

1301:7-7-27**Hazardous materials-general provisions.**(A) Section 2701 General

- (1) 2701.1 Scope. Prevention, control and mitigation of dangerous conditions related to storage, dispensing, use and handling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with this rule.

This rule shall apply to all hazardous materials, including those materials regulated elsewhere in this code, except that when specific requirements are provided in other rules, those specific requirements shall apply in accordance with the applicable rule. Where a material has multiple hazards, all hazards shall be addressed.

Exceptions:

1. The quantities of alcoholic beverages, medicines, foodstuffs, cosmetics, and consumer or industrial products containing not more than 50 per cent by volume of water-miscible liquids and with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, in retail or wholesale sales occupancies, are unlimited when packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).

2. Application and release of pesticide and agricultural products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications when applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and label directions.

3. The off-site transportation of hazardous materials when in accordance with DOT regulations.

4. Building materials not otherwise regulated by this code.

5. Refrigeration systems (see paragraph (F)(606) of rule 1301:7-7-06 of the Administrative Code).

6. Stationary lead-acid batteries regulated by paragraph (H)(608) of rule 1301:7-7-06 of the Administrative Code.

7. The display, storage, sale or use of fireworks and explosives in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-33 of the Administrative Code.

8. Corrosives utilized in personal and household products in the manufacturer's original consumer packaging in Group M occupancies.

9. The storage of distilled spirits and wines in wooden barrels and casks.

- (a) 2701.1.1 Waiver. The provisions of this rule are waived when the fire code official determines that such enforcement is preempted by other

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codes, statutes or ordinances. The details of any action granting such a waiver shall be recorded and entered in the files of the code enforcement agency.

(2) 2701.2 Material classification. Hazardous materials are those chemicals or substances defined as such in this code. Definitions of hazardous materials shall apply to all hazardous materials, including those materials regulated elsewhere in this code.

(a) 2701.2.1 Mixtures. Mixtures shall be classified in accordance with hazards of the mixture as a whole. Mixtures of hazardous materials shall be classified in accordance with nationally recognized reference standards; by an approved qualified organization, individual, or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS); or by other approved methods.

(b) 2701.2.2 Hazard categories. Hazardous materials shall be classified according to hazard categories. The categories include materials regulated by this rule and materials regulated elsewhere in this code.

(i) 2701.2.2.1 Physical hazards. The material categories listed in this paragraph are classified as physical hazards. A material with a primary classification as a physical hazard can also pose a health hazard.

(a) Explosives and blasting agents.

(b) Flammable and combustible liquids.

(c) Flammable solids and gases.

(d) Organic peroxide materials.

(e) Oxidizer materials.

(f) Pyrophoric materials.

(g) Unstable (reactive) materials.

(h) Water-reactive solids and liquids.

(i) Cryogenic fluids.

(ii) 2701.2.2.2 Health hazards. The material categories listed in this paragraph are classified as health hazards. A material with a primary classification as a health hazard can also pose a physical hazard.

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(a) Highly toxic and toxic materials.

(b) Corrosive materials.

(3) 2701.3 Performance-based design alternative. When approved by the fire code official, buildings and facilities where hazardous materials are stored, used or handled shall be permitted to comply with this paragraph as an alternative to compliance with the other requirements set forth in this rule and rules 1301:7-7-28 through 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(a) 2701.3.1 Objective. The objective of paragraph (A)(3)(2701.3) of this rule is to protect people and property from the consequences of unauthorized discharge, fires or explosions involving hazardous materials.

(b) 2701.3.2 Functional statements. Performance-based design alternatives are based on the following functional statements:

(i) Provide safeguards to minimize the risk of unwanted releases, fires or explosions involving hazardous materials.

(ii) Provide safeguards to minimize the consequences of an unsafe condition involving hazardous materials during normal operations and in the event of an abnormal condition.

(c) 2701.3.3 Performance requirements. When safeguards, systems, documentation, written plans or procedures, audits, process hazards analysis, mitigation measures, engineering controls or construction features are required by paragraphs (A)(3)(c)(i)(2701.3.3.1) to (A)(3)(c)(xviii)(2701.3.3.18) of this rule, the details of the design alternative shall be subject to approval by the code official. The details of actions granting the use of the design alternatives shall be recorded and entered in the files of the jurisdiction.

(i) 2701.3.3.1 Properties of hazardous materials. The physical and health-hazard properties of hazardous materials on site shall be known and shall be made readily available to employees, neighbors and the fire code official.

(ii) 2701.3.3.2 Reliability of equipment and operations. Equipment and operations involving hazardous materials shall be designed, installed and maintained to ensure that they reliably operate as intended.

(iii) 2701.3.3.3 Prevention of unintentional reaction or release. Safeguards shall be provided to minimize the risk of an

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unintentional reaction or release that could endanger people or property.

(iv) 2701.3.3.4 Spill mitigation. Spill containment systems or means to render a spill harmless to people or property shall be provided where a spill is determined to be a plausible event and where such an event would endanger people or property.

(v) 2701.3.3.5 Ignition hazards. Safeguards shall be provided to minimize the risk of exposing combustible hazardous materials to unintended sources of ignition.

(vi) 2701.3.3.6 Protection of hazardous materials. Safeguards shall be provided to minimize the risk of exposing hazardous materials to a fire or physical damage whereby such exposure could endanger or lead to the endangerment of people or property.

(vii) 2701.3.3.7 Exposure hazards. Safeguards shall be provided to minimize the risk of and limit damage from a fire or explosion involving explosive hazardous materials whereby such fire or explosion could endanger or lead to the endangerment of people or property.

(viii) 2701.3.3.8 Detection of gas or vapor release. Where a release of hazardous materials gas or vapor would cause immediate harm to persons or property, means mitigating the dangerous effects of a release shall be provided.

(ix) 2701.3.3.9 Reliable power source. Where a power supply is relied upon to prevent or control an emergency condition that could endanger people or property, the power supply shall be from a reliable source.

(x) 2701.3.3.10 Ventilation. Where ventilation is necessary to limit the risk of creating an emergency condition resulting from normal or abnormal operations, means of ventilation shall be provided.

(xi) 2701.3.3.11 Process hazard analyses. Process hazard analyses shall be conducted to ensure reasonably the protection of people and property from dangerous conditions involving hazardous materials.

(xii) 2701.3.3.12 Pre-startup safety review. Written documentation of pre-startup safety review procedures shall be developed and enforced to ensure that operations are initiated in a safe manner. The process of developing and updating such procedures shall involve participation of affected employees.

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- (xiii) 2701.3.3.13 Operating and emergency procedures. Written documentation of operating procedures and procedures for emergency shut down shall be developed and enforced to ensure that operations are conducted in a safe manner. The process of developing and updating such procedures shall involve participation of affected employees.
- (xiv) 2701.3.3.14 Management of change. A written plan for management of change shall be developed and enforced. The process of developing and updating the plan shall involve participation of affected employees.
- (xv) 2701.3.3.15 Emergency response plan. A written emergency response plan shall be developed to ensure that proper actions are taken in the event of an emergency, and the plan shall be followed if an emergency condition occurs. The process of developing and updating the plan shall involve participation of affected employees.
- (xvi) 2701.3.3.16 Accident procedures. Written procedures for investigation and documentation of accidents shall be developed, and accidents shall be investigated and documented in accordance with these procedures.
- (xvii) 2701.3.3.17 Consequence analysis. Where an accidental release of hazardous materials could endanger people or property, either on or off-site, an analysis of the expected consequences of a plausible release shall be performed and utilized in the analysis and selection of active and passive hazard mitigation controls.
- (xviii) 2701.3.3.18 Safety audits. Safety audits shall be conducted on a periodic basis to verify compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.
- (4) 2701.4 Retail and wholesale storage and display. For retail and wholesale storage and display of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in Group M occupancies and storage in Group S occupancies, see paragraph (C)(1)(2703.11) of this rule.
- (5) 2701.5 Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in paragraphs (E)(6)(105.6) and (E)(7)(105.7) of rule 1301:7-7-01 of the Administrative Code.

When required by the fire code official, permittees shall apply for approval to permanently close a storage, use or handling facility. Such application shall be submitted at least 30 days prior to the termination of the storage, use or

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handling of hazardous materials. The fire code official is authorized to require that the application be accompanied by an approved facility closure plan in accordance with paragraph (A)(5)(c)(2701.5.3) of this rule.

(a) 2701.5.1 Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Where required by the fire code official, each application for a permit shall include a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The HMMP shall include a facility site plan designating the following:

(i) Storage and use areas.

(ii) Maximum amount of each material stored or used in each area.

(iii) Range of container sizes.

(iv) Locations of emergency isolation and mitigation valves and devices.

(v) Product conveying piping containing liquids or gases, other than utility-owned fuel gas lines and low-pressure fuel gas lines.

(vi) On and off positions of valves for valves that are of the self-indicating type.

(vii) Storage plan showing the intended storage arrangement, including the location and dimensions of aisles.

(viii) The location and type of emergency equipment. The plans shall be legible and drawn approximately to scale. Separate distribution systems are allowed to be shown on separate pages.

(b) 2701.5.2 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). Where required by the fire code official, an application for a permit shall include an HMIS, such as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Title III, Tier II Report, or other approved statement. The HMIS shall include the following information:

(i) Manufacturer's name.

(ii) Chemical name, trade names, hazardous ingredients.

(iii) Hazard classification.

(iv) MSDS or equivalent.

(v) United Nations (UN), North America (NA) or the Chemical

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Abstract Service (CAS) identification number.

(vi) Maximum quantity stored or used on-site at one time.

(vii) Storage conditions related to the storage type, temperature and pressure.

(6) 2701.6 Facility closure. Facilities shall be placed out of service in accordance with paragraphs (A)(6)(a)(2701.6.1) to (A)(6)(c)(2701.6.3) of this rule.

(a) 2701.6.1 Temporarily out-of-service facilities. Facilities which are temporarily out of service shall continue to maintain a permit and be monitored and inspected.

(b) 2701.6.2 Permanently out-of-service facilities. Facilities for which a permit is not kept current or is not monitored and inspected on a regular basis shall be deemed to be permanently out of service and shall be closed in an approved manner. When required by the fire code official, permittees shall apply for approval to close permanently storage, use or handling facilities. The fire code official is authorized to require that such application be accompanied by an approved facility closure plan in accordance with paragraph (A)(6)(c)(2701.6.3) of this rule.

(c) 2701.6.3 Facility closure plan. When a facility closure plan is required in accordance with paragraph (A)(4)(2701.4) of this rule to terminate storage, dispensing, handling or use of hazardous materials, it shall be submitted to the fire code official at least 30 days prior to facility closure. The plan shall demonstrate that hazardous materials which are stored, dispensed, handled or used in the facility will be transported, disposed of or reused in a manner that eliminates the need for further maintenance and any threat to public health and safety.

(B) Section 2702 Definitions

(1) 2702.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this rule, rules 1301:7-7-28 to 1301:7-7-44 of the Administrative Code, and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

"Boiling point." The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (psia) (101 kPa) or 760 mm of mercury. Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for the purposes of this classification, the 20-per cent evaporated point of a distillation performed in accordance with ASTM D 86 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code shall be used as the boiling point of the liquid.

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"Ceiling limit." The maximum concentration of an air-borne contaminant to which one may be exposed. The ceiling limits utilized are those published in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code. The ceiling Recommended Exposure Limit (REL-C) concentrations published by the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Threshold Limit Value-Ceiling (TLV-C) concentrations published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), ceiling Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL-Ceiling) Guides published by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), and other approved, consistent measures are allowed as surrogates for hazardous substances not listed in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

"Chemical." An element, chemical compound or mixture of elements or compounds or both.

"Chemical name." The scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, the Chemical Abstracts Service rules of nomenclature, or a name which will clearly identify a chemical for the purpose of conducting an evaluation.

"Closed container." A container sealed by means of a lid or other device such that liquid, vapor or dusts will not escape from it under ordinary conditions of use or handling.

"Container." A vessel of 60 gallons (227 L) or less in capacity used for transporting or storing hazardous materials. Pipes, piping systems, engines and engine fuel tanks are not considered to be containers.

"Control area." Spaces within a building which are enclosed and bounded by exterior walls, fire walls, fire barriers and roofs, or a combination thereof, where quantities of hazardous materials not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities per control area are stored, dispensed, used or handled.

"Cylinder." A pressure vessel designed for pressures higher than 40 psia (275.6 kPa) and having a circular cross section. It does not include a portable tank, multi-unit car tank, cargo tank or tank car.

"Deflagration." An exothermic reaction, such as the extremely rapid oxidation of a flammable dust or vapor in air, in which the reaction progresses through the unburned material at a rate less than the velocity of sound. A deflagration can have an explosive effect.

"Design pressure." The maximum gauge pressure that a pressure vessel, device, component or system is designed to withstand safely under the

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temperature and conditions of use expected.

"Detached building." A separate single-story building, without a basement or crawl space, used for the storage or use of hazardous materials and located an approved distance from all structures.

"Dispensing." The pouring or transferring of any material from a container, tank or similar vessel, whereby vapors, dusts, fumes, mists or gases are liberated to the atmosphere.

"Excess flow control." A fail-safe system or other approved means designed to shut off flow caused by a rupture in pressurized piping systems.

"Exhausted enclosure." An appliance or piece of equipment which consists of a top, a back and two sides providing a means of local exhaust for capturing gases, fumes, vapors and mists. Such enclosures include laboratory hoods, exhaust fume hoods and similar appliances and equipment used to retain and exhaust locally the gases, fumes, vapors and mists that could be released. Rooms or areas provided with general ventilation, in themselves, are not exhausted enclosures.

"Explosion." An effect produced by the sudden violent expansion of gases, which may be accompanied by a shock wave or disruption, or both, of enclosing materials or structures. An explosion could result from any of the following:

1. Chemical changes such as rapid oxidation, deflagration or detonation, decomposition of molecules and runaway polymerization (usually detonations).
2. Physical changes such as pressure tank ruptures.
3. Atomic changes (nuclear fission or fusion).

"Flammable vapors or fumes." The concentration of flammable constituents in air that exceeds 25 per cent of their lower flammable limit (LFL).

"Gas cabinet." A fully enclosed, noncombustible enclosure used to provide an isolated environment for compressed gas cylinders in storage or use. Doors and access ports for exchanging cylinders and accessing pressure-regulating controls are allowed to be included.

"Gas room." A separately ventilated, fully enclosed room in which only compressed gases and associated equipment and supplies are stored or used.

"Handling." The deliberate transport by any means to a point of storage or

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use.

"Hazardous materials." Those chemicals or substances which are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in this rule, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

"Health hazard." A classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence that acute or chronic health effects are capable of occurring in exposed persons. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals that are toxic, highly toxic and corrosive.

"Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH)." The concentration of air-borne contaminants which poses a threat of death, immediate or delayed permanent adverse health effects, or effects that could prevent escape from such an environment. This contaminant concentration level is established by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) based on both toxicity and flammability. It generally is expressed in parts per million by volume (ppm v/v) or milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³). If adequate data does not exist for precise establishment of IDLH concentrations, an independent certified industrial hygienist, industrial toxicologist, appropriate regulatory agency or other source approved by the fire code official shall make such determination.

"Incompatible materials." Materials that, when mixed, have the potential to react in a manner which generates heat, fumes, gases or byproducts which are hazardous to life or property.

"Liquid." A material having a melting point that is equal to or less than 68°F (20°C) and a boiling point which is greater than 68°F (20°C) at 14.7 psia (101 kPa). When not otherwise identified, the term "liquid" includes both flammable and combustible liquids.

"Lower explosive limit (LEL)." See "Lower flammable limit."

"Lower flammable limit (LFL)." The minimum concentration of vapor in air at which propagation of flame will occur in the presence of an ignition source. The LFL is sometimes referred to as LEL or lower explosive limit.

"Material safety data sheet (MSDS)." Information concerning a hazardous material which is prepared in accordance with the provisions of DOL 29 CFR 1910.1200 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code or in accordance with the provisions of a federally approved state OSHA plan.

"Maximum allowable quantity per control area." The maximum amount of a hazardous material allowed to be stored or used within a control area inside a building or an outdoor control area. The maximum allowable quantity per

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control area is based on the material state (solid, liquid or gas) and the material storage or use conditions.

"Normal temperature and pressure (NTP)." A temperature of 70°F (21°C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere [14.7 psia (101 kPa)].

"Outdoor control area." An outdoor area that contains hazardous materials in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities of Table 2703.1.1(3) or 2703.1.1(4) of this rule.

"Permissible exposure limit (PEL)." The maximum permitted 8-hour time-weighted-average concentration of an air-borne contaminant. The exposure limits to be utilized are those published in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code. The Recommended Exposure Limit (REL) concentrations published by the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA) concentrations published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL) Guides published by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), and other approved, consistent measures are allowed as surrogates for hazardous substances not listed in DOL 29 CFR Part 1910.1000 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

"Pesticide." A substance or mixture of substances, including fungicides, intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating pests and substances or a mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant. Products defined as drugs in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act are not pesticides.

"Physical hazard." A chemical for which there is evidence that it is a combustible liquid, compressed gas, cryogenic, explosive, flammable gas, flammable liquid, flammable solid, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophoric or unstable (reactive) or water-reactive material.

"Pressure vessel." A closed vessel designed to operate at pressures above 15 psig (103 kPa).

"Safety can." An approved container of not more than 5 gallon (19 L) capacity having a spring-closing lid and spout cover so designed that it will relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

"Secondary containment." That level of containment that is external to and separate from primary containment.

"Segregated." Storage in the same room or inside area, but physically

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separated by distance from incompatible materials.

"Solid." A material that has a melting point and decomposes or sublimates at a temperature greater than 68°F (20°C).

"Storage, hazardous materials." The keeping, retention or leaving of hazardous materials in closed containers, tanks, cylinders, or similar vessels; or vessels supplying operations through closed connections to the vessel.

"System." An assembly of equipment consisting of a container or containers, appurtenances, pumps, compressors and connecting piping.

"Tank, atmospheric." A storage tank designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through 1.0 pound per square inch gauge (760 mm Hg through 812 mm Hg) measured at the top of the tank.

"Tank, portable." A packaging of more than 60-gallon (227 L) capacity and designed primarily to be loaded into or on or temporarily attached to a transport vehicle or ship and equipped with skids, mounting or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means. It does not include any cylinder having less than a 1,000-pound (454 kg) water capacity, cargo tank, tank car tank or trailers carrying cylinders of more than 1,000-pound (454 kg) water capacity.

"Tank, stationary." Packaging designed primarily for stationary installations not intended for loading, unloading or attachment to a transport vehicle as part of its normal operation in the process of use. It does not include cylinders having less than a 1,000 pound (454 kg) water capacity.

"Tank vehicle." A vehicle other than a railroad tank car or boat, with a cargo tank mounted thereon or built as an integral part thereof, used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids, LP-gas or hazardous chemicals. Tank vehicles include self-propelled vehicles and full trailers and semi trailers, with or without motive power, and carrying part or all of the load.

"Unauthorized discharge." A release or emission of materials in a manner which does not conform to the provisions of this code or applicable public health and safety regulations.

"Use (material)." Placing a material into action, including solids, liquids and gases.

"Vapor pressure." The pressure exerted by a volatile fluid as determined in accordance with ASTM D 323 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

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(C) Section 2703 General requirements

(1) 2703.1 Scope. The storage, use and handling of all hazardous materials shall be in accordance with this paragraph.

(a) 2703.1.1 Maximum allowable quantity per control area. The maximum allowable quantity per control area shall be as specified in Tables 2703.1.1(1) to 2703.1.1(4) of this rule.

For retail and wholesale storage and display in Group M occupancies and Group S storage, see paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule.

(b) 2703.1.2 Conversion. Where quantities are indicated in pounds and when the weight per gallon of the liquid is not provided to the fire code official, a conversion of 10 pounds per gallon (1.2 kg/L) shall be used.

(c) 2703.1.3 Quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area. The storage, use and handling of hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Tables 2703.1.1(1) to 2703.1.1(4) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701) and (C)(2703) of this rule.

(d) 2703.1.4 Quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area. The storage and use of hazardous materials in quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Tables 2703.1.1(1) to 2703.1.1(4) of this rule shall be in accordance with this rule.

Table 2703.1.1(1)
Maximum allowable quantity per control area of hazardous materials posing a physical hazard^{a,4,*}

Material	Class	Group when the maximum allowable quantity is exceeded	Storage ^b			Use-closed systems ^c			Use-open systems ^d				
			Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)			
Combustible liquid ^e	II IIIa IIIb	II-2 or III-2 II-2 or III-2 Not applicable	Not applicable	120 ^g 120 ^g 13,200 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	120 ^g 120 ^g 13,200 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	20 ^g 10 ^g 2,300 ^g			
			Combustible fiber	Loose Baled	II-2	(100) (1,000)	Not applicable	Not applicable	(100) (1,000)	Not applicable	(20) (200)	Not applicable	
			Corrosive, Flammable	Not applicable	II-2	Not applicable	45 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	45 ^g	Not applicable	10 ^g	
Consumer fireworks (Class C, maximum)	L8G	II-2	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			
Corrosive Oxidizing Explosives	Not applicable	II-2	Not applicable	45 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	45 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	10 ^g			
Flammable gas	Division 1.1 Division 1.2 Division 1.3 Division 1.4 Division 1.5 Division 1.6	II-2	Not applicable	1 ^g 1 ^g 4 ^g 80 ^g 0	Not applicable	Not applicable	120 ^g 120 ^g 1 ^g 8 ^g Not applicable	0.25 ^g 0.25 ^g 1 ^g 0.02 ^g Not applicable	Not applicable	0.25 ^g 0.25 ^g 1 ^g 0.02 ^g Not applicable	0.25 ^g 0.25 ^g 1 ^g 0.02 ^g Not applicable		
			Gasous Liquefied	Not applicable	Not applicable	30 ^g 120 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,500 ^g 20 ^g	Not applicable	
			Flammable liquid ^e	II-2 II-3 II-3	Not applicable	30 ^g 120 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	10 ^g 20 ^g
					Combustion (Division I, II, III, IV)	Not applicable	120 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
			Flammable solid	II-2 II-3	Not applicable	120 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	25 ^g
					Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 2703.1.1(1) Continued
Maximum allowable quantity per control area of hazardous materials posing a physical hazard^{a,4,*}

Material	Class	Group when the maximum allowable quantity is exceeded	Storage ^b			Use-closed systems ^c			Use-open systems ^d	
			Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Organic peroxide	I, II, III, IV, V	II-2 II-2 II-3 II-3 Not applicable	1 ^g 2 ^g 50 ^g 125 ^g	(1) ^g (5) ^g (50) ^g (125) ^g	Not applicable	0.25 ^g 1 ^g 50 ^g 125 ^g	(0.25) ^g (1) ^g (50) ^g (125) ^g	Not applicable	0.25 ^g 1 ^g 10 ^g 25 ^g	(0.25) ^g (1) ^g (10) ^g (25) ^g
			Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Oxidizer	4, 2, 2, 1	II-1 II-2 II-3 II-3	1 ^g 10 ^g 240 ^g 4,000 ^g	(1) ^g (10) ^g (240) ^g (4,000) ^g	Not applicable	0.25 ^g 2 ^g 250 ^g 4,000 ^g	(0.25) ^g (2) ^g (250) ^g (4,000) ^g	Not applicable	0.25 ^g 2 ^g 50 ^g 1,000 ^g	(0.25) ^g (2) ^g (50) ^g (1,000) ^g
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Oxidizing gas	Gasous Liquefied	II-3	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,500 ^g 12 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,500 ^g 12 ^g	Not applicable	Not applicable
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Explosive	Not applicable	II-2	4 ^g	(4) ^g	30 ^g	1 ^g	(1) ^g	0	0	
Toxic (inorganic)	4, 3, 2, 1	II-1 II-1 or II-2 II-3 Not applicable	1 ^g 5 ^g 50 ^g	(1) ^g (5) ^g (50) ^g	10 ^g 50 ^g 250 ^g	0.25 ^g 1 ^g 50 ^g	(0.25) ^g (1) ^g (50) ^g	2 ^g 10 ^g 250 ^g	0.25 ^g 1 ^g 10 ^g	(0.25) ^g (1) ^g (10) ^g
			Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Water reactive	3, 2, 1	II-2 II-3 Not applicable	2 ^g 30 ^g	(2) ^g (30) ^g	Not applicable	2 ^g 30 ^g	(2) ^g (30) ^g	Not applicable	2 ^g 10 ^g	(2) ^g (10) ^g
			Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited		
			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable		

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.023 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

a. For use of control areas, see paragraph (C)(8)(c)(2703.8.3) of this rule.

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b. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.

c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs, consumer or industrial products, and cosmetics containing not more than 50 per cent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.

d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 per cent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with paragraph (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied cumulatively.

e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 per cent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets, or exhausted enclosures or safety cans. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied cumulatively.

f. Quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

g. Allowed only in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, Class IB or Class IC flammable liquids.

i. Inside a building, the maximum capacity of a combustible liquid storage system that is connected to a fuel-oil piping system shall be 660 gallons provided such system conforms to this code.

j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.

k. A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment when the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.

l. Net weight of pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not

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known, 25 per cent of the gross weight of the fireworks including packaging shall be used.

m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with paragraph (C)(1)(b)(2703.1.2) of this rule.

n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule, see Table 2703.11.1.

Table 2703.1.1(2)
Maximum allowable quantity per control area of hazardous material posing a health hazard ^{a,b,c,d}

Material	Storage ^e			Use-closed systems ^f			Use-open systems ^g	
	Solid pounds ^h	Liquid gallons (liquids) ⁱ	Gas cubic feet ^j	Solid pounds ^k	Liquid gallons (liquids) ^l	Gas cubic feet ^m	Solid pounds ⁿ	Liquid gallons (liquids) ^o
Corrosive	5,000	500	810 ^{2/3}	5,000	500	810 ^{2/3}	1,000	100
Highly toxic	10	(10) ¹	20 ¹	10	(10) ¹	20 ¹	3	(3) ¹
Toxic	500	(500) ¹	810 ¹	500	(500) ¹	810 ¹	125	(125) ¹

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.028 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

a. For use of control areas, see paragraph (C)(8)(c)(2703.8.3) of this rule.

b. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs, consumer or industrial products, and cosmetics, containing not more than 50 per cent by volume of water-miscible liquids and with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.

c. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule, see Table 2703.11.1 of this rule.

d. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.

e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 per cent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with paragraph (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code. Where Note f also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.

f. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 per cent when

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stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets, or exhausted enclosures. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.

g. A single cylinder containing 150 pounds or less of anhydrous ammonia in a single control area in a nonsprinklered building shall be considered a maximum allowable quantity. Two cylinders, each containing 150 pounds or less in a single control area shall be considered a maximum allowable quantity provided the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with paragraph (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code.

h. Allowed only when stored in approved exhausted gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures.

i. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.

j. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with paragraph (C)(1)(b)(2703.1.2) of this rule.

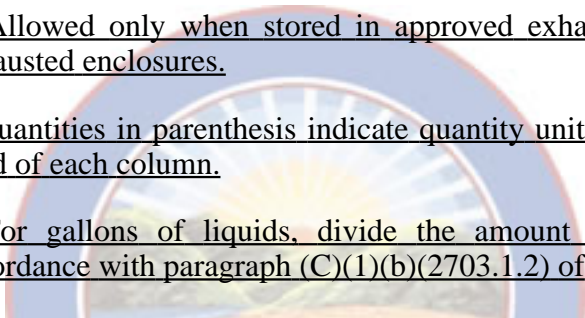


Table 2703.1.1(3)
Maximum allowable quantity per control area of hazardous materials posing a physical hazard in an outdoor control area ^{a,b}

Material	Class	Storage ^b			Use-closed systems ^b			Use-open systems ^b	
		Solid pounds	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Flammable gas	Gasown Liquid	Not applicable	Not applicable 34	3,000 Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable 35	1,500 Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Flammable solid	Not applicable	500	Not applicable	Not applicable	250	Not applicable	Not applicable	50	Not applicable
Organic peroxide	Unclassified Detonable	1	(1)	Not applicable	0.25	(0.25) ^c	Not applicable	0.25	(0.25) ^c
Organic peroxide	I	50	(20) ^c	Not applicable	10	(10) ^c	Not applicable	2	(2) ^c
	II	200	(200) ^c	Not applicable	100	(100) ^c	Not applicable	20	(20) ^c
	III	500	(500) ^c	Not applicable	250	(250) ^c	Not applicable	50	(50) ^c
	IV	1,000	(1,000) ^c	Not applicable	500	(500) ^c	Not applicable	100	(100) ^c
	V	Not limited	Not limited	Not applicable	Not limited	Not limited	Not applicable	Not limited	Not limited
Oxidizer	1	2	(2) ^c	Not applicable	1	(1) ^c	Not applicable	0.25	(0.25) ^c
	2	40	(40) ^c	Not applicable	20	(20) ^c	Not applicable	4	(4) ^c
	3	1,000	(1,000) ^c	Not applicable	500	(500) ^c	Not applicable	100	(100) ^c
	4	Not limited	Not limited	Not applicable	Not limited	Not limited	Not applicable	Not limited	Not limited
Drinking gas	Gasown Liquid	Not applicable	Not applicable 63	0,000 Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable 20	1,000 Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Pyrophoric materials	Not applicable	1	(0) ^c	100	4	(4) ^c	10	0	0
Unstable (reactive)	4	2	(2) ^c	20	1	(1) ^c	2	0.25	(0.25) ^c
	3	20	(20) ^c	200	10	(10) ^c	10	1	1
	2	200	(200) ^c	1,000	100	(100) ^c	250	10	10
	1	Not limited	Not limited	1,500	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited	Not limited
	Water reactive	1	20	(20) ^c	Not applicable	10	(10) ^c	Not applicable	1
	2	200	(200) ^c	Not applicable	100	(100) ^c	Not applicable	10	(10) ^c
	3	Not limited	Not limited	Not applicable	Not limited	Not limited	Not applicable	Not limited	Not limited

For SI: 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m³.

a. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with paragraph (C)(1)(b)(2703.1.2) of this rule.

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b. The aggregate quantities in storage and use shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.

c. The aggregate quantity of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials allowed in outdoor storage per single property under the same ownership or control used for retail or wholesale sales is allowed to exceed the maximum allowable quantity per control area when such storage is in accordance with paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule.

d. Quantities in parentheses indicate quantity units in parentheses at the head of each column.

Table 2703.1.1(4)
Maximum allowable quantity per control area of hazardous materials posing a health hazard in an outdoor control area^{abc}

Material	Storage			Use-closed systems			Use-open systems	
	Solid pounds	Liquid gallons (gallons)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds	Liquid gallons (gallons)	Gas cubic feet at NTP	Solid pounds	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Corrosive	30,000	2,000	1,620 ^d	10,000	1,000	810 ^d	1,000	100
Highly toxic	20	(20) ^e	40 ^e	10	(10) ^e	20 ^e	3	(3) ^e
Toxic	1,000	(1,000) ^{e,f}	1,620	500	50 ^e	810	25	(25) ^{e,f}

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 pound per square inch absolute = 6.895 kPa, °C = [(°F)-32/1.8].

a. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with paragraph (C)(1)(b)(2703.1.2) of this rule.

b. The aggregate quantities in storage and use shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.

c. The aggregate quantity of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials allowed in outdoor storage per single property under the same ownership or control used for retail or wholesale sales is allowed to exceed the maximum allowable quantity per control area when such storage is in accordance with paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule.

d. Allowed only when used in approved exhausted gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures or under fume hoods.

e. The maximum allowable quantity per control area for toxic liquids with vapor pressures in excess of 1 psia at 77°F shall be the maximum allowable quantity per control area listed for highly toxic liquids.

f. Quantities in parentheses indicate quantity units in parentheses at the

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head of each column.

g. Two cylinders, each cylinder containing 150 pounds or less of anhydrous ammonia, shall be considered a maximum allowable quantity in an outdoor control area.

(2) 2703.2 Systems, equipment and processes. Systems, equipment and processes utilized for storage, dispensing, use or handling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(2)(a)(2703.2.1) to (C)(2)(h)(2703.2.8) of this rule.

(a) 2703.2.1 Design and construction of containers, cylinders and tanks. Containers, cylinders and tanks shall be designed and constructed in accordance with approved standards. Containers, cylinders, tanks and other means used for containment of hazardous materials shall be of an approved type.

(b) 2703.2.2 Piping, tubing, valves and fittings. Piping, tubing, valves and fittings conveying hazardous materials shall be designed and installed in accordance with approved standards and shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(2)(b)(i)(2703.2.2.1) and (C)(2)(b)(ii)(2703.2.2.2) of this rule.

(i) 2703.2.2.1 Design and construction. Piping, tubing, valves, fittings and related components used for hazardous materials shall be in accordance with the following:

(a) Piping, tubing, valves, fittings and related components shall be designed and fabricated from materials compatible with the material to be contained and shall be of adequate strength and durability to withstand the pressure, structural and seismic stress, and exposure to which they are subject.

(b) Piping and tubing shall be identified in accordance with ANSI A13.1 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code to indicate the material conveyed.

(c) Readily accessible manual valves, or automatic remotely activated fail-safe emergency shutoff valves shall be installed on supply piping and tubing at the following locations:

(i) The point of use.

(ii) The tank, cylinder or bulk source.

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(d) Emergency shutoff valves shall be identified and the location shall be clearly visible and accessible and indicated by means of a sign.

(e) Backflow prevention or check valves shall be provided when the backflow of hazardous materials could create a hazardous condition or cause the unauthorized discharge of hazardous materials.

(f) Where gases or liquids having a hazard ranking of:

Health hazard Class 3 or 4

Flammability Class 4

Reactivity Class 3 or 4

in accordance with NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code are carried in pressurized piping above 15 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (103 kPa), an approved means of leak detection and emergency shutoff or excess flow control shall be provided. Where the piping originates from within a hazardous material storage room or area, the excess flow control shall be located within the storage room or area. Where the piping originates from a bulk source, the excess flow control shall be located as close to the bulk source as practical.

Exceptions:

1. Piping for inlet connections designed to prevent backflow.

2. Piping for pressure relief devices.

(ii) 2703.2.2.2 Additional regulations for supply piping for health-hazard materials. Supply piping and tubing for gases and liquids having a health-hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code shall be in accordance with ANSI B31.3 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code and the following:

(a) Piping and tubing utilized for the transmission of highly toxic, toxic or highly volatile corrosive liquids and gases shall have welded, threaded or flanged connections throughout

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except for connections located within a ventilated enclosure if the material is a gas, or an approved method of drainage or containment is provided for connections if the material is a liquid.

(b) Piping and tubing shall not be located within corridors, within any portion of a means of egress required to be enclosed in a fire-resistance-rated construction or in concealed spaces in areas not classified as Group H occupancies.

Exception: Piping and tubing within the space defined by the walls of corridors and the floor or roof above or in concealed spaces above other occupancies when installed in accordance with Section 415.9.6.3 of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code for Group H-5 occupancies.

(c) 2703.2.3 Equipment, machinery and alarms. Equipment, machinery and required detection and alarm systems associated with the use, storage or handling of hazardous materials shall be listed or approved.

(d) 2703.2.4 Installation of tanks. Installation of tanks shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(2)(d)(i)(2703.2.4.1) to (C)(2)(d)(ii)(a)(2703.2.4.2.1) of this rule.

(i) 2703.2.4.1 Underground tanks. Underground tanks used for the storage of liquid hazardous materials shall be provided with secondary containment. In lieu of providing secondary containment for an underground tank, an aboveground tank in an underground vault complying with paragraph (D)(2)(h)(3404.2.8) of rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code shall be permitted. Underground vaults shall be otherwise regulated as underground tank installations.

(ii) 2703.2.4.2 Aboveground tanks. Aboveground stationary tanks used for the storage of hazardous materials shall be located and protected in accordance with the requirements for outdoor storage of the particular material involved.

Exception: Aboveground tanks that are installed in vaults complying with paragraph (D)(2)(h)(3404.2.8) of rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code shall not be required to comply with location and protection requirements for outdoor storage.

(a) 2703.2.4.2.1 Marking. Aboveground stationary tanks shall be marked as required by paragraph (C)(5)(2703.5) of this rule.

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- (e) 2703.2.5 Empty containers and tanks. Empty containers and tanks previously used for the storage of hazardous materials shall be free from residual material and vapor as defined by DOTn, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or other regulating authority or maintained as specified for the storage of hazardous material.
- (f) 2703.2.6 Maintenance. In addition to the requirements of paragraph (C)(2)(c)(2703.2.3) of this rule, equipment, machinery and required detection and alarm systems associated with hazardous materials shall be maintained in an operable condition. Defective containers, cylinders and tanks shall be removed from service, repaired or disposed of in an approved manner. Defective equipment or machinery shall be removed from service and repaired or replaced. Required detection and alarm systems shall be replaced or repaired where defective.
- (i) 2703.2.6.1 Tanks out of service for 90 days. Stationary tanks not used for a period of 90 days shall be properly safeguarded or removed in an approved manner. Such tanks shall have the fill line, gauge opening and pump connection secured against tampering. Vent lines shall be properly maintained.
- (a) 2703.2.6.1.1 Return to service. Tanks that are to be placed back in service shall be tested in an approved manner.
- (ii) 2703.2.6.2 Defective containers and tanks. Defective containers and tanks shall be removed from service, repaired in accordance with approved standards or disposed of in an approved manner.
- (g) 2703.2.7 Liquid-level limit control. Atmospheric tanks having a capacity greater than 500 gallons (1893 L) and which contain hazardous material liquids shall be equipped with a liquid-level limit control or other approved means to prevent overfilling of the tank.
- (h) 2703.2.8 Seismic protection. Machinery and equipment utilizing hazardous materials shall be braced and anchored in accordance with the seismic design requirements of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code for the seismic design category in which the machinery or equipment is classified.
- (3) 2703.3 Release of hazardous materials. Hazardous materials in any quantity shall not be released into a sewer, storm drain, ditch, drainage canal, creek, stream, river, lake or tidal waterway or on the ground, sidewalk, street, highway or into the atmosphere.

Exceptions:

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1. The release or emission of hazardous materials is allowed when in compliance with federal, state, or local governmental agencies, regulations or permits.

2. The release of pesticides is allowed when used in accordance with registered label directions.

3. The release of fertilizer and soil amendments is allowed when used in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

(a) 2703.3.1 Unauthorized discharges. When hazardous materials are released in quantities reportable under state, federal or local regulations, the fire code official shall be notified and the following procedures required in accordance with paragraphs (C)(3)(a)(i)(2703.3.1.1) to (C)(3)(a)(iv)(2703.3.1.4) of this rule.

(i) 2703.3.1.1 Records. Accurate records shall be kept of the unauthorized discharge of hazardous materials by the permittee.

(ii) 2703.3.1.2 Preparation. Provisions shall be made for controlling and mitigating unauthorized discharges.

(iii) 2703.3.1.3 Control. When an unauthorized discharge caused by primary container failure is discovered, the involved primary container shall be repaired or removed from service.

(iv) 2703.3.1.4 Responsibility for cleanup. The person, firm or corporation responsible for an unauthorized discharge shall institute and complete all actions necessary to remedy the effects of such unauthorized discharge, whether sudden or gradual, at no cost to the jurisdiction. When deemed necessary by the fire code official, cleanup may be initiated by the fire department or by an authorized individual or firm. Costs associated with such cleanup shall be borne by the owner, operator or other person responsible for the unauthorized discharge.

(4) 2703.4 Material Safety Data Sheets. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be readily available on the premises for hazardous materials regulated by this rule. When a hazardous substance is developed in a laboratory, available information shall be documented.

Exception: Designated hazardous waste.

(5) 2703.5 Hazard identification signs. Unless otherwise exempted by the fire code official, visible hazard identification signs as specified in NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code for the specific material

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contained shall be placed on stationary containers and aboveground tanks and at entrances to locations where hazardous materials are stored, dispensed, used or handled in quantities requiring a permit and at specific entrances and locations designated by the fire code official.

(a) 2703.5.1 Markings. Individual containers, cartons or packages shall be conspicuously marked or labeled in an approved manner. Rooms or cabinets containing compressed gases shall be conspicuously labeled: COMPRESSED GAS.

(6) 2703.6 Signs. Signs and markings required by paragraphs (C)(5)(2703.5) and (C)(5)(a)(2703.5.1) of this rule shall not be obscured or removed, shall be in English as a primary language or in symbols allowed by this code, shall be durable, and the size, color and lettering shall be approved.

(7) 2703.7 Sources of ignition. Sources of ignition shall comply with paragraphs (C)(7)(a)(2703.7.1) to (C)(7)(c)(2703.7.3) of this rule.

(a) 2703.7.1 Smoking. Smoking shall be prohibited and "No Smoking" signs provided as follows:

(i) In rooms or areas where hazardous materials are stored or dispensed or used in open systems in amounts requiring a permit in accordance with paragraph (A)(2)(a)(2701.2.1) of this rule.

(ii) Within 25 feet (7620 mm) of outdoor storage, dispensing or open use areas.

(iii) Facilities or areas within facilities that have been designated as totally "No Smoking" shall have "No Smoking" signs placed at all entrances to the facility or area. Designated areas within such facilities where smoking is permitted either permanently or temporarily, shall be identified with signs designating that smoking is permitted in these areas only.

(iv) In rooms or areas where flammable or combustible hazardous materials are stored, dispensed or used.

Signs required by this paragraph shall be in English as a primary language or in symbols allowed by this code and shall comply with paragraph (J)(310) of rule 1301:7-7-03 of the Administrative Code.

(b) 2703.7.2 Open flames. Open flames and high-temperature devices shall not be used in a manner which creates a hazardous condition and shall be listed for use with the hazardous materials stored or used.

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(c) 2703.7.3 Industrial trucks. Powered industrial trucks used in areas designated as hazardous (classified) locations in accordance with the building code and NFPA 70 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code shall be listed and labeled for use in the environment intended in accordance with NFPA 505 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(8) 2703.8 Construction requirements. Buildings, control areas, enclosures and cabinets for hazardous materials shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(8)(a)(2703.8.1) to (C)(8)(f)(ii)(2703.8.6.2) of this rule.

(a) 2703.8.1 Buildings. Buildings, or portions thereof, in which hazardous materials are stored, handled or used shall be constructed in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(b) 2703.8.2 Required detached storage. Group H occupancies containing quantities of hazardous materials in excess of those set forth in Table 2703.8.2 of this rule shall be in detached buildings.

**Table 2703.8.2
Required detached storage**

Detached storage is required when the quantity of material exceeds that listed herein			
Material	Class	Solids and Liquids (tons) ^{2,3}	Gases (cubic feet) ^{2,3}
Explosives	Division 1.1	Maximum allowable quantity	Not applicable
	Division 1.2	Maximum allowable quantity	
	Division 1.3	Maximum allowable quantity	
	Division 1.4	Maximum allowable quantity	
	Division 1.4 ^c	1	
	Division 1.5	Maximum allowable quantity	
	Division 1.6	Maximum allowable quantity	
Oxidizers	Class 4	Maximum allowable quantity	Maximum allowable quantity
Unstable (reactives) detonable	Class 3 or 4	Maximum allowable quantity	Maximum allowable quantity
Oxidizer, liquids and solids	Class 3	1,200	Not applicable
	Class 2	2,000	
Organic peroxides	Detonable	Maximum allowable quantity	Not applicable
	Class I	25	
	Class III	50	
Unstable (reactives) nondetonable	Class 3	1	2,000
	Class 2	25	10,000
Water reactives	Class 3	1	Not applicable
	Class 2	25	
Pyrophoric gases	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,000

For SI: 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m³.

a. For materials which are detonable, the distance to other buildings or lot lines shall be as specified in the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code. For materials classified as

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explosives, the required separation distances shall be as specified in rule 1301:7-7-33 of the Administrative Code.

b. "Maximum Allowable Quantity" means the maximum allowable quantity per control area set forth in Table 2703.1.1(1) of this rule.

c. Limited to Division 1.4 materials and articles, including articles packaged for shipment, that are not regulated as an explosive under Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulations, or unpackaged articles used in process operations that do not propagate a detonation or deflagration between articles, providing the net explosive weight of individual articles does not exceed 1 pound.

(c) 2703.8.3 Control areas. Control areas shall be those spaces within a building and outdoor areas where quantities of hazardous materials not exceeding the maximum quantities allowed by this code are stored, dispensed, used or handled.

(i) [B] 2703.8.3.1 Construction requirements. Control areas shall be separated from each other by not less than a 1-hour fire barrier constructed in accordance with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(ii) 2703.8.3.2 Number. The maximum number of control areas within a building shall be in accordance with Table 2703.8.3.2 of this rule.

Table 2703.8.3.2 Design and number of control areas

<u>Floor level</u>		<u>Per centage of the maximum allowable quantity per control area^a</u>	<u>Number of control areas per floor^b</u>	<u>Fire-resistance rating for fire barriers in hours^c</u>
	<u>Higher than 9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>7-9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Above grade</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

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	<u>1</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Below grade</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>Lower than 2</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>

a. Percentages shall be of the maximum allowable quantity per control area as shown in Tables 2703.1.1(1) and 2703.1.1(2) of this rule, with all increases allowed in the footnotes of those tables.

b. There shall be a maximum of two control areas per floor in Group M occupancies and in buildings or portions of buildings having Group S occupancies with storage conditions and quantities in accordance with paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule.

c. Fire barriers shall include walls and floors as necessary to provide separation from other portions of the building.

(iii) [B] 2703.8.3.3 Separation. The required fire-resistance rating for fire barrier assemblies shall be in accordance with Table 2703.8.3.2 of this rule. The floor construction of the control area and construction supporting the floor of the control area shall have a minimum 2-hour fire-resistance rating.

(iv) 2703.8.3.4 Hazardous materials in Group M and S occupancies. The aggregate quantity of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials allowed within a single control area of a Group M or S occupancy is allowed to exceed the maximum allowable quantities specified in Tables 2703.1.1(1) and 2703.1.1(2) of this rule without classifying the building or use as a Group H occupancy, provided that the materials are stored in accordance with paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule.

(d) 2703.8.4 Gas rooms. Where a gas room is provided to comply with the provisions of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code, the gas room shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(8)(d)(i)(2703.8.4.1) and (C)(8)(d)(ii)(2703.8.4.2) of this rule.

(i) 2703.8.4.1 Construction. Gas rooms shall be protected with an automatic sprinkler system. Gas rooms shall be separated from

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the remainder of the building in accordance with the requirements of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code based on the occupancy group into which it has been classified.

(ii) 2703.8.4.2 Ventilation system. The ventilation system for gas rooms shall be designed to operate at a negative pressure in relation to the surrounding area. Highly toxic and toxic gases shall also comply with paragraph (D)(2)(b)(vi)(3704.2.2.6) of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code. The ventilation system shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(e) 2703.8.5 Exhausted enclosures. Where an exhausted enclosure is used to increase maximum allowable quantity per control area or when the location of hazardous materials in exhausted enclosures is provided to comply with the provisions of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code, the exhausted enclosure shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(8)(e)(i)(2703.8.5.1) to (C)(8)(e)(iii)(2703.8.5.3) of this rule.

(i) 2703.8.5.1 Construction. Exhausted enclosures shall be of noncombustible construction.

(ii) 2703.8.5.2 Ventilation. The ventilation system for exhausted enclosures shall be designed to operate at a negative pressure in relation to the surrounding area. Ventilation systems used for highly toxic and toxic gases shall also comply with (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (D)(1)(b)(3704.1.2) of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code. The ventilation system shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(iii) 2703.8.5.3 Fire-extinguishing system. Exhausted enclosures where flammable materials are used shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code.

(f) 2703.8.6 Gas cabinets. Where a gas cabinet is used to increase the maximum allowable quantity per control area or when the location of compressed gases in gas cabinets is provided to comply with the provisions of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code, the gas cabinet shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(8)(f)(i)(2703.8.6.1) to (C)(8)(f)(iii)(2703.8.6.3) of this rule.

(i) 2703.8.6.1 Construction. Gas cabinets shall be constructed in accordance with the following:

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- (a) Constructed of not less than 0.097-inch (2.5 mm) (No. 12 gage) steel.
- (b) Be provided with self-closing limited access ports or noncombustible windows to give access to equipment controls.
- (c) Be provided with self-closing doors.
- (d) Gas cabinet interiors shall be treated, coated or constructed of materials that are compatible with the hazardous materials stored. Such treatment, coating or construction shall include the entire interior of the cabinet.
- (ii) 2703.8.6.2 Ventilation. The ventilation system for gas cabinets shall be designed to operate at a negative pressure in relation to the surrounding area. Ventilation systems used for highly toxic and toxic gases shall also comply with (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (D)(1)(b)(3704.1.2) of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code. The ventilation system shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.
- (iii) 2703.8.6.3 Maximum number of cylinders per gas cabinet. The number of cylinders contained in a single gas cabinet shall not exceed three.
- (g) 2703.8.7 Hazardous materials storage cabinets. Where storage cabinets are used to increase maximum allowable quantity per control area or to comply with this rule, such cabinets shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(8)(g)(i)(2703.8.7.1) and (C)(8)(g)(ii)(2703.8.7.2) of this rule.
- (i) 2703.8.7.1 Construction. The interior of cabinets shall be treated, coated or constructed of materials that are nonreactive with the hazardous material stored. Such treatment, coating or construction shall include the entire interior of the cabinet. Cabinets shall either be listed in accordance with UL 1275 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code as suitable for the intended storage or constructed in accordance with the following:
- (a) Cabinets shall be of steel having a thickness of not less than 0.0478 inch (1.2 mm) (No. 18 gage). The cabinet, including the door, shall be double walled with 1.5-inch (38 mm) airspace between the walls. Joints shall be riveted or welded and shall be tight fitting. Doors shall be well fitted,

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self-closing and equipped with a self-latching device.

(b) The bottoms of cabinets utilized for the storage of liquids shall be liquid tight to a minimum height of 2 inches (51 mm).

Electrical equipment and devices within cabinets used for the storage of hazardous gases or liquids shall be in accordance with the building code and NFPA 70 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(ii) 2703.8.7.2 Warning markings. Cabinets shall be clearly identified in an approved manner with red letters on a contrasting background to read:

"HAZARDOUS-KEEP FIRE AWAY."

(9) 2703.9 General safety precautions. General precautions for the safe storage, handling or care of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(9)(a)(2703.9.1) to (C)(9)(i)(2703.9.9) of this rule.

(a) 2703.9.1 Personnel training and written procedures. Persons responsible for the operation of areas in which hazardous materials are stored, dispensed, handled or used shall be familiar with the chemical nature of the materials and the appropriate mitigating actions necessary in the event of fire, leak or spill.

(i) 2703.9.1.1 Fire department liaison. Responsible persons shall be designated and trained to be liaison personnel to the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses and identifying the locations where hazardous materials are located, and shall have access to Material Safety Data Sheets and be knowledgeable in the site's emergency response procedures.

(b) 2703.9.2 Security. Storage, dispensing, use and handling areas shall be secured against unauthorized entry and safeguarded in a manner approved by the fire code official.

(c) 2703.9.3 Protection from vehicles. Guard posts or other approved means shall be provided to protect storage tanks and connected piping, valves and fittings; dispensing areas; and use areas subject to vehicular damage in accordance with paragraph (L)(312) of rule 1301:7-7-03 of the Administrative Code.

(d) 2703.9.4 Electrical wiring and equipment. Electrical wiring and equipment shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the building code and NFPA 70 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the

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Administrative Code.

- (e) 2703.9.5 Static accumulation. When processes or conditions exist where a flammable mixture could be ignited by static electricity, means shall be provided to prevent the accumulation of a static charge.
- (f) 2703.9.6 Protection from light. Materials that are sensitive to light shall be stored in containers designed to protect them from such exposure.
- (g) 2703.9.7 Shock padding. Materials that are shock sensitive shall be padded, suspended or otherwise protected against accidental dislodgment and dislodgment during seismic activity.
- (h) 2703.9.8 Separation of incompatible materials. Incompatible materials in storage and storage of materials that are incompatible with materials in use shall be separated when the stored materials are in containers having a capacity of more than 5 pounds (2 kg) or 0.5 gallon (2 L). Separation shall be accomplished by:
- (i) Segregating incompatible materials in storage by a distance of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm).
 - (ii) Isolating incompatible materials in storage by a noncombustible partition extending not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above and to the sides of the stored material.
 - (iii) Storing liquid and solid materials in hazardous material storage cabinets.
 - (iv) Storing compressed gases in gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures in accordance with paragraphs (C)(8)(e)(2703.8.5) and (C)(8)(f)(2703.8.6) of this rule. Materials that are incompatible shall not be stored within the same cabinet or exhausted enclosure.
- (i) 2703.9.9 Shelf storage. Shelving shall be of substantial construction, and shall be braced and anchored in accordance with the seismic design requirements of the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code for the seismic zone in which the material is located. Shelving shall be treated, coated or constructed of materials that are compatible with the hazardous materials stored. Shelves shall be provided with a lip or guard when used for the storage of individual containers.

Exceptions:

1. Storage in hazardous material storage cabinets or laboratory furniture

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specifically designed for such use.

2. Storage of hazardous materials in amounts not requiring a permit in accordance with paragraph (A)(5)(2701.5) of this rule.

Shelf storage of hazardous materials shall be maintained in an orderly manner.

(10) 2703.10 Handling and transportation. In addition to the requirements of paragraph (C)(2)(2703.2) of this rule, the handling and transportation of hazardous materials in corridors or exit enclosures shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(10)(a)(2703.10.1) to (C)(10)(c)(vi)(2703.10.3.6) of this rule.

(a) 2703.10.1 Valve protection. Hazardous material gas containers, cylinders and tanks in transit shall have their protective caps in place. Containers, cylinders and tanks of highly toxic or toxic compressed gases shall have their valve outlets capped or plugged with an approved closure device in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-30 of the Administrative Code.

(b) 2703.10.2 Carts and trucks required. Liquids in containers exceeding 5 gallons (19 L) in a corridor or exit enclosure shall be transported on a cart or truck. Containers of hazardous materials having a hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code and transported within corridors or exit enclosures, shall be on a cart or truck. Where carts and trucks are required for transporting hazardous materials, they shall be in accordance with paragraph (C)(10)(c)(2703.10.3) of this rule.

Exceptions:

1. Two hazardous material liquid containers, which are hand carried in acceptable safety carriers.

2. Not more than four drums not exceeding 55 gallons (208 L) each, which are transported by suitable drum trucks.

3. Containers and cylinders of compressed gases, which are transported by approved hand trucks, and containers and cylinders not exceeding 25 pounds (11 kg), which are hand carried.

4. Solid hazardous materials not exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg), which are transported by approved hand trucks, and a single container not exceeding 50 pounds (23 kg), which is hand carried.

(c) 2703.10.3 Carts and trucks. Carts and trucks required by paragraph

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(C)(10)(b)(2703.10.2) of this rule to be used to transport hazardous materials shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(10)(c)(i)(2703.10.3.1) to (C)(10)(c)(vi)(2703.10.3.6) of this rule.

(i) 2703.10.3.1 Design. Carts and trucks used to transport hazardous materials shall be designed to provide a stable base for the commodities to be transported and shall have a means of restraining containers to prevent accidental dislodgment. Compressed gas cylinders placed on carts and trucks shall be individually restrained.

(ii) 2703.10.3.2 Speed-control devices. Carts and trucks shall be provided with a device that will enable the operator to control safely movement by providing stops or speed-reduction devices.

(iii) 2703.10.3.3 Construction. Construction materials for hazardous material carts or trucks shall be compatible with the material transported. The cart or truck shall be of substantial construction.

(iv) 2703.10.3.4 Spill control. Carts and trucks transporting liquids shall be capable of containing a spill from the largest single container transported.

(v) 2703.10.3.5 Attendance. Carts and trucks used to transport materials shall not obstruct or be left unattended within any part of a means of egress.

(vi) 2703.10.3.6 Incompatible materials. Incompatible materials shall not be transported on the same cart or truck.

(11) 2703.11 Group M storage and display and Group S storage. The aggregate quantity of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials stored and displayed within a single control area of a Group M occupancy, or an outdoor control area, or stored in a single control area of a Group S occupancy, is allowed to exceed the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in paragraph (C)(1)(2703.1) of this rule when in accordance with paragraphs (C)(11)(a)(2703.11.1) to (C)(11)(c)(x)(2703.11.3.10) of this rule.

(a) 2703.11.1 Maximum allowable quantity per control area in Group M or S occupancies. The aggregate amount of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials stored and displayed within a single control area of a Group M occupancy or stored in a single control area of a Group S occupancy shall not exceed the amounts set forth in Table 2703.11.1 of this rule.

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Table 2703.11.1
Maximum allowable quantity per indoor and outdoor control area in Group M and S occupancies nonflammable solids, nonflammable and noncombustible liquids^{d,e,f}

Condition		Maximum allowable quantity per control area	
Material ¹	Class	Solids pounds	Liquids gallons
A. Health-hazard materials nonflammable and noncombustible solids and liquids			
1. Corrosives ^{b,c}	Not applicable	9,750	975
2. Highly Toxics	Not applicable	20 ^{b,c}	2 ^{b,c}
3. Toxics ^{b,c}	Not applicable	1,000	100
B. Physical-hazard materials-nonflammable and noncombustible solids and liquids			
1. Oxidizers ^{b,c}	4	Not allowed	Not allowed
	3	1,150 ^f	115
	2	2,250 ^f	225
	1	18,000 ^f	1,800 ^f
2. Unstable (reactives) ^{b,c}	4	Not allowed	Not allowed
	3	550	55
	2	1,150	115
	1	Not limited	Not limited
3. Water (reactives)	3 ^{b,c}	550	55
	2 ^{b,c}	1,150	115
	1	Not limited	Not limited

For SI: 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m³.

a. Hazard categories are as specified in paragraph (A)(2)(b)(2701.2.2) of this rule.

b. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 per cent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with paragraph (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code. When Note c also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.

c. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 per cent when stored in approved storage cabinets in accordance with paragraph (C)(8)(2703.8) of this rule. When Note b also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.

d. See Table 2703.8.3.2 of this rule for design and number of control areas.

e. Allowable quantities for other hazardous material categories shall be in accordance with paragraph (C)(1)(2703.1) of this rule.

f. Maximum quantities shall be increased 100 per cent in outdoor

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control areas.

g. Maximum amounts are permitted to be increased to 2,250 pounds when individual packages are in the original sealed containers from the manufacturer or packager and do not exceed 10 pounds each.

h. Maximum amounts are permitted to be increased to 4,500 pounds when individual packages are in the original sealed containers from the manufacturer or packager and do not exceed 10 pounds each.

i. Quantities are unlimited where protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

j. Quantities are unlimited in an outdoor control area.

(b) 2703.11.2 Maximum allowable quantity per outdoor control area in Group M or S occupancies. The aggregate amount of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials stored and displayed within a single outdoor control area of a Group M occupancy shall not exceed the amounts set forth in Table 2703.11.1 of this rule.

(c) 2703.11.3 Storage and display. Storage and display shall be in accordance with paragraphs (C)(11)(c)(i)(2703.11.3.1) to (C)(11)(c)(x)(2703.11.3.10) of this rule.

(i) 2703.11.3.1 Density. Storage and display of solids shall not exceed 200 pounds per square foot (976 kg/m^2) of floor area actually occupied by solid merchandise. Storage and display of liquids shall not exceed 20 gallons per square foot (0.50 L/m^2) of floor area actually occupied by liquid merchandise.

(ii) 2703.11.3.2 Storage and display height. Display height shall not exceed 6 feet (1829 mm) above the finished floor in display areas of Group M occupancies. Storage height shall not exceed 8 feet (2438 mm) above the finished floor in storage areas of Group M and Group S occupancies.

(iii) 2703.11.3.3 Container location. Individual containers less than 5 gallons (19 L) or less than 25 pounds (11 kg) shall be stored or displayed on pallets, racks or shelves.

(iv) 2703.11.3.4 Racks and shelves. Racks and shelves used for storage or display shall be in accordance with paragraph (C)(9)(i)(2703.9.9) of this rule.

(v) 2703.11.3.5 Container type. Containers shall be approved for the

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intended use and identified as to their content.

(vi) 2703.11.3.6 Container size. Individual containers shall not exceed 100 pounds (45 kg) for solids or 10 gallons (38 L) for liquids in storage and display areas.

(vii) 2703.11.3.7 Incompatible materials. Incompatible materials shall be separated in accordance with paragraph (C)(9)(h)(2703.9.8) of this rule.

(viii) 2703.11.3.8 Floors. Floors shall be in accordance with paragraph (D)(12)(2704.12) of this rule.

(ix) 2703.11.3.9 Aisles. Aisles 4 feet (1219 mm) in width shall be maintained on three sides of the storage or display area.

(x) 2703.11.3.10 Signs. Hazard identification signs shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (C)(5)(2703.5) of this rule.

(12) 2703.12 Outdoor control areas. Outdoor control areas for hazardous materials in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per outdoor control area shall be in accordance with the following:

(a) Outdoor control area shall be kept free from weeds, debris and common combustible materials not necessary to the storage. The area surrounding an outdoor control area shall be kept clear of such materials for a minimum of 15 feet (4572 mm).

(b) Outdoor control areas shall be located not closer than 20 feet (6096 mm) from a lot line that can be built upon, public street, public alley or public way. A 2-hour fire-resistance-rated wall without openings extending not less than 30 inches (762 mm) above and to the sides of the storage area is allowed in lieu of such distance.

(c) Where a property exceeds 10,000 square feet (929 m²), a group of two outdoor control areas is allowed when approved and when each control area is separated by a minimum distance of 50 feet (15 240 mm).

(d) Where a property exceeds 35,000 square feet (3252 m²), additional groups of outdoor control areas are allowed when approved and when each group is separated by a minimum distance of 300 feet (91 440 mm).

(D) Section 2704 Storage

(1) 2704.1 Scope. Storage of hazardous materials in amounts exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area as set forth in paragraph (C)(1)(2703.1) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701),

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(C)(2703) and (D)(2704) of this rule. Storage of hazardous materials in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area as set forth in paragraph (C)(1)(2703.1) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701) and (C)(2703) of this rule. Retail and wholesale storage and display of nonflammable solid and nonflammable and noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in Group M occupancies and Group S storage shall be in accordance with paragraph (C)(11)(2703.11) of this rule.

(2) 2704.2 Spill control and secondary containment for liquid and solid hazardous materials. Rooms, buildings or areas used for the storage of liquid or solid hazardous materials shall be provided with spill control and secondary containment in accordance with paragraphs (D)(2)(a)(2704.2.1) to (D)(2)(c)(2704.2.3) of this rule.

Exception: Outdoor storage of containers on approved containment pallets in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(c)(2704.2.3) of this rule.

(a) 2704.2.1 Spill control for hazardous material liquids. Rooms, buildings or areas used for the storage of hazardous material liquids in individual vessels having a capacity of more than 55 gallons (208 L), or in which the aggregate capacity of multiple vessels exceeds 1,000 gallons (3785 L), shall be provided with spill control to prevent the flow of liquids to adjoining areas. Floors in indoor locations and similar surfaces in outdoor locations shall be constructed to contain a spill from the largest single vessel by one of the following methods:

(i) Liquid-tight sloped or recessed floors in indoor locations or similar areas in outdoor locations.

(ii) Liquid-tight floors in indoor locations or similar areas in outdoor locations provided with liquid-tight raised or recessed sills or dikes.

(iii) Sumps and collection systems.

(iv) Other approved engineered systems. Except for surfacing, the floors, sills, dikes, sumps and collection systems shall be constructed of noncombustible material, and the liquid-tight seal shall be compatible with the material stored. When liquid-tight sills or dikes are provided, they are not required at perimeter openings having an open-grate trench across the opening that connects to an approved collection system.

(b) 2704.2.2 Secondary containment for hazardous material liquids and solids. Where required by Table 2704.2.2 of this rule buildings, rooms or areas used for the storage of hazardous materials liquids or solids shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with this

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paragraph when the capacity of an individual vessel or the aggregate capacity of multiple vessels exceeds the following:

1. Liquids: Capacity of an individual vessel exceeds 55 gallons (208 L) or the aggregate capacity of multiple vessels exceeds 1,000 gallons (3785 L); and

2. Solids: Capacity of an individual vessel exceeds 550 pounds (250 kg) or the aggregate capacity of multiple vessels exceeds 10,000 pounds (4540 kg).

**Table 2704.2.2
Required secondary containment-hazardous material solids and liquids storage**

Material		Indoor storage		Outdoor storage	
		Solids	Liquids	Solids	Liquids
1. Physical-hazard materials					
Combustible liquids	Class II	Not applicable	See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	Not applicable	See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code
	Class IIIA		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code
	Class IIIB		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code
Corrosive fluids			See rule 1301.7-7-32 of the Administrative Code		See rule 1301.7-7-32 of the Administrative Code
Explosives		See rule 1301.7-7-33 of the Administrative Code		See rule 1301.7-7-33 of the Administrative Code	
Flammable liquids	Class IA	Not applicable	See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	Not applicable	See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code
	Class IB		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code
	Class IC		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code		See rule 1301.7-7-34 of the Administrative Code
Flammable solids		Not required	Not applicable	Not required	Not applicable
Organic peroxides	Unclassified	Required	Required	Not required	Not required
	Detonable				
	Class I				
	Class II				
	Class III				
Class IV	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required	
Oxidizers	Class 5	Required	Required	Not required	Not required
	Class 4				
	Class 3				
	Class 2				
Class 1	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required	
	Not required	Required	Not required	Required	
Pyrophorics		Not required	Required	Not required	Required
Unstable (reactives)	Class 4	Required	Required	Required	Required
	Class 3				
	Class 2				
	Class 1				
Water reactives	Class 3	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required
	Class 2	Required	Required	Not required	Not required
	Class 1	Not required	Not required	Not required	Not required
2. Health-hazard materials					
Corrosives		Not required	Required	Not required	Required
Highly toxic		Required	Required	Required	Required
Toxics					

(i) 2704.2.2.1 Drainage methods. The building, room or area shall contain or drain the hazardous materials and fire protection water through the use of one of the following methods:

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- (a) Liquid-tight sloped or recessed floors in indoor locations or similar areas in outdoor locations.
- (b) Liquid-tight floors in indoor locations or similar areas in outdoor locations provided with liquid-tight raised or recessed sills or dikes.
- (c) Sumps and collection systems.
- (d) Drainage systems leading to an approved location.
- (e) Other approved engineered systems.
- (ii) 2704.2.2.2 Incompatible materials. Incompatible materials used in open systems shall be separated from each other in the secondary containment system.
- (iii) 2704.2.2.3 Indoor design. Secondary containment for indoor storage areas shall be designed to contain a spill from the largest vessel plus the design flow volume of fire protection water calculated to discharge from the fire-extinguishing system over the minimum required system design area or area of the room or area in which the storage is located, whichever is smaller. The containment capacity shall be designed to contain the flow for a period of 20 minutes.
- (iv) 2704.2.2.4 Outdoor design. Secondary containment for outdoor storage areas shall be designed to contain a spill from the largest individual vessel. If the area is open to rainfall, secondary containment shall be designed to include the volume of a 24-hour rainfall as determined by a 25-year storm and provisions shall be made to drain accumulations of ground water and rainwater.
- (v) 2704.2.2.5 Monitoring. An approved monitoring method shall be provided to detect hazardous materials in the secondary containment system. The monitoring method is allowed to be visual inspection of the primary or secondary containment, or other approved means. Where secondary containment is subject to the intrusion of water, a monitoring method for detecting water shall be provided. Where monitoring devices are provided, they shall be connected to approved visual or audible alarms.
- (vi) 2704.2.2.6 Drainage system design. Drainage systems shall be in accordance with the plumbing code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code and all of the following:

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(a) The slope of floors to drains in indoor locations, or similar areas in outdoor locations shall not be less than 1 per cent.

(b) Drains from indoor storage areas shall be sized to carry the volume of the fire protection water as determined by the design density discharged from the automatic fire-extinguishing system over the minimum required system design area or area of the room or area in which the storage is located, whichever is smaller.

(c) Drains from outdoor storage areas shall be sized to carry the volume of the fire flow and the volume of a 24-hour rainfall as determined by a 25-year storm.

(d) Materials of construction of drainage systems shall be compatible with the materials stored.

(e) Incompatible materials used in open systems shall be separated from each other in the drainage system.

(f) Drains shall terminate in an approved location away from buildings, valves, means of egress, fire access roadways, adjoining property and storm drains.

(c) 2704.2.3 Containment pallets. When used as an alternative to spill control and secondary containment for outdoor storage in accordance with the exception in paragraph (D)(2)(2704.2) of this rule, containment pallets shall comply with all of the following:

(i) A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided.

(ii) The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (250 L).

(iii) Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored.

(iv) Containment of pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rainwater within the sump.

(3) 2704.3 Ventilation. Indoor storage areas and storage buildings shall be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation or natural ventilation where natural ventilation can be shown to be acceptable for the materials as stored.

Exception: Storage areas for flammable solids complying with rule 1301:7-7-36 of the Administrative Code.

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- (a) 2704.3.1 System requirements. Exhaust ventilation systems shall comply with all of the following:
- (i) Installation shall be in accordance with the mechanical code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.
 - (ii) Mechanical ventilation shall be at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot [$0.00508 \text{ m}^3/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2)$] of floor area over the storage area.
 - (iii) Systems shall operate continuously unless alternative designs are approved.
 - (iv) A manual shutoff control shall be provided outside of the room in a position adjacent to the access door to the room or in an approved location. The switch shall be of the break-glass type and shall be labeled: VENTILATION SYSTEM EMERGENCY SHUTOFF.
 - (v) Exhaust ventilation shall be designed to consider the density of the potential fumes or vapors released. For fumes or vapors that are heavier than air, exhaust shall be taken from a point within 12 inches (305 mm) of the floor.
 - (vi) The location of both the exhaust and inlet air openings shall be designed to provide air movement across all portions of the floor or room to prevent the accumulation of vapors.
 - (vii) Exhaust ventilation shall not be recirculated within the room or building if the materials stored are capable of emitting hazardous vapors.
- (4) 2704.4 Separation of incompatible hazardous materials. Incompatible materials shall be separated in accordance with paragraph (C)(9)(h)(2703.9.8) of this rule.
- (5) 2704.5 Automatic sprinkler systems. Indoor storage areas and storage buildings shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with paragraph (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code. The design of the sprinkler system shall not be less than that required for Ordinary Hazard Group 2 with a minimum design area of 3,000 square feet (279 m^2). Where the materials or storage arrangement are required by other regulations to be provided with a higher level of sprinkler system protection, the higher level of sprinkler system protection shall be provided.
- (6) 2704.6 Explosion control. Indoor storage rooms, areas and buildings shall be

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provided with explosion control in accordance with paragraph (K)(911) of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code.

(7) 2704.7 Standby or emergency power. Where mechanical ventilation, treatment systems, temperature control, alarm, detection or other electrically operated systems are required, such systems shall be provided with an emergency or standby power system in accordance with the building code and NFPA 70 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code and paragraph (D)(604) of rule 1301:7-7-06 of the Administrative Code.

Exceptions:

1. Storage areas for Class 1 and 2 oxidizers.

2. Storage areas for Class III, IV and V organic peroxides.

3. For storage areas for highly toxic or toxic materials, see paragraphs (D)(2)(b)(viii)(3704.2.2.8) and (D)(3)(b)(vi)(3704.3.2.6) of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code.

4. Standby power for mechanical ventilation, treatment systems and temperature control systems shall not be required where an approved fail-safe engineered system is installed.

(8) 2704.8 Limit controls. Limit controls shall be provided in accordance with paragraphs (D)(8)(a)(2704.8.1) and (D)(8)(b)(2704.8.2) of this rule.

(a) 2704.8.1 Temperature control. Materials that must be kept at temperatures other than normal ambient temperatures to prevent a hazardous reaction shall be provided with an approved means to maintain the temperature within a safe range. Redundant temperature control equipment that will operate on failure of the primary temperature control system shall be provided. Where approved, alternative means that prevent a hazardous reaction are allowed.

(b) 2704.8.2 Pressure control. Stationary tanks and equipment containing hazardous material liquids that can generate pressures exceeding design limits because of exposure fires or internal reaction, shall have some form of construction or other approved means that will relieve excessive internal pressure. The means of pressure relief shall vent to an approved location or to an exhaust scrubber or treatment system where required by rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code.

(9) 2704.9 Emergency alarm. An approved manual emergency alarm system shall be provided in buildings, rooms or areas used for storage of hazardous materials. Emergency alarm-initiating devices shall be installed outside of each interior exit or exit access door of storage buildings, rooms or areas.

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Activation of an emergency alarm-initiating device shall sound a local alarm to alert occupants of an emergency situation involving hazardous materials.

- (10) 2704.10 Supervision. Emergency alarm, detection and automatic fire-extinguishing systems required by paragraph (D)(2704) of this rule shall be supervised by an approved central, proprietary or remote station service or shall initiate an audible and visual signal at a constantly attended on-site location.
- (11) 2704.11 Clearance from combustibles. The area surrounding an outdoor storage area or tank shall be kept clear of combustible materials and vegetation for a minimum distance of 25 feet (7620 mm).
- (12) 2704.12 Noncombustible floor. Except for surfacing, floors of storage areas shall be of noncombustible construction.
- (13) 2704.13 Weather protection. Where overhead noncombustible construction is provided for sheltering outdoor hazardous material storage areas, such storage shall not be considered indoor storage when the area is constructed in accordance with the requirements for weather protection as required by the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

Exception: Storage of explosive materials shall be considered as indoor storage.

(E) Section 2705 Use, dispensing and handling

- (1) 2705.1 General. Use, dispensing and handling of hazardous materials in amounts exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area set forth in paragraph (C)(1)(2703.1) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701), (C)(2703) and (E)(2705) of this rule. Use, dispensing and handling of hazardous materials in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area set forth in paragraph (C)(1)(2703.1) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701) and (C)(2703) of this rule.
- (a) 2705.1.1 Separation of incompatible materials. Separation of incompatible materials shall be in accordance with paragraph (C)(9)(h)(2703.9.8) of this rule.
- (b) 2705.1.2 Noncombustible floor. Except for surfacing, floors of areas where liquid or solid hazardous materials are dispensed or used in open systems shall be of noncombustible, liquid-tight construction.
- (c) 2705.1.3 Spill control and secondary containment for hazardous material liquids. Where required by other provisions of paragraph (E)(2705) of this rule, spill control and secondary containment shall be provided for

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hazardous material liquids in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(2704.2) of this rule.

(d) 2705.1.4 Limit controls. Limit controls shall be provided in accordance with paragraphs (E)(1)(d)(i)(2705.1.4.1) to (E)(1)(d)(iv)(2705.1.4.4) of this rule.

(i) 2705.1.4.1 High-liquid-level control. Open tanks in which liquid hazardous materials are used shall be equipped with a liquid-level limit control or other means to prevent overfilling of the tank.

(ii) 2705.1.4.2 Low-liquid-level control. Approved safeguards shall be provided to prevent a low-liquid level in a tank from creating a hazardous condition, including but not limited to overheating of a tank or its contents.

(iii) 2705.1.4.3 Temperature control. Temperature control shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (D)(8)(a)(2704.8.1) of this rule.

(iv) 2705.1.4.4. Pressure control. Pressure control shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (D)(8)(b)(2704.8.2) of this rule.

(e) 2705.1.5 Standby or emergency power. Where mechanical ventilation, treatment systems, temperature control, manual alarm, detection or other electrically operated systems are required, such systems shall be provided with an emergency or standby power system in accordance with the building code and NFPA 70 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code and paragraph (D)(604) of rule 1301:7-7-06 of the Administrative Code.

Exceptions:

1. Standby power for mechanical ventilation, treatment systems and temperature control systems shall not be required where an approved fail-safe engineered system is installed.

2. Systems for highly toxic or toxic gases shall be provided with emergency power in accordance with paragraphs (D)(2)(b)(viii)(3704.2.2.8) and (D)(3)(b)(vi)(3704.3.2.6) of rule 1301:7-7-37 of the Administrative Code.

(f) 2705.1.6 Supervision. Manual alarm, detection, and automatic fire-extinguishing systems required by other provisions of paragraph (E)(2705) of this rule shall be supervised by an approved central, proprietary or remote station service or shall initiate an audible and visual signal at a constantly attended on-site location.

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(g) 2705.1.7 Lighting. Adequate lighting by natural or artificial means shall be provided.

(h) 2705.1.8 Fire-extinguishing systems. Indoor rooms or areas in which hazardous materials are dispensed or used shall be protected by an automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code. Sprinkler system design shall not be less than that required for Ordinary Hazard, Group 2, with a minimum design area of 3,000 square feet (279 m²). Where the materials or storage arrangement are required by other regulations to be provided with higher level or sprinkler system protection, the higher level of sprinkler system protection shall be provided.

(i) 2705.1.9 Ventilation. Indoor dispensing and use areas shall be provided with exhaust ventilation in accordance with paragraph (D)(3)(2704.3) of this rule.

Exception: Ventilation is not required for dispensing and use of flammable solids other than finely divided particles.

(j) 2705.1.10 Liquid transfer. Liquids having a hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code shall be transferred by one of the following methods:

(i) From safety cans complying with UL 30 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

(ii) Through an approved closed piping system.

(iii) From containers or tanks by an approved pump taking suction through an opening in the top of the container or tank.

(iv) From containers or tanks by gravity through an approved self-closing or automatic-closing valve when the container or tank and dispensing operations are provided with spill control and secondary containment in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(2704.2) of this rule. Highly toxic liquids shall not be dispensed by gravity from tanks.

(v) Approved engineered liquid transfer systems.

Exceptions:

1. Liquids having a hazard ranking of 4 when dispensed from approved containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).

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2. Liquids having a hazard ranking of 3 when dispensed from approved containers not exceeding 5.3 gallons (20 L).

(2) 2705.2 Indoor dispensing and use. Indoor dispensing and use of hazardous materials shall be in buildings complying with the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code and in accordance with paragraph (E)(1)(2705.1) and paragraphs (E)(2)(a)(2705.2.1) to (E)(2)(b)(v)(2705.2.2.5) of this rule.

(a) 2705.2.1 Open systems. Dispensing and use of hazardous materials in open containers or systems shall be in accordance with paragraphs (E)(2)(a)(i)(2705.2.1.1) to (E)(2)(a)(iv)(2705.2.1.4) of this rule.

(i) 2705.2.1.1 Ventilation. Where gases, liquids or solids having a hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code are dispensed or used, mechanical exhaust ventilation shall be provided to capture fumes, mists or vapors at the point of generation.

Exception: Gases, liquids or solids which can be demonstrated not to create harmful fumes, mists or vapors.

(ii) 2705.2.1.2 Explosion control. Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (D)(6)(2704.6) of this rule when an explosive environment can occur because of the characteristics or nature of the hazardous materials dispensed or used, or as a result of the dispensing or use process.

(iii) 2705.2.1.3 Spill control for hazardous material liquids. Buildings, rooms or areas where hazardous material liquids are dispensed into vessels exceeding a 1.3-gallon (5 L) capacity or used in open systems exceeding a 5.3-gallon (20 L) capacity shall be provided with spill control in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(a)(2704.2.1) of this rule.

(iv) 2705.2.1.4 Secondary containment for hazardous material liquids. Where required by Table 2705.2.1.4 of this rule, buildings, rooms or areas where hazardous material liquids are dispensed or used in open systems shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(b)(2704.2.2) of this rule when the capacity of an individual vessel or system or the capacity of multiple vessels or systems exceeds the following:

(a) Individual vessel or system: greater than 1.3 gallons (5 L).

(b) Multiple vessels or systems: greater than 5.3 gallons (20 L).

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**Table 2705.2.1.4
Required secondary containment-hazardous material solids and liquids use**

Material	Indoor use		Outdoor use				
	Solids	Liquids	Solids	Liquids			
1. Physical-hazard materials							
Combustible Liquids	Class II	Not applicable	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code			
	Class IIIA		See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code			
	Class IIIB		See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code			
Cryogenic fluids	Not applicable	See rule 1301:7-7-32 of the Administrative Code	Not applicable	See rule 1301:7-7-32 of the Administrative Code			
Explosives	See rule 1301:7-7-31 of the Administrative Code		See rule 1301:7-7-33 of the Administrative Code				
Flammable Liquids	Class IA	Not applicable	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code			
	Class IB		See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code			
	Class IC		See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code	See rule 1301:7-7-34 of the Administrative Code			
Flammable solids	Not required	Not applicable	Not required	Not applicable			
Organic Peroxides	Unclassified Detonable	Not required	Required	Not required			
	Class I		Required	Not required	Required		
	Class II			Not required	Not required	Not required	
	Class III				Required	Not required	Not required
	Class IV					Required	Not required
Class V	Not required	Not required	Not required				
Oxidizers	Class 4	Not required	Required	Required			
	Class 3		Required	Required			
	Class 2		Required	Required			
Class 1	Not required	Required	Required				
		Required	Required				
Pyrophorics	Not required	Required	Not required	Required			
Unstable (reactives)	Class 4	Not required	Required	Required			
	Class 3		Required	Required			
	Class 2		Required	Required			
Class 1	Not required	Not required	Required	Required			
		Required	Required	Required			
			Required	Required			
Water reactives	Class 3	Not required	Required	Required			
	Class 2		Required	Required			
Class 1	Not required	Not required	Required	Required			
2. Health-hazard materials							
Corrosives	Not required	Required	Not required	Required			
Highly toxics	Required						
Toxics	Not required						

(b) 2705.2.2 Closed systems. Use of hazardous materials in closed containers or systems shall be in accordance with paragraphs (E)(2)(b)(i)(2705.2.2.1) to (E)(2)(b)(v)(2705.2.2.5) of this rule.

(i) 2705.2.2.1 Design. Systems shall be suitable for the use intended and shall be designed by persons competent in such design. Controls shall be designed to prevent materials from entering or leaving the process or reaction systems at other than the intended

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time, rate or path. Where automatic controls are provided, they shall be designed to be fail safe.

(ii) 2705.2.2.2 Ventilation. Where closed systems are designed to be opened as part of normal operations, ventilation shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (E)(2)(a)(i)(2705.2.1.1) of this rule.

(iii) 2705.2.2.3 Explosion control. Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (D)(6)(2704.6) of this rule where an explosive environment exists because of the hazardous materials dispensed or used, or as a result of the dispensing or use process.

Exception: Where process vessels are designed to contain fully the worst-case explosion anticipated within the vessel under process conditions based on the most likely failure.

(iv) 2705.2.2.4 Spill control for hazardous material liquids. Buildings, rooms or areas where hazardous material liquids are used in individual vessels exceeding a 55-gallon (208 L) capacity shall be provided with spill control in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(a)(2704.2.1) of this rule.

(v) 2705.2.2.5 Secondary containment for hazardous material liquids. Where required by Table 2705.2.1.4 of this rule, buildings, rooms or areas where hazardous material liquids are used in vessels or systems shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(b)(2704.2.2) of this rule when the capacity of an individual vessel or system or the capacity of multiple vessels or systems exceeds the following:

(a) Individual vessel or system: greater than 55 gallons (208 L).

(b) Multiple vessels or systems: greater than 1,000 gallons (3785 L).

(3) 2705.3 Outdoor dispensing and use. Dispensing and use of hazardous materials outdoors shall be in accordance with paragraphs (E)(3)(a)(2705.3.1) to (E)(3)(i)(2705.3.9) of this rule.

(a) 2705.3.1 Quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area. Outdoor dispensing or use of hazardous materials, in either closed or open containers or systems, in amounts exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Tables 2703.1.1(3) and 2703.1.1(4) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701), (C)(2703), (E)(1)(2705.1) and (E)(3)(2705.3) of this rule.

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- (b) 2705.3.2 Quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area. Outdoor dispensing or use of hazardous materials, in either closed or open containers or systems, in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Tables 2703.1.1(3) and 2703.1.1(4) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701) and (C)(2703) of this rule.
- (c) 2705.3.3 Location. Outdoor dispensing and use areas for hazardous materials shall be located as required for outdoor storage in accordance with paragraph (D)(2704) of this rule.
- (d) 2705.3.4 Spill control for hazardous material liquids in open systems. Outdoor areas where hazardous material liquids are dispensed in vessels exceeding a 1.3-gallon (5 L) capacity or used in open systems exceeding a 5.3-gallon (20 L) capacity shall be provided with spill control in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(a)(2704.2.1) of this rule.
- (e) 2705.3.5 Secondary containment for hazardous material liquids in open systems. Where required by Table 2705.2.1.4 of this rule, outdoor areas where hazardous material liquids are dispensed or used in open systems shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(b)(2704.2.2) of this rule when the capacity of an individual vessel or system or the capacity of multiple vessels or systems exceeds the following:
- (i) Individual vessel or system: greater than 1.3 gallons (5 L).
 - (ii) Multiple vessels or systems: greater than 5.3 gallons (20 L).
- (f) 2705.3.6 Spill control for hazardous material liquids in closed systems. Outdoor areas where hazardous material liquids are used in closed systems exceeding 55 gallons (208 L) shall be provided with spill control in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(a)(2704.2.1) of this rule.
- (g) 2705.3.7 Secondary containment for hazardous material liquids in closed systems. Where required by Table 2705.2.1.4 of this rule, outdoor areas where hazardous material liquids are dispensed or used in closed systems shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with paragraph (D)(2)(b)(2704.2.2) of this rule when the capacity of an individual vessel or system or the capacity of multiple vessels or systems exceeds the following:
- (i) Individual vessel or system: greater than 55 gallons (208 L).
 - (ii) Multiple vessels or systems: greater than 1,000 gallons (3785 L).

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- (h) 2705.3.8 Clearance from combustibles. The area surrounding an outdoor dispensing or use area shall be kept clear of combustible materials and vegetation for a minimum distance of 30 feet (9144 mm).
- (i) 2705.3.9 Weather protection. Where overhead noncombustible construction is provided for sheltering outdoor hazardous material use areas, such use shall not be considered indoor use when the area is constructed in accordance with the requirements for weather protection as required in the building code as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code.

Exception: Use of explosive materials shall be considered as indoor use.

(4) 2705.4 Handling. Handling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with paragraphs (E)(4)(a)(2705.4.1) to (E)(4)(d)(2705.4.4) of this rule.

- (a) 2705.4.1 Quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area. Handling of hazardous materials in indoor and outdoor locations in amounts exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Tables 2703.1.1(1) to 2703.1.1(4) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701), (C)(2703), (E)(1)(2705.1) and (E)(4)(2705.4) of this rule.
- (b) 2705.4.2 Quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area. Handling of hazardous materials in indoor locations in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Tables 2703.1.1(1) and 2703.1.1(2) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701), (C)(2703) and (E)(1)(2705.1) of this rule. Handling of hazardous materials in outdoor locations in amounts not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Tables 2703.1.1(3) and 2703.1.1(4) of this rule shall be in accordance with paragraphs (A)(2701) and (C)(2703) of this rule.
- (c) 2705.4.3 Location. Outdoor handling areas for hazardous materials shall be located as required for outdoor storage in accordance with paragraph (D)(2704) of this rule.
- (d) 2705.4.4 Emergency alarm. Where hazardous materials having a hazard ranking of 3 or 4 in accordance with NFPA 704 as listed in rule 1301:7-7-45 of the Administrative Code are transported through corridors or exit enclosures, there shall be an emergency telephone system, a local manual alarm station or an approved alarm-initiating device at not more than 150-foot (45 720 mm) intervals and at each exit and exit access doorway throughout the transport route. The signal shall be relayed to an approved central station, proprietary supervising

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station or remote supervising station or a constantly attended on-site location and shall also initiate a local audible alarm.



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