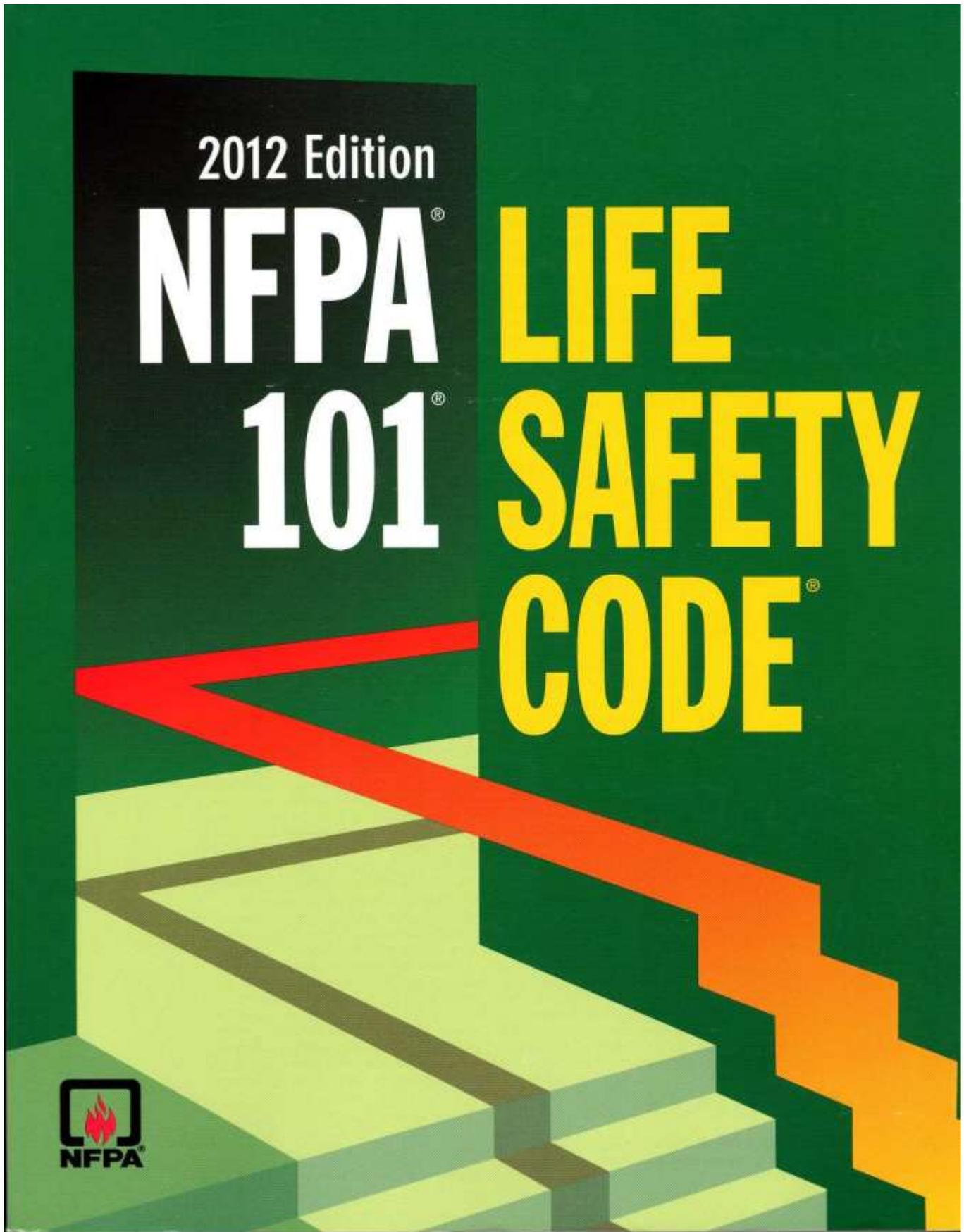


Excerpt from 2012 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code
Interior Finish, Contents and Furnishings
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9.7.2 Supervision.

9.7.2.1* Supervisory Signals. Where supervised automatic sprinkler systems are required by another section of this *Code*, supervisory attachments shall be installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with *NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, and a distinctive supervisory signal shall be provided to indicate a condition that would impair the satisfactory operation of the sprinkler system. Supervisory signals shall sound and shall be displayed either at a location within the protected building that is constantly attended by qualified personnel or at an approved, remotely located receiving facility.

9.7.2.2 Alarm Signal Transmission. Where supervision of automatic sprinkler systems is provided in accordance with another provision of this *Code*, waterflow alarms shall be transmitted to an approved, proprietary alarm-receiving facility, a remote station, a central station, or the fire department. Such connection shall be in accordance with 9.6.1.3.

9.7.3 Other Automatic Extinguishing Equipment.

9.7.3.1 In any occupancy where the character of the fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of fire is accomplished by a type of automatic extinguishing system in lieu of an automatic sprinkler system, such system shall be installed in accordance with the appropriate standard, as determined in accordance with Table 9.7.3.1.

Table 9.7.3.1 Fire Suppression System Installation Standards

Fire Suppression System	Installation Standard
Low-, medium-, and high-expansion foam systems	NFPA 11, <i>Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam</i>
Carbon dioxide systems	NFPA 12, <i>Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems</i>
Halon 1301 systems	NFPA 12A, <i>Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems</i>
Water spray fixed systems	NFPA 15, <i>Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection</i>
Deluge foam-water sprinkler systems	NFPA 16, <i>Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems</i>
Dry chemical systems	NFPA 17, <i>Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems</i>
Wet chemical systems	NFPA 17A, <i>Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems</i>
Water mist systems	NFPA 750, <i>Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems</i>
Clean agent extinguishing systems	NFPA 2001, <i>Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems</i>

9.7.3.2 If the extinguishing system is installed in lieu of a required, supervised automatic sprinkler system, the activation of the extinguishing system shall activate the building fire alarm system, where provided. The actuation of an extinguishing system that is not installed in lieu of a required, supervised automatic sprinkler system shall be indicated at the building fire alarm system, where provided.

9.7.4 Manual Extinguishing Equipment.

9.7.4.1* Where required by the provisions of another section of this *Code*, portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed, inspected, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

9.7.4.2 Where required by the provisions of another section of this *Code*, standpipe and hose systems shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*. Where standpipe and hose systems are installed in combination with automatic sprinkler systems, installation shall be in accordance with the appropriate provisions established by NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, and NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*.

9.7.5 Maintenance and Testing. All automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems required by this *Code* shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*.

9.7.6 Sprinkler System Impairments. Sprinkler impairment procedures shall comply with NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*.

9.7.7 Documentation. All required documentation regarding the design of the fire protection system and the procedures for maintenance, inspection, and testing of the fire protection system shall be maintained at an approved, secured location for the life of the fire protection system.

9.7.8 Record Keeping. Testing and maintenance records required by NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, shall be maintained at an approved, secured location.

9.8 Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment. Where required by another section of this *Code*, carbon monoxide (CO) detection and warning equipment shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment*.

9.9 Special Inspections and Tests.

9.9.1 Where required by another section of this *Code*, special inspections and tests shall be performed to verify the operation of the fire protection system in its final condition for acceptance by the authority having jurisdiction.

9.9.2 The special inspector's relevant experience in the design, installation, and testing of the fire protection systems being tested shall be documented.

9.9.3 The design documents shall provide the procedures and methods to be used and items subject to special inspections and tests.

9.9.4 The special inspector shall submit an inspection and test report to the authority having jurisdiction and registered design professional in responsible charge.

Chapter 10 Interior Finish, Contents, and Furnishings

10.1 General.

10.1.1 Application. The interior finish, contents, and furnishings provisions set forth in this chapter shall apply to new construction and existing buildings.

10.1.2 Automatic Sprinkler Systems. Where another provision of this chapter requires an automatic sprinkler system, the automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with the subparts of 9.7.1.1 as permitted by the applicable occupancy chapter.

10.1.3 Definitions.

10.1.3.1 General. For definitions see Chapter 3 Definitions.

10.1.3.2 Special Definitions. A list of special terms used in this chapter follows:

- (1) **Contents and Furnishings.** See 3.3.50.
- (2) **Flashover.** See 3.3.112.
- (3) **Interior Finish.** See 3.3.90.2.
- (4) **Interior Ceiling Finish.** See 3.3.90.1.
- (5) **Interior Floor Finish.** See 3.3.90.3.
- (6) **Interior Wall Finish.** See 3.3.90.4.

10.2* Interior Finish.

10.2.1* General.

10.2.1.1 Classification of interior finish materials shall be in accordance with tests made under conditions simulating actual installations, provided that the authority having jurisdiction is permitted to establish the classification of any material on which classification by a standard test is not available, unless otherwise provided in 10.2.1.2 or 10.2.1.3.

10.2.1.2 Materials applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings in a total thickness of less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.9 mm) shall not be considered interior finish and shall be exempt from tests simulating actual installation if they meet the requirements of Class A interior wall or ceiling finish when tested in accordance with 10.2.3 using fiber cement board as the substrate material.

10.2.1.3 Approved existing installations of materials applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings in a total thickness of less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.9 mm) shall be permitted to remain in use, and the provisions of 10.2.2 through 10.2.3.7.2 shall not apply.

10.2.1.4* Fixed or movable walls and partitions, paneling, wall pads, and crash pads applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, or other purposes shall be considered interior finish and shall not be considered decorations or furnishings.

10.2.1.5 Lockers constructed of combustible materials shall be considered interior finish.

10.2.2* Use of Interior Finishes.

10.2.2.1 Requirements for interior wall and ceiling finish shall apply as follows:

- (1) Where specified elsewhere in this *Code* for specific occupancies (see *Chapter 7 and Chapters 11 through 43*)
- (2) As specified in 10.2.4

10.2.2.2* Requirements for interior floor finish shall apply under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Where floor finish requirements are specified elsewhere in the *Code*
- (2)*Where carpet or carpetlike material not meeting the requirements of ASTM D 2859, *Standard Test Method for Ignition Characteristics of Finished Textile Floor Covering Materials*, is used

- (3) Where the fire performance of the floor finish cannot be demonstrated to be equivalent to floor finishes with a critical radiant flux of at least 0.1 W/cm^2
- (4) Where the fire performance of the floor finish is unknown

10.2.3* Interior Wall or Ceiling Finish Testing and Classification. Interior wall or ceiling finish that is required elsewhere in this *Code* to be Class A, Class B, or Class C shall be classified based on test results from ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, except as indicated in 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.3.2.

10.2.3.1 Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements for Type IV(2HH) construction in accordance with NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, or with the building code shall be exempt from testing and classification in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*.

10.2.3.2 Interior wall and ceiling finish tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, and meeting the conditions of 10.2.3.7.2 shall be permitted to be used where interior wall and ceiling finish is required to be Class A in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*.

10.2.3.3 For fire-retardant coatings, see 10.2.6.

10.2.3.4* Products required to be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, shall be classified as follows in accordance with their flame spread index and smoke developed index, except as indicated in 10.2.3.4(4):

- (1) Class A interior wall and ceiling finish shall be characterized by the following:
 - (a) Flame spread index, 0-25
 - (b) Smoke developed index, 0-450
- (2) Class B interior wall and ceiling finish shall be characterized by the following:
 - (a) Flame spread index, 26-75
 - (b) Smoke developed index, 0-450
- (3) Class C interior wall and ceiling finish shall be characterized by the following:
 - (a) Flame spread index, 76-200
 - (b) Smoke developed index, 0-450
- (4) Existing interior finish shall be exempt from the smoke developed index criteria of 10.2.3.4(1)(b), (2)(b), and (3)(b).

10.2.3.5 The classification of interior finish specified in 10.2.3.4 shall be that of the basic material used by itself or in combination with other materials.

10.2.3.6 Wherever the use of Class C interior wall and ceiling finish is required, Class A or Class B shall be permitted. Where Class B interior wall and ceiling finish is required, Class A shall be permitted.

10.2.3.7* Products tested in accordance with NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*, shall comply with the criteria of 10.2.3.7.1. Products tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, shall comply with the criteria of 10.2.3.7.2.

10.2.3.7.1 The interior finish shall comply with all of the following when tested using method B of the test protocol of NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*:

- (1) During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.
- (2) The flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the samples on the 8 ft × 12 ft (2440 mm × 3660 mm) walls.
- (3) Flashover, as described in NFPA 265, shall not occur.
- (4) For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m².

10.2.3.7.2 The interior finish shall comply with all of the following when tested using the test protocol of NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*:

- (1) During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.
- (2) The flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling.
- (3) Flashover, as described in NFPA 286, shall not occur.
- (4) The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.
- (5) For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m².

10.2.4* Specific Materials.

10.2.4.1* Textile Wall and Textile Ceiling Materials. The use of textile materials on walls or ceilings shall comply with one of the following conditions:

- (1) Textile materials meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E 2404, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Vinyl Wall or Ceiling Coverings to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics* (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted on the walls or ceilings of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- (2) Textile materials meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E 2404 (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted on partitions that do not exceed three-quarters of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 8 ft (2440 mm) in height, whichever is less.
- (3) Textile materials meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E 2404 (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted to extend not more than 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.

- (4) Previously approved existing installations of textile material meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723 (see 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted to be continued to be used.
- (5) Textile materials shall be permitted on walls and partitions where tested in accordance with NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*. (See 10.2.3.7.)
- (6) Textile materials shall be permitted on walls, partitions, and ceilings where tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*. (See 10.2.3.7.)

10.2.4.2* Expanded Vinyl Wall and Expanded Vinyl Ceiling Materials. The use of expanded vinyl wall or expanded vinyl ceiling materials shall comply with one of the following conditions:

- (1) Materials meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E 2404, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Vinyl Wall or Ceiling Coverings to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics* (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted on the walls or ceilings of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- (2) Materials meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E 2404 (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted on partitions that do not exceed three-quarters of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 8 ft (2440 mm) in height, whichever is less.
- (3) Materials meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E 2404 (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted to extend not more than 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.
- (4) Previously approved existing installations of materials meeting the requirements for the occupancy involved, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723 (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted to be continued to be used.
- (5) Materials shall be permitted on walls and partitions where tested in accordance with NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*. (See 10.2.3.7.)
- (6) Textile materials shall be permitted on walls, partitions, and ceilings where tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*. (See 10.2.3.7.)

10.2.4.3 Cellular or Foamed Plastic. Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall not be used as interior wall and ceiling finish unless specifically permitted by 10.2.4.3.1 or 10.2.4.3.2. The requirements of 10.2.4.3 through 10.2.4.3.2 shall apply both to exposed foamed plastics and to foamed plastics used in conjunction with a textile or vinyl facing or cover.

10.2.4.3.1* Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall be permitted where subjected to large-scale fire tests that substantiate their combustibility and smoke release characteristics for

the use intended under actual fire conditions. The tests shall be performed on a finished foamed plastic assembly related to the actual end-use configuration, including any cover or facing, and at the maximum thickness intended for use. Suitable large-scale fire tests shall include those shown in 10.2.4.3.1.1.

10.2.4.3.1.1 One of the following fire tests shall be used for assessing the combustibility of cellular or foamed plastic materials as interior finish:

- (1) NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, with the acceptance criteria of 10.2.3.7.2
- (2) ANSI/UL 1715, *Standard for Fire Test of Interior Finish Material* (including smoke measurements, with total smoke release not to exceed 1000 m²)
- (3) ANSI/UL 1040, *Standard for Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction*
- (4) ANSI/FM 4880, *Approval Standard for Class 1 Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels; Plastic Interior Finish Materials; Plastic Exterior Building Panels; Wall/Ceiling Coating Systems; Interior or Exterior Finish Systems*

10.2.4.3.1.2* New installations of cellular or foamed plastic materials tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1040, *Standard for Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction*, or ANSI/FM 4880, *Approval Standard for Class 1 Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels; Plastic Interior Finish Materials; Plastic Exterior Building Panels; Wall/Ceiling Coating Systems; Interior or Exterior Finish Systems*, shall also be tested for smoke release using NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, with the acceptance criterion of 10.2.3.7.2(4).

10.2.4.3.2 Cellular or foamed plastic shall be permitted for trim not in excess of 10 percent of the wall or ceiling area, provided that it is not less than 20 lb/ft³ (320 kg/m³) in density, is limited to ½ in. (13 mm) in thickness and 4 in. (100 mm) in width, and complies with the requirements for Class A or Class B interior wall and ceiling finish as described in 10.2.3.4; however, the smoke developed index shall not be limited.

10.2.4.4* **Light-Transmitting Plastics.** Light-transmitting plastics shall be permitted to be used as interior wall and ceiling finish if approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

10.2.4.5 Decorations and Furnishings. Decorations and furnishings that do not meet the definition of interior finish, as defined in 3.3.90.2, shall be regulated by the provisions of Section 10.3.

10.2.4.6 Metal Ceiling and Wall Panels. Listed factory finished metal ceiling and wall panels meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* (see 10.2.3.4), shall be permitted to be finished with one additional application of paint. Such painted panels shall be permitted for use in areas where Class A interior finishes are required. The total paint thickness shall not exceed ½ in. (0.9 mm).

10.2.4.7 Polypropylene (PP) and High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE). Polypropylene and high-density polyethylene materials shall not be permitted as interior wall or ceiling finish unless the material complies with the requirements of 10.2.3.7.2. The tests shall be performed on a finished assembly and on the maximum thickness intended for use.

10.2.4.8 Site-Fabricated Stretch Systems. For new installations, site-fabricated stretch systems containing all three components described in the definition in Chapter 3 shall be tested in the manner intended for use and shall comply with the requirements of 10.2.3 or 10.2.3.2. If the materials are tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with ASTM E 2573, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Site-Fabricated Stretch Systems to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*.

10.2.4.9 Reflective Insulation Materials. Reflective insulation materials shall be tested in the manner intended for use and shall comply with the requirements of 10.2.3. If the materials are tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with ASTM E 2599, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Reflective Insulation Materials and Radiant Barrier Materials for Building Applications to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*.

10.2.5 Trim and Incidental Finish.

10.2.5.1 General. Interior wall and ceiling trim and incidental finish, other than wall base in accordance with 10.2.5.2 and bulletin boards, posters, and paper in accordance with 10.2.5.3, not in excess of 10 percent of the aggregate wall and ceiling areas of any room or space shall be permitted to be Class C materials in occupancies where interior wall and ceiling finish of Class A or Class B is required.

10.2.5.2 Wall Base. Interior floor trim material used at the junction of the wall and the floor to provide a functional or decorative border, and not exceeding 6 in. (150 mm) in height, shall meet the requirements for interior wall finish for its location or the requirements for Class II interior floor finish as described in 10.2.7.4 using the test described in 10.2.7.3. If a Class I floor finish is required, the interior floor trim shall be Class I.

10.2.5.3 Bulletin Boards, Posters, and Paper.

10.2.5.3.1 Bulletin boards, posters, and paper attached directly to the wall shall not exceed 20 percent of the aggregate wall area to which they are applied.

10.2.5.3.2 The provision of 10.2.5.3.1 shall not apply to artwork and teaching materials in sprinklered educational or day-care occupancies in accordance with 14.7.4.3(2), 15.7.4.3(2), 16.7.4.3(2), or 17.7.4.3(2).

10.2.6* Fire-Retardant Coatings.

10.2.6.1* The required flame spread index or smoke developed index of existing surfaces of walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings shall be permitted to be secured by applying approved fire-retardant coatings to surfaces having higher flame spread index values than permitted. Such treatments shall be tested, or shall be listed and labeled for application to the material to which they are applied, and shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*.

10.2.6.2 In new construction, surfaces of walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings shall be permitted to be finished with factory-applied fire-retardant coated assemblies that have been listed and labeled to demonstrate compliance with the

Table A.10.2 *Continued*

Material	Test Method	Acceptance Criterion	Application Requirement	Section
Fire-retardant coatings	NFPA 703	Class A, B, or C, when tested by ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, in accordance with 10.2.3.4	Required flame spread index or smoke developed index values of existing surfaces of walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings permitted to be secured by applying approved fire-retardant coatings to surfaces having higher flame spread index values than permitted; such treatments required to be tested, or listed and labeled for application to material to which they are applied	10.2.6.1
Carpet and carpetlike interior floor finishes	ASTM D 2859	Pass	All areas	10.2.7.1
Floor coverings, other than carpet, judged to represent an unusual hazard (excluding traditional finish floors and floor coverings, such as wood flooring and resilient floor coverings)	NFPA 253	Critical radiant flux $\geq 0.1 \text{ W/cm}^2$	All areas	10.2.7.2
Interior floor finish, other than carpet and carpetlike materials	NFPA 253	Class I: Critical radiant flux $\geq 0.45 \text{ W/cm}^2$, in accordance with 10.2.7.4	As required by relevant sections	10.2.7.3
	NFPA 253	Class II: Critical radiant flux $\geq 0.22 \text{ W/cm}^2$, in accordance with 10.2.7.4	As required by relevant sections	10.2.7.3
Wall base [interior floor trim material used at junction of wall and floor to provide a functional or decorative border, and not exceeding 6 in. (150 mm) in height]	NFPA 253	Class II: Critical radiant flux $\geq 0.22 \text{ W/cm}^2$, in accordance with 10.2.7.4	All areas	10.2.5.2
	NFPA 253	Class I: Critical radiant flux $\geq 0.45 \text{ W/cm}^2$, in accordance with 10.2.7.4	If interior floor finish is required to meet Class I critical radiant flux	10.2.5.2
Floor finish of traditional type, such as wood flooring and resilient floor coverings	No testing required			10.2.2.2

A.10.2.1 The presence of multiple paint layers has the potential for paint delamination and bubbling or blistering of paint. Testing (NFPA *Fire Technology*, August 1974, "Fire Tests of Building Interior Covering Systems," David Waksman and John Ferguson, Institute for Applied Technology, National Bureau of Standards) has shown that adding up to two layers of paint with a dry film thickness of about 0.007 in. (0.18 mm) will not change the fire properties of surface-covering systems. Testing has shown that the fire properties of the surface-covering systems are highly substrate dependent and that thin coatings generally take on the characteristics of the substrate. When exposed to fire, the delamination, bubbling, and blistering of paint can result in an accelerated rate of flame spread.

A.10.2.1.4 Such partitions are intended to include washroom water closet partitions.

A.10.2.2 Table A.10.2.2 provides a compilation of the interior finish requirements of the occupancy chapters (Chapters 12 through 42).

A.10.2.2.2 This paragraph recognizes that traditional finish floors and floor coverings, such as wood flooring and resilient floor coverings, have not proved to present an unusual hazard.

A.10.2.2.2(2) Compliance with 16 CFR 1630, "Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs" (FFI-70), is considered equivalent to compliance with ASTM D 2859, *Standard Test Method for Ignition Characteristics of Finished Textile Floor Covering Materials*.

A.10.2.3 See A.10.2.4.1.

The 2009 and 2012 NFPA 101® Life Safety Code clarifies the definition of interior finish includes toilet partitions and therefore requires compliance with provisions for such. This will require either ASTM E 84 (tunnel test) or NFPA 286 (full scale room-corner test) testing. This is indicated in the green highlighted text.

The 2012 NFPA 101 Life Safety Code requires where high-density polyethylene (HDPE) or polypropylene (PP) is used as an interior finish it shall comply with NFPA 286 (full scale room-corner test). It is recommended when HDPE or PP are being considered for use as an interior finish ask for copy of NFPA 286 test results to confirm compliance. This is indicated in the yellow highlighted text.

Bobrick Washroom Equipment, Inc. presents this reprint to educate architects and building owners/management on code changes that impact the selection, specification and purchase of toilet partition and urinal screens. For further information on Bobrick Toilet Partitions, see Bobrick's current toilet partition catalog or visit www.bobrick.com.

