HURRICANE RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CONSENSUS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPEDITED CODE ADOPTION

WATER INTUSION:

FHBA/HBAMO Water Intrusion Study Recommendations.

➢ The moisture storage capacity of mass walls be increased by providing a “seat” at the base of these assemblies.
➢ A bond break be provided between primary drainage planes and stucco renderings in drained assemblies. In simple terms this will require two layers of building paper or a layer of building paper over a plastic housewrap.
➢ The specification, rating and testing of WRB’s be consistent with their installed exposure – i.e. tested and rated as part of a stucco assembly. Appropriate performance specifications need to be developed for WRB’s used with stucco renderings and the Florida Building Code altered to require them.
➢ Code officials be instructed regarding the correct interpretation of ASTM C1063 and the Florida Building Code be explicitly altered to require drainage where drained assemblies intersect mass assemblies.
➢ The Florida Building Code be altered to come into compliance with the International Residential Code to explicitly allow for the construction of unvented roof assemblies.
➢ Define the terms “weather resistant” and “weather protection”
➢ Require application of exterior surface coatings to appropriate standard or manufacturer’s specification.
➢ Delete the criteria of chapter 14 that deems walls constructed according to the masonry chapter and concrete chapter requirements to be weather resistant.

ROOFING:

FRSA/TRI Clay and Concrete Roof Tile Installation recommendations for Hip and Ridge Tile attachment.

➢ Require wood, metal or other structural support “ridge board” for tile attachment methods 1, 2 and 4A
➢ Require FBC approved pre-bagged mortar to attach hip and ridge tiles attachment methods 3 and 4B (pre-bagged mortar requirement applies to systems where mortar is the attachment component not systems utilizing ridge board and mechanical or adhesive-set)
➢ Require testing of ridge attachment systems according to SSTD 11 to establish wind uplift resistance.
➢ Utilize an additional tile factor of 2-1 above that specified in SSTD 11 or TAS 101 to determine the “allowable overturning moment” or “attachment resistance expressed as a moment (Mf)”
Prohibit component substitution without proper laboratory testing and FBC Product Approval
Allow hip and ridge attachment systems with demonstrated performance equal or superior to that required by the identified systems

**FEMA Mitigation Assessment Team Recommendations**

- Require compliance with ANSI/SPRI ES-1 for edge flashings and copings.
- Require compliance with ASTM E-1592 for testing the uplift resistance of metal panel roof systems. (Note: Require ASTM E-1592 for structural metal panel roof systems and UL 580 for non-structural metal panel roof systems)
- Require asphalt shingles to comply with UL 2390.
- Require removal of existing roof covering down to the deck and replacement of deteriorated sheathing in areas where basic wind speed is 110mph or greater. If existing sheathing attachment does not comply with loads derived from Chapter 16, require installation of additional fasteners to meet the loads.
- Make the requirements of 2001 FBC Section 1522 (Rooftop Mounted Equipment) applicable throughout the state for all wind speeds. Include in Mechanical Volume also. *(Staff advised this is outside the scope for expedited code adoption)*

**WINDOW, DOOR AND SHUTTER (STRUCTURAL)**

**PGT Industries Recommendations**

- Address requirements for installation instructions via Product Approval Workgroup Recommendations.