

(Excerpt from REQUIREMENTS FOR SAFETY:
A Manual for Show Managers and Exhibitors)

Booth Construction - Decorative Materials

All materials used for construction or decoration of displays, booths etc. must be either non-combustible or treated and maintained in a flame-retardant condition by an approved flame retardant treatment or process. (A test for flame retardancy is described in Appendix B). All textiles used in, on, or around displays, shall meet the requirements of CAN/ULC-S109, "Flame Tests of Flame-Resistant Fabrics and Films" or equivalent. A list of prohibited materials (those which cannot be treated for flame retardancy) and materials which generally require flame retardancy treatment is provided below:

Table 1: Prohibited Materials and Materials That Require Flame Retardancy Treatment

Materials	Status
Acetate fabrics	Prohibited
Corrugated paper box board	Prohibited unless flame retardant treatment applied at Factory
"No-Seam" paper	Prohibited
Paper backed foil	Prohibited unless glued securely to suitable backing
Foamcore	Prohibited
Drapes, curtains, drops, hanging, etc.	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Decorative fabrics	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Trees, cut branches,	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Dried Flowers, artificial flowers	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Motion picture screens	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Paper (Note: cardboard or compressed paperboard less than 1/8" thick is considered paper.)	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Ruscus	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Split wood	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Bamboo fibres	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Textiles	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Styrofoam	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Gatorboard	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Wallpaper	Must be treated with a flame retardant coating
Plastics	Require approval from Enercare Centre

Use of Open Flame

The following conditions are required to be met in order for the booth / owner to be in compliance.

- 1. Flame(s) shall NOT be used solely to attract attention.**
- The display must be supervised by booth staff at all times otherwise the display is required to be extinguished.
- The use of an open flame is limited to certain articles of merchandise where the operation of an approved appliance or device definitely helps to promote the sale of such merchandise.
- Where candles are offered for sale, not more than **four** candles may be lit at any one time (assessed on a case by case basis).
- An approved fire extinguisher must be easily accessible and have a current inspections certificate.
- Lit candles must have a solid non-combustible base and flames must be enclosed with a hurricane or chimney.
- Candles must be placed on a table or stable surface with no combustible obstructions above.
- All containers should be placed well away from table decorations, drapes or any other potentially combustible materials.
- Candles shall be prohibited in areas where occupants stand or are near an aisle or exit.
- Lit displays should not be concentrated in one location.
- If at any time an Inspector deems a display to be dangerous to public safety, he/she will require the display to be extinguished.

Appendix B

B-1 Test for Flammability of Material

The NFPA 701 "Match Flame Test" is described below. This simple test may be used as a guide to assess the condition of flame retardant treatments on samples of fabric that have been in use for a while. It is not intended that this test is to be used as the primary standard for the application of flame retardant treatments.

The procedure is as follows:

1. Cut out a 38 mm (1 ½ in) wide by 102 mm (4 in) long sample of the material.
2. Hold the sample with a pair of pliers allowing it to hang vertically.
3. Hold a wooden match 13 mm (1/2 in) below the bottom of the material. Note: the flame must contact the material.
4. Hold the flame match, per # 3 above, for 12 seconds and then remove the burning match from contact with the sample.
5. If the material stops burning within two seconds after the flame had been removed and there is no smoke or burning "coals" the material may be considered flame resistant.
6. If the material becomes engulfed in flames or the flames are accelerated within the 12 seconds or if the sample continues to burn for more than 2 seconds upon removal of the flame, the material is not flame retardant.