



ICC-ES Evaluation Report

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ESR-3835

Reissued 09/2018
This report is subject to renewal 09/2019.

DIVISION: 07 00 00—THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION SECTION: 07 21 00—THERMAL INSULATION

SECTION: 07 25 00—WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIERS/WEATHER BARRIERS

REPORT HOLDER:

PROFOAM CORPORATION

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

PROFOAM PROSEAL™ SPRAY-APPLIED POLYURETHANE INSULATIONS



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DIVISION: 07 00 00—THERMAL AND MOISTURE

PROTECTION

Section: 07 21 00—Thermal Insulation Section: 07 25 00—Water-resistive Barriers

REPORT HOLDER:

PROFOAM CORPORATION

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

PROFOAM PROSEAL™ SPRAY-APPLIED POLYURETHANE INSULATIONS

1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE

1.1 Compliance with the following codes:

- 2012 and 2009 International Building Code® (IBC)
- 2012 and 2009 International Residential Code® (IRC)
- 2012 and 2009 International Energy Conservation Code® (IECC)
- Other Codes (see Section 8)

Properties evaluated:

- Surface-burning characteristics
- Physical properties
- Thermal resistance
- Attic and crawl space installation
- Air permeability
- Water vapor transmission
- Water-resistive barrier
- Fire-resistance-rated construction
- Exterior walls in Type I through IV construction

1.2 Evaluation to the following green code(s) and/or standards:

- 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), Title 24, Part 11
- 2015, 2012 and 2008 ICC 700 National Green Building Standard[™] (ICC 700-2015, ICC 700-2012 and ICC 700-2008)

Attributes verified:

See Section 2.0

2.0 USES

ProFoam ProSeal™ spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation is used as a thermal insulating material. The

insulation may be used in any type of construction under the IBC (use on walls required to be of Type I, II, III or IV construction is addressed in Section 4.5) and dwellings under the IRC. The insulation may be used in nonstructural applications in wall and floor/ceiling assemblies, and on the exterior side of foundations and the underside of on-grade slabs; and may be used in attics and crawl spaces when installed as described in Section 4.3. The insulation may be used as a vapor retarder (Section 3.5), air barrier (Section 3.4) and as air-impermeable insulation (Section 4.3). The insulation may be used as an alternative to the water-resistive barrier required in IBC Section 1404.2 and IRC Section R703.2 when installed as described in Section 4.4. The insulation may be used in fire-resistance-rated construction when installed as described in Section 4.6.

The attributes of the spray foam insulation as an alternative water-resistive barrier have been verified as conforming to the provisions of (i) CALGreen Section 5.407.1 and (ii) ICC 700-2015 Section 602.1.8, 11.602.1.8 and 12.6.602.1.8; (iii) ICC 700-2012 Section 602.1.8, 11.602.1.8 and 12.5.602.1.8; and (iv) ICC 700-2008 Section 602.9 for water-resistive barriers. Note that decisions on compliance for those areas rest with the user of this report. The user is advised of the project-specific provisions that may be contingent upon meeting specific conditions, and the verification of those conditions is outside the scope of this report. These codes or standards often provide supplemental information as guidance.

The attributes of the insulation have been verified as conforming to the provisions of ICC 700-2008 Section 703.2.1.1.1(c) as an air impermeable insulation. Note that decisions on compliance for those areas rest with the user of this report. The user is advised of the project-specific provisions that may be contingent upon meeting specific conditions, and the verification of those conditions is outside the scope of this report. These codes or standards often provide supplemental information as guidance.

3.0 DESCRIPTION

3.1 General:

ProFoam ProSeal[™] is a two-component, closed-cell, one-to-one-by-volume spray polyurethane foam system with a nominal density of 2 pcf (32 kg/m³). ProFoam ProSeal[™] insulation's liquid components are supplied in nominally 55-gallon (208 L) drums, labeled as "A" component or "R" component. The insulation components have a shelf life of six months when stored at temperatures between 70°F (21°C) and 90°F (32°C).

3.2 Surface-burning Characteristics:

The insulation, at a maximum thickness of 4 inches (102 mm) and a nominal density of 2 pcf (32 kg/m³), has a



flame-spread index of less than 25 and a smoke-developed index of less than 450 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84. Thicknesses of up to 8 inches (203 mm) for wall cavities and 12 inches (305 mm) for ceiling cavities are recognized based on room corner fire testing in accordance with NFPA 286, when covered with minimum ¹/₂-inch-thick (13 mm) gypsum board or an equivalent thermal barrier complying with, and installed in accordance with, the applicable code.

3.3 Thermal Transmission R-values:

ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation has thermal resistance *R*-values, at a mean temperature of 75°F (24°C), as shown in Table 1.

3.4 Air Permeability:

ProFoam ProSeal™ spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation, at a minimum thickness of 1 inch (25.4 mm), is considered an air-impermeable insulation in accordance with 2012 IRC Section R806.5 and 2009 IRC Section R806.4, based on testing in accordance with ASTM E283.

3.5 Vapor Retarder:

The foam plastic has a vapor permeance of less than 1 perm [$5.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kg /(m}^2 \text{sPa)}$], when applied at a minimum thickness of $1^5/_{16}$ inches (33 mm) and qualifies as a Class II vapor retarder as defined in IRC Section R202.

3.6 DC 315 Coating:

DC 315 Coating is manufactured by International Fireproof Technology, Inc. / Paint to Protect Inc. (ESR-3702), and is a water-based coating supplied in 5-gallon (19 L) pails and 55-gallon (208 L) drums. The coating material has a shelf life of 12 months when stored in factory containers at temperatures between 50°F (10°C) and 80°F (27°C).

4.0 INSTALLATION

4.1 General:

ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions and this report. The manufacturer's published installation instructions and this report must be strictly adhered to, and a copy of the instructions must be available at all times on the jobsite during installation.

ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation must be spray-applied to a suitable substrate on the jobsite using a volumetric positive displacement pump as identified in the ProFoam application manual. Preparation of the substrate must be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The insulation components must be stored at temperatures between 70°F (21°C) and 90°F (32°C) for several days before application. The insulation must not be used in areas that have a maximum in-service temperature greater than 180°F (82°C). The foam plastic must not be used in electrical outlet or junction boxes or in direct continuous contact with water.

4.2 Thermal Barrier:

4.2.1 Application with a Prescriptive Thermal Barrier: The ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation, with a maximum nominal thickness of 8 inches (203 mm) for wall cavities and 12 inches (305 mm) for ceiling cavities, must be separated from the interior of the building by an approved thermal barrier of minimum 0.5-inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or an equivalent 15-minute thermal barrier complying with and installed in accordance with the applicable code. Within an attic or crawl space, installation must be in accordance with Section 4.3.

4.2.2 Application without a Prescriptive Thermal Barrier: The prescriptive 15-minute thermal barrier may be omitted when installation is in accordance with this section. The insulation and coating may be spray-applied to the interior facing of walls and the underside of roof sheathing or roof rafters, and in crawl spaces, and may be left exposed as an interior finish without a prescribed 15-minute thermal barrier or prescribed ignition barrier. The thickness of the foam plastic applied to the underside of the roof sheathing must not exceed 51/2 inches (140 mm). The thickness of the foam plastic applied to vertical wall surfaces must not exceed 51/2 inches (140 mm). The foam plastic must be covered on all surfaces with DC 315 Coating (ESR-3702) at a minimum wet film thickness of 21 mils (0.53 mm). The coating must be applied over the ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation in accordance with the coating manufacturer's instructions and this report. Surfaces to be coated must be dry, clean and free of dirt, loose debris and other substances that could interfere with adhesion of the coating. The coating is applied in one coat with brush, roller or low-pressure airless equipment.

4.3 Attics and Crawl Spaces:

4.3.1 Application with a Prescriptive Ignition Barrier: When ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation is installed within attics or crawl spaces where entry is made only for service of utilities; an ignition barrier must be installed in accordance with IBC Section 2603.4.1.6 or IRC Sections R316.5.3 and R316.5.4, as applicable. The ignition barrier must be consistent with the requirements for the type of construction required by the applicable code, and must be installed in a manner so that the foam plastic insulation is not exposed. ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation as described in this section may be installed in unvented attics and unvented enclosed rafter spaces in accordance with 2012 IRC Section R806.5 or 2009 IRC Section R806.4.

4.3.2 Application without a Prescriptive Ignition Barrier: Where ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation is installed in accordance with this Section or Section 4.3.3, the following conditions apply:

- Entry to the attic or crawl space is to service utilities, and no storage is permitted.
- There are no interconnected attic or crawl space areas.
- Air in the attic or crawl space is not circulated to other parts of the building.
- d. Attic ventilation is provided when required by IBC Section 1203.2 or IRC Section R806, except when air-impermeable insulation is permitted in unvented attics in accordance with 2012 Section R806.5 or 2009 IRC Section R806.4. Under-floor (crawl space) ventilation is provided when required by IBC Section 1203.3 or IRC Section R408.1, as applicable.
- Combustion air is provided in accordance with IMC (International Mechanical Code[®]) Section 701.

ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation may be spray-applied to the underside of roof sheathing or roof rafters, and/or vertical surfaces; and in crawl spaces, ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation may be spray-applied to the underside of floors and/or vertical surfaces as described in this section. The thickness of the foam plastic applied to the underside of the top of the space must not exceed 16 inches (406 mm). The thickness of the foam plastic applied to vertical surfaces must not exceed 11.5 inches (292 mm). The foam plastic insulation may be left exposed and does not require covering with a prescriptive ignition barrier or an

intumescent coating. The insulation may be installed in unvented attics as described in this section in accordance with 2012 IRC Section R806.5 or 2009 IRC Section R806.4.

4.3.3 Use on Attic Floors: ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation may be installed exposed at a maximum thickness of 11.5 inches (292 mm) between joists in attic floors. The ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation must be separated from the interior of the building by an approved thermal barrier. The ignition barrier in accordance with IBC Section 2603.4.1.6 and IRC Section R316.5.3 may be omitted.

4.4 Water-resistive Barrier:

ProFoam ProSeal[™] insulation may be used as the water-resistive barrier prescribed in IBC Section 1404.2 and IRC Section R703.2, when installed on exterior walls as described in this section. ProFoam ProSeal[™] foam plastic must be spray-applied to the exterior side of sheathing, masonry or other suitable exterior wall substrates to form a continuous layer of 1 inch (25.4 mm) minimum thickness. All construction joints and penetrations are to be completely sealed with ProFoam ProSeal[™].

4.5 Exterior Walls of Type I, II, III, and IV Construction:

- **4.5.1 General:** When used on walls of Type I, II, III and IV exterior wall construction, the ProFoam ProSeal™ sprayapplied foam insulation must comply with Section 2603.5 of the IBC and this section (Section 4.5), and the insulation must be installed at a maximum thickness of 5 inches (127 mm). The potential heat of ProFoam ProSeal™ spray-applied foam plastic insulation is 1989 Btu/ft² (22.6 MJ/m²) per inch of thickness when tested in accordance with NFPA 259.
- **4.5.2 Specific Wall Assemblies:** Wall assemblies complying with Section 4.5 must be as described in Table 2.

4.6 One-hour Fire-resistance-rated Wall Assemblies (Load-bearing):

ProFoam ProSeal™ spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation may be installed on load-bearing one-hour fire-resistance-rated walls (see Figures 1 and 2), provided the system is installed in accordance with the following:

- **4.6.1 Wood Framing:** Minimum nominally 2-by-4 wood studs (kiln dried No. 2 spruce-pine-fir) spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center.
- 4.6.2 Wall Finish (both faces): Two layers of ⁵/₈-inchthick (16 mm) Type X gypsum sheathing complying with ASTM C36 or ASTM C1396, 4-feet-wide (1219 mm), installed vertically as follows: Base layer fastened to studs (with joints centered over studs) and plates with 6d coated nails, $1'/_{8}$ -inch-long (48 mm) spaced 7 inches (178 mm) on center or 17/8 inches (48 mm) long Type S or W steel screws spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center. Face layer fastened to base layer at the edges with 15/8-inch-long (41 mm) Type G screws at 8 inches (203 mm) on center and to studs with 2¹/₂-inch-long (64 mm) Type S steel screws at 12 inches (305 mm) on center in the field, or face layer fastened to studs with 2¹/₂ inch-long (64 mm) Type S steel screws at 8 inches (203 mm) on center on the edges and 12 inches (305 mm) on center in the field. Face layer joints must be offset a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) from base layer joints. All joints, screw or nail heads must be covered with joint tape and two coats of joint compound in accordance with GA-216 or ASTM C840. As shown in Figure 1, the exterior face of the exterior wall can be finished with one layer of $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch (11 mm) oriented strand board (OSB) in lieu of two layers of Type X gypsum sheathing as shown in Figure 2. The

OSB must be fastened to studs with $1^{7}/_{8}$ -inch-long (48 mm), 6d coated nails spaced 7 inches (178 mm) on center.

4.6.3 Insulation: ProFoam ProSeal[™] foam is applied in the stud cavity at any thickness from partially filling to completely filling the stud cavity.

5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation described in this report complies with, or is a suitable alternative to what is specified in, those codes listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

- 5.1 ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions, this evaluation report and the applicable code. The instructions within this report govern if there are any conflicts between the manufacturer's published installation instructions and this report.
- 5.2 ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation must be separated from the interior of the building by an approved 15-minute thermal barrier, as described in Section 4.2, except when installation is as described in Section 4.2.2 or in attics and crawl spaces as described in Section 4.3.
- 5.3 The surfaces to which the spray-applied insulation is applied must be protected from the weather during application.
- **5.4** The spray-applied insulation must be applied by installers certified by ProFoam Corporation.
- 5.5 Use of the insulation in areas where the probability of termite infestation is "very heavy" must be in accordance with 2012 IBC Section 2603.9, 2009 IBC Section 2603.8 or IRC Section R318.4, as applicable.
- 5.6 Jobsite certification and labeling of the insulation must comply with IRC Sections N1101.4 and N1101.4.1 and IECC Sections, 303.1.1 and 303.1.2, as applicable.
- 5.7 ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation at a 1⁵/₁₆-inch (33.3 mm) thickness or greater is a Class II vapor retarder as defined in IRC Section R202 and IECC Section 202.
- 5.8 When ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation is used as water-resistive barrier, it must be protected from ultraviolet (UV) light exposure in accordance with ProFoam's written instructions.
- 5.9 When use is on buildings of Type I, II, III or IV, construction must be as described in Section 4.5.
- 5.10 Use of the insulation in fire-resistance-rated construction must be in accordance with Section 4.6.
- **5.11** ProFoam ProSeal[™] insulation is produced in Mount Airy, North Carolina, and Clearfield, Utah, under a quality control program with inspections by ICC-ES.

6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

- 6.1 Data in accordance with ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Spray-applied Foam Plastic Insulation (AC377), dated June 2016, including reports of tests in accordance with Appendix X of AC377.
- 6.2 Reports on room corner fire tests in accordance with NFPA 286.
- 6.3 Reports on air leakage tests in accordance with ASTM E283.
- 6.4 Reports on water vapor transmission tests in accordance with ASTM E96.

- **6.5** Reports on fire tests in accordance with ASTM E119.
- 6.6 Reports of potential heat tests in accordance with NFPA 259.
- 6.7 Data in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Foam Plastic Sheathing Panels Used as Water-resistive Barriers (AC71), dated February 2003 (editorially revised March 2011).
- 6.8 Reports of fire propagation characteristics tests in accordance with NFPA 285.

7.0 IDENTIFICATION

7.1 Components of the ProFoam ProSeal™ insulation is identified with the manufacturer's name (ProFoam Corporation), address and telephone number; the product trade name (ProSeal™), use and application instructions; the density; the flame-spread and smoke-development indices; and the evaluation report number (ESR-3835).

International Fireproof Technology, Inc. / Paint to Protect Inc., DC 315 Coating is labeled with the manufacturer's name and address; the product name; the date of manufacture, the shelf life or expiration date; the manufacturer's instructions for application and evaluation report number (ESR-3702).

7.2 The report holder's contact information is the following:

PROFOAM CORPORATION 145 NEWBORN ROAD RUTLEDGE, GEORGIA 30663 (706) 557-1400 www.profoam.com ted@profoam.com

8.0 OTHER CODES

8.1 Evaluation Scope:

In addition to the codes referenced in Section 1.0, the products in this report were evaluated for compliance with the requirements of the following codes:

- 2006 International Building Code® (2006 IBC)
- 2006 International Residential Code® (2006 IRC)
- 2006 International Energy Conservation Code® (2006 IECC)

8.2 Uses:

The products comply with the above-mentioned codes as described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of this report, with the revisions noted below:

- Application with a Prescriptive Thermal Barrier: See Section 4.2.1, except the approved thermal barrier must be installed in accordance with Section R314.4 of the 2006 IRC.
- Application with a Prescriptive Ignition Barrier: See Section 4.3.1, except attics must be vented in accordance with Section 1203.2 of the 2006 IBC, and crawl space ventilation must be in accordance with Section 1203.3 of the 2006 IBC, as applicable. Additionally, an ignition barrier must be installed in accordance with Section R314.5.3 or R314.5.3 of the 2006 IRC, as applicable.
- Application without a Prescriptive Ignition Barrier: See Section 4.3.2, except attics must be vented in accordance with Section 1203.2 of the 2006 IBC or Section R806 of the 2006 IRC, and crawl space ventilation must be in accordance with Section 1203.3 of the 2006 IBC or Section R408 of the 2006 IRC, as applicable.
- Protection Against Termites: See Section 5.5, except use of the insulation in areas where the probability of termite infestation is "very heavy" must be in accordance with Section R320.5 of the 2006 IRC.
- Jobsite Certification and Labeling: See Section 5.6, except jobsite certification and labeling must comply with Sections 102.1.1 and 102.1.11, as applicable, of the 2006 IECC.

TABLE 1—THERMAL RESISTANCE (R-VALUES1)

THICKNESS (inches)	R-VALUES (°F.ft².h/Btu)
1	6.8
2	13
3	19
3.5	22
4	25
4.75	30
5	32
6	38
7	45
7.5	48
8	51
9	57
10	64
11	70
11.5	73
12	76
16	102

For **SI**: 1 inch = 25.5 mm; 1 °F.ft².h/Btu = 0.176 110 °K.m²/W.

TABLE 2—NFPA 285 COMPLYING EXTERIOR WALL ASSEMBLIES

Wall Component	Materials ¹
Base Wall System – Use either 1, 2 or 3	1 – Concrete wall 2 – Concrete masonry wall 3 – 1 layer ⁵ / ₈ -inch-thick Type X gypsum wallboard complying with ASTM C36 or C1396 on the interior, installed over minimum 3 ⁵ / ₈ -inch-deep, No. 20 gage, C-shaped steel studs, spaced a maximum of 24 inches on center. Gypsum wallboard must be attached with No. 6, 1 ¹ / ₄ -inch-long self-tapping screws located 8 inches on center along the perimeter and in the field of wallboard. Gypsum wallboard joints must be taped and treated with joint compound in accordance with ASTM C840 or GA-216.
Floorline Firestopping	4 pcf mineral wool (e.g., Thermafiber) in each stud cavity at each floorline, attached with Z-clips
Cavity Insulation – Use either 1, 2 or 3	 1 – None 2 – Full cavity depth or less of ProSeal™ applied using exterior sheathing as substrate and covering the width of the cavity and inside the stud flange 3 – Fiberglass batt insulation (faced or unfaced)
Exterior Sheathing – Only for Base Wall System No.3 – Use either 1 or 2	$1-\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick, exterior-type gypsum sheathing $2-\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick, exterior-type gypsum sheathing
Exterior Insulation – Use either 1 or 2	1 – None 2 – ProSeal™ insulation spray-applied foam insulation up to a maximum nominal thickness of 3 inches
Exterior Wall Covering – Use either 1, 2, 3 or 4	1 – Brick - standard nominally 4-inch-thick clay brick; brick veneer anchors – standard types installed a maximum of 24 inches OC vertically on each stud – Maximum 2-inch air gap between exterior insulation and brick 2 – Stucco - minimum $^3/_4$ -inch-thick, exterior cement plaster and lath. A secondary water-resistive barrier may be installed between the exterior insulation and the lath. The secondary water-resistive barrier must not be full-coverage asphalt or butyl- based self-adhered membranes. 3 – Minimum 2-inch-thick limestone, natural stone or minimum $^{11}/_2$ -inch-thick cast artificial stone. Any standard non-open-jointed installation technique such as ship-lap, etc., may be used. 4 – Terracotta cladding – Use any terracotta cladding system in which the terracotta is a minimum of $^{11}/_4$ inches thick. Any standard non-open-jointed installation technique such as shiplap, etc., may be used.

For **SI**: 1 inch = 25.5 mm; 1 pcf = 16.018 kg/m^3 .

¹R-values are calculated based on tested K-values at 1- and 4-inch thicknesses.

FIGURE 1 NON-SYMMETRICAL ONE-HOUR FIRE RESISTANCE-RATED WALL ASSEMBLY

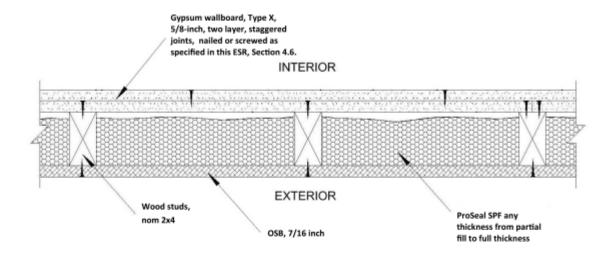
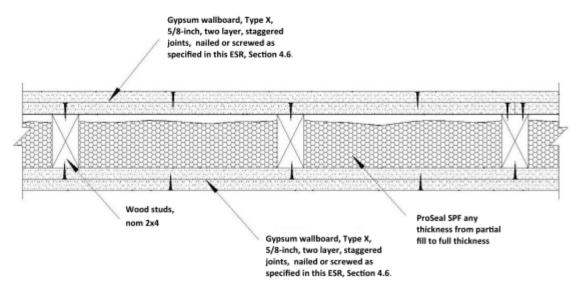


FIGURE 2 SYMMETRICAL ONE-HOUR FIRE RESISTANCE-RATED WALL ASSEMBLY





ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-3835 FBC Supplement

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Section: 07 25 00—Water-resistive Barriers/Weather Barriers

REPORT HOLDER:

PROFOAM CORPORATION

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

PROFOAM PROSEAL™ SPRAY-APPLIED POLYURETHANE INSULATIONS

1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE

Compliance with the following codes:

- 2014 Florida Building Code—Residential
- 2014 Florida Building Code—Building

Properties Evaluated:

- Surface-burning characteristics
- Physical properties
- Thermal resistance
- Attic and crawl space installation
- Air permeability
- Water vapor transmission
- Water-resistive barrier
- Fire resistance-rated construction
- Exterior walls in Type I through IV construction

2.0 PURPOSE OF THIS SUPPLEMENT

This supplement is issued to indicate that the ProFoam ProSeal™ spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the master report complies with the *Florida Building Code—Building* and the *Florida Building Code—Building* and the *Florida Building Code—Residential*, when designed and installed in accordance with the master evaluation report under the following conditions:

ProFoam ProSeal™ spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation used in exterior walls of multistory buildings located in the High-Velocity Hurricane Zones must comply with Section 2612.3.2.4 of the *Florida Building Code—Building*.

For products falling under Florida Rule 9N-3, verification that the report holder's quality-assurance program is audited by a quality-assurance entity approved by the Florida Building Commission for the type of inspections being conducted is the responsibility of an approved validation entity (or the code official, when the report holder does not possess an approval by the Commission).

This supplement expires concurrently with the master report, reissued September 2018.

