



# ICC-ES NEWS

The Newsletter of ICC Evaluation Service, Inc.

Vol. 2, No. 1 • March 2004

## Evaluation Committee Meets in Los Angeles, Hears Debate on Twenty Items

The ICC-ES Evaluation Committee met in Los Angeles on February 4 and 5, 2004, to consider proposed acceptance criteria. Over the course of two long days, the committee considered twenty different items and heard a good deal of spirited debate. Some highlights of the meeting were as follows:

- The committee considered two criteria, AC62 and AC242, on pressure-preservative wood treatments. AC62, an existing criteria with revisions, was approved; while AC242, a proposed new criteria, was held by the committee for further study. Discussion centered around acceptable testing for recognition of exterior use of a borate-based preservative.
- The committee considered and approved two criteria on windows and doors. AC244 established an alternative method under code for recognition of wood-framed, glass-glazed windows and doors. AC245 set requirements for windows and doors complying with AC244 to be qualified for resistance to wind-borne debris.
- There was much discussion of AC233, a new criteria for proprietary dowel-type fasteners less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. In the end, the committee voted to hold the criteria for further study, so that issues could be addressed related to the use of lead holes and the use of calculated vs. tested allowable values.
- There was also significant discussion of two criteria related to plastic decking (AC109) and guardrails (AC174). The committee approved revisions to AC109 to remove the 50 percent wood minimum criteria and to include within the scope of the acceptance criteria products made with glass fibers. The committee took no action on AC174, as the ICC-ES technical staff had only raised questions and asked for input from interested parties.

Other new or revised criteria approved at the hearing included AC04 (sandwich panels); AC29 (cold, liquid-applied, below-grade, exterior dampproofing and waterproofing materials); AC47 (structural wood products); AC129 (steel moment frame connection systems); AC130 (prefabricated wood shear panels); AC193 (mechanical anchors in concrete elements); AC223 (urethane foam plastic adhesives used to attach gypsum board to wood framing); AC224 (prefabricated wood joists); and AC243 (composite foundation drainage systems). Copies of approved criteria are posted on the ICC-ES web site at [www.icc-es.org/Committee/index.shtml](http://www.icc-es.org/Committee/index.shtml).

During the Evaluation Committee meeting, ICC-ES staff also informed the committee and the audience as to ICC-ES policy regarding nonaccredited testing laboratories. This policy affects those report applicants wishing to use a nonaccredited laboratory for testing that will be reported to ICC-ES in support of an application for an evaluation report. ICC-ES policy, simply stated, is that effective July 1, 2004, applicants wishing to use a nonaccredited laboratory must inform ICC-ES prior to the tests' being conducted, so that the laboratory, immediately before or at the time of testing, may be assessed for compliance, for the work in question, with ISO/IEC Standard 17025. The assessment will be performed using a checklist specially designed for the assessment of nonaccredited laboratories.

During the discussion on nonaccredited laboratories, concern was expressed as to how ICC-ES policy would be applied to testing where no accredited laboratories exist, such as long-term in-ground testing of the efficacy of preservative treatments. The ICC-ES staff said they recognized the difficulties of this issue, and would be willing to work with industry to come to a satisfactory solution that would meet the intent of the ICC-ES Rules of Procedure.

The ICC-ES staff would like to take this opportunity to commend the members of the Evaluation Committee for the attention to detail that they demonstrated during a long and complicated meeting. The committee members volunteer their time to ICC-ES, and much of the ICC-ES program is based on the work that they do. The staff is grateful for their guidance.



Members of the ICC-ES Evaluation Committee listen to a presenter during the February hearings in Los Angeles.

### Stochlia Attends Seminar in Chile, Signs Agreement with Product Evaluators



Kurt Stochlia, ICC-ES vice-president for external operations, recently visited Santiago, Chile, to participate in a seminar on building-product evaluations and to sign an agreement with two Chilean technical organizations. The agreement was largely the result of efforts by the International Services Department of the International Code Council (ICC), and ICC CEO James Lee Witt. Under the agreement, ICC-ES will provide assistance to Chile's Technical Development Corporation (Corporación de Desarrollo Tecnológico) and the University of Chile's Institute for Investigation and Instruction (Instituto de Investigación y Ensayes), to help these organizations expand and refine the current Chilean system for evaluating new and innovative building products.

On the third day of his visit to Santiago—following a series of technical discussions—Kurt participated in a seminar that involved Chilean government officials, representatives of Chilean industry and the Chilean institute of standards, and a participant from Spain who provided information on product evaluation in his own country and the European Union. There were a total of seven presentations during the seminar, including a well-received presentation by Kurt that covered product evaluations in the United States, the operations of ICC-ES, and a brief history of ICC-ES cooperative efforts with product evaluators in Europe and Japan.

The agreement that was signed, immediately after the seminar, has two major purposes: to help the Chileans win acceptance of their building products in world markets, and to help develop a program for evaluation of imports into Chile. Under the agreement, ICC-ES will lend its expertise to the Chileans to achieve both these purposes.

### Applications Climbing Steadily

In recent months, there has been a very significant increase in the number of applications submitted to ICC-ES, both for new evaluation reports and for conversion of legacy reports to new ICC-ES reports. For example, in the last quarter of 2003, the number of applications for new ICC-ES reports rose by almost 50 percent over the numbers recorded for the first and second quarters. Meanwhile, the number of applications for legacy-report conversions increased by about 10 percent between the second and third quarters, then rose by another 10 percent in the last three months of the year. (It should be pointed out that a significant number of the conversions involved requests for technical changes to legacy reports; these can only be considered under an application for a new ICC-ES report.)

ICC-ES believes that, in part, the increasing number of report applications has been fueled by the pressures of international trade, and the understandable desire of non-U.S. suppliers—especially in Canada, but also in Europe, East Asia, and parts of Latin America—to provide building products for the American market. These suppliers anticipate that it will be easier to get their products accepted in the United States when they are able to show recognition in an ICC-ES evaluation report.

Of the applications received for new reports, since ICC-ES began operations in early 2003, about one in eight has been from a company based outside the United States.

### Staff Profiles: The Regional Managers

The three offices of ICC-ES, in Chicago, Birmingham, and Los Angeles, are overseen in their day-to-day operations by three highly experienced and capable regional managers: Ed Wirtschoreck in the Chicago office, Glenn Winslow in Birmingham, and Mike Beaton in Los Angeles.



Ed Wirtschoreck has spent most of his life in the Chicago area. He grew up on the city's southwest side, studied architecture at the University of Illinois's Chicago Circle campus, then joined the small local firm of RJA Architects. Ed was at RJA for ten years, and in that time he got involved with most aspects of the business: client contacts, bids, building design, construction management. In 1994, looking for new opportunities, Ed took a position as staff architect with the research and evaluation service of Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA). Within four years, Ed was a supervising architect, working on complex evaluations of new and innovative building products, to determine their compliance with the building codes; and in 2002—not long before the BOCA evaluation service became part of ICC-ES—Ed was promoted again, to Managing Architect.

Ed is married and has three children ranging in ages from 19 to 12. He likes to fish and play golf. In his work for ICC-ES, Ed says that he enjoys the technical challenges of product evaluation, but the most satisfying part of the job

is helping clients. “I appreciate their anxiety,” he says, referring to applicants who want and need an evaluation report, and are concerned about the complexities of the evaluation process. “I like to provide good customer service, make them happy, and get positive feedback from them. That’s when I really feel good about working here.”



While Ed has spent most of his life in and around Chicago, Glenn Winslow, ICC-ES’s regional manager in Birmingham, had a hard time settling anywhere during the early part of his career. Glenn grew up in Los Angeles, took an engineering degree at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, then hit the road. He did surveying and mapping for the U.S. Forest Service, then took a similar job, with the State of California, that had him pulling up stakes (in this case, literally) and moving some one hundred times in three years. “I saw a lot of California,” says Glenn, matter-of-factly. California wasn’t big enough to hold him, though, so Glenn joined Fluor Corporation and became a field engineer. Fluor needed someone to manage overseas construction projects, so they sent Glenn to Puerto Rico, Indonesia, Thailand, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, South Korea, and England. Then, says Glenn, in 1979, “I was ready to move on. My family was getting older. I needed to settle somewhere.”

Glenn settled in Birmingham, becoming manager of research for Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc. (SBCCI). Being manager of research meant, at the time, that Glenn did a little of almost everything. He did a little plan review and a few code interpretations; he wrote commentaries; he taught courses on the building code and code enforcement; and he evaluated building products for code compliance. In 1993, when SBCCI Public Safety Testing and Evaluation Service, Inc. (SBCCI PST & ESI), was set up as an independent corporation, Glenn became vice-president; and then president from 1996 until SBCCI PST & ESI, in early 2003, joined ICC-ES.

Glenn is married, has a grown daughter, and sometimes likes to join Gary Nichols—the ICC-ES vice-president in Birmingham—for some serious work on the rifle range. When asked what he likes about being regional manager, Glenn says that it’s “neat to work with the staff in all three offices.” He also enjoys problem-solving for report applicants, and he likes the fact that the technical staff in Birmingham feels free to come to him for advice on both technical and administrative issues. “There’s a lot to do,” says Glenn, enthusiastically, “and there are real challenges. I like it here.”



Mike Beaton, too, says that he likes it here. As senior regional manager in the Los Angeles office, Mike likes “the challenge of working in front of technology.” It is also a pleasure, Mike says, to work every day with “some of the most respected people in the [building] industry.”

Mike grew up in Calgary, Alberta, and was trained as a mechanical engineer at the University of Alberta, in Edmonton. Degree safely in hand, Mike wasted no time in heading for Hawaii, where—rumor had it—winters were warmer than in Alberta. Delighted to find that the rumors were true, Mike settled down in the islands and went into business for himself as a craftsman of fine wooden furniture. The business lasted for nine years, until Mike came to one of those crossroads in life (Hawaii was a very expensive place to live, and there were pressures to compromise on the quality of his work) and decided it was time to return to North America.

Mike moved to California and took a job in the Los Angeles laboratory of U.S. Testing. Starting as a test engineer, Mike rose rapidly to the position of engineering manager, and then branch manager. These were good years for Mike, because he was involved in all manner of testing, every test seemed to be different, and the job—because of the need to apply similar test methods to a huge variety of products—allowed extensive use of his problem-solving skills.

In 1994, Mike joined the engineering staff of ICBO Evaluation Service, Inc. (ICBO ES). As at U.S. Testing, Mike rose rapidly within the organization. He was a staff engineer, working on technical evaluations of building products, for four years, and then a senior engineer, and then manager of evaluation services. It was a fairly smooth transition for Mike, then, to move into the position of regional manager when ICBO ES joined ICC-ES in early 2003.

Mike lives with his wife, Leilani, in Irvine, California, and devotes much of his free time to rebuilding his house. In his heart, however, he still longs for Hawaii, and he would like to advertise the fact that he just might be available, if anyone is offering a high-paying engineering job, or furniture-making job, or house-rebuilding job, in the islands.

### **A Building Official Comments on ICC-ES Building Department Services**

*(This article was submitted by James Harper, Chief Building Official for the City of Hastings, Nebraska.)*

In the last issue of *ICC-ES News* [October 2003], there was brief discussion of what ICC-ES calls “Building Department Services” (BDSs). Not long ago, in my capacity as a Building Official for the City of Hastings, I had occasion to approach ICC-ES and ask for a BDS. In Hastings, there was a building project that was well under way, when inspections revealed an unlisted, very specialized gas appliance called a “catalytic fume incinerator.” This appliance was on the jobsite and already installed.

I had discussions with the project engineers and pointed out that the appliance was unlisted and was an “unknown” to my building department. The City needed some basis for accepting the equipment, but I did not believe it was

wise to try to evaluate it myself, given that I was hardly an expert on catalytic fume incinerators. I wanted to go the extra step and have another, outside party examine the equipment, in order to show “due diligence” on my part in protecting the public and the City.

I finally decided to take the problem to ICC-ES and request that they perform a BDS. This would help me determine whether the equipment was suitable for the building project in question, and had the added advantage that the project could move forward while the ICC-ES technical staff studied the fume converter, its installation, and its intended use.

It took some time to establish how best to evaluate the equipment, but the project designers were very understanding of my concerns and supportive of my decision to approach ICC-ES and ask for a BDS. Eventually, data on the equipment was forwarded to the ICC-ES regional office in Birmingham, where the work was assigned to a staff engineer. This engineer reviewed the data and contacted me several times, in writing and by telephone, to make sure he was evaluating all the critical aspects of the equipment to my satisfaction.

Ultimately, the ICC-ES engineer sent me a report that supported use of the appliance, as installed and as intended for use in this project. The project, then, could go forward to completion, thanks in part to the willingness of ICC-ES to carry out complex evaluation work on behalf of building departments that need expert advice and assistance.

### Rosalind Fazel Retires from the Navy

Rosalind Fazel, program administrator for the Standard Codes in the ICC-ES Birmingham Regional Office, recently retired from the U.S. Navy after 20 years of service both active and reserve. The retirement ceremony took place at the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center in Bessemer, Alabama. Rosalind was awarded a Navy Achievement Medal (her fourth) for work done in recent years, and also a plaque from her reserve unit, Navy Cargo Handling Battalion 12. Rosalind offered a few words during the ceremony, telling those assembled, “I won’t miss having to go to drill on the weekends and the two weeks of active duty during the year; but I will definitely miss the good folks and my many friends [in the reserves]. . . . I plan on visiting as often as I can, but have been told that I can do no work when I am there. They know me and that I will try to help wherever and whenever I can.”

Following the ceremony, there was a reception with cake and punch.

At ICC-ES, all of Rosalind’s friends and co-workers extend their congratulations, and a thank-you for her service to the country.



Rosalind Fazel cuts her cake and bids farewell to the Navy. The writing atop the cake includes a wish for “Fair Winds and Following Seas.”

### Tips for New Applicants

ICC-ES frequently gets calls from people who say something like this: *I want to get an evaluation report, but I don't know the process. How do I get started? What do I need to do? How long is it going to take? And how much is it going to cost?*

Rather than trying to answer such questions over the telephone, the ICC-ES staff often refers people, first, to the ICC-ES web site ([www.icc-es.org](http://www.icc-es.org)). There, on the “Application Information” page, interested parties will find not only the fee schedule and application forms, but instructions on how to fill out the forms; a summary of the evaluation process; advice on what may be required from the applicant at various stages in the process; and a two-page document on testing a product and submitting test reports.

The ICC-ES web site also provides answers to a long list of “Frequently Asked Questions,” including questions about the security of clients’ confidential information (*ICC-ES Rules of Procedure mandate protection of this information*); restrictions on changes to legacy reports (*ICC-ES generally permits only editorial changes*); and the time frame for completing an evaluation and issuing a new report (*the evaluation process is dependent on many factors, and may take anywhere from six months to several years*).

Aside from advising people to review the information on its web site, ICC-ES offers the following tips to anyone considering filing an application for a new evaluation report:

- Read the instructions as you fill out the application.

- Do not get your product tested until you are certain about the tests that will be required, and that the testing laboratory is acceptable to ICC-ES.
- Read the ICC-ES Rules of Procedure. These may not make for exciting reading but, when you sign the application, you are committing your company to abide by the rules.
- Take a look at the lists of ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria (also available on the web site). Is one of these documents going to apply to your product; or is your product so different from what has been previously evaluated that ICC-ES will have to develop a new Acceptance Criteria?
- Review the data on your product to ensure it addresses ICC-ES requirements. Keep in mind, too, that submitting extraneous data can slow the evaluation process considerably.
- Prepare your own version of the evaluation report. This will help you figure out what materials you need to submit, and will help the ICC-ES staff to understand the scope of recognition you are seeking.
- Keep in mind that you will have to provide quality control documentation for the product(s) being evaluated, and that the manufacturing plant will have to undergo inspection before any report can be issued.
- Make sure, when you submit the application, that you also submit the applicable fees. Lacking this, the application will be put on hold.
- If you have questions, and can't find answers on the ICC-ES web site, call any of the three ICC-ES regional offices.

### **A Reminder About Test Reports . . .**

ICC-ES reminds applicants for new evaluation reports that testing of products, in support of the application, generally must be done by an accredited laboratory. The laboratory must be accredited, moreover, for the specific test methods (ASTM standards, UL standards, CSA standards, etc.) used in the testing that will be reported to ICC-ES.

Acceptable accreditation bodies include any organization that is a signatory to the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). In the United States, at this writing, such accreditation bodies include the International Accreditation Service, Inc., which is a member of the International Code Council family of companies; the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation; and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (through its National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program). Outside the United States, signatories to the ILAC MRA include several dozen accrediting bodies, from all parts of

the world. (See the ILAC web site at [www.ilac.org](http://www.ilac.org).) Of course, laboratories accredited by non-U.S. accreditation bodies also must be accredited for the specific types of testing that are to be reported to ICC-ES.

Under very strict guidelines, ICC-ES will accept data generated by laboratories that are not accredited by one of the signatories to the ILAC MRA. Before approaching a nonaccredited laboratory, however, applicants for evaluation reports should review the ICC-ES Rules of Procedure and other information on the ICC-ES web site ([www.icc-es.org](http://www.icc-es.org)). Of course, applicants may also call any ICC-ES office.

### **. . . And Some Information on Manufacturer Audits**

Generally, there are three circumstances in which ICC-ES will require an audit of an applicant's manufacturing facility, prior to the issuance of an evaluation report. These are:

- When the application is for a new report
- When a new, substantially different product is being added to an existing report
- When a new manufacturing facility is being added to an existing report

Manufacturer audits may be conducted either by an ICC-ES representative or by an inspection agency accredited by the International Accreditation Service. The major purposes of the audit are to make sure the manufacturer is actually operating in accordance with the quality manual that has been approved by ICC-ES; and that the quality system at the plant is sufficient to ensure the products produced are consistent with the products described in the manual and the evaluation report.

If, during an audit, problems are found at the manufacturing plant (for example, the production flow is different than the flow described in the quality manual; or the identification markings on the finished product are not the markings called for in manual), then these must be satisfactorily resolved before ICC-ES will issue the report.

When audits are conducted by an ICC-ES representative, the applicant is responsible for the associated expenses and staff time. The ICC-ES fee schedule (accessed at <http://www.icc-es.org/Applications/index.html>) includes a flat fee for the review of the quality manual and for the expenses associated with the audit. Applications received after January 1, 2004, for new ICC-ES reports, are assessed the fee (for one manual and one audit) at the time of application. Fees for multiple manuals and multiple audits are also set forth in the fee schedule, and those fees are assessed after completion of the audits. Holders of existing ICC-ES reports, and applicants for conversion of legacy reports to new ICC-ES reports, likewise are assessed fees related to manual reviews and audits after completion of the audits.

## “Further-Study” Fees Keep Reports Active Beyond Their Re-examination Dates

Often, report holders are baffled when they apply for re-examination of their reports and find themselves receiving, from ICC-ES, monthly billings for “further-study” fees. People are not sure what these fees are for, or why they have to pay them. Some even suspect that the fees are spurious—and call us up and tell us so.

The fact of the matter is that further-study fees allow ICC-ES to keep a report in the “active” category after the re-examination date has passed, but before the report has been approved for reissue. During this interim period, ICC-ES charges monthly further-study fees equal to either  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the total re-examination fee (for a one-year report), or  $\frac{1}{24}$  of the total fee (for a two-year report). These fees, however, add nothing to the report holder’s cost of maintaining the report over time, since the reissued report will carry the date of the month in which the re-examination was completed, and will be good for either one full year or for two full years after that date.

For complete information on fees, access the ICC-ES fee schedule at <http://www.icc-es.org/Applications/index.html>.

## News Briefs

- ICC-ES welcomes Becky Cook and Laurie Spandle as its newest employees.



Becky, who worked formerly as secretary to the Chief Legal Counsel of the International Code Council (ICC), has joined the support staff in ICC-ES’s Birmingham office.

Laurie, previously with the Seminars department of ICC, in January joined the support staff in ICC-ES’s Los Angeles office.



- ICC-ES is also looking to expand its technical staff. There are plans in the coming months to add engineering positions in both the Los Angeles and the Birmingham offices.
- The Los Angeles office underwent an assessment in late 2003 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), as the first step in winning ANSI accreditation for ICC-ES as a product certification

body. ANSI representatives are scheduled to visit the Chicago and Birmingham offices in late March, and ICC-ES hopes that the whole ANSI assessment process will be completed—successfully—soon after those visits.

- ICC-ES implemented a major overhaul of its web site (<http://www.icc-es.org/>) in March. The new and improved web site allows access in one place to all active evaluation reports, and also features a search engine for locating evaluation reports.
- The next meeting of the Evaluation Committee is scheduled for June 3-4, 2004, at the Sheraton Gateway Suites, O’Hare Airport, Chicago. The dates and location have not yet been set for the October meeting in Birmingham. Information on committee activities is available on the ICC-ES website at <http://www.icc-es.org/Committee/index.html>.

## ICC-ES Welcomes New Report Holders

Listed below are some of the companies that have been issued new evaluation reports recently. Each listing also includes the report number and the name of the product(s) recognized for code compliance. All of the reports may be accessed through the ICC-ES web site ([www.icc-es.org](http://www.icc-es.org)):

- AFM Corp.: ESR-1006, on R-Control EPS Boards, R-Control Perform Guard EPS Boards, R-Control Structural Insulated Panels, and R-Control FireResist Structural Insulated Panels.
- Atlanta Nisseki CLAF, Inc.: ESR-1108, on R Wrap Xtra Protective Housewrap, Exaire Supreme Protective Housewrap, and Exaire Plus Protective Housewrap.
- Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Product Association (AACPA): ER-6062, on Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) Block Masonry Units.
- Azar Mortarless Building Systems, Inc.: NER-683, on Azar Dry-Stack Block.
- B.M.W. Shakes Ltd.: ESR-1128, on Western Red Cedar Shakes.
- Battens Plus: ER-6106, on BattenUP Battens.
- Beaver Plastics Ltd.: ER-6100, on Terra Foam Type I and Type II Expanded Polystyrene Insulation Boards.
- Boise Cascade Alljoist Ltd.: ESR-1144, on AJS Series Prefabricated Wood I-Joists.
- C-Cure Pro-Red: ESR-1067, on C-Cure Pro-Red Waterproofing Membrane 963.
- Citadel Architectural Products, Inc.: ESR-1015, on Envelope 2000 RR Exterior and Interior Wall Panels.
- Composite Building Products: NER-695, on the Xtendex Composite Decking and Guardrail System.

- Cretolite, LLC: NER-687, on Lightweight Structural Concrete.
- Dryvit Systems, Inc.: 2323, on Dryvit Light Commercial MD Systems 1 through 4 (EIFS).
- Eastman Chemical Company: ER-6216, on Kelvx Resin, TiGlaze ST Copolyester and Eastman Specialty Copolyester 14471.
- EcoStar, a Division of Carlisle SynTec Incorporated: ER-6131, on the Majestic Slate Roof Tile.
- Engineered Rubber Products: ER-5969, on the Simulated Slate Roof Tile.
- GSW Building Products: NER-697, on Yardcrafters Vinyl Railing Systems.
- Hilti, Inc.: ER-6196, on Hilti Low-Velocity Power-Driven Fastening Systems for Interior and Exterior Metal Track Anchorage.
- Hyload, Inc.: NER-693, on Hyload Roof System Membrane.
- International Paper Corporation: ESR-1124, on IPI Wood I-joist Series IPI-100, and IPI Wood I-joist "X" Series.
- IPEX Inc.: ESR-1049, on Kitec PEX-AL-PEX Pipe and Fittings for Radiant Floor Heating and Water Distribution Systems.
- J.C. Grand Corporation: ER-6137, on Concrete Screw Anchors.
- James Global Service Inc.: ESR-1095, on Anypol Expandable Polystyrene Beads, SE Grade.
- Kadant Composites, Inc.: ESR-1055, on the Lightweight Composite Slate Roofing Tile.
- Krueger International, Inc.: ER-6090, on Genius Partition Systems.
- McElroy Metal Inc.: ER-5896, on Mega-Rib Panels.
- MD Enterprises, Inc.: ESR-1146, on the MD Structural Wall Panel.
- Nichiha Corp.: NER-690, on Fiber Cement Exterior and Interior Wall Panels.
- Nudura Corporation.: NER-663 and ER-6163, on the Nudura Integrated Building Technology ICF System.
- Pactiv Building Products: NER-689, on Air Barrier/Weather Resistive Barrier/Sheathing Paper.
- Plasti-Fab, Ltd.: ER-6136, on Advantage Insulating Concrete Forming (ICF)—Stay-in-place EPS Formwork for Concrete Construction.
- Powers Fasteners, Inc.: ER-5878, on Powers Tapper Concrete Screw Anchors.
- Raymond Building Supply Corp.: 2401, on Galvanized Steel Storm Panels and Aluminum Alloy Storm Panels.
- Robbins Manufacturing Company: NER-691, on Truss Plate Connectors.
- Senergy LLC: ER-6127, on the Senerflex Cement-Board Stucco System 500 and the Senerflex Cement-Board Stucco System 1000.
- SI Concrete Systems: ER-5932, on VertiForce Fiber System for Concrete Walls.
- Simpson Strong-Tie Company, Inc.: NER-694, on Simpson Strong-Tie Connectors.
- SMED International: ESR-1026, on the NEXUS Flooring System.
- Styro-Stop, Inc.: ESR-1025, on Styro-Stop Roof Insulation.
- TimberTech Limited: 2325, on TimberTech Decking.
- Tremco Barrier Solutions, Inc.: 22-30, on Watchdog Plus Armor Waterproofing.
- Trus Joist Corporation: ESR-1153, on TJI Prefabricated Wood I-Joists.
- U.S. Plastic Lumber, Ltd.: NER-696, on Carefree Composite Decking.
- Unico, Inc.: NER-692, on the Small-Duct, High-Velocity Heating and Cooling System.
- Unifrax Corporation: ER-5899, on FyreWrap Grease Duct Enclosure Assembly.
- Uponor Wirsbo Company: ESR-1099, on AQUAPEX and AQUAPEX PLUS Pressure Rated Tubing, and ProPEX and Compression Type Fittings Used in Water Distribution, Water Service, and Radiant Heating Systems.
- W.R. Grace & Co.—Conn.: ER-6141, on Grace Vycor Plus Self-Adhered Flashing and Grace Vycor V40 Weather Barrier Strips.
- Waterless Co. LLC: 2324, on Waterless No-Flush Urinals: Models Sonora and Kalahari.
- Weyerhaeuser: ER-6190, on TJ Performance Plus Panels (P3) Single Layer Flooring.