

FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

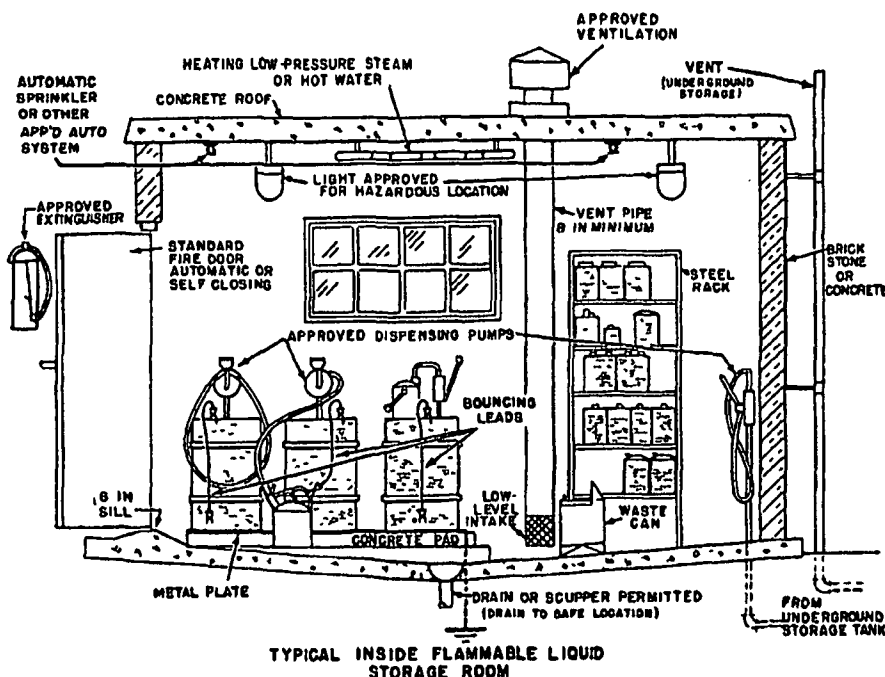


Fig. 32-11. A flammable liquids storage and mixing room, Type A, following NFPA design

(Fig 32-10) of no more than 5 gallons total capacity. They should not be stored within 10 ft of a stairway, elevator, or exit unless separated by a fire-resistive partition, nor close to stoves or hot pipes. Neither should they be exposed to the rays of the sun or other sources of heat.

Storage of flammable liquids in open containers should not be permitted. Barrels and containers for flammable liquids should be sealed after each use and when empty.

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 32-11 and -12).

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 re-

quired 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 32-13, on next page).

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 compartment is recommended, and permanent high-level markings should be installed.