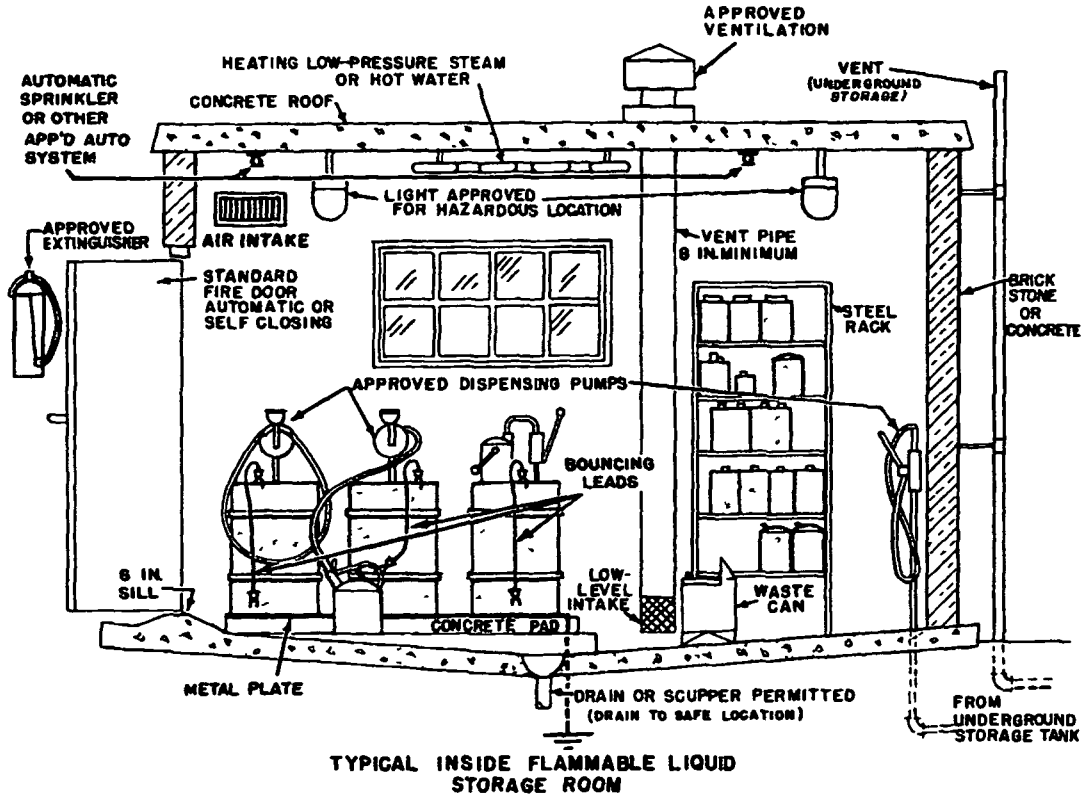


FIG 42–12 —A flammable liquids storage and mixing room, Type A, following NFPA design

sack or blanket

The fire should be attacked with carbon dioxide, foam, or dry chemical extinguishers, or water Burning liquid may be flushed away to a safe place, if a supply of water is available, but not into a public sewer, drain, or public waterway

Where burning vapors are escaping from leaks or vents, it may be better to let them burn until the source of escaping liquid or vapor can be controlled

In all cases of fire, the fire control squad or the local fire department should be informed quickly Procedures on what to do in case of fires should be prepared and, in the actual emergency, followed

Storage

Class I and Class II liquids should not be kept or stored in a building used for public assembly, such as a school, church, or theater, except in approved containers (Fig 42–11) within either a storage cabinet or a storage room that does not have an opening which communicates with the public portion of the building 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