

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

[Engineering](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/engineering/)

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
www. uwsp. edu/ehs/.../Flammables%20OSHA%20pp%20slides%203-06. ppt
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.
www. uwsp. edu/ehs/.../Flammables%20OSHA%20pp%2 0slides%203-06. ppt