DrJ CERTIFICATION

Technical Evaluation Report™

TER 2205-02

DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing for Use as Draftstops in the IBC and IRC

National Shelter Products

Product:

DRYline®
Nonstructural
Sheathing (Draftstop)

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SECTION: 06 11 00 - Wood Framing

SECTION: 06 16 00 - Sheathing

DIVISION: 07 00 00 - THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

SECTION: 07 25 00 - Water-Resistive Barriers/Weather Barriers

1 Product Evaluated[1,2]

1.1 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing (Draftstop)

2 Applicable Codes and Standards[3]

2.1 *Codes*

2.1.1 *IBC—15, 18, 21: International Building Code®*

2.1.2 *IRC—15, 18, 21: International Residential Code®*

2.2 *Standards and Referenced Documents*

2.2.1 *ASTM E96: Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials*

2.2.2 *ASTM E331: Standard Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference*

[1] For more information, visit drjcertification.org or call us at 608-310-6748.

[2] This TER is a code defined research report provided by an approved source (see IBC Section 1703.4.2) and an approved agency (see IBC Section 1703.1). Given that this TER is for new materials, as defined in IBC Section 1702, for which there are no approved rules or standards, IBC Section 1707.1 states that, "In the absence of approved rules or other approved standards, the building official shall accept duly authenticated reports (i.e. research reports) from approved agencies in respect to the quality and manner of use of new materials or assemblies as provided for in IBC Section 104.11. A professional engineer is approved as an approved source when that professional engineer is properly licensed to transact engineering commerce.

[3] Unless otherwise noted, all references in this TER are from the 2021 version of the codes and the standards referenced therein. This material, design, or method of construction also complies with the 2000-2018 versions of the referenced codes and the standards referenced therein.

3 Performance Evaluation

3.1 Testing and related engineering evaluations are defined as intellectual property and/or trade secrets.

3.2 This TER evaluates DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing for the following:

3.2.1 Performance for use as a draftstop material based on *IBC* and *IRC* requirements, and

3.2.2 Performance for use as a water-resistive barrier (WRB) in accordance with IBC Section 1403.2[4] and IRC Section R703.2.

3.3 Engineering evaluations are conducted with DrJ's ANAB accredited ICS code scope, which are also its areas of professional engineering competence.

3.4 Any regulation specific issues not addressed in this section are outside the scope of this TER.

4 Product Description and Materials

4.1 The product evaluated in this TER is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing

4.2 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing panels are composed of multiple laminated plies consisting of paperboard fibers adhered with a water resistive barrier.

4.3 The panels are manufactured in a range of thicknesses with a minimum thickness of 0.050".

4.4 *Material Availability:*

4.4.1 Width: standard 48" and 48¾"; custom widths available upon request, and

4.4.2 Length: 96", 108", and 120"; custom lengths available upon request.

[4] 2015 IBC Section 1404.2

5 Applications

5.1 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing is used as a draftstopping material in accordance with IBC Section 104.11 and IRC Section R104.11.

5.2 Use as a draftstop material is based on the following code requirements regarding draftstops.

5.2.1 Definitions (see *IBC* Chapter 2 and *IRC* Chapter 2):

> DRAFTSTOP. A material, device or construction installed to restrict the movement of air within open spaces of concealed areas of building components such as crawl spaces, floor/ceiling assemblies, roof/ceiling assemblies and attics.

5.2.2 Based on the definition, a draftstop is used to restrict the movement of air within open spaces of concealed areas.

5.2.3 Fastening for draftstopping materials shall be adequate to support the weight of the draftstopping material and to minimize the movement of air. No other prescriptive fastening requirements are provided.

5.2.4 Draftstopping may be required in the following locations in accordance with the code sections referenced.

5.2.4.1 IBC

5.2.4.1.1 For continuity at fire partitions between the ceiling and deck above, either fireblocking or draftstopping may be required (see IBC Section 708.4.2 for specific requirements and exceptions). In floors of structures of combustible construction, draftstopping is required in the locations required by IBC Section 708.4.2, per IBC Section 718.3. In addition, in other than Group R occupancies, the floor/ceiling assemblies shall be subdivided such that the floor areas do not exceed 1,000 sq. ft. Buildings equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with IBC Section 903.3.1.1 are not required to comply with this section.

5.2.4.1.2 In attics of structures of combustible construction, draftstopping is required in the locations required by IBC Section 708.4.2, per IBC Section 718.4. In addition, in other than Group R occupancies, the attics spaces and combustible concealed roof spaces shall be subdivided such that the horizontal areas do not exceed 3,000 sq. ft. Buildings equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with IBC Section 903.3.1.1 are not required to comply with this section.

5.2.4.2 IRC

5.2.4.2.1 In combustible construction where there is usable space both above and below the concealed space of a floor/ceiling assembly, draftstopping is required to subdivide the space into areas no greater than 1,000 sq. ft., per IRC Section R302.12. The draftstopping shall be installed where the ceiling is suspended under the floor framing and where the floor framing is constructed of truss-type open–web or perforated members.

5.2.4.2.2 In accordance with IRC Section R302.3, where the fire separation wall in two-family buildings does not extend through the attic, draftstopping is required in the roof/ceiling assembly above the fire separation wall. In this case, the ceiling must be protected by no less than ⅝" Type X gypsum board and the framing supporting the ceiling must be protected by not less than ½" gypsum board or equivalent.

5.3 Draftstop material requirements are similar in the IBC and IRC. However, the IBC includes a few more prescribed products.

5.3.1 IBC Section 718.3.1:

> Draftstopping materials shall not be less than 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) wood structural panels, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard, 1-inch (25-mm) nominal lumber, cement fiberboard, batts or blankets of mineral wool or glass fiber, or other approved materials adequately supported. The integrity of draftstops shall be maintained.

5.3.2 IRC Section R302.12.1:

> Draftstopping materials shall not be less than 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) wood structural panels or other approved materials adequately supported. Draftstopping shall be installed parallel to the floor framing members unless otherwise approved by the building official. The integrity of the draftstops shall be maintained.

5.4 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing meets the requirements for draftstop materials.

5.4.1 As installed per the manufacturer instructions, it complies with the code definition with respect to “restricting the movement of air.”

5.4.2 As installed per the manufacturer installation instructions, it is adequately supported and will remain in place.

5.4.3 Batt or blanket mineral wool or glass fiber only require that they be adequately supported and restrict the movement of air. These products are air-permeable and restrict the passage of air to a lesser degree than DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing.

5.5 Draftstops are not intended to restrict the passage of heat or flame. The code addresses heat and flame impingement with fire-resistance rated assemblies, thermal barriers, and ignition barriers.

5.6 *Water Resistive Barrier*

5.6.1 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing may be used as a WRB as prescribed in IBC Section 1403.2[5] and IRC Section R703.2 when installed on exterior walls as described in this section.

5.6.2 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing shall be installed in the vertical or horizontal orientation with board joints placed directly over exterior framing (e.g., studs, plates or blocking) spaced a maximum of 16" (406 mm) o.c. The fasteners used to attach the board shall be installed in accordance with Section 6.

5.6.3 All seams and joints between boards shall be overlapped ¾" (19 mm) or covered by minimum 1.5" (38 mm) wide DRYline® Sheathing Tape or equivalent.

5.6.4 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing may be installed as a WRB in a non-structural capacity with the fasteners used to attach the board installed in accordance with Section 5.6. All butt joints between sheathing panels shall be sealed with minimum 1.5" (38 mm) wide DRYline® Sheathing Tape or equivalent.

5.6.5 Flashing must be installed at all sheathing penetrations and shall comply with the all-applicable code sections.

5.6.6 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing has water-resistance properties as shown on Table 1.

Table 1. Water-Resistance Properties (g/s m^2 Pa)

Product	Water Vapor Transmission (perm)
DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing	< 0.3
1. Tested in accordance with *ASTM E96*	

[5] 2015 IBC Section 1404.2

5.7 Where the application falls outside of the performance evaluation, conditions of use and/or installation requirements set forth herein, alternative techniques shall be permitted in accordance with accepted engineering practice and experience. This includes but is not limited to the following areas of engineering: mechanics or materials, structural, building science and fire science.

6 Installation

6.1 Installation shall comply with the approved construction documents, the manufacturer installation instructions, this TER, and the applicable building code.

6.2 In the event of a conflict between the manufacturer installation instructions and this TER, the more restrictive shall govern.

6.3 A copy of the manufacturer installation instructions shall be available at all times on the jobsite during installation.

6.4 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing is permitted to be installed in the vertical or horizontal orientation on framing with all joints backed by studs, plates, or blocks. For joints not backed by studs, plates, or blocks, the joint shall be taped to ensure impedance of air movement.

6.5 *Fastener Spacing and Edge Distance*

6.5.1 Fastener edge distance is a minimum of ⅜" (9.5 mm).

6.5.2 Always fasten staples parallel to the framing member.

6.5.3 Fasteners shall be spaced to ensure adequate support of DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing to remain in place.

6.6 *Treatment of Joints*

6.6.1 Sheathing joints may be either butted or overlapped.

6.6.2 Lapped joints shall be overlapped by at least ¾" (19 mm) and fastened with a single row of fasteners.

6.6.3 Butt joints shall be placed over framing members and fastened with a single row of fasteners at each panel edge and shall be installed with a small gap (1/16" to ⅛") between panels.

7 Substantiating Data

7.1 Testing has been performed under the supervision of a professional engineer and/or under the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 as follows:

7.1.1 Water-resistive barrier testing in accordance with ASTM E331, and

7.1.2 Water vapor transmission testing in accordance with *ASTM E96.*

7.2 Information contained herein may include the result of testing and/or data analysis by sources that are approved agencies (i.e. ANAB accredited agencies), approved sources (i.e., registered design professionals [RDP]) and/or professional engineering regulations. Accuracy of external test data and resulting analysis is relied upon

7.3 Where pertinent, DrJ's analysis is based upon provisions that have been codified into law through state or local adoption of codes and standards. The developers of these codes and standards are responsible for the reliability of published content. DrJ's engineering practice may use a code-adopted provision as the control sample. A control sample versus a test sample establishes a product as being equivalent to the code-adopted provision in terms of quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, and safety.

7.4 The accuracy of the provisions provided herein may be reliant upon the published properties of raw materials, which are defined by the grade mark, grade stamp, mill certificate, Listings, certified reports, duly authenticated reports from approved agencies, and research reports prepared by approved agencies and/or approved sources provided by the suppliers of any raw materials. These are presumed to be minimum properties and relied upon to be accurate. The reliability of DrJ's engineering practice, as contained in this TER, may be dependent upon published design properties by others.

7.5 Testing and engineering analysis. The strength, rigidity and/or general performance of component parts and/or the integrated structure are determined by suitable tests that simulate the actual conditions of application that occur and/or by accepted engineering practice and experience.[6]

8 Findings

8.1 As delineated in Section 3, the DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing (Draftstop) has performance characteristics that were tested and/or meet pertinent standards and is suitable for use pursuant to its specified purpose.

8.2 When used and installed in accordance with this TER and the manufacturer installation instructions, DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing (Draftstop) shall be approved for the following applications:

8.2.1 Use as a draftstopping material when installed in accordance with the manufacturer installation instructions and this TER.

8.3 Any application specific issues not addressed herein can be engineered by an RDP. Assistance with engineering is available from National Shelter Products.

8.4 *IBC* Section 104.11 (*IRC* Section R104.11 and *IFC* Section 104.10[7] are similar) in pertinent part states:

> **104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment.** The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code. Where the alternative material, design or method of construction is not approved, the building official shall respond in writing, stating the reasons the alternative was not approved.

8.5 Approved[8]: Building codes require that the building official shall accept duly authenticated reports[9] or research reports[10] from approved agencies and/or approved sources (i.e., licensed RDP) with respect to the quality and manner of use of new products, materials, designs, services, assemblies or methods of construction.

8.5.1 Acceptability of an approved agency, by a building official, is performed by verifying that the agency is accredited by a recognized accreditation body of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF).

8.5.2 Acceptability of a licensed RDP, by a building official, is performed by verifying that the RDP and/or their business entity is listed by the licensing board of the relevant jurisdiction.

8.5.3 Federal law, Title 18 US Code Section 242, requires that where the alternative product, material, service, design, assembly and/or method of construction is not approved, the building official shall respond in writing, stating the reasons why the alternative was not approved, as denial without written reason deprives a protected right to free and fair competition in the marketplace.

8.6 DrJ is an engineering company, employs RDPs and is an ISO/IEC 17065 ANAB-Accredited Product Certification Body – Accreditation #1131.

8.7 Through ANAB accreditation and the IAF Multilateral Agreements, this TER can be used to obtain product approval in any jurisdiction or country that has IAF MLA Members & Signatories to meet the Purpose of the MLA – "*certified once, accepted everywhere*."

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[6] See Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 24 Subtitle B Chapter XX Part 3280 for definition.

[7] 2018 *IFC* Section 104.9

[8] Approved is an adjective that modifies the noun after it. For example, Approved Agency means that the Agency is accepted officially as being suitable in a particular situation. This example conforms to IBC/IRC/IFC Section 201.4 where the building code authorizes sentences to have an ordinarily accepted meaning such as the context implies.

[9] https://up.codes/viewer/wyoming/ibc-2021/chapter/17/special-inspections-and-tests#1707.1

[10] https://up.codes/viewer/wyoming/ibc-2021/chapter/17/special-inspections-and-tests#1703.4.2

9 Conditions of Use

9.1 Material properties shall not fall outside the boundaries defined in Section 3.

9.2 As defined in Section 3, where material and/or engineering mechanics properties are created for load resisting design purposes, the resistance to the applied load shall not exceed the ability of the defined properties to resist those loads using the principles of accepted engineering practice.

9.3 When required by regulation and enforced by the building official, also known as the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) in which the project is to be constructed:

9.3.1 Any calculations, incorporated into the construction documents that are required to show compliance with this TER, shall conform to accepted engineering practice, and shall be approved when requirements of the pertinent regulations are met.

9.3.2 This TER and the installation instructions shall be submitted at the time of permit application.

9.3.3 This product has an internal quality control program and a third-party quality assurance program.

9.3.4 At a minimum, this product shall be installed per Section 6 of this TER.

9.3.5 The review of this TER, by the AHJ, shall be in compliance with IBC Section 104 and Section 105.4.

9.3.6 This product has an internal quality control program and a third party quality assurance program in accordance with IBC Section 104.4, Section 110.4, and Section 1703, and IRC Section R104.4 and Section R109.2.

9.3.7 The application of this product in the context of this TER is dependent upon the accuracy of the construction documents, implementation of installation instructions, inspection as required by IBC Section 110.3, IRC Section R109.2 and any other regulatory requirements that may apply.

9.4 Design loads shall be determined in accordance with the building code adopted by the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed and/or by the building designer (e.g., owner or RDP).

9.5 The actual design, suitability, and use of this TER, for any particular building, is the responsibility of the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

10 Identification

10.1 The product listed in Section 1.1 is identified by a label on the board or packaging material bearing the manufacturer name, product name, TER number, and other information to confirm code compliance.

10.2 Additional technical information can be found at nationalshelter.com.

11 Review Schedule

11.1 This TER is subject to periodic review and revision. For the most recent version, visit drjcertification.org.

11.2 For information on the current status of this TER, contact DrJ Certification.

12 Approved for Use Pursuant to US and International Legislation Defined in Appendix A Section 9

12.1 DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing (Draftstop) is included in this TER published by an approved agency concerned with evaluation of products or services that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed materials or periodic evaluation of services and whose TER Listing states either that the material, product, or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose. This TER meets the legislative intent and definition of being acceptable to the AHJ.

1 Appendix A: Legislation that Authorizes AHJ Approval

1.1 **Fair Competition**: State legislatures have adopted Federal regulations for the examination and approval of building code referenced and alternative products, materials, designs, services, assemblies and/or methods of construction that:

1.1.1 Advance Innovation,

1.1.2 Promote competition so all businesses have the opportunity to compete on price and quality in an open market on a level playing field unhampered by anticompetitive constraints, and

1.1.3 Benefit consumers through lower prices, better quality, and greater choice.

1.2 **Adopted Legislation**: The following local, state, and federal regulations affirmatively authorize DRYline® Nonstructural Sheathing (Draftstop) to be approved by AHJs, delegates of building departments, and/or delegates of an agency of the federal government:

1.2.1 Interstate commerce is governed by the Federal Department of Justice to encourage the use of innovative products, materials, designs, services, assemblies and/or methods of construction. The goal is to "protect economic freedom and opportunity by promoting free and fair competition in the marketplace."

1.2.2 Title 18 US Code Section 242 affirms and regulates the right of individuals and businesses to freely and fairly have new products, materials, designs, services, assemblies and/or methods of construction approved for use in commerce. Disapproval of alternatives shall be based upon non-conformance with respect to specific provisions of adopted legislation, and shall be provided in writing stating the reasons why the alternative was not approved, with reference to the specific legislation violated.

1.2.3 The federal government and each state have a public records act. In addition, each state also has legislation that mimics the federal Defend Trade Secrets Act 2016 (DTSA).

1.2.3.1 Compliance with public records and trade secret legislation requires approval through the use of listings, certified reports, Technical Evaluation Reports, duly authenticated reports and/or research reports prepared by approved agencies and/or approved sources.

1.2.4 For new materials[11] that are not specifically provided for in any building code, the design strengths and permissible stresses shall be established by tests, where suitable load tests simulate the actual loads and conditions of application that occur.

1.2.5 The design strengths and permissible stresses of any structural material shall conform to the specifications and methods of design using accepted engineering practice.[12]

1.3 **Approved**[13] **by Los Angeles**: The Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) states in pertinent part that the provisions of LAMC are not intended to prevent the use of any material, device, or method of construction not specifically prescribed by LAMC. The Department shall use Part III, Recognized Standards in addition to Part II, Uniform Building Code Standards of Division 35, Article 1, Chapter IX of the LAMC in evaluation of products for approval where such standard exists for the product or the material and may use other approved standards, which apply. Whenever tests or certificates of any material or fabricated assembly are required by Chapter IX of the LAMC, such tests or certification shall be made by a testing agency approved by the Superintendent of Building to conduct such tests or provide such certifications. The testing agency shall publish the scope and limitation(s) of the listed material or fabricated assembly.[14] The Superintendent of Building roster of approved testing agencies is provided by the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS). The Center for Building Innovation (CBI) Certificate of Approval License is TA24945. Tests and certifications found in a CBI Listing are LAMC approved. In addition, the Superintendent of Building shall accept duly authenticated reports from approved agencies in respect to the quality and manner of use of new materials or assemblies as provided for in the California Building Code (CBC) Section 1707.1.[15]

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[11] https://up.codes/viewer/wyoming/ibc-2021/chapter/17/special-inspections-and-tests#1706.2

[12] IBC 2021, Section 1706.1 Conformance to Standards

[13] See section 8.3 for the distilled building code definition of Approved.

[14] Los Angeles Municipal Code, SEC. 98.0503. TESTING AGENCIES

[15] https://up.codes/viewer/california/ca-building-code-2022/chapter/17/special-inspections-and-tests#1707.1

1.4 **Approved by Chicago**: The Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC) states in pertinent part that an Approved Agency is a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) acting within its recognized scope and/or a certification body accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) acting within its accredited scope. Construction materials and test procedures shall conform to the applicable standards listed in the MCC. Sufficient technical data shall be submitted to the building official to substantiate the proposed use of any product, material, service, design, assembly and/or method of construction not specifically provided for in the MCC. This technical data shall consist of research reports from approved sources (i.e., MCC defined Approved Agencies).

1.5 **Approved by New York City**: The NYC Building Code 2022 (NYCBC) states in pertinent part that an approved agency shall be deemed[16] an approved testing agency via ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation, an approved inspection agency via ISO/IEC 17020 accreditation, and an approved product evaluation agency via ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation. Accrediting agencies, other than federal agencies, must be members of an internationally recognized cooperation of laboratory and inspection accreditation bodies subject to a mutual recognition agreement[17] (i.e., ANAB, International Accreditation Forum (IAF), etc.).

1.6 **Approved by Florida**: Statewide approval of products, methods, or systems of construction shall be approved, without further evaluation, by 1) A certification mark or listing of an approved certification agency, 2) A test report from an approved testing laboratory, 3) A product evaluation report based upon testing or comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, from an approved product evaluation entity; 4) A product evaluation report based upon testing or comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, developed and signed and sealed by a professional engineer or architect, licensed in Florida. For local product approval, products or systems of construction shall demonstrate compliance with the structural wind load requirements of the Florida Building Code (FBC) through one of the following methods; 1) A certification mark, listing, or label from a commission-approved certification agency indicating that the product complies with the code; 2) A test report from a commission-approved testing laboratory indicating that the product tested complies with the code; 3) A product-evaluation report based upon testing, comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, from a commission-approved product evaluation entity which indicates that the product evaluated complies with the code; 4) A product-evaluation report or certification based upon testing or comparative or rational analysis, or a combination thereof, developed and signed and sealed by a Florida professional engineer or Florida registered architect, which indicates that the product complies with the code; 5) A statewide product approval issued by the Florida Building Commission. The Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) website provides a listing of companies certified as a Product Evaluation Agency (i.e., EVLMiami 13692), a Product Certification Agency (i.e., CER10642), and as a Florida Registered Engineer (i.e., ANE13741).

1.7 **Approved by Miami-Dade County (i.e., Notice of Acceptance [NOA])**: A Florida statewide approval is an NOA. An NOA is a Florida local product approval. By Florida law, Miami-Dade County shall accept the statewide and local Florida Product Approval as provided for in Florida legislation 553.842 and 553.8425.

[16] New York City, The Rules of the City of New York, § 101-07 Approved Agencies

[17] New York City, The Rules of the City of New York, § 101-07 Approved Agencies

1.8 **Approved by New Jersey**: Pursuant to Building Code 2018 of New Jersey in IBC Section 1707.1 General,[18] it states: "In the absence of approved rules or other approved standards, the building official shall accept duly authenticated reports from approved agencies in respect to the quality and manner of use of new materials or assemblies as provided for in the administrative provisions of the Uniform Construction Code (N.J.A.C. 5:23) [19]. Furthermore N.J.A.C 5:23-3.7 states: Municipal approvals of alternative materials, equipment, or methods of construction. **(a) Approvals**: Alternative materials, equipment, or methods of construction shall be approved by the appropriate subcode official provided the proposed design is satisfactory and that the materials, equipment, or methods of construction are suitable for the intended use and are at least the equivalent in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety of those conforming with the requirements of the regulations. 1. A field evaluation label and report or letter issued by a nationally recognized testing laboratory verifying that the specific material, equipment, or method of construction meets the identified standards or has been tested and found to be suitable for the intended use, shall be accepted by the appropriate subcode official as meeting the requirements of (a) above. 2. Reports of engineering findings issued by nationally recognized evaluation service programs, such as, but not limited to, the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA), the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI), the International Code Council (ICC), and the National Evaluation Service, Inc., shall be accepted by the appropriate subcode official as meeting the requirements of (a) above. The New Jersey Department of Community Affairs has confirmed that technical evaluation reports, from any accredited entity listed by ANAB, meets the requirements of item 2 given that the listed entities are no longer in existence and/or do not provide "reports of engineering findings".

1.9 **Approved by the Code of Federal Regulations Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards**: Pursuant to Title 24, Subtitle B, Chapter XX, Part 3282.14[20] and Part 3280,[21] the Department encourages innovation and the use of new technology in manufactured homes. The design and construction of a manufactured home shall conform with the provisions of Part 3282 and Part 3280 where key approval provisions in mandatory language follow: 1) "All construction methods shall be in conformance with accepted engineering practices"; 2) "The strength and rigidity of the component parts and/or the integrated structure shall be determined by engineering analysis or by suitable load tests to simulate the actual loads and conditions of application that occur."; and 3) "The design stresses of all materials shall conform to accepted engineering practice."

1.10 **Approved by US, Local, and State Jurisdictions in General**: In all other local and state jurisdictions, the regulations require approval per Sections 8.3, 8.4, and 8.5 above.

1.11 **Approved by International Jurisdictions**: The USMCA and GATT agreements provide for approval of innovative materials, products, designs, services, assemblies and/or methods of construction through the Technical Barriers to Trade agreements and the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA), where these agreements:

1.11.1 Permit participation of conformity assessment bodies located in the territories of other Members (defined as GATT Countries) under conditions no less favourable than those accorded to bodies located within their territory or the territory of any other country,

1.11.2 State that conformity assessment procedures (i.e., ISO/IEC 17020, 17025, 17065, etc.) are prepared, adopted, and applied so as to grant access for suppliers of like products originating in the territories of other Members under conditions no less favourable than those accorded to suppliers of like products of national origin or originating in any other country, in a comparable situation.

1.11.3 State that conformity assessment procedures are not prepared, adopted, or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade. This means that conformity assessment procedures shall not be more strict or be applied more strictly than is necessary to give the importing Member adequate confidence that products conform to the applicable technical regulations or standards.

[18] https://up.codes/viewer/new_jersey/ibc-2018/chapter/17/special-inspections-and-tests#1707.1

[19] https://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/codes/codreg/ucc.html

[20] https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/subtitle-B/chapter-XX/part-3282/subpart-A/section-3282.14

[21] https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-24/subtitle-B/chapter-XX/part-3280

1.11.4 **Approved**: The purpose of the IAF MLA is to ensure mutual recognition of accredited certification and validation/verification statements between signatories to the MLA, and subsequently acceptance of accredited certification and validation/verification statements in many markets based on one accreditation for the timely approval of innovative materials, products, designs, services, assemblies and/or methods of construction. Accreditations granted by IAF MLA signatories are recognised worldwide based on their equivalent accreditation programs, therefore reducing costs and adding value to businesses and consumers.