Public Input No. 299-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 10.1.3.2]

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 3.3.118.

(3) **Interior Finish.** See 3.3.95.2.

(4) **Interior Ceiling Finish.** See 3.3.95.1.

(5) **Interior Floor Finish.** See 3.3.95.3.

(6) **Interior Wall Finish.** See 3.3.95.4.

(7) Modular Room. See 3.3.189

(8) Sleep Pod. See 3.3.262

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modular rooms and sleep pods are becoming increasingly popular, and are showing up in a variety of different occupancies. This proposal provides a means for AHJs to approve these installations and allow the use of these prefabricated structures.

This proposal treats modular rooms and sleep pods, such as those shown in the attached pictures, as products that can be installed in a building, and not as building construction, while not losing applicable code requirements.

The UL 962 listing covers the fabrication and safety of the modular room. UL 962 includes requirements for insulation, finish materials, internal wiring, lighting, ventilation, and other construction features. Markings are to be provided on the listed products to document the
Interior finish and foamed plastic ratings, such as the ASTM E84 (UL 723) flame spread and smoke developed indexes. This makes it easy to determine their suitability for use in the specific areas of the building.

Section 10.6.5 allows the AHJ to approve the installation locations, to make sure the means of egress is not compromised and other code requirements are not adversely impacted.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 296-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.189]	
Public Input No. 297-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.262]	
Public Input No. 298-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 9.6.3.6.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Mon May 31 15:43:26 EDT 2021
Committee: SAF-INT

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6572-NFPA 101-2021
Statement: This updates special definitions to include "sleep pod" and "modular room" to correlate with the new definitions in chapter 3.

Public Input No. 189-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 10.2.6]

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.

10.2.6.1.1

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.

10.2.6.2*

Surfaces of walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings shall be permitted to be finished with factory-applied fire-retardant-coated products that have been listed and labeled to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of ASTM E2768, *Standard Test Method for Extended Duration Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* on the coated surface.

10.2.6.3

Fire-retardant coatings or factory-applied fire-retardant-coated products shall possess the desired degree of permanency and shall be maintained so as to retain the effectiveness of the treatment under the service conditions encountered in actual use.

10.2.6.4

A fire-retardant coating shall not be coated over with any material unless both the fire-retardant coating and the overcoat have been tested as a system and are found to meet the requirements of appropriate for use as a fire-retardant coating for the intended application.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 703 explains that overcoats applied to fire retardant coatings must be tested as a system with the coating to ensure that the appropriate fire performance is being exhibited by the system; this is needed also in NFPA 101.

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Submittal Date: Mon May 24 19:38:10 EDT 2021
Committee: SAF-INT

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6573-NFPA 101-2021

Statement: NFPA 703 explains that overcoats applied to fire retardant coatings must be tested as a system with the coating to ensure that the appropriate fire performance is being exhibited by the system.

Public Input No. 185-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 10.2.6.1.1]

10.2.6.1.1– *

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.

A.10.2.6.1.1 Note that Chapter 5 of NFPA 703, deals with fire retardant coatings for any building material and not just for wood materials.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The title of NFPA 703 is "Standard for Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials" and there is the misconception that it deals only with wood products. However, chapter 4 is entitled "Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood" and deals with wood products only, but chapter 5 is entitled "Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials" and applies to any building materials.

In this section of NFPA 703, the key concept is that a paint or coating must be assessed (as well as listed and labeled) by testing when applied on the substrate intended for the application.

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Submittal Date: Fri May 21 19:17:03 EDT 2021
Committee: SAF-INT

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6575-NFPA 101-2021
Statement: In chapter 5 of NFPA 703, the key concept is that a paint or coating must be assessed (as well as listed and labeled) by testing when applied on the substrate intended for the application.

Public Input No. 29-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 10.3.2.1]

10.3.2.1* Smoldering Ignition of Upholstered Furniture.

Newly introduced upholstered furniture, except as otherwise permitted by Chapters 11 through 43, shall be resistant to a cigarette ignition (i.e., smoldering) in accordance with ~~one of the following:~~

- ~~The components of the upholstered furniture shall meet the requirements for Class I when tested in accordance with NFPA 260.~~

~~Mocked-up composites of the upholstered furniture shall have a char length not exceeding 1 1/2 in. (38 mm) when tested in accordance with NFPA 261~~ U.S. CPSC requirements for upholstered furniture flammability as defined in California Technical Bulletin 117-2013 Requirements, Test Procedure and Apparatus for Testing the Smolder Resistance of Materials Used in Upholstered Furniture.

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The use of multiple smoldering test methods is confusing to users of the Life Safety Code and code officials. Plus recent approval by Federal Government of COVID–19 Regulatory Relief and Work From Home Safety Act that directs the CPSC to implement TB-117-2013 as the National Smolder Flammability Test and helps to clears up much of the confusion by defining the chosen standard.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Feb 09 23:41:44 EST 2021
Committee: SAF-INT

Committee Statement

Resolution: NFPA 101 is used internationally outside of the jurisdiction of the US. SOFFA refers to all furniture offered for sale or re upholstered in the united states and does not address the use in different occupancies.

Public Input No. 176-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 10.5]

10.6 Inflatable Amusement Devices

10.6.1 General. Inflatable amusement devices that are not installed in dwellings shall comply with this Section.

10.6.2 Construction. Inflatable amusement devices shall be constructed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of ASTM F2374, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Operation, and Maintenance of Inflatable Amusement Devices.

10.6.3 Materials of construction. The inflatable amusement devices shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or of materials meeting the flame propagation criteria of Test Method 2 of NFPA 701.

10.6.4 One of the following shall serve as evidence that the tent fabric materials have the required flame propagation performance in accordance with NFPA 701:

10.6.4.1The authority having jurisdiction shall require a certificate or other evidence of acceptance by an organization acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

10.6.4.2 The authority having jurisdiction shall require a report of tests made by other inspection authorities or organizations acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

10.6.5 Electrical equipment. Electrical equipment associated with the inflatable amusement device shall comply with the applicable provisions of NFPA 70.

10.6.6 Portable generators. Portable generators associated with the inflatable amusement device shall comply with the applicable provisions of NFPA 37.

10.6.7 Fire Extinguishers. If a portable generator is associated with the inflatable amusement device, it shall be accompanied by an approved portable fire extinguisher.

Also

Add a reference to ASTM F2374 into chapter 2, section 2.3.6, ASTM F2374, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture, Operation, and Maintenance of Inflatable Amusement Devices, 2020.

Add a reference to NFPA 37, Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, 2021. into chapter 2, on NFPA referenced documents.

Add a definition into chapter 3 as follows:

Inflatable amusement device. A device made of a flexible fabric, inflated by one or more blowers, relying upon air pressure to maintain its shape and designed for patron activities that include, but are not limited to,

bouncing, climbing, sliding, obstacle course running and interactive play.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Inflatable amusement devices (also known as bounce houses) are typically constructed and maintained in accordance with ASTM F2374, a standard practice issued by ASTM committee F24. There are two major concerns typically with such devices: fire safety and anchoring. ASTM F2374 addresses primarily the issue of anchoring as well as all other critical design, construction, and maintenance issues. the proposed language addresses the issue of fire safety of the materials of construction of the device (which are often similar as the ones that are used for tents, which are required, in section 11.11.2 to meet the flame propagation performance of NFPA 701, test method 2) as well as of associated electrical wiring and, potentially, portable generators.

Note that the scope of NFPA 37 clarifies that it applies also to portable equipment, as long as it is in use for at least a week.

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Submittal Date: Wed May 19 19:09:44 EDT 2021
Committee: SAF-INT

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6582-NFPA 101-2021

Statement: Inflatable amusement devices (also known as bounce houses) are typically constructed and maintained in accordance with ASTM F2374, a standard practice issued by ASTM committee F24. There are two major concerns typically with such devices: fire safety and anchoring. ASTM F2374 addresses primarily the issue of anchoring as well as all other critical design, construction, and maintenance issues. the proposed language addresses the issue of fire safety of the materials of construction of the device (which are often similar as the ones that are used for tents, which are required, in section 11.11.2 to meet the flame propagation performance of NFPA 701, test method 2) as well as of associated electrical wiring and, potentially, portable generators.

Note that the scope of NFPA 37 clarifies that it applies also to portable equipment, as long as it is in use for at least a week.

Public Input No. 300-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 10.5.5]

10.6* Modular Rooms and Sleep Pods.

10.6.1* General.

Modular rooms and sleep pods provided in indoor locations shall comply with Sections 10.6.1 through 10.6.5 and other applicable requirements in the code. The maximum dimensions of modular rooms and sleep pods shall comply with the following:

(1) Modular rooms 100 square feet (9.3 m) or less in floor area and 8 feet (2438 mm) or less in height.

(2) Sleep pods 36 square feet (3.3 m ^{2}) or less in floor area, 8 feet (2438 mm) or less in height and 4 feet (1219 mm) or less in width.

10.6.2

Modular rooms and sleep pods exceeding the dimensions in Section 10.6.1 shall comply with all applicable requirements in this code and the building code.

10.6.3 Listing.

Modular rooms and sleep pods shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 962 and installed in accordance with the listing and the manufacturer's instructions.

10.6.4* Interior Finish.

Modular rooms and sleep pods shall comply with the interior finish requirements in Section 10.6.2 and be marked with the following ratings:

1. Interior wall and ceiling finish ratings as established in accordance with Section 10.2.3.

2. Cellular or foamed plastic ratings as established in accordance with Section 10.2.4.3.

10.6.5 Locations.

Modular rooms and sleep pods shall only be installed in approved locations and shall not obstruct required means of egress.

New Annex material

A.10.6

Modular rooms such as lactation stations and other small privacy enclosures, including sleep pods, are showing up in an increasing number of indoor locations. These include airports, convention centers, business and government buildings. These are typically factory built products that are required to be listed to UL 962, rather than being constructed as a structure in accordance with the local building code.

A.10.6.1.

The max size limits in 10.6.1.1 are designed to delineate factory build products that can be listed, versus larger size units that should comply with all applicable building code requirements, including structural design.

These products are intended to comply with Section 10.6, and other applicable sections of the Code. This includes complying with requirements such as obstructions of automatic sprinkler system flow, not impacting means of egress requirements, and other criteria.

A.10.6.4

Because modular rooms and sleep pods are factory built products, it may not be easy for the AHJ to determine if the materials used in the products comply with applicable Chapter 10 interior finish and foamed plastic requirements. As part of the UL 962 listing the ratings specified will be marked on the modular rooms and sleep pods, simplifying

compliance for the specifier, occupant, and AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modular rooms and sleep pods are becoming increasingly popular, and are showing up in a variety of different occupancies. This proposal provides a means for AHJs to approve these installations and allow the use of these prefabricated structures.

This proposal treats modular rooms and sleep pods, such as those shown in the attached pictures, as products that can be installed in a building, and not as building construction, while not losing applicable code requirements.

The UL 962 listing covers the fabrication and safety of the modular room. UL 962 includes requirements for insulation, finish materials, internal wiring, lighting, ventilation, and other construction features. Markings are to be provided on the listed products to document the
Interior finish and foamed plastic ratings, such as the ASTM E84 (UL 723) flame spread and smoke developed indexes. This makes it easy to determine their suitability for use in the specific areas of the building.

Section 10.6.5 allows the AHJ to approve the installation locations, to make sure the means of egress is not compromised and other code requirements are not adversely impacted.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 296-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.189]	
Public Input No. 297-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.262]	
Public Input No. 298-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 9.6.3.6.1]	
Public Input No. 299-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 10.1.3.2]	
Public Input No. 301-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 12.7.5]	
Public Input No. 302-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 13.7.5]	
Public Input No. 303-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 18.7.6]	
Public Input No. 304-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 19.7.6]	
Public Input No. 305-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 20.7.6]	
Public Input No. 307-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 21.7.6]	
Public Input No. 309-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 36.4.4.12]	
Public Input No. 310-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 37.4.4.12]	
Public Input No. 311-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 38.7.7]	
Public Input No. 312-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 39.7.7]	
Public Input No. 313-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 40.7.3]	

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Submittal Date: Mon May 31 15:46:05 EDT 2021
Committee: SAF-INT

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6583-NFPA 101-2021

Statement: Modular rooms and sleep pods are becoming increasingly popular, and are showing up in a variety of different occupancies. The new text provides a means for AHJs to approve these installations and allow the use of these prefabricated structures. This also allows modular rooms and sleep pods to be treated as products that can be installed in a building, and not as building construction, while not losing applicable code requirements.

Public Input No. 23-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. A.10.2.2]

A.10.2.2

Table A.10.2.2 provides a compilation of the interior finish requirements of 7.1.4 and the occupancy chapters (Chapters 12 through 42) of this *Code*.

Table A.10.2.2 Interior Finish Classification Limitations

Occupancy	Exits	Exit Access Corridors	Other Spaces
Assembly — new			
>300 occupant load	A	A or B	A or B
	I or II	I or II	NA
≤300 occupant load	A	A or B	A, B, or C
	I or II	I or II	NA
Assembly — existing			
>300 occupant load	A	A or B	A or B
≤300 occupant load	A	A or B	A, B, or C
Educational — new	A	A or B	A or B; C on low partitions*
	I or II	I or II	NA
Educational — existing	A	A or B	A, B, or C
Day-care centers — new	A	A	A or B
	I or II	I or II	NA
Day-care centers — existing	A or B	A or B	A or B
Day-care homes — new	A or B	A or B	A, B, or C
	or II		NA
Day-care homes — existing	A or B	A, B, or C	A, B, or C
Health care — new	A	A	A
	NA	B on lower portion of corridor wall*	B in small individual rooms*
	I or II	I or II	NA
Health care — existing	A or B	A or B	A or B
Detention and correctional — new (sprinklers mandatory)	A or B	A or B	A, B, or C
	I or II	I or II	NA
Detention and correctional — existing	A or B	A or BI	A, B, or C
	I or II	or II	NA
One- and two-family dwellings and lodging or rooming houses	A, B, or C	A, B, or C	A, B, or C
Hotels and dormitories — new	A	A or B	A, B, or C
	I or II	I or II	NA
Hotels and dormitories — existing	A or B	A or B	A, B, or C
	I or II*	I or II*	NA
Apartment buildings — new	A	A or B	A, B, or C
	I or II	I or II	NA
Apartment buildings — existing	A or B	A or B	A, B, or C
	I or II*	I or II*	NA
Residential board and care — *(See Chapters 32 and 33.)*			

Occupancy	Exits	Exit Access Corridors	Other Spaces
Mercantile — new	A or B I or II	A or B	A or B NA
Mercantile — existing			
Class A or class B stores	A or B	A or B	Ceilings — A or B; walls — A, B, or C
Class C stores	A, B, or C	A, B, or C	A, B, or C
Business and ambulatory health care — new	A or B I or II	A or B	A, B, or C NA
Business and ambulatory health care — existing	A or B	A or B	A, B, or C
Industrial	A or B I or II	A, B, or C I or II	A, B, or C NA
Storage	A or B I or II	A, B, or C	A, B, or C NA

*See corresponding chapters for details.

NA: Not applicable.

Notes:

(1) Class A interior wall and ceiling finish — flame spread index, 0–25 (new applications); smoke developed index, 0–450.

(2) Class B interior wall and ceiling finish — flame spread index, 26–75 (new applications); smoke developed index, 0–450.

(3) Class C interior wall and ceiling finish — flame spread index, 76–200 (new applications); smoke developed index, 0–450.

(4) Class I interior floor finish — critical radiant flux, not less than 0.45 W/cm^2.

(5) Class II interior floor finish — critical radiant flux, not more than 0.22 W/cm^2, but less than 0.45 W/cm^2.

(6) Automatic sprinklers — where a complete standard system of automatic sprinklers is installed, interior wall and ceiling finish with a flame spread rating not exceeding Class C is permitted to be used in any location where Class B is required, and Class B interior wall and ceiling finish is permitted to be used in any location where Class A is required; similarly, Class II interior floor finish is permitted to be used in any location where Class I is required, and no interior floor finish classification is required where Class II is required. These provisions do not apply to new detention and correctional occupancies.

(7) Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements for heavy timber construction are permitted.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA101-YL.png	Class IIInterior floor finish - critical radiant flux should be no less than 0.22 W/cm2 but less than 0.45 W/cm2	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

If no more than 0.22 is satisfied, then less than 045 will automatically be satisfied, so the definition of

class II doesn't make sense.
It must be corrected to avoid further confusion.

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Committee:	SAF-INT

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6576-NFPA 101-2021

Statement: Corrected to avoid confusion.

Review Comment

Mercantile — new	A or B I or II	A or B	A or B NA
Mercantile — existing			
Class A or class B stores	A or B	A or B	Ceilings — A or B; walls — A, B, or C
Class C stores	A, B, or C	A, B, or C	A, B, or C
Business and ambulatory health care — new	A or B I or II	A or B	A, B, or C NA
Business and ambulatory health care — existing	A or B	A or B	A, B, or C
Industrial	A or B I or II	A, B, or C I or II	A, B, or C NA
Storage	A or B I or II	A, B, or C	A, B, or C NA

*See corresponding chapters for details.

NA: Not applicable.

Notes:

less

(1) Class A interior wall and ceiling finish — flame spread index, 0–25 (new applications); smoke developed index, 0–450.

(2) Class B interior wall and ceiling finish — flame spread index, 26–75 (new applications); smoke developed index, 0–450.

(3) Class C interior wall and ceiling finish — flame spread index, 76–200 (new applications); smoke developed index, 0–450.

(4) Class I interior floor finish — critical radiant flux, not less than 0.45 W/cm^2.

(5) Class II interior floor finish — critical radiant flux, not more than 0.22 W/cm^2, but less than 0.45 W/cm^2.

(6) Automatic sprinklers — where a complete standard system of automatic sprinklers is installed, interior wall and ceiling finish with a flame spread rating not exceeding Class C is permitted to be used in any location where Class B is required, and Class B interior wall and ceiling finish is permitted to be used in any location where Class A is required; similarly, Class II interior floor finish is permitted to be used in any location where Class I is required, and no interior floor finish classification is required where Class II is required. These provisions do not apply to new detention and correctional occupancies.

(7) Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements for heavy timber construction are permitted.

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Storage	A or B I or II	A, B, or C	A, B, or C NA

*See corresponding chapters for details.