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Flammable Liquids

29 CFR 1910.106



OSHA's Directorate of Training and Education

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INTRODUCTION

This discussion covers only two sections of 29 CFR 1910.106:

- Container and portable tank storage
- Industrial plants

The primary basis of this standard is the National Fire Protection Association's publication NFPA 30, Flammable Liquids Code. 29 CFR 1910.106 applies to the handling, storage, and use of flammable liquids with a flash point below 200°F.

There are two primary hazards associated with flammable liquids: explosion and fire. In order to prevent these hazards, this standard addresses the primary concerns of: design and construction, ventilation, ignition sources, and storage.

DEFINITIONS

There are a number of definitions included in 29 CFR 1910.106. These definitions were derived from consensus standards, and were not uniquely developed for OSHA standards. Some of the more important definitions are discussed below.

Aerosol: a material which is dispensed from its container as a mist, spray, or foam by a propellant under pressure.

Approved: approved or listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

Boiling point: the boiling point of a liquid at a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia). This pressure is equivalent to 760 millimeters of mercury (760 mm Hg).

At temperatures above the boiling point, the pressure of the atmosphere can no longer hold the liquid in the liquid state and bubbles begin to form. The lower the boiling point, the greater the vapor pressure at normal ambient temperatures and consequently the greater the fire risk.

Container: any can, barrel, or drum.

Closed container: a container so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.

Fire area: area of a building separated from the remainder of the building by construction having a fire resistance of at least 1 hour and having all communicating openings properly protected by an assembly having a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour.

Flash point: the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid. The flash point is normally an indication of susceptibility to ignition.

The flash point is determined by heating the liquid in test equipment and measuring the temperature at which a flash will be obtained when a small flame is introduced in the vapor zone above the surface of the liquid.

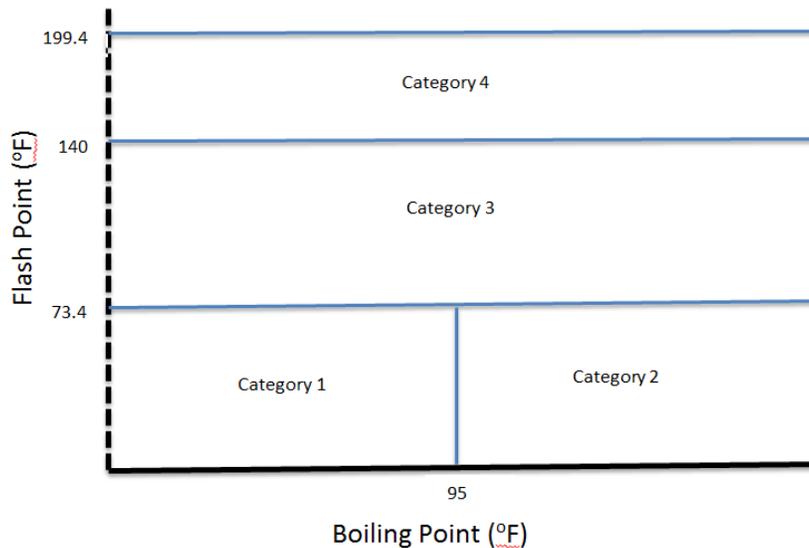
A standard closed container is used to determine the closed-cup flash point and a standard open-surface dish for the open-cup flash point temperature, as specified by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). These methods are referenced in OSHA's 1910.106 standard.

Flammable liquid is any liquid having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). Flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:

1. Category 1 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a boiling point at or below 95 °F (35 °C).
2. Category 2 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a boiling point above 95 °F (35 °C).
3. Category 3 shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4 °F (23 °C) and at or below 140 °F (60 °C). When a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) is heated for use to within 30 °F (16.7 °C) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C).
4. Category 4 shall include liquids having flashpoints above 140 °F (60 °C) and at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). When a Category 4 flammable liquid is heated for use to within 30 °F (16.7 °C) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C).
5. When liquid with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) is heated for use to within 30 °F (16.7 °C) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 4 flammable liquid.

It should be mentioned that flash point was selected as the basis for classification of flammable liquids because it is directly related to a liquid's ability to generate vapor, i.e., its volatility. Since it is the vapor of the liquid, not the liquid itself that burns, vapor generation becomes the primary factor in determining the fire hazard. The expression "low flash - high hazard" applies. Liquids having flash points below ambient storage temperatures generally display a rapid rate of flame spread over the surface of the liquid, since it is not necessary for the heat of the fire to expend its energy in heating the liquid to generate more vapor.

The above definitions for classification of flammable liquids are quite complex. The diagram on below should aid in their understanding.



Portable tank: a closed container having a liquid capacity over 60 U.S. gallons and not intended for fixed installation.

Safety can: an approved container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.



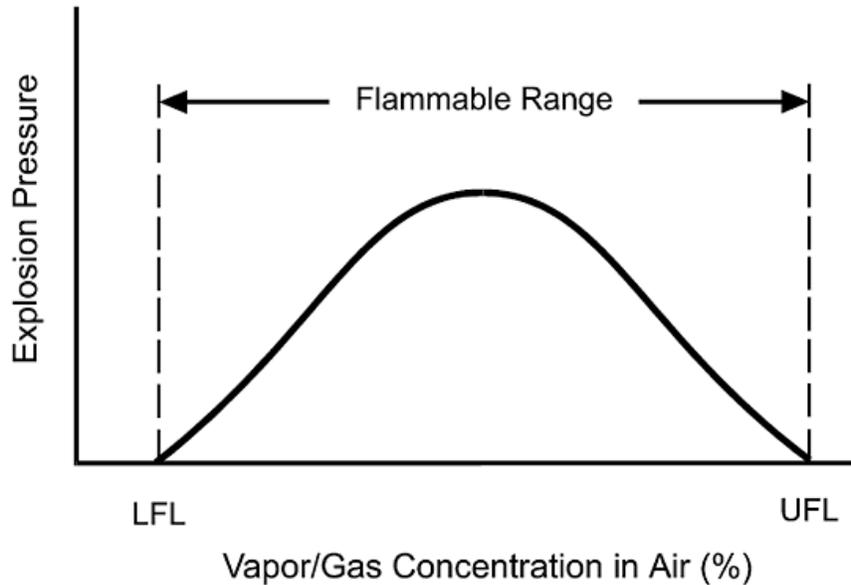
Vapor pressure: the pressure, measured in pounds per square inch (absolute) exerted by a volatile liquid as determined by the Standard Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method), American Society for Testing and Materials ASTM D323-68.

Vapor pressure is a measure of a liquid's propensity to evaporate. The higher the vapor pressure, the more volatile the liquid and, thus, the more readily the liquid gives off vapors.

Ventilation as specified in this section is for the prevention of fire and explosion. It is considered adequate if it is sufficient to prevent accumulation of significant quantities of vapor-air mixtures in concentration over one-fourth of the lower flammable limit.

FLAMMABLE (EXPLOSIVE) LIMITS

When vapors of a flammable liquid are mixed with air in the proper proportions in the presence of a source of ignition, rapid combustion or an explosion can occur. The proper proportion is called the **flammable range** and is also often referred to as the **explosive range**. The flammable range includes all concentrations of flammable vapor or gas in air, in which a flash will occur or a flame will travel if the mixture is ignited. There is a minimum concentration of vapor or gas in air below which propagation of flame does not occur on contact with a source of ignition. There is also a maximum proportion of vapor in air above which propagation of flame does not occur. These boundary-line mixtures of vapor with air are known as the **lower and upper flammable limits (LFL or UFL)** respectively, and they are usually expressed in terms of percentage by volume of vapor in air. See figure below.



In popular jargon, a vapor/air mixture below the lower flammable limit is too "lean" to burn or explode, and a mixture above the upper flammable limit is too "rich" to burn or explode. The LFL is also known as the **lower explosive limit (LEL)**. The UFL is also referred to as the **upper explosive limit (UEL)**. No attempt is made to differentiate between the terms **flammable** and **explosive** as applied to the lower and upper limits of flammability.

CONTAINER AND PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

Scope

This section applies only to the storage of flammable liquids in drums or other containers (including flammable aerosols) not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and portable tanks of less than 660 gallon individual capacity. A portable tank is a closed container which has a liquid capacity of over 60 gallons and is not intended for fixed installations.

This section does not apply to the following:

- Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries
- Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engine
- Flammable paints, oils, varnishes, and similar mixtures used for painting or maintenance when not kept for a period in excess of 30 days
- Beverages when packed in individual containers not exceeding 1 gallon in size

Design, Construction, and Capacity of Containers

Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by chapter I, title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (regulations issued by the Hazardous Materials Regulations Board, Department of Transportation), shall be deemed to be acceptable.

29 CFR 1910.106 also requires portable tanks to have provision for emergency venting. Top-mounted emergency vents must be capable of limiting internal pressure under fire exposure conditions to 10 psig or 30 percent of the bursting pressure of the tank, whichever is greater. Portable tanks are also required to have at least one pressure-activated vent with a minimum capacity of 6,000 cubic feet of free air at 14.7 psia and 60°F. These vents must be set to open at not less than 5 psig. If fusible vents are used, they shall be actuated by elements that operate at a temperature not exceeding 300°F.

Maximum allowable sizes of various types of containers and portable tanks are specified based on the class of flammable liquid they contain.

Design, Construction and Capacity of Storage Cabinets

Not more than 60 gallons of Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Category 4 flammable liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet.

This standard permits both metal and wooden storage cabinets. Storage cabinets shall be designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325°F when subjected to a standardized 10-minute fire test. All joints and seams shall remain tight and the door shall remain securely closed during the fire test. Storage cabinets shall be conspicuously labeled, "Flammable - Keep Fire Away."



Properly labeled storage cabinet

The bottom, top, door, and sides of metal cabinets shall be at least No. 18 gage sheet metal and double walled with 1½-inch air space. The door shall be provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.

Design and Construction of Inside Storage Rooms

Construction

Construction is to comply with the test specifications included in NFPA 251-1969, **Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials**

Openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with non-combustible liquid tight raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches in height, or the floor in the storage area shall be at least 4 inches below the surrounding floor. Openings shall be provided with approved self-closing fire doors. The room shall be liquid-tight where the walls join the floor. A permissible alternate to the sill or ramp is an open-grated trench inside of the room which drains to a safe location. This method may be preferred if there is an extensive need to transfer flammable liquids into and out of the room by means of hand trucks.

Rating and Capacity

Storage in inside storage rooms shall comply with the following:

TABLE H-13 - STORAGE IN INSIDE ROOMS

Fire protection(1) provided	Fire resistance	Maximum size	Total Allowable quantities (gals./sq. ft./ floor area)
Yes.....	2 hours....	500 sq. ft....	10
No.....	2 hours....	500 sq. ft....	5
Yes.....	1 hour.....	150 sq. ft....	4
No.....	1 hour.....	150 sq. ft....	2

Footnote(1) Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or other system.

Wiring

Electrical wiring and equipment located in inside storage rooms used for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be approved under subpart S of this part for Class I, Division 2 Hazardous Locations; for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids, shall be approved for general use.

Ventilation

Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system. Such system shall be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour. If a mechanical exhaust system is used, it shall be controlled by a switch located outside of the door. The ventilating equipment and any lighting fixtures shall be operated by the same switch. A pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are dispensed within the room. Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhaust outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located.

Storage

In every inside storage room, there shall be maintained an aisle at least 3 feet wide. Easy movement within the room is necessary in order to reduce the potential for spilling or damaging the containers and to provide both access for firefighting and a ready escape path for occupants of the room, should a fire occur.

Containers over 30 gallons capacity shall not be stacked one upon the other. Such containers are built to DOT specifications and are not required to withstand a drop test greater than 3 feet when full.

Dispensing shall be only by approved pump or self-closing faucet.

Storage Inside Building

Egress

Flammable liquids, including stock for sale, shall not be stored so as to limit use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of people.

Office Occupancies

Storage shall be prohibited except that which is required for maintenance and operation of equipment. Such storage shall be kept in closed metal containers stored in a storage cabinet or in safety cans or in an inside storage room not having a door that opens into that portion of the building used by the public.

General Purpose Public Warehouses

There are tables in the standard summarizing the storage requirements applicable to "General Purpose Public Warehouses." These tables refer to indoor storage of flammable liquids which are confined in containers and portable tanks. Storage of incompatible materials that create a fire exposure (e.g., oxidizers, water-reactive chemicals, certain acids and other chemicals) is not permitted.

Warehouses or Storage Buildings

The last type of inside storage covered by this paragraph addresses storage in "warehouses or storage buildings." These structures are sometimes referred to as outside storage rooms. Practically any quantity of flammable can be stored in these buildings provided that they are stored in a configuration consistent with the tables in this paragraph.

Containers in piles shall be separated by pallets or dunnage where necessary to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls.

Stored material shall not be piled within 3 feet of beams or girders and shall be at least 3 feet below sprinkler deflectors or discharge orifices of water spray, or other fire protection equipment.

Aisles of at least 3 feet in width shall be maintained to access doors, windows or standpipe connections.

Storage Outside Buildings

Requirements covering "storage outside buildings" are summarized in tables in paragraph (d)(6). Associated requirements are given for storage adjacent to buildings. Also included are requirements involving controls for diversion of spills away from buildings and security measures for protection against trespassing and tampering. Certain housekeeping requirements are given which relate to control of weeds, debris and accumulation of unnecessary combustibles.

Fire Control

Suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available at locations where flammable liquids are stored.

At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units shall be located:

- Outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for storage
- Must be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet, from any Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building

The reason for requiring that portable fire extinguishers be located a distance away from the storage room is that fires involving Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids are likely to escalate rapidly. If the fire is too close to the storage area, it may be impossible to get to it once the fire has started.

Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable liquid storage areas.

Materials which react with water shall not be stored in the same room with flammable liquids. Many flammable liquid storage areas are protected by automatic sprinkler or water spray systems and hose lines. Consequently, any storage of water-reactive material in the storage area creates an unreasonable risk.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Scope

This paragraph applies to those industrial plants where:

- The use of flammable liquids is incidental to the principal business, or
- Where flammable liquids are handled or used only in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical reaction. This paragraph shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

Incidental storage or use of flammable liquids.

Application

This subparagraph is applicable to those portions of an industrial plant where the use and handling of flammable liquids is only incidental to the principal business, such as paint thinner storage in an automobile assembly plant, solvents used in the construction of electronic equipment, and flammable finishing materials used in furniture manufacturing.

Containers

Flammable liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.

The quantity of liquid that may be located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one fire area of a building shall not exceed:

- 25 gallons of Category 1 flammable liquids in containers

- 120 gallons of Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable liquids in containers
- 660 gallons of Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable liquids in a single portable tank

Handling Liquids at Point of Final Use

Flammable liquids shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use. Where flammable liquids are used or handled, except in closed containers, means shall be provided to dispose promptly and safely of leakage or spills.

Flammable liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or portable tanks within a building only in the following manner:

1. Through a closed piping system, (2) From safety cans
2. From safety cans
3. By means of a device drawing through the top
4. From containers or portable tanks by gravity through an approved self-closing valve

Transfer operations must be provided with adequate ventilation. Sources of ignition are not permitted in areas where flammable vapors may travel.

Transferring liquids by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks is prohibited. This may result in an overpressure which could exceed what the container or tank could withstand. In addition, a flammable atmosphere could be created within the container or tank. This atmosphere would be particularly sensitive to ignition because of the increased pressure.

¹ Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or other system.