

# [Flammable and combustibles](https://assignbuster.com/flammable-and-combustibles/)

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Flammables & combustibles Flammable and combustible liquids are liquids that can burn. They are ified, or grouped, as either flammable or combustible by their flashpoints. Generally speaking, flammable liquids will ignite (catch on fire) and burn easily at normal working temperatures. Combustible liquids have the ability to burn at temperatures that are usually above working temperatures.   
http://www. ccohs. ca/oshanswers/chemicals/flammable/flam. html   
What is a Flash Point?   
The flashpoint of a liquid is the lowest temperature at which the liquid gives off enough vapour to be ignited (start burning) at the surface of the liquid. Sometimes more than one flashpoint is reported for a chemical.   
http://www. ccohs. ca/oshanswers/chemicals/flammable/flam. html   
Maximum Capacity of Containers for Flammable and Combustible Liquids   
Flammable Liquids   
Container Type   
Class IA   
Class IB   
Class IC   
Glass or Approved plastic   
1 pint   
1 quart   
1 gallon   
Metal   
1 gal   
1 gal   
Safety Cans   
2 gals   
2 gals   
Combustibles Liquids   
Container Type   
Class II   
Class III   
Glass or approved Plastic   
1 gal   
1 gal   
Metal   
1 gal   
5 gal   
Safety can   
2 gal   
5 gal   
Containers for flammable and combustible liquids shall be of the type, not exceeding the maximum capacities as set forth in the OSHA Standards.  Size limitation for containers must be followed in order to prevent ignition of liquid by sparks from static discharge during pouring operations. Refer to Table I for container size specification.   
http://www. uncfsu. edu/emergency/safety/manual/flammables. htm   
Program Components   
Plan for Safety!   
A good plan for safe use of flammables and combustibles contains the following components:   
Control of ignition sources   
Proper storage   
Fire control   
Safe handling   
www. uwsp. edu/ehs/.../Flammables%20OSHA%20pp%20slides%203-06. ppt   
SOURCES OF IGNITION   
Open flames   
Smoking   
Static electricity   
Cutting and welding   
Hot surfaces   
Electrical and mechanical sparks   
Lightning   
www. uwsp. edu/ehs/.../Flammables%20OSHA%20pp%20slides%203-06. ppt   
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR IGNITION SOURCES   
CONTROL IGNITION SOURCES:   
1. Electrical equipment and wiring should be suitable for the hazard.   
2. If a heating operation is necessary, use only indirect heating methods.   
3. Do not allow any open flames, hot surfaces, radiant heat sources or friction- and spark-producing equipment in flammable liquid areas.   
4. Provide grounding and bonding for all equipment handling using these liquids.   
5. Establish a maintenance program to assure that all equipment and safety controls are functioning satisfactorily.   
http://www. toy-icti. org/info/flammables. html   
VENTILATION:   
Always provide adequate ventilation to reduce the potential for ignition of flammable vapors.   
www. uwsp. edu/ehs/.../Flammables%20OSHA%20pp%20slides%203-06. ppt   
STORAGE FUNDAMENTALS   
STORAGE:   
Accidental discharge is one of the major hazards concerning the storage of flammables and combustibles.   
should be stored in tanks, drums, cabinets, or small containers   
  
Drums and containers should be segregated from the rest to lessen potential fire risk.   
Outside storage or storage in a detached building is preferred.   
If the combustibles and flammables are stored inside, they should be stored in a detached room.   
http://www. toy-icti. org/info/flammables. html   
FIRE CONTROL   
Suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers must be available where flammable or combustible liquids are stored   
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SAFETY HANDLING FUNDAMENTALS   
Carefully read the manufacturer’s label.   
Practice good housekeeping.   
Clean up spills immediately.   
Only use approved metal safety containers.   
Keep the containers closed when not in use and store away from exits or passageways.   
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