even if no treatment is given, including those which require use of an approved canister type gas mask This degree should include

Materials which under fire conditions would give off irritating combustion products,

Materials which on the skin could cause irritation without destruction of tissue

0 Materials which on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible material

NFPA flammability hazards deal with the degree of susceptibility of materials to burning, even though some materials that burn under one set of conditions will not burn under others The form or condition of material, as well as its properties, affects the hazard

The degrees of hazard are ranked according to the susceptibility of materials to burning, as follows

4 Materials which will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or which are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily This degree should include

Gaseous materials,

Cryogenic materials,

Any liquid or gaseous material which is a liquid while under pressure and having a flash point below 73 F (22 8 C) and having a boiling point below 100 F (37 8 C) (Class IA flammable liquids °)

Materials which on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and which are readily dispersed in air, such as dusts of combustible solids and mists of flammable or combustible liquid droplets

3 *Liquids and solids that can* be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures or, though unaffected by ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions This degree should include

Liquids having a flash point below 73 F (22 8 C) and having a boiling point at or above 100 F (37 8 C) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 73 F (22 8 C) and below 100 F (37 8 C) (Class IB and Class IC flammable liquids°),

Solid materials in the form of coarse dusts which may burn rapidly but which generally do not form explosive atmospheres with air,

Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form which may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal and hemp,

Solids which burn with extreme rapidity, usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e g , dry nitrocellulose),

Materials which ignite spontaneously when exposed to air

2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air This degree should include

Liquids having a flash point above 100 F, but not exceeding 200 F,

Solids and semisolids which readily give off flammable vapors

1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur This degree should include

Materials which will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 1500 F for a period of 5 minutes or less,

Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flash point above 200 F,

This degree includes most ordinary combustible materials

0 Materials that will not burn This degree *should include any material* which will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 1500 F for a period of 5 minutes

NFPA reactivity (instability) hazards deal with the degree or susceptibility of materials to release energy *Some* materials are capable of rapid release of energy by themselves (as

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° See definitions on pages 1010–1012