1. STORAGE OF OXIDIZING AGENTS, FLAMABLE GASES AND LIQUIDS

Oxidizing gases such as nitrous oxide and oxygen shall be stored separately from flammable gases or liquids. Such storage locations shall be kept free of combustible materials such as paper, cardboard and plastic wrappers, except for shipping cartons retained to ensure stability and separation of small cylinders. When the quantity of gas stored exceeds 2,000 cubic feet, the storage area shall be outside the building or in a room that is of at least one (1) hour fire resistive construction or equipped with an approved automatic fire extinguisher system and vented to the outside. Bulk storage of flammable gases and liquids in excess of working needs shall be constructed to have a fire resistance rating of at least one hour. Combustible material shall not be stored with flammable gases or liquids. Unused ether in containers shall be turned over to the Safety Section of the Department of Risk Management for disposition. Open vaporization inside the Hospital shall not be used for routine disposal of flammable and combustibles liquids.

Storage of flammable gases within the laboratory shall, to the maximum extent possible, meet the same standards for enclosure as those described for flammable anesthetizing gases. The supply of flammable gas(es) stored in the laboratory shall not ordinarily exceed two working days needs. When a storage room is provided in lieu of an approved storage cabinet, the room shall be of at least (1) hour fire resistive construction (or equipped with an approved automatic fire extinguisher).

Smoking shall be prohibited in any area where flammable gases or liquids are in storage or in use.

Quantities of flammable liquids in excess of 10 gallons and not more than 60 gallons are permitted to be stored in one laboratory unit (an area comprising a maximum of 5,000 sq. ft.) when an approved storage cabinet (vented to the outside) is installed.