

Technical Evaluation Report™ - Canada

Conformity Assessment by an Approved Certification Agency

Report No: 2604-118



Issue Date: October 22, 2026

Revision Date: October 22, 2026

Subject to Renewal: January 1, 2028

Performance Characteristics of Evolution Industries' LVL Scaffold Planks for Use in Canada

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CSI Designations:

DIVISION: 06 00 00 - WOOD, PLASTICS AND COMPOSITES

Section: 06 17 00 - Shop-Fabricated Structural Wood

Section: 06 17 13 - Laminated Veneer Lumber

1 Innovative Products Evaluated¹

1.1 Evolution Industries' Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) Scaffold Planks (LVL Scaffold Planks)

1.1.1 2.1E LVL

1.1.2 2.3E LVL

2 Product Description and Materials

2.1 The innovative products evaluated in this report are shown in **Figure 1**.



Figure 1. LVL Scaffold Planks



- 2.2 LVL Scaffold Planks are manufactured from wood veneers bonded with exterior-type phenol-formaldehyde structural adhesive. The grain of the veneers is oriented parallel to the length of the billet.
- 2.2.1 The adhesive used in the manufacture of LVL Scaffold Planks complies with CSA O112 as specified in ASTM D5456 Section 4.3.1 and CSA O86 Section 17.3.2.1.
- 2.3 LVL Scaffold Planks are available in thicknesses from 1.5 inches (38 mm) to 1.75 inches (45 mm), widths from 9.25 inches (235 mm) to 11.25 inches (286 mm), and lengths up to 64 feet (19.5 m).
- 2.4 As needed, review material properties for design in **Section 4** and the regulatory evaluation in **Section 5**.

3 Applicable Codes and Standards²

3.1 Codes

- 3.1.1 *NBC—15, 20, 25: National Building Code of Canada*
- 3.1.2 *O Reg. 163/24: Ontario Building Code (OBC)³*
- 3.1.3 *Applicable provincial and territorial occupational health and safety regulations shall apply. Such as:*
 - 3.1.3.1 *Ontario Regulation 213/91*
 - 3.1.3.2 *BC Occupational Health and Safety Regulation*

3.2 Standards and Referenced Documents

- 3.2.1 *ASTM D143: Standard Test Method for Small Clear Specimens of Timber*
- 3.2.2 *ASTM D198: Standard Test Method for Static Tests of Lumber in Structural Sizes*
- 3.2.3 *ASTM D5456: Standard Specification for Evaluation of Structural Composite Lumber Products*
- 3.2.4 *CSA O86: Engineering Design in Wood*
- 3.2.5 *CSA O112.6: Phenol and Phenol-Resorcinol Resin Adhesives for Wood (High-Temperature Curing)*
- 3.2.6 *CSA O112.7: Resorcinol and Phenol-Resorcinol Resin Adhesives for Wood (Room-and Intermediate-Temperature Curing)*
- 3.2.7 *CSA O112.9: Evaluation of Adhesives for Structural Wood Products (Exterior Exposure)*
- 3.2.8 *CSA O112.10: Evaluation of Adhesives for Structural Wood Products (Limited Moisture Exposure)*
- 3.2.9 *CSA S269.2: Access Scaffolding for Construction Purposes*

4 Tabulated Properties Generated from Nationally Recognized Standards

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 LVL Scaffold Planks are installed flatwise as scaffold platform units. Reference design values in **Table 1** apply to dry-service conditions where the in-service moisture content of the LVL remains at or below 16 percent. For wet/exposed conditions, multiply all design values by 0.80 and use Wet-Use spans in **Table 2**.
- 4.1.2 The planks are intended for use in temporary scaffold platform applications where support spacing remains within the applicable span limit in **Table 2** and where the scaffold system is designed, erected, inspected, and used in accordance with applicable CSA S269.2 and OHS requirements and other jobsite safety regulations.

4.2 LVL Scaffold Planks Design Values

- 4.2.1 **Table 1** lists the flatwise plank-orientation design values used for the preliminary span calculations.
- 4.2.1.1 The apparent modulus of elasticity (E) is used for deflection calculations. No load-duration factor, wet-service factor, repetitive-member factor, or other CSA O86 adjustment factor has been applied in the draft span tables unless specifically noted.

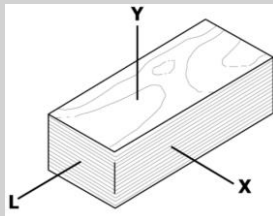
Table 1. Specified Reference Flatwise Design Values (LSD) for LVL Scaffold Planks²

Product / Grade ⁸	Reference Design Values ^{1,6,7,9} (MPa)			
	Flatwise Bending, ⁴ f_b	Flatwise Shear, ⁵ f_v	Apparent Modulus of Elasticity, E^3	True Modulus of Elasticity, E^3
3100Fb-2.1E	39.5	2.5	13,790	14,479
3200Fb-2.3E	40.8	2.5	15,169	15,858

SI: 1 in = 25.4 mm, 1 psi = 6.895 kPa

1. The reference design values in this table are for normal load duration. Loads of longer or shorter duration shall be adjusted in accordance with the applicable code. The value E is unaffected by duration-of-load adjustments.

2. Orientation nomenclature for LVL Scaffold Planks



3. The Apparent E can be used directly in traditional beam deflection formulas. Using True E, deflection is calculated as follows for uniformly loaded simple span beams.

$$\Delta = [5WL^4/(32Ebh^3)] + [3WL^2/(20Gb^h)]$$

Where: Δ = deflection in mm

W = uniform load in N/mm

L = span in mm

E = true modulus of elasticity in MPa

G = shear modulus in MPa, $G = E/16$

b = width of beam in mm

h = depth of beam in mm

4. The bending values in these tables are based on a referenced depth of 38 mm and 45 mm.
5. Horizontal shear value for L-X plane only
6. These design values have been developed in accordance with CSA O86 Chapter 17.
7. Values are for new or like-new product.
8. The 2.1E and 2.3E designations refer to the modulus of elasticity classification of Evolution Industries' LVL Scaffold Planks. The associated bending design values are provided in this table.
9. For wet conditions, adjust all design values by 0.80.



4.2.2 **Table 2** provides preliminary maximum support spacing based on the calculation assumptions in this report.

Table 2. Maximum Permitted Spans for LVL Scaffold Planks ^{1,2,5}

CSA S269.2 Defined Load Conditions		Maximum Span (m)							
		2.1E				2.3E			
		38 x 235	38 x 286	45 x 235	45 x 286	38 x 235	38 x 286	45 x 235	45 x 286
Plank Weight (lb/ft)		4	4.8	4.6	5.6	4	4.8	4.6	5.6
1 Span Dry Use	50 psf (2.40 kN/m ²)	2.94	2.94	3.05	3.05	3.02	3.02	3.05	3.05
	75 psf (3.60 kN/m ²)	2.44	2.44	2.84	2.84	2.48	2.48	2.89	2.89
	500 lbs (2.22 kN)	1.14	1.39	1.55	1.88	1.18	1.43	1.60	1.94
	Worker & Tools ³ (25 psf + 250 plf)	1.83	2.08	1.83	2.07	1.88	2.13	1.88	2.13
	Worker & Materials ⁴ (75 psf + 265 plf)	1.46	1.59	1.46	1.59	1.49	1.63	1.49	1.62
1 Span Wet Use	50 psf (2.40 kN/m ²)	2.66	2.66	3.05	3.05	2.70	2.70	3.05	3.05
	75 psf (3.60 kN/m ²)	2.18	2.18	2.54	2.54	2.22	2.22	2.58	2.58
	500 lbs (2.22 kN)	0.91	1.11	1.24	1.51	0.95	1.15	1.28	1.56
	Worker & Tools ³ (25 psf + 250 plf)	1.52	1.73	1.52	1.73	1.56	1.78	1.56	1.78
	Worker & Materials ⁴ (75 psf + 265 plf)	1.24	1.36	1.24	1.36	1.27	1.39	1.27	1.39
SI: 1 in = 25.4 mm, 1 ft = 0.305 m 1. Maximum spans are determined using LSD methodology per CSA O86, with factored resistance ($\phi_b = \phi_v = 0.8$) and factored loads (1.25D + 1.5L), and a deflection limit of L/80 under specified load conditions in accordance with CSA S269.2. 2. Loads are defined in CSA S269.2 Section 6.2.3. Design for anticipated horizontal forces, per CSA S269.2 Clause 6.2.4, is outside the scope of this table. 3. Worker & Tools: 25 psf uniform load + 250 plf line load at midspan. 4. Worker & Materials: 75 psf uniform load + 265 plf line load at midspan. 5. Note: plf = pounds per linear foot of plank width. Total concentrated load = plf × plank width (ft). For example, a 9¼" wide plank carries 193 lb (Worker & Tools) or 204 lb (Worker & Materials) at midspan.									

4.3 Alternative techniques shall be permitted in accordance with accepted engineering practice and experience. These provisions for the use of alternative materials, designs, and methods of construction are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed herein. This includes, but is not limited to, the following areas of engineering: mechanics of materials, structures, building science, and fire science.



5 Regulatory Evaluation and Accepted Engineering Practice

- 5.1 LVL Scaffold Planks comply with the following adopted codes and/or accepted engineering practice for the following reasons:
- 5.1.1 Flatwise bending design values were determined from testing of LVL Scaffold Planks. Flatwise bending strength and stiffness testing was conducted in accordance with ASTM D198, as specified in ASTM D5456.
 - 5.1.2 Flatwise horizontal shear design values were determined from testing of LVL Scaffold Planks. Horizontal shear (L-X plane) testing was conducted in accordance with ASTM D143, as specified in ASTM D5456.
 - 5.1.3 Maximum permitted spans were determined using the guidelines from CSA S269.2 and the specified reference design values determined from testing.
- 5.2 Any building code, regulation and/or accepted engineering evaluations (i.e., research reports, duly authenticated reports, etc.) that are conducted for this report were performed by DrJ, which is an [ISO/IEC 17065 accredited certification body](#) and a professional engineering company operated by RDP or approved sources. DrJ is qualified⁴ to practice product and regulatory compliance services within its [scope of accreditation and engineering expertise](#),⁵ respectively.
- 5.3 Testing and related engineering evaluations are defined as intellectual property and/or trade secrets.⁶
- 5.4 Engineering evaluations are conducted with DrJ's ANAB [accredited ICS code scope](#) of expertise that is also its areas of professional engineering competence.⁷

6 Installation

- 6.1 Installation shall comply with the approved construction documents, the manufacturer installation instructions, this report, and the applicable building code.
- 6.2 In the event of a conflict between the manufacturer installation instructions and this report, contact the manufacturer for counsel on the proper installation method.
- 6.3 *General*
- 6.3.1 The evaluated LVL Scaffold Planks shall be installed only as scaffold platform units within a scaffold system designed by a qualified person and constructed and loaded in accordance with that design.
 - 6.3.2 Each plank shall be identifiable by the manufacturer literature or legible permanent markings demonstrating the product designation, grade, dimensions, production traceability, and the applicable scaffold-plank rating. Only materials with identifiable structural capacity shall be used, consistent with CSA S269.2 Clauses 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.
 - 6.3.2.1 Product labels and markings, such as grade stamps and traceability, required to identify the plank and establish its rated capacity shall remain legible for inspection. Paint, opaque coatings, coverings, and contaminants, or accumulated materials that obscure required identification markings or prevent visual inspection of the plank condition shall be avoided.
 - 6.3.3 Planks shall be new or like-new and shall remain within the dry-service scope of this report. Planks showing delamination, splits, crushing, impact damage, decay, chemical degradation, excessive wear, unauthorized modification, fire or heat damage, or another condition that can reduce strength or stiffness shall be removed from service.
 - 6.3.4 Planks shall remain in their original manufactured condition unless the modification is specifically permitted by written manufacturer instructions and is included in this report or separately accepted by the responsible design professional and authority.



6.4 Installation

- 6.4.1 Planks shall be installed flatwise, with the wide face horizontal, spanning between scaffold supports. The plank grade, report identification and other traceability markings shall remain visible for inspection where practicable.
 - 6.4.1.1 Measure support spacing between the support reaction center lines. Each support shall provide full, stable bearing without rocking. The scaffold design shall verify the capacity of the bearer or supporting member, local plank bearing, contact geometry, and load transfer.
 - 6.4.1.2 Plank overhang, end extension, overlap, abutting conditions, and intermediate support shall conform to the approved scaffold design and the applicable OHS regulation.
 - 6.4.1.3 Planks used in abutting, overlapping, or continuous platform arrangements shall be supported and restrained so that no unsupported edge, rocking, uplift, or differential displacement occurs. Tabulated support spacing shall be based solely on the individual plank span unless continuity or load sharing between adjacent planks has been specifically designed.
 - 6.4.1.4 The platform shall be positively restrained against longitudinal and lateral slipping, uplift, rocking, and accidental displacement. The completed platform restraint shall resist the minimum horizontal platform load of 225 N/m of platform length and other reasonably anticipated horizontal forces required by CSA S269.2 Clause 6.2.4.
- 6.4.2 Each plank shall be supported at spacing within the applicable allowable support spacing in **Table 2**. The allowable support spacing is measured between support reaction lines unless the approved scaffold design specifies a more restrictive basis.
- 6.4.3 Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be loaded within their maximum intended loads or rated capacities, whichever is less.
- 6.4.4 Each evaluated LVL Scaffold Plank shall be installed at a support spacing within the applicable allowable support spacing in **Table 2**. The completed scaffold system shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with the design established by the qualified person.

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 Flatwise bending strength and stiffness testing in accordance with ASTM D198
 - 7.1.2 Horizontal shear in the L-X plane testing in accordance with ASTM D143
- 7.2 Information contained herein is the result of testing and/or data analysis by sources that conform to the conformity assessment framework described in NBC Volume 1, *“Relationship of the NBC to Standards Development and Conformity Assessment”*, and/or professional engineering regulations. DrJ relies upon accurate data to perform its ISO/IEC 17065 evaluations.
- 7.3 Where appropriate, DrJ’s analysis is based on provisions that have been codified into law through provincial, territorial, or local adoption of codes and standards. The developers of these codes and standards are responsible for the reliability of published content. DrJ analysis may use code-adopted provisions as a benchmark in evaluating whether a product, material, assembly, design, or method of construction demonstrates equivalency in 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, conformity assessments by approved certification agencies, and research reports prepared by approved agencies and/or approved sources provided by the suppliers of products, materials, designs, assemblies and/or methods of construction. These are presumed to be minimum properties and relied upon to be accurate. The reliability of DrJ's engineering practice, as contained in this report, may be dependent upon published design properties by others.
- 7.5 *Testing and Engineering Analysis*
- 7.5.1 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.
- 7.6 Where additional conditions of use and/or code compliance information is required, please search for LVL Scaffold Planks on the [DrJ Certification website](#).

8 Findings

- 8.1 As outlined in **Section 4**, LVL Scaffold Planks have performance characteristics that were tested and/or meet applicable regulations. In addition, they are suitable for use pursuant to their specified purpose.
- 8.2 When used and installed in accordance with this duly authenticated report and the manufacturer installation instructions, LVL Scaffold Planks shall be approved for the following applications:
- 8.2.1 Use as scaffold planks
- 8.3 Any application specific issues not addressed herein can be engineered by an RDP. Assistance with engineering is available from Evolution Industries.
- 8.4 These innovative products have been evaluated in the context of the codes listed in **Section 3** and are compliant with all known provincial, territorial, and local building codes. Where there are known variations in provincial, territorial, or local codes applicable to this report, they are listed here:
- 8.4.1 No known variations
- 8.5 NBC Volume 1 Relationship of the NBC to Standards Development and Conformity Assessment:

Certification

Certification is the confirmation by an independent organization that a product, service, or system meets a requirement. Certification may entail physical examination, testing as specified in appropriate standards or other normative documents, an initial plant inspection, and/or follow-up unannounced plant inspections... Certification bodies publish lists of certified products and companies.

Evaluation

An evaluation is a written opinion by an independent professional organization that a product will perform its intended function. An evaluation is typically done to determine the ability of an innovative product, for which no standards exist, to satisfy the objectives of a Code requirement.

- 8.6 ISO/IEC 17065 accredited third-party certification bodies,⁸ including but not limited to, Standards Council of Canada (SCC)⁹ and ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB),¹⁰ confirm that product certification bodies have the expertise to provide technical evaluation services within their scope of accreditation. All SCC and ANAB product certification bodies meet NBC requirements to offer evaluation services for alternative solutions.¹¹
- 8.6.1 DrJ is an ISO/IEC 17065 ANAB-Accredited Product Certification Body – Accreditation #1131¹² and employs professional engineers.¹³



- 8.7 Through ANAB accreditation and the IAF Multilateral Agreements, this report 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.” IAF specifically says, “Once an accreditation body is a signatory of the IAF MLA, it is required to recognise certificates and validation and verification statements issued by conformity assessment bodies accredited by all other signatories of the IAF MLA, with the appropriate scope.”¹⁴
- 8.8 Product certification organizations, accredited by the SCC and ANAB, are defined as equivalent evaluation services:
- 8.8.1 Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA), Article 11.6 Conformity Assessment confirms mutual recognition by stating, “...each Party shall accord to conformity assessment bodies located in the territory of another Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords to conformity assessment bodies located in its own territory or in the territory of the other Party.”
- 8.8.2 The SCC National Conformity Assessment Principles states, “SCC is a member of a number of international organizations developing voluntary conformity assessment agreements that help ensure the international acceptance of Canadian conformity assessment results. Signatories to these agreements (like SCC) recognize each other’s accreditations as being equivalent to their own.”¹⁵
- 8.9 Building official approval of a licensed professional engineer is performed by verifying the professional engineer and/or their business entity are listed by the engineering regulators of the relevant jurisdiction.

9 Conditions of Use

- 9.1 As defined in **Section 4**, where material and/or engineering mechanics properties are created for load resisting design purposes, the applied load shall remain within the resistance provided by the defined properties using the principles of accepted engineering practice.
- 9.2 As listed herein, LVL Scaffold Planks shall be used:
- 9.2.1 The completed platform shall be designed and erected for a specific duty rating in accordance with CSA S269.2 Clause 6.2.3: light duty, 1.2 kPa; medium duty, 2.4 kPa; heavy duty, 3.6 kPa; or engineered duty for project-specific loading.
- 9.2.2 Planks are intended for dry service conditions (moisture content $\leq 16\%$). Wet/exposed use is permitted with design values $\times 0.80$ and reduced spans per **Table 2**, Wet Use. Do not use where prolonged moisture exposure or decay is expected.
- 9.2.3 The selected plank grade, width, support spacing, and platform configuration shall be based on the most severe load condition reasonably anticipated during use.
- 9.2.4 Materials shall be distributed so that the applicable platform duty load remains within the specified limit throughout the platform.
- 9.2.5 Wood platform units shall remain free of opaque finishes except that platform edges may be covered or marked for identification. Preservative, fire-retardant, or slip-resistant coatings may be used only where they do not obscure the top or bottom wood surfaces and only where the coating or treatment is within the product scope evaluated by this report.
- 9.2.6 Planks shall remain in their original manufactured condition unless the modification is specifically evaluated and approved by the manufacturer and the authority having jurisdiction or the responsible qualified person.
- 9.2.7 Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift and after any occurrence that could affect structural integrity.
- 9.2.8 Any plank or scaffold component that is damaged or weakened such that its strength is less than required by OHS shall be immediately repaired, replaced, braced to meet the required capacity, or removed from service until repaired.



- 9.2.8.1 For LVL Scaffold Planks, removal from service is required when damage includes delamination, splits, excessive checking, crushing, impact damage, decay, chemical degradation, excessive wear, unauthorized field modification, fire damage, or other visible defects that could reduce capacity.
- 9.2.9 Planks used as work platforms shall be free of snow, ice, and other slippery materials except where removal of such material is necessary to perform the work. Debris shall be kept clear of platform surfaces.
- 9.2.10 Platforms shall maintain a deflection of $L/80$ or less under load.
- 9.2.11 Employees who perform work while on scaffolds shall be trained by a person qualified in the subject matter to recognize scaffold hazards and to understand procedures to control or minimize those hazards. Training shall include, as applicable, proper scaffold use, proper handling of materials on the scaffold, maximum intended load, and the load-carrying capacities of the scaffolds used.
- 9.2.12 Employees involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting scaffolds shall be trained by a competent person in the hazards associated with that work and in the correct procedures for the type of scaffold in question.
- 9.2.13 The manufacturer installation instructions, this report, and the span tables shall communicate the maximum support spacing and rated load condition so that the employer, competent person, and scaffold user can identify the applicable maximum intended load and load-carrying capacity.
- 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 shall conform to accepted engineering practice and, when prepared by an approved source, shall be approved when signed and sealed.
 - 9.3.2 This report and the installation instructions shall be submitted at the time of permit application.
 - 9.3.3 These innovative products have an internal quality control program and a third-party quality assurance program.
 - 9.3.4 At a minimum, these innovative products shall be installed per **Section 6**.
 - 9.3.5 This report shall be reviewed for code compliance by the AHJ in concert with the duties and powers granted to the building official by the provincial regulations governing such duties and powers.
 - 9.3.6 The application of these innovative products in the context of this report is dependent upon the accuracy of the construction documents, implementation of installation instructions, inspections, 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 (i.e., owner).
- 9.5 The actual design, suitability, and use of this report for any particular building is the responsibility of the owner or the authorized agent of the owner.



10 Identification

10.1 LVL Scaffold Planks, as listed in **Section 1.1**, are identified by a label on the board bearing the manufacturer name, product name, this report number, and other information to confirm code compliance.

10.1.1 See **Figure 2** below.



Figure 2. Evolution Industries' LVL Scaffold Plank Product Labels

10.2 Additional technical information can be found at www.evolution.ltd.

11 Review Schedule

11.1 This report is subject to periodic review and revision. For the latest version, visit www.drjcertification.org.

11.2 For information on the status of this report, please contact [DrJ Certification](#).



Notes

- ¹ For more information, visit drjcertification.org or call us at 608-310-6748.
- ² Unless otherwise noted, all references in this report are from the 2025 version of the NBC. This alternative solution is also approved for use with the 2015 and 2020 NBC and the standards referenced therein.
- ³ References in this report to the National Building Code of Canada (NBC) apply to the Ontario Building Code (OBC), unless noted otherwise.
- ⁴ Qualification is performed by a legislatively defined Accreditation Body. ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) is the largest independent accreditation body in North America and provides services in more than 75 countries. DrJ is an ANAB accredited product certification body.
- ⁵ <https://anabpd.ansi.org/Accreditation/product-certification/AllDirectoryDetails?prgID=1&orgID=2125&statusID=4#:~:text=Bill%20Payment%20Date-,Accredited%20Scopes,-13%20ENVIRONMENT.%20HEALTH>
- ⁶ 18 U.S. Code § 1831 - Economic espionage - Whoever, intending or knowing that the offense will benefit any foreign government, foreign instrumentality, or foreign agent, knowingly steals, or without authorization appropriates, takes, carries away, or conceals, or by fraud, artifice, or deception obtains a trade secret shall be fined not more than \$5,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both. Any organization that commits any offense described shall be fined not more than the greater of \$10,000,000 or 3 times the value of the stolen trade secret to the organization, including expenses for research and design and other costs of reproducing the trade secret that the organization has thereby avoided. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/part-I/chapter-90>.
- ⁷ ANAB is part of the USMCA and IAF MLA, where the purpose of these agreements are to ensure mutual recognition of accredited certification and validation/verification statements between agreement signatories, and subsequent acceptance of ANAB accredited certification and validation/verification statements by professional engineers based upon having one universal approval process for the timely approval of innovative materials, products, designs, services, assemblies and/or methods of construction.
- ⁸ <https://anabpd.ansi.org/Accreditation/product-certification/DirectoryListingAccredited?menuID=1&prgID=1>
- ⁹ https://iaf.nu/en/member-details/?member_id=91
- ¹⁰ https://iaf.nu/en/member-details/?member_id=14
- ¹¹ NBC Division A Clause A-1.2.1.1.(1)(b) provides information on code compliance via alternative solutions and defines alternative solutions as “...*achiev[ing] at least the minimum level of performance required by Division B.*” NBC Division C Section 2.3 includes additional guidance for documentation of alternative solutions.
- ¹² <https://anabpd.ansi.org/Accreditation/product-certification/AllDirectoryDetails?prgID=1&OrgID=2125&statusID=4>
- ¹³ Through ANAB accreditation and the IAF MLA, DrJ certification can be used to obtain material, product, design, or method of construction approval in any jurisdiction or country that has IAF MLA Members & Signatories to meet the Purpose of the MLA – “*certified once, accepted everywhere*”.
- ¹⁴ <https://iaf.nu/en/about-iaf-mla/#:~:text=required%20to%20recognise>
- ¹⁵ The National Conformity Assessment Principles states, “*Product regulations and standards may vary from country to country. If these are set arbitrarily, they could be deemed as protectionist. The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) is intended to ensure that technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures of member countries do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade. Under the TBT Agreement, members of the WTO agree to use international standards, including conformity assessment standards and guides, as a basis for their technical requirements.*”