

NORMAS REGULAMENTADORAS DOS CONTAINERS DE SEGURANÇA PELA N.F.P.A 30 LIQUIDOS INFLAMAVEIS E COMBUSTIVEIS

Safety Containers Utility Products

NFPA Code 30 – 2008 Edition***

**Chapter 14 Hazardous Materials Storage Lockers. (continued)
Table 14.5.2.2 Designated Sites**

Hazard Communication Standard

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(8):

The employer shall maintain in the workplace copies of the required material safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). (Electronic access, microfiche, and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the material safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options.)

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(a)(29):

Safety Can shall mean an approved container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

**Table H-12 - Maximum Allowable Size of Containers and Portable Tanks
Flammable Liquids Combustible Liquids**

Container Type	Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Class II	Class III
Glass or approved plastic	1pt	1qt	1 gal	1 gal	1 gal
Metal (other than DOT drums)	1 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal
Safety cans	2 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal
Metal drums (DOT specs)	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal
Approved portable tanks	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal

Note: Container exemptions: (a) Medicines, beverages, foodstuffs, cosmetics, and other common consumer items, when packaged according to commonly accepted practices, shall be exempt from the requirement of 29 CFR 1910.106(d)(2)(i) and (ii).

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.155(l):

Safety Can means an approved closed container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a flash-arresting screen, spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

California Air Resources Board (CARB) Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations:

2467.2 Performance Standards for Portable Fuel Containers and Spill-Proof Spout

(2) Automatically closes and seals when removed from the target fuel tank and remains completely closed when not dispensing fuel.

2467.3 Exemptions

(c) This Article does not apply to safety cans meeting the requirements of Chapter 17, Title 29, Subpart F, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

DOT 49 CFR Parts 100 to 177:

All Justrite DOT Cans carry UN designation-1A1/Y1.2/100

DOT 49 CFR 171.2: Step 4 173.6 (b)(4):

For gasoline, a packaging must be made of metal or plastic and conform to the requirements of this sub-chapter or to the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor contained in 29 CFR 1910.106(d)(2) or 1926.152(a)(1).

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(d)(2)(i): General. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by chapter I, title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (regulations issued by the Hazardous Materials Regulations Board, Department of Transportation), shall be deemed to be acceptable.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.152(a)(1): General Requirements. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used for storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Approved safety cans or Department of Transportation approved containers shall be used for the handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities of 5 gallons or less, except that this shall not apply to those flammable liquid materials which are highly viscid (extremely hard to pour), which may be used and handled in original shipping containers. For quantities of one gallon or less, the original container may be used, for storage, use and handling of flammable liquid

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(2)(ii): Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids: Containers. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(a)(9):

Closed container shall mean a container as herein defined, so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(2)(iv)(a):

Flammable liquids shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use.

Per EPA 40 CFR 63.803(g) - Work Practice Standard Storage Requirements: (g) Storage requirements. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use normally closed containers for storing, finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.252(e):

(e) All solvent waste, oily rags, and flammable liquids shall be kept in fire resistant covered containers until removed from worksite.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.125(e)(4)(ii&iii):

Rags and other material contaminated with liquids from dipping or coating operations are placed in approved waste cans immediately after use; and waste can contents are properly disposed of at the end of each shift.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(9)(iii):

Waste and residue. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or unit operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily.

Per OSHA 29CFR 1910.1030:

Regulated waste means semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other infectious materials that are capable of releasing these materials during handling; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(A): Warning labels shall be affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or other potentially infectious material; and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or other potentially infectious materials, except as provided in paragraph (g)(1)(i)(E), (F) and (G).

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(C): These labels shall be fluorescent orange or orange-red or predominantly so, with lettering and symbols in a contrasting color.

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(E): Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels.

California Health & Safety Code

118280. (b) Biohazardous waste, except biohazardous waste as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 117635, shall be bagged in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 118275 and placed for storage, handling, or transport in a rigid container that may be disposable, reusable, or recyclable. Containers shall be leak resistant, have tight-fitting covers, and be kept clean and in good repair. Containers may be recycled with the approval of the enforcement agency. Containers may be of any color and shall be labeled with the words "Biohazardous Waste" or within the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" on the lid and on the sides so as to be visible from any lateral direction.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.144 Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards(a)Color

identification -(1) Red. Red shall be the basic color for the identification of ...**(ii)Danger.** Safety cans or other portable containers of flammable liquids having a flash point at or below 80°F, table containers of flammable liquids (open cup tester), excluding shipping containers, shall be painted red with some additional clearly visible identification either in the form of a yellow band around the can or the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.123(d):

Dip tank means a container holding a liquid other than water and that is used for dipping or coating. An object may be immersed (or partially immersed) in a dip tank or it may be suspended in a vapor coming from the tank.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.125(f)(3)(i):

You may substitute a cover that is closed by an approved automatic device for the automatic fire-extinguishing system if the cover can also be activated manually.

EPA 40 CFR 63:

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency as a result of the Clean Air Act of 1990, Section 112(d) – which created standards to protect the public health by requiring sources to control emissions from hazardous air pollutants.

Subpart GG: National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities (NESAM).

Section 63.741 – Designation of Affected Sources: (1)(i) All hand wipe cleaning operations constitute an affected source.

Section 63.742 – Definitions:

Cleaning operation means collectively hand wipe, spray gun, and flush-cleaning operations. Hand wipe cleaning operation means the removal of contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component by physically rubbing it with a material such as a rag, paper, or cotton swab that has been moistened with a cleaning solvent. Cleaning solvent means a liquid material used for hand wipe, spray gun, or flush-cleaning. Aerospace facility means any facility that produces, reworks, or repairs in any amount any commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicle or component.

