

## SAFE USE OF FLAMMABLES, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, AND GASES

### Gasoline

1. Never use gasoline for cleaning purposes.
2. Gasoline, kerosene, or fuel oil should not be used to “quicken” coal or wood fires.
3. Never house or use tractors, trucks, gasoline motors, or other mechanized machinery in barn or granary.
4. Gasoline-driven vehicles and motors should be filled only when the motor is off and cold. Gasoline should never be poured near an open flame, operating motor, or other possible source of ignition.
5. To prevent a static spark created by pouring gas from one container to another, metallic contact should be maintained between containers. (For example: if you are filling your tractor at a gas pump, keep the metal nozzle of the pump hose in contact with the mouth of the gasoline tank.)
6. Never use gas or oil-containing gas for a stove fuel.

### Fuel oil

1. Equipment that burns fuel oil should be installed and maintained only by experienced personnel.
2. Fuel-oil equipment should be approved by Underwriters Laboratories and installed according to manufacturer’s specifications.
3. Care should be taken to avoid fuel spillage. Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.
4. Fuel-oil space heaters should be safely installed to eliminate any possibility of tipping.

### L.P. gas

1. All gas-fired equipment should be approved for the desired use by the American Gas Association or Underwriters Laboratories.
2. L.P. gas systems should be installed and maintained by experienced personnel, according to manufacturer’s instructions and state or local codes.
3. Check system regularly for leaks by applying soapy water and watching for bubbles. (Never use match or other source of ignition for checking leaks.)
4. Always turn off appliance when fuel is exhausted. This prevents accidental discharge when new supply is installed.
5. Flexible hose for L.P. appliance use should be approved by Underwriters Laboratories.
6. Installation of tubing should be made through the frame of a window whenever possible.
7. Should an accident occur, or a leak develop in piping or appliance, immediately shut off all fires, open all doors, close “shut-off” valve at tank, and call your service representative.
8. In case of fire, shut off flow of gas, then put out fire.
9. Locate gas appliance for easy access and servicing.
10. Vent all appliances requiring venting, including gas hot-water heaters.
11. When L.P. gas is used for engine fuel, never fill engine tank completely. Leave room for the gas to expand as temperature increases.
12. Never fill tractor while motor is running.
13. Prohibit smoking in area where vehicles are refueled.

# SAFE STORAGE OF FLAMMABLES

## Gasoline

1. Above-ground tanks should be kept outside and at least 40 feet from buildings.
2. Fill openings shall be equipped with a cover, which can be locked.
3. Vent pipes from underground storage tanks should be at least 12 feet above ground level.
4. Buildings used for storage of flammable liquids shall be provided with cross-ventilation, with at least two vents of 64 square inches in area, each placed at floor level.
5. Specially designed gas-storage tanks are necessary for gas storage. (50-gallon oil drums are not acceptable.)
6. Gas-storage tanks that are above ground should have "FLAMMABLE - KEEP FIRE AND FLAME AWAY" printed on the tank in red.
7. Above-ground tanks must be mounted on supports of adequate strength and design to provide stability.
8. Tanks elevated for gravity discharge should be equipped with an internal fuse-link valve that will close automatically in case of fire.

## Fuel oil

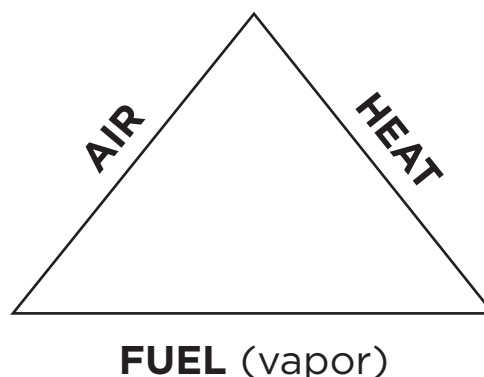
1. Whenever possible, fuel oil, including diesel fuel, should be stored outside of buildings.
2. When exposed to damage, the copper fuel oil supply line should be protected by masonry.
3. Fuel-oil, when stored inside, should be in an Underwriters Laboratories-approved tank with outside fill and vent pipes. The tank should be located at least five feet from the furnace, water heater, or appliance.

## L.P. gas

1. Locate cylinders so safety-relief valve is at least three feet horizontally from any building opening which is below the level of the valve.
2. Provide a concrete or other firm foundation for cylinders.
3. Provide a cover for regulating equipment to keep out rain or sleet.
4. Horizontal L.P. tanks should be placed on concrete or steel saddles at least 20 feet from any building. Gas-supply lines should be protected from damage and corrosion.

In the right proportion, the combination of **AIR**, **HEAT**, and

**FUEL (vapor)** in a confined space is an explosive force. For example: **one gallon** of gasoline when mixed with air in the proper proportion has the destructive power of **83 pounds** of dynamite.



**To prevent fire, remove one side of the triangle.**

Eliminate **FUEL** side—prevent leaks and spills.

Eliminate **AIR** side—keep covers closed on flammable containers.

Eliminate **HEAT** side—do not expose flammable substance to any source of heat.

**To control a fire**

Eliminate **FUEL** by shutting off source of supply.

Eliminate **AIR** by using class B-C fire extinguisher (carbon dioxide, dry powder, foam).

Eliminate **HEAT** by use of water (fog).

Heat does not have to be visible to have sufficient temperature to ignite gasoline and other flammable vapors. Common sources of heat are flame, friction, electric sparks, spontaneous ignition, chemical reaction, static sparks, lightning, hot motors, or hot mufflers.

*The information and recommendations contained in this material have been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. However, SECURA accepts no legal responsibility for the accuracy, sufficiency, or completeness of such information. Additional safety and health procedures may be required under particular circumstances.*