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## Osha requirements for storage of flammable liquids

OSHA requirements are established by laws, regulations and regulations. Our interpretation letters explain these requirements and how they apply to particular circumstances, but cannot create additional employer obligations. This letter is the interpretation of the OSHA of the requirements discussed. Note that our execution guide can be affected by changes to OSHA rules. In addition, from time to time we update our guide in response to new information. To remain informed of such developments, you can consult the OSHA website at . 23 February 1994 Mrs Patricia H. Falls Executive Vice President Firstline Safety Management, Inc. P.O. Box 230 Lovetsville, Virginia 22080 Mrs Falls: This is in response to your letter requiring an interpretation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards that address the storage of flammable and/or fuel liquids, and the use of "powder mask" reactors in the construction industry. I apologize for the delay in answering your request. Regarding the storage of combustible and flammable liquids within a building in a yard, please note that the amount of flammable liquids and/or fuel that can be stored in a building is regulated by the storage method. (See 1926.152(b)). The internal storage of flammable liquids and/or fuels is limited as follows: 1. No more than 25 gallons of flammable liquids or fuels can be stored in a room outside an approved storage2. No more than 60 gallons of flammable (flashpoint below 140 degrees F) or 120 liters of fuel (flashpoint at or above 140 degrees F) can be stored in any storage cabinet. 3. No more than three storage cabinets can be present in one storage area. 4. The quantities above must be stored in an internal storage room built to meet the specifications for the particular stored material (e.g. paint) as indicated in standard methods of building and material construction fire proof, NFPA 251- 1969. As for respirators, the OSHA recently incorporated these general industry standards considered by the OSHA to be applicable to construction in 1926. The requirements of 1910.134 were among the incorporated standards and were redesigned as 1926.103(d) through 1926.103(f). A copy of the new 1926.103 is enclosed for further information and directions. If we can be of further assistance, contact me or Mr Dale Cavanaugh of my staff at (202) 219-8136. Sincerely, Roy F. Gurnham, P.E., J.D. Director of Construction and Compliance Maritime Assistance Enclosure 7 July 1993 Building and Compliance Maritime Assistance U.S. Department of Labor-OSHA Room N 3610 Washington, D.C. 20210 Roy Gurnham Reference: Flammable Liquid and "Dusk Mask" Dear Mr. Gurnham: In the construction industry, how many gallons of flammable liquid or fuel with a flammability point of 100 degrees or greater (such as paint) can beinside a building? Under construction are "powder mask" (not plastic/rubber cartridge) considered a respirator and, if so, an entrepreneur must meet the needs of 1910.134? Thank you for the quick answer to these questions. Honestly, Firstline Safety Management, Inc. Patricia H. Falls Executive Vice President OSHA requirements are established by laws, regulations and regulations. Our interpretation letters explain these requirements and how they apply to particular circumstances, but cannot create additional employer obligations. This letter is the interpretation of the OSHA of the requirements discussed. Note that our execution guide can be affected by changes to OSHA rules. In addition, from time to time we update our guide in response to new information. To remain informed of such developments, you can consult the OSHA website at . 19 September 1986 Lawrence W. Bierlein, P.C. Law Offices P.O. Box 25576 1228 Thirty-First Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007 Dear Mr Bierlein: This is in response to your letter of 12 June 1986 to Deputy Secretary John B. Pendergrass, concerning Clairol, Inc., in Stamford, Connecticut. Clairol, Inc., deals with the applicability of 29 CFR 1910.106(d)(5)(vi), in particular Notes 2 and 3 of Table H-14, to the storage and management of flammable liquids and fuels in the Stamford warehouses of Clairol. Through his collaboration, Mr. Joseph Bode of my staff and Mr. Michael Moore of safety standardsStaff, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), visited Clairol facilities in Stamford on August 22, 1986, to assess the circumstances surrounding Clairol's storage operations. Revision of warehouse storage operations included structures known as Blachley Road and Harbortview. At the time of our visit were the following representatives of Clairol: Mr. Lawrence Schopp, V.P./Counsel; Mr. James L. Mazurek, Distribution Manager; Mr. Bob Bristol, Safety Director; and yourself. The evaluation of storage procedures, operations and facilities was conducted with Clairol's concern as the first focus. However, in order to fully assess the safety of employees in these facilities, additional standards have also been discussed that interact with the situation. The general standard for the evaluation of the storage operation of Clairol is 29 CFR 1910.176. Special equipment and procedures for stacked cardboard interlocking and Clairol's previous analysis on stack stability, offered by Mr. Bristol, as well as stack integrity Clairol routine inspections, seem to meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.176. In addition, the mechanical equipment used was observed to be suitable for the task. The norms of 29 CFR 1910.106(d) exclusively concern the storage of flammable liquids and fuels in portable containers and tanks. Since these standards have been adopted by the NFPA code 30-1969, Flammable and Combustible Liquids, theyfor the safety and safety of physical goods and for the safety of employees. Therefore, it is necessary for osha to assess the specific workplaces related to potential risks for employees before calling for specific requirements of such standards. storage restrictions, contained in the notes of Table H-14 which limit the distances that flammable liquids can be stored by the aisles and which establish a minimum width of the aisles or distances between the stored heaps, are mainly intended to provide easy access to the stored material for the purpose of fire extinguishing and control. in workplaces protected by an acceptable automatic extinction system, such as irrigators, where employees are not allowed to fight fires and are required to immediately evacuate from the working areas involved in fire, the function of protection of the access property becomes academic. without employees at the workplace, there is no need for access to the employees to the stored material. the protection of employees from the danger of fire was provided through evacuation. the building must be secure by 1910.106(d)(5)(s), in the case of jobs protected by automatic fire-extinguishing systems where employees are allowed to fight fires, either as part of an employee fire brigade or as individually designated employees, adequate protection during incipient or internal structural fire fighting is ensured through the training requirements and subpart equipment in part 1910. the standards of 29 of 1910.361910.37 describe the requirements for [the exit routes] by fire and various emergencies. 29 CFR 1910.106(d)(5)(s) requires that the [output paths] are not limited by the deposit of flammable liquids and fuels. The observation and evaluation of both Clairol warehouses in Stamford compared to the various OSHA standards at 29 CFR 1910 indicated that there were some small deficiencies in the matter of marking outputs. [29 CFR 1910.37(b)] should be reviewed and additional signs sent to provide full compliance, as discussed during our visit. On the basis of the emergency evacuation plan (a copy of which was supplied by Clairol) in force at each of the structures of the warehouse Clairol, the availability of exits and the extended extinguishing systems installed, is the opinion of OSHA that does not comply with Note 2 of table H-14 to the 29 CFR 1910.106(d)(5)(vi)(b) is an existing violation de minimis, unless certain conditions Relevant portions of 29 CFR 1910 are enclosed. Thank you for this opportunity to assist Clairol in their safety and health determinations of their employees. If we can be further assistance, please contact us. Honestly, John B. Miles, Jr., Director of Operations of Field [Correct 2/4/04] 2/4/04] osha requirements for storing flammable liquids. how to safely store flammable liquids

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