

## **AQUIS Compliance Document**

- NFPA 90A “Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems”
- Local Fire Code

### **NFPA 90A Compliance**

NFPA 90A is a standard for the installation, operation, and maintenance of commercial and industrial HVAC systems intended to protect life and property from fire, smoke, and gases resulting from fire. NFPA 90A or equivalent standards (i.e., Uniform Mechanical Code, International Mechanical Code, etc.) are the basis for all local fire codes.

NFPA 90A states that supplementary materials added to the interior of mechanical air handling units must meet the following requirements when tested at the actual applied thickness in accordance with NFPA 255 or the equivalent ASTM E84.

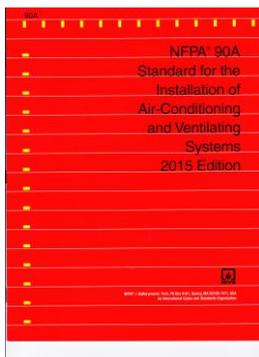
NFPA 90A Requirements:

- Maximum Flame Spread Index of 25
- No Continued Progressive Combustion
- Maximum Smoke Developed Index of 50

The AQUIS System exceeds the requirements of NFPA 90A by demonstrating a flame spread index of 15 without progressive combustion and a smoke developed index of 30 when tested at actual application thicknesses at a certified testing laboratory (Per Test Report Number: 676304-01).

Typical 2-part epoxies, like those used to refurbish air handling units, lack the fire test performance to meet the very demanding requirements of NFPA 90A. Please note that the NFPA 90A requirement is far more stringent than the Class A fire rating as defined by NFPA. Class A also requires a maximum flame spread index of 25 flame but a smoke developed index of only 450.

The AQUIS System is a proprietary composite coating system designed to refurbish HVAC mechanical air handling units. When applied to the condensate pan and/or chamber floors, the AQUIS System eliminates standing water, abates pathogenic growth, halts corrosion and eliminates water leaks while complying with all regulatory requirements.



### **NFPA 90A, Section 4.3.3 Supplementary Materials for Air Distribution Systems.**

**“4.3.3.1 Pipe insulation and coverings, duct coverings, duct linings, vapor retarder facings, adhesives, fasteners, tapes, and supplementary materials added to air ducts, plenums, panels, and duct silencers used in duct systems, unless otherwise provided for in 4.3.3.1.2 or 4.3.3.1.3, shall have, in the form in which they are used, a maximum flame spread index of 25 without evidence of continued progressive combustion and a maximum smoke developed index of 50 when tested in accordance with NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.”**

### **Joint Commission Note**

It should also be noted that compliance with NFPA 90A is a requirement for the Joint Commission