FLAMMABLE LIQUID STORAGE CABINETS & SAFETY CANS

Flammable Liquid Storage Cabinets

A flammable liquid storage cabinet is a UL or FM-approved cabinet designed in accordance with NFPA 30. The cabinet is designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to no more than 325°F when subjected to a 10-minute external fire test. Cabinets do not have to be vented or grounded. However, if liquids are dispensed from containers in a cabinet, the cabinet must be grounded. Consult the local fire official with specific questions.

Additional safety cabinets are available for various hazardous materials and should be color-coded for easy reference. The following color code is recommended:

Yellow for Flammable Liquids	Blue for Corrosive and Hazardous Liquids
Red for Combustible liquids	Green for Pesticides & Insecticides

Color coding does not relieve the owner from properly labeling the flammable cabinet as per OSHA regulations. Flammable liquid cabinets must be labeled “FLAMMABLE - KEEP FIRE AWAY”. Storage of flammable liquids must follow these guidelines:

- No more than 10 gallons outside a flammable cabinet for immediate use by employees. Containers should be stored overnight in the cabinet.
- No more than 120 gallons in a single flammable cabinet (IFC 3404.3.2.2). No more than 3 cabinets in a fire area. The fire area may also contain up to 60 gallons of liquids with a flashpoint above 140° F (combustible liquids). Empty or partially-filled containers must be considered as filled when making this calculation.
- Do not store potential sources of ignition in a flammable cabinet.
- The N.J. Fire Code (3404.3.2.1.3) requires self-closing doors. However, objects or conditions can prevent doors from fully closing.

ASK: *How will this department ensure doors are FULLY closed every night before leaving?*

Flammable Liquid Safety Cans

Safety cans must be metal or approved plastic and provided with a spring-loaded relief valve or screw cap.

Red for Flammable Liquids (i.e. Gasoline)	Blue for Kerosene
Yellow for Diesel Fuel	Green for Motor Oils

When pouring a flammable or combustible liquid from a safety can, you must protect against a build-up of static electricity. This can be done by bonding and grounding the containers or may be done internally with a carbon insert in some plastic safety cans.

Inform students if the department has purchased this type of safety can.

Several significant fires have occurred when safety cabinets and safety cans were never inspected and their condition or built-in safety features deteriorated. When refilling a safety can, the user must visually check that the can is in good condition, the gaskets are intact and flexible, and the flame-arresting screen is in place.

Report defective cabinets and cans to *insert individual to report to*.