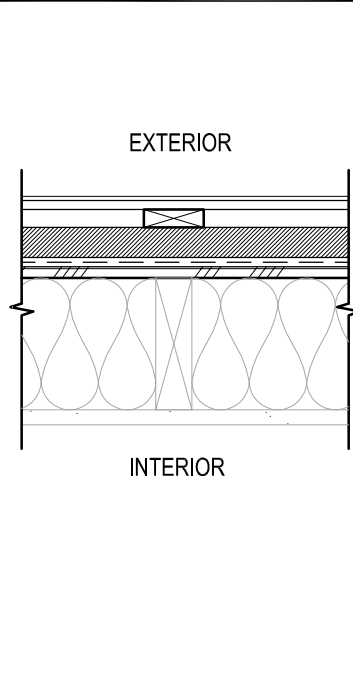
Sincerely,

GGLO, LLC

James Bradley, AIA  
Principal

Att:     Exhibit A – Revised Wall Assembly  
         Exhibit B – Roxul ComfortBoard IS Technical Data  
         Exhibit C – Roxul Deflection Test Report

EXHIBIT A: REVISED WALL ASSEMBLY

 <p>EXTERIOR</p> <p>INTERIOR</p>	<p>FIBER REINFORCED CEMENTITIOUS LAP SIDING, 4" EXPOSURE  1x3 PT RAINSCREEN STRAPPING ATTACHED TO FRAMING PER SIDING  MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS  R-5 MINERAL WOOL INSULATION  LIQUID-APPLIED WEATHER RESISTIVE BARRIER  EXTERIOR PLYWOOD SHEATHING: (1) LAYER 15/32" CDX 32/16 PLYWOOD  NAILED 6" O.C. AT ALL EDGES, 12" IN THE FIELD, WITH 10 PENNY SHORT  NAILS (2-1/4" LONG, 0.148 IN. DIAMETER), ALL EDGES BLOCKED.  MINIMUM SIZE OF PLYWOOD SHEATHING SHALL BE 24" HIGH x 16" WIDE  EXIST 2x6 FRAMING MEMBERS TO REMAIN. IF REPLACEMENT REQUIRED DUE  TO DAMAGE, MEMBERS SHALL BE REPLACED w/ NOM 2x6 INCH  SPACED 16 IN. OC w/ TWO 2x6 INCH TOP AND ONE 2x6 INCH BOTTOM  PLATES. ALL NEW FRAMING SHALL BE DF-L #2 TO MATCH EXISTING.  R-21 BATT INSULATION TO REPLACE EXISTING, AS REQUIRED  EXIST INTERIOR TYPE 'X' GWB TO REMAIN, REPLACE DAMAGED AS REQ'D  NOTE: ALL FLOORS 2X RIM TO TOP PLATE - ADD (1) LTP4 AT 16" OC. FASTEN  EACH LTP4 WITH (12) 8D X 1 1/2 NAILS DIRECT TO THE FRAMING (BELOW  SHEATHING) <u>OR</u> WITH (12) 8X 2 3/8 NAILS OVER SHEATHING. CONTRACTOR TO  COORDINATE CLIP LOCATIONS AND INSTALLATION WITH OTHER TRADES AND  EXISTING CONDITIONS INCLUDING PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL.</p> <p>* REFER TO ELEVATIONS FOR EXTERIOR COLOR KEYNOTE LEGEND</p>	<p>1 HR</p> <p>TEST SOURCE:  2006 SBC  TABLES  721.6.2(1),  721.6.2(2), &amp;  721.6.2(5)</p>
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## Technical Product Information


BOARD INSULATION 07210\*  
BOARD INSULATION 07 21 13\*\*

### General Product Information:

ROXUL® products are mineral wool fibre insulations made from basalt rock and slag. This combination results in a non-combustible product with a melting point of approximately 2150°F (1177°C), which gives it excellent fire resistance properties. ROXUL mineral wool is a water repellent yet vapour permeable material.

### Description & Common Applications:

The ComfortBoard™ IS product is a rigid mineral wool insulation sheathing board that is non-combustible, water repellent, fire resistant and sound absorbent. This product is exterior non-structural insulation sheathing for high performance residential wall systems.

### Compliance and Performance:

ASTM C 612	Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation	Type IVB, Complies
CAN/ULC –S702	Mineral Fibre Thermal Insulation for Buildings	Type 1, Complies

### Fire Performance:

ASTM E 136	Behaviour of Materials at 750°C (1382°F)	Non-Combustible
CAN/ULC S114	Test for Non-Combustibility	Non-Combustible
ASTM E 84(UL 723)	Surface Burning Characteristics	Flame Spread = 5
		Smoke Developed = 10
		Flame Spread = 5
		Smoke Developed = 10

### Moisture Resistance:

ASTM C 1104	Moisture Sorption	0.05%
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### Water Vapour Permeance:

ASTM E 96	Water Vapour Transmission, Desiccant Method	1768 ng/Pa.s.m <sup>2</sup> (30.9 perm)
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### Fungi Resistance

ASTM C1338	Determination of Fungi Resistance	Passed
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### Thermal Resistance:

ASTM C 518 (C 177)	R-value/inch @ 75°F	4.0 hr.ft <sup>2</sup> .F/Btu***
	RSI value/25.4 mm @ 24°C	0.72 m <sup>2</sup> K/W

### Corrosive Resistance:

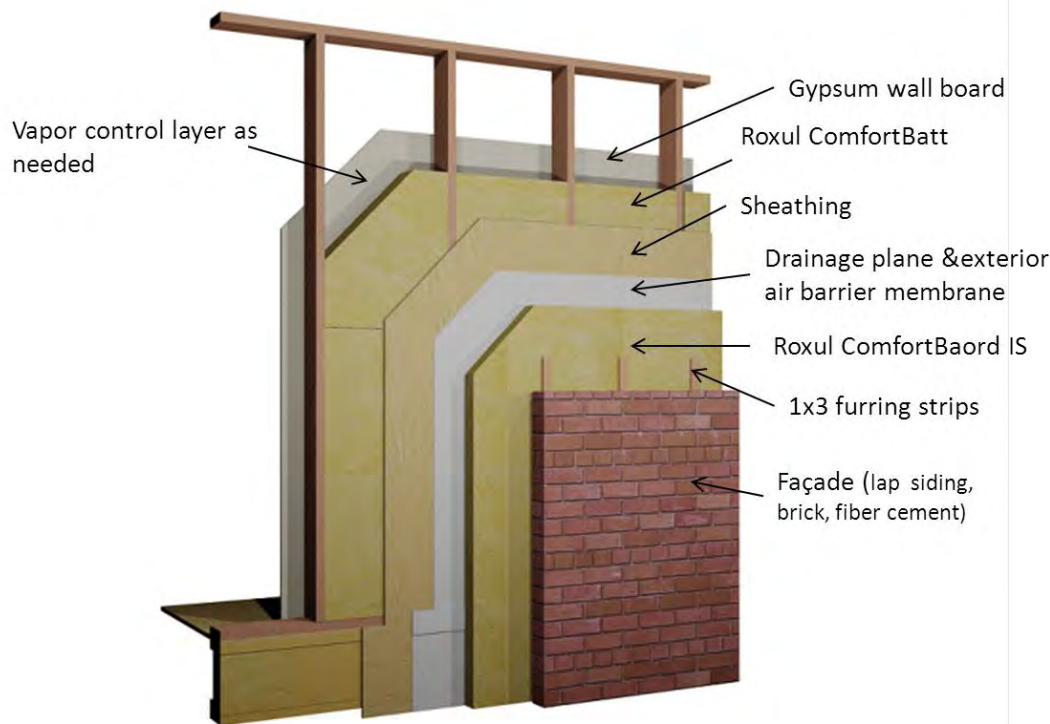
ASTM C 665	Corrosiveness to Steel	Pass
ASTM C 795 ****	Stainless Steel Stress Corrosion Specification as per Test Methods C871 and C692: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Reg. Guide #1.36: U.S. Military Specifications MIL-I-24244 (all versions including B and C)	Conforms

### Acoustical Performance

ASTM C423 CO-EFFICIENTS AT FREQUENCIES							
Thickness	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	NRC
1.5"	0.21	0.64	0.92	1.00	0.95	1.01	0.90
2.0"	0.43	0.78	0.90	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.90
3.0"	0.75	0.82	0.89	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.90

\*MASTER FORMAT 1995 EDITION \*\*MASTER FORMAT 2004 EDITION

\*\*\* at the time of manufacturing



### Compressive Strength:

ASTM C 165	at 10%	743 psf (35.6 kPa)
	at 25%	1269 psf (60.8 kPa)

### Density:

ASTM C 612-00 – Actual	8.0 lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	128 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
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### Dimensions:

24" (width) x 48" (length)  
610 mm x 1219 mm

36" (width) x 48" (length)  
610 mm x 1219 mm

48" (width) x 96" (length)  
1219 mm x 2438 mm

### Thickness:

Product is available in 1.25" 1.5" 2" 3"

For additional sizes, please contact our customer service representatives.

### Note:

As ROXUL Inc. has no control over installation design and workmanship, accessory materials or application conditions, ROXUL Inc. does not warrant the performance or results of any installation containing ROXUL Inc.'s products. ROXUL Inc.'s overall liability and the remedies available are limited by the general terms and conditions of sale. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties and conditions expressed or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

### Key Application Qualifiers:

- Good compressive strength
- Low moisture sorption
- Durability
- Fire resistance
- Excellent thermal resistance
- Non-corrosive
- Chemically inert
- CFC and HCFC free product and process
- Made from natural & recycled materials

### Other ROXUL Products:

Please consult ROXUL for all your insulation needs. We have an extensive range of products for all applications from pipe insulation to commercial products to residential batts. ROXUL invites all inquiries and will act promptly to service all of your requirements.

**ROXUL INC.**  
**www.roxul.com**

**Milton, Ontario Tel: 905-878-8474**  
**Tel: 1-800-265-6878**

**Fax: 905-878-8077**  
**Fax: 1-800-991-0110**

Revised: Nov 1, 2011





March 3, 2011

Mark Bromiley  
Roxul Inc.  
420 Bronte St. S. Suite 105  
Milton, Ontario, L9T 0H9

Via email: mark.bromiley@roxul.com

**Re: Roxul – Exterior Insulation Deflection Testing**

### ***Background***

As society demands more energy efficient buildings, codes and builders are responding by increasing the R-value of the building enclosure, in particular the above-grade wall. Given that the cavity of the standard 2x6 wood frame wall used in low-rise housing is already filled with insulation, the clear path forward to higher R-values is to add layers of exterior insulation. Although other solutions are possible, exterior insulation layers have the benefits that:

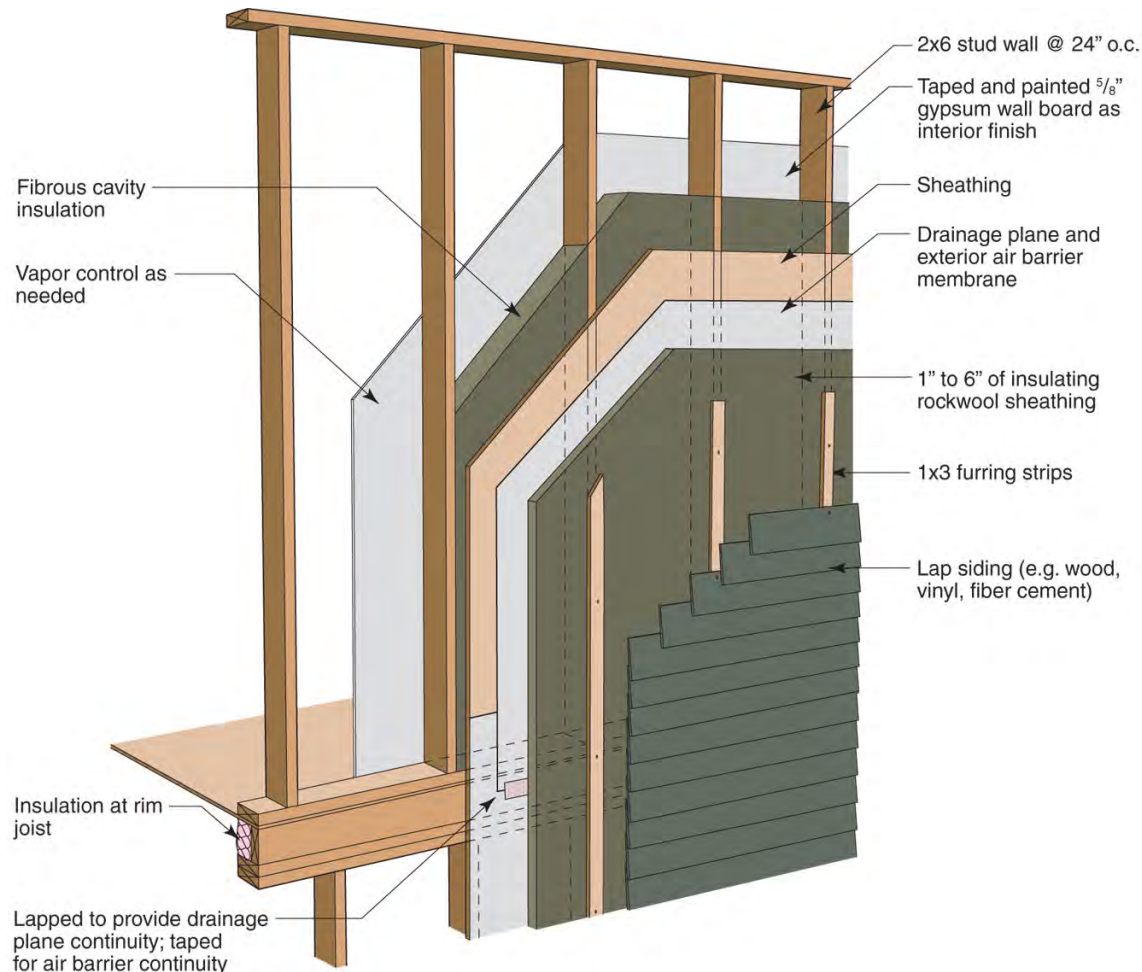
1. At thicknesses of up to 1.5", exterior insulation has long been used by the industry, and hence there is experience with its installation and detailing,
2. Thermal bridging through framing members, floor joists, lintels, etc. is very significantly reduced, increasing the wall R-value significantly,
3. The risk of cold-weather condensation within the moisture-vulnerable wood framing is significantly reduced, and potentially eliminated,
4. A range of target R-values can be easily reached as similar details can be used for the design of walls that have 2, 3, 4 or even 6" of insulation,
5. The marginal cost of increasing framing thickness and/or building double-walls usually outweighs the marginal cost of adding insulating sheathing layers.

Highly-permeable insulation like Roxul has the added benefit that it allows very fast outward drying during cold weather: this dries the wood-frame cavity very quickly, even if the framing is wet from construction or becomes wet because of incidental water leaks.

A major impediment to the wide-spread adoption of exterior sheathing behind direct applied claddings such as vinyl, wood, fibre cement, stucco and adhered veneer, is the lack of information about the structural performance of claddings installed over insulating sheathing. Foam plastic insulations, which have much higher compressive strengths (often 15 to 25 psi @ 10% deformation) than most Roxul products (often 1 to 5 psi) are seen as better products for this application. The concern is that the insulation is not stiff enough to suspend claddings and deformations may occur causing cracking, and other issues.

Very little testing has been conducted to show the strength and stiffness of insulation supporting cladding and no testing results of Roxul insulation is available.

The most common method of attaching cladding over thick insulation is to use wood furring (strapping) attached with screws through the insulation to the framing as shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Typical application of semi-rigid Roxul insulation over wood framing**

### **Objective**

The objective of this study is to quantify the relationship between cladding gravity loads and deflection under cladding weights of up to 30 pound per square foot. These results are intended to be used to provide guidance to designers, builders, and code officials involved in projects using Roxul brand semi-rigid rockwool sheathing.

### **Scope**

This report summarizes the results of load deflection testing deflection of strapping over six types of Roxul exterior insulation as shown in Table 1. These walls were tested on 24" oc framing, with strapping attachment screws at vertical spacings of 16" oc. Other variables such as 16" oc framing, different screw sizes and spacings were outside the

scope of the testing program. This study was designed to simulate walls providing the least support practically likely (thin screws wide spacing of studs and fasteners) and hence the highest likely deflections. If improved construction standards are used, such as stronger screws and/or more frequent screw spacing, the amount of deflection would decrease. This is meant to be a type of worst case, yet realistic, scenario.

**Table 1: Roxul insulation types to be tested**

<b>Insulation Product</b>	<b>Approximate Density (lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)</b>
1.25" Cavity Rock MonoDensity	4.1
3" Cavity Rock DualDensity	3.4 / 6.2
1.25" RB60	6.0
1.25" RB80	8.0
3" RB80	8.0
1.25" Drainboard	8.0
1" Type IV extruded polystyrene	2.0

### ***Testing Apparatus***

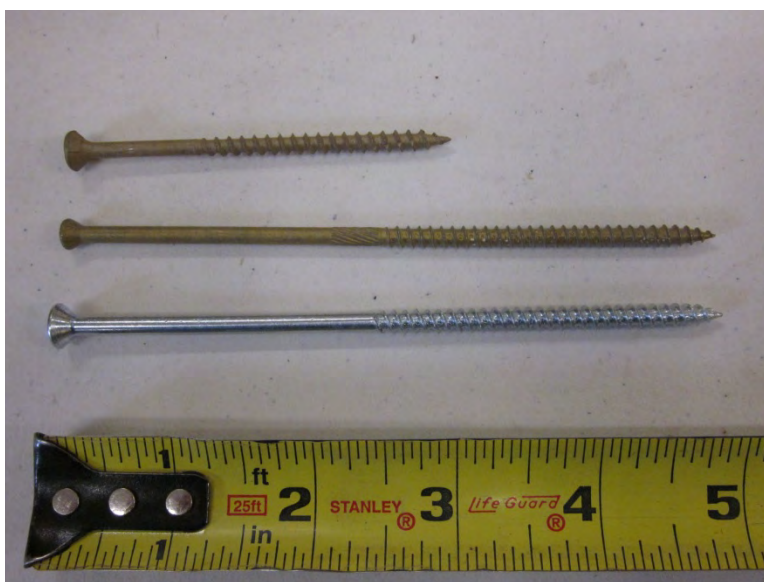
To conduct the testing, a 2x wall frame with 24" stud spacing was securely fastened to a concrete block wall in the laboratory. OSB sheathing and a house wrap were installed over the sheathing. The different types of Roxul insulation were installed over the house wrap, and held in place by screws driven through nominal 1x3 strapping (actual dimension ¾"x 2.5") connected directly to the wood framing (Figure 2). The strapping was attached with screws spaced vertically at 16" oc. Given the 24" spacing of the framing, this is 2.67 square feet per fastener (or about 4 connectors per square meter).

Figure 3 presents photographs of the screws used for strapping attachment for both 1.25" thick insulation and 3" thick insulation. To attach strapping over 1.25" thick insulation, 3" deck screws were used. For the first tests the strapping over 3" thick insulation was attached using #9 x 5" trim head bronze wood screws were used (middle screw in Figure 3). After inspection of the screws following the first test, this screw showed considerable permanent deflection, and the smaller diameter heads pulled deep into the wood of the furring strip. Hence, subsequent test of 3" thick insulation used #10 x 5" wood screws with standard head sizes. These screws showed a marked improvement in performance.





**Figure 2 : Roxul insulation attached to wall frame ready for test**

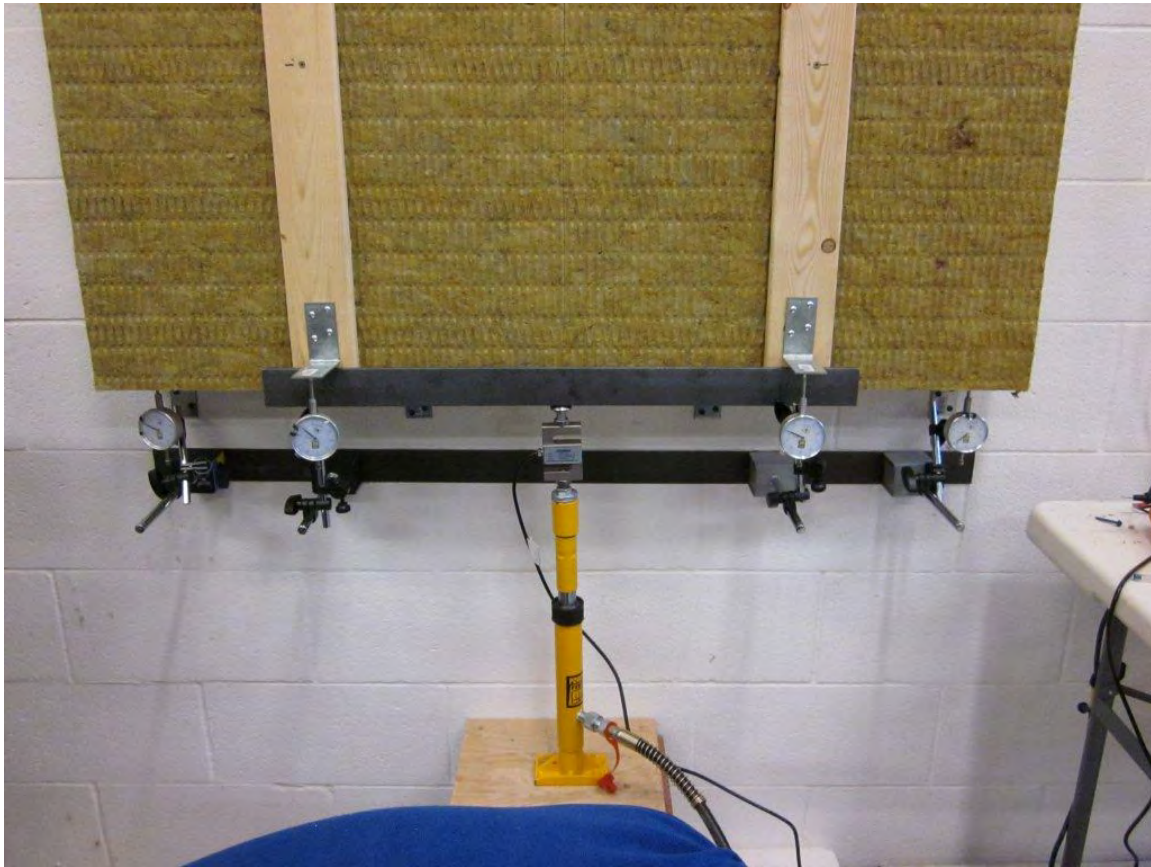


**Figure 3 : Strapping attachment screws**

A 2 tonne-capacity hydraulic ram was used to apply force to a metal angle in contact with the bottom edge of both strapping pieces (Figure 4). To measure the applied force a 1000 lbf (4500 N) strain gauge load cell (with  $\pm 0.4$  lbf rated accuracy) was placed between the angle and the ram.

Deflection gauges (with a resolution of  $1/1000''$  or 0.025 mm) were used to measure the movement of the wall sheathing and the strapping on both the left and right side. Metal

clips were attached to the strapping to allow deflection gauges to measure the strapping movement.



**Figure 4: Hydraulic Ram with load cell and deflection gauges measuring strapping movement (sheathing deflection gauges not shown)**

Loads were applied in increments of 100 lbs between 100 lbs and 1,000 lbs. The four deflection readings were recorded at each increment. Each load increment was applied over about 30 to 60 seconds and the readings taken with 30 seconds. All of the tests were conducted three times on the same test specimen. The wall was loaded to 1000 lbs, unloaded, and reloaded two more times.

### ***Results and Analysis***

The average deflection was calculated by determining the average of the deflection of the right and left strapping pieces and subtracting any movement measured in the wall frame. In general, the framing moved very little (about 10% of the total deflection).

For all of the specimens, the first time the wall was loaded the deflection was significantly larger and than the last two tests. The second pair of tests showed good repeatability. It is assumed that this behavior is due to the wall assembly “seating” itself or “settling in”. The amount of seating could be increased by attaching the initial torque during installation of the screws: controlling the amount of screw torque was a challenge as it was not always easy to achieve perfectly plumb strapping.

## EXHIBIT C

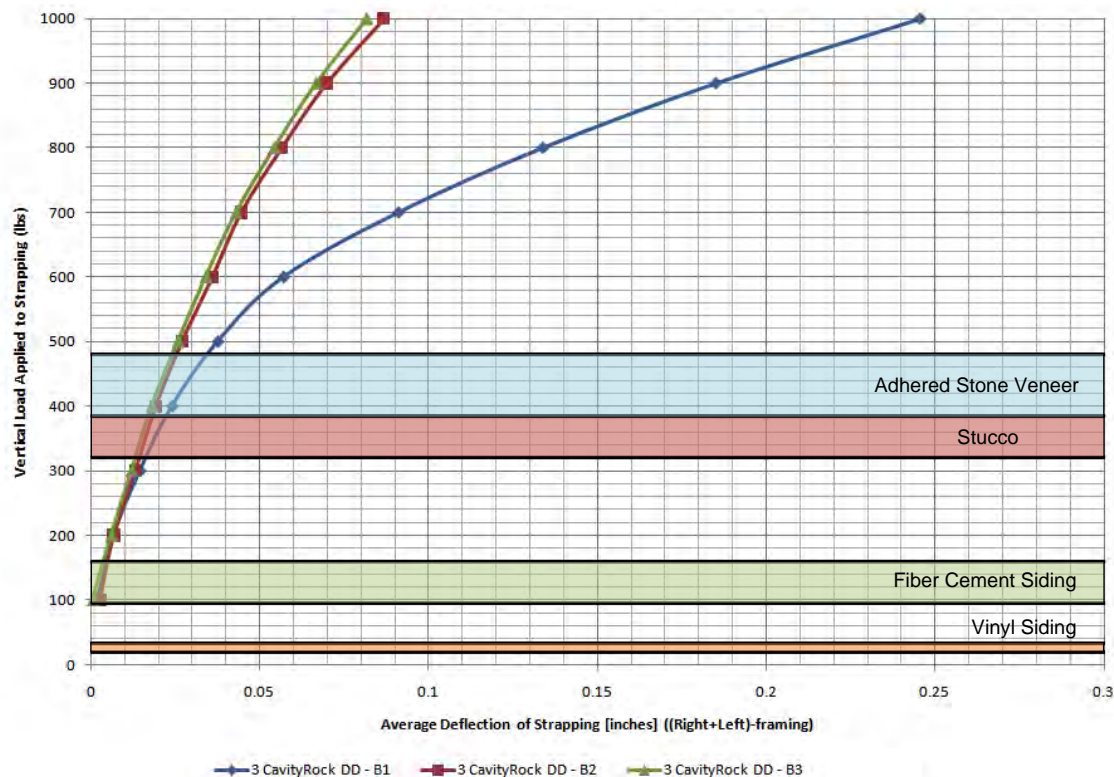
Roxul – Exterior Insulation Deflection Testing – February 2011

The results of load and deflection can be compared to spatial mass density of typical claddings shown in Table 2. These weights are meant to be representative of all similar claddings although some cladding types might be outside of the range listed. The testing was conducted to approximately twice the weight of the heaviest cladding in the table, adhered stone veneer (i.e., 15 psf x 4 x 8 x 2 = 960 pds). These ranges of cladding weights are shown in the analysis graph as shaded areas in Figure 5.

**Table 2 : Approximate cladding weights**

Cladding Type	Typical mass density range (psf)	Equivalent weight for 4'x8' test panel (lbs)
Vinyl siding	0.6-1.0	20-32
Wood siding	1.0-1.5	32-48
Fiber cement siding	3-5	96-160
Cement stucco	10-12	320-384
Adhered stone veneer	12-15	384-480

Figure 5 plots the load-deflection curves for 3" CavityRock. As this graph is representative of all of the insulations tested, the remaining load-deflection graphs are attached in the appendix, and the results are summarized in Table 3. As can be seen, the load-deflection curve has a degree of curvature to it, but it largely linear for the first 100-200 pounds (eg. the load imposed by lap siding).



**Figure 5: Deflection Testing of 3" CavityRock**



## EXHIBIT C

Roxul – Exterior Insulation Deflection Testing – February 2011

Table 3 shows the deflection results for all three 1000lb loadings on each test system in the order of least average deflection to greatest average deflection. The average deflection was calculated from all three loadings and used to determine the performance order. If the average was taken of the second and third repeatable deflection on each wall, the relative ranking of performance would not change.

**Table 3 : Summary of Deflection Results at 1000 lbs**

<b>Insulation</b>	<b>Density [lb/ft<sup>3</sup>]</b>	<b>Compressive Strength (@25%) [kPa]</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Loading [inches]</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Loading [inches]</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Loading [inches]</b>	<b>Average [inches]</b>
1" XPS	-	-	0.068	0.0355	0.0345	0.0460
1 ¼" RB80	8	60.8	0.089	0.034	0.030	0.0506
3" RB80	8	60.8	0.094	0.038	0.027	0.0529
3" RB60	6	28.1	0.117	0.044	0.041	0.0672
1 ¼" CavityRock MD	4.1	-	0.134	0.076	0.069	0.0927
3" CavityRock MD	6.2 / 3.4	-	0.246	0.087	0.082	0.1379
1 ¼" CavityRock with no OSB sheathing	4.1	-	0.166	0.136	0.1335	0.1452
1 ¼" DrainBoard	8	35	0.265	0.090	0.092	0.1486

Table 4 summarizes the measured data into what is a more useful format. For each of the product types the initial deflection measured is used to predict the deflection in service for three typical cladding types. Given that measurements of less than 0.010" are difficult to measure repeatedly or reliably, and that such a deflection is negligible in service, any deflections of less than 0.01" (0.25 mm) have been simply entered as "<0.01" in the table.

**Table 4: Estimated Deflection (inches) in Service for Typical Cladding Loads**

<b>Insulation &amp; Thickness</b>	<b>Vinyl Siding (1 psf)</b>	<b>Fiber Cement Siding (4 psf)</b>	<b>Stucco 3/4” (12 psf)</b>
1.25” Cavity Rock MonoDensity	<0.01	0.012	0.050
3” Cavity Rock DualDensity	<0.01	<0.01	0.020
3” RB60	<0.01	<0.01	0.014
1.25” RB80	<0.01	<0.01	0.010
3” RB80	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
1.25” Drainboard	<0.01	<0.01	0.045
1” Type IV extruded polystyrene, no OSB	<0.01	<0.01	0.120
1.25” Cavity Rock MonoDensity, no OSB	<0.01	0.015	0.060

Note: Assumes studs at 24” o.c. or closer, and minimum #10 fasteners at maximum 16” vertical spacing through nominal 1x3 furring strips. Deflection is based on the initial loading, and assumes that no creep occurs over long-term. Wind suction pressure may control the design of the fastening in high wind areas, not vertical deflection.

### ***Summary and Conclusions***

- All of the insulations tested showed very little deflection (less than 0.01” or 0.25 mm) at the loads imposed by lap siding (of wood, vinyl, or fiber cement)
- The least amount of deflection was experienced by RB80, with a density of 8lb/ft<sup>3</sup> and the highest rated compressive strength of the Roxul insulations tested.
- The 1” Type 4 extruded polystyrene was no stiffer than the RB80
- If the strapping and insulation are not attached tightly to the wall sheathing, the initial deflection can be expected to be larger than if the insulation is firmly clamped, and the cladding attached with nail guns or other techniques that caused settling.
- All six materials tested resulted in very similar patterns of deflection. The first loading produced the largest amount of deflection for each wall, and the second and third tests were very similar and repeatable with much less deflection, approximately half as much as the initial loading.

Note that these tests were conducted to simulate some of the worst-case realistic scenarios for deflection (i.e., 24” o.c. strapping, and 16” vertical spacing between screws). This is equivalent to only 4 fasteners per square meter. Also, the screws used were the lowest quality, length and thickness that would be reasonable for this

application. Using more screws, more often would likely decrease deflection, but more testing is required to determine the amount that the deflection could be decreased.

### **Recommendations**

It is recommended that field trials be conducted to gain feedback from installers in the field. It was noted that some care was required when installing the screws to attach the fastening so as to ensure a plumb strapping: excess or insufficient screw torque could cause the strap to be bent.

In practice, recommending screw attachments at 12" o.c for 24" o.c framing and 16" for 16" o.c framing would provide some additional safety factors.

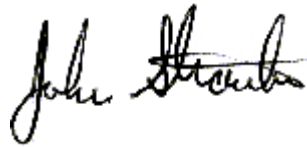
Despite the very favourable results achieved, it is recommended that field testing, in a test facility or on a jobsite, should be conducted to assess the potential for stucco or adhered veneer cracking over a 1-2 year test period before proceeding with wider deployment.

If you have any questions or comments about any part of this report, please do not hesitate to call or email.

Sincerely



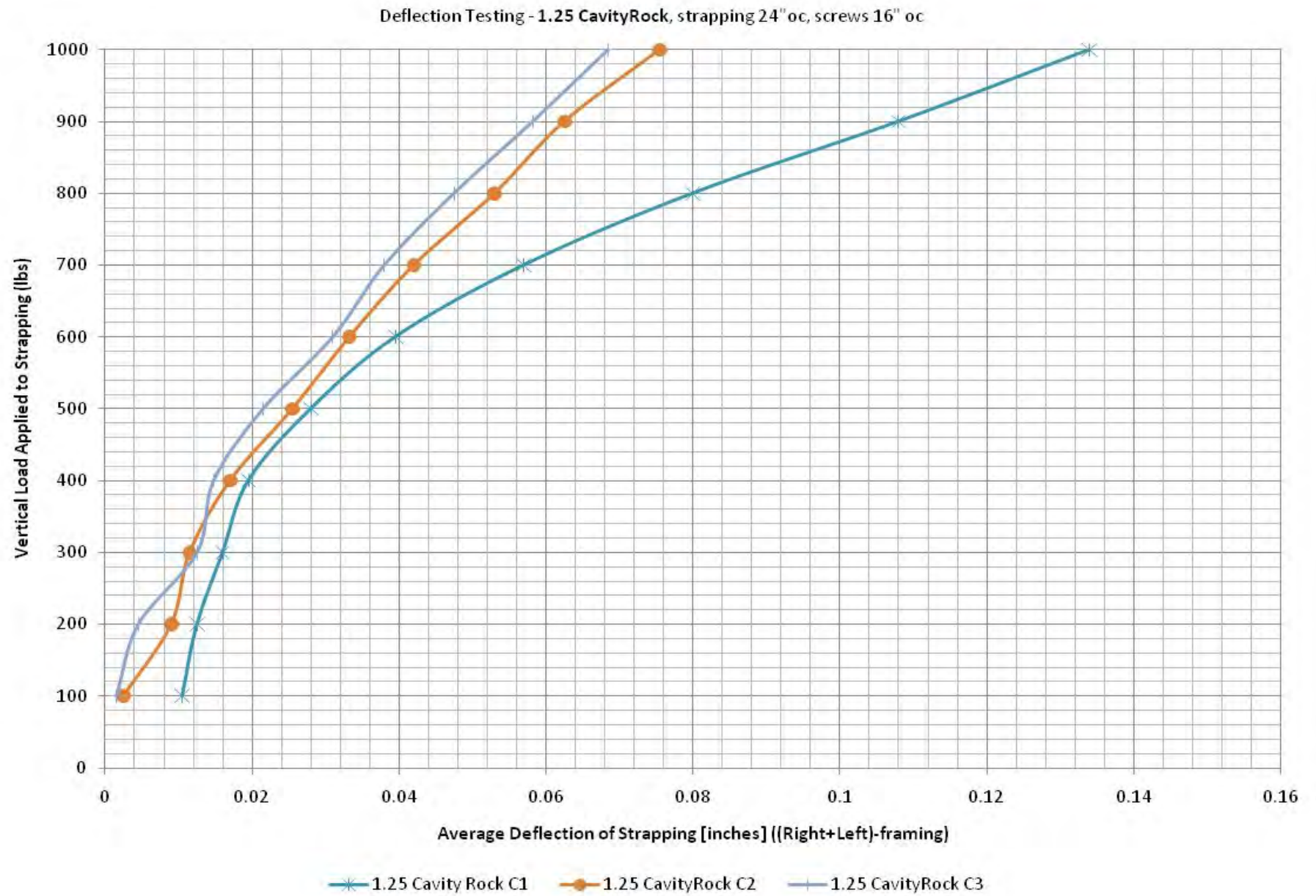
Jonathan Smegal, MASc.  
Associate EIT



John Straube, Ph.D. P.Eng.  
Principal



## EXHIBIT C



## EXHIBIT C

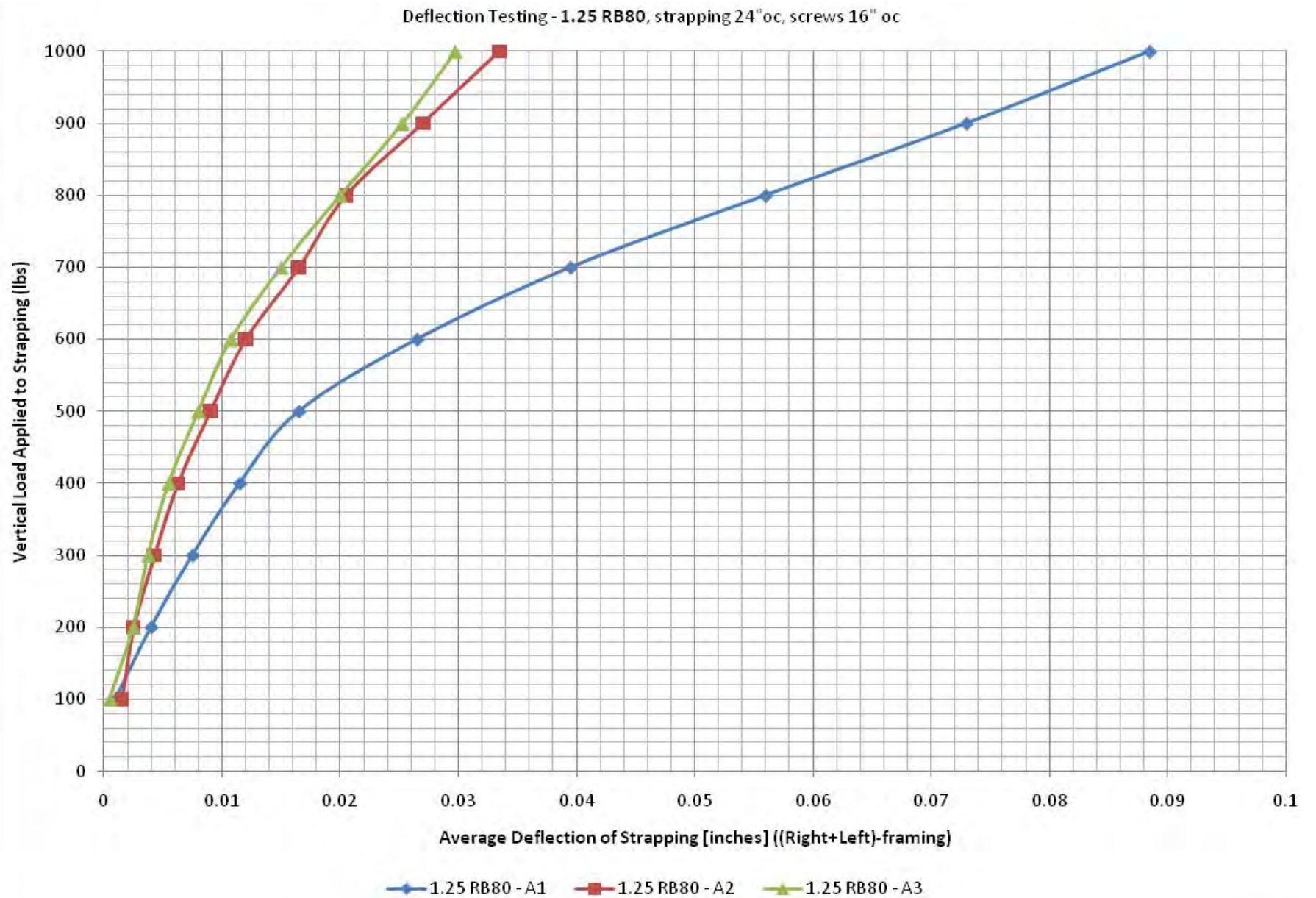


EXHIBIT C

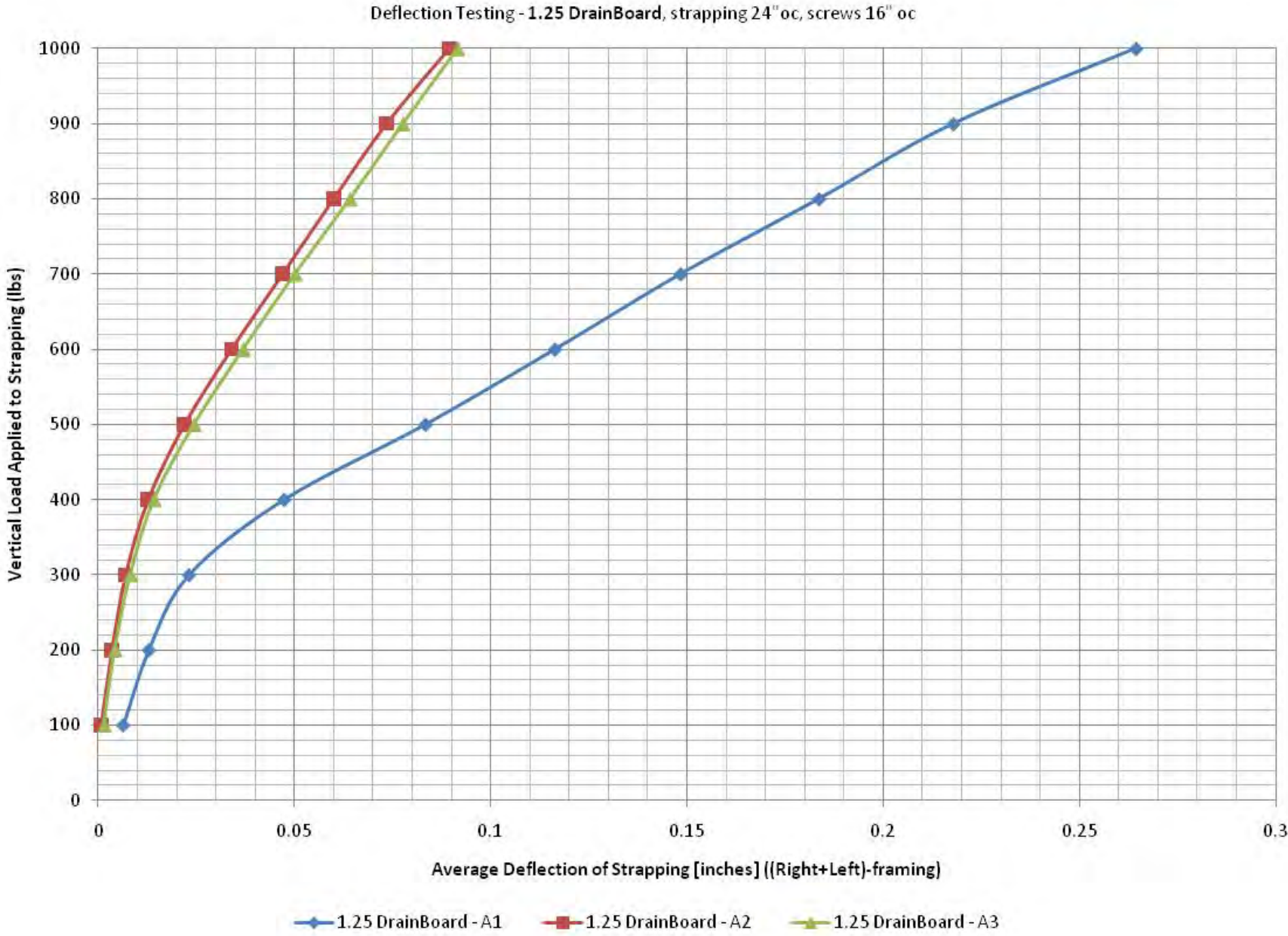
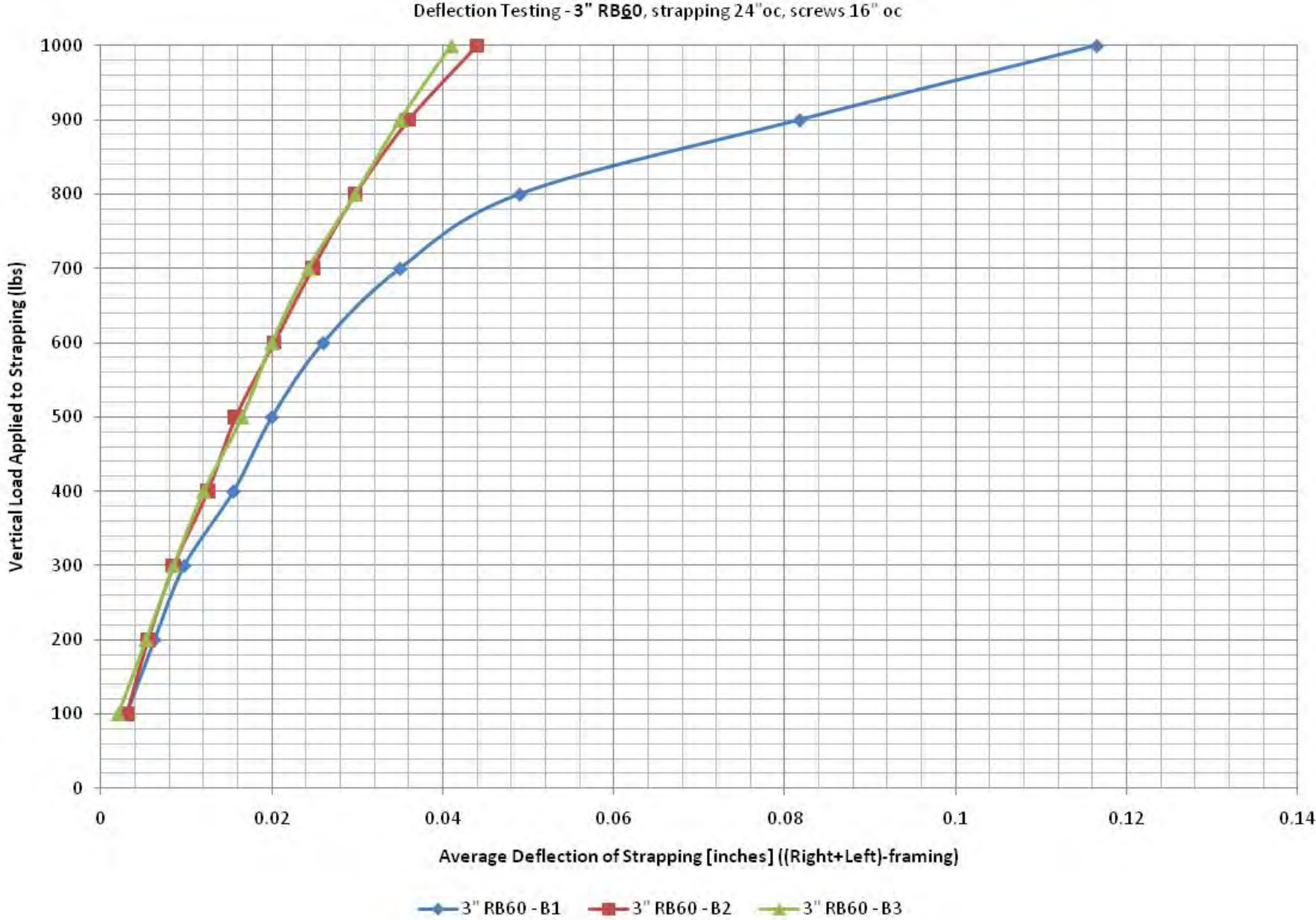
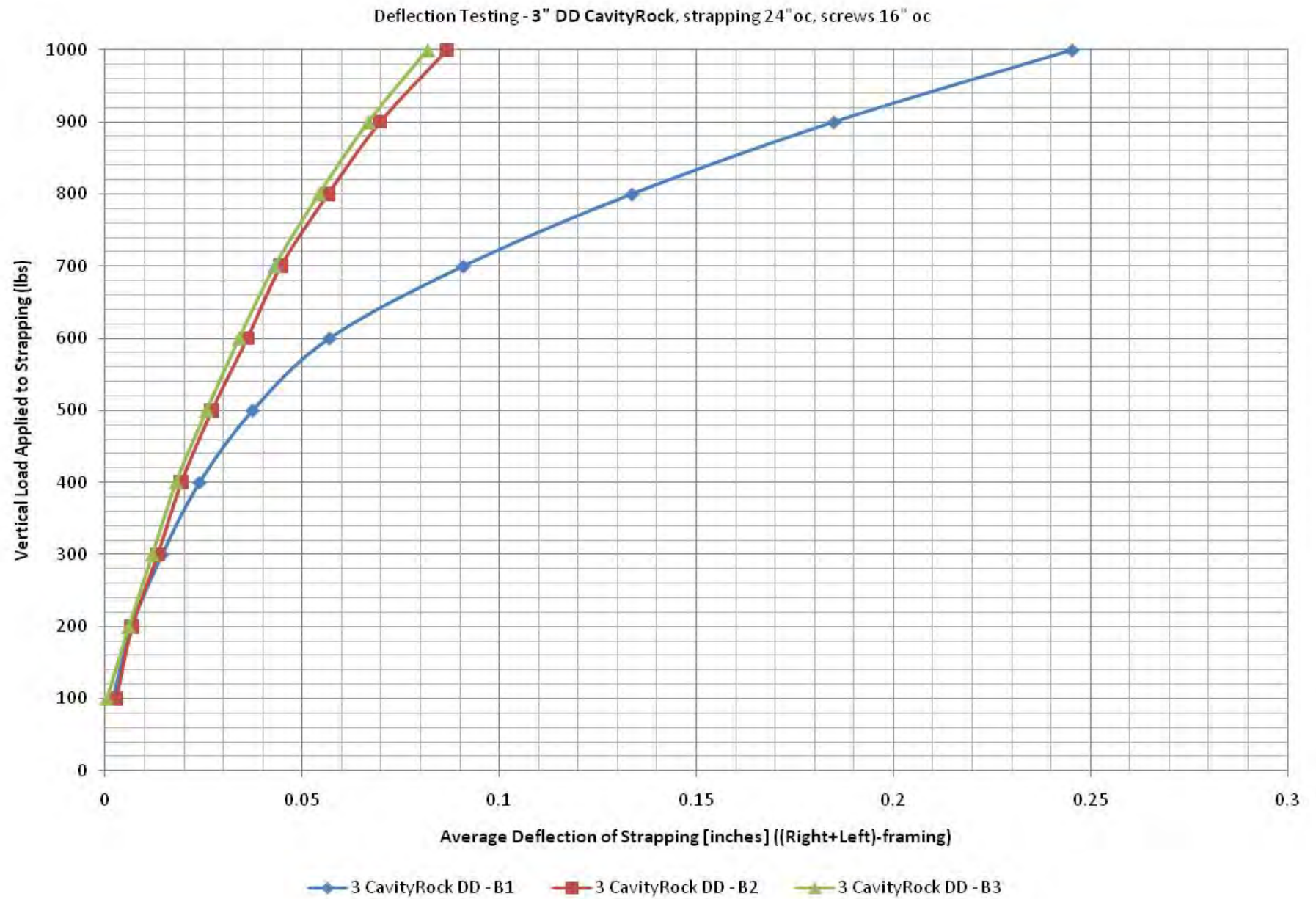




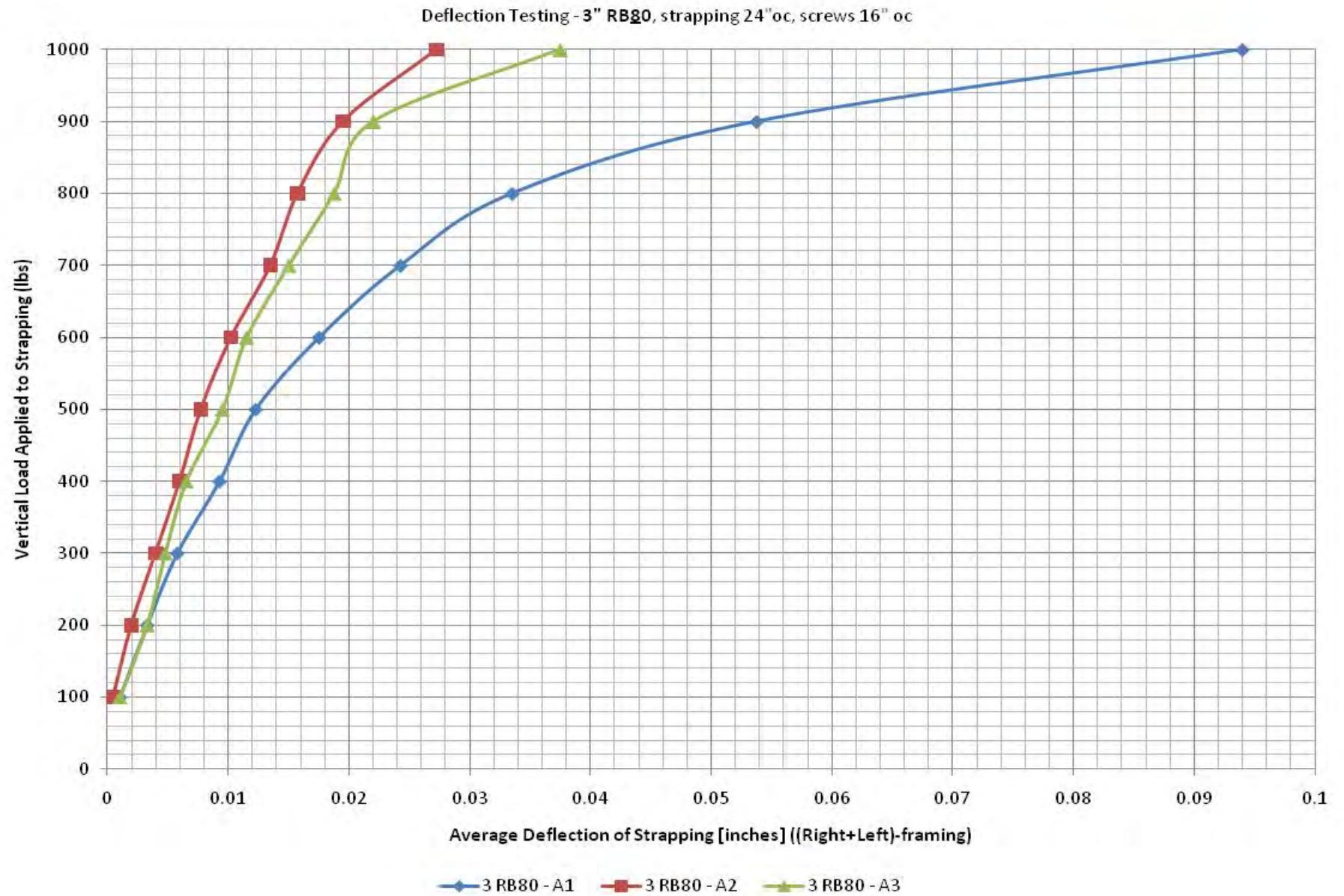
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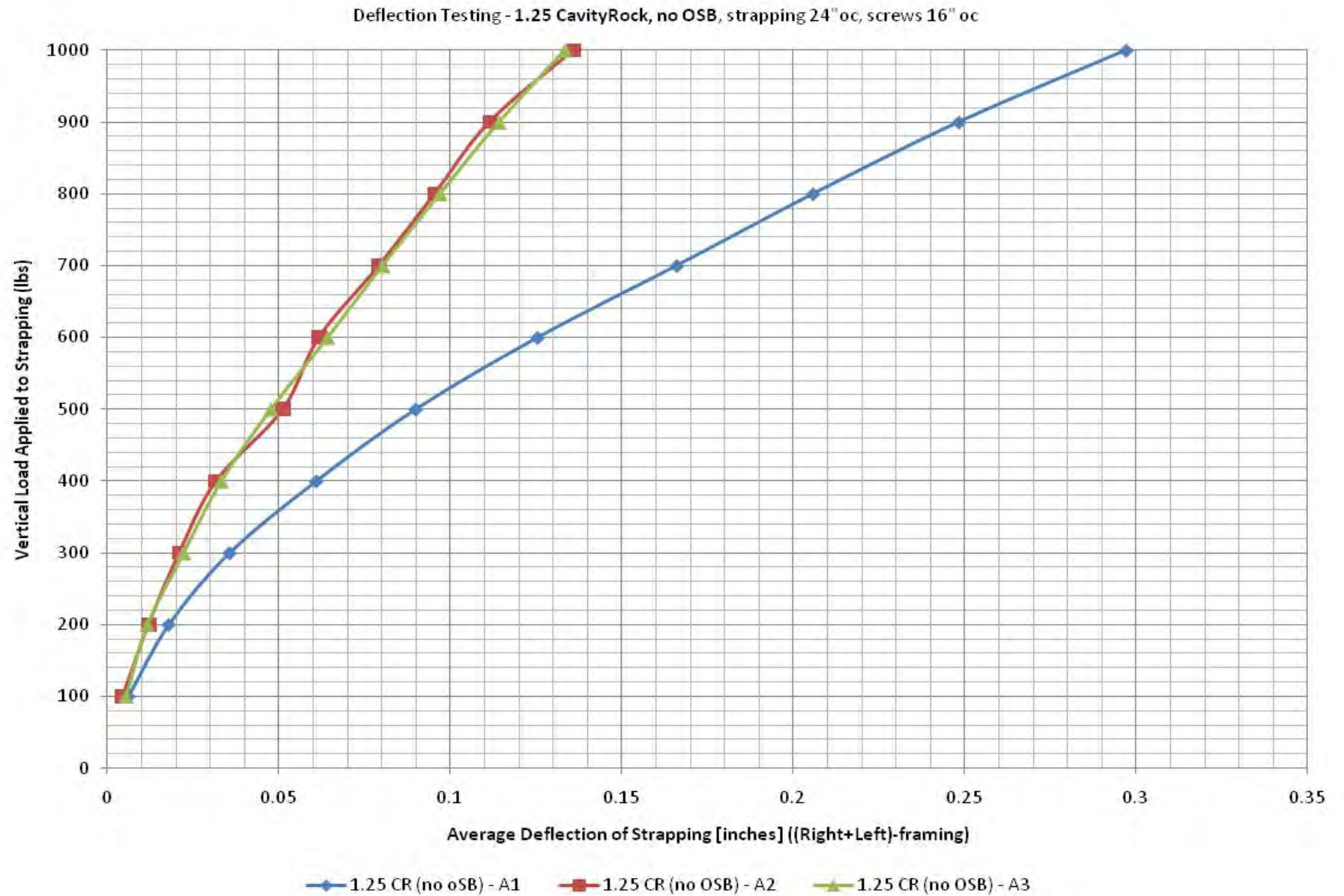


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## EXHIBIT C

