Risk Classes

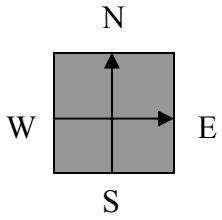
During your assessment of the facility, the auditor will need to classify all the areas in the facility into individual risk categories. This guideline recommends the use of three (3) risk classes. These classes have special meaning and will define the type of tribometry test methods used.

NOTE: Carpeted areas are not included in any risk class and are NOT to be tested. To date carpeting has no current standard for slip-resistance.

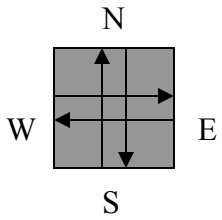
Risk Class "A": Walkways Normally Dry and Free of Contaminants

***Grain**: A characteristic of natural flooring materials such as wood, that may exhibit directional bias as it relates to slip resistance.*

Test Method: Dry SCOF using a leather sensor (slider).
Test in two directions (per diagram below) if no grain is apparent on the surface.



Test in four directions (per diagram below) if grain is present.



Criteria: SCOF ≥0.50

Examples:

- Hallways
- Meeting rooms
- Auditoriums
- Offices
- Areas normally free of liquid spills
- Warehouse and Storage rooms

Risk Class "B": Walkway Areas Occasionally Contaminated

Test Methods: #1 Perform test method for Risk Class "A" as above.

#2 Perform wet SCOF test using a Neolite® sensor (slider).
Test in two directions if no grain is apparent on the surface.
Test in four directions if grain is present.

Criteria: SCOF ≥0.6 per NFSI Test Standard 101- A

Examples:
● Areas surrounding water or liquid portals ● Door entryways from the outside, ● Drinking fountains ● Restroom areas ● Kitchens/break-rooms ● vending machine areas, ● Dishwashing equipment ● Work areas where solvents, oils or greases are commonly used

Risk Class "C": Walkway Areas Normally Wet and Where Shoes Are Normally Worn

Test Method: Perform wet SCOF test using a Neolite® sensor (slider).
Test in two directions if no grain is apparent on the surface.
Test in four directions if grain is present.

Criteria: SCOF ≥ 0.6 per NFSI Test Standard 101- A

Examples:
● Floors intended for use in wet areas ●Areas adjacent to showers, bathtubs, swimming pools, decks, spas and in locker rooms.

When diagramming your auditing approach, as mentioned previously, pay particular attention to the pedestrian and occupant usage of the facility. High traffic areas (entryways, corridors) should be first to document as they are the arterials to the rest of the building areas and statistically, have the greatest number of "foot to floor" transactions.

NOTE: the NFSI is currently developing new standards that will address issues of "bare foot" slip-resistant testing, and Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (DCOF); please refer to the NFSI website (**http://nfsi.org**) for further information.