

Flammable and Combustible Liquids

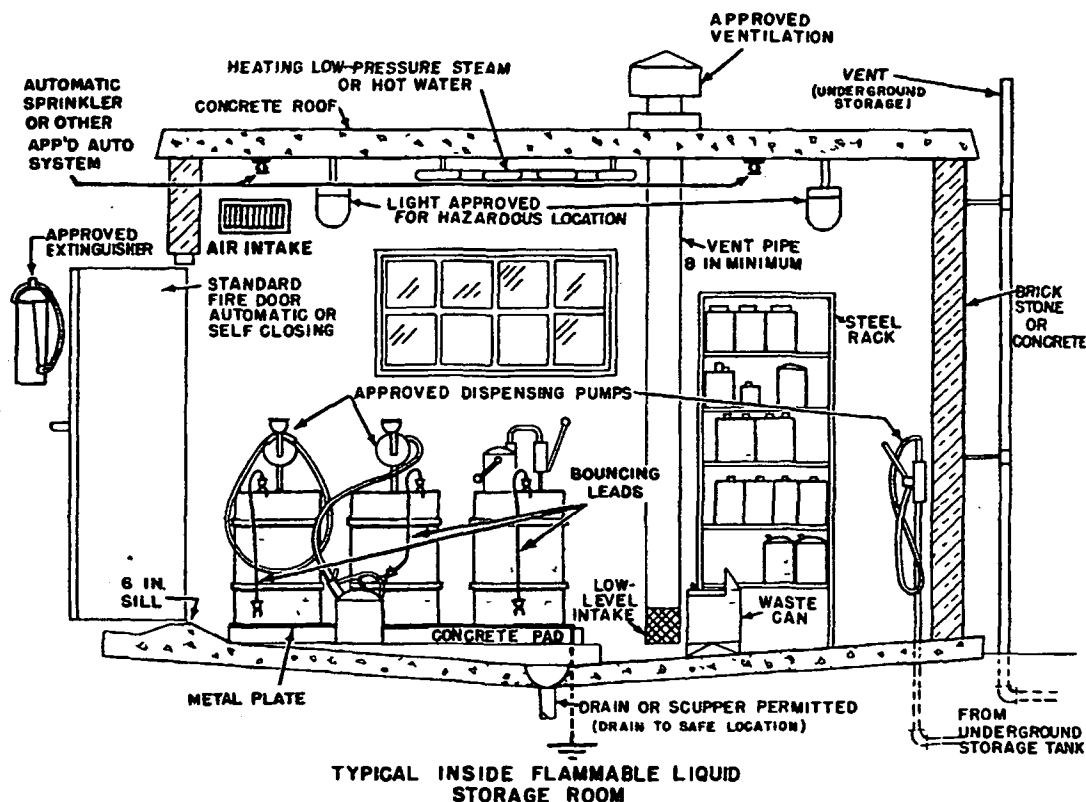


FIG 34-12 — A flammable liquids storage and mixing room, Type A, following NFPA design

stored in a storage cabinet, or in an inside storage room, not having an opening communicating with that portion of the building used by the public. They should not be stored so as to limit use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of people. Neither should they be stored close to stoves or heated pipes, nor exposed to the rays of the sun or other sources of heat.

Storage of flammable liquids in open containers should not be permitted. Approved containers for flammable liquids should be closed after each use and when empty. Warning labels should be removed from flammable liquid containers when empty (vapor free).

Bulk Class I liquids should be stored in an underground (buried) tank or outside a building. No outlet from the tank should be inside a building unless it terminates in a special room (Figs 34-12 and -13).

Specifications limiting the quantity of each class of flammable liquids that may be stored in various locations on plant premises, together with data describing the required conditions and procedures relating to such storage are set forth in NFPA Standard No 30, *Flammable & Combustible Liquids Code*.

Vehicles used on plant property to transport flammable liquids in sealed containers should be designed to minimize damage to the containers (Fig 34-14).

When men are filling tanks and other containers, they should be sure to allow sufficient vapor space (outage) above the liquid level in order to permit expansion of the liquid with changing temperatures.

For example, gasoline expands at the rate of about 1 per cent for each 14-deg F rise in temperature. Outage space for gasoline of 2 per cent of the capacity of the tank or