

Tall Wood

The Next 20 Years, The Next 20 Storeys

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A copy of this presentation is available at:

[http://www.ghl.ca/shared/Tall Wood Presentation \(CoR Feb 2014\).pdf](http://www.ghl.ca/shared/Tall_Wood_Presentation_(CoR_Feb_2014).pdf)

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Andrew Harmsworth, M Eng, P Eng, CP

Principal, **GHL** Consultants Ltd

Email: ah@ghl.ca

BASc, Queen's University at Kingston, Civil Engineering

M Eng, UBC's short lived Fire Science program

25 years' experience in Equivalencies and Alternative Solutions

GHL Consultants Ltd

- Founded 20 years ago
- Building Code Consultants
- Fire Engineers
- Code reviews – both assisting clients and as Authorities
- No system design – won't sell you things you don't need

About GHL

- “Code Consulting” firm
- Prefer “Fire Engineering”
 - Focus on Part 3
 - Fire hazard analysis
 - Fire risk analysis
 - Structural fire resistance
 - Heat transfer
 - Smoke control design

8 Principals + staff (total 21)



David Graham, P Eng, CP Principal



Andrew Harmsworth, M Eng, P Eng, PE, CP Principal



Teddy Lai, Architect AIBC, MRAIC, CP Principal



Khash Vorell, M Eng, P Eng Associate Principal



Adam Nadem, AT.AIBC, ASCT Associate Principal



Frankie Victor, ASCT, BCQ Associate Principal



Jeffery Mitchell, M Eng, P Eng, CP Associate Principal



Wendy Morrison, ASCT, BCQ Associate Principal



Building Code Committee Work

- APEG Building Codes Committee (Khash Vorell / Andrew Harmsworth)
- BC Appeal Board (Frankie Victor)

Research Work

- BC Wood First Advisory Committee to Forestry Investment Innovations
- CAN 086 Task Group on Fire (Andrew Harmsworth)
- NEWBuildS Research Network (Andrew Harmsworth, Board of Directors) – 40 Master's and PhD Students
- Fire Risk Assessment for Alternative Solutions (Gary Chen)
- Effectiveness of Sprinkler Systems after an Earthquake.

Research Work

- 6 Storey Group C (Residential) – Code Change (Andrew Harmsworth / Gary Chen, 2009)
- Group D (Office) Studies – 6 Storey Frame and 8 Storey Heavy Timber (HT)
- MSc Studies on Effects of Fire as a Structural Load (Gary Chen) - Current
- Lead Author, Tall Wood Guide with FP Innovations

6 Storey Wood - 1871



Wikipedia



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9 Storey Heavy Timber - 1905



Today



What Happened

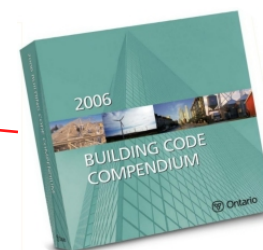
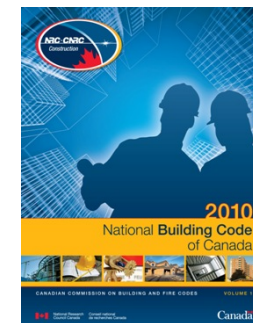
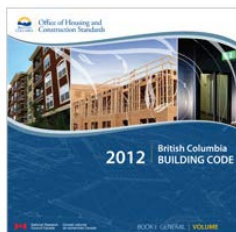
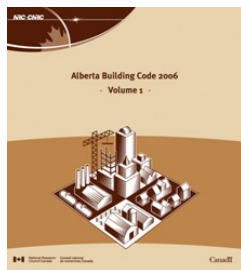
- Greater concern with fire safety.
- National Building Code of 1941.
- Initially prefaces with the idea that it was a 'Guide'.
- Over time it became a restrictive document.

The Building Code System

National Building Code is a **model code**

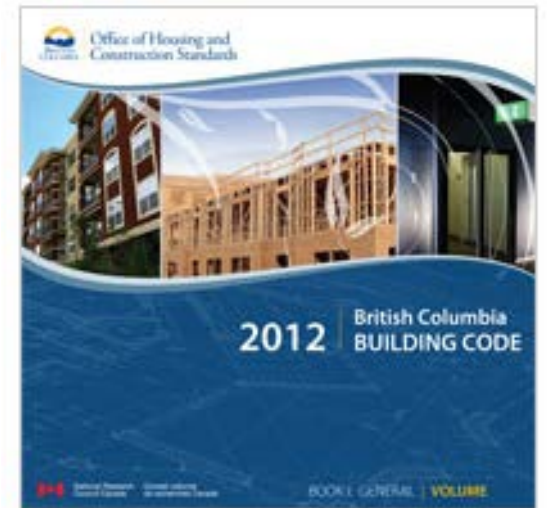
It is a consensus document:

- It regulates construction of buildings.
- Traditionally written by NRCC (Constitution).
- The Province adopts it on the public's behalf.
- Code measures are public interest decisions.



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Buildings are subject to risks:

- Code compliance \neq no risk.
- Code compliance = risks at acceptable level.

Entering a building is just like getting into a car, there is an acceptable level of risk.

Codes and Mass Timber

1905 Pre-NBCC

1941 NBCC

2015 NBCC
(Proposed)

1953...2010
NBCC

1941, 2015 NBCC

2010
NBCC



Vancouver



Québec City

Building Code Compliance

Acceptable Solutions

Alternative Solutions



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Courtesy FPInnovations
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History and Background

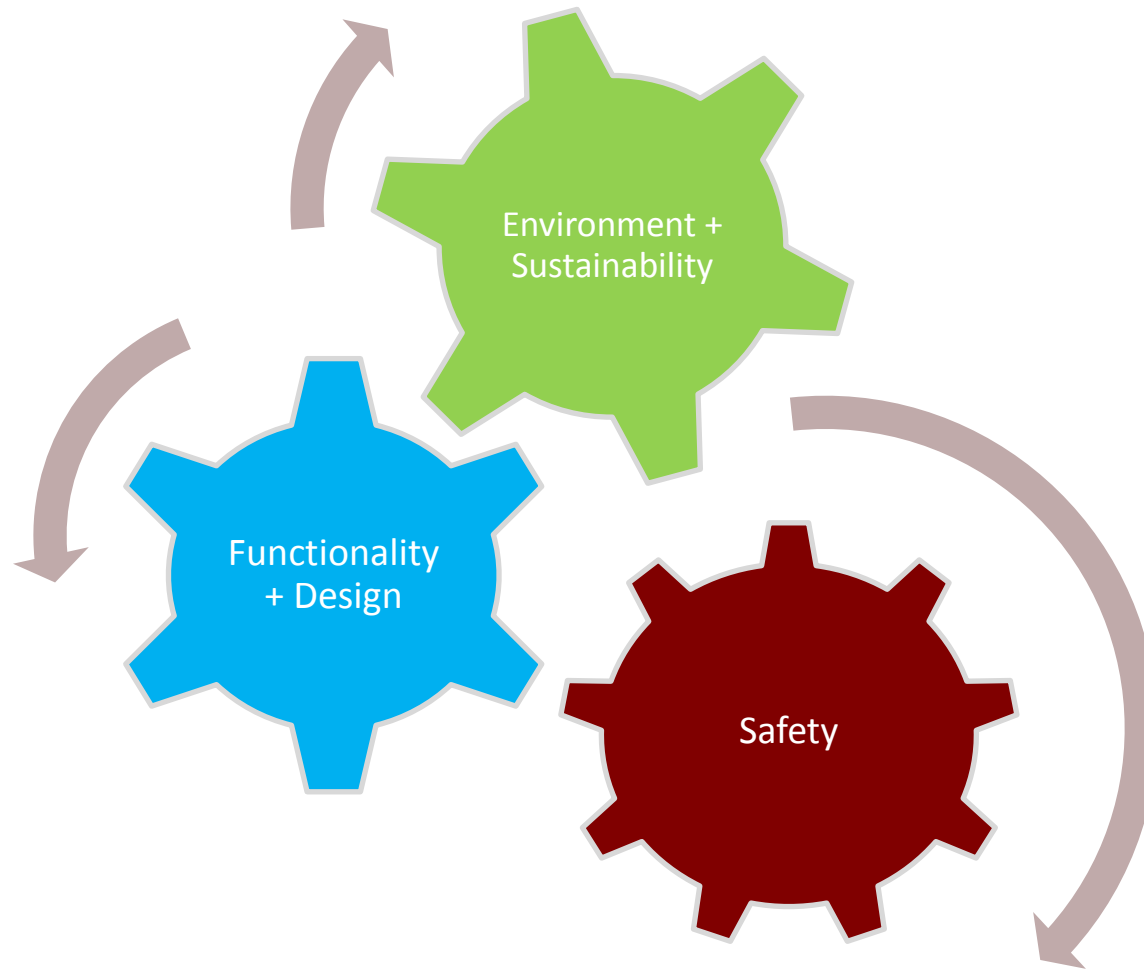
Use of Combustible Construction

- Up to early 1900's
 - Regulated by insurance industry
 - 5 and 6 storey wood frame was common
 - 8 and 9 storey HT common
- NBCC 1941, introduced height and area limits
- NBCC 1965, 3 storey height limit
- BCBC 1973 (NBCC 1970), 3 storey
- BCBC 1992 (NBCC 1990), 4 storey
- BCBC 2006 (April 4, 2009), 6 storey height limit

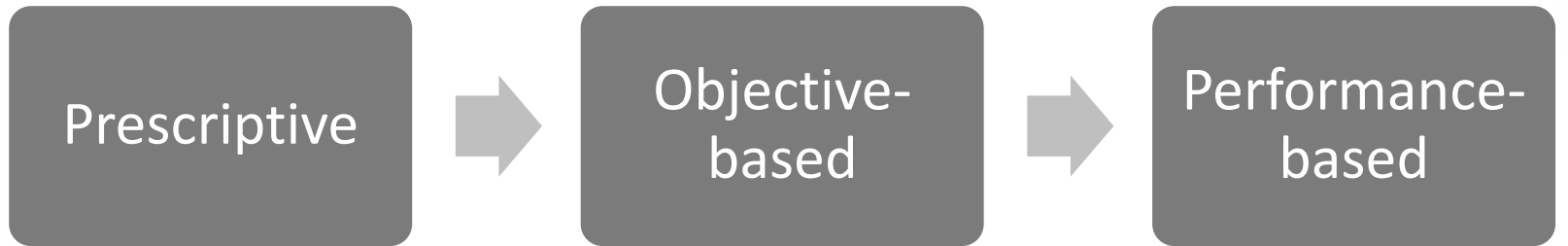
Thoughts on Codes

- Code should not care what material you use.
- All materials and design methods should be required to meet the same performance level.
- Code should be based on science, not emotion.
- Designers and Owners should be able to choose the best material for the job.

Safety Needs to Balance Other Goals



Code Evolution

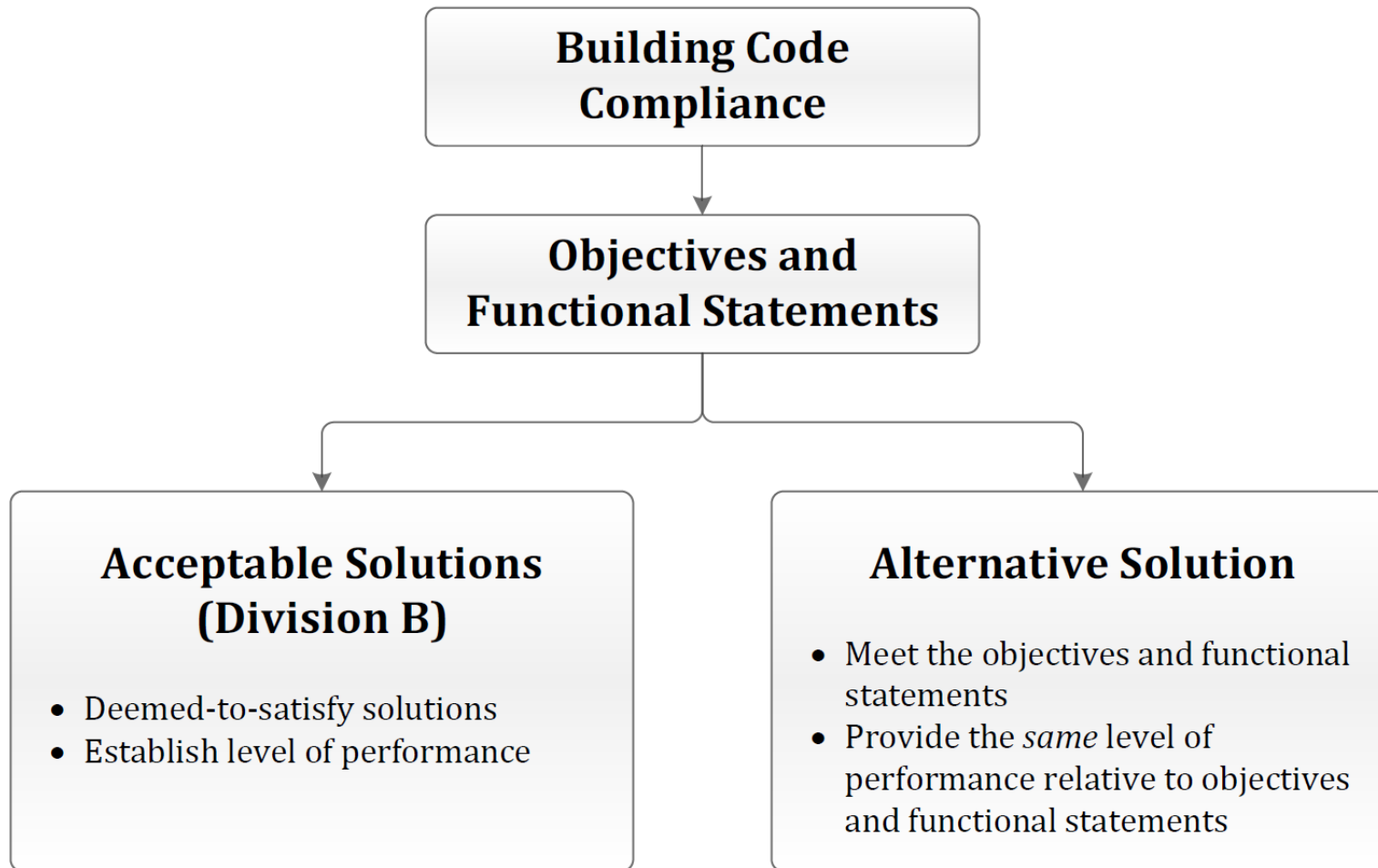


- NBC up to 1995
- Many Codes around the world

- NBC since 2005

- UK, Australian & New Zealand codes

Objective-based Code Framework



Why Non-combustible

Objective OS1 Fire Safety from 3.2.2

- Intent 1:
- To limit the probability that combustible construction materials within a storey of a building will be involved in a fire, which could lead to the growth of fire, which could lead to the spread of fire within the storey **during the time required to achieve occupant safety and for emergency responders to perform their duties**, which could lead to harm to persons.
- Other ~~Requirements~~ *Provisions of the Acceptable Solutions* are similarly worded.

I Hope to Demonstrate to You

That we can design a building of mass timber that:

- is equivalent or better in the overall level of safety for occupants and emergency responders to a noncombustible building:
 - **during the time required to achieve occupant safety and for emergency responders to perform their duties.**

Facts

Population of 7 to 9 Billion needs housing.

We are resolving most problems.

<http://www.gapminder.org/videos/dont-panic-the-facts-about-population/>

EXCEPT - Global Warming.

One Square Meter of Floor

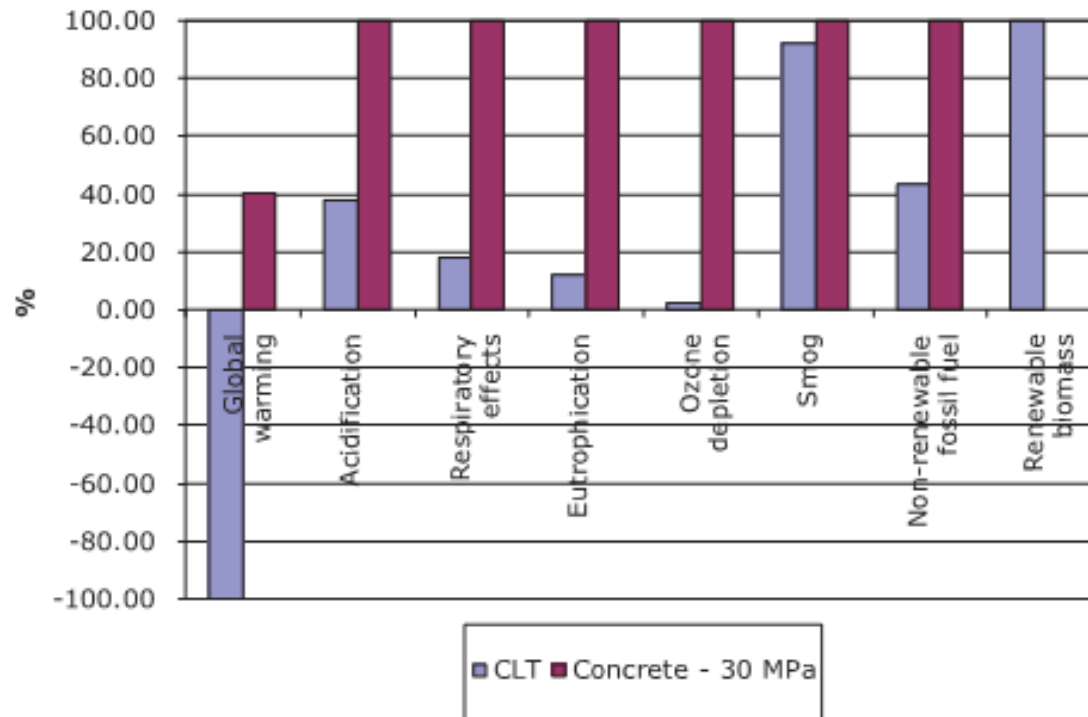


Figure 6

Comparative LCA between 1 square meter of CLT and concrete floor structure

Note: This Figure graphs the data shown in Table 1 on a percentage basis, with the baseline set at the highest number in each environmental performance category. For example, in fossil fuel consumption, the concrete system had the highest number and was set to 100%, with the CLT number shown as 43% of the fossil fuel use of concrete.



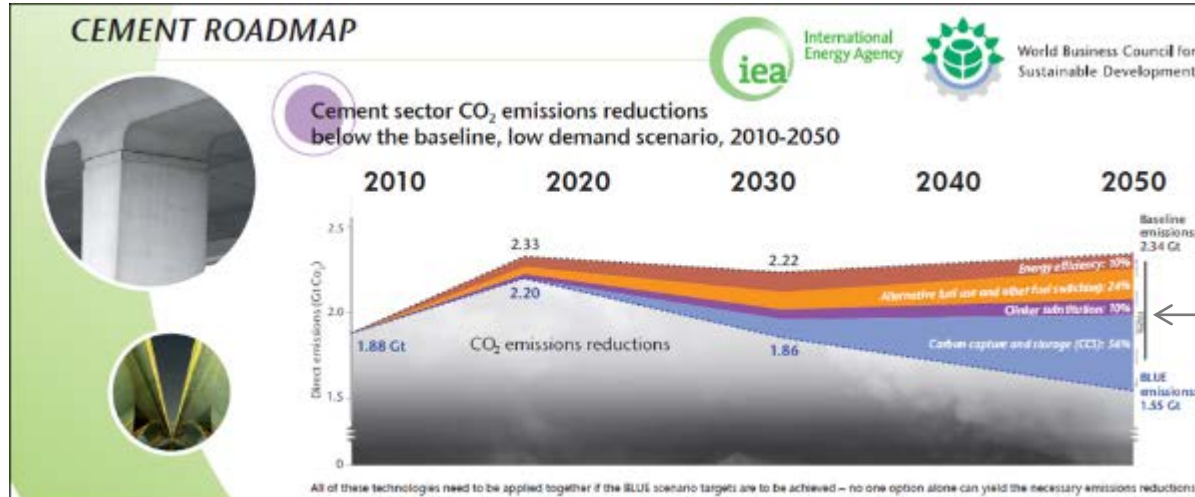
Table 1

Comparative LCA results for CLT and concrete produced and used in Vancouver – absolute values

Impact Category	Unit	CLT 1m ² of Floor	Concrete 1m ² of Floor
Global warming	kg CO ₂ eq.	-222.55*	90.12
Acidification	H ⁺ moles eq.	8.77	23.00
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq.	0.010	0.058
Eutrophication	kg N eq.	0.014	0.115
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq.	7.15E-09	2.65E-07
Smog	kg NO _x eq.	0.21	0.23
Non-renewable fossil fuel	MJ eq.	274.30	633.54

Note: *Net emissions, when taking into account forest carbon sequestration (248 kg CO₂ eq.) and reduction in carbon emissions from substituting wood residues for natural gas (21.8 kg CO₂ eq.).

Carbon Capture and Storage

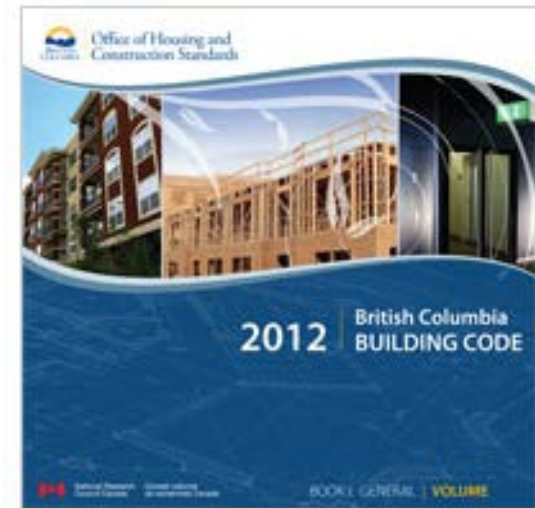


IEA.org Cement Industry Roadmap

No financially viable operating CCS of any size?

What about the forest?

BC 6 Storey Residential



GHL prepared the risk analysis.

Essentially an 'Alternative Solution' that was incorporated in the Code.

GHL argued that risks were equivalent to existing allowable building areas and heights if appropriate provisions were made.

Where Are We Now?

BC Code allows 6 Storey Residential, limited area.

Quebec interim changes.

NBC 2015 proposed changes to allow 6 storey wood frame published for comment.





Construction Fires





Laminated 2x6 elevator shaft



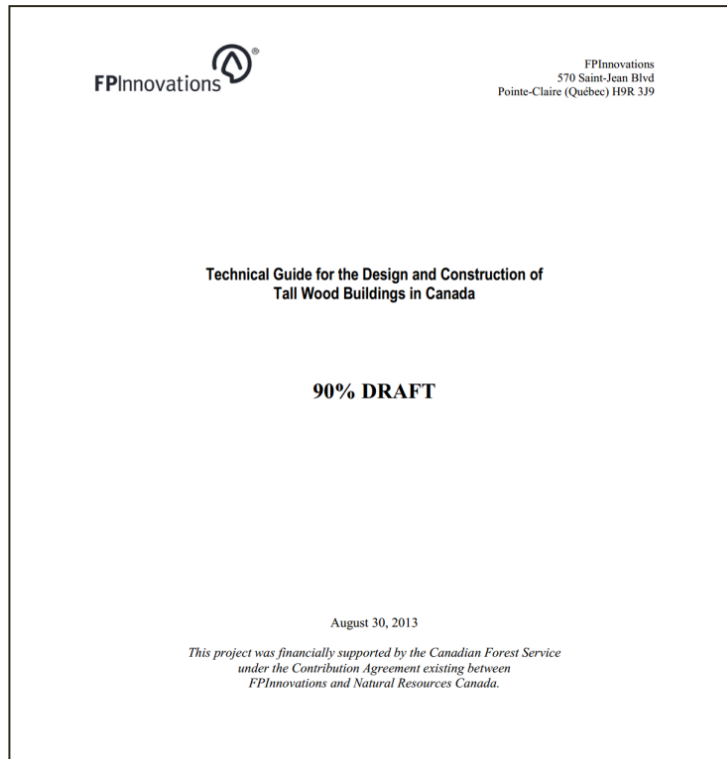
Mass Timber Terminology

Consensus is developing to use the term Mass Timber.

(Massive lost out – too late)

Avoids confusion with the specified sizes for Heavy Timber in Division B.

FPIinnovations Tall Wood Guide



FPIinnovations project funded by NRCan

- 400 pages.
- 70 pages on fire.
- Fire Section first to provide comprehensive review of fire issues in tall wood buildings.

Approach Chosen

- Intent was to demonstrate that it CAN BE DONE.
- Nationally acceptable risk tolerance.
- Took a conservative approach.
- Recommends an approach of encapsulation of combustibles.

Possible Approaches -

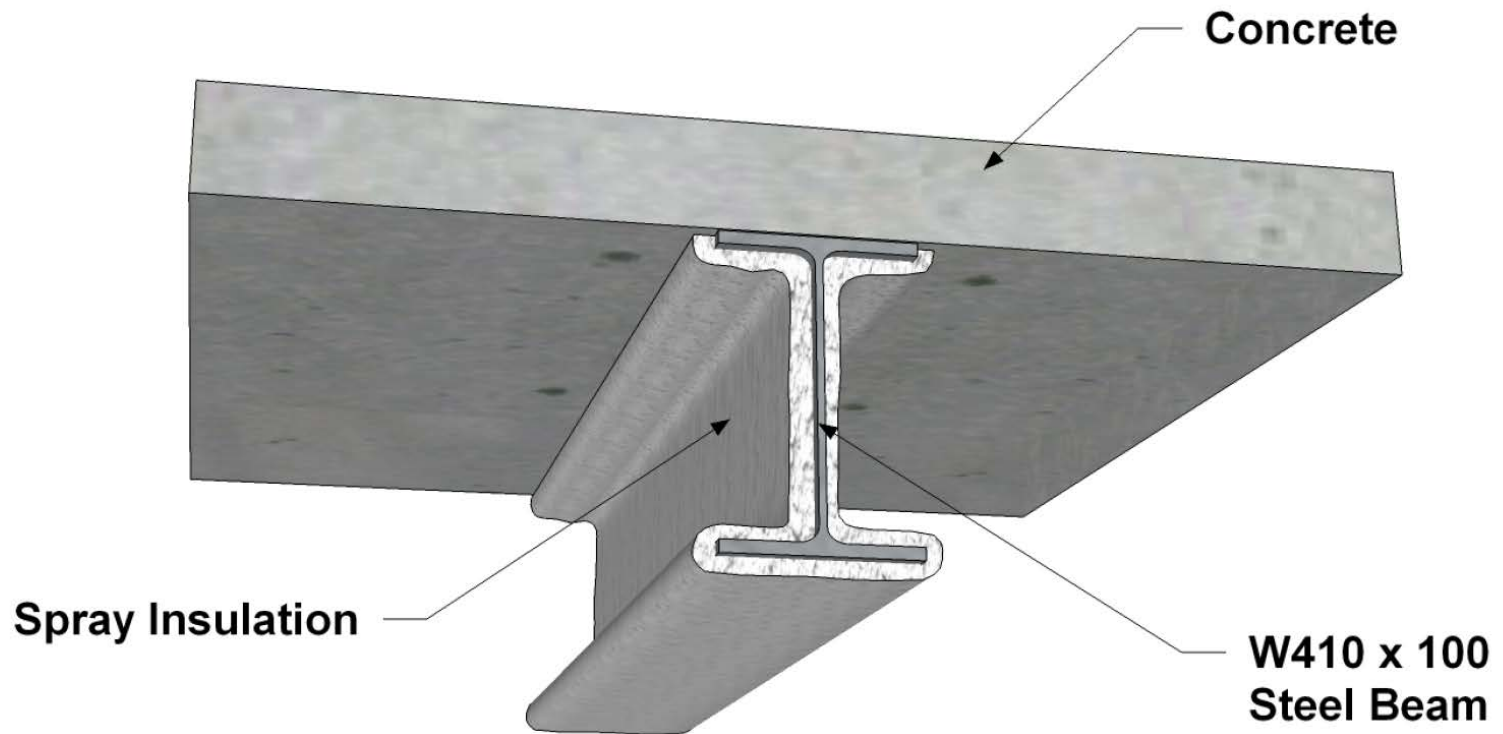
- Full performance based assessment
 - Lack of performance criteria/ inconsistent benchmarks
 - Time consuming
- Extend permitted combustible construction based on comparative risk analysis:
 - WIDC
 - BC 6 Storey
- Equivalent component performance
 - Protect components for equivalent performance

Mass Timber Fire Resistance

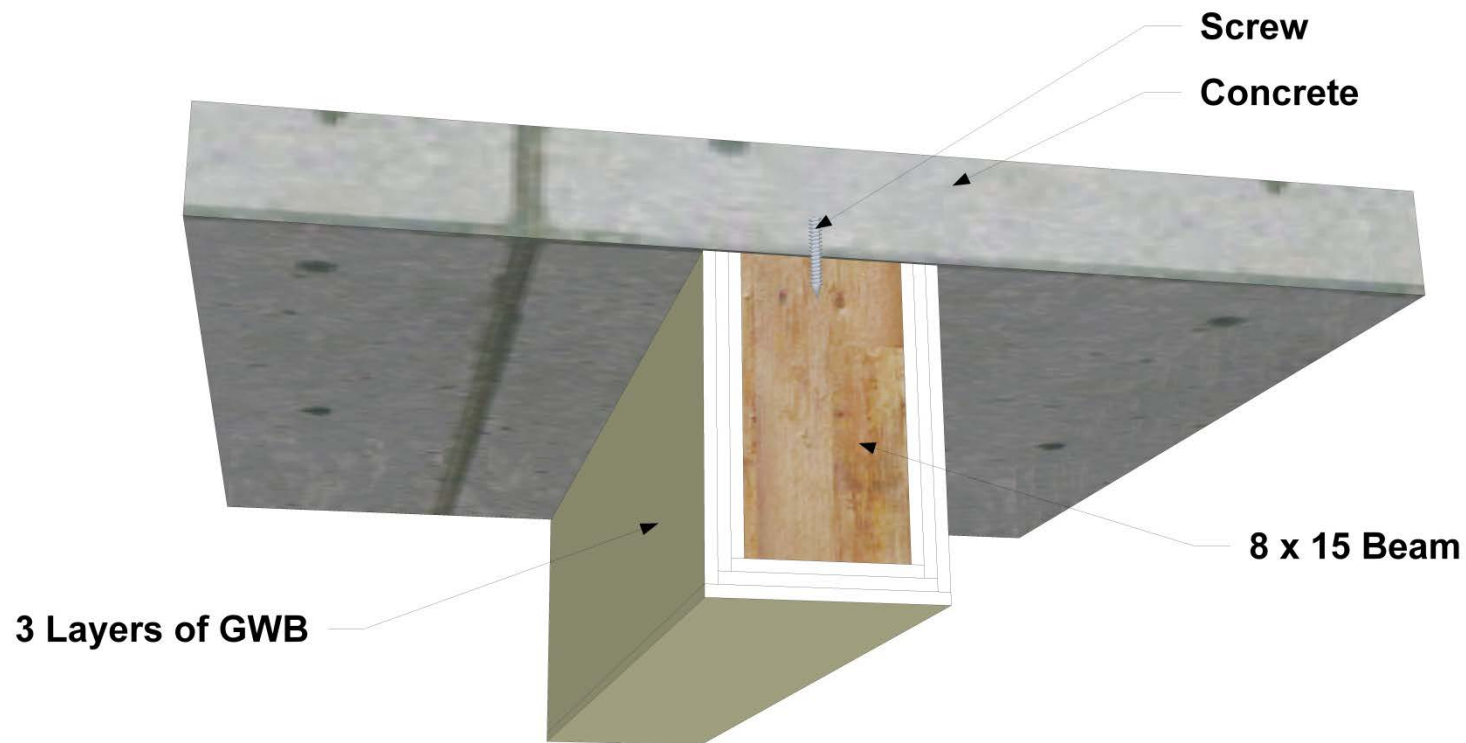
Two methods:

- Encapsulation
- Char

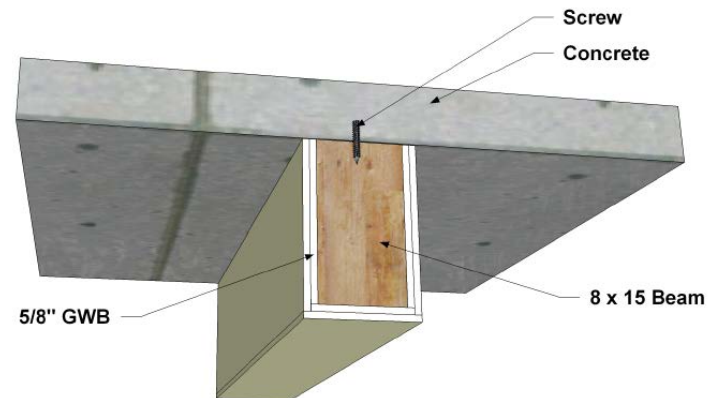
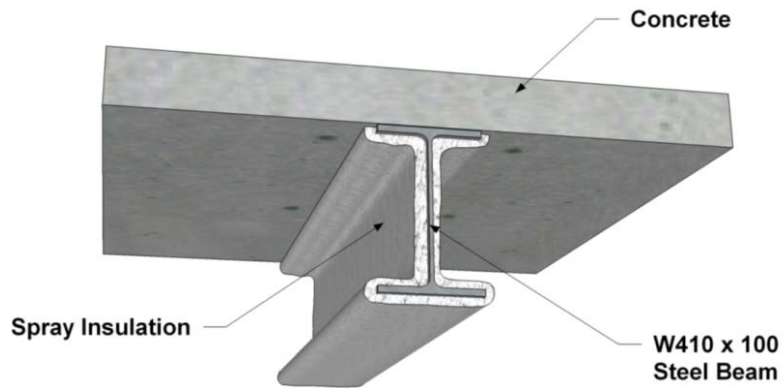
Encapsulation



Encapsulation



What is the Difference



Complete Encapsulation

- Wood not affected by the fire for expected duration.
- Wood does not contribute to the fire for expected duration.
- 4 layers of ½in GWB.
- Makes the point that it CAN BE DONE.

Fire Resistance Rating of Gypsum Board Membranes

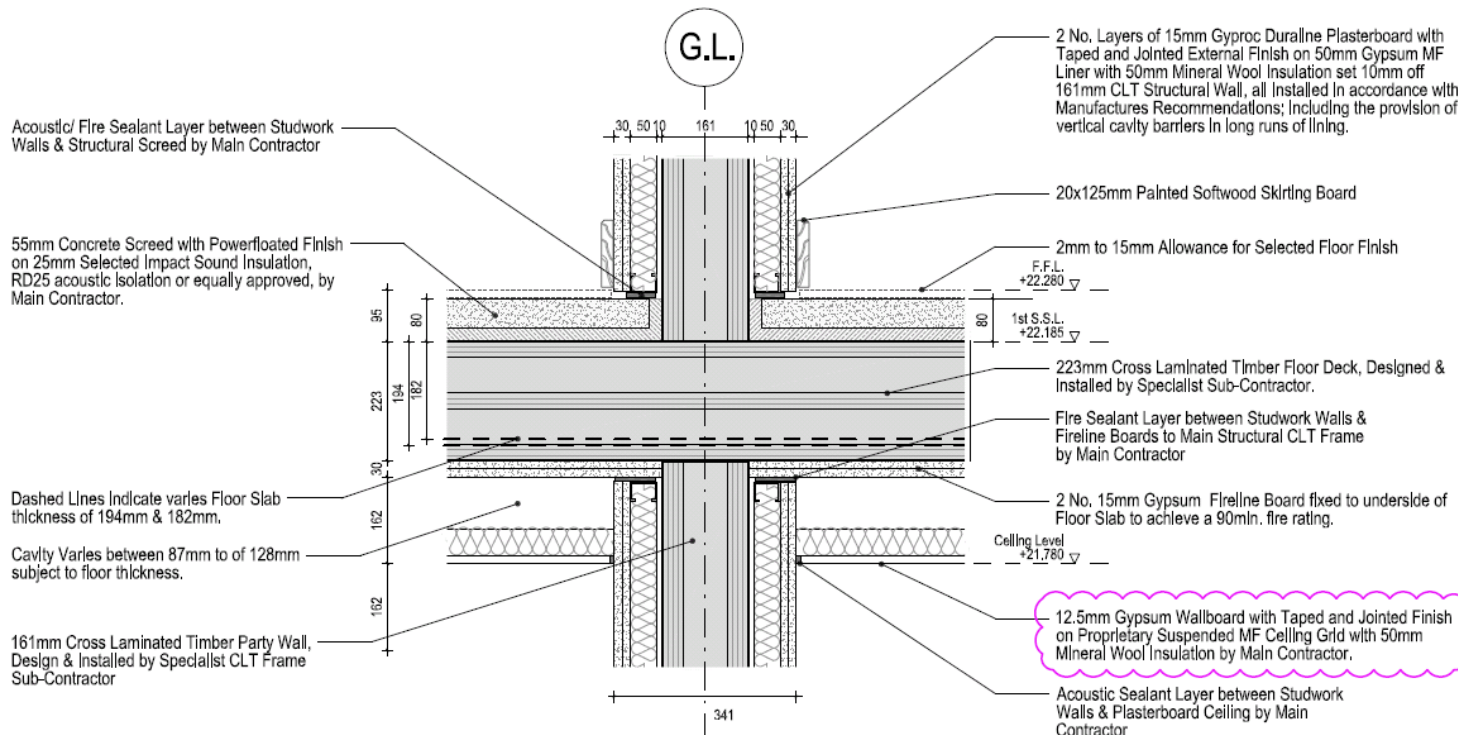
Gypsum Board Members	Fire Resistance Rating
One layer of 12.7mm (½in) GWB	15min
One layer of 15.9mm (⅝in) GWB	30min
Two layers of 12.7mm (½in) GWB	40min
Two layers of 15.9mm (⅝in) GWB	60min
Three layers of 15.9mm (⅝in) GWB	90min
Four layers of 15.9mm (⅝in) GWB	120min



UK Early Example – Bridport House



Fire / Acoustic



D002
176-A-C-400-11

Junction of 1st-4th Floor & Party Wall

Scale 1:10



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CLT Symposium Moncton
Philipp Zumbrunn
12 October 2011

Peel Off the Layers

Then, suggested we peel off the layers.

Char → Fire Resistance

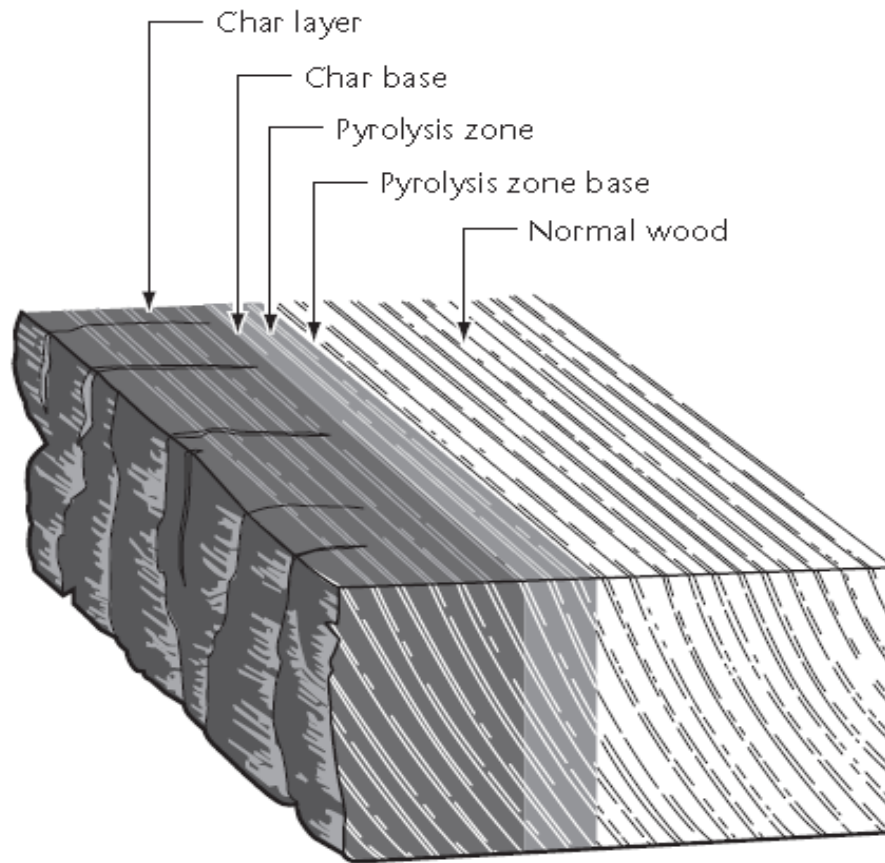


Inherent Safety of Mass Timber

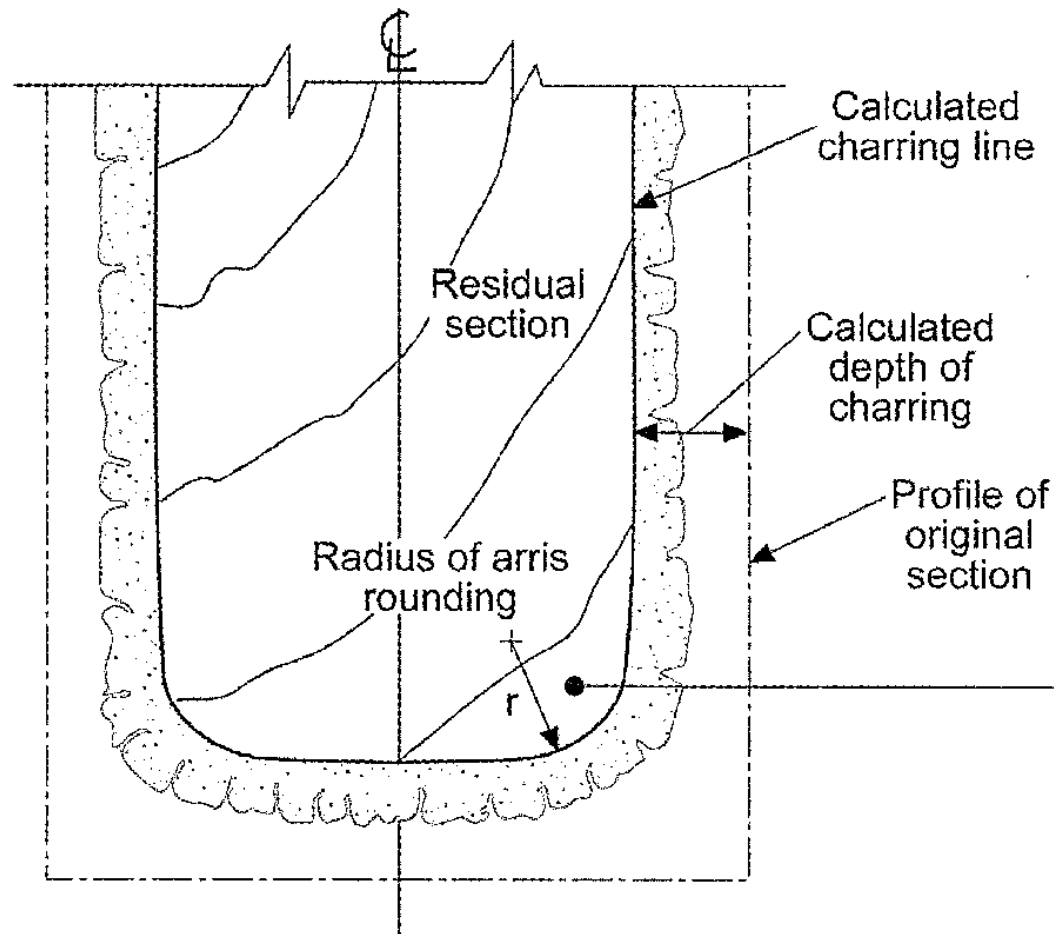
- Why do we use small wood sticks to start a campfire?



Char Layer – Small-Scale Flame Test



Concept of Mass Timber Design for Fire Resistance



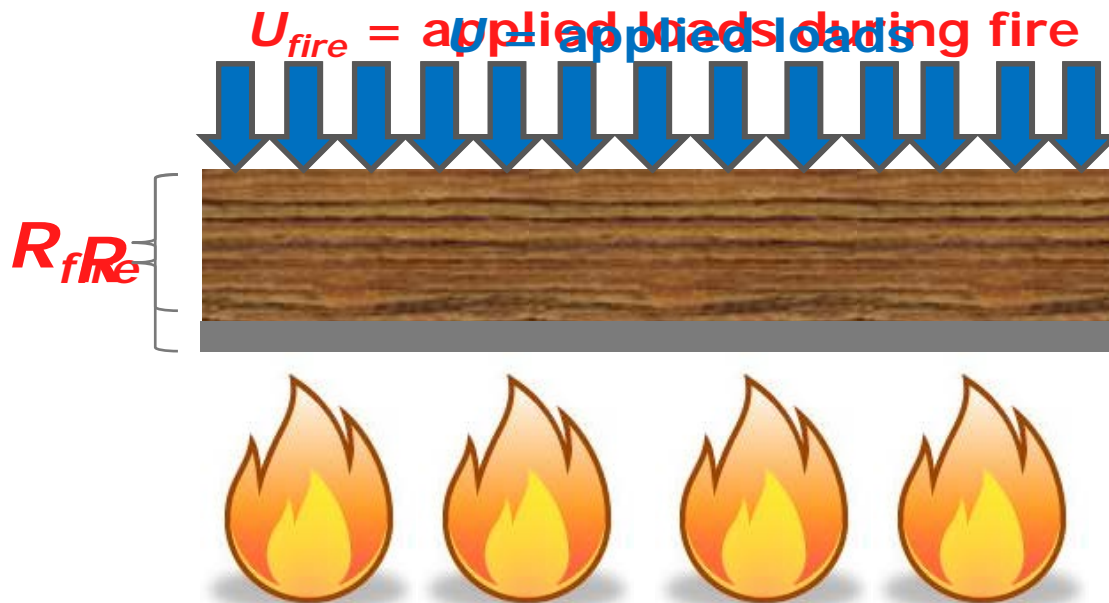
Limit State Design – for Fire

$$U_{fire} \leq \Phi_f R_{fire} \quad (1)$$

where U_{fire} = the design action from the applied load at the time of the fire;

Φ_{fire} = the strength reduction factor for the timber material; and

R_{fire} = the nominal load capacity at the time of the fire, accounting for charring of wood members



Size of Members

Upsize of members for fire.

But this refers to critical collapse loads only.

Often performance governs (vibration, deflection).

Members may not need to increase in size.

What has greater risk?



2h Noncombustible

BXUV.G512 - Fire Resistance Ratings - ANSI/UL 263

<http://database.ul.com/cgi-bin/ulweb/LISEXT/1FRAME/FireResistanceWizard.html>

Fire Resistance Ratings - ANSI/UL 263

See General Information for Fire Resistance Ratings - ANSI/UL 263

Design No. G512

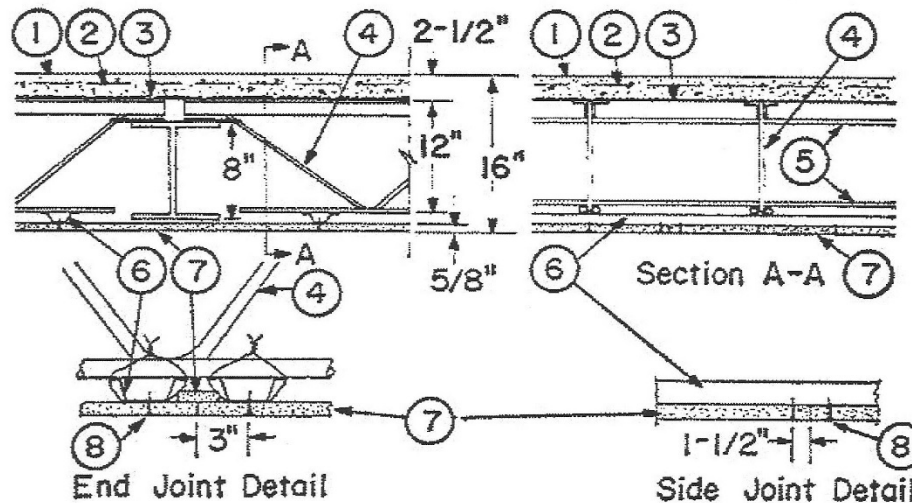
February 18, 2010

Restrained Assembly Rating — 3 Hr.

Unrestrained Assembly Rating — 3 Hr.

Unrestrained Beam Rating — 3 Hr.

Load Restricted for Canadian Applications — See Guide BXUV7



Beam — W8x35, min size.

1 of 4

4/27/11 1:26 PM



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2h FRR



This, especially if wrapped in 2 layers of GWB



Comparison

Code refers to comparison of level of performance of the alternative solution.

Useful to look at an acceptable solution for Earth Sciences Building compared to the proposed solution.

Risk Analysis

- Another approach.
- UBC Earth Sciences Building.

5 Storey A-2 Occupancy UBC Earth Sciences Building

Acceptable solution for A-2 occupancies:

- 1h noncombustible construction
- Alternative solution to address 1h mass timber

Earth Sciences Building



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Approach

Risk Analysis

Pre-Flashover

Post-Flashover

Pre - Flashover

95% sprinkler reliability.

Only necessary to address 5% probability.

Low occupant load, extra fire separations.







Peer Reviewed

GHl was the proponent.

Gage-Babcock & Associates Ltd was the reviewer.

All large UBC buildings done by peer review.

Mass Timber vs Steel

Wood

- Expensive to protect.
- Highly reliable.
- Reproducible results.
- Contributes fire load.

Steel

- Cheap to protect.
- How reliable?
- How reproducible are the results?
- Burns out.

Concrete

Concrete

Agreed generally more fire safe than mass timber.

Are fire rating designs and cover still applicable?

Is 1/2in of cover acceptable per IBC?

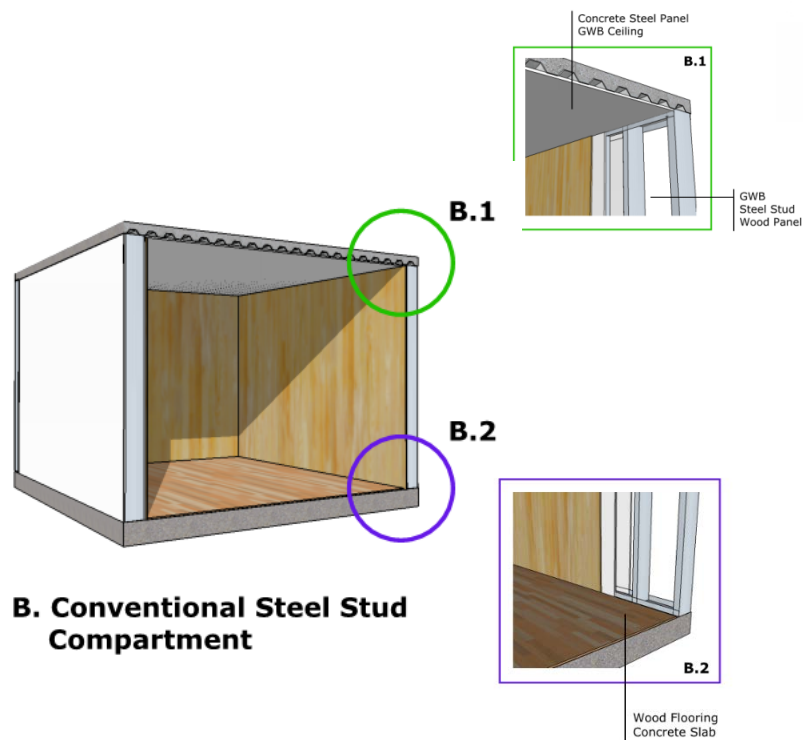
Spalling is unpredictable.

Concrete – how do you repair it - \$30B loss in NZ

Firefighting Considerations

- If Sprinklered – no difference from sprinklered noncombustible building – 96%
- Encapsulation == encapsulated steel.
- Performance in the first half hour will be the same as concrete or steel building of the same design.
- Evacuation the same.
- Difference may be clean-up, as mass timber may continue to burn and char.
- Difference – If the sprinklers fail, longer clean-up.





B. Conventional Steel Stud Compartment

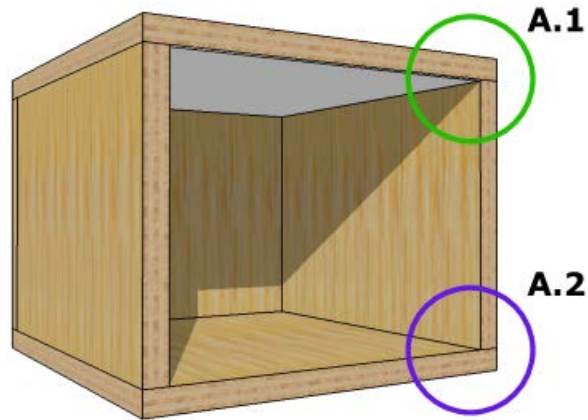
Wood Panelling 25mm thick permitted in a sprinklered building

Typical FSR 100 to 150

Burnout of panelling and contents:
25mm/ 0.8mm/min

Approximately 30min

CLT Box



- FSR 40 (FSR 37 and 38)

A. CLT Panel Compartment

First 30 to 45min – Same as Wood Panels

Perhaps less than wood panels with FSR 40

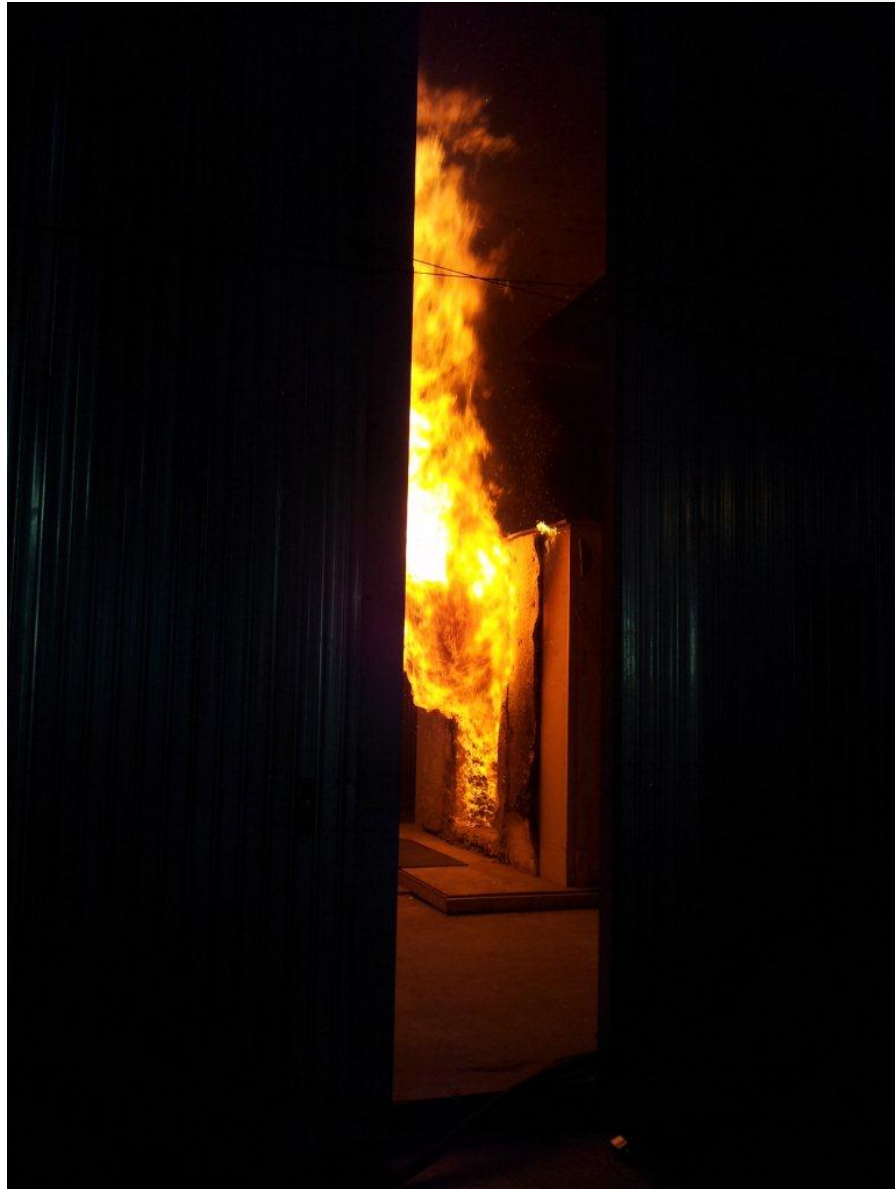
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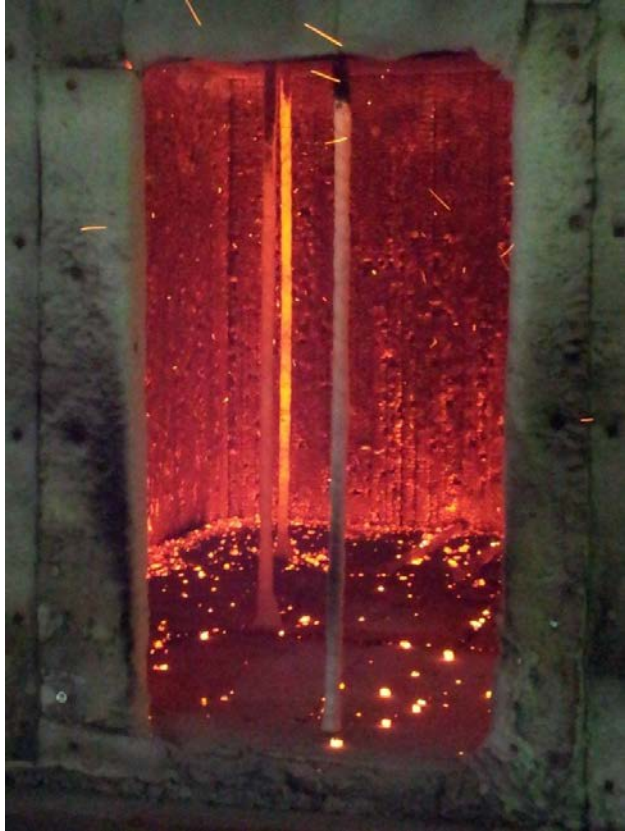
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Connections

Not specifically addressed for steel or concrete.

Especially intumescent – problems noted.

Intumescent Paint

Most tested on steel beams – no movement or cracking.

Effectiveness on connections, steel or wood is not known.

We Used to Know How to Do It



Protected Connections for Enhanced Fire Performance



b) Connection covered with wood paneling

Protected Connections for Enhanced Fire Performance



a) Fire-resistance test conducted on concealed plate
(credit: L. Peng (Peng, Hadjisophocleous, Mehaffey, & Mohammad, 2010))





Issues

A few issues that came up worth discussing.

Issues

Performance targets not clear.

Why 2h FRR?

Why does ULC S101 only require 1 test?

Is criteria set by residential 1h compartment rating?

Sprinkler Reliability

To what degree can we rely on sprinklers?

Consensus of authors:

- On site water supply needed.

Addresses – seismic concerns:

- Fire after 2h?

US data confirms that sprinklers are 90% reliable; Canadian data, if monitored and supervised, reliability is much higher.

In my opinion, a fully sprinklered 2h combustible building can meet risk fully exposed, but not politically saleable in most areas.

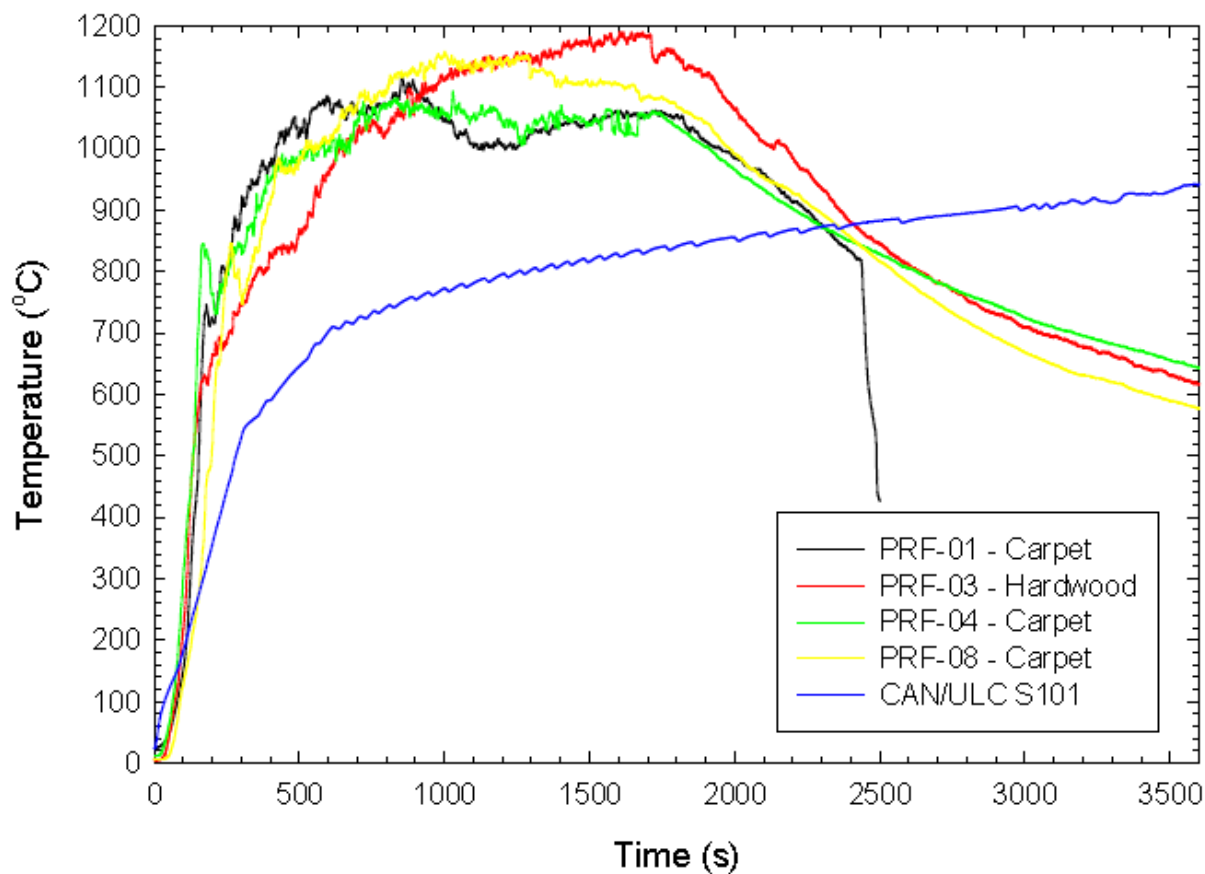
Seismic

"An internal report of the City of Vancouver concludes that, at present, an M-7 earthquake would render the Greater Vancouver Water District supply system completely dysfunctional with 1000 water main breaks and 1000 service breaks." (Robertson 2000)

Conclusion: - We need an on site water supply



Standard Fire vs. Design Fire



Design Fire

Is the standard fire acceptable, or do we need to look at real fires?

Conclusion:

- Office, Residential Occupancies – standard fire is acceptable.
- High hazard, should probably assess real fires.

Note if using reduced load, must use 'natural fire'.

Void Spaces

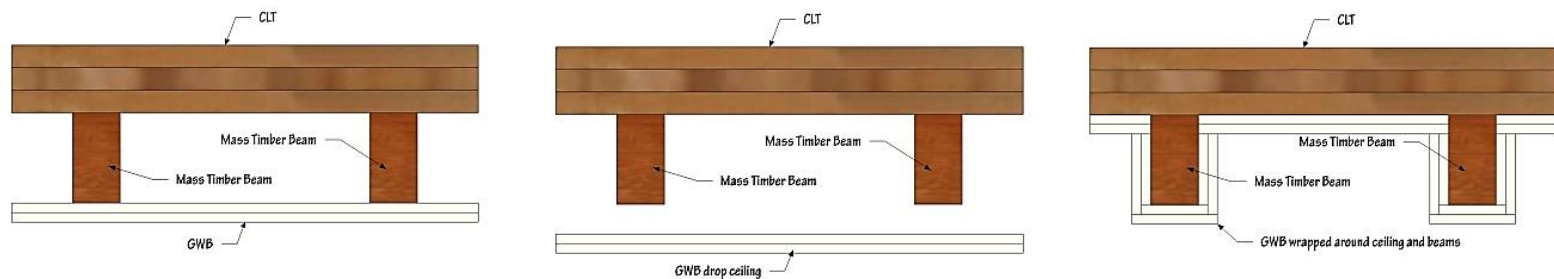
Limited but they will occur.

How big a void space is acceptable?

Unsprinklered (NFPA 13 provisions applicable).

- Sprinklered?

Approaches to Encapsulation Creating Concealed Spaces



Mass Timber within Occupied Spaces

Mass Timber typically FSR 40 to 50

- Wall and ceiling finishes up to 25 mm in thickness.
- Floor finishes of any thickness.
- Solid wood partitions that are not a part of floor to floor separations or exit separations.
- Light wood framing in partitions that are not a part of floor to floor separations or exit separations.

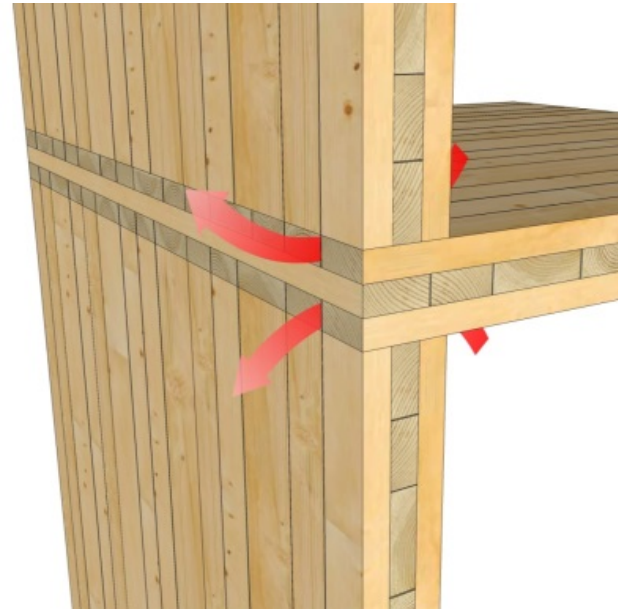
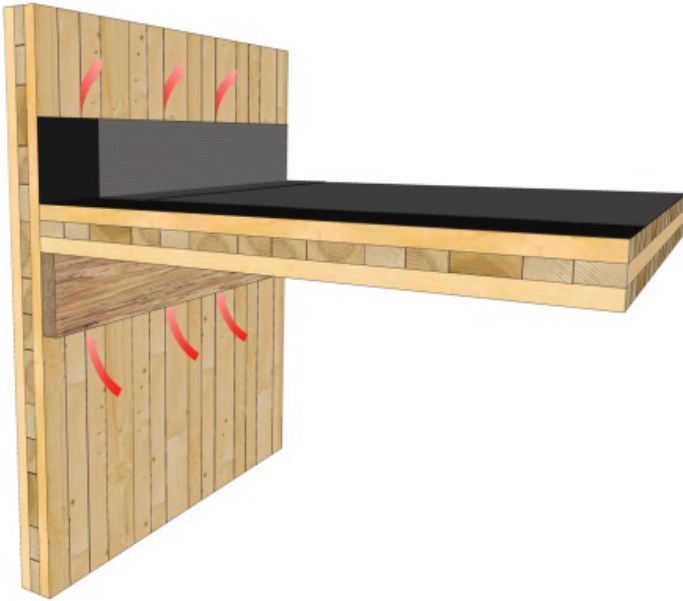
Firestopping

Don't see a lot of issues.

Some public testing being done for WIDC.

But, be careful.

CLT Smoke Leakage Paths

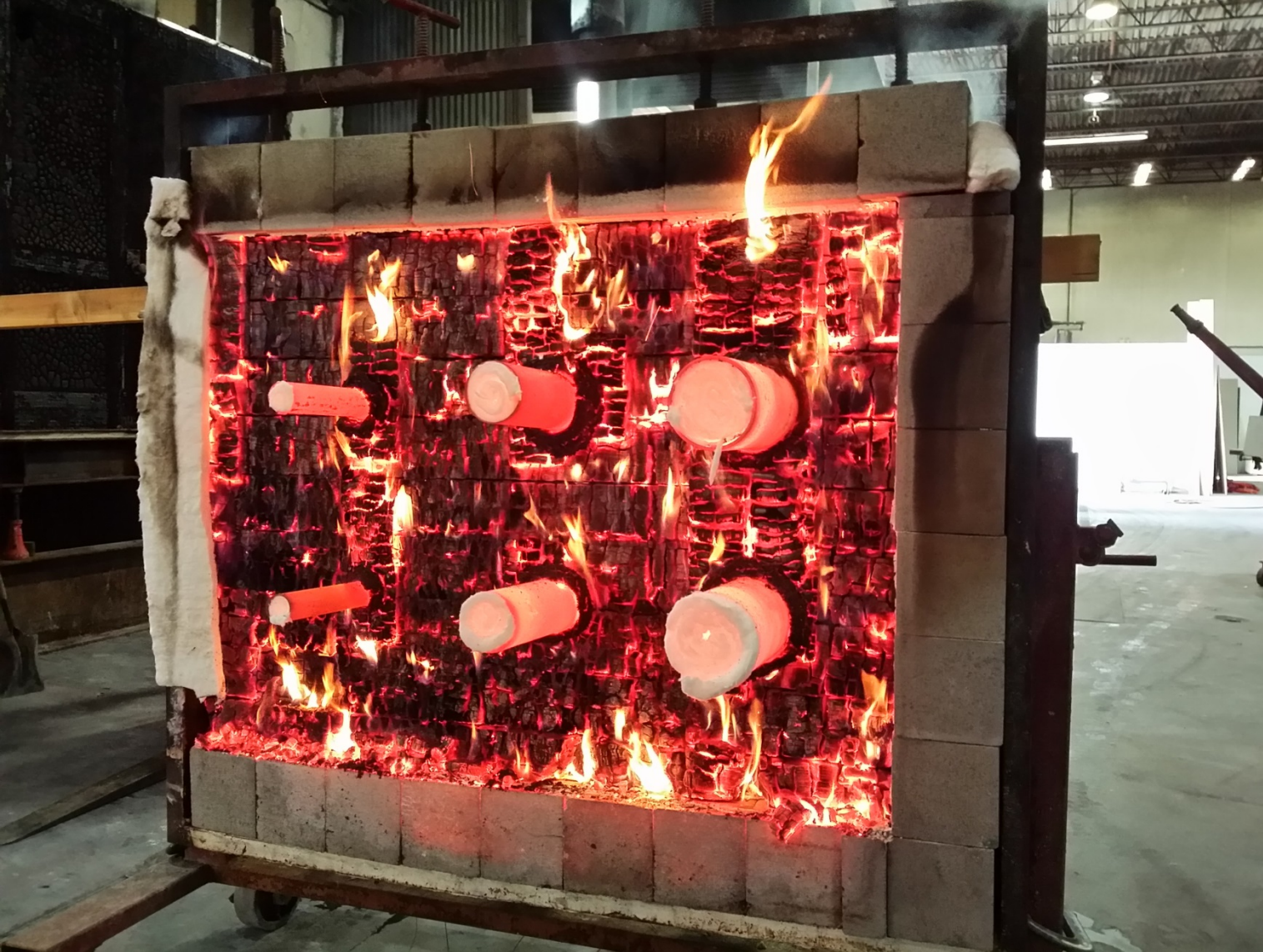


Fire Tests Not So Bad



Results to come





Firestop Test 2013/02/04



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Firestop Test 2013/02/04

Exterior Cladding

Unlikely to be fully exposed.

Take a walk in the forest – how much wood do you see?

Code has a nice performance Standard for this, just needs to be applied to the whole wall assembly.

Cladding



Performance Standards

Exterior:
ULC S1.3.5 /Article
3.1.5.5

Interior:
Standard Firestop

If we meet that, why
do we need additional
provisions of
noncombustible?

What Was Accomplished

Various reports out there on tall wood.

Limited review of fire issues, many said very little.

Green/Kharsh/Triggs – some more detail and a lot of effort on detailing to address approach – good first step but needed a lot more detail.

First full summary of all the fire issues.

Bridport House / Facts

- 8 Storey Residential in London.
- Eurban / CarbonEng, A Design Build Contractor with CLT.
- Courtesy of Philipp Zumbrunnen. Eurban / CarbonEng, A Design Build Contractor with CLT.



Bridport House / The Installation



Day 40

Developments in Canada

NEWBuildS - Network for Engineered Wood-based Building Systems.

CAN/CSA O86 Task Group on Wood Fire Ratings.

NRC/CWC Research consortium on higher wood buildings.

FP Innovations CLT Development.

National Code Process.

NEWBuildS

NEWBuildS - Network for Engineered Wood-Based Building Systems:

- History of the Code studies
- Fire Tests of CLT rooms
- Hybrid Construction (Steel/Wood and Concrete/Wood)

NRC/CWC Research Consortium

Research consortium on higher wood buildings:

- Looking at 6 storey combustible frame construction.
- Learned group similar to Code Committee.
- Comparative performance testing (fire and sound).

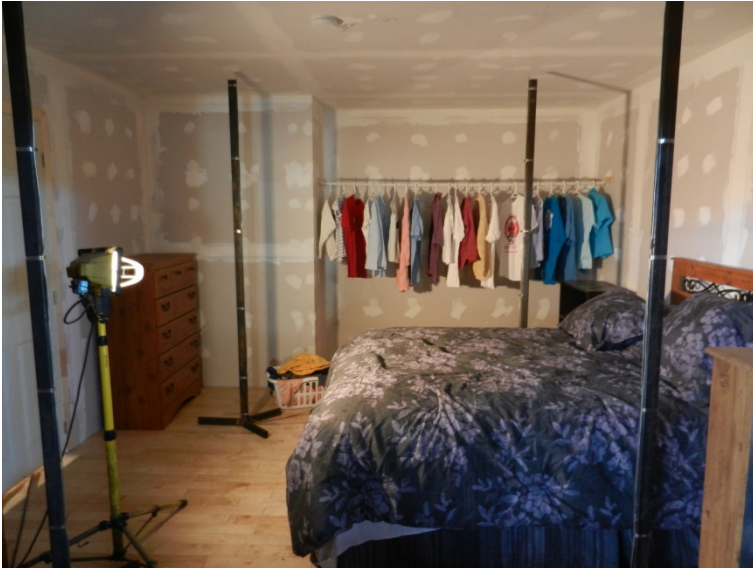
NRC/CWC Research Consortium



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Fire Test Fuel



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LWF Start of Test



CLT Start of Test



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NRC/CWC Research Consortium



LWF Fire Test



CLT Fire Test



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LWF



CLT



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NRC/CWC Research Consortium



Steel



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The Future

My opinion:

- 6 storey is probably the practical limit for wood frame.
- 8 storey with prefab quality control.
- No significant limit on area for wood frame.
- Structures will set limit on height for Heavy Timber.
- Hybrid buildings of unlimited height and area.

Useful Links

- GHL CONSULTANTS LTD: www.ghl.ca
Tall Wood Presentation: [http://www.ghl.ca/shared/Tall Wood Presentation.pdf](http://www.ghl.ca/shared/Tall_Wood_Presentation.pdf)
- Woodworks! National:
www.woodworks.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=featured&Itemid=112
- Woodworks! Alberta:
www.wood-works.org/index.php?option=com_sobipro&sid=61:Wood-WORKS-Alberta&Itemid=228
- Woodworks! BC:
www.wood-works.org/index.php?option=com_sobipro&sid=61:Wood-WORKS-Alberta&Itemid=228
- Canadian Wood Council: Mid-Rise Construction in BC:
http://www.cwc.ca/documents/case_studies/Mid-Rise-Construction-in-BC.pdf
- Canadian Wood Council: Innovating with Wood:
http://www.cwc.ca/documents/case_studies/Four%20demonstration%20Case%20Study_May_30.pdf
- Technical Guide for the Design and Construction of Tall Wood Buildings in Canada:
[http://ghl.ca/shared/Tall Wood Building Technical Guide.pdf](http://ghl.ca/shared/Tall_Wood_Building_Technical_Guide.pdf)

Questions?



Thank you

A copy of this presentation is available at:

- **[http://www.ghl.ca/shared/Tall_Wood_Presentation \(CoR Feb 2014\).pdf](http://www.ghl.ca/shared/Tall_Wood_Presentation_(CoR_Feb_2014).pdf)**

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