



FLAMABLE LIQUIDS

Potential Hazards

1. fire
2. explosion
3. exposure to chemicals

Personal Protective Equipment Required

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Hard hat | CSA Boots | Eye protection |
| Hand protection | Hearing protection | Skin protection (clothing) |

PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES

Where multiple trade activity is scheduled, the general contractor is to review in advance the priority of work and schedule the appropriate time frame to allow each trade to complete their scope of work. Prior to any work commencing supervisors must conduct a hazard assessment of all applicable work areas. Any hazards that are found during the hazard assessment must be addressed prior to any work commencing.

DO'S:

1. Use flammable liquids in a well-ventilated area.
2. When transferring flammable liquids, make sure you use proper bonding and grounding procedures.
3. Store flammable liquids in approved, metal containers.
4. Before carrying out any 'hot work' on drums or other containers that may contain vapours such as gasoline, diesel, paints, solvents etc carefully consider the risks. Safer options include using cold cutting/repair techniques and replacing rather than repairing.
5. Where 'hot work' on a tank or drum is necessary, reduce the risks by emptying, cleaning, gas-freeing or inerting.

DON'Ts:

1. Do not drain flammable liquids over or close to pit or drain.
2. Do not smoke, weld or carry out other 'hot work' while handling gasoline or flammable paints/thinners.
3. Do not use gasoline/thinners to burn garbage or unwanted materials.
4. Do not let engine run on equipment while refueling or handling flammable liquids.

SAFE WORK PROCEDURE

1. All flammable liquids will be properly identified and monitored. Ensure that all containers have WHMIS labels attached, where applicable.
2. Obtain and read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for all of the materials you work with.
3. Be aware of all of the hazards (fire/explosion, health, chemical reactivity) of the materials you work with.
4. Know which of the materials that you work with are flammable or combustible liquids.
5. In all cases, allow only trained, authorized people into storage areas. Before storing, inspect all incoming containers to ensure that they are not damaged and are properly labelled. Do not accept delivery of defective containers.
6. In general, store containers of flammable and combustible liquids separately, away from process and production areas, and away from other materials. This separation will reduce the spread of any fire to other materials in storage. It will also protect the stored flammable and combustible liquids from exposure to fires in other areas, and accidental contact with incompatible materials.
7. Eliminate ignition sources (sparks, smoking, flames, hot surfaces) when working with flammable and combustible liquids.
8. Keep containers closed when not in use.
9. Keep storage areas cool and dry.
10. Metallic or conductive containers used to transfer flammable liquids must be electrically bonded to each other or electrically grounded while their contents are being transferred from one container to the other.
11. If glass, plastic or other non-conductive containers with a capacity of 23 litres (5 imperial gallon) or more is used to transfer a flammable liquid, the accumulation of electrostatic charge near the surface of the liquid must be eliminated or controlled (see the WorkSafeBC Regulation).



12. Keep the amount of materials in storage as small as possible. It is a good practice to keep no more than one day's supply of flammable and combustible liquids in the immediate work area. Return any leftover material to the proper storeroom or storage cabinet at the end of the day.
13. Wear the proper personal protective equipment for each of the jobs you do.
14. Know how to handle emergencies (fires, spills, personal injury) involving the flammable and combustible liquids you work with.
15. Follow the health and safety rules that apply to your job.