

## **Flammable and Combustible Liquids**

### **Additional Resources:**

- [Complete OSHA Standard](#)

Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used for storing and handling flammable and combustible liquids. 1926.152(a)(1)

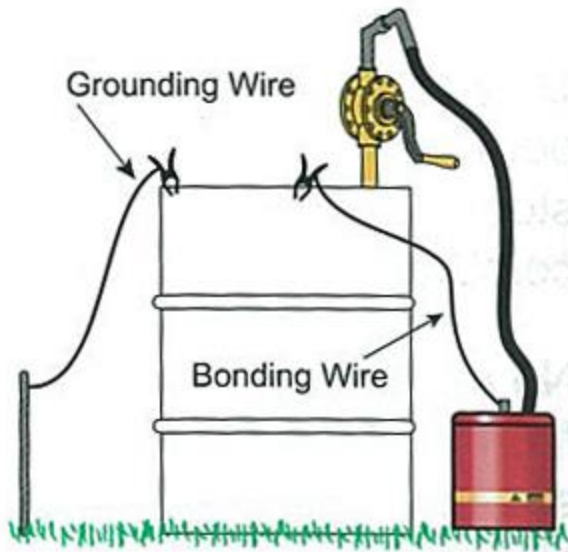
No more than 25 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in a room outside of an approved storage cabinet. No more than three storage cabinets may be located in a single storage area. 1926.152(b)(1)-(3)

Inside storage rooms for flammable and combustible liquids shall be of fire-resistant construction, have self-closing fire doors at all openings, 4-inch sills or depressed floors, a ventilation system that provides at least six air changes within the room per hour, and electrical wiring and equipment approved for Class 1, Division 1 locations. 1926.152(b)(4)

Storage in containers outside of buildings shall not exceed 1,100 gallons in any one pile or area. The storage area shall be graded to divert possible spills away from buildings or other exposures, or shall be surrounded by a curb or dike. Storage areas shall be located at least 20 feet from any building and shall be free from weeds, debris, and other combustible materials not necessary to the storage. 1926.152(c)(1)-(5)

Flammable liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use. 1926.152(f)(1)

Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted in service and refueling areas. 1926.152(g)(9)



Grounding, along with bonding, are required to minimize static electricity discharge, such as when transferring liquid fuels from drums to smaller containers (see figure). Bonding is used to minimize the potential difference between conductive objects, even when the resulting system is not grounded. Grounding, on the other hand, equalizes the difference between the objects and the earth (NFPA 77).