**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:

Contents and Furnishings. See 3.3.50.

Flashover. See 3.3.112.

Interior Finish. See 3.3.90.2.

Interior Ceiling Finish. See 3.3.90.1.

Interior Floor Finish. See 3.3.90.3.

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 1/28 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 1/28 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:

Where specified elsewhere in this Code for specific occupancies (see Chapter 7 and Chapters 11 through 43)

As specified in 10.2.4

10.2.2.2\*

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

Where floor finish requirements are specified elsewhere in the Code

\*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

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/cm2

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):

Class A interior wall and ceiling finish shall be characterized by the following:

Flame spread index, 0—25

Smoke developed index, 0—450

Class B interior wall and ceiling finish shall be characterized by the following:

Flame spread index, 26—75

Smoke developed index, 0—450

Class C interior wall and ceiling finish shall be characterized by the following:

Flame spread index, 76—200

Smoke developed index, 0—450

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:

During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.

The flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the samples on the 8 ft × 12 ft (2440 mm × 3660 mm) walls.

Flashover, as described in NFPA 265, shall not occur.

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:

During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.

The flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling.

Flashover, as described in NFPA 286, shall not occur.

The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.

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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.)

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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.)

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:

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

ANSI/UL 1715, Standard for Fire Test of Interior Finish Material (including smoke measurements, with total smoke release not to exceed 1000 m2)

ANSI/UL 1040, Standard for Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction

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 1/2 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 1/28 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 following: (a) a flame spread index of 25 or less, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, Standard Test Method of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, or ANSI/UL 723, Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, (b) show no evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period, and (c) result in a flame front that does not progress more than 10 ft 6 in. (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.

10.2.6.3

Fire-retardant coatings or factory-applied fire-retardant coated assemblies 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.

10.2.7 Interior Floor Finish Testing and Classification

10.2.7.1

Carpet and carpetlike interior floor finishes shall comply with ASTM D 2859, Standard Test Method for Ignition Characteristics of Finished Textile Floor Covering Materials.

10.2.7.2\*

Floor coverings, other than carpet for which 10.2.2.2 establishes requirements for fire performance, shall have a minimum critical radiant flux of 0.1 W/cm2.

10.2.7.3\*

Interior floor finishes shall be classified in accordance with 10.2.7.4, based on test results from NFPA 253, Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, or ASTM E 648, Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source.

10.2.7.4

Interior floor finishes shall be classified as follows in accordance with their critical radiant flux values:

Class I interior floor finish shall be characterized by a critical radiant flux not less than 0.45 W/cm2, as determined by the test described in 10.2.7.3.

Class II interior floor finish shall be characterized by a critical radiant flux not less than 0.22 W/cm2 but less than 0.45 W/cm2, as determined by the test described in 10.2.7.3.

10.2.7.5

Wherever the use of Class II interior floor finish is required, Class I interior floor finish shall be permitted.

10.2.8 Automatic Sprinklers

10.2.8.1

Other than as required in 10.2.4, where an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 9.7, Class C interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be permitted in any location where Class B is required, and Class B interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be permitted in any location where Class A is required.

10.2.8.2

Where an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 9.7, Class II interior floor finish shall be permitted in any location where Class I interior floor finish is required, and where Class II is required, the provisions of 10.2.7.2 shall apply.

10.3 Contents and Furnishings

10.3.1\*

Where required by the applicable provisions of this Code, draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria contained in NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films.

10.3.2 Smoldering Ignition of Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses

10.3.2.1\* 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, Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture, or with ASTM E 1353, Standard Test Methods for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture.

Mocked-up composites of the upholstered furniture shall have a char length not exceeding 11/2 in. (38 mm) when tested in accordance with NFPA 261, Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes, or with ASTM E 1352, Standard Test Method for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Assemblies.

10.3.2.2\* Mattresses

Newly introduced mattresses, except as otherwise permitted by Chapters 11 through 43, shall have a char length not exceeding 2 in. (51 mm) when tested in accordance with 16 CFR 1632, "Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads" (FF 4-72).

10.3.3\*

Where required by the applicable provisions of this Code, upholstered furniture, unless the furniture is located in a building protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, shall have limited rates of heat release when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1537, Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture, as follows:

The peak rate of heat release for the single upholstered furniture item shall not exceed 80 kW.

The total heat released by the single upholstered furniture item during the first 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed 25 MJ.

10.3.4\*

Where required by the applicable provisions of this Code, mattresses, unless the mattress is located in a building protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, shall have limited rates of heat release when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1590, Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses, as follows:

The peak rate of heat release for the mattress shall not exceed 100 kW.

The total heat released by the mattress during the first 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed 25 MJ.

10.3.5\*

Furnishings or decorations of an explosive or highly flammable character shall not be used.

10.3.6

Fire-retardant coatings shall be maintained to retain the effectiveness of the treatment under service conditions encountered in actual use.

10.3.7\*

Where required by the applicable provisions of this Code, furnishings and contents made with foamed plastic materials that are unprotected from ignition shall have a heat release rate not exceeding 100 kW when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1975, Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes, or when tested in accordance with NFPA 289, Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages, using the 20 kW ignition source.

10.3.8 Lockers

10.3.8.1 Combustible Lockers

Where lockers constructed of combustible materials other than wood are used, the lockers shall be considered interior finish and shall comply with Section 10.2, except as permitted by 10.3.8.2.

10.3.8.2 Wood Lockers

Lockers constructed entirely of wood and of noncombustible materials shall be permitted to be used in any location where interior finish materials are required to meet a Class C classification in accordance with 10.2.3J

10.3.9 Containers for Rubbish, Waste, or Linen

10.3.9.1

Where required by Chapters 11 through 43, newly introduced containers for rubbish, waste, or linen, with a capacity of 20 gal (75.7 L) or more, shall meet both of the following:

Such containers shall be provided with lids.

Such containers and their lids shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or of materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m2 when tested, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m2 in the horizontal orientation, and at a thickness as used in the container but not less than 1/4 in. (6.3 mm), in accordance with ASTM E 1354, Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter, or NFPA 271, Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter.

10.3.9.2

Where required by Chapters 11 through 43, newly introduced metal wastebaskets and other metal rubbish, waste, or linen containers with a capacity of 20 gal (75.7 L) or more shall be listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 1315, Standard for Safety for Metal Waste Paper Containers, and shall be provided with a noncombustible lid.