All chemicals need proper storage.
When evaluating your hazmat storage needs, consider these flammable and combustible classifications*:

**Flammables**
A flammable liquid is any liquid having a flashpoint below 100°F (38°C). However, the exception to this is any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100°F or higher, when such components make up at least 99% of the mixtures volume. The flashpoint is the lowest temperature at which a flammable liquid will give off enough vapor to ignite briefly when exposed to a flame.

Flammable liquids are referred to as Class 1 Liquids. Class 1 Liquids are separated into the following three categories:

**Class 1A** - Liquids that have flashpoints below 73°F (22.8°C), and a boiling point below 100°F (37.8°C). Examples of this class are Ethyl Ether and Pentane.

**Class 1B** - Liquids that have flashpoints below 73°F (22.8°C), and a boiling point of at least 100°F (37.8°C). Examples of this class are Acetone, Gasoline and MEK.

**Class 1C** - Liquids that have flashpoints above 73°F (22.8°C), and below 100°F (37.8°C). Examples of this are Turpentine and Xylene.

**Combustibles**
A combustible is a liquid having a flashpoint of at least 100°F (37.8°C).

Combustibles are divided into two classes:

**Class II Combustibles** - Liquids that have a flashpoint of at least 100°F (38°C), and below 140°F (60°C). However, the exception to this is any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200°F (93.3°C), when such components make up at least 99% of the total volume of the mixture. Examples of this class are Kerosene and most Oil Based Paints.

**Class III Combustibles** - Liquids with flashpoints of at least 140°F (60°C). Class III combustibles are divided into these two subcategories:

**Class IIIA Combustibles** - Liquids having a flashpoint of at least 140°F (60°C), and below 200°F (93.3°C). However, the exception to this is any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200°F (93.3°C) or higher, when such components make up at least 99% of the total volume of the mixture. An example of this is Mineral Spirits.

**Class IIIB Combustibles** - Liquids having a flashpoint of at least 200°F (93.3°C). Examples of this class are Hydraulic Brake/Transmission Fluids and Lubrication Oils.

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