

PALLETS DE CONTENÇÃO E OUTROS EQUIPAMENTOS

Safety Containers Utility Products Environmental Drum Equipment

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(2)(ii): Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids: Containers. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(a)(9):

Closed container shall mean a container as herein defined, so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(2)(iv)(a):

Flammable liquids shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use.

Per EPA 40 CFR 63.803(g) - Work Practice Standard Storage Requirements: (g) Storage requirements. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use normally closed containers for storing, finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.252(e):

(e) All solvent waste, oily rags, and flammable liquids shall be kept in fire resistant covered containers until removed from worksite.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.125(e)(4)(ii&iii):

Rags and other material contaminated with liquids from dipping or coating operations are placed in approved waste cans immediately after use; and waste can contents are properly disposed of at the end of each shift.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(9)(iii):

Waste and residue. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or unit operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily.

Per OSHA 29CFR 1910.1030:

Regulated waste means semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other infectious materials that are capable of releasing these materials during handling; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(A): Warning labels shall be affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or other potentially infectious material; and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or other potentially infectious materials, except as provided in paragraph (g)(1)(i)(E), (F) and (G).

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(C): These labels shall be fluorescent orange or orange-red or predominantly so, with lettering and symbols in a contrasting color.

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(E): Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels.

California Health & Safety Code

118280. (b) Biohazardous waste, except biohazardous waste as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 117635, shall be bagged in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 118275 and placed for storage, handling, or transport in a rigid container that may be disposable, reusable, or recyclable. Containers shall be leak resistant, have tight-fitting covers, and be kept clean and in good repair. Containers may be recycled with the approval of the enforcement agency. Containers may be of any color and shall be labeled with the words "Biohazardous Waste" or within the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" on the lid and on the sides so as to be visible from any lateral direction.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.144 Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards(a)Color

identification -(1) Red. Red shall be the basic color for the identification of ...**(ii)Danger.** Safety cans or other portable containers of flammable liquids having a flash point at or below 80°F, table containers of flammable liquids (open cup tester), excluding shipping containers, shall be painted red with some additional clearly visible identification either in the form of a yellow band around the can or the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.123(d):

Dip tank means a container holding a liquid other than water and that is used for dipping or coating. An object may be immersed (or partially immersed) in a dip tank or it may be suspended in a vapor coming from the tank.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.125(f)(3)(i):

You may substitute a cover that is closed by an approved automatic device for the automatic fire-extinguishing system if the cover can also be activated manually.

EPA 40 CFR 63:

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency as a result of the Clean Air Act of 1990, Section 112(d) – which created standards to protect the public health by requiring sources to control emissions from hazardous air pollutants.

Subpart GG: National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities (NESAM).

Section 63.741 – Designation of Affected Sources: (1)(i) All hand wipe cleaning operations constitute an affected source.

Section 63.742 – Definitions:

Cleaning operation means collectively hand wipe, spray gun, and flush-cleaning operations. **Hand wipe cleaning operation** means the removal of contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component by physically rubbing it with a material such as a rag, paper, or cotton swab that has been moistened with a cleaning solvent. **Cleaning solvent** means a liquid material used for hand wipe, spray gun, or flush-cleaning. **Aerospace facility** means any facility that produces, reworks, or repairs in any amount any commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicle or component.

EPA 40 CFR 63: (continued)

Section 63.744 – Cleaning Operations Standards:

(a) Housekeeping measures. (1) Place solvent-laden cloth, paper, or any other absorbent applicators used for cleaning aerospace vehicles or components in bags or other closed containers immediately after use. Ensure that these bags and containers are kept closed at all times except when depositing or removing these materials from the container. Use bags and containers of such design so as to contain the vapors of the cleaning solvent. (2) Store fresh and spent cleaning solvents used in aerospace cleaning operations in closed containers.

DOT 49 CFR 173.3 (c) Salvage Drums:

Packages of hazardous materials that are damaged, defective or found leaking and hazardous materials that have spilled or leaked (including used sorbents) may be placed into a metal or plastic removable head drum that is compatible with the lading and shipped for repackaging or disposal under the following conditions: 1. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(7) of this section, the drum must be a UN 1A2, 1B2, 1N2 or 1H2 tested and marked for Packing Group III or higher performance standards for liquids or solids and a leakproofness test of 3 psi.

EPA 40 CFR 261.23(a)(6):

In a report prepared for EPA by the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, it was noted that aerosol cans would be a RCRA hazardous waste because they demonstrate the hazardous characteristic of reactivity. When an aerosol can is depressurized (vented) to atmospheric pressure using Justrite's Aerosolv, the danger from reactivity (40 CFR 261.23(a)(6)) is thereby removed. Hence, one has taken a hazardous waste to a non-hazardous state

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 (e)(2)(iii):

Separation and protection. Areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one tank or container to another container shall be separated from other operations in the building by adequate distance or by construction having adequate fire resistance. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

EPA 40 CFR 264.175:

Containment. (a) Container storage areas must have a containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, except as otherwise provided by paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) A containment system must be designed and operated as follows:

(3) The containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination.

NFPA 1, Fire Code, 2009 Edition**

60.3.2.10 Containment pallets: When used as a substitute for spill control and secondary containment for outdoor storage in accordance with the exception in Section 60.3.2.8.1, containment pallets shall comply with the following:

1. A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided.
2. The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (249.8L)
3. Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored, and
4. Containment pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rainwater within the sump (5000:34.3.2.10).

International Fire Code, 2009 Edition*****

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 Section 2704.2, containment pallets shall comply with all of the following:

1. A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided
2. The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (250L)
3. Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored.
4. Containment pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rainwater within the sump

NFPA Code 30 — 2008 Edition:***

9.13.1 Storage areas shall be designed and operated to prevent the discharge of liquids to public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property, unless such discharge has been specifically approved.

9.13.2 Where individual containers exceed 10 gal (38L), curbs, scuppers, drains, or other suitable means shall be provided to prevent flow of liquids under emergency conditions into adjacent building areas.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(2)(ii): Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids: Containers. Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(a)(9):

Closed container shall mean a container as herein defined, so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(2)(iv)(a):

Flammable liquids shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use.

Per EPA 40 CFR 63.803(g) - Work Practice Standard Storage Requirements: (g) Storage requirements. Each owner or operator of an affected source shall use normally closed containers for storing, finishing, gluing, cleaning, and washoff materials.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.252(e):

(e) All solvent waste, oily rags, and flammable liquids shall be kept in fire resistant covered containers until removed from worksite.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.125(e)(4)(ii&iii):

Rags and other material contaminated with liquids from dipping or coating operations are placed in approved waste cans immediately after use; and waste can contents are properly disposed of at the end of each shift.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106(e)(9)(iii):

Waste and residue. Combustible waste material and residues in a building or unit operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily.

Per OSHA 29CFR 1910.1030:

Regulated waste means semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other infectious materials that are capable of releasing these materials during handling; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(A): Warning labels shall be affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or other potentially infectious material; and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or other potentially infectious materials, except as provided in paragraph (g)(1)(i)(E), (F) and (G).

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(C): These labels shall be fluorescent orange or orange-red or predominantly so, with lettering and symbols in a contrasting color.

1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(E): Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels.

California Health & Safety Code

118280. (b) Biohazardous waste, except biohazardous waste as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 117635, shall be bagged in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 118275 and placed for storage, handling, or transport in a rigid container that may be disposable, reusable, or recyclable. Containers shall be leak resistant, have tight-fitting covers, and be kept clean and in good repair. Containers may be recycled with the approval of the enforcement agency. Containers may be of any color and shall be labeled with the words "Biohazardous Waste" or within the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" on the lid and on the sides so as to be visible from any lateral direction.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.144 Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards(a)Color identification -(1) Red. Red shall be the basic color for the identification of ...**(ii) Danger.** Safety cans or other portable containers of flammable liquids having a flash point at or below 80°F, table containers of flammable liquids (open cup tester), excluding shipping containers, shall be painted red with some additional clearly visible identification either in the form of a yellow band around the can or the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.123(d):

Dip tank means a container holding a liquid other than water and that is used for dipping or coating. An object may be immersed (or partially immersed) in a dip tank or it may be suspended in a vapor coming from the tank.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.125(f)(3)(i):

You may substitute a cover that is closed by an approved automatic device for the automatic fire-extinguishing system if the cover can also be activated manually.

EPA 40 CFR 63:

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency as a result of the Clean Air Act of 1990, Section 112(d) – which created standards to protect the public health by requiring sources to control emissions from hazardous air pollutants.

Subpart GG: National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities (NESAM).

Section 63.741 – Designation of Affected Sources: (1)(i) All hand wipe cleaning operations constitute an affected source.

Section 63.742 – Definitions:

Cleaning operation means collectively hand wipe, spray gun, and flush-cleaning operations. Hand wipe cleaning operation means the removal of contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component by physically rubbing it with a material such as a rag, paper, or cotton swab that has been moistened with a cleaning solvent. Cleaning solvent means a liquid material used for hand wipe, spray gun, or flush-cleaning. Aerospace facility means any facility that produces, reworks, or repairs in any amount any commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicle or component.

