



Hazardous Material:

A chemical or substance which endangers human health or the environment, whether in a new or waste condition. Hazardous materials are designated and regulated by the EPA under EPCRA. Hazardous materials, and their reportable qualities, are found in Title III of SARA.

Secondary Spill Containment Sumps:

As required by EPA, NFPA, and UFC, the containment sump or “catch basin” underlies containers storing or dispensing hazardous materials in order to prevent spills from escaping into and damaging the environment or endangering personnel within the facility. The construction must be liquid-tight, accessible for visual inspection, and compatible with the materials stored.

EPA - 40 CFR Subpart 1 - 264.175 - Containment

(a) Container storage areas must have a containment system that is designated and operated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section...”

- (b)A containment system must be designed and operated as follows:
 - (1) A base must underlay the containers which is free of cracks or gaps and is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spill, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed;
 - (2) ... the containment system must be otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills, or precipitation, unless the containers are elevated or otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids;
 - (3) The containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of the containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater.

NFPA - 30 Section 4-6.3.5 Spill or Leakage Control

Lockers shall include a spill containment system to prevent the flow of liquids from the structure under emergency conditions. The containment systems shall have sufficient capacity to contain 10 percent of the volume of containers allowed or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater.

Flammable and Combustible Storage:

Flammable and combustible liquids should be stored in accordance with NFPA 30, UFC, OSHA, and the local authorities having jurisdiction. The design and capacity of the storage system depend on the class and quantity of materials being stored and the placement of the storage system.

Classification	Flash Point	Boiling Point
Flammable		
Liquids		
IA	Below 73° F (22.8° C)	Below 100° F (37.8° C)
IB	Below 73° F (22.8° C)	At or above 100° F (37.8° C)
IC	At or above 73° F (22.8° C) and below 100° F (37.8° C)	N/A
Combustible		
Liquids		
II	At or above 100° F (37.8° C) and below 140° F (60° C)	N/A
IIIA	At or above 140° F (60° C) and below 200° F (93.3° C)	N/A

Explosion Relief Panels

Where Class IA or IB liquids or unstable liquids are dispensed, or where Class 1A liquids are stored in containers larger than 1-gallon (4 L), the exterior wall shall incorporate deflagration venting per NFPA 30 Chapter 4-4.2.5.

OSHA - 29 CFR 1910.107(E)(9) Grounding

Whenever flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, both containers shall be effectively bonded and grounded to prevent discharge sparks of static electricity.

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
OSHA	Occupation Safety & Health Administration
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
UFC	Uniform Fire Code