

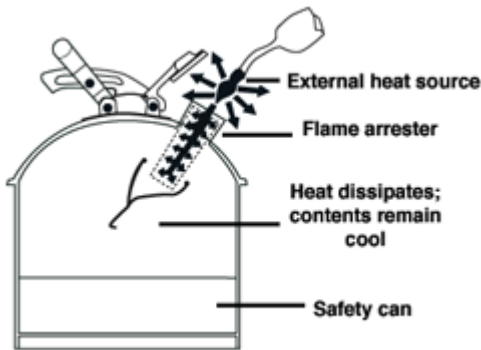
## Flammable Liquids

Fires will only burn if all three parts of the fire triangle are present. By ensuring that there are no sources of ignition (heat) and that the amount of oxygen is kept to a minimum (by keeping containers closed) we can help to prevent fires and explosions.



- Flammable liquids burn when mixed with the oxygen part of the air and an ignition source. A good way of preventing incidents involving flammable liquids is to keep them in closed containers – no damage or leaks.
- Containers of flammable liquids or gases must be clearly labelled and 'fit for use'. Use metal containers for flammable liquids - not plastic.

- Remember – the color of the container is not a good indicator of the contents – only the label will tell you for sure.



- Safety cans must have a flame arrester inside the spout or fill opening that prevents fire flashback to the can contents. Flame arresters are made of wire mesh or perforated metal, with a large surface area to permit heat dissipation while allowing a free flow of liquid during dispensing or filling. By absorbing and dissipating the heat from any liquid or air entering the can, flame arresters keep the vapor temperature inside the can below its flash point.

- Store all flammable liquids away from extremes of heat and cold and any sources of ignition. They must also be stored away from anything labelled 'oxidising' and anything that will burn easily.
- **AVOID ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION.** Some are obvious, like a cigarette, welding, grinding, or cutting sparks, however some sources are not so obvious. Things like space heaters, or equipment which has been recently used and is 'hot to touch' can all be a source of ignition.