





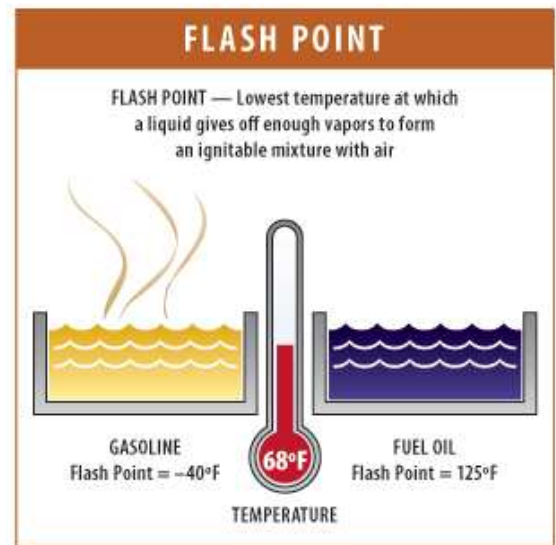


## FLAMMABLES vs. COMBUSTIBLES

Per the NFPA a flammable liquid is defined as a liquid whose flash point does not exceed 100°F, when tested by closed-cup test methods, while a combustible liquid is one whose flash point is 100°F or higher, also when tested by closed-cup methods. These broad groups can be further classified as:

-  Class IA - Flash Point less than 73°F; Boiling Point less than 100°F
-  Class IB - Flash Point less than 73°F; Boiling Point equal to or greater than 100°F
-  Class IC - Flash Point equal to or greater than 73°F, but less than 100°F
-  Class II - Flash Point equal to or greater than 100°F, but less than 140°F
-  Class IIIA - Flash Point equal to or greater than 140°F, but less than 200°F
-  Class IIIB - Flash Point equal to or greater than 200°F



Various text and standards define a COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL in many ways. Class A combustibles such as paper, wood, plastics, cloth and rubber can be considered ORDINARY COMBUSTIBLES. These items, under normal atmospheric conditions, require a competent heat source or sufficient heat, to raise the material to its ignition temperature. For example, wood's flashpoint is 572°(F). At this temperature, the wood releases enough gases to mix with HEAT & OXYGEN to support combustion, making wood a **COMBUSTIBLE**. A flammable such as GASOLINE has a flashpoint of -50°(F), which under most circumstances is already producing the gases that support combustion. Thus making Gasoline a **FLAMMABLE**.

**LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (LEL) & UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (UEL)**

