

Standard for

WARNING LABELS for CONTAINERS of FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

With Flash Points Not in Excess of 150° F.

1951 (Reprint 1956)



Price: 25 cents*

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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION International

60 Batterymarch St.

Boston 10, Mass.

National Fire Protection Association

International

Executive Office: 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass.

The National Fire Protection Association was organized in 1896 to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection and prevention, to obtain and circulate information on these subjects and to secure the cooperation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire. Its membership includes nearly two hundred national and regional societies and associations (list on outside back cover) and more than sixteen thousand individuals, corporations, and organizations. Anyone interested may become a member; membership information is available on request.

This pamphlet is one of a large number of publications on fire safety issued by the Association including periodicals, books, posters and other publications; a complete list is available without charge on request. All NFPA standards adopted by the Association are published in six volumes of the National Fire Codes which are re-issued annually and which are available on an annual subscription basis. The standards, prepared by the technical committees of the National Fire Protection Association and adopted in the annual meetings of the Association, are intended to prescribe reasonable measures for minimizing losses of life and property by fire. All interests concerned have opportunity through the Association to participate in the development of the standards and to secure impartial consideration of matters affecting them.

NFPA standards are purely advisory as far as the Association is concerned, but are widely used by law enforcing authorities in addition to their general use as guides to fire safety.

Definitions

The official NFPA definitions of shall, should and approved are:

Shall is intended to indicate requirements.

Should is intended to indicate recommendations, or that which is advised but not required.

Approved refers to approval by the authority having jurisdiction.

Units of measurements used here are U. S. standard. 1 U. S. gallon = 0.83 Imperial gallons = 3.785 liters.

Approved Equipment

The National Fire Protection Association does not "approve" individual items of fire protection equipment, materials or services. The standards are prepared, as far as practicable, in terms of required performance, avoiding specifications of materials, devices or methods so phrased as to preclude obtaining the desired results by other means. The suitability of devices and materials for installation under these standards is indicated by the listings of nationally recognized testing laboratories, whose findings are customarily used as a guide to approval by agencies applying these standards. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada and the Factory Mutual Laboratories test devices and materials for use in accordance with the appropriate standards, and publish lists which are available on request.

WARNING LABELS FOR CONTAINERS OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

With Flash Points Not in Excess of 150° F.

NFPA No. 326 — 1951

One of the most vexatious problems of fire officials has been the education of the public on the hazards in the handling and use of flammable liquids. This situation was uppermost in the minds of Fire Marshals who were members of the NFPA Fire Marshals' Section for several years and, in 1946, they requested the NFPA Committee on Flammable Liquids to establish a uniform method of providing Warning Labels for such materials.

The Committee established a special Conference Subcommittee for this purpose and their tentative recommendations were presented to the Association at its 1948 Annual Meeting. Tentative adoption was secured and the recommendations circulated during the next year. As a result of comments and criticisms received, the 1949 Annual Meeting voted to continue the standard in its tentative form.

In 1950, a revised standard was submitted but again it was felt desirable to provide one more year for further debate on the labels suggested, particularly so that the labeling recommendations of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, developed in the interim, could be more closely reconciled.

Final adoption of these Standards was secured at the 1951 Annual Meeting of the Association and it is felt that these current recommendations are now uniformally acceptable to all concerned. Their purpose is to warn users of the fire hazards of flammable liquids having flash points not in excess of 150° F. and wide industry utilization of these uniform labels is anticipated.

COMMITTEE ON FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

(As of date of last action on this text)

HARRY E. Newell, Chairman, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38.

MILES E. WOODWORTH, Secretary,†
National Fire Protection Association,
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- WARREN J. BAKER, Conference Special Risk Underwriters.
- C. V. BATLEY,* Bethlehem Steel Company.
- HERBERT R. BOGARDUS, Fire Insurance Rating Organization of N. J.
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- George F. Prussing,* Consulting Engineer.
- H. Norris Pye, South-Eastern Underwriters
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- FRANK SLUZE, National Petroleum Association.
- ALLAN R. SMITH, National Truck Tank & Trailer Tank Institute. Steel Tank Institute.
- C. Austin Sutherland, National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc.
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- J. MILTON WRIGHT, Associated Reciproca Exchanges.
- T. H. WRIGHT, Ohio Inspection Bureau.

†Not a voting member.

^{*}Serving in a personal capacity.

Recommended Standard for

WARNING LABELS FOR CONTAINERS OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

With Flash Points Not in Excess of 150° F.

(NFPA No. 326)

1. Scope

All flammable liquids, flammable liquid compounds or flammable liquid mixtures, offered for sale at retail in containers, except as indicated in paragraph 2 below, shall be conspicuously marked or labeled in easily legible type, which is in contrast by typography, layout or color with any other printed matter on the label, as required by the flash point* classifications indicated below. The warning herein required may be incorporated with similar warnings of other hazards inherent in the product or may be printed on a separate label.

2. Exceptions

Nothing herein contained shall apply, however, to beverages, articles of food or drugs. Such markings are also not required when the container bears labels as to hazard in accordance with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

3. For Flammable Liquids Having a Flash Point of 20° F. or Below:

DANGER!

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE

Keep Away from Heat, Sparks and Open Flame Keep Closed When Not in Use

^{*} Open Cup Method as prescribed by I.C.C. regulations.

4. For Flammable Liquids Having a Flash Point Above 20° F. to 80° F. Inclusive:

WARNING!

FLAMMABLE

Keep Away from Heat, Sparks and Open Flame

Keep Closed When Not in Use

5. For Flammable Liquids Having a Flash Point Above 80° F. to 150° F. Inclusive:

CAUTION!

COMBUSTIBLE

Keep Away from Heat and Open Flame

Keep Closed When Not in Use

POCKET EDITIONS OF NFPA STANDARDS

Standards published in 4% x 7% in. size, revised as of August 1, 1955. For complete list of publications write National Fire Protection Assn., 60 Batterymarch St., Boston 10, Mass.

0 Series: Administration	657 Confectionery Manufacturing Plants, '52 \$.25 661 Suction-Venting in Grain Elevators, '42 .25
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