



Tentative Interim Amendment

## NFPA<sup>®</sup> 5000<sup>®</sup>

### *Building Construction and Safety Code<sup>®</sup>*

#### 2018 Edition

**Reference:** 8.3.2.7.2, 8.3.2.13.1, 8.3.2.13.2, 8.3.3.9.3, and A.8.3.2.13.2

**TIA 18-12**

(SC 18-12-10 / TIA Log #1393)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards*, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 5000<sup>®</sup>, *Building Construction and Safety Code<sup>®</sup>*, 2018 edition. The TIA was processed by the Technical Committee on Building Construction, and the Correlating Committee on Building Code, and was issued by the Standards Council on December 7, 2018, with an effective date of December 27, 2018.

A Tentative Interim Amendment is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire standards-making procedures. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the standard. A TIA automatically becomes a public input of the proponent for the next edition of the standard; as such, it then is subject to all of the procedures of the standards-making process.

1. *Revise 8.3.2.7.2 to read as follows:*

**8.3.2.7.2** In buildings assigned to Seismic Design Category C, Seismic Design Category D, Seismic Design Category E, or Seismic Design Category F, as determined in accordance with ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures*, sufficient separation shall be provided between cantilevered HC fire walls and adjacent framing on each side and between double HC fire walls to allow independent movements of the elements without contact. [221:5.7.2]

2. *Revise 8.3.2.13.1 and 8.3.2.13.2 to read as follows:*

**8.3.2.13.1 Locations Outside High Wind-Prone Regions.** For buildings less than or equal to 60 ft (18 m) in height and located outside hurricane prone regions, as defined by ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures*, the roof surface adjacent to HC fire walls for at least 25 ft (7620 mm) on each side shall be protected in accordance with 8.3.2.13.1.1 or 8.3.2.13.1.2. [221:5.13.1]

**8.3.2.13.2\* Locations Within High Wind-Prone Regions.** For buildings greater than 60 ft (18 m) in height or located within hurricane prone regions, as defined by ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures*, the roof surface on each side of the roof adjacent to HC fire walls for at least 25 ft (7620 mm) on each side shall be protected in accordance with 8.3.2.13.2.1 or 8.3.2.13.2.2. [221:5.13.2]

3. *Revise 8.3.3.9.3 to read as follows:*

**8.3.3.9.3** In buildings assigned to Seismic Design Category C, Seismic Design Category D, Seismic Design Category E, or Seismic Design Category F, as determined in accordance with ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures*, sufficient separation shall be provided between cantilevered fire walls and adjacent framing on each side and between double walls to allow independent movements of the elements without contact. [221:6.8.3]

4. *Revise A.8.3.2.13.2 to read as follows:*

**A.8.3.2.13.2** For buildings within hurricane-prone areas as defined by ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures*, the presence of roof gravel or slag is not desirable as it can become wind-borne debris in a high wind event. In such cases, and where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, gravel or slag should be embedded into a double flood coat of asphalt or coal-tar to ensure full embedment. After cooling, any loose gravel or slag should be removed from the roof. [221: A.5.13.2]

**Issue Date:** December 7, 2018

**Effective Date:** December 27, 2018

**(Note: For further information on NFPA Codes and Standards, please see [www.nfpa.org/docinfo](http://www.nfpa.org/docinfo))**

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