ICC (International Code Council)

AC 380 Standard for:

Acceptance Criteria for Termite Physical Barrier Systems

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ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR TERMITE PHYSICAL BARRIER SYSTEMS

AC380

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PREFACE

Evaluation reports issued by ICC Evaluation Service, LLC (ICC-ES), are based upon performance features of the International family of codes. (Some reports may also reference older code families such as the BOCA National Codes, the Standard Codes, and the Uniform Codes.) Section 104.11 of the *International Building Code®*

Note:

Only an extract of the copyrighted AC 380 standard is shown on this page. To obtain a full copy of the AC 380 standard, use this link:

https://icc-es.org/acceptance-criteria/ac380/

4.2 Termite Resistance Testing: Wood samples protected by the recommended application method of the termite physical barrier system shall be subjected to laboratory and field tests in accordance with Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, and shall demonstrate resistance to subterranean termites.

4.2.1 Laboratory Testing: Laboratory testing of the termite physical barrier system and individual component testing for termite resistance must be supplemented by field testing in accordance with Section 4.2.2. Laboratory testing for termite resistance is only considered valid if the termite physical barrier system is challenged by an active colony of termites. Laboratory testing shall be in accordance with AWPA E1 or ASTM D3345. The AWPA E 1 and ASTM D3345 test procedures shall be modified by preparing test samples of the termite physical barrier that include untreated wood samples protected by the system. The test sample assembly shall be described in detail and documented in the test report with a diagram and photographs.

Conditions of Acceptance: Assessment of test samples shall be in accordance with the applicable test standard. The product shall demonstrate resistance to subterranean termites. The testing shall consider Formosan termites (*Coptotermes formosanus)* unless this species is excluded in the evaluation report.

4.2.2 Field Testing: Field testing shall be conducted at multiple sites across the United States or the continent of application. Records must be kept of the plots at the sites, detailing pH, clay content, silt content, sand content, average rainfall and termite species present.

Suitable sites are, for example:

- Santa Rita Experimental Range, Pima County, Arizona
- Harrison Experimental Forest, Harrison County, Mississippi
- Chipola Experiment Station, Calhoun County, Florida
- Calhoun Experimental Forest, Union County, South Carolina
- Baytown, Texas
- Beaumont, Texas
- College Station, Texas
- Midway Island
- Tropical Australia

An 18-inch-long (457 mm), nominally 2-inch-by-4-inch (51 mm by 102 mm) pine board is fitted at one end and approximately 15 inches (381 mm) up its length with the termite physical barrier using the recommended application method, including metal shield protrusions that simulate barrier terminations between the foundation and wooden structure. The length and slope of the metal shields shall be representative of building construction. The "protected" end is inserted vertically into termite-infested soil about 9 inches (229 mm) deep. Alternatively, a $^{1}/_{4}$-inch-by-2-inch-by-5-inch (6.3 by 51 by 127 mm) Southern pine board is wrapped with the polyethylene composite barrier laminate and buried in termite-infested soil.