



NATIONAL STANDARD OF
CANADA

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

CAN/UL 2600:2018, Relocatable Structures



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UL Standard for Safety for Relocatable Structures, CAN/UL 2600

Second Edition, Dated September 24, 2018

Summary of Topics

The Second Edition of the Standard for Relocatable Structures, CAN/UL 2600 has been issued to reflect the latest SCC approval date, and to incorporate the proposals dated June 2, 2017 and October 18, 2017.

The new requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated November 29, 2016 and February 8, 2017.

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September 24, 2018



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UL 2600

Standard for Relocatable Structures

First Edition – April, 2017

Second Edition

September 24, 2018

This CAN/UL Safety Standard consists of the Second Edition.

This most recent edition of CAN/UL 2600 as a National Standard of Canada occurred on September 24, 2018.

This standard has been approved as a National Standard of Canada (NSC) by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

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Preface

This is the Second Edition of the CAN/UL 2600 Standard for Relocatable Structures.

UL is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) as a Standards Development Organization (SDO).

This CAN/UL-2600 Standard is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is approved in compliance with the requirements of SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years from the date of publication, action to revise, reaffirm, or withdraw the standard shall be initiated.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted to UL at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in UL's On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <http://csds.ul.com>.

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This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the STP on Relocatable Structures, STP 2600.

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

Annex A, identified as normative, forms a mandatory part of this standard.

This list represents the STP 2600 membership when the final text in this standard was balloted. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

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International Classification for Standards (ICS): 91.080.01; 91.120.01

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This Standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

The intended primary application of this standard is stated in its scope. It is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the user of the standard to judge its suitability for this particular application.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 This standard provides the requirements for modular built relocatable temporary structures.

1.2 Relocatable structures for temporary use are a form of modular construction, built in an approved offsite facility, designed to be transported to a location, assembled, and utilized. During the life of these structures they may be used in several different locations.

1.3 The buildings constructed under this standard are permitted to be of combustible construction or noncombustible construction, used singly or in combination,

1.4 This standard specifies requirements including, but not limited to:

a) National Building Code of Canada (NBC) objectives:

- i) safety;
- ii) health; and
- iii) fire & structural protection of buildings

b) identification and labelling

1.5 A building regulated by this standard need not meet the requirements of the Section 9.36 of the NBC, or the National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings (NECB) as it pertains to:

a) the design and construction of the building envelope; and

b) the design and construction or specification of systems and equipment for:

- i) lighting, heating, ventilating or air-conditioning; and
- ii) service water heating.

See subsection 18.2 Insulation, 18.3 Ventilation, and Annex D, D18.2.1

1.6 This Standard applies to:

a) a one storey building

- i) without sleeping accommodation, that is not more than 1 200 m² in building area, and if sprinklered, is not more than 2 400 m² in building area, and
- ii) with sleeping accommodation, that is not more than 600 m² in building area, and if sprinklered, is not more than 1 200 m² in building area, and

b) a two storey building

- i) without sleeping accommodation, that is not more than 600 m² in building area, and if sprinklered, is not more than 1 200 m² in building area, and

- ii) with sleeping accommodation, that is not more than 300 m² in building area, and if sprinklered, is not more than 600 m² in building area.

See 20.3 Building Cluster.

1.7 A building described in Clause 1.6 is permitted to consist of one or more transportable modules specifically designed to be readily relocatable and usable without permanent foundations.

2 Units of Measurement

2.1 Only metric SI units of measurement are used in this Standard. If a value for measurement is followed by a value in other units in parentheses, the second value may be approximate. The first stated value is the requirement.

3 Reference Publications

3.1 See Annex A for a list of publications referenced in this standard. Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard. When the latest edition of a standard is not applicable, the appropriate edition is indicated accordingly in Annex A.

4 Glossary

4.1 ACCESS TO EXIT – part of a means of egress within a floor area that provides access to an exit serving the floor area.

4.2 APPLIANCE – a device to convert electrical energy or fuel into thermal energy and includes all components, controls, wiring and piping required to be part of the device by the applicable standard referred to in this Standard.

4.3 AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION – the government body responsible for enforcement of building regulations or the official or agency designated by that body to exercise such a function.

4.4 BARRIER FREE – a building and its facilities can be approached, entered, and used by persons with physical or sensory disabilities.

4.5 BUILDING – any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy which can be comprised of one or more modules and include clusters.

4.6 BUILDING AREA – the greatest horizontal area of a building above grade within the outside surface of exterior walls or within the outside surface of exterior walls and the centre line of firewalls.

4.7 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURER – A Manufacturer of Relocatable structures approved by the an accredited Certification Body.

4.8 CLOSURE – A device or assembly for closing an opening through a fire separation or an exterior wall, such as a door, a shutter, wired glass or glass block, and includes all components such as hardware, closing devices, frames and anchors.

4.9 CLUSTER – a group of modules, some of which are distinctly physically separated, that can be considered a single building where spatial separation to other buildings or clusters applies at the perimeter of the cluster.

4.10 COMBUSTIBLE – a material fails to meet the acceptance criteria of CAN/ULC-S114, Test for Determination of Non-Combustibility in Building Materials, or if when tested in accordance with CAN/ULC-S135, Standard Test Method for the Determination of Combustibility Parameters of Building Materials Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter (Cone Calorimeter), fails to meet the acceptance criteria in NBC, Division B, Sentences 3.1.5.1.(2) to (4).

4.11 COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION – type of construction that does not meet the requirements for noncombustible construction.

4.12 CONSTRUCTOR – a person who contracts with an owner or their authorized agent to undertake a project, and includes an owner who contracts with more than one person for the work on a project or undertakes the work on a project or any part thereof.

4.13 DEAD LOAD – the weight of all permanent structural and non-structural components of a building.

4.14 EXIT – part of a means of egress, including doorways, that leads from the floor area it serves to a separate building, an open public thoroughfare, or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the building and having access to an open public thoroughfare.

4.15 FIRE DAMPER – a closure consisting of a damper that is installed in an air distribution system or a wall or floor assembly and that is normally held open but designed to close automatically in the event of a fire in order to maintain the integrity of the fire separation.

4.16 FIRE DETECTOR – a device that detects a fire condition and automatically initiates an electrical signal to actuate an alert signal or alarm signal and includes heat detectors and smoke detectors.

4.17 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING – the time in minutes or hours that a material or assembly of materials will withstand the passage of flame and the transmission of heat when exposed to fire under specified conditions of test and performance criteria

4.18 FIRE SEPARATION – a construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire

4.19 FLAME-SPREAD RATING – an index or classification indicating the extent of spread-of-flame on the surface of a material or an assembly of materials as determined in a standard fire test

4.20 FIRE STOP – a system consisting of a material, component and means of support used to fill gaps between fire separations or between fire separations and other assemblies, or used around items that wholly or partially penetrate a fire separation.

4.21 FIREWALL – a type of fire separation of noncombustible construction that subdivides a building or separates adjoining buildings to resist the spread of fire and that has a fire-resistance rating as prescribed in this Standard or the NBC and has structural stability to remain intact under fire conditions for the required fire-rated time.

4.22 FLOOR AREA – the space on any storey of a building between exterior walls and required firewalls, including the space occupied by interior walls and partitions, but not including exits, vertical service spaces, and their enclosing assemblies.

4.23 FOUNDATION – a system or arrangement of foundation units through which the loads from a building are transferred to supporting soil or rock.

4.24 FURNACE – a space-heating appliance using warm air as the medium and usually having provision for the attachment of ducts.

4.25 HEAT DETECTOR – a fire detector designed to operate at a predetermined temperature or rate of temperature rise.

4.26 LIVE LOAD – a variable load due to the intended use and occupancy that is to be assumed in the design of the structural members of a building. It includes loads due to cranes and the pressure of liquids in containers.

4.27 LOADBEARING (as applying to a building element) – subjected to or designed to carry loads in addition to its own dead load, excepting a wall element subjected only to wind or earthquake loads in addition to its own dead load.

4.28 MANUFACTURED HOME – a factory-constructed, detached dwelling unit readily relocatable as a single unit or in modules.

4.29 MEANS OF EGRESS – a continuous path of travel provided for the escape of persons from any point in a building or contained open space to a separate building, an open public thoroughfare, or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the building and having access to an open public thoroughfare. Means of egress includes exits and access to exits.

4.30 Module – a relocatable unit constructed by a certified manufacturer that, when assembled or installed on a site, forms all or part of a building or cluster.

4.31 NONCOMBUSTIBLE – a material meets the acceptance criteria of CAN/ULC-S114, Test for Determination of Non-Combustibility in Building Materials or if when tested in accordance with CAN/ULC-S135, Standard Test Method for the Determination of Combustibility Parameters of Building Materials Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter (Cone Calorimeter), meets the acceptance criteria of NBC Division B, Sentences 3.1.5.1.(2) to (4).

4.32 OCCUPANCY – the use or intended use of a building or part thereof for the shelter or support of persons, animals or property.

4.33 OCCUPANT LOAD – the number of persons for which a building or part thereof is designed.

4.34 OPERATOR OR LESSOR – is an agent of the owner. The person responsible for the operations of the camp.

4.35 OWNER – a person who

- a) controls the property under consideration,
- b) holds themselves out as the person having the powers and authority of ownership or who, for the time being, exercises the powers and authority of ownership,
- c) is registered under provincial / territorial legislation as the owner of a freehold estate in possession of land, or
- d) has purchased or otherwise acquired land, whether they have purchased or otherwise acquired the land directly from a previous owner or from another purchaser, and have not yet registered their ownership.

4.36 PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM – a privately owned plant for the treatment and disposal of sewage (such as a septic tank with an absorption field).

4.37 REGISTERED ENGINEERING PROFESSIONAL – an individual who is registered with an association that is authorized to engage in the practice of engineering under provincial/territorial legislation.

4.38 RELOCATABLE – To be movable, portable, prefabricated, and modular.

4.39 SERVICE ROOM – a room provided in a building to contain equipment associated with building services.

4.40 SMOKE ALARM – a combined smoke detector and audible alarm device designed to sound an alarm within the room or suite in which it is located upon detection of smoke within that room or suite.

4.41 SMOKE DETECTOR – a fire detector designed to operate when the concentration of airborne combustion products exceeds a predetermined level.

4.42 SPRINKLERED (as applying to a building or part thereof) – the building or part thereof is equipped with a system of automatic sprinklers.

4.43 STOREY – portion of a building that is situated between the top of any floor and the top of the floor next above it, and if there is no floor above it, that portion between the top of such floor and the ceiling above it.

4.44 VAPOUR BARRIER – the elements installed to control the diffusion of water vapour.

4.45 WALKWAY – a roofed or enclosed pedestrian thoroughfare that is used to connect two or more buildings.