DrJ™ CERTIFICATION

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Technical Evaluation Report

TER 2102-03

CAMO® Truss Screw Used in Wall Connections: Truss/Rafter/Joist to Wall Top Plate and Wall Bottom Plate to Rim Board

National Nail Corporation DBA CAMO®

Product:

CAMO® Truss Screw

Issue Date:

July 18, 2022

Revision Date:

July 18, 2022

Subject to Renewal:

October 1, 2023

COMPANY INFORMATION:

National Nail Corporation DBA CAMO®

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DIVISION: 06 00 00 - WOOD, PLASTICS AND COMPOSITES

SECTION: 06 00 90 - Wood and Plastic Fastenings

SECTION: 06 05 23 - Wood, Plastic, and Composite Fastenings

1 PRODUCT EVALUATED[1]

1.1 CAMO® Truss Screw

2 APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS[2,3]

2.1 *Codes*

- 2.1.1 *IBC—15, 18, 21: International Building Code®*
- 2.1.2 *IRC—15, 18, 21: International Residential Code®*
- 2.1.3 *FBC-B—17, 20: Florida Building Code – Building*[4]
- 2.1.4 *FBC-R—17, 20: Florida Building Code – Residential*[4]
- 2.1.5 *LABC—17, 20: Los Angeles Building Code*[5]
- 2.1.6 *LARC—17, 20: Los Angeles Residential Code*[5]

2.2 *Standards and Referenced Documents*

- 2.2.1 *AISI S904: Standard Test Methods for Determining the Tensile and Shear of Screws*
- 2.2.2 *ANSI/AWC NDS: National Design Specification (NDS) for Wood Construction*
- 2.2.3 *ASTM A153: Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware*
- 2.2.4 *ASTM A510: Standard Specification for General Requirements for Wire Rods and Coarse Round Wire, Carbon Steel, and Alloy Steel*
- 2.2.5 *ASTM B117: Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus*
- 2.2.6 *ASTM F1575: Standard Test Method for Determining Bending Yield Moment of Nails*

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[1] For more information, visit drjcertification.org or call us at 608-310-6748.

[2] Unless otherwise noted, all references in this TER are from the 2021 version of the codes and the standards referenced therein. This material, design, or method of construction also complies with the 2000-2018 versions of the referenced codes and the standards referenced therein.

[3] All terms defined in the applicable building codes are italicized.

[4] All references to the *FBC-B* and *FBC-R* are the same as the 2018 *IBC* and 2018 *IRC*, respectively, unless otherwise noted in the supplement at the end of this TER.

[5] All references to the *LABC* and *LARC* are the same as the 2018 *IBC* and 2018 *IRC*, respectively, unless otherwise noted in the supplement at the end of this TER.

2.2.7 *ASTM G85: Standard Practice for Modified Salt Spray (Fog) Testing*

2.2.8 *ASTM G198: Standard Test Method for Determining the Relative Corrosion Performance of Driven Fasteners in Contact with Treated Wood*

3 Performance Evaluation

3.1 #14 x 6" Truss Screws were evaluated as an alternate means of attaching metal plate connected wood trusses, rafters, or floor joists to the tops of walls to provide uplift and lateral load resistance. The fasteners were evaluated under the following conditions:

3.1.1 Shear strength for use as an alternate to toenail connections, hurricane and seismic clip/straps, or nails in shear (lateral) load applications either parallel or perpendicular to wood grain.

3.1.2 Withdrawal strength for use as an alternative to toenail connections, metal hurricane and seismic clip/straps, or nails in tension (uplift) load applications.

3.1.3 Head pull-through strength for use as an alternative to toenail connections, hurricane and seismic clips/straps, or nails in tension (uplift) load application.

3.2 #14 x 6" Truss Screws were evaluated as an alternate means of attaching wall bottom plates to the rim board. The fasteners were evaluated under the following conditions:

3.2.1 Shear strength to resist shear (lateral) loads applied parallel to the bottom plate and rim board.

3.3 Connections other than those addressed in Section 3 are outside the scope of this TER.

3.4 Corrosion resistance was evaluated in accordance with *ASTM B117*, *ASTM G85*, and *ASTM G198.*

3.5 Use of fasteners in locations exposed to saltwater or saltwater spray is outside the scope of this TER.

3.6 Any code compliance issues not specifically addressed in this section are outside the scope of this TER.

3.7 Any engineering evaluation conducted for this TER was performed within DrJ's ANAB accredited ICS code scope and/or the defined professional engineering scope of work on the dates provided herein.

4 Product Description and Materials

4.1 CAMO® Truss Screw is a threaded fastener manufactured using standard cold-forming processes and are subsequently heat-treated and coated.

4.2 CAMO® Truss Screw is available with a proprietary coating system designated as PROTECH™ Ultra 4 and Hot-Dip Galvanized with a coating weight in compliance with *ASTM A153*, Class D.

4.3 The CAMO® Truss Screw evaluated in this TER is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. #14 Truss Screw

4.4 *Fastener Material*

4.4.1 CAMO® Truss Screw is made of hardened carbon steel grade 10B18, 1022, or 10B21 wire conforming to *ASTM A510* and/or Grade 17MnB3 or 19MnB4 wire conforming to DIN 1654.

4.4.2 The fasteners evaluated in the TER are set forth in Table 1.

TABLE 1. FASTENER SPECIFICATIONS[1]

Fastener Designation	Head				Length (in)		Diameter (in)			Bending Yield Strength[4], f_{yb} (psi)	Allowable Steel Strength (lbs)	
	Style	Drive System	Diameter (in)	Height (in)	Fastener[2]	Thread[3]	Shank	Minor	Major		Tensile	Shear[5]
#14 x 6"	Truss Screw	T30 Star Drive	0.335	0.217	6.00	Full	0.156	0.156	0.241	189,000	1,175	820

SI: 1 in = 25.4 mm, 1 lb = 4.45 N, 1 psi = 0.00689 MPa

1. Tabulated fastener dimensions are measured on uncoated fasteners. Finished dimensions are larger due to the proprietary coatings added.
2. Fastener length is measured from the topside of the head to the tip.
3. Thread length includes tapered tip.
4. Bending yield strength, F_{yb}, is determined in accordance with *ASTM F1575* using minor thread diameter when fastener is tested in threaded section.
5. Shear strength is determined in accordance with *AISI S904* using minor thread diameter when fastener is tested in threaded section.

4.5 *Corrosion Resistance*

4.5.1 CAMO® Truss Screw may be used where screws are required to exhibit corrosion resistance when exposed to adverse environmental conditions and/or in chemically treated wood, which are subject to the limitations of this report, and are alternatives to hot-dipped galvanized screws with a coating weight in compliance with *ASTM A153*, Class D.

4.5.2 The CAMO® Truss Screw has a proprietary PROTECH™ Ultra 4 coating which is equivalent to the protection provided by code-approved hot-dipped galvanized coatings meeting *ASTM A153*, Class D (*IBC* Section 2304.10.6 and *IRC* Section R317.3) when recognized for use by the American Wood Protection Association (AWPA) in untreated wood and Ground Contact – General Use pressure treated wood for exterior, freshwater, general construction applications (e.g., Ground Contact – General Use AWPA UC1-UC4A).

4.5.3 *Fire Retardant Treated (FRT) Wood Applications:*

4.5.3.1 CAMO® Truss Screws having the proprietary PROTECH™ Ultra 4 coatings are recognized for use in FRT lumber, provided the conditions set forth by the FRT lumber manufacturer are met, including appropriate strength reductions.

4.6 *Wood Material*

4.6.1 Wood main and side members must be solid-sawn lumber or boards having an assigned specific gravity as given in the respective tables of this TER.

5 APPLICATIONS

5.1 The #14 x 6" Truss Screw in this TER is used in construction of walls that meet the requirements of *IBC* Section 2308 or *IRC* Section R602 for the following applications:

5.1.1 To attach minimum 1½"-thick wood trusses, rafters, or floor joists to wood walls

5.1.2 To attach bottom plates to rim boards in the construction of walls

5.2 See Section 5.8 and 5.9 for allowable design loads.

5.3 Allowable design loads are applicable to fasteners installed in accordance with Section 6.

5.4 Walls shall consist, at a minimum, of a double top plate installed in accordance with *IBC* Section 2308.5.2 or *IRC* Section R602.3.2.

5.5 The #14 x 6" Truss Screw in this TER is used in buildings requiring design in accordance with *IBC* Section 1609 or wind analysis in accordance with *IRC* Section R301.2.1.

5.6 The #14 x 6" Truss Screw in this TER is used in buildings requiring design in accordance with *IBC* Section 1613 or wind analysis in accordance with *IRC* Section R301.2.2.

5.7 To maintain a continuous uplift load path, connections in the same area must be stacked on the same side of the wall (e.g., rafter to top plate connection and top plate to stud connection).

5.8 *Allowable Design Loads – Truss/Rafter/Joist to Top Plate Connection*

5.8.1 Allowable design loads for uplift and lateral resistance for truss, rafter, and joist to top plate connections are provided in Table 2.

5.8.2 Loads parallel to the wall are labeled F1 and loads perpendicular to the wall are labeled F2. See Figure 2 for load directions.

5.8.3 Allowable design loads are applicable to fasteners installed in accordance with Section 6.6 in double top plate applications.

TABLE 2. ALLOWABLE UPLIFT & LATERAL LOADS FOR FASTENERS IN TRUSS/RAFTER/JOIST TO TOP PLATE CONNECTIONS

Fastener	Min. Penetration into Truss/Rafter/Joist[1] (in)	Top Plate(s)	Fastener Angle to Vertical[7]	Allowable Loads[2,3,4,5,6] (lb)								
				HF/SPF (0.42)			DF-L (0.50)			SP (0.55)		
				Uplift	F1	F2	Uplift	F1	F2	Uplift	F1	F2
#14 x 6"	2½	Double	22.5°	790	255	255	1175	305	305	1175	330	330
			0°	1175	255	255	1175	305	305	1175	330	330

SI: 1 in = 25.4 mm, 1 lb = 4.45 N

1. Wood truss, rafter, or floor joist members shall be a minimum of 2" nominal thickness. Design of truss, rafter, or floor joist is by others.
2. Equivalent specific gravity of structural composite lumber (SCL) shall be equal to or greater than the specific gravities provided in this table. Refer to product information from SCL manufacturer.
3. For wood species with an assigned specific gravity between 0.42 and 0.50, use the tabulated values for a specific gravity of 0.42. For wood species with an assigned specific gravity between 0.50 and 0.55, use the tabulated values for a specific gravity of 0.50. For wood species with an assigned specific gravity greater than 0.55, use the tabulated values for a specific gravity of 0.55.
4. For applications involving members with different specific gravities, use the allowable load corresponding to the lowest specific gravity.
5. Includes 1.6 duration of load increase for wind and seismic. No further duration of load increases permitted. Reduce design values for other load durations as applicable.
6. See Figure 2 for load directions. See Figure 3 and Figure 4 installation details.
7. Install fastener at an upward angle from the vertical of 20° to 30° (22.5° is optimal) or 0° (See Figure 3 and Figure 4). For installation between 20° and 30°, design values for 22.5° may be used.

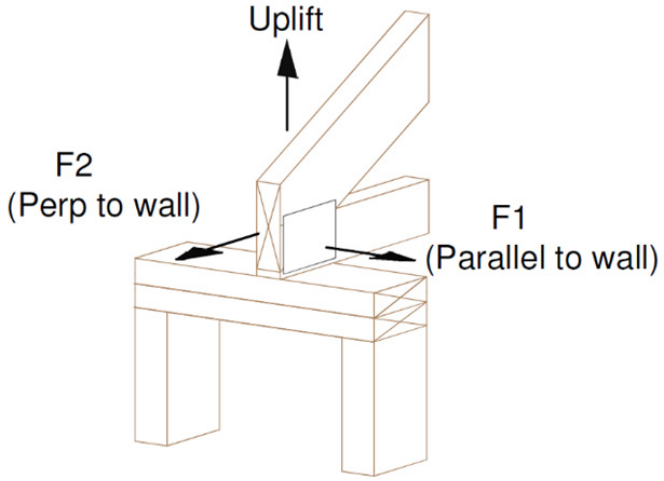

FIGURE 2. UPLIFT AND LATERAL LOAD ORIENTATIONS

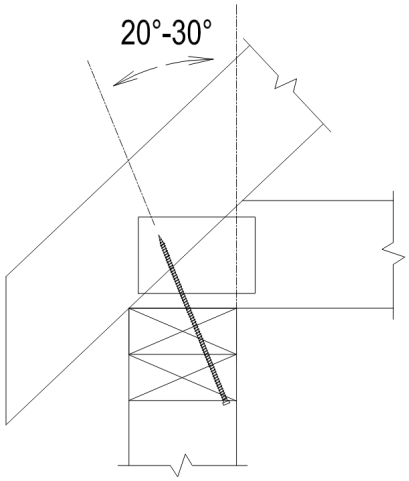

FIGURE 3. INSTALLATION OF FASTENERS AT AN ANGLE IN DOUBLE TOP PLATE TO TRUSS/RAFTER/JOIST APPLICATIONS

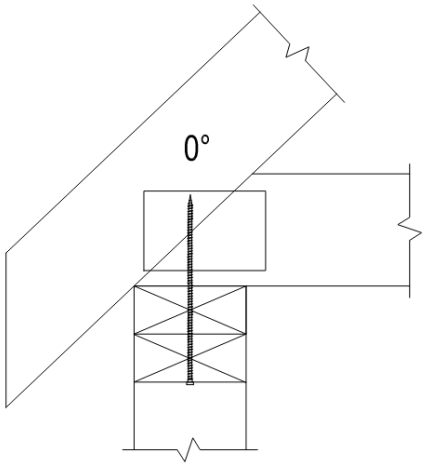

FIGURE 4. INSTALLATION OF FASTENERS IN DOUBLE TOP PLATE PERPENDICULAR TO TRUSS/RAFTER/JOIST APPLICATIONS

5.9 *Allowable Design Loads – Bottom Plate to Rim Board Connection*

5.9.1 Allowable design loads for lateral resistance parallel to grain in bottom plate to rim board connections are provided in Table 3. The connection configuration is shown in Figure 5.

5.9.1.1 A wood structural panel (WSP) up to $1^1/_8$"-thick is permitted between the rim board and the bottom plate, so long as it is independently fastened to the rim board per the building code and the minimum 2" screw penetration for the #14 x 6" is met.

5.9.1.2 Double bottom plates are permitted so long as they are independently fastened per the building code and the minimum 2" screw penetration for the #14 x 6" is met.

5.9.2 Allowable design loads are applicable to fasteners installed in accordance with Section 6.9.

TABLE 3. ALLOWABLE SHEAR LOADS PARALLEL TO GRAIN FOR BOTTOM PLATE TO RIM BOARD CONNECTIONS

Fastener	Min. Nominal Bottom Plate Thickness	Min. Penetration into Rim Board (in)	Allowable Shear Loads, Parallel to Grain (lb)[1,2,3]								
			Rim Board Species (Specific Gravity)								
			2x HF/SPF (0.42)			2x DF-L or 1-1/4" LVL/LSL (0.50)			2x SP (0.55)		
			Bottom Plate Species (Specific Gravity)								
			HF/SPF (0.42)	DF-L (0.50)	SP (0.55)	HF/SPF (0.42)	DF-L (0.50)	SP (0.55)	HF/SPF (0.42)	DF-L (0.50)	SP (0.55)
#14 x 6"	2x	2	155	175	180	160	190	195	165	195	205

SI: 1 in = 25.4 mm, 1 lb = 4.45 N

1. For wood species with an assigned specific gravity between 0.42 and 0.50, use the tabulated values for a specific gravity of 0.42. For wood species with an assigned specific gravity between 0.50 and 0.55, use the tabulated values for a specific gravity of 0.50. For wood species with an assigned specific gravity greater than 0.55, use the tabulated values for a specific gravity of 0.55.
2. For applications involving members with different specific gravities, use the allowable load corresponding to the lowest specific gravity.
3. Tabulated loads are based on a load duration factor of C_D = 1.00. Loads may be increased for load duration per *NDS*.

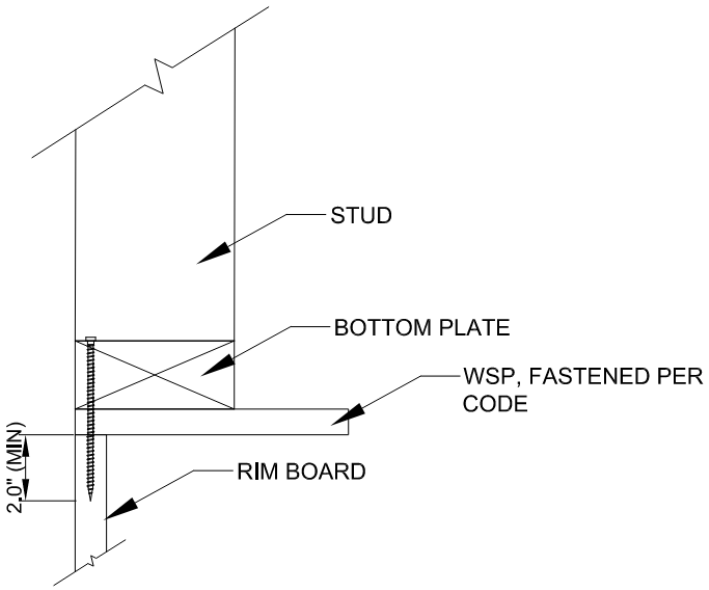

FIGURE 5. FASTENER IN BOTTOM PLATE TO RIM BOARD CONNECTION

5.10 Where it is anticipated that loads will be applied to a single fastener simultaneously in more than one direction, additional evaluation is required to account for the combined effect of these loads using accepted engineering practice.

5.10.1 Consult a professional engineer, as needed, for complex design conditions.

5.11 Where the application exceeds the limitations set forth herein, design shall be permitted in accordance with accepted engineering procedures, experience, and technical judgment.

6 INSTALLATION

6.1 Installation shall comply with the manufacturer's installation instructions and this TER. In the event of a conflict between the manufacturer's installation instructions and this TER, the more restrictive shall govern.

6.2 Fasteners shall be installed with a ½" (12.7 mm), low rpm/high torque electric drill (450 rpm).

6.3 Fasteners shall be installed with manufacturer's supplied bits.

6.4 Fasteners shall be installed with the topside of the head flush to the surface of the wood member. Fasteners shall not be overdriven.

6.5 Fasteners shall not be struck with a hammer during installation.

6.6 Lead holes are not required but may be used where lumber is prone to splitting.

6.7 Installer shall use appropriate/required personal protection equipment during installation and must not place fastener in mouth.

6.8 *Truss/Rafter/Joist to Top Plate Connection*

6.8.1 Install #14 x 6" fasteners upward through the wall top plates or wood structural framing member at the bottom corner of the top plate(s) and into the center of the wood truss or rafter. The fastener should be installed at an upward angle from the vertical of 20° to 30° (Figure 3) and should penetrate the wood truss, rafter, or joist within ¼" of the centerline. Fasteners located between studs may be installed at a 0° angle (Figure 4).

6.8.1.1 If the wood truss, rafter, or floor joist is located directly over a top plate splice, offset the fastener ¼" to one side of the splice. Note that the splice may be in either top plate.

6.8.2 Minimum penetration for truss/rafter/joist to top plate connections is 2.5".

6.8.3 Minimum requirements for fastener spacing, edge distance, and end distance shall be in accordance with Table 4.

TABLE 4. MINIMUM SPACING, EDGE DISTANCE, AND END DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

Connection Geometry	Minimum Spacing/Distance (in)
Edge Distance – Load in any direction	½
End Distance – Load parallel to grain, towards end	2½
End Distance – Load parallel to grain, away from end	1⅝
End Distance – Load perpendicular to grain	1⅝
Spacing between Fasteners in a Row – Parallel to grain	2½
Spacing between Fasteners in a Row – Perpendicular to grain	1⅝
Spacing between Rows of Fasteners – In-line	⅞
Spacing between Rows of Fasteners – Staggered	½

SI: 1 in. = 25.4 mm

1. Edge distances, end distances, and spacing of fasteners shall be sufficient to prevent splitting of the wood or as shown in this table, whichever is the more restrictive.
2. Values for "Spacing between Rows of Fasteners – Staggered" apply where the fasteners in adjacent rows are offset by one half of the "Spacing between Fasteners in a Row".

6.9 *Bottom Plate to Rim Board Connection*

6.9.1 Install #14 x 6 fasteners downward and perpendicular to the face of the wall bottom plate, a minimum of ½" from the outside face of the wall, through the plate and into the rim board (see Figure 5).

6.9.2 Minimum penetration for truss/rafter/joist to bottom plate is 2.0".

6.9.3 Minimum requirements for fastener spacing, edge distance, and end distance shall be in accordance with Table 4.

7 SUBSTANTIATING DATA

7.1 Connection design value calculations by DrJ Engineering, LLC in accordance with *NDS* and accepted engineering practice.

7.2 Properties for CAMO® Truss Screws from TER 2102-01.

7.3 Information contained herein is the result of testing and/or data analysis by sources which conform to *IBC* Section 1703 and/or professional engineering regulations. DrJ relies upon accurate data to perform its ISO/IEC 17065 evaluations.

7.4 Where appropriate, DrJ's analysis is based on provisions that have been codified into law through state or local adoption of codes and standards. The providers of the codes and standards are legally responsible for their content. DrJ analysis may use code-adopted provisions as a control sample. A control sample versus a test sample establishes a product as being equivalent to that prescribed in this code in quality, *strength*, effectiveness, *fire resistance*, durability, and safety. Where the accuracy of the provisions provided herein is reliant upon the published properties of materials, DrJ relies upon the grade mark, grade stamp, mill certificate, and/or test data provided by material suppliers to be minimum properties. DrJ analysis relies upon these properties to be accurate.

8 FINDINGS

8.1 When used and installed in accordance with this TER and the manufacturer's installation instructions, the product(s) listed in Section 1.1 are approved for the following:

8.1.1 An acceptable alternative means of attaching metal plate connected wood trusses, or floor joists to the tops of walls to provide uplift and lateral load resistance due to wind and seismic forces as provided in Table 2.

8.1.2 An acceptable alternative means of attaching wall bottom plate to rim board to provide lateral load resistance parallel to the bottom plate as provided in Table 3.

8.2 Building codes require data from valid *research reports* be obtained from *approved sources* (i.e., licensed *registered design professionals* [RDPs]).

8.2.1 Building official approval of a licensed RDP is performed by verifying the RDP and/or their business entity is listed by the licensing board of the relevant *jurisdiction*.

8.3 Agencies who are accredited through ISO/IEC 17065 have met the code requirements for approval by the *building official*. DrJ is an ISO/IEC 17065 ANAB-Accredited Product Certification Body – Accreditation #1131 and employs RDPs.

8.4 Through ANAB accreditation and the IAF MLA, DrJ certification 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."

8.5 *IBC* Section 104.11 (*IRC* Section R104.11 and *IFC* Section 104.10[6] are similar) states:

> **104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment.** The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code…Where the alternative material, design or method of construction is not *approved*, the *building official* shall respond in writing, stating the reasons the alternative was not *approved*.

9 Conditions of Use

9.1 For conditions not covered in this TER, connections shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

9.2 Connected wood members must have a moisture content of less than or equal to 19 percent.

9.3 Use of fasteners in locations exposed to saltwater or saltwater spray is outside the scope of this TER.

9.4 Where required by the *building official*, also known as the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) in which the project is to be constructed, this TER and the installation instructions shall be submitted at the time of *permit* application.

9.5 Any generally accepted engineering calculations needed to show compliance with this TER shall be submitted to the AHJ for review and approval.

9.6 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 (e.g., *owner* or RDP).

9.7 At a minimum, this product shall be installed per Section 6 of this TER.

9.8 This product has an internal quality control program and a third-party quality assurance program in accordance with *IBC* Section 104.4 and Section 110.4 and *IRC* Section R104.4 and Section R109.2.

9.9 The actual design, suitability, and use of this TER, for any particular building, is the responsibility of the *owner* or the owner's authorized agent.

9.10 This TER shall be reviewed for code compliance by the AHJ in concert with *IBC* Section 104.

9.11 The implementation of this TER for this product is dependent on the design, quality control, third-party quality assurance, proper implementation of installation instructions, inspections required by *IBC* Section 110.3, and any other code or regulatory requirements that may apply.

10 Identification

10.1 The product listed in Section 1.1 is identified by a label on the board or packaging material bearing the manufacturer’s name, product name, TER number, and other information to confirm code compliance.

10.2 Additional technical information can be found at camofasteners.com.

11 Review Schedule

11.1 This TER is subject to periodic review and revision. For the most recent version, visit drjcertification.org.

11.2 For information on the current status of this TER, contact DrJ Certification.

[6] 2018 *IFC* Section 104.9

Issue Date: July 18, 2022
Subject to Renewal: October 1, 2023

FBC Supplement to TER 2102-03

REPORT HOLDER: National Nail Corporation DBA CAMO®

1 Evaluation Subject

1.1 CAMO® Truss Screw

2 Purpose and Scope

2.1 *Purpose*

2.1.1 The purpose of this Technical Evaluation Report (TER) supplement is to show CAMO® Truss Screw, recognized in TER 2102-03, has also been evaluated for compliance with the codes listed below as adopted by the Florida Building Commission.

2.2 *Applicable Code Editions*

2.2.1 *FBC-B—17, 20: Florida Building Code – Building*

2.2.2 *FBC-R—17, 20: Florida Building Code – Residential*

3 Conclusions

3.1 CAMO® Truss Screw, described in TER 2102-03, complies with the *FBC-B* and *FBC-R* and is subject to the conditions of use described in this supplement.

3.2 Where there are variations between the *IBC* and *IRC* and the *FBC-B* and *FBC-R* applicable to this TER, they are listed here.

3.2.1 *FBC-B* Section 104.4 and Section 110.4 are reserved.

3.2.2 *FBC-R* Section R104 and Section R109 are reserved.

3.2.3 *IBC* Sections 2308 and 2308.5.2 are reserved.

3.2.4 *IRC* Section R602.3.2 is reserved.

4 Conditions of Use

4.1 CAMO® Truss Screw, described in TER 2102-03, must comply with all of the following conditions:

4.1.1 All applicable sections in TER 2102-03

4.1.2 The design, installation, and inspections are in accordance with additional requirements of *FBC-B* Chapter 16 and Chapter 17, as applicable.

Issue Date: July 18, 2022
Subject to Renewal: October 1, 2023

LABC and LARC Supplement to TER 2102-03

REPORT HOLDER: National Nail Corporation DBA CAMO®

1 Evaluation Subject

1.1 CAMO® Truss Screw

2 Purpose and Scope

2.1 *Purpose*

2.1.1 The purpose of this Technical Evaluation Report (TER) supplement is to show CAMO® Truss Screw, recognized in TER 2102-03, has also been evaluated for compliance with the codes listed below as adopted by the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS).

2.2 *Applicable Code Editions*

2.2.1 *LABC—17, 20: Los Angeles Building Code*

2.2.2 *LARC—17, 20: Los Angeles Residential Code*

3 Conclusions

3.1 CAMO® Truss Screw, described in TER 2102-03, complies with the LA*BC* and *LARC* and is subject to the conditions of use described in this supplement.

3.2 Where there are variations between the *IBC* and *IRC* and the *LABC* and *LARC* are applicable to this TER, they are listed here.

3.2.1 *LABC* Section 91.104.2.6 and *LARC* Section 91.104.2.6 replace *IBC* Section 104.11 and *IRC* Section R104.11, respectively.

3.2.2 *LABC* Section 91.104.2.2 and *LARC* Section 91.104.2.2 replace *IBC* Section 104.4 and *IRC* Section R104.4, respectively.

3.2.3 *LABC* Section 91.108 and *LARC* Section 91.108 replace *IBC* Section 110.4 and *IRC* Section R109.2, respectively.

3.2.4 *LABC* Section 91.104 replaces *IBC* Section 104

3.2.5 *LABC* Section 91.108.5 replaces *IBC* Section 110.3.

4 Conditions of Use

4.1 CAMO® Truss Screw, described in TER 2102-03, must comply with all of the following conditions:

4.1.1 All applicable sections in TER 2102-03

4.1.2 The design, installation, conditions of use, and identification of CAMO® Truss Screw are in accordance with the 2018 *International Building Code* (*IBC*) provisions noted in TER 2102-03.

4.1.3 The design, installation, and inspections are in accordance with additional requirements of *LABC* Chapter 16 and 17, as applicable.