## Applied Foam Technologies and Commissioning

	Category I				Category II				Category II		
Categories	IA	ΙB	I C	ΙD	II A	II B	II C	II D	III A	III B	III C
Foam Problem Type											
Fully cured foam that can be used as is	Χ										
Foam that can be repaired locally or in general	Х	Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ			Χ	Χ	
Foam that is inappropriate for the application		Χ	Χ	Χ				Χ			
Foam that can be supplemented to provide the intended BE functions		Χ	Χ		Х	Х			Х	Х	
Foam that cannot be supplemented to provide the intended functions				Χ			Χ	Χ			X
Foam that must be removed and replaced				Х			Х	Х			Х
Foam that could potentially present a chemical hazard					Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ			
Foam whose chemical hazard can be eliminated by neutralization					Χ				Χ		
Foam whose chemical hazard can be completely isolated						Х			Х		
Foam that could present a chemical hazard even after removal					Χ		Χ	Χ			Х
A substrate that must be neutralized or removed and replaced							Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Х
Fully cured foam that is damaged and can be repaired by cleaning									Х		
Fully cured foam that is damaged locally and can be replaced locally										Χ	
Fully cured foam that is damaged and cannot be repaired											Χ

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Category I SPFs are completely reacted and cured. They should be further classified as follows:

Category I A – Fully cured foam that can be used as is. This category of foam can be repaired locally if it is mechanically damaged.

Category I B – Fully cured foam that can be used if repaired. This category of foam must be repaired, and requires stabilization.

Category I C – Fully cured foam that is inappropriate for the application, but can be supplemented by other materials to provide the original intended functions. Foam in this category can be repaired successfully.

Category I D – Fully cured foam that is inappropriate for the application, but cannot be supplemented by other materials to provide the original intended functions. Foam in this category must be removed and replaced.

Category II SPFs are those that have been determined not to have completely reacted and cured. They should be further classified as follows:

Category II A - Foam that may not be chemically inert and could potentially present a chemical hazard, however, if a chemical hazard can be completely eliminated by neutralization, it can be remediated successfully

Category II B - Foam that may not be chemically inert and could present a chemical hazard. However, if a chemical hazard can be completely isolated, it can be remediated successfully

Category II C - Foam that may not be chemically inert and could present a chemical hazard. If a chemical hazard can be identified, the foam must be removed and replaced.

Category II D - Foam that may not be chemically inert and could present a chemical hazard even after removal due to residue that remains in the substrate. If a chemical hazard can be identified in the substrate, the substrate must be neutralized or removed and replaced.

Category III SPFs are Category I SPFs (fully reacted SPF) that have been damaged by an external factor such as a fire, flood, or growth of mold or mildew. They should be further classified as follows:

Category III A - Fully cured foam that is damaged and can be repaired by cleaning or other remediation methods.

Category III B - Fully cured foam that is damaged locally and can be repaired with local removal, including surface removal only, and supplemented with more foam material or other materials to provide the original intended functions.

Category III C - Fully cured foam that is damaged and cannot be repaired so as to perform the original intended functions. Foam in this category should be removed and replaced.