IGNITABLE LIQUID STORAGE IN PORTABLE CONTAINERS

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1.0 SCOPE

This data sheet covers the storage of chemically stable liquids that can burn (i.e., ignitable liquids) stored in portable, non-pressurized, metal, glass, fiberboard, plastic, or composite containers of any size.

For the purposes of this document, the term ″ignitable liquid″ is used for any liquid that has a measurable closed cup flash point. The term ″flash point″ refers to the closed cup flash point unless stated otherwise.

This data sheet does not address the following subjects:

A. The classification of ignitable liquids. See FM Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 7-32A, *Ignitable Liquid Evaluation and Classification*.

B. The dispensing of ignitable liquids. Use Data Sheet 7-32, *Ignitable Liquid Operations*, to evaluate all ignitable liquid dispensing operations.

C. Combustible solids or unstable liquids (i.e., liquids that have the potential to self-react or polymerize).

D. Liquids that have a closed cup flash point but no fire point.

E. Aerosols Products. See Data Sheet 7-31, *Storage of Aerosol Products*.

F. Reactive chemicals, including water-reactive and pyrophoric materials.

G. Stationary tanks. For outdoor ignitable liquid tanks, See Data Sheet 7-88, *Outdoor Ignitable Liquid Storage Tanks*. For indoor ignitable liquid tanks, see Data Sheet 7-32.

H. Compressed or flammable liquefied gases. See Data Sheet 7-50, *Compressed Gases in Portable Cylinders and Bulk Storage* and Data Sheet 7-55, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Storage in Stationary Installations*.

1.1 Hazard

Ignitable liquids in sealed containers create many different fire scenarios. With metal containers, there is the potential for violent failure of the container or jetting if the container is not adequately cooled. It is nearly impossible to prevent the failure of a plastic container filled with an ignitable liquid, which creates the potential for the development of a large growing pool fire.

Apart from the type of fire hazard that can be created, it does not take a lot of ignitable liquid storage to create an unacceptably large fire in a general purpose warehouse. Full-scale fire tests have shown that even a relatively small quantity of ignitable liquid can quickly overwhelm a sprinkler system designed for general storage.

1.2 Changes

October 2026. Interim revision. Significant changes include the following:

A. Clarified containment guidance, in Section 2.2.2.1.1, where water mist systems are used.

B. Clarified containment guidance, in Table 2.2.2.1.B, where very high flash point liquids are stored in composite IBCs and bag-in-box IBCs.

C. Added guidance on the use of FM Approved containment units as option for the storage of individual IBCs in areas not designed for ignitable liquid storage.

D. Added guidance for storage of distilled spirits in wooden barrels in rickhouses. Previous guidance included only palletized and metal rack storage arrangements.

E. Added guidance for storage of ignitable liquids in manual picking stations. This guidance is limited to specific liquid-container combinations that are stored in bins on solid shelves.

F. Added guidance for storage of cartoned ignitable liquids in horizontal-loading shuttle ASRS. The new guidance is specifically for individual cartons of Group 3 or Group 4 water miscible liquids stored directly on supporting rails.

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2.0 LOSS PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Introduction

Use FM Approved equipment, materials, and services whenever they are applicable and available. For a list of products and services that are FM Approved, see the *Approval Guide* or Roof*Nav*, online resources of FM Approvals.

2.1.1 General

2.1.1.1 Classify all ignitable liquids, mixtures, emulsions and semi-solids in storage in accordance with Data Sheet 7-32A and this data sheet.

2.1.1.1.1 Treat glycol-water, glycerin-water, NMP-water and DMSO-water mixtures as water-miscible liquids and protect in accordance with Table 2.4.14.1.

2.1.1.1.2 Treat Group 5 water-miscible liquids, except those in 2.1.1.1.1, as non-ignitable liquids. Classification is based on packaging type in accordance with Data Sheet 8-1, *Commodity Classification*.

2.1.1.1.3 Treat materials that meet the following criteria as solids, and protect in accordance with the applicable data sheet:

A. Solid at 68°F (20°C)

B. Melting point above 150°F (66°C)

2.1.1.2 Apply all elements of this data sheet to liquids that have a flash point and a fire point.

2.1.1.3 Arrange, locate, and protect dispensing operations in accordance with Data Sheet 7-32.

2.1.1.3.1 Arrange cutoff rooms or detached buildings with both storage and dispensing to meet all applicable recommendations in both this data sheet and Data Sheet 7-32.

2.1.1.4 Do not mix storage of ignitable liquids with oxidizers, peroxides, or flammable gas.

2.1.1.5 Any level of aerosol product may be stored with ignitable liquids in maximum 1 qt (0.9 L) metal containers if the provided fire protection scheme, isolation, and construction features are fully adequate for both storage types. See Data Sheet 7-31 for information on aerosol products.

2.1.1.6 Handle, store, and protect partially full ignitable liquid containers as full containers.

2.1.1.7 Store empty ignitable liquid containers that have not been cleaned and purged outside the facility.

2.1.1.8 Do not use plastic pallets for storage of ignitable liquids unless the protection scheme specifies that they are acceptable.

2.1.1.9 FM Approved composite intermediate bulk containers (IBC) filled with liquids having a flash point greater than or equal to 100°F (38°C) may be protected as metal containers in accordance with this data sheet.

2.2 Construction and Location

2.2.1 General

2.2.1.1 Segregate ignitable liquid storage from occupancies not designed for ignitable liquid hazards using outdoor locations, detached low value buildings, cutoff rooms, or general-purpose warehouses in accordance with Figure 2.2.1.1, Table 2.2.1.1.A, Table 2.2.1.1.B, and this section.

Outdoor cutoff rooms may be attached to the main building or detached. Properly designed and protected detached outdoor cutoff rooms (Location 2) do not require space separation from the main building.

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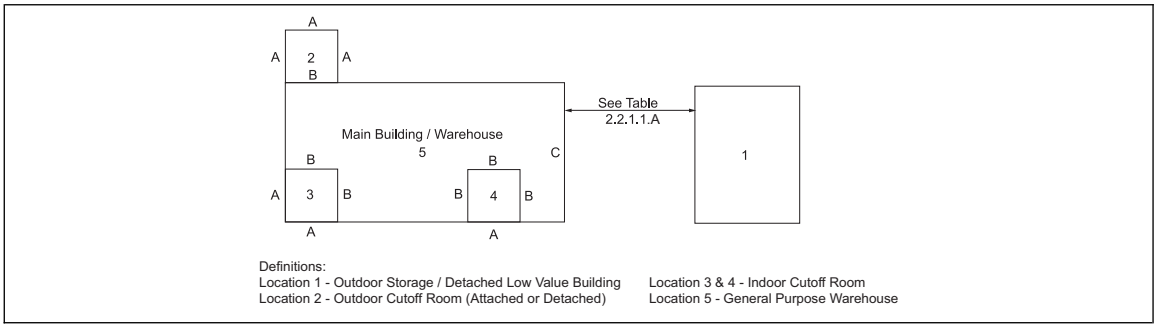


Fig. 2.2.1.1. Location and construction of ignitable liquid storage areas

Table 2.2.1.1.A. Location 1: Construction and Space Separation for Ignitable Liquid Storage Areas: Outdoor Storage or Detached Low Value Buildings

Container Type	*Flash Point, Liquid Type*	*Container Size*	*Separation Distance to Main Building [ft (m)]*	*Location 'C' Wall Construction Type (Note 1) or Fire Rating (Note 2)*
Any	< 200°F (93°C)	Any	50 (15)	Any
			25 (7.6)	NC
	≥ 200°F (93°C)	Any	25 (7.6)	Any
			15 (4.6)	NC
	Any	Any	5 (1.5)	1 hour

Note 1. NC = Noncombustible.
Note 2. Fire ratings are per ASTM E119 ratings or local code equivalent, and materials shall be noncombustible.

Table 2.2.1.1.B. Location and Construction for Ignitable Liquid Storage Areas: Detached Protected Buildings, Cutoff Rooms, or General-Purpose Warehouses

Container Type	*Flash Point, Liquid Type*	*Container Size*	*Storage Location (Note 1)*	*Wall Location*	*Construction Type (Note 2) or Fire Rating (Note 3)*
Metal	Any	≤ 6.5 gal (25 L)	2, 3, 4, 5	A, B, C	NC
		> 6.5 gal (25 L)	2, 3, 4	A	NC
				B	1 hour
	Very high flash point	≥ 40 gal (150L)	2, 3, 4, 5	A, B, C	NC
	Specific Gravity (SG) > 1	> 6.5 gal (25 L)	2, 3, 4, 5	A, B	NC
FM Approved composite IBC	≥100°F (38°C)	Any	2, 3, 4	A, B	NC
Plastic, Glass, or Other Combustible Containers	≥ 200°F (93°C)	≤ 6.5 gal (25 L)	2, 3, 4, 5	A, B, C	NC
		> 6.5 gal (25 L)	2, 3, 4	A	NC
				B	2 hour
	Water-miscible	≤ 1 gal (4 L)	2, 3, 4, 5	A, B, C	NC
		> 1 gal (4 L) and ≤ 60 gal (230 L)	2, 3, 4	A	NC
				B	1 hour
		> 60 gal (230 L)	2, 3, 4	A	NC
				B	2 hour
	<200°F (93°C)	≤ 5 oz (150 ml)	2, 3, 4, 5	A, B, C	NC
		> 5 oz (150 ml)	2, 3, 4	A	NC
				B	2 hour
	Very high flash point	≥ 40 gal (150L)	2, 3, 4, 5	A, B, C	NC

Note 1: Location 5 represents a general-purpose warehouse. The liquid-package combination is assumed to be adequately protected in accordance with this data sheet.
Note 2. NC = Noncombustible.
Note 3. Fire ratings are per ASTM E119 ratings or local code equivalent, and materials shall be noncombustible.

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2.2.1.1.1 Treat a detached building that are adequately protected as a cutoff room. Space separation is not needed.

2.2.1.2 Locate storage areas on ground floors.

2.2.1.3 Arrange outdoor storage or storage in low value detached buildings as follows:

2.2.1.3.1 For non-relieving-style containers larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) in size, limit storage height as follows:

A. Limit to one container high when using separation distances in Table 2.2.1.1.A

B. Limit to three containers high when storage is located a minimum of 50 ft (15 m) from important buildings or equipment, regardless of the exposed building construction

2.2.1.3.1.1 This does not apply to storage located in prefabricated ignitable liquid storage buildings (PILSBs) due to the limited storage quantities that can fit into one of these units.

2.2.1.3.2 Limit relieving-style containers larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) in size to three containers high.

2.2.1.3.3 Limit any one dimension of the storage pad/area/building to 100 ft (30.5 m).

2.2.1.3.4 Provide curbs, dikes, or drainage to prevent released liquids from exposing important buildings or equipment.

2.2.1.3.4.1 If the ground is clearly sloped away from important buildings or equipment, dikes are not required for property protection purposes.

2.2.1.3.5 Arrange curbed/diked areas to permit removal of impounded liquids.

2.2.1.3.6 Provide adequate and safe access to the liquid storage areas for the fire service.

2.2.1.3.7 Provide fire hydrants that are safely accessible to the fire service, spaced no more than 200 ft (60 m) from liquid storage areas.

2.2.1.3.8 Treat outdoor storage that is provided with a noncombustible roof as a detached protected building if the storage arrangements and sprinkler designs are in accordance with this data sheet.

2.2.1.4 Where spacing between Location 1 and important buildings or equipment is inadequate, provide deluge water spray on the exposed wall at a rate of 0.3 gpm/ft^2 (12 mm/min) of exposed wall.

2.2.1.4.1 Arrange the detection system to reliably activate the deluge water spray system if a fire involves the outdoor storage or detached low value building.

2.2.1.4.2 Arrange the exposure protection system in accordance with Section 2.4 of Data Sheet 1-20, *Protection Against Exterior Fire Exposure*.

2.2.1.4.2.1 Use spacing and arrangement criteria for “storage greater than 30 ft (9 m) high.”

2.2.1.4.2.2 Provide exposure protection for the length of the exposing storage footprint and 30 ft (9 m) beyond.

2.2.1.4.3 Include a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

2.2.1.4.4 Provide a water supply duration of two hours.

2.2.1.5 For liquid-container combinations requiring a 1-hour fire-rated cutoff room, construct cutoff rooms as follows:

2.2.1.5.1 Provide noncombustible, fire-rated walls per ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or local equivalent.

2.2.1.5.2 Design walls to be liquid-tight so released liquids (e.g., ignitable liquids, sprinkler discharge, inside hose streams) will be contained.

2.2.1.5.3 Design walls for the hydraulic pressure created by the contained liquid level.

2.2.1.5.4 Provide impact protection for fire-rated walls constructed of low-impact strength materials (e.g., gypsum board) to a height equal to the storage height when storage is adjacent to the wall, or 5 ft (1.5 m) when the storage is away from the wall.

2.2.1.5.5 Provide at least one outside access door for the cutoff room.

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2.2.1.5.6 Protect necessary interior openings with a properly fire-rated, normally closed, automatically closing, FM Approved fire door installed on the storage side of the wall.

2.2.1.5.6.1 When an FM Approved automatic spill barrier is installed, locate the fire door on the non-storage side of the wall.

2.2.1.5.6.2 A less desirable alternative is to arrange a normally open fire door to automatically close actuated by a fire inside or directly outside the room (e.g., provide a fusible link on both sides of the fire wall).

2.2.1.6 For liquid-container combinations requiring a 2-hour fire-rated cutoff room construct cutoff rooms in accordance with Section 2.2.1.5 and as follows:

2.2.1.6.1 Provide noncombustible, fire rated walls per ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or local equivalent.

2.2.1.6.2 If the liquid pool fire will affect all four sides of a steel column located inside a cutoff room, protect columns using the guidance in Appendix E.

2.2.1.6.3 For Location 2 storage areas, provide noncombustible wall construction with no openings for the wall on the main building/warehouse side for 10 ft (3 m) beyond each side of an exterior cutoff room.

2.2.1.7 Construct roofs and ceilings of cutoff rooms and detached protected buildings as follows:

2.2.1.7.1 For cutoff rooms that have ceilings below the main building's roof, provide a ceiling assembly that has the same fire resistance as the interior walls of the cutoff room.

2.2.1.7.2 For cutoff rooms that share the main building roof or detached protected buildings, provide a non-combustible roof, an FM Approved Class 1 steel deck roof or an FM Approved insulated metal panel roof in accordance with Data Sheet 1-29, *Roof Deck Securement and Above-Deck Roof Components*.

2.2.1.7.3 For cutoff rooms and detached protected buildings that have wooden roof assemblies, sheath the wooden roof with material that achieves the same fire resistance as needed for the interior walls of the cutoff room.

2.2.1.7.4 Provide sprinklers in any combustible or concealed spaces in accordance with Data Sheet 1-12, *Ceilings and Concealed Spaces*.

2.2.1.8 Arrange cutoff rooms as follows:

2.2.1.8.1 Provide the cutoff rooms with dedicated exterior shipping docks.

2.2.1.8.2 If shipping docks are not provided in the cutoff room, locate cutoff rooms next to shipping docks to minimize the ignitable liquid fire hazard along liquid transportation routes in buildings that are not protected for the hazard.

2.2.1.8.3 Provide space in the cutoff rooms for staging products, if needed, before they are placed in storage or while they are awaiting shipment.

2.2.1.9 For loading docks on which ignitable liquid containers are staged, provide construction, protection, containment, and emergency drainage as recommended by this data sheet. The term ″staged″ in this context excludes uninterrupted movement of containers from inside the shipping vehicle directly to the properly designed storage area.

2.2.2 Drainage and Containment

2.2.2.1 For cutoff rooms or buildings in which ignitable liquids are stored, provide emergency drainage and/or noncombustible containment in accordance with Table 2.2.2.1.A or Table 2.2.2.1.B.

2.2.2.1.1 Where a water mist system specifically designed and FM Approved for use with ignitable liquid storage is used in the cutoff room, provide containment designed for the duration of the expected water discharge plus the volume of spilled liquid.

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Table 2.2.2.1.A. Drainage and Containment Requirements for Liquid Storage in Metal Containers or FM Approved Composite IBCs in Cutoff Rooms/Buildings

Container Type	*Flash Point, Liquid Type*	*Container Size*	*Drainage and/or Containment Options and Alternatives*
Metal	Very high flash point	Any	None
	≥200°F (93°C) Or Water-miscible	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	None
		>6.5 gal (25 L)	1. Provide containment arranged to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 30 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 2. Provide emergency drainage and containment. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 3. Provide containment and a special protection system as per this data sheet. Design the containment designed to keep spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection system discharge from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.
	<200°F (93°C)	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	None
		>6.5 gal (25 L) and ≤60 gal (230 L)	1. Provide containment arranged to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 30 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 2. Provide emergency drainage and containment. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 3. Provide containment and a special protection system as per this data sheet. Design the containment to keep spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection system discharge from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard outside the room/building of origin for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.
		>60 gal (230 L)	1. Provide emergency drainage and containment designed to limit the liquid pool to no more than the sprinkler operating area, to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard outside the room/building of origin. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 2. Provide containment and a special protection system as per this data sheet. Design containment to keep spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection discharge from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.
	SG >1	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	None
		>6.5 gal (25 L)	Provide containment sized to hold the largest expected ignitable liquid release plus an additional 2 in. (51 mm) of freeboard. Limit the containment footprint to an area no larger than the sprinkler operating area.
	Viscous Liquid or Viscous Mixture[Note 2]	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	None
		>6.5 gal (25 L)	Provide containment sized to hold the largest expected ignitable liquid release, plus an additional 2 in. (51 mm) of freeboard. Limit the containment footprint to an area no larger than the sprinkler operating area.

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Table 2.2.2.1.A. Drainage and Containment Requirements for Liquid Storage in Metal Containers or FM Approved Composite IBCs in Cutoff Rooms/Buildings (continued)

Container Type	*Flash Point, Liquid Type*	*Container Size*	*Drainage and/or Containment Options and Alternatives*
FM Approved composite IBC	Very high flash point	Any	None
	≥200°F (93°C) Or Water-miscible	Any	1. Provide containment arranged to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 30 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 2. Provide emergency drainage and containment. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 3. Provide containment and a special protection system per this data sheet. Design the containment designed to keep spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection system discharge from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.
	≥100°F (38°C)	Any	1. Provide emergency drainage and containment designed to limit the liquid pool to no more than the sprinkler operating area, to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 2. Provide containment and a special protection system per this data sheet. Design containment to keep spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection discharge from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.
	SG >1	Any	Provide containment sized to hold the largest expected ignitable liquid release plus an additional 2 in. (51 mm) of freeboard. Limit the containment footprint to an area no larger than the sprinkler operating area.
	Viscous Liquid or Viscous Mixture (Note 2)	Any	Provide containment sized to hold the contents of all plastic containers, plus an additional 2 in. (51 mm) of freeboard. Limit the containment footprint to an area no larger than the sprinkler operating area. All containers in the area are expected to fail.

Note 1. The amount of water that will discharge from the sprinklers based on the available water supply, not the theoretical sprinkler discharge.
Note 2. Per Data Sheet 7-32A, viscous liquids and viscous mixtures have a dynamic viscosity greater than 10,000 cP.

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Table 2.2.2.1.B. Drainage and Containment Requirements for Liquid Storage in Plastic, Glass or Other Combustible Containers in Cutoff Rooms/Buildings

Container Type	*Flash Point, Liquid Type* Note 1	*Container Size*	*Drainage and/or Containment Options and Alternatives*
Plastic, Glass, or Other Combustible Containers	Very high flash point	≤60 gal (230 L)	None
		Composite IBCs on a wood, steel, or plastic pallet	Provide containment around the IBC storage area sized for the contents of four IBCs. For areas with less than four IBCs, size containment for all stored IBCs. Drainage is not required.
		All-plastic IBCs	Provide containment around the IBC storage area sized for the contents of all stored IBCs. Drainage is not required.
		Bag-in-Box IBCs	Provide containment around the IBC storage area sized for the contents of twelve IBCs. For areas with less than twelve IBCs, size containment for all stored IBCs. Drainage is not required.
	≥200°F (93°C)	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	None
		>6.5 gal (25 L)	1. Provide emergency drainage and containment arranged to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 30 minutes. Arrange the drains to subdivide the room into the smallest practical drainage areas but no larger than 5000 ft^2 (465 m^2). Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. All containers in the cutoff room are expected to fail. **Or** 2. Provide containment and a special protection system as per this data sheet. Design the containment to keep spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection system discharge from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 3. For composite IBC storage protected in accordance with Table 2.4.6.1, provide emergency drainage and containment or containment alone arranged to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 30 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.
	<200°F (93°C)	≤5 oz (150 ml)	None
		> 5 oz (150 ml) and ≤ 1 gal (4 L)	For rack storage protected using Table 2.4.7.1, provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. For all other storage arrangements, follow the guidance for containers larger than 1 gal (4 L).
		> 1 gal (4 L)	1. Provide emergency drainage and containment arranged to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 30 minutes. Arrange the drains to subdivide the room into the smallest practical drainage areas but no larger than 5000 ft^2 (465 m^2). Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. All containers in the cutoff room are expected to fail. **Or** 2. Provide containment and a special protection system as per this data sheet. Design the containment to keep spilled liquid plus actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection system discharge from spreading to areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard outside the room/building of origin for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.
	SG > 1	Any	Provide containment sized to hold the contents of all plastic containers plus an additional 2 in. (51 mm) of freeboard. Limit the containment footprint to an area no larger than the sprinkler operating area. All containers in the area are expected to fail.
	Viscous Liquid or Viscous Mixture Note 2	Any	Provide containment sized to hold the contents of all plastic containers, plus an additional 2 in. (51 mm) of freeboard. Limit the containment footprint to an area no larger than the sprinkler operating area. All containers in the area are expected to fail.

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Table 2.2.2.1.B. Drainage and Containment Requirements for Liquid Storage in Plastic, Glass or Other Combustible Containers in Cutoff Rooms/Buildings (continued)

Container Type	*Flash Point, Liquid Type (Note 1)*	*Container Size*	*Drainage and/or Containment Options and Alternatives*
Plastic, Glass, or Other Combustible Containers	Water-miscible Group 1, 2, 3 & 4	≤1 gal (4 L)	None
		>1 gal (4 L) and ≤60 gal (230 L)	For storage protected using Table 2.4.7.3.1 or Table 2.4.7.3.2, provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. For storage protected using Table 2.4.5.1, follow the guidance for containers larger than 60 gal (230 L).
		Wooden barrels 53 – 130 gal (200 – 500L)	For distilled spirits stored in wooden barrels and protected in accordance with Section 2.4.8 or 2.4.9, arrange warehouses to either fully contain the sprinkler discharge or to direct all release liquids to a safe remote location. If trench drains are used to isolate storage areas, design the trench drains as emergency drainage.
		>60 gal (230 L)	1. Provide emergency drainage and containment arranged to prevent spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 30 minutes. Arrange the drains to subdivide the room into the smallest practical drainage areas but no larger than 5000 ft^2 (465 m^2). Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. All containers in the cutoff room are expected to fail. **Or** 2. Provide containment and a special protection system as per this data sheet. Design the containment to keep spilled liquid and actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) plus special protection system discharge from spreading to other building areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard for 20 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings. **Or** 3. For composite IBC storage protected in accordance with Table 2.4.6.1, provide emergency drainage and containment or containment alone arranged to prevent spilled liquid plus actual sprinkler discharge (Note 1) from spreading to areas not protected for an ignitable liquid fire hazard outside the room/building of origin for 30 minutes. Provide no less than 3 in. (76 mm) of containment across all interior openings.

Note 1. The amount of water that will actually discharge from the sprinklers based on the available water supply, not the theoretical sprinkler discharge.
Note 2. Per Data Sheet 7-32A, viscous liquids and viscous mixtures have a dynamic viscosity greater than 10,000 cP.

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2.2.2.2 For locations with multiple ignitable liquid storage warehouses, provide grading between the warehouses so liquids do not flow to adjacent buildings.

2.2.2.3 Design emergency drainage and containment systems in accordance with Data Sheet 7-83, *Drainage and Containment Systems for Ignitable Liquids*.

2.2.2.4 Do not include hose stream demands in the drainage or containment design unless inside hose stations are provided.

2.2.2.4.1 Use 50 gpm (190 L/min) for one hose station, or 100 gpm (380 L/min) for more than one in the fire area.

2.2.3 Premanufactured Buildings, Lockers, and Cabinets

2.2.3.1 Use FM Approved prefabricated ignitable liquid storage buildings (PILSBs) as an alternative to a permanently constructed cutoff or detached ignitable liquids storage room, subject to the following limitations:

2.2.3.1.1 The unit is designed to fully contain the storage and allows for personnel entry as shown in Figure 2.2.3.1.1. Liquids stored in these units cannot leak out of the unit because they are fully contained by walls.

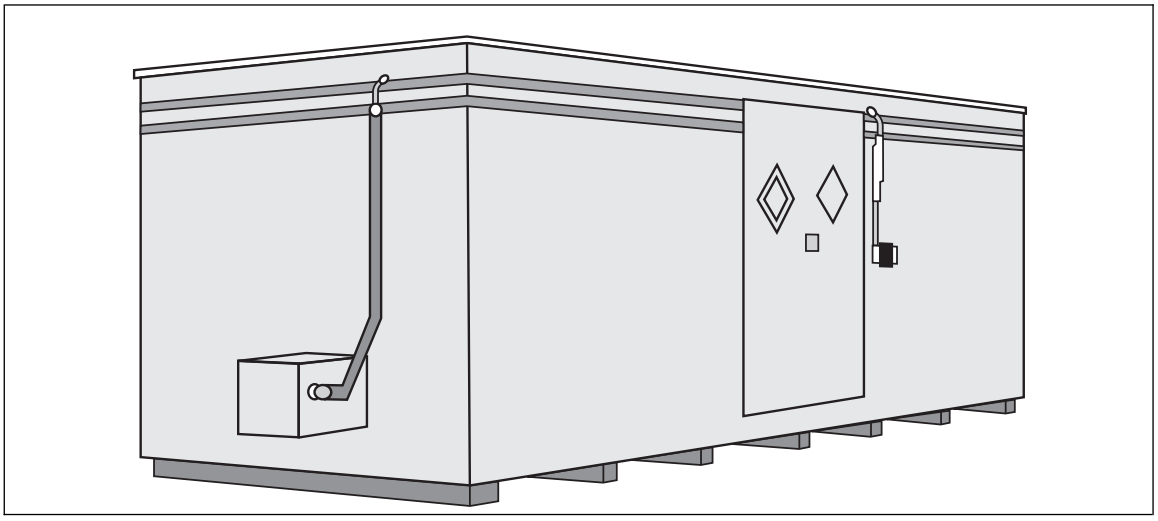


Fig. 2.2.3.1.1. Prefabricated ignitable liquid storage building (PILSB)

2.2.3.1.2 Provide all the active and passive protection features recommended in this data sheet (fire rating, containment and drainage, ventilation, ignition source control, and automatic fire protection) for the PILSB.

2.2.3.1.3 Do not use PILSB units with explosion venting inside a building.

2.2.3.2 Use FM Approved ignitable liquid storage lockers, as shown in Figure 2.2.3.2, for outdoor storage of liquids.

2.2.3.2.1 If a storage locker is located inside the building, locate the unit in a cutoff room and protect in accordance with this standard or Data Sheet 7-32, depending on how it is used (i.e., just storage or storage and dispensing).

2.2.3.3 Use FM Approved ignitable liquid storage cabinets to hold limited quantities of ignitable liquids in general-purpose warehouses, subject to the following limitations:

2.2.3.3.1 For cabinets designed to hold containers larger than 5 gal (19 L), restrict ignitable liquid quantities to ensure the cabinet will contain the largest expected liquid release (e.g., largest metal container and contents of all the plastic containers).

2.2.3.3.2 Provide a minimum of 20 ft (6 m) separation between cabinets and warehouse areas.

2.2.3.3.3 Do not put cabinets within rack storage arrangements.

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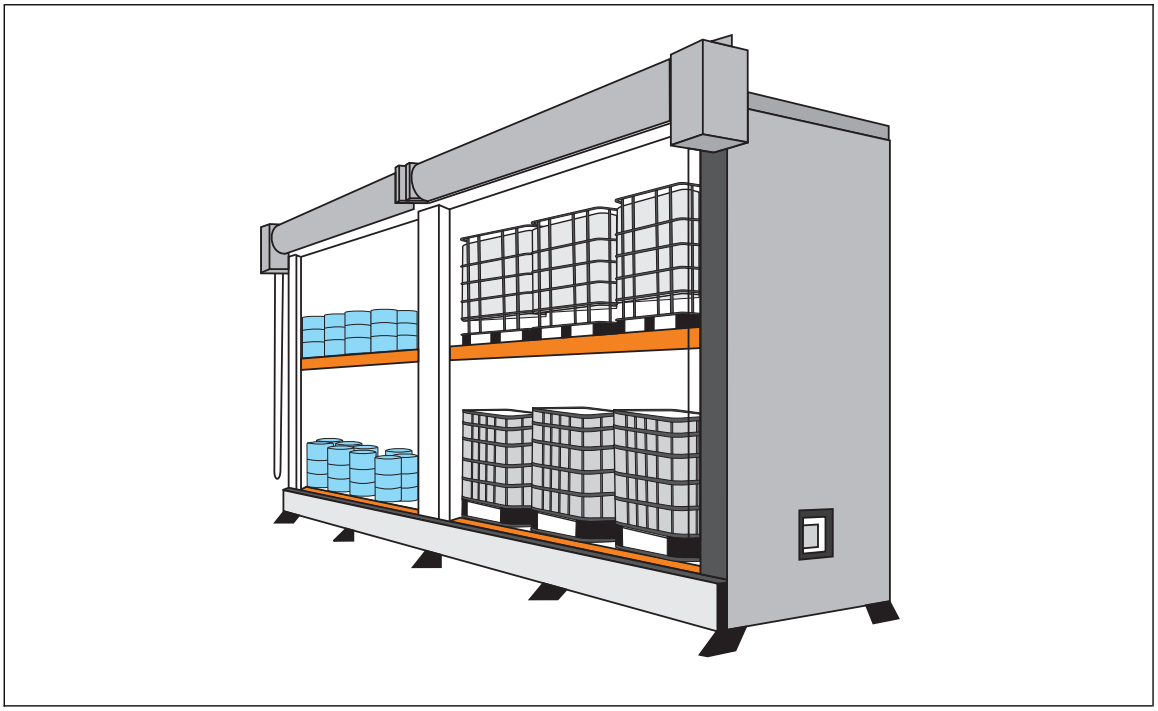


Fig. 2.2.3.2. Ignitable liquid storage locker

2.2.3.3.4 Do not dispense ignitable liquids from containers located in storage cabinets in warehouse occupancies.

2.2.3.4 Use FM Approved IBC storage containment units in areas not designed for ignitable liquid storage, subject to the following limitations:

2.2.3.4.1 Provide a minimum of 20 ft (6 m) separation between storage containers and warehouse areas.

2.2.3.4.2 Do not put cabinets within rack storage arrangements.

2.2.3.4.3 Where multiple storage containers are used, provide a minimum separation distance between units of 5 ft (1.5 m).

2.2.3.4.4 Provide protection for the contents of the room in accordance with the appropriate data sheet.

2.2.3.4.5 For dispensing operations, arrange in accordance with Data Sheet 7-32.

2.3 Occupancy

2.3.1 Housekeeping

2.3.1.1 Establish and implement a housekeeping program for areas storing ignitable liquids that adheres to the highest standards and includes the following elements.

A. Clean up spills promptly.

B. Keep waste materials in FM Approved oily waste cans.

C. Remove waste daily.

D. Maintain adequate aisles to permit unobstructed movement of personnel and access for firefighting.

E. Do not store other combustibles in the area nor permit any material that might wash into or plug drains.

F. Keep outdoor storage areas clear of grass, weeds, and other combustibles.

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2.3.2 Ventilation

2.3.2.1 Provide continuous low-level ventilation designed in accordance with Data Sheet 7-32, under the following conditions:

2.3.2.1.1 For storage of liquids with a boiling point below 100°F (38°C), provide ventilation at a rate 0.5 cfm/ft^2 (0.15 m^3/min/m^2).

2.3.2.1.2 Where dispensing operations occur, provide ventilation at the rate recommended in Data Sheet 7-32.

2.3.3 Flue Spaces

2.3.3.1 Provide vertically aligned, minimum net 6 in. (152 mm) wide open flue spaces around all four sides of all product loads within storage racks.

2.4 Protection

2.4.1 General

2.4.1.1 Automatic Sprinkler Systems

2.4.1.1.1 Install a wet, preaction or deluge automatic sprinkler system using storage sprinklers over all areas used for storing, staging, or transporting ignitable liquids.

2.4.1.1.1.1 Extend the sprinkler protection to the physical limits of the area.

2.4.1.1.2 For unheated areas, use one of the following:

A. A deluge sprinkler system.

B. A dry sprinkler system. Use a sprinkler design area equal to the cutoff room or building floor area regardless of what is provided in the protection tables.

C. A preaction system.

2.4.1.1.3 Install sprinkler systems in accordance with Data Sheet 2-0, *Installation Guidelines for Automatic Sprinklers*. Specific installation guidance provided in this data sheet supersedes other installation data sheets.

2.4.1.1.3.1. Arrange sprinklers on a maximum of 100 ft^2 (9 m^2) spacing at the ceiling.

2.4.1.1.3.2 Arrange sprinklers with a maximum on-line spacing of 10 ft (3 m). A variation of 1 ft (0.3 m) is permitted on either dimension to avoid obstructions by structural elements.

2.4.1.1.3.3 Where FM Approved K25EC (360EC) sprinklers (pendent or upright) are used, install on a minimum 13 ft (3.9 m) to a maximum 14 ft (4.2 m) linear spacing.

2.4.1.1.3.4 Do not use ordinary or light hazard, extended coverage sprinklers in liquid storage occupancies.

2.4.1.1.3.5 Buildings or cutoff areas that are equal to, or less than, the sprinkler operating area can utilize sprinkler temperatures less than what is recommended in the tables and faster response times.

2.4.1.1.4 A water mist protection system is acceptable as an alternative to a sprinkler system when the following conditions are met:

A. The water mist system is FM Approved for use in an ignitable liquid storage room.

B. The openings in the room (i.e., doors, windows, etc.) do not exceed the opening allowance from the Approval listing.

C. The water mist system is installed and designed in accordance with the manufacturer’s manual, the FM Approval listing and this data sheet.

D. The water supply for the water mist system can provide full flow for a minimum of one hour.

E. A minimum 250 gpm (950 L/min) hose stream allowance is provided.

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2.4.1.2 In-Rack Sprinklers

2.4.1.2.1 Use FM Approved in-rack sprinklers.

2.4.1.2.2 Where in-rack sprinklers are required in accordance with the fire protection schemes in Appendix D.2.2, follow the installation guidance for the specific scheme.

2.4.1.2.3 Where in-rack sprinklers are required in accordance with the figures in Appendix D.2.1, install as follows:

2.4.1.2.3.1 Locate in-rack sprinklers that are installed in the longitudinal flue space at the junction of transverse flue spaces, within 6 in. (152 mm) of the transverse flue space.

2.4.1.2.3.2 Locate face sprinklers within 18 in. (0.5 m) of the rack face.

2.4.1.2.3.3 For in-rack sprinklers located at every other transverse flue, provide a maximum horizontal spacing of 10 ft (3 m) and a minimum horizontal spacing of 4 ft (1.2 m).

2.4.1.2.3.4 For in-rack sprinklers located at every transverse flue, provide a maximum horizontal spacing of 5 ft (1.5 m) and a minimum horizontal spacing of 2 ft (0.6 m).

2.4.1.2.3.5 Locate sprinkler piping behind horizontal rack members.

2.4.1.2.3.6 To protect the flue space created between a single row rack and a wall located with 1 ft (0.3 m) horizontally of the rack structure, position the in-rack sprinkler outside the footprint of the single row rack structure as detailed within Data Sheet 8-9, *Storage of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 and Plastic Commodities*.

2.4.1.2.4 Hydraulically balance the ceiling and in-rack demands at their point of connection unless using a protection scheme that specifically says the systems do not need to be balanced.

2.4.1.2.5 Provide a minimum discharge pressure of 10 psig (0.7 bar) for in-rack sprinkler designs where the in-rack sprinkler has a K-factor ≥11.2 (K160).

2.4.1.2.5.1 Provide a minimum discharge pressure of 7 psig (0.5 bar), where the in-rack sprinkler has a K-factor < 11.2 (K160).

2.4.1.3 Detector Spacing for Interior Deluge or Preaction Sprinkler Systems

2.4.1.3.1 Install detectors for interior deluge systems (pilot sprinkler, electric, or pneumatic) as follows:

2.4.1.3.1.1 Install pilot sprinklers on the same spacing as sprinklers.

2.4.1.3.1.2 Install electric or pneumatic devices under smooth ceilings in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, the requirements listed in the *Approval Guide*, and Data Sheet 5-48, *Automatic Fire Detection*.

2.4.1.3.2 Install detectors for preaction systems (pilot sprinkler, electric, or pneumatic) as follows:

2.4.1.3.2.1 Install pilot sprinklers on the same spacing as sprinklers. For design purposes, treat preaction sprinkler systems that use pilot sprinklers the same as dry systems, regardless of detector spacing.

2.4.1.3.2.2 Install electric or pneumatic detectors at a spacing of one-half the listed linear detector spacing in its Approval listing, or the full sprinkler spacing, whichever is greater. For design purposes, treat preaction systems with this detector spacing the same as wet systems. If a preaction system has a detector spacing greater than the above spacing, consider it a dry system for design purposes. Refer to the *Approval Guide* for maximum allowable spacing.

2.4.1.4 Special Protection Systems

2.4.1.4.1 Provide one of the following FM Approved fixed special protection systems to supplement automatic sprinkler protection as an alternative to providing emergency drainage, or where required in the protection tables:

A. Foam-water sprinkler system. See Section 2.4.1.4.4.

B. Compressed air foam (CAF) system. See Section 2.4.1.4.5.

2.4.1.4.2 Design the special protection systems in accordance with this data sheet, other applicable data sheets, and the *Approval Guide*.

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2.4.1.4.3 Do not use gaseous or high-expansion foam systems in storage occupancies.

2.4.1.4.4 Design, install and maintain open-sprinkler (deluge) or closed-sprinkler foam-water sprinkler systems in accordance with Data Sheet 4-12, *Foam Extinguishing Systems*, the *Approval Guide*, and the following criteria:

2.4.1.4.4.1 Hydraulically design the system in accordance with a specific foam-water protection table in this data sheet, or to the fully water-based sprinkler protection criteria for the storage arrangement, as applicable.

2.4.1.4.4.2 Provide a 20-minute supply of foam concentrate.

2.4.1.4.4.2.1 Base the concentrate supply on the actual sprinkler system discharge (i.e., flow available from the available water supply, not the theoretical design).

2.4.1.4.4.2.2 Use a compatible foam concentrate for the ignitable liquid being protected.

2.4.1.4.4.3 Provide containment as recommended in this data sheet.

2.4.1.4.5 Design, install and maintain compressed air foam (CAF) systems in accordance with Data Sheet 4-12, the *Approval Guide* and the following criteria:

2.4.1.4.5.1 Use a compatible foam concentrate for the ignitable liquid being protected.

2.4.1.4.5.2 Provide an FM Approved fire detection system that is compatible with the CAF system.

2.4.1.4.5.3 Design the foam concentrate supply and system air supply to provide 20 minutes of foam discharge.

2.4.1.4.5.4 Provide exterior hose stream demand and water supply duration as recommended in this data sheet.

2.4.1.4.5.5 Provide containment as recommended in this data sheet.

2.4.1.5 When water-spray systems are used to provide exposure protection:

2.4.1.5.1 Arrange spray nozzles to ensure complete coverage of the exposed wall.

2.4.1.5.2 Provide additional nozzles specifically arranged to protect windows.

2.4.1.5.3 Activate the water-spray system using automatic fire detectors, located to ensure prompt activation of the water-spray system.

2.4.1.5.4 Design and install in accordance with Data Sheet 2-0; Data Sheet 4-0, *Special Protection Systems*; and Data Sheet 4-1N, *Fixed Water Spray Systems for Fire Protection*.

2.4.1.6 Provide the following hose stream and water supply duration unless the protection scheme/section specifies otherwise:

2.4.1.6.1 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance for all cutoff rooms or buildings greater than 2000 ft^2 (186 m^2).

2.4.1.6.2 Provide a 250 gpm (950 L/min) hose stream allowance for cutoff rooms or buildings less than or equal to 2000 ft^2 (186 m^2).

2.4.1.6.3 Provide a water supply that can deliver the total sprinkler and hose stream demand for a minimum duration of one hour.

2.4.2 Metal Containers (Including IBCs) Larger than 60 gal (230 L) and FM Approved Composite IBCs

2.4.2.1 Protect palletized or solid-piled storage of relieving-style metal containers, including metal IBCs, and FM Approved composite IBCs in accordance with Table 2.4.2.1.

2.4.2.2 Protect rack storage of relieving-style metal containers, including metal IBCs, and FM Approved composite IBCs in accordance with Table 2.4.2.2.

2.4.2.3 Do not vertically mix storage of very high flash point liquids in containers greater than or equal to 40 gal. (150 L) with solid commodities.

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2.4.2.4 Provide a minimum 5 ft (1.5 m) horizontal separation between very high flash point liquids stored in relieving-style metal containers, including metal IBCs, and FM Approved composite IBCs and non-liquid storage.

Table 2.4.2.1. Palletized or Solid-Pile Storage of Ignitable Liquids in Relieving-Style Metal Containers Larger than 60 gal (230 L) and FM Approved Composite IBCs (Note 1)

Container Type	*Liquid Type/ Flash Point*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height (No. of IBCs)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
				Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/ bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Metal	<200°F (93°C)	30 (9.1)	1 high	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
FM Approved Composite IBC	≥100°F (38°C)	30 (9.1)	1 high	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
Metal Or FM Approved Composite IBC	≥200°F (93°C)	30 (9.1)	2 high	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161) (Note 2)	50 @ 29 (2.0)
						30 @ 51 (3.5)
					14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)
						30 @ 33 (2.3)
					16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)
						30 @ 23 (1.6)
					25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
						30 @ 10 (0.7)
				QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	26 @ 22 (1.5)
						15 @ 39 (2.7)
			1 high	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
					11.2 (161) (Note 2)	30 @ 29 (2.0)
					14.0 (202)	30 @ 18 (1.2)
					16.8 (235)	30 @ 13 (0.9)
					25.2 (363)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
				QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	15 @ 22 (1.5)
Any	Very high flash point liquid	Provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).				
Any	Viscous Mixture	Protect as a Class 3 commodity in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9				

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. If a foam-water sprinkler system is used, use of K8.0 (K115) ceiling sprinklers is acceptable if an equivalent flow is provided from the K8.0 (K115) sprinkler.
Note 3. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers.

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Table 2.4.2.2. Rack Storage of Ignitable Liquids in Relieving-Style Metal Containers Larger than 60 gal (230 L) and FM Approved Composite IBCs (Note 1)

				Ceiling Sprinkler Protection			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Container type	*Flash Point OR Liquid Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height (No. of IBCs)*	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout (see figure indicated)	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Flow gpm (L/min) (see 2.4.1.2)
Metal	Any	30 (9.1)	3 high	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.1, D.2.1.2, D.2.1.3	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	12 @ 45 (170) (6 per tier per rack)
FM Approved Composite IBC	≥100°F (38°C)	30 (9.1)	3 high	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.1, D.2.1.2, D.2.1.3	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	12 @ 45 (170) (6 per tier per rack)
Any	Very high flash point liquid	Provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).								
Any	Viscous Mixture	Protect as a Class 3 commodity in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.								

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. If a foam-water sprinkler system is used, use of K8.0 (K115) ceiling sprinklers is acceptable if an equivalent flow is provided from the K8.0 (K115) sprinkler.
Note 3. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers.

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2.4.3 Metal Containers Larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) Up to and Including 60 gal (230 L)

2.4.3.1 Protect rack storage in accordance with Table 2.4.3.1.

2.4.3.1.1 Protect rack storage greater than the listed 30 ft (9.1 m) roof heights as follows:

2.4.3.1.1.1 Continue the in-rack protection layout recommended for 25 ft (7.6 m) high storage over each additional tier of storage.

2.4.3.1.1.2 For water-only protection, add a line of face sprinklers above the second tier regardless of roof design.

2.4.3.1.1.3 For each additional tier of storage, add three (3) in-rack sprinklers to the in-rack hydraulic design.

2.4.3.1.1.4 All packaging for the containers must be noncombustible. Wooden pallets are acceptable.

2.4.3.2 Protect palletized or solid-pile storage in accordance with Table 2.4.3.2 and the following limitations:

2.4.3.2.1 Limit the storage height of liquids with a boiling point below 100°F (38°C) to one container high.

2.4.3.2.2 Where a relieving-style container is used, refer to Section 2.4.3.5.

2.4.3.2.3 Design and install foam-water sprinkler systems in accordance with Section 2.4.1.4.4.

2.4.3.2.3.1 Design foam-water sprinkler systems to deliver foam discharge out of the most remote 4 operating sprinklers within 2 minutes of sprinkler operation.

2.4.3.3 Do not vertically mix storage of very high flash point liquids in containers greater than or equal to 40 gal (150 L) with solid commodities.

2.4.3.4 Provide a minimum 5 ft (1.5 m) horizontal separation between very high flash point liquids stored in metal containers greater than or equal to 40 gal (150 L), and non-liquid storage.

2.4.3.5 Where ignitable liquids are stored in relieving-style containers, the following requirements must be met:

2.4.3.5.1 Provide FM Approved fusible closures on the 2 in. (51 mm) and 3/4 in. (19 mm) openings in the top of the steel drum.

2.4.3.5.2 Provide fusible closures on steel drums that do not exceed 60 gal (227 L) in size and have thread dimensions in accordance with ISO 228-1:2000 or ASME B1.20.1-2013 (R2018). Regardless of which thread standard is used, the threads must also be within the defined tolerance of the other standard.

2.4.3.5.3 Provide fusible closures with drums that are either a tight head (DOT/UN specification 1A1) or removable head (DOT/UN specification 1A2) design.

Tight head drums must be capable of resisting an internal pressure of 20 psig (1.4 barg) when fully engulfed in an ignitable liquid pool fire (i.e., all cylindrical surfaces exposed to a consistent flame that extends above the top of the drum) without rupture or leakage of the drum.

2.4.3.5.4 Provide fusible closures on drums that are in transit or in storage.

2.4.3.5.4.1 Do not use fusible closures for dispensing, as they are not equivalent to safety bungs.

2.4.3.5.5 Do not use metallic cap seals over the fusible closure. Thin thermoplastic cap seals are acceptable. Do not paint fusible closures.

2.4.3.5.6 Fusible closures shall be installed on the drum before it is delivered.

2.4.3.5.7 Develop and implement a management control system to ensure the proper fusible closures are provided in accordance with Section 2.7.5.

2.4.3.5.8 Use steel drums that have minimum 0.039 in. (1 mm) wall/top/bottom thickness as relieving-style drums.

2.4.3.5.9 Store relieving-style containers on-end. On-side storage arrangement will allow relieving-style drums to empty if the fusible closure opens.

2.4.3.5.10 Palletize relieving-style containers on open deck (i.e., slatted) pallets. Solid top pallets will prevent the fusible closure from functioning.

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2.4.3.5.11 Do not store drums in a solid-piled arrangement.

2.4.3.5.12 Do not store on plastic pallets. Plastic pallets will allow the array to collapse and release ignitable liquids.

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Table 2.4.3.1. Rack Storage of Ignitable Liquids in Metal Containers larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) Up to and Including 60 gal (230 L) (Note 1)

					Ceiling Sprinkler Protection				*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Flash Point OR Liquid Type (Note 3)	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Drum Orientation*	*Minimum aisle width ft (m)*	Protection Type	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/ $bar^{1/2}$)	Design,# Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout (see figure indicated)	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/$psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/$bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Flow gpm (l/min) (see 2.4.1.2)
Any	Any	Any	Any	8 (2.4)	See 2.4.3.1.1 (all packaging must be noncombustible)							
Any	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	On-End	8 (2.4)	Foam-water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	30 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.4, D.2.1.6, D.2.1.7 and D.2.1.8	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	18 @ 45 (170) (6 per tier per rack)
<200°F (93°C))	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	On-End	8 (2.4)	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.4, D.2.1.5, D.2.1.7 and D.2.1.8	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	18 @ 45 (170) (6 per tier per rack)
						SR/High/Any	11.2 ((161) (Note 2)	50 @ 29 (2.0)	Fig. D.2.1.4, D.2.1.6, D.2.1.7 and D.2.1.8	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	18 @ 45 (170) (6 per tier per rack)
							14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)				
							16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)				
							25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)				
			On-Side	8 (2.4)	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.9, D.2.1.10	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	18 @ 35 (133) (6 per tier per rack)
					Water	SR/High/Any	11.2 (161) (Note 2)	50 @ 29 (2.0)	Fig. D.2.1.11, D.2.1.12	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	18 @ 35 (133) (6 per tier per rack)
							14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)				
							16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)				
							25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)				

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Table 2.4.3.1. Rack Storage of Ignitable Liquids in Metal Containers larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) Up to and Including 60 gal (230 L) (Note 1) (continued)

					Ceiling Sprinkler Protection				*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Flash Point OR Liquid Type (Note 3)	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Drum Orientation*	*Minimum aisle width ft (m)*	Protection Type	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/ $bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout (see figure indicated)	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/$psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/$bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Flow gpm (l/min) (see 2.4.1.2)
Water-miscible liquids	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	On-End	8 (2.4)	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note, 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.4, D.2.1.6, D.2.1.7 and D.2.1.8	QR/Ordinary	≥5.6 (81)	6 @ 25 (95) (one level of in racks), or 12 @ 18 (68) (more than one level of in racks. See 2.4.1.2)
			On-Side	8 (2.4)	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.9, D.2.1.10	QR/Ordinary	≥5.6 (81)	6 @ 25 (95) (one level of in racks), or 12 @ 18 (68) (more than one level of in racks. See 2.4.1.2)
					Water	SR/High/Any1	11.2 (161) (Note 2)	50 @ 29 (2.0)	Fig. D.2.1.11, D.2.1.12	QR/Ordinary	≥5.6 (81)	6 @ 25 (95) (one level of in racks), or 12 @ 18 (68) (more than one level of in racks. See 2.4.1.2)
							14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)				
							16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)				
							25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)				

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Table 2.4.3.1. Rack Storage of Ignitable Liquids in Metal Containers Larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) Up to and Including 60 gal (230 L) (Note 1) (continued)

					Ceiling Sprinkler Protection				*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Flash Point OR Liquid Type (Note 3)	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Drum Orientation*	*Minimum aisle width ft (m)*	Protection Type	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/ $bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout (see figure indicated)	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/$psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/$bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Flow gpm (l/min) (see 2.4.1.2)
≥200°F (93°C)	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	On-End	8 (2.4)	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.13, D.2.1.14, D.2.1.7 and D.2.1.8	QR/Ordinary	≥5.6 (81)	6 @ 25 (95) (one level of in racks), or 12 @ 18 (68) (more than one level of in racks. See 2.4.1.2)
			On-Side	8 (2.4)	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.15, D.2.1.16	QR/Ordinary	≥5.6 (81)	6 @ 25 (95) (one level of in racks)
Very high flash point liquid	For containers >6.5 gal (25 L) and <40 gal (150 L), use protection guidance in this table for liquids with flash points ≥200°F (93°C). For containers ≥ 40 gal (150 L), provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).											
Viscous Mixture	Protect as a Class 3 commodity in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.											

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. If a foam-water sprinkler system is used, use of K8.0 (K115) ceiling sprinklers is acceptable as long as an equivalent flow is provided from the K8.0 (K115) sprinkler.
Note 3. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.

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Table 2.4.3.2. Palletized/Solid-Pile Storage of Ignitable Liquids in Metal Containers Larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) Up to and Including 60 gal (230 L) (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Drum Orientation*	*Maximum Height (No. Drums)*	*Relieving-style Drum Required (Yes/No)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			
					Protection Type	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Any (Note 2)	30 (9.1)	On-End	1	No	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
					Foam-Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
			2	Yes	Water	SR/High/Any	11.2 (161)	50 @ 29 (2.0)
							14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)
							16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)
							25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
					Foam-Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
			3 (Note 3)	Yes	Foam-Water	SR/High/Any	11.2 (161)	30 @ 16 (1.1)
							14.0 (202)	30 @ 10 (0.7)
							≥16.8 (235) (Note 3)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
			4	Yes	Foam-Water	SR/High/Any	11.2 (161)	30 @ 29 (2.0)
							14.0 (202)	30 @ 18 (1.2)
							16.8 (235)	30 @ 13 (0.9)
							25.2 (363)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
		On-Side	1	Do not use	Water	SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
			3	Do not use	Water	SR/High/Any	11.2 (161)	50 @ 29 (2.0)
							14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)
							16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)
							25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)

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Table 2.4.3.2. Palletized/Solid-Pile Storage of Ignitable Liquids in Metal Containers Larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) Up to and Including 60 gal (230 L) (Note 1) (continued)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Drum Orientation*	*Maximum Height (No. Drums)*	*Relieving-style Drum Required (Yes/No)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			
					Protection Type	Response/Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
≥200°F (93°C)	30 (9.1)	On-End	4	No	Water	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	50 @ 29 (2.0)
							14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)
							16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)
							25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
		On-Side	6	Do not use	Water	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	50 @ 29 (2.0)
							14.0 (202)	50 @ 18 (1.2)
							16.8 (235)	50 @ 13 (0.9)
							25.2 (363)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
Very high flash point liquid	For containers >6.5 gal (25 L) and <40 gal (150 L), use protection guidance in this table for liquids with flash points ≥200°F (93°C). For containers ≥ 40 gal (150 L), provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).							
Viscous Mixture	Protect as a Class 3 commodity in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.							

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. Unsaturated polyester resin (UPR) mixtures with 50% or less styrene can be protected palletized to three relieving-style drums high without a foam-water sprinkler system.
Note 3. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers. .

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2.4.4 Metal Containers of 6.5 gal (25 L) or Less

2.4.4.1 Protect rack storage in accordance with Table 2.4.4.1.A or Table 2.4.4.1.B.

2.4.4.1.1 Table 2.4.4.1.B can only be applied to the storage of relieving-style metal containers and ignitable liquids with a boiling point above 100°F (38°C).

2.4.4.1.2 Protect rack storage of only uncartoned containers greater than the listed 30 ft (9.1 m) roof heights as follows:

2.4.4.1.2.1 Continue the in-rack protection layout recommended for 25 ft (7.6 m) high storage (Figures D.2.1.17, D.2.1.18, D.2.1.20 and D.2.1.21) over each additional tier of storage.

2.4.4.1.2.2 For each additional tier of storage, add three (3) in-rack sprinklers to the in-rack hydraulic design.

2.4.4.1.3 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide the minimum flow as recommended in Tables 2.4.4.1.A or 2.4.4.1.B out of the hydraulically most remote sprinklers as follows:

A. Eight (8) sprinklers where only one level of in-rack sprinklers is installed

B. Twelve (12) sprinklers (six on each two top levels) where two levels of in-rack sprinklers are installed

C. Eighteen (18) sprinklers (six on each top three levels) where more than two levels of in-rack sprinklers are installed

2.4.4.2 Protect palletized or solid-piled storage in accordance with Table 2.4.4.1.B or Table 2.4.4.2.

2.4.4.2.1 Table 2.4.4.1.B can only be applied to the storage of relieving-style metal containers and ignitable liquids with a boiling point above 100°F (38°C).

2.4.4.2.2 Table 2.4.4.2 can be applied to the storage of very high flash point liquids in non-relieving style containers if they are not exposed to the storage of lower flash point liquids.

2.4.4.3 Protect shelf storage in accordance with Table 2.4.4.3.

2.4.4.3.1 Limit shelves to a maximum depth of 2 ft (0.6 m) and noncombustible construction.

2.4.4.3.2 Separate back-to-back shelves with a noncombustible partition.

2.4.4.3.2.1 Treat shelves lacking this partition like a single-row rack.

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Table 2.4.4.1.A. Rack Storage of Ignitable Liquid in Metal Containers Up to and Including 6.5 gal (25 L) (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			Design, Flow gpm (l/min) (see 2.4.1.2) and 2.4.4.1.3)
					Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ ($L/min/bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # Sprinklers @ Pressurepsi (bar)	Layout (see figure indicated)	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ ($L/min/bar^{1/2}$)	
Any	Any	Any	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	4 (1.2)	Any	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)	Scheme A			
Any	Any	Any	Uncartoned	8 (2.4)	See Section 2.4.4.1.2						
Any	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	8 (2.4)	SR/Ordinary /Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3, 4)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Figs. D.2.1.17, D.2.1.18, D.2.1.20 and D.2.1.21	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
					QR/Ordinary /Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)				
			Cartoned Only	8 (2.4)	SR/Ordinary /Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3, 4)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Figs. D.2.1.17, D.2.1.18, D.2.1.19, D.2.1.20 and D.2.1.21	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
					QR/Ordinary /Any	25.2EC (363EC)	26 @ 7 (0.5)				
					SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3, 4)	30 @ 7 (0.5)	Figs.D.2.1.17, D.2.1.19, D.2.1.20 and D.2.1.21	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
Water-miscible	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	8 (2.4)	SR/Ordinary /Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3, 4)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Figs. D.2.1.22, D.2.1.23, D.2.1.24 and D.2.1.25	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	30 (114)
					QR/Ordinary /Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)				
Viscous Mixture	Protect as a Class 3 commodity in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.										

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. If a foam-water sprinkler system is used, use of K8.0 (K115) ceiling sprinklers is acceptable as long as an equivalent flow is provided from the K8.0 (K115) sprinkler.
Note 3. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.

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Table 2.4.4.1.B. Protection for Any Ignitable Liquid in Relieving-Style Metal Containers Up to and Including 6.5 gal (25 L), Excluding Ignitable Liquids with a Boiling Point Below 100°F (38°C) (Note 1)

					Ceiling Sprinkler Protection			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Storage Arrangement	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating/ Sprinkler Orientation	K-factor gpm/ psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout (see figure indicated)	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/ psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/ bar$^{1/2}$)	Design Flow gpm (l/min) (see 2.4.1.2 and 2.4.4.1.3)
Single & Double Row Racks	8 (2.4)	33 (10)	25 (7.6)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	Figs. D.2.1.26, D.2.1.27, D.2.1.28, D.2.1.29	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
						16.8 (240)	12 @ 52 (3.6)				
						22.4 (320)	12 @ 51 (3.5)				
						25.2 (360)	12 @ 40 (2.8)				
				Cartoned Only	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 50 (3.4)	Figs. D.2.1.30, D.2.1.31, D.2.1.32, D.2.1.33	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	30 (114)
						16.8 (240)	12 @ 35 (2.4)				
						22.4 (320)	12 @ 25 (1.7)				
						25.2 (360)	12 @ 20 (1.4)				
		30 (9.1)	20 (6)	Cartoned Only	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	None			
						16.8 (240)	12 @ 52 (3.6)				
						22.4 (320)	12 @ 51 (3.5)				
						25.2 (360)	12 @ 40 (2.8)				
Multiple Row Racks	None	33 (10)	25 (7.6)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	Figs. D.2.1.34 and D.2.1.35 or D.2.1.36 and D.2.1.37	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
						16.8 (240)	12 @ 52 (3.6)				
						22.4 (320)	12 @ 51 (3.5)				
						25.2 (360)	12 @ 40 (2.8)				
				Cartoned Only	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 50 (3.4)	Figs. D.2.1.38 and D.2.1.39 or D.2.1.40 and D.2.1.41	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
						16.8 (240)	12 @ 35 (2.4)				
						22.4 (320)	12 @ 25 (1.7)				
						25.2 (360)	12 @ 20 (1.4)				
Palletized	DNA	33 (10)	12 (3.7)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	None			
						16.8 (240)	12 @ 52 (3.6)				
						22.4 (320)	12 @ 51 (3.5)				
						25.2 (360)	12 @ 40 (2.8)				
			8 (2.4)	Cartoned Only	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 50 (3.4)	None			
						16.8 (240)	12 @ 35 (2.4)				
						22.4 (320)	12 @ 25 (1.7)				
						25.2 (360)	12 @ 20 (1.4)				

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.

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Table 2.4.4.2. Palletized or Solid-Piled Storage of Liquids in Non Relieving-Style Metal Containers Up to and Including 6.5 gal (25 L) (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
				Response/Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/ bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Any	30 (9.1)	5 (1.5)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	QR/Ordinary/Any	14.0 (200)	50 @ 18 (1.2)
					16.8 (240)	50 @ 13 (0.9)
					≥22.4 (320)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
		12 (3.7)	Cartoned Only	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (160) (Note 2)	50 @ 29 (2.0)
					14.0 (200)	50 @ 18 (1.2)
					16.8 (240)	50 @ 13 (0.9)
					25.2 (360)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
				QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (360EC)	26 @ 22 (1.5)

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. If a foam-water sprinkler system is used, use of K8.0 (K115) ceiling sprinklers is acceptable if an equivalent flow i s provided from the K8.0 (K115) sprinkler.

Table 2.4.4.3. Shelf Storage of Liquids in Metal Containers Up to and Including 6.5 gal (25 L) (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
			Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
<200°F (93°C)	30 (9.1)	7 (2.1)	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	50 @ 7 (0.5)
			QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	26 @ 7 (0.5)
			SR/High/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
≥200°F (93°C) or water-miscible	30 (9.1)	15 (4.6)	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
			QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	15 @ 7 (0.5)

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. If a foam-water sprinkler system is used, use of K8.0 (K115) ceiling sprinklers is acceptable if an equivalent flow is provided from the K8.0 (K115) sprinkler.
Note 3. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.

2.4.5 Protection of Plastic, Glass, Composite (Plastic-Metal), or Other Combustible Containers: General

2.4.5.1 Protect storage of ignitable liquids in plastic, composite, glass, or other combustible containers in accordance with Table 2.4.5.1.

2.4.5.2 Protect ignitable liquids in plastic or glass containers stored in shelves using the criteria in Table 2.4.5.1.

2.4.5.3 Protect storage of empty composite IBCs in accordance with Data Sheet 8-1.

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Table 2.4.5.1. Fire Protection Criteria for Ignitable Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Container Size gal (L)*	*Storage Arrangement*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler System Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
						Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$) (Note 2)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
<200°F(93°C)	>1 (4)	Palletized/ Shelf	30 (9.1)	5 (1.5)	Any	SR or QR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (160)	Entire Room @ 75 (5.2)
							14.0 (200)	Entire Room @ 48 (3.3)
							16.8 (240)	Entire Room @ 33 (2.3)
							22.4 (320)	Entire Room @ 19 (1.3)
							25.2 (360)	Entire Room @ 15 (1.0)
					Deluge or Foam-Water	SR or QR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (160)	Entire Room @ 50 (3.5)
							14.0 (200)	Entire Room @ 32 (2.2)
							16.8 (240)	Entire Room @ 22 (1.5)
							22.4 (320)	Entire Room @ 12 (0.8)
							25.2 (360)	Entire Room @ 10 (0.7)
		Rack Storage	No options; use criteria for palletized storage.					
	≤1 (4)	Palletized/ Shelf	30 (9.1)	5 (1.5)	Any	SR or QR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (160)	Entire Room @ 75 (5.2)
							14.0 (200)	Entire Room @ 48 (3.3)
							16.8 (240)	Entire Room @ 33 (2.3)
							22.4 (320)	Entire Room @ 19 (1.3)
							25.2 (360)	Entire Room @ 15 (1.0)
					Deluge or Foam-Water	SR or QR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (160)	Entire Room @ 50 (3.5)
							14.0 (200)	Entire Room @ 32 (2.2)
							16.8 (240)	Entire Room @ 22 (1.5)
							22.4 (320)	Entire Room @ 12 (0.8)
							25.2 (360)	Entire Room @ 10 (0.7)
		Rack Storage	Use Section 2.4.7.1 and Table 2.4.7.1. If liquid-package combination is not covered by Table 2.4.7.1, use criteria for palletized storage above.					
Water-miscible liquids	>6.5 (25)	Palletized/ Shelf	30 (9.1)	5 (1.5)	Any	SR or QR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (160)	Entire Room @ 30 (2.0)
							14.0 (200)	Entire Room @ 19 (1.3)
							16.8 (240)	Entire Room @ 13 (0.9)
							≥22.4 (320)	Entire Room @ 7 (0.5)
		Rack Storage	Use Section 2.4.6 and Table 2.4.6.1, or Section 2.4.7.3 and Table 2.4.7.3.1, for Group 1, 2, 3, and 4 water-miscible liquids . If liquid-package combination is not covered by Table 2.4.6.1, use criteria for palletized storage above.					
	≤6.5 (25)	Use Section 2.4.7.3 and Tables 2.4.7.3.1 and 2.4.7.3.2 for Group 1, 2, 3, and 4 water-miscible liquids (defined in Section 3.1.1). Protect water-miscible liquids that are not included in one of the groups or Tables 2.4.7.3.1 and 2.4.7.3.2 using the criteria provided for water-miscible liquids in containers >6.5 gal (25 L) in this table.						
Distilled Spirits in wooden barrels	Use Section 2.4.8, 2.4.9 or 2.4.10. If liquid-container combination is not covered by Section 2.4.8, 2.4.9 or 2.4.10, protect per this table.							
Propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, glycerin DMSO or NMP	≥40 (150) and ≤60 (230)	Palletized	Use Table 2.4.7.3.2					
	≥60 (230) and ≤300 (1100)	Palletized	Use Table 2.4.6.2					
≥200°F (93°C)	>6.5 (25)	Palletized/ Shelf	30 (9.1)	5 (1.5)	Any	SR or QR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (160)	Entire Room @ 30 (2.0)
							14.0 (200)	Entire Room @ 19 (1.3)
							16.8 (240)	Entire Room @ 13 (0.9)
							≥ 22.4 (320)	Entire Room @ 7 (0.5)
		Rack Storage	Use Section 2.4.6 and Table 2.4.6.1. If liquid-package combination is not covered by Table 2.4.6.1, use criteria for palletized storage above.					
	≤6.5 (25)	Use Section 2.4.7.2 and Tables 2.4.7.2.1 and 2.4.7.2.2. If liquid-package combination is not covered by Tables 2.4.7.2.1 or 2.4.7.2.2, use criteria for containers >6.5 gal (25 L) in this table.						

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Table 2.4.5.1. Fire Protection Criteria for Ignitable Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Container Size gal (L)*	*Storage Arrangement*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler System Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
						Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$) (Note 2)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Very high flash point liquid	≤ 6.5 (25)	Palletized	Use Table 2.4.7.2.2					
	Composite, all-plastic, and bag-in-box IBCs	Palletized	Use Table 2.4.6.2					
	< 60 gal (230L)	Rack	Ust Table 2.4.7.2.1					
	Composite IBCs	Rack	Use Table 2.4.6.1					
	For combinations not listed above, use protection guidance in this table for liquids with FP ≥ 200°F (93°C)							
Viscous Mixture	Protect as a cartoned unexpanded plastic (CUP) in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.							
Phase Change Materials (PCM)	Protect as ignitable liquids in plastic containers based on the lowest flash point of the component(s), container size and storage arrangement. The container size should be calculated based on the total amount of liquid or gel contained in each individual pack. Use the appropriate protection table based on the calculated container size.							

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers.

2.4.6 Composite, All-Plastic, and Bag-in-Box IBC Storage of Liquids with a Flash Point At or Above 200°F (93°C) or Alcohol in Racks or Palletized Storage of Propylene Glycol, Ethylene Glycol, Glycerin, NMP, or DMSO

2.4.6.1 Protect rack storage of liquids with a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C) or alcohol (isopropyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol) in composite IBCs in accordance with Table 2.4.6.1.

Table 2.4.6.1. Rack Storage of Liquids in Composite IBCs (Note 1)

Container Type	*Liquid Type, Flash Point*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Rack Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*
						Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/ psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	
Composite IBC on wood or steel pallet	≥200°F (93°C) or Alcohol	30 (9.1)	1 IBC high in bottom tier of rack	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	SR/Ordinary/ Any	11.2 (160)	30 @ 13 (0.9) (Note 3)	Scheme D
							14.0 (200)	30 @ 8 (0.6) (Note 3)	
							≥16.8 (240) (Note 2)	30 @ 7 (0.5) (Note 3)	
						QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360 EC)	16 @ 10 (0.7) (Note 3)	
Composite IBCs on a wood or steel pallet	Very High Flash Point	Provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min). (Note 4)							
Composite IBCs on a plastic pallet	Very High Flash Point	Provide sprinkler protection designed for rack storage of uncartoned unexpanded plastic (UUP) in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.							

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations. See Section D.2.2 for fire protection schemes.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers.
Note 3. In cutoff rooms where on-floor storage is impossible, i.e., only rack storage and transport aisles, the ceiling sprinkler operating area can be reduced to 20 sprinklers for non-EC sprinklers and 10 sprinklers for the K25.2 EC (360 EC) sprinkler.
Note 4: Protection guidance assumes that the composite IBCs are full of very high flash point liquids. Empty composite IBCs require a higher level of protection in accordance with Data Sheet 8-1.

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2.4.6.1.1 Where in-rack protection using Scheme D is recommended, protect all racks in the room with Scheme D on the first tier.

2.4.6.1.2 Limit storage of ignitable liquids with a flash point less than 414°F (212°C) stored in composite IBCs to the first tier of the rack.

2.4.6.1.2.1 Storage of other liquid-packaging combinations that are 60 gal (230 L) or less in size and that can be protected by protection Scheme A or protection Scheme D is allowed above the first tier.

2.4.6.1.2.2 Storage of nonignitable liquids is allowed above the first tier if adequately protected per the appropriate data sheet.

2.4.6.1.3 Store all containers within the rack. The provided ceiling protection will not prevent failure of any IBC not stored in the racks and will only provide limited protection for large pool fires.

2.4.6.2 Protect palletized storage of very high flash point liquids or propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, or glycerin, NMP or DMSO in composite, all-plastic and bag-in-box IBCs in accordance with Table 2.4.6.2.

Table 2.4.6.2. Palletized Storage of Liquids in Composite, All-Plastic and Bag-in-Box IBCs (Note 1)

Container Type	*Liquid Type, Flash Point*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
				Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/ $bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Composite IBCs on a wood or steel pallet	Very High Flash Point	Provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).				
Composite IBCs on a plastic pallet	Very High Flash Point	Provide sprinkler protection designed for uncartoned expanded plastic (UEP) in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.				
All-plastic IBCs	Very High Flash Point	Limit to 1 IBC high, and provide sprinkler protection designed for uncartoned expanded plastic (UEP) in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.				
Bag-in-Box IBCs	Very High Flash Point	≤30 (9.1)	2 IBCs high	Provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).		
		>30 (9.1)	2 IBCs high	Provide sprinkler protection using quick-response sprinklers designed for cartoned unexpanded plastic (CUP) in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.		
Composite IBCs on a wood or steel pallet	Propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, glycerin, DMSO or NMP	30 (9.1)	1 IBC high	SR/Ordinary/ Any	≥11.2 (160)(Note 2)	20 @7(0.5)
				QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360 EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)
			3 IBCs high	SR/Ordinary/ Any	11.2 (160)	20 @ 28 (1.9)
					14.0 (200)	20 @ 18 (1.2)
					16.8 (240)	20 @ 13 (0.9)
					≥22.4 (320)	20 @ 7 (0.5)
				QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360 EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.

2.4.6.2.1 Isolate palletized IBCs from other storage due to potential for a pool fire.

2.4.6.3 Do not vertically mix storage of very high flash point liquids in containers greater than or equal to 40 gal (150 L) with solid commodities.

2.4.6.4 Provide a minimum 10 ft (3.0 m) horizontal separation between very high flash point liquids stored in composite, all-plastic, and bag-in-box IBCs and non-liquid storage.

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2.4.7 Plastic, Glass, or Other Combustible/Brittle Containers Up to and Including 60 gal (230 L)

2.4.7.1 Protect storage of non-water-miscible liquids with flash points below 200°F (93°C) as follows:

2.4.7.1.1 Provide sprinkler protection in accordance with Table 2.4.5.1 or 2.4.7.1, based on container size, storage arrangement, roof/ceiling height, and storage height.

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Table 2.4.7.1. Rack Storage of Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers with Closed Cup Flash Points Below 200°F (93°C) (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Container Size*	*Packaging Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Rack Type*	*Protection Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*
								Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ ($L/min/bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	
<200˚F (93˚C)	≤0.5 oz (15 ml)	Cartoned	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	Water	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2, 3)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme C
								QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)	
							Water	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.5)	None
									16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)	
									22.4 (310)	12 @ 35 (2.4)	
									25.2 (360)	12 @ 35 (2.4)	
		Cartoned	35 (10.6)	30 (9.1)	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	Water	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	None
									16.8 (235)	12 @ 60 (4.1)	
									22.4 (310)	12 @ 60 (4.1)	
									25.2 (360)	12 @ 60 (4.1)	
	≤2 oz (60 ml)	Cartoned	Unlimited	Unlimited	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 2)	Water	Any	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)	Scheme A
	≤5 oz(150 ml)	Cartoned	Unlimited	Unlimited	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	Water	Any	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)	Scheme F
	≤1 gal (4 L)	Cartoned	35 (10.6)	20 (6)	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	Foam-Water	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 3, 4)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme D
								QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)	

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations. See Section D.2.2 for fire protection schemes.
Note 2. Applies to open frame racks.
Note 3. If a foam-water sprinkler system is used, use of K8.0 (K115) ceiling sprinklers is acceptable as long as an equivalent flow is provided from the K8.0 (K115) sprinkler.
Note 4. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers.

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2.4.7.2 Protect storage of liquids with flash points at or above 200°F (93°C) as follows:

2.4.7.2.1 For rack storage, provide sprinkler protection per Table 2.4.7.2.1.

2.4.7.2.2 For palletized storage, provide sprinkler protection per Table 2.4.7.2.2.

2.4.7.2.3 Protect semi-solid liquids with flash points at or above 200°F (93°C) in bag-in-box type containers (i.e., plastic bag in a corrugated box) up to 10 gal (38 L) in size in accordance with Table 2.4.7.2.1.

2.4.7.2.4 Do not vertically mix storage of very high flash point liquids in containers greater than or equal to 40 gal (150 L) with solid commodities.

2.4.7.2.5 Provide a minimum 10 ft (3.0 m) horizontal separation between very high flash point liquids stored in plastic containers greater than or equal to 40 gal (150 L), and non-liquid storage.

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Table 2.4.7.2.1. Rack Storage of Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers with Closed Cup Flash Points At or Above 200°F (93°C)(Note 1)

Flash Point	*Container Size*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Rack Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*
							Response/Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	
≥200°F (93°C)	≤ 60 gal (230 L)	Unlimited	Bottom Tier	Uncartoned	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	30 @ 13 (0.9)	Scheme D
								14.0 (202)	30 @ 8 (0.6)	
								≥16.8 (235) (Note 2)	30 @ 7 (0.5)	
							QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363 EC)	16 @ 10 (0.7)	
	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 3)	Any	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)	Scheme A
Very high flash point liquid	≥40 gal (150 L) and ≤60 gal (230 L)	For 1 unit high, provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min). For greater than 1 unit high, provide sprinkler protection design for uncartoned, unexpanded plastic (UUP) in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.								
	<40 gal (150 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Uncartoned	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	Any	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)	Scheme A
	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 3)	Any	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)	Scheme A
		40 (12.1)	35 (10.7)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 3)	Scheme B	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)
								QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)
				Cartoned Only	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	20 @ 29 (2.0)	Scheme C
								14.0 (202)	20 @ 18 (1.2)	
								16.8 (235)	20 @ 13 (0.9)	
								25.2 (363)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	
							QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 22 (1.5)	

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Table 2.4.7.2.1. Rack Storage of Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers with Closed Cup Flash Points At or Above 200°F (93°C) (Note 1) (continued)

Flash Point	*Container Size*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Rack Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*
							Response/Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	
Very high flash point liquid	≤6.5 gal	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme C
							QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)	
				Cartoned Only	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 3)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	None
								16.8 (235)	12 @ 52 (3.6)	
							SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme B
							QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)	
					8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	None
								16.8 (235)	12 @ 52 (3.6)	
							SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme C
							QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)	
			15 (4.6)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 3)	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme B
							QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)	
				Cartoned Only	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 3)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.5)	None
								16.8 (202)	12 @ 35 (2.4)	
							SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme B
							QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	11 @ 7 (0.5)	
Very high flash point liquid	<48 oz (1.4 l)	40 (12.1)	35 (10.7)	Cartoned Only	4 (1.2)	Single or Double Row	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	25.2 (363)	12 @ 40 (2.8)	Scheme C (1 level of in-rack sprinklers) at 10 to 15 ft (3 to 4.6 m) above floor

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations. See Section D.2.2 for fire protection schemes.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.
Note 3. Applies to open frame racks.

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Table 2.4.7.2.2. Palletized/Solid Pile Storage of Liquids with Closed Cup Flash Points at or Above 200°F (93°C) in Plastic Containers (Note 1)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Container Size*	*Packaging Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
					Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$) (Note 2)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
≥200°F (93°C)	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	Cartoned Only	40 (12.1)	15 (4.6)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 75 (5.2)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 50 (3.5)
			30 (9.1)	15 (4.6)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.5)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
					SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	25 @ 51 (3.5)
						14.0 (202)	25 @ 33 (2.3)
						16.8 (235)	25 @ 23 (1.6)
						25.2 (363)	25 @ 10 (0.7)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	13 @ 39 (2.7)
				5 (1.5)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.5)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
					SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	25 @ 29 (2.0)
						14.0 (202)	25 @ 18 (1.2)
						16.8 (235)	25 @ 13 (0.9)
						25.2 (363)	25 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	13 @ 22 (1.5)

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Table 2.4.7.2.2. Palletized/Solid Pile Storage of Liquids with Closed Cup Flash Points at or Above 200°F (93°C) in Plastic Containers (Note 1) (continued)

Liquid Type, Flash Point	*Container Size*	*Packaging Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
					Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$) (Note 2)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Very high flash point liquid	≥ 40 gal (150 L) and ≤ 60 gal (230 L)	For 1 unit high, provide sprinkler protection designed for the surrounding occupancy or use a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).For greater than 1 unit high, provide sprinkler protection design for uncartoned, unexpanded plastic (UUP) in accordance with Data Sheet 8-9.					
	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	40 (12.1)	15 (4.6)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 75 (5.2)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 50 (3.5)
			30 (9.1)	15 (4.6)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.5)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
					SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	20 @ 51 (3.5)
						14.0 (202)	20 @ 33 (2.3)
						16.8 (235)	20 @ 23 (1.6)
						25.2 (363)	20 @ 10 (0.7)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	10 @ 39 (2.7)
				5 (1.5)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.5)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
					SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	25 @ 29 (2.0)
						14.0 (202)	25 @ 18 (1.2)
						16.8 (235)	25 @ 13 (0.9)
						25.2 (363)	25 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	13 @ 22 (1.5)
	≤1 gal (4 L)	Cartoned Only	30 (9.1)	20 (6)	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	20 @ 51 (3.5)
						14.0 (202)	20 @ 33 (2.3)
						16.8 (235)	20 @ 23 (1.6)
						25.2 (363)	20 @ 10 (0.7)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	10 @ 39 (2.7)
	≤48 oz (1.4 L)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	30 (9.1)	15 (4.6)	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	35 @ 29 (2.0)
						14.0 (202)	35 @ 18 (1.2)
						16.8 (235)	35 @ 13 (0.9)
						25.2 (363)	35 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	18 @ 22 (1.5)

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations. See Section D.2.2 for fire protection schemes
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.

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2.4.7.3 Protect Group 1, 2, 3, and 4 water-miscible liquids in accordance with the following:

2.4.7.3.1 For rack storage, provide sprinkler protection per Table 2.4.7.3.1.

2.4.7.3.1.1 Where in-rack protection is needed but a specific in-rack protection scheme is not specified in Table 2.4.7.3.1, design the in-rack sprinklers to provide the minimum flow as recommended in Table 2.4.7.3.1 out of the hydraulically most remote sprinklers as follows:

A. Eight (8) sprinklers where only one level of in-rack sprinklers is installed

B. Fourteen (14) sprinklers (seven on each two top levels) where two levels of in-rack sprinklers are installed

C. Eighteen (18) sprinklers (six on top three levels) where more than two levels of in-rack sprinklers are installed

2.4.7.3.2 For palletized or solid-piled storage, provide sprinkler protection per Table 2.4.7.3.2.

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Table 2.4.7.3.1. Rack Storage of Group 1, 2, 3, and 4 Water-Miscible Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers (Note 1)

							Ceiling Sprinkler Protection			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Water-miscible Group	*Container Size*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Rack Type*	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ ($L/min/bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor $gpm/psi^{1/2}$ ($L/min/bar^{1/2}$)	Design Flow gpm (L/min) (See 2.4.1.2 and 2.4.7.3.1.1)
Group 1, 2, 3 & 4	≤60 gal(230 L)	45 (13.7)	30 (9.1)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	SR/Ordinary/ Any	≥11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme D			
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)				
	≤ 6.5 gal(25 L)	35 (11)	10 (3)	Uncartoned and/or Cartoned	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	SR/Ordinary/ Any	11.2 (160)	30 @ 13 (0.9)	Scheme A			
								14.0 (200)	30 @ 8 (0.6)				
								≥16.8 (240) (Note 2)	30 @ 7 (0.5)				
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	15 @ 10 (0.7)				
	≤1 gal(4 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Cartoned Only	Any	Any (Note 5)	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)		Scheme A			
	≤6 oz(180 ml)	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	Cartoned Only	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 50 (3.4)	None			
								16.8 (240)	12 @ 35 (2.4)				
								22.4 (320)	9 @ 20 (1.4)				
								25.2 (360)	9 @ 20 (1.4)				
							SR/Ordinary/ Any	11.2 (160)	20 @ 29 (2.0)	Fig. D.2.1.44, D.2.1.45	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
								14.0 (200)	20 @ 18 (1.2)				
								16.8 (240)	20 @ 13 (0.9)				
								25.2 (360)	20 @ 7 (0.5)				
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)				
							SR/Ordinary/ Any	≥11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.42, D.2.1.43	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)				
		40 (12)	35 (10.6)	Cartoned Only	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	None			
								16.8 (240)	12 @ 52 (3.6)				
								22.4 (320)	9 @ 50 (3.5)				
								25.2 (360)	9 @ 40 (2.8)				

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Table 2.4.7.3.1. Rack Storage of Group 1, 2, 3, and 4 Water-Miscible Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers (Note 1) (continued)

Water-miscible Group (see Section 3.2.1)	*Container Size*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Rack Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
							Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/ $psi^{1/2}$ ($L/min/bar^{1/2)}$	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor $gpm/psi^{1/2}$ ($L/min/bar^{1/2}$)	Design Flow gpm (L/min) (See 2.4.1.2 and 2.4.7.3.1.1)
Group 2	≤1 gal (4 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Cartoned only	Any	Any (Note 4)	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)		Scheme A			
Group 3	≤ 6.5 gal (25 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Cartoned only	Any	Any (Note 4)	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)		Scheme A			
	≤1 gal (4 L)	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	Cartoned Only	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 75 (5.2)	None			
								16.8 (240) (Note 2)	12 @ 52 (3.6)				
							SR/Ordinary/ Any	11.2 (160)	20 @ 29 (2.0)	Fig. D.2.1.46, D.2.1.47	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
								14.0 (200)	20 @ 18 (1.2)				
								16.8 (240)	20 @ 13 (0.9)				
								25.2 (360)	20 @ 7 (0.5)				
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)				
							SR/Ordinary/ Any	≥11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.2.3.1, D.2.2.3.2, D.2.2.3.3 (Note 3)	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)				
	≤ 59 oz (1.75 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Cartoned	4 (1.2)	Any (Note 4)	SR/Ordinary/ Any	≥11.2 (160)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Scheme E ≤ 5 ft (1.5 m) storage above top level of in-rack sprinklers			
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)				
							SR/Ordinary/ Any	11.2 (160)	20 @ 29 (2.0)	Scheme E ≤ 10 ft (3 m) storage above top level of in-rack sprinklers			
								14.0 (200)	20 @ 18 (1.2)				
								16.8 (240)	20 @ 13 (0.9)				
								25.2 (360)	20 @ 7 (0.5)				
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)				

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Table 2.4.7.3.1. Rack Storage of Group 1, 2, 3, and 4 Water-Miscible Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers (Note 1) (continued)

Water-miscible Group (see Section 3.2.1)	*Container Size*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Rack Type*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
							Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2)}$	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/ bar$^{1/2}$)	Design Flow gpm (L/min) (See 2.4.1.2 and 2.4.7.3.1.1)
Group 4	≤ 6.5 gal (25 L)	Unlimited	Unlimited	Cartoned only	Any	Any (Note 4)	Any	Minimum 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min)		Scheme A			
	≤1 gal (4 L)	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6)	Cartoned Only	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 50 (3.4)	None			
								16.8 (240)	12 @ 35 (2.4)				
								22.4 (320)	12 @ 25 (1.7)				
								25.2 (360)	12 @ 20 (1.4)				
							SR/Ordinary/ Any	11.2 (160)	20 @ 29 (2.0)	Fig. D.2.1.44, D.2.1.45	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
								14.0 (200)	20 @ 18 (1.2)				
								16.8 (240)	20 @ 13 (0.9)				
								25.2 (360)	20 @ 7 (0.5)				
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)				
							SR/Ordinary/ Any	≥11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.42, D.2.1.43	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)				
			15 (4.6)	Cartoned Only	8 (2.4)	Single or Double Row	SR/Ordinary/ Any	≥11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig. D.2.1.44, D.2.1.45	QR/Ordinary	≥8.0 (115)	45 (170)
							QR/Ordinary/ Any	25.2EC (360EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)				

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations. See Section D.2.2 for fire protection schemes.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers.
Note 3. Where the figures referred to are part of the fire protection for Scheme C, only use the figures; do not apply the entire fire protection scheme.
Note 4. Applies to open frame racks.

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Table 2.4.7.3.2. Palletized/Solid Pile Storage of Groups 1 through 4 Water-Miscible Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers (Note 1)

Liquid Type (Note 2)	*Container Size, Type*	*Packaging Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
					Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Group 1 or 2	≤16 oz (500 ml), Any	Cartoned Only	30 (9.1)	12 (3.7)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.4)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
					SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	25 @ 51 (3.5)
						14.0 (202)	25 @ 33 (2.3)
						16.8 (235)	25 @ 23 (1.6)
						25.2 (363)	25 @ 10 (0.7)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	13 @ 39 (2.7)
				8 (2.4)	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	15 @ 51 (3.5)
						14.0 (202)	15 @ 33 (2.3)
						16.8 (235)	15 @ 23 (1.6)
						25.2 (363)	15 @ 10 (0.7)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	8 @ 39 (2.7)
				5 (1.5)	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	20 @ 29 (2.0)
						14.0 (202)	20 @18 (1.2)
						16.8 (235)	20 @ 13 (0.9)
						25.2 (363)	20 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)
	≤6 oz(180 ml), Any	Cartoned Only	30 (9.1)	15 (4.6)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.4)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
						22.4 (32)	12 @ 25 (1.7)
						25.2 (363)	12 @ 20 (1.4)
Group 3	≤59 oz (1.75 L), Plastic	Cartoned Only	30 (9.1)	20 (6.1)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.4)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
					SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	35 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	18 @ 7 (0.5)
	≤59 oz (1.75 L) Glass or Plastic	Cartoned Only	30 (9.1)	17 (5.2)	QR/Ordinary/Any	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.4)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 35 (2.4)
				5 (1.5)	QR/Ordinary/Any	14.0 (202)	20 @ 18 (1.2)
						16.8 (235)	20 @ 13 (0.9)
			40 (12)	17 (5.2)	QR/Ordinary/Any	14.0 (202)	12 @ 75 (5.2)
						16.8 (235)	12 @ 52 (3.6)
				5 (1.5)	QR/Ordinary/Any	14.0 (202)	20 @ 18 (1.2)
						16.8 (235)	20 @ 13 (0.9)

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Table 2.4.7.3.2. Palletized/Solid Pile Storage of Groups 1 through 4 Water-Miscible Liquids in Plastic or Glass Containers (Note 1) (continued)

Liquid Type (Note 2)	*Container Size, Type*	*Packaging Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
					Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Group 4	≤6.5 gal (25 L), Any	Uncartoned or Cartoned	30 (9.1)	20 (6.1)	QR/Ordinary/Pendent	14.0 (202)	12 @ 50 (3.4)
					SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	30 @ 13 (0.9)
						14.0 (202)	30 @ 8 (0.6)
						≥16.8 (235) (Note 2)	30 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363EC)	15 @ 10 (0.7)
Propylene glycol or ethylene glycol, glycerin, DMSO or NMP	≥40 gal (150 L) and ≤60 (230 L))	DNA	30 (9.1)	1 Drum high	SR/Ordinary/Any	≥11.2 (161) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363 EC)	10 @ 7 (0.5)
				2 Drums high	SR/Ordinary/Any	11.2 (161)	20 @ 28 (1.9)
						14.0 (202)	20 @ 18 (1.2)
						16.8 (235)	20 @ 13 (0.9)
						≥22.4 (310)	20 @ 7 (0.5)
					QR/Ordinary/Any	25.2EC (363 EC)	10 @ 22 (1.5)

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations. See Section D.2.2 for fire protection schemes
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.

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2.4.8 Distilled Spirits in Wooden Barrels: Palletized Storage Arrays

2.4.8.1 Limit palletized storage arrays to a maximum of 7 pallets high.

2.4.8.2 Maintain a minimum flue space of 6 in. (152 mm) between adjacent pallets as shown in Figure 2.4.8.2.

2.4.8.2.1 Provide the flue space every 2 to 3 barrels depending on the type of pallet that is used.

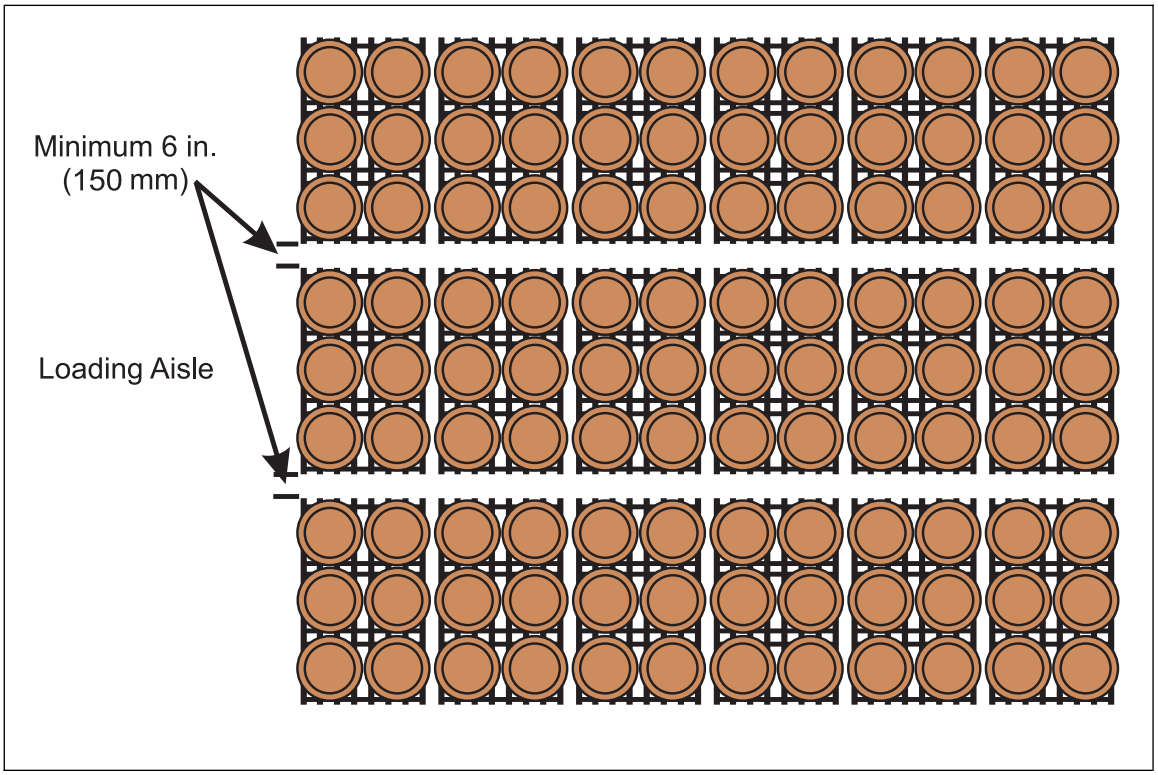


Fig. 2.4.8.2. Minimum flue space between palletized storage arrays (plan view)

2.4.8.3 Arrange palletized storage that is provided with a defined loading aisle using one of the options below:

A. Provide a draft curtain along the side of palletized storage facing the loading aisle as shown in Figure 2.4.8.3.A. Design the draft curtains in accordance with Data Sheet 1-10, *Interaction of Sprinklers, Smoke and Heat Vents, and Draft Curtains*, and Data Sheet 2-0.

B. Provide a trench drain on each side of the loading aisle as shown in Figure 2.4.8.3.B arranged to remove any spilled distilled spirits in the aisle space out of the building and prevent it from spreading into the barrel storage area.

C. Band all the barrels on each pallet to prevent barrels from falling off the pallet during transportation and loading into the storage array.

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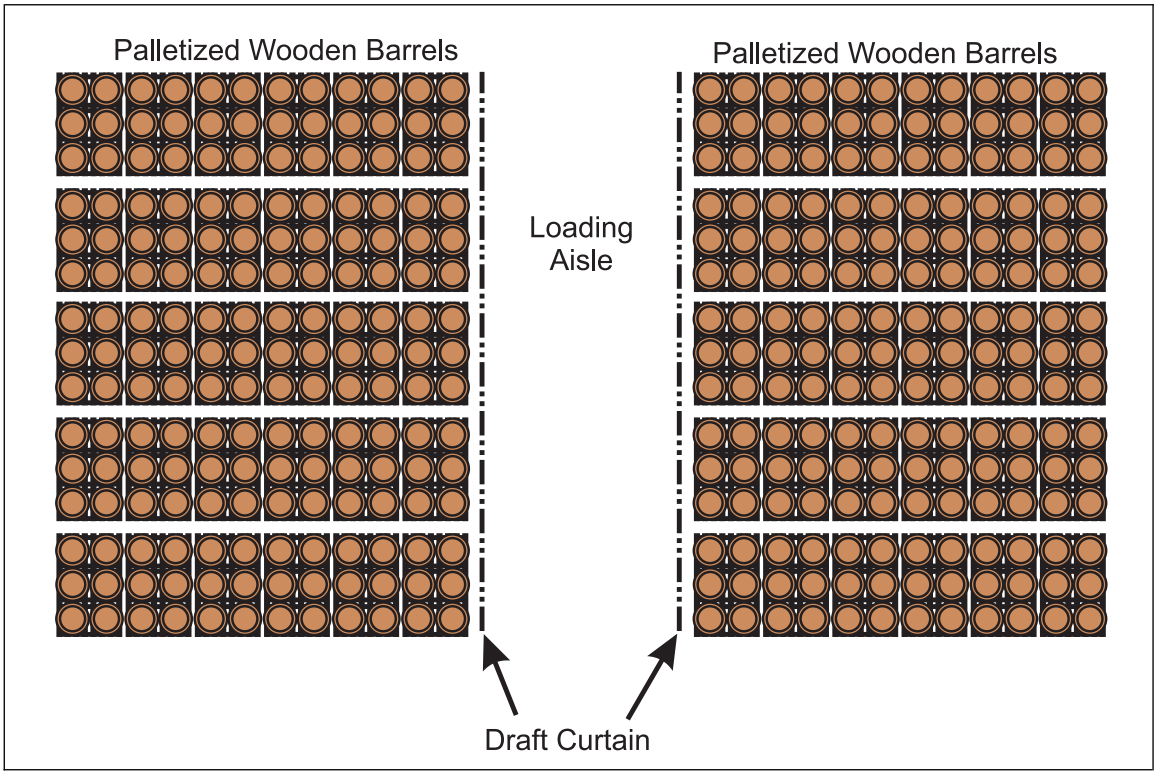


Fig. 2.4.8.3.A. Loading aisle draft curtain arrangement (plan view)

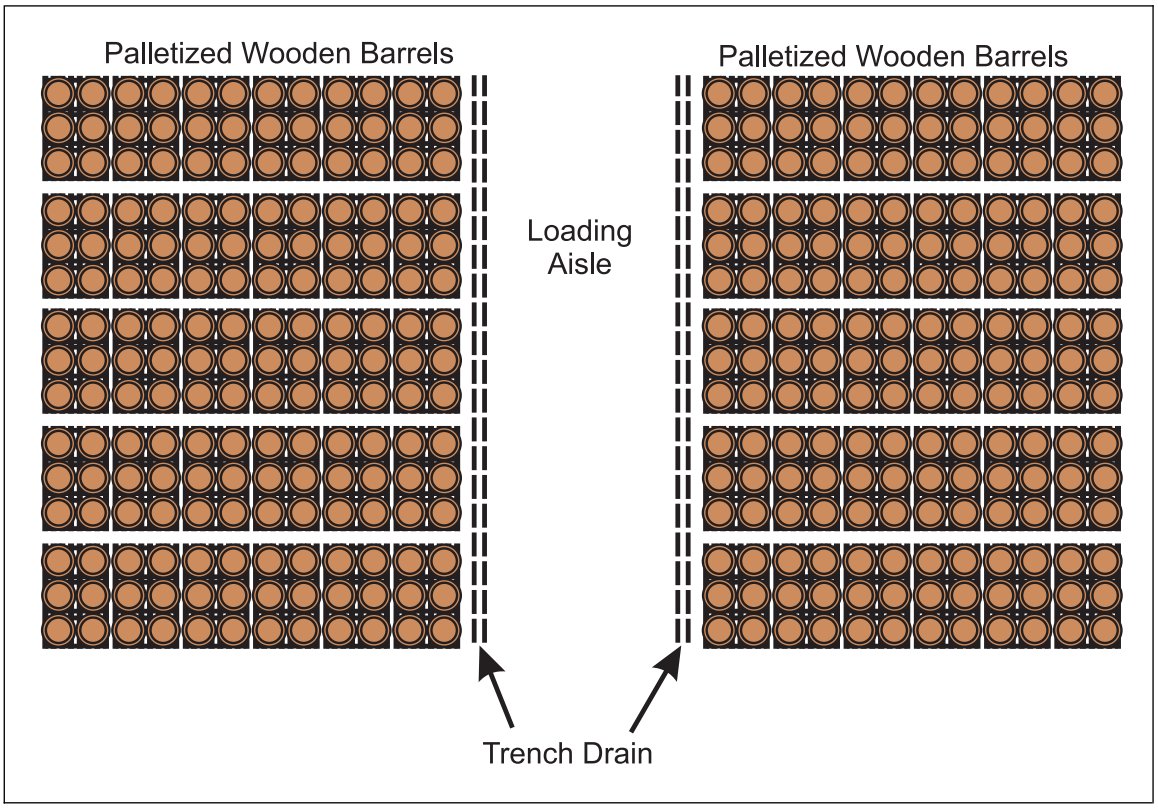


Fig. 2.4.8.3.B. Loading aisle trench drain arrangement (plan view)

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2.4.8.4 Protect palletized storage arrangements in accordance with Table 2.4.8.4 and the following criteria:

2.4.8.4.1 The protection applies to alcohol-water mixtures up to 75% alcohol by volume and wooden barrel sizes of 53–130 gal (200–500 L).

2.4.8.4.2 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

2.4.8.4.3 Provide a water supply that can deliver the total sprinkler and hose stream demand for a duration of at least one hour.

2.4.8.4.4 When a permanent loading aisle is provided, the Barrel Storage system and Loading Aisle system do not need to be hydraulically balanced.

2.4.8.4.5 If a dry sprinkler system is permitted, provide water delivery within 40 seconds to the most remote 4 sprinklers (2 sprinklers on 2 lines).

Table 2.4.8.4. Protection of Palletized Storage of Distilled Spirits in Wooden Barrels (Note 1)

Protection Area	*System Type*	*Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Storage Height ft (m)/# drums*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*		
				Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating/ Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)
Barrel Storage	Wet	30 ft (9.1 m)	24 ft (7.3 m) / 7 drums	QR / Ordinary / Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 18 (1.25)
				QR / Ordinary / Pendent	16.8 (240)	12 @ 13 (0.9)
	Dry			SR / High / Upright	16.8 (240)	24 @ 13 (0.9)
Loading Aisle with Draft Curtain	Wet / Dry		NA	SR / High / Any	5.6 (80)	100 @ 13 (0.9)
					>8.0 (115) (Note 2)	100 @ 7 (0.5)
Loading Aisle with Trench Drains or Banded Barrels or No Permanent Loading Aisle	Provide the palletized storage design across the entire roof area (i.e., storage area and loading aisle)					

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response Storage sprinklers.

2.4.9 Distilled Spirits in Wooden Barrels: Metal Rack Storage Arrays

2.4.9.1 Arrange storage of on-side wooden barrels to provide at least a 17% open area fraction within the rack storage array ignoring any openings in walkways as shown in Figure 2.4.9.1. Flue spaces between adjacent rows of barrels of at least 8 in. (200 mm) wide will provide the needed open area fraction.

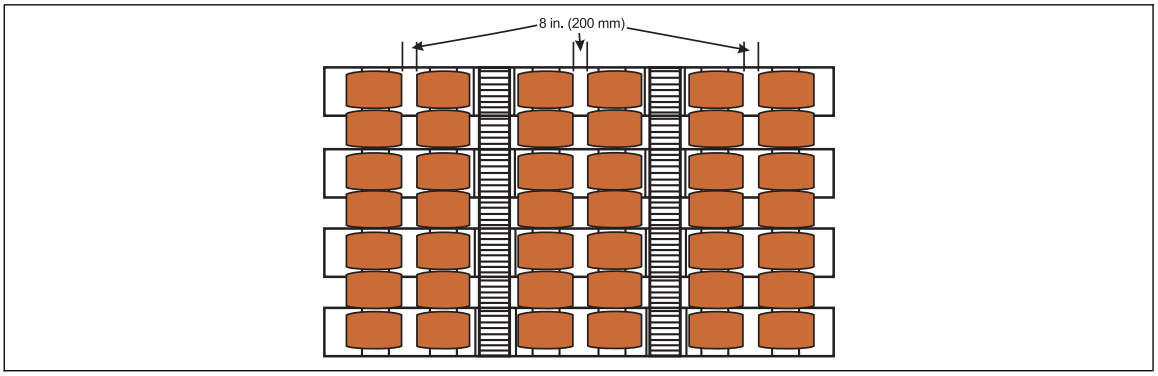


Fig. 2.4.9.1. Flue space and walkway layout for on-side barrel storage in racks (plan view)

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2.4.9.2 If walkways are provided between barrels, design the walkways as follows:

2.4.9.2.1 Provide a minimum 3 in. (76 mm) wide flue space between the walkway and the barrel.

2.4.9.2.2 Construct walkways out of noncombustible materials that are 50% open, allowing airflow and water to pass through.

2.4.9.2.2.1 Walkways constructed of noncombustible materials that are less than 50% open, or combustible materials with a maximum width of 16 in. (41 cm) are acceptable.

2.4.9.3 Arrange storage of on-end wooden barrels to provide minimum 6 in. (152 mm) transverse and longitudinal flue spaces.

2.4.9.4 Protect rack storage arrangements in accordance with Table 2.4.9.4 and the following criteria:

2.4.9.4.1 Any rack type is acceptable if the needed open fraction and flue spaces are provided.

2.4.9.4.2 For rack storage that includes walkways, provide sprinkler protection per Table 2.4.9.4.2.

Table 2.4.9.4.2. Guidance for Rack Storage of Distilled Spirits Based on Walkway Design

Walkway Material	*Width [in (cm)]*	*Protection Guidance*
Noncombustible materials that are ≥ 50% open	Any	Protect per Table 2.4.9.4.
Noncombustible materials that are < 50% open or combustible material	≤ 14 (36)	Protect per Table 2.4.9.4
	> 14 (36) and ≤ 16 (41)	Protect per Table 2.4.9.4 using design with in-rack sprinklers. Install in-rack sprinkler levels at a maximum vertical distance of 15 ft (4.6 m).
	> 16 (41)	Protect per Table 2.4.9.4 using design with in-rack sprinklers. Additionally, install in-rack sprinklers below walkways at every barrel loading level.

2.4.9.4.3 The protection applies to alcohol-water mixtures up to 75% alcohol by volume and wooden barrel sizes of 53–130 gal (200–500 L).

2.4.9.4.4 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

2.4.9.4.5 Provide a water supply that can deliver the total sprinkler and hose stream demand for a duration of at least one hour.

2.4.9.4.6 If a dry sprinkler system is permitted, provide water delivery within 40 seconds to the most remote 4 sprinklers (2 sprinklers on 2 lines).

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Table 2.4.9.4. Protection of Metal Rack Storage of Distilled Spirits in Wooden Barrels (Note 1)

Barrel Arrangement	*Sprinkler System Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)/# Barrels*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	*Ceiling Sprinkler Protection*			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
					Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/bar$^{1/2)}$	Design Flow gpm (L/min)
On-Side	Wet	40 (12)	33 (10) / 9 barrels	NA	QR / Ordinary / Pendent	14.0 (200)	12 @ 37 (2.5)	None			
		Unlimited	Unlimited	NA	SR / High / Any	≥ 11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig D.2.1.48 and D.2.1.49 (Note 3)	QR / Ordinary / Any	8.0 (115)	6 @ 45 (170) [one level of in racks] or 12 @ 45 (170) [more than one level of in racks]
	Dry	40 (12)	33 (10) / 9 barrels	NA	SR / High / Upright	16.8 (240)	24 @ 25 (1.7)	None			
		Unlimited	Unlimited	NA	SR / High / Upright	≥ 11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig D.2.1.48 and D.2.1.49 (Note 3)	QR / Ordinary / Upright	8.0 (115)	6 @ 45 (170) [one level of in racks] or 12 @ 45 (170) [more than one level of in racks]
On-End	Wet	30 (9.1)	25 (7.6) / 5 barrels	8 (2.4)	SR / High / Any	≥ 11.2 (160) (Note 2)	50 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig D.2.1.4, D.2.1.6, D.2.1. 7 and D.2.1.8	QR / Ordinary / Any	≥ 8.0 (115)	6 @ 25 (95) [one level] or 12 @ 25 (95) [more than one level]

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.
Note 3: A maximum of three barrels may be stored above the top level of in-racks.

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2.4.9.5 Provide a curb between the loading aisle and the racks. This is to help prevent a spill from a dropped barrel spreading under the rack storage.

2.4.9.6 If barrels are filled/emptied in place while in storage, i.e., alcohol is transferred, then apply Data Sheet 7-32. The protection recommendations above remain applicable provided that the maximum anticipated spill is equivalent to the volume of one barrel.

2.4.10 Distilled Spirits in Wooden Barrels: Rickhouses

2.4.10.1 Arrange storage of on-side wooden barrels in rickhouses as follows and as shown in Figure 2.4.10.1-1 and Figure 2.4.10.1-2.

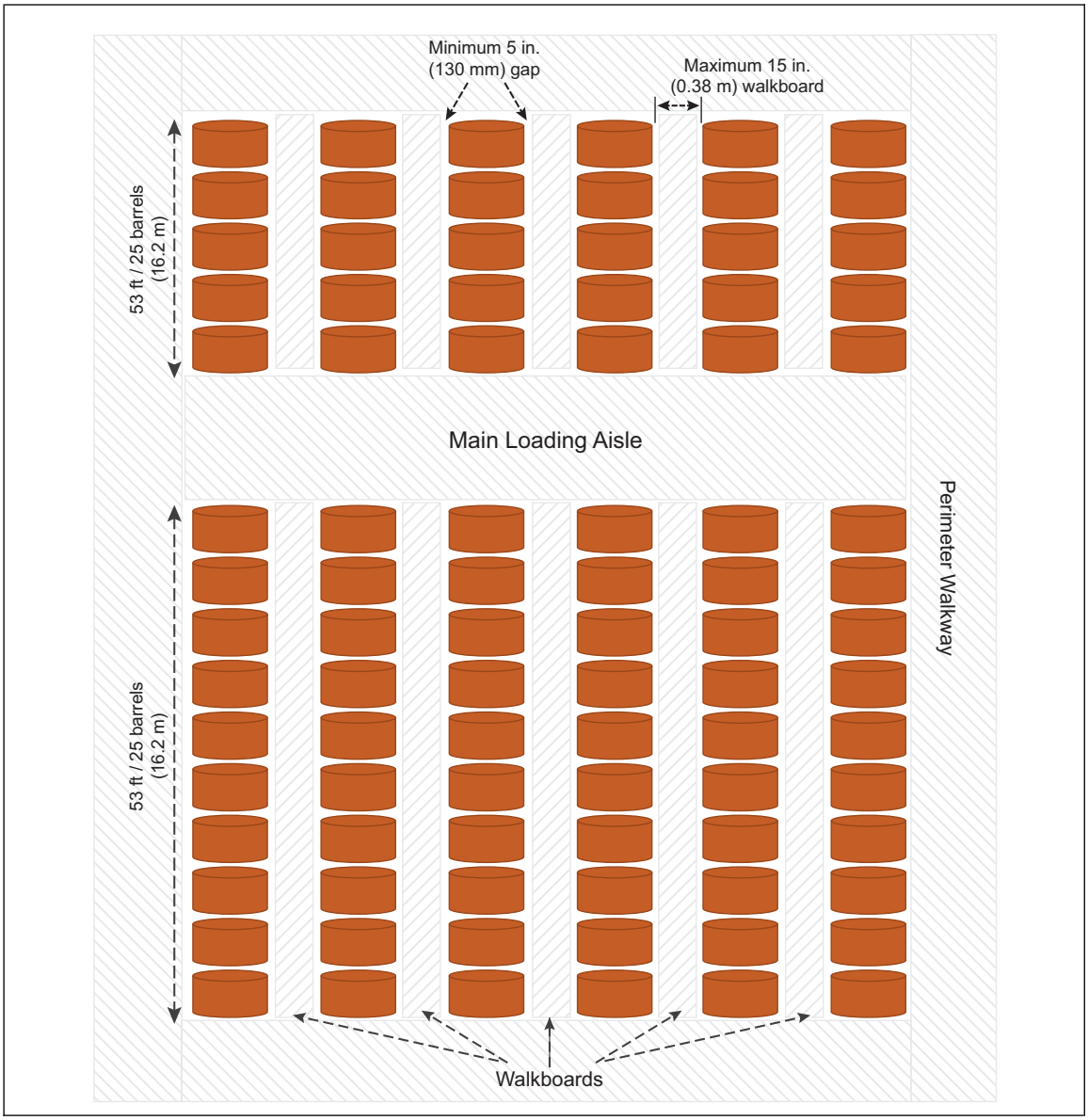


Fig. 2.4.10.1-1 Rickhouse barrel arrangement: plan view

2.4.10.1.1 Provide maximum 15 in. (0.38 m) wide walkboards between each row of barrels.

2.4.10.1.2 Provide a minimum 5 in. (130 mm) wide flue space on both sides between the walkway and the barrel.

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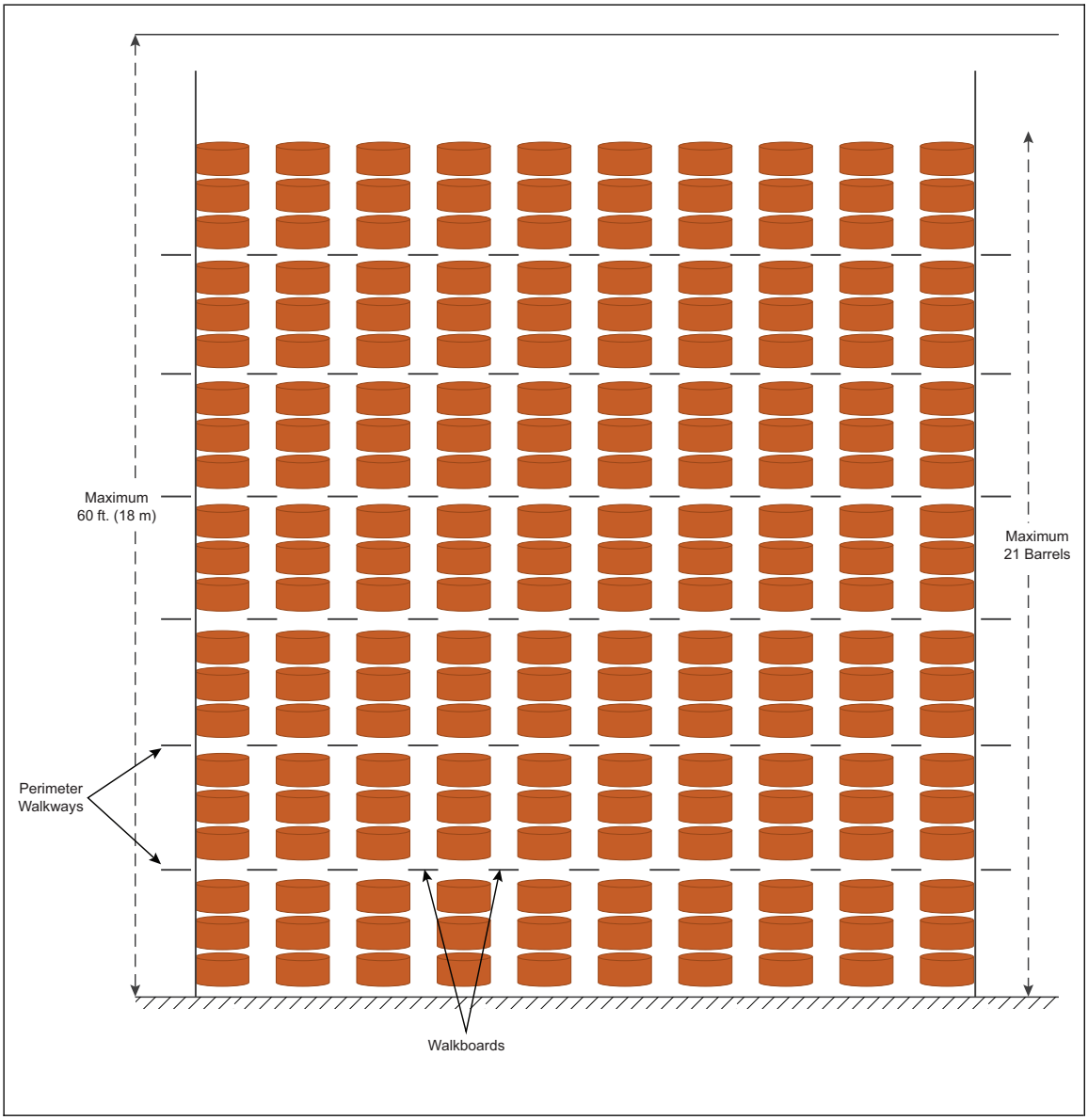


Fig. 2.4.10.1-2 Rickhouse barrel arrangement: elevation view

2.4.10.1.3 Construct walkboards out of noncombustible materials.

2.4.10.1.4 Limit the walkboard length to maximum 53 ft (16.2 m) between the loading aisle and the perimeter walkway. This is equivalent to 25 barrels.

2.4.10.1.5 Limit storage to alcohol-water mixtures up to 75% alcohol by volume and wooden barrel sizes of 53–130 gal (200–500 L).

2.4.10.2 Protect rickhouses in accordance with Table 2.4.10.2 and the following:

2.4.10.2.1 Provide sprinklers under all loading aisles and perimeter walkways as follows and as shown in Figures D.2.1.50 and D.2.1.51:

2.4.10.2.1.1 Install minimum K8.0 (K115), ordinary temperature rated, standard response (SR) sprinklers. If high ambient temperatures are expected, install intermediate temperature sprinklers.

2.4.10.2.1.2 Arrange sprinklers with a maximum spacing of 10 ft (3 m).

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2.4.10.2.1.3 Where more than one line of sprinklers is needed, arrange sprinklers on a maximum of 100 ft^2 (9 m^2) spacing.

2.4.10.2.1.4 Design protection using guidance for an HC-2 occupancy in accordance with Data Sheet 3-26, *Fire Protection for Nonstorage Occupancies*.

2.4.10.2.2 Where in-racks are needed, provide sprinklers under the walkboards as follows and as shown in Figures D.2.1.50 and D.2.1.51:

2.4.10.2.2.1 Install sprinklers at a maximum branch line spacing of 10 ft (3.0 m) or under every other walkboard, whichever is less.

2.4.10.2.2.2 Install in-rack sprinklers under the walkboards at a maximum 4 ft (1.2 m) spacing.

2.4.10.2.3 Limit storage above the top level of in-racks to maximum three barrels.

2.4.10.2.4 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

2.4.10.2.5 Provide a water supply that can deliver the total sprinkler and hose stream demand for a duration of at least one hour.

2.4.10.2.6 If a dry sprinkler system is installed, provide water delivery within 40 seconds to the most remote 4 sprinklers (2 sprinklers on 2 lines).

2.4.10.2.7 Hydraulically balance the ceiling sprinkler demand and the in-rack sprinkler demand at their point of connection.

Table 2.4.10.2 Protection of Rickhouse Storage of Distilled Spirits in Wooden Barrels (Note 1)

				Ceiling Sprinkler Protection			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Barrel Arrangement	*Sprinkler System Type*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height (# Barrels)*	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/$psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/$bar^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/$psi^{1/2}$ (L/min/$bar^{1/2}$)	Design Flow gpm (L/min)
On-Side	Wet	40 (12)	9 barrels	See Table 2.4.9.4 for ceiling only protection options. Protection must be provided under perimeter walkways and loading aisles as required per Section 2.4.10.2.1.						
		60 (18)	21 barrels	SR / High / Any	≥ 11.2 (160) (Note 2)	20 @ 7 (0.5)	Fig D.2.1.50 and D.2.1.51	QR / Ordinary	8.0 (115)	6 @ 45 (170) [one level of in racks]
										12 @ 45 (170) [more than one level of in racks]

Note 1. See Section D.1 for explanation of abbreviations.
Note 2. See Data Sheet 2-0 for the minimum design pressures allowed for standard-response storage sprinklers.

2.4.11 Manual Picking Stations

This section applies to ignitable liquids stored in manual picking stations. These are fixed storage areas with multi-level shelving where individual items are manually selected from defined locations to fulfill customer orders.

2.4.11.1 Locate ignitable liquid storage on the bottom (floor) level.

2.4.11.2 Limit ignitable liquid storage to the liquids, containers and storage bins listed in Table 2.4.11.2.

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Table 2.4.11.2 Ignitable Liquid Storage Limitations for Manual Picking Stations

Ignitable Liquid	*Liquid Container Type*	*Maximum Volume per Individual Container*	*Storage Bin*	*Maximum Volume per Storage Bin*
Group 1, 2, 3, or 4 Water Miscible Liquids	Metal or Plastic	8.5 oz (250 mL)	Cardboard or Metal	0.7 gal (2.5 L)
			Metal	3.3 gal (12.5 L)
		17 oz (500 mL)	Metal	3.3 gal (12.5 L)
FP < 200°F (93°C)	Metal or Plastic	0.5 oz (15 mL)	Cardboard or Metal	0.7 gal (2.5 L)
			Metal	3.3 gal (12.5 L)

2.4.11.2.1 Construct metal bins as follows:

A. Minimum 20 ga. [0.03 in. (0.8 mm)] aluminum or steel walls and bottom.

B. Seal all seams with no openings in the walls and bottom.

2.4.11.2.2 Provide metal bins to a minimum height of 12 in. (30 cm) at the bottom of shelf. This may be one or more bins, depending on the height of the individual bins.

2.4.11.3 Storage of ignitable liquids in manual picking stations can be mixed with other storage if the arrangement and fire protection are fully adequate for both storage types. Ignitable liquids and aerosol products can be stored on the same shelf if they are stored in separate bins. Aerosol products must be stored in metal bins in accordance with Data Sheet 7-31.

2.4.11.4 Arrange the manual picking structure as follows and as shown in Figure 2.4.11.4-1 and Figure 2.4.11.4-2:

2.4.11.4.1 Provide a solid, noncombustible walkway above ignitable liquid storage with a maximum height of 10 ft (3.3 m).

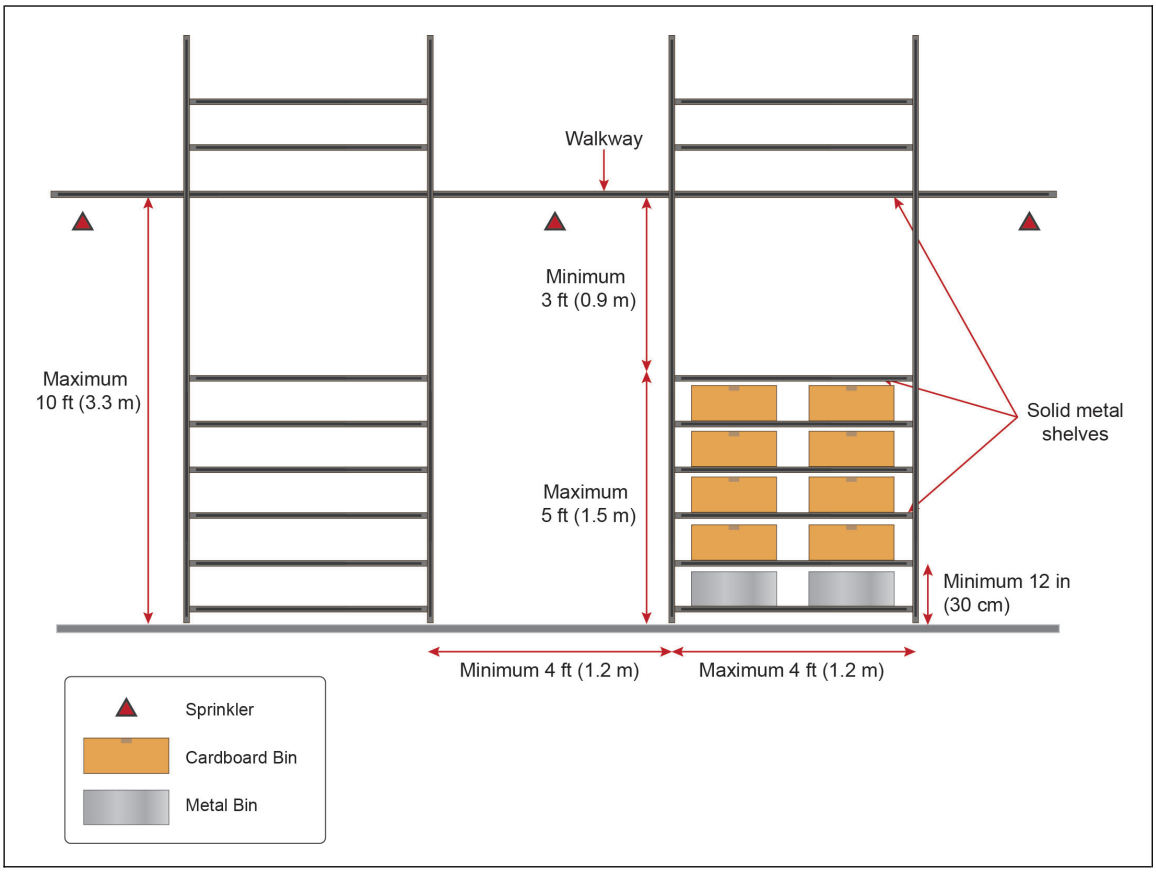


Fig. 2.4.11.4-1 Manual picking station arrangement: elevation view

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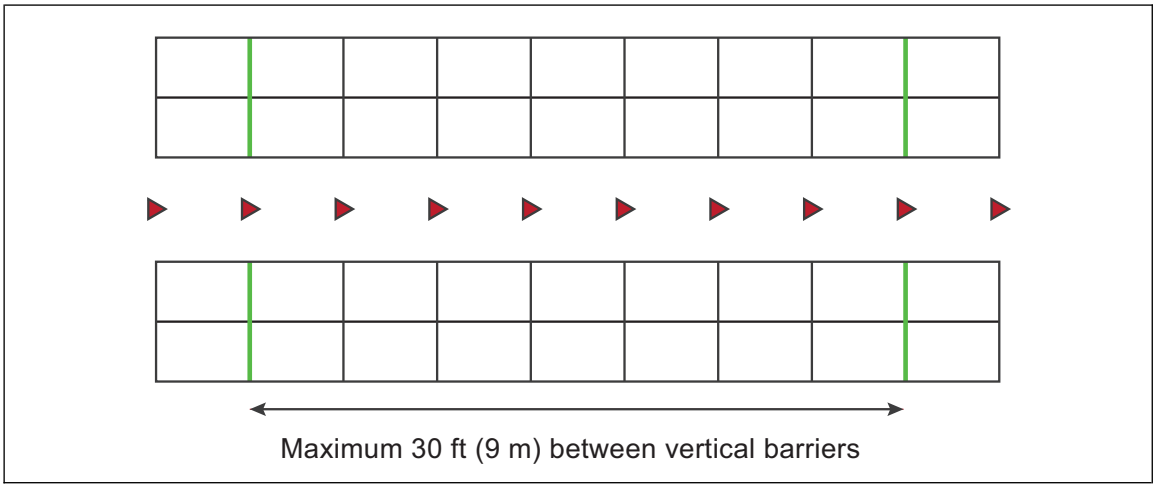


Fig. 2.4.11.4-2 Manual picking station arrangement: plan view

2.4.11.4.2 Provide solid metal shelves within the storage tier, including directly above the top level of ignitable liquid storage.

2.4.11.4.3 Provide minimum 22 ga. [(0.03 in. (0.7 mm)] sheet metal horizontal barriers at the walkway height between tiers as follows:

A. Between walkway and shelf.

B. Flush with the rack uprights.

C. No gaps in the transverse or longitudinal flue spaces. This includes closing gaps on either side of the vertical barriers.

D. Mechanically fastened. Sealants / gaskets are not required.

2.4.11.4.4 Provide minimum 22 ga. [0.03 in. (0.7 mm)] sheet metal vertical barriers, with no gaps, in transverse flue spaces at a maximum spacing of 30 ft (9.0 m).

2.4.11.4.4.1 Install barriers along the full shelf width (from aisle to aisle) when ignitable liquids are stored on either side.

2.4.11.4.5 At rack uprights where vertical barriers are not installed, provide a minimum 1 in. (25 mm) gap between shelves below walkway level as shown in Figure 2.4.11.4.5.

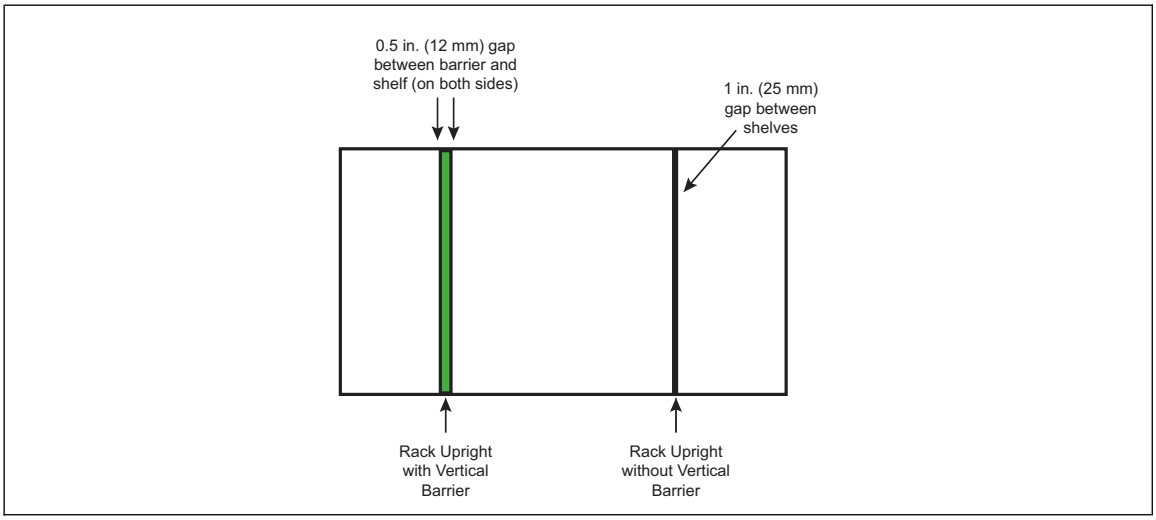


Fig. 2.4.11.4.5 Gaps at rack uprights below walkway level

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2.4.11.4.6 At rack uprights where vertical barriers are installed, provide a minimum 0.5 in. (12 mm) gap between shelf and vertical barrier below walkway level as shown in Figure 2.4.11.4.5.

2.4.11.4.7 Provide minimum 4 ft (1.2 m) wide aisles.

2.4.11.4.8 Limit rack depth to maximum 4 ft (1.2 m).

2.4.11.4.9 Limit the ignitable liquid storage to a maximum height of 5 ft (1.5 m).

2.4.11.4.10 Provide a minimum clearance of 3 ft (0.9 m) between the top level of storage and the underside of the walkway.

2.4.11.5 Provide automatic sprinklers installed below each walkway where ignitable liquids are stored as follows and as shown in Figure 2.4.11.5-1 and Figure 2.4.11.5-2:

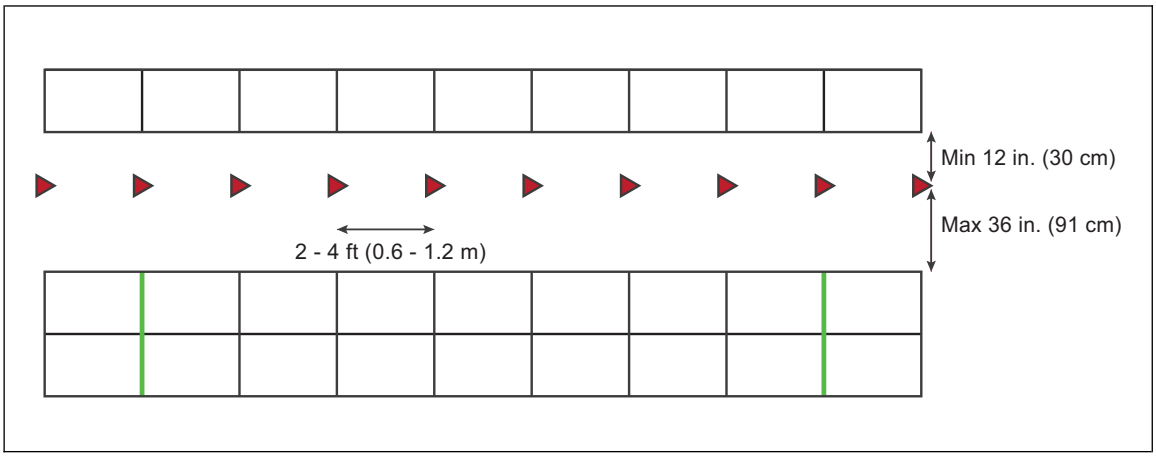


Fig. 2.4.11.5-1 Sprinkler locations for manual picking stations: one line of sprinklers

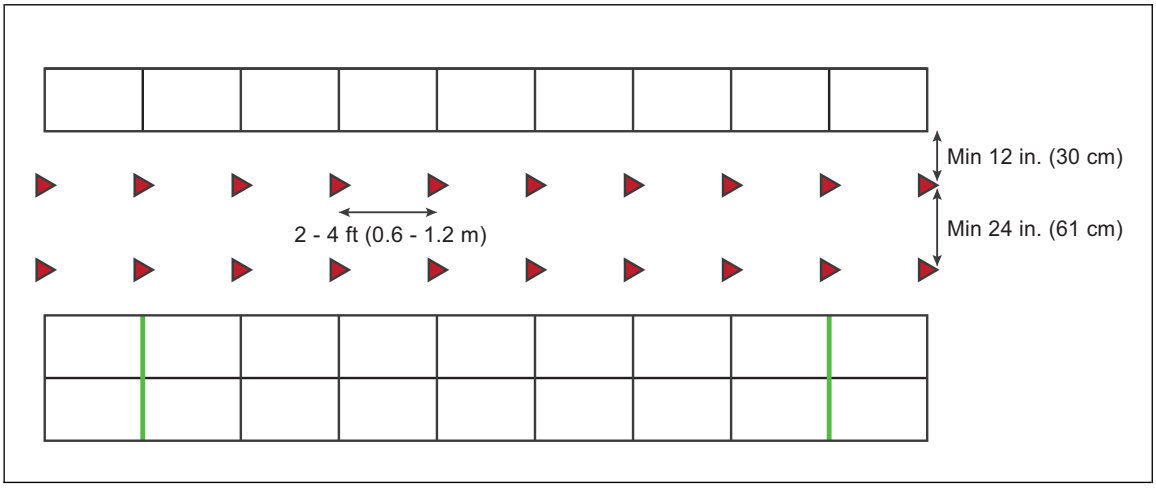


Fig. 2.4.11.5-2 Sprinkler locations for manual picking stations: two lines of sprinklers

2.4.11.5.1 Install minimum K8.0 (K115), nominal 160°F (70°C) rated, quick response (QR) sprinklers.

2.4.11.5.2 Design the sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 30 gpm (114 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote sixteen (16) sprinklers (eight sprinklers in two adjacent aisles).

2.4.11.5.3 The ceiling sprinkler demand and the in-rack sprinkler demand do not need to be hydraulically balanced at their point of connection.

2.4.11.5.4 Determine the number of sprinklers lines based on the aisle width as follows:

A. For aisles less than or equal to 6 ft (1.8 m) wide, install one line of sprinklers.

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B. For aisles greater than 6 ft (1.8 m) wide, install two lines of sprinklers.

2.4.11.5.4.1 Locate sprinklers a minimum 12 in. (30 cm) and maximum 36 in. (91 cm) from storage.

2.4.11.5.4.2 Where two lines of sprinklers are installed, provide a minimum 2 ft (61 cm) spacing between lines.

2.4.11.5.5 Install sprinklers at a minimum 2 ft (0.6 m) to maximum 4 ft (1.2 m) spacing.

2.4.11.5.6 Install sprinklers at maximum 13 in. (33 cm) below the walkway.

2.4.11.6 Where open-grids are installed in the solid walkways, do the following:

A. Limit the size of the open-grid to 4 by 4 ft (1.2 by 1.2 m).

B. Remove storage within 2 ft (0.6 m) horizontally in all directions from the perimeter of the open-grid. All storage within the footprint, regardless of vertical height, should be removed.

2.4.11.7 Provide a 250 gpm (950 L/min) hose stream allowance.

2.4.11.8 Provide a water supply that can deliver the total sprinkler and hose stream demand for a duration of at least one hour.

2.4.12 Automatic Storage and Retrieval Systems (ASRS)

This section applies to ASRS as defined in the scope of Data Sheet 8-34, *Protection for Automatic Storage and Retrieval Systems.*

2.4.12.1 General

2.4.12.1.1 Implement the guidelines in Data Sheet 8-34 applicable to top-loading ASRS, except as modified by Section 2.4.12.2.

2.4.12.1.2 Implement the guidelines in Data Sheet 8-34 applicable to horizontal-loading ASRS, except as modified by Sections 2.4.12.2 through 2.4.12.4.

2.4.12.1.3 Where metal containers or metal liners are recommended within Sections 2.4.12.2 through 2.4.12.4 for either a top-loading or horizontal-loading ASRS, they should be constructed as follows:

A. Use a minimum of 18-gauge (0.04 in [1.0 mm]) steel walls and bottom.

B. Fully weld all seams with no openings in the walls or bottom.

C. Size liners to occupy the full height of the ASRS container.

2.4.12.1.4 Where a combination of containers is used in the ASRS, base the protection on the container that requires the highest protection level.

2.4.12.1.5 Where ignitable liquids are permitted to be stored within the ASRS with other non-ignitable liquid commodities, provide protection based on the highest hazard commodity.

2.4.12.2 Top-Loading ASRS or Horizontal-Loading Mini-Load ASRS

2.4.12.2.1 Limit ignitable liquids stored in top-loading ASRS or horizontal-loading mini-load ASRS to those listed in Table 2.4.12.2.1.

Table 2.4.12.2.1. Allowable Ignitable Liquids Stored in Top-Loading ASRS or Horizontal-Loading Mini-Load ASRS

Ignitable Liquid Product	*Product Container Type*	*Maximum Product Container Size*	*Maximum Total Volume Per ASRS Container*
Group 1 or Group 2 Water-Miscible	Any	8 oz. (0.24 L)	2 gal. (7.5 L)
Group 3 or Group 4 Water-Miscible	Any	59 oz. (1.75 L)	4 gal. (15 L)
Any Flash Point	Any	0.5 oz. (0.015 L)	No Limit
Very High Flash Point	Any	Any	4 gal. (15 L)

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2.4.12.2.1.1 Limit the quantity of ignitable liquid based on the maximum individual product container size and/or the total volume per ASRS container, as needed.

2.4.12.2.2 Store ignitable liquids in top-loading ASRS or horizontal-loading mini-load ASRS in one of the following ASRS containers:

A. FM Approved non-flame propagating

B. Solid-walled, solid-bottom metal (open-top or closed-top) per Section 2.4.12.1.3

C. Unexpanded plastic (open-top or closed-top) equipped with solid-walled, solid-bottom metal liners per Section 2.4.12.1.3

2.4.12.2.3 Protect ignitable liquid-container combinations in top-loading ASRS or horizontal-loading mini-load ASRS in accordance with Table 2.4.12.2.3.

Table 2.4.12.2.3. Protection for Ignitable Liquids Stored in Top-Loading and Horizontal-Loading Mini-Load Systems

Type of ASRS	*Type of ASRS Container*	*Protection (Note 1)*
Top-Loading	FM Approved Non-Flame Propagating or Metal	Data Sheet 8-34, Top-Loading ASRS Storage Arrangements Using FM Approved Non-Flame Propagating Containers
	Metal-Lined Unexpanded Plastic	Data Sheet 8-34, Top-Loading ASRS Storage Arrangements Using Solid-Walled Containers
Horizontal-Loading Mini-Load	FM Approved Non-Flame Propagating, Metal or Metal-Lined Unexpanded Plastic	Data Sheet 8-34, Protection of Horizontal-Loading Mini-Load ASRS Storage Arrangements Where Open-Top, Combustible Containers are Being Used

2.4.12.3 Horizontal-Loading Shuttle ASRS: Storage in Bins, Totes or Trays

2.4.12.3.1 Limit ignitable liquids stored in bins, totes, or trays in horizontal-loading shuttle ASRS to those listed in Table 2.4.12.3.1.

Table 2.4.12.3.1. Allowable Ignitable Liquids Stored in Horizontal-Loading Shuttle ASRS: Storage in Bins, Totes or Trays

Ignitable Liquid Product	*Product Container Type*	*Maximum Product Container Size*	*Maximum Total Volume Per ASRS Container*
Group 1 or Group 2 Water-Miscible	Any	16 oz (500 mL)	2 gal (7.5 L)
Group 3 or Group 4 Water-Miscible	Any	59 oz (1.75 L)	4 gal (15 L)
FP < 200°F (93°C)	Any	0.5 oz (0.015 L)	No Limit
FP ≥ 200°F (93°C)	Any	16 oz (500 mL)	4 gal (15 L)
Very High Flash Point	Any	Any	4 gal (15 L)

2.4.12.3.2 Store ignitable liquids in horizontal-loading shuttle ASRS in, or on, one of the following ASRS containers:

A. FM Approved non-flame propagating

B. Solid-walled, solid-bottom metal (open-top or closed-top) per Section 2.4.12.1.3

C. Unexpanded plastic (open-top or closed-top) equipped with solid-walled, solid-bottom metal liners per Section 2.4.12.1.3

D. Solid-walled, solid-bottom unexpanded plastic (open-top or closed-top) without metal liners

E. Trays (metal or unexpanded plastic) without metal liners

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2.4.12.3.3 Provide adequate flue spaces in accordance with Data Sheet 8-34.

2.4.12.3.4 Protect ignitable liquid-container combinations stored in bins, totes, or trays in horizontal-loading shuttle ASRS in accordance with Table 2.4.12.3.4.

Table 2.4.12.3.4. Protection for Ignitable Liquids Stored in Horizontal-Loading Shuttle Systems: Storage in Bins, Totes or Trays

Product Type	*Type of ASRS Container*	*Protection (Note 1)*
Group 1 or Group 2 Water-Miscible, or FP < 200°F (93°C), FP ≥ 200°F (93°C), Very High Flash Point	Closed-Top (Metal or Plastic)	Data Sheet 8-34, Horizontal-Loading Shuttle ASRS Using Closed-Top Combustible Containers - In addition: 1. Limit the vertical spacing of the in-rack sprinkler and horizontal barrier levels to a maximum of 10 ft (3 m). 2. All liquid storage must be maintained below the barrier. 3. Layout and design in-rack sprinklers using either Data Sheet 8-34 or Data Sheet 7-29 Scheme A, whichever is greater. 4. Design ceiling sprinklers per Data Sheet 8-34.
	Open-Top (Metal or Plastic)	Data Sheet 8-34, Horizontal-Loading Shuttle ASRS Using Open-Top Combustible Containers - In addition: 1. Limit the vertical spacing of the in-rack sprinkler and horizontal barrier levels to a maximum of 10 ft (3 m) or per Data Sheet 8-34, whichever is less. 2. All liquid storage must be maintained below the barrier. 3. Layout and design in-rack sprinklers using either Data Sheet 8-34 or Data Sheet 7-29 Scheme A, whichever is greater. 4. Design ceiling sprinklers per Data Sheet 8-34.
Group 3 or Group 4 Water-Miscible	Closed-Top (Metal or Plastic) or Trays	Data Sheet 8-34, Horizontal-Loading Shuttle ASRS Using Closed-Top Combustible Containers - In addition: 1. Limit the vertical spacing of the in-rack sprinklers to a maximum of 20 ft (6.1 m). 2. All liquid storage must be maintained below the in-rack sprinkler levels. 3. Layout and design in-rack sprinklers using either Data Sheet 8-34 or Data Sheet 7-29 Scheme E, whichever is greater. 4. Design ceiling sprinklers per Data Sheet 8-34.
	Open-Top (Metal or Plastic)	Data Sheet 8-34, Horizontal-Loading Shuttle ASRS Using Open-Top Combustible Containers - In addition: 1.Limit the vertical spacing of the in-rack sprinklers to a maximum of 20 ft (6.1 m) or per Data Sheet 8-34, whichever is less. 2. All liquid storage must be maintained below the in-rack sprinkler levels. 3. Layout and design in-rack sprinklers using either Data Sheet 8-34 or Data Sheet 7-29 Scheme E, whichever is greater. 4. Design ceiling sprinklers per Data Sheet 8-34.

2.4.12.3.4.1 For storage arrangements that require protection in accordance with Data Sheet 8-34 and Data Sheet 7-29, use the highest level of protection when more than one protection option is listed.

2.4.12.4 Horizontal-Loading Shuttle ASRS: Storage on Supporting Rails

This section applies to cartoned ignitable liquids stored directly on the supporting rails in horizontal-loading shuttle ASRS.

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2.4.12.4.1 Arrange the rack structure as follows:

2.4.12.4.1.1 Install supporting rails to provide a minimum open area fraction of 45%.

2.4.12.4.1.2 Provide a minimum 3 ft (0.9 m) wide aisle.

2.4.12.4.1.3 Limit rack depth to maximum 4.5 ft (1.4 m).

2.4.12.4.1.4 Maintain a minimum 1 ft (0.3 m) clearance between the bottom of storage and the floor.

2.4.12.4.2 Store cartoned ignitable liquids as follows and as shown in Figure 2.4.12.4.2.

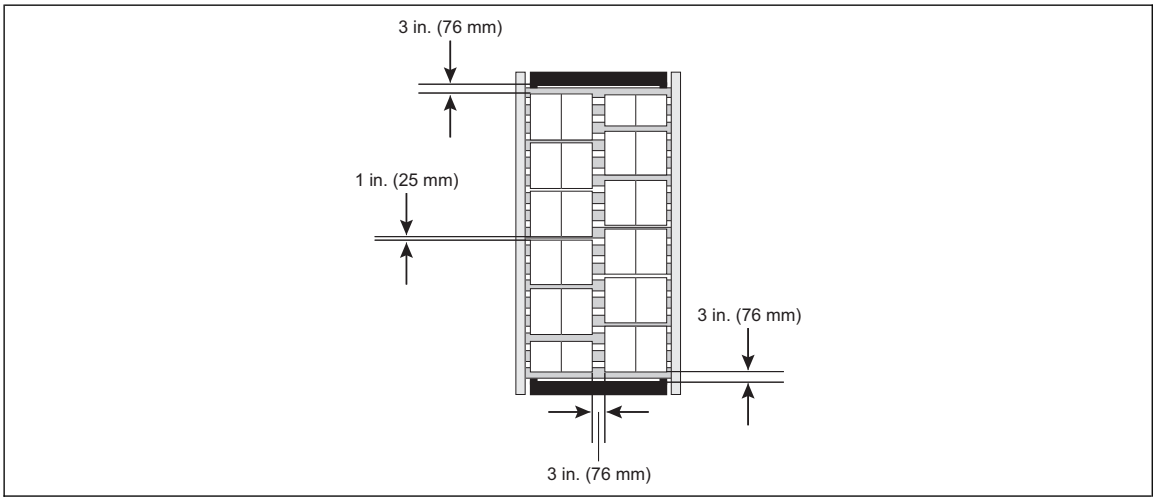


Fig. 2.4.12.4.2 Example storage arrangement of cartoned storage

2.4.12.4.2.1 Limit storage to one carton high per storage level. Do not stack cartons.

2.4.12.4.2.2 Provide a minimum 1 in. (25 mm) space between adjacent cartons in the transverse direction. Cartons may be placed in direct contact (abutted) in the longitudinal direction. Vertical alignment of transverse flue spaces between storage levels is not required.

2.4.12.4.2.3 Provide minimum 3 in. (76 mm) transverse flue spaces on each side of the rack upright for a combined minimum 6 in. (150 mm) flue space.

2.4.12.4.2.4 Provide minimum 3 in. (76 mm) longitudinal flue space in the center of the rack that is vertically aligned between levels of storage.

2.4.12.4.3 Provide protection in accordance with Table 2.4.12.4.3.

2.4.12.4.3.1 Provide an in-rack sprinkler system installed as follows and as shown in Figure D.2.1.52 and Figure D.2.1.53:

A. Install sprinklers at rack uprights.

B. Stagger the alternating arrangement of sprinklers vertically between in-rack levels and horizontally across aisles.

C. Limit the distance between the ceiling and the top level of in-rack sprinklers to maximum 20 ft (6.1 m).

D. Limit the storage height above the top level of in-rack sprinklers to maximum 12 ft (3.6 m).

E. Locate sprinklers within 7 in. (180 mm) of the rack face.

F. Maintain a minimum 4 in. (100 mm) clearance between the top of storage and the deflectors of in-rack sprinklers.

2.4.12.4.3.2 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide the minimum flow as recommended in Table 2.4.12.4.3 out of the hydraulically most remote sprinklers as follows:

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A. Four (4) sprinklers where only one level of in-rack sprinklers is installed.

B. Eight (8) sprinklers (four on each level) where two levels of in-rack sprinklers are installed.

C. Twelve (12) sprinklers (four on each level) where more than two levels of in-rack sprinklers are installed.

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2.4.12.4.3 Protection for Horizontal-Loading Shuttle Systems: Storage on Supporting Rails

							Ceiling Sprinkler Protection			*In-Rack Sprinkler Protection*			
Container Type	*Ignitable Liquid*	*Container Size*	*Maximum Ceiling Height ft (m)*	*Maximum Storage Height ft (m)*	*Packaging Type*	*Minimum Aisle Width ft (m)*	Response / Nominal Temperature Rating / Orientation	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/ bar$^{1/2}$)	Design, # of Sprinklers @ Pressure psi (bar)	Layout	Response/ Nominal Temperature Rating	K-factor gpm/psi$^{1/2}$ (L/min/ bar$^{1/2}$)	Design Flow gpm (L/min) (See 2.4.12.4.3.2)
Any	Group 3, 4 Water Miscible	≤ 59 oz (1.75 L)	50 (15.1)	45 (13.6)	Cartoned Only	3 (0.9)	QR/Ordinary/ Pendent	14.0 (202)	9 @ 50 (3.4)	Fig. D.2.1.52 & D.2.1.53	QR/Ordinary	≥11.2 (161)	65 (250)
								16.8 (235)	9 @ 35 (2.4)				

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2.4.12.4.4 Provide a 250 gpm (950 L/min) hose stream allowance.

2.4.12.4.5 Provide a water supply that can deliver the total sprinkler and hose stream demand for a minimum duration of one hour.

2.4.12.4.6 Hydraulically balance the ceiling sprinkler demand and the in-rack sprinkler demand at their point of connection.

2.4.13 Unsaturated Polyester Resin (UPR) Mixtures

2.4.13.1 Protect unsaturated polyester resin (UPR) mixtures with 50% or less styrene in a palletized array up to three relieving-style drums (10 ft [3 m]) high with an automatic sprinkler system (water only) in accordance with Table 2.4.3.2 and table note 2. A foam-water sprinkler system is not required for this arrangement.

2.4.13.1.1 Apply all other construction, containment, drainage and ignition source control recommendations based on the container size and mixture flash point.

2.4.13.1.2 Protect other container sizes of UPR, or UPR with higher styrene content, based on the container and the liquid flash point in accordance with this data sheet.

2.4.14 Glycol-Water, Glycerin-Water, DMSO-Water and NMP-Water Mixtures

2.4.14.1 Protect glycol-water, glycerin-water, DMSO-water and NMP-water mixtures using the guidance in Table 2.4.14.1.

Table 2.4.14.1 Protection for Glycol-Water, Glycerin-Water, NMP-Water and DMSO-Water Mixtures

Ignitable Liquid	*Ignitable Liquid Content*	*Protection*
Ethylene Glycol, Propylene Glycol, Glycerin, DMSO	> 80%	Protect as a Group 3 water-miscible liquid.
NMP	> 85%	
Ethylene Glycol, Propylene Glycol, Glycerin, DMSO	≤ 80% and > 35%	Plastic/Glass Containers: Protect as a cartoned unexpanded plastic. Metal Containers: Protect for the provided packaging.
NMP	≤ 85% and > 35%	
Ethylene Glycol, Propylene Glycol, Glycerin, DMSO, NMP	≤ 35%	Plastic/Glass Containers: Protect as a non-ignitable liquid in a plastic container. Metal Containers: Protect for the provided packaging.

2.5 Operation and Maintenance

2.5.1 Establish a complete maintenance program designed to ensure equipment is operating as it has been engineered to operate.

2.5.1.1 Refer to Data Sheet 9-0, *Asset Integrity*, to evaluate existing programs or as a guide to developing new ones.

2.5.1.2 Include mechanical and electrical equipment in maintenance programs for equipment handling and areas containing ignitable liquids.

2.5.1.3 Follow preventive maintenance schedules closely to prevent the creation of an ignition source (e.g., equipment breakdown and overheating, improperly sealed hazardous area rated electric equipment).

2.5.2 Relocate equipment needing repair or maintenance that uses a cutting torch or other hot work operation to an appropriately arranged and isolated designated hot work location. See Data Sheet 10-3, *Hot Work Management*, for further information.

2.5.3 Operate and maintain the rack structures fin rickhouses as follows:

2.5.3.1 Conduct monthly inspections during normal operating periods for evidence of structural movement or instability. Less frequent inspections are permissible during static conditions.

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2.5.3.2 Install a permanent plumb line or another suitable measuring system for storage racks over six barrels high.

2.5.3.2.1 Take readings before and after any large-scale loading or removal operations.

2.5.3.3 Load and unload evenly to prevent unbalanced forces on the racks. Where practical, load lower tiers first; when unloading, start with upper tiers.

2.5.3.4 Report and evaluate abnormal conditions promptly to determine if corrective action is needed (e.g. powder post beetle or other structure damaging pests or vermin, leaking barrels, damaged windows).

2.5.3.5 Use air operated rickers or hydraulic rickers equipped with a self-closing control valve.

2.5.3.6 Provide lightning protection for all warehouse buildings installed in accordance with Data Sheet 5-11, *Lightning and Surge Protection for Electrical Systems*.

2.6 Training

2.6.1 Create a training program for all employees who have access to or work in areas containing ignitable liquid storage. At a minimum, include the following subjects in the program:

A. The hazards created by the liquids and their associated containers

B. Proper liquid/container handling procedures (i.e., lift truck operations, liquid transport through the facility, etc.)

C. Emergency procedures, including the location, proper type and proper use of fire extinguishers and small hose stations

D. Fixed extinguishing systems operation and function

E. The consequences of failing to follow the procedures

2.6.2 Provide training for all new employees, with refresher programs as needed.

2.7 Human Factor

2.7.1 Establish a formal property conservation program in accordance with Data Sheet 10-0, *The Human Factor of Property Conservation*.

2.7.2 Establish an emergency response plan designed to control the extent of damage due to fire in accordance with Data Sheet 10-1, *Pre-Incident and Emergency Response Planning*.

2.7.2.1 Include spill-response procedures aimed at limiting spill size (e.g., prompt removal of breached containers), containing released liquid (e.g., use of sand bags or other barriers), and elimination of all ignition sources that may be exposed by the spill or flammable vapor until the spill is cleaned up.

2.7.3 Arrange security rounds to include all areas storing ignitable liquids.

2.7.4 Provide a raw materials inspection program to ensure delivery of expected liquids and prevent the introduction of incompatible liquids into a storage facility.

2.7.4.1 Only accept, ship, and use containers that comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), United Nations, or equivalent specifications.

2.7.4.2 Maintain the vapor space no less than that permitted by the specific regulation.

2.7.5 Conduct fusible closure supervision in accordance with the following recommendations at locations where FM Approved fusible closures for steel drums are used.

2.7.5.1 Develop a management reporting system that includes:

A. Qualified personnel responsible for program implementation.

B. Periodic management audits to ensure the program is implemented as intended.

2.7.5.2 Create purchasing requirements that include:

A. A list of qualified suppliers.

B. A list of FM Approved fusible closures that are installed by each supplier.

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2.7.5.3 Develop drum inspection requirements for receiving and storage areas that include:

A. Visual inspections to ensure FM Approved fusible closures are installed on all incoming drums.

B. Recorded incoming drum inspections.

C. An up-to-date list of qualified suppliers and FM Approved fusible closures.

D. Clear authorization to reject any shipments containing non-Approved fusible closures.

E. Reporting requirements for any unsatisfactory conditions to ensure prompt corrective measures.

2.7.5.4 Provide awareness training for employees who receive and handle drums fitted with FM Approved fusible closures.

2.7.5.4.1 Ensure the training addresses the following:

A. Role of FM Approved fusible closures and proper storage practices

B. Potential consequences of unapproved fusible closures and improper storage

C. Recognizing FM Approved and unapproved fusible closures

D. Inspection and reporting procedures

E. Initial training and periodic refreshers

2.7.5.5 Provide documentation of all procedures, suppliers, inspection records, and training.

2.7.5.5.1 Ensure documentation is maintained in a central location on site that is accessible for loss prevention audits.

2.7.5.6 Use Management of Change procedures to:

A. Maintain an up-to-date roster of designated employees and their role in fusible closure supervision.

B. Communicate new suppliers and fusible closure manufacturers to all areas of the supervision program.

2.7.6 Clearly label all containers filled with ignitable liquids.

2.7.6.1 Inspect drums for leaks upon receipt, when in use, and while stored.

2.7.6.2 Promptly remove any leaking, corroded, or damaged drums, and immediately clean up any spillage and dispose of it in a manner acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

2.7.7 Strictly control all changes in storage arrangements, locations, and types of ignitable liquids.

2.7.7.1 Conduct a full review of all planned changes with qualified loss prevention consultants as well as other authorities having jurisdiction before the project begins.

2.8 Ignition Source Control

2.8.1 Provide rated electrical equipment in accordance with Table 2.8.1.

2.8.1.1 Do not use non-rated portable electrical equipment in areas requiring rated electrical equipment.

2.8.1.1.1 If such equipment must be temporarily introduced, treat this as hot work and follow the permit precautions. As with other hot work, if the precautions cannot be taken, do not issue the permit and do not use the non-rated electrical equipment.

2.8.1.2 In distilled spirit maturation warehouses, provide Class I, Division 2, Group D rated leak-hunters, extension lights, barrel stackers, grade level wall outlets, and below-grade electrical installations.

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Table 2.8.1. Electrical Equipment and Lift Truck Ratings

Liquid Type	*Container Size*	*Electrical Equipment Rating within 6 ft (1.8 m) of Floor Level*		*Lift Truck Rating for Handling or Transporting Liquids*
		US (NEC 500)	US (NEC 505) IECCENELEC	
BP < 100°F (38°C)	Any	Class 1 Division 2	Class 1 Zone 2	Type EE or DY
FP <100°F (38°C) AND BP ≥ 100°F (38°C)	Any	Ordinary	Ordinary	Type EE or DY
FP ≥100°F(38°C)	Any	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary

Note: FP = flash point, and BP = boiling point.

2.8.2 Use Table 2.8.1 to determine when lift trucks that are FM Approved for Class 1, Division 2 locations are needed to handle and/or transport liquid storage.

2.8.2.1 Use of electric Type E, gasoline Type GS, diesel Type DS, and LP-gas Type LPS to transport all liquid types outdoors is acceptable.

2.8.2.2 Use of air-powered or manually-operated hoists, hand trucks, or other manual equipment are acceptable and are generally preferred for use with all ignitable liquids.

2.8.2.3 Do not use hydrogen fuel cell lift trucks for handling ignitable liquids. They are not currently rated for hazardous location use and may create an explosion hazard if they are fueled in the building where they are being used.

2.8.3 For ignitable liquids with a closed cup flash point below 100°F (38°C), or any liquid heated above its closed cup flash point (including possible ambient temperatures), provide grounding in accordance with Data Sheet 5-8, *Static Electricity* and NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, Articles 250 and 500, for equipment subject to static accumulations, such as racks, ventilating ducts, hoists, etc. Bolting warehouse racks to the floor should provide adequate grounding.

2.8.4 Prohibit smoking or the use of open flames in all ignitable liquid storage areas.

2.8.4.1 Post conspicuous signs to define hazardous areas and state restrictions for the area.

2.8.5 When heating rooms or buildings, including hot box or warming room, that contain ignitable liquid storage, use a system that does not introduce an ignition source (e.g., steam, hot water, or hazardous location rated electric heat).

2.8.5.1 Direct natural gas/fuel oil-fired make-up air heaters are acceptable if the heating unit is located outside the room or building and there is no air recirculation.

2.8.5.2 Keep heating equipment surface temperatures below the auto-ignition point of the liquids present in the room.

2.8.5.3 Provide minimum 5 ft. (1.5 m) separation between heating equipment and liquid storage.

2.8.5.4 If storage containers are opened in the room, apply Data Sheet 7-32.

2.8.6 Do not allow hot work in ignitable liquid storage areas. Instead, use methods that do not create a potential ignition source, or relocate any hot work to a nonhazardous location. When relocation is not possible, use the FM Hot Work Permit System. See Data Sheet 10-3.

3.0 SUPPORT FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 General

When considering the fire hazard created by stored liquids, determining whether the liquid will burn is the critical factor. If it burns, the liquid creates a significant fire hazard for storage occupancies. Even liquids that create limited fire hazards can develop into an unacceptable fire in a storage occupancy and create a large-area ignition source.

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3.1.1 Composite Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs)

3.1.1.1 Non-FM Approved Composite IBCs

Composite IBCs are designed to transport and store liquids, including ignitable liquids. The various transportation codes around the world evaluate the IBCs for integrity during transportation activities. However, the containers are not evaluated for their ability to resist failure when exposed to fire regardless of the type of liquid storage.

Fire testing has demonstrated that composite IBCs can quickly fail when exposed to even a small packaging fire, resulting in the release of the liquid. Composite IBCs containing ignitable liquid will create very large pool fires that involve the contents of all containers exposed to the fire.

The only protection criteria available for these units requires significant in-rack sprinkler protection plus isolation because multiple containers can still fail. Storage in composite IBCs is limited to:

- Liquids with a flash point of 200°F (93°C) or higher
- Ethyl, isopropyl or methyl alcohols
- Propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, glycerin, NMP or DMSO
- Very high flash point liquids

3.1.1.2 FM Approved Composite IBCs

FM Approved composite IBCs are expected to limit the involvement and prevent leakage of the stored ignitable liquid, even when exposed to a pool fire, when protected per this data sheet. The FM Approvals fire test consists of a pool fire using the type of liquid stored in the IBC. IBCs are arranged in a 2 x 2 x 2 high array under a 30 ft (9 m) ceiling for applications with liquids having a flash point greater than or equal to 200°F (93°C). IBCs are arranged in a 2 x 2 x 1 array under a 30 ft (9 m) ceiling for applications with liquids having a flash point greater than or equal to 100°F (38°C) but less than 200°F (93°C). The IBCs sit in a 14 ft x 14 ft (4.3 m x 4.3 m) pan filled with the same liquid that is stored in the IBCs, simulating a release from one unit. Automatic sprinkler protection is provided and arranged to deliver a density of 0.6 gpm/ft^2 (24 mm/min) over the two-high array and 0.3 gpm/ft^2 (12 mm/min) over the one-high array. No breach of, or leakage from, the IBC can occur during the test or for 24 hours after conclusion of the test.

The currently FM Approved composite IBC is Approved for use with liquids that have a flash point greater than or equal to 100°F (38°C).

3.1.2 Water-Miscible Liquids

Some protection criteria (e.g., location and construction requirements, sprinkler protection for liquids in metal containers) required for water-miscible liquids as a general group can be reduced due to the lower heat release rates and lower flame radiation. Some protection criteria (e.g., drainage requirements) can be reduced due to the expected dilution effect of water. In other cases, water-miscible liquids need to be broken down by the specific liquid, liquid concentration, and storage container construction. Since plastic or glass containers cannot prevent the release of a water-miscible liquid during a fire, the liquid type and concentration must be considered.

3.1.3 Very High Flash Point Liquids

Based on the results of several research test programs, FM has defined the closed cup flash point threshold at which liquids will not support fire spread across an unheated liquid pool. Ignitable liquids with a closed cup flash point of greater than or equal to 414°F (212°C) are known as very high flash point liquids. This does not mean these liquids will not burn; in fact, they still represent a severe fire hazard when stored in small plastic containers with cardboard packaging.

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3.2 Construction and Location

3.2.1 General

The location and construction features provided for ignitable liquid storage are dependent on both the expected fire severity with protection systems in service and the potential for more severe fire scenarios than were designed for. Container size has a significant impact on the potential for a more severe fire scenario. Fire protection designs for larger containers of low flash point liquids are based on a flowing liquid release that is ignited immediately. The amount of the spill is dependent on the container size. The scenario for metal drums assumes a release from two drums on a single pallet. There is a potential for a larger release or a delayed ignition. Both cases could result in a larger fire that will challenge the provided protection scheme. At a minimum, a cutoff room is needed to segregate ignitable liquid drum storage from other less hazardous occupancies.

Many combustible or brittle containers with low flash point, immiscible ignitable liquids cannot be easily protected with existing sprinkler technology. This type of storage needs to be well cutoff from other occupancies since the confidence level in provided protection is low.

Ignitable liquid storage buildings/cutoff rooms must use noncombustible construction. The high intensity of an ignitable liquid fire could ignite combustible construction even in adequately protected facilities. Additional protection is needed to ensure the integrity of steel columns located in buildings or cutoff rooms where a severe fire is expected.

Liquid control is a critical issue in buildings and cutoff rooms storing ignitable liquids. Based on the type and size of container, the level of liquid control can vary. In storage arrays where large spills are possible, strict liquid control via drainage systems and curbing is needed. Storage arrays of small containers with proven protection schemes do not require drainage or containment.

3.2.2 Premanufactured Storage Buildings, Lockers, Cabinets and IBC Containment Units

FM Approved storage buildings are used for bulk storage. They include fire-rated walls, built-in spill containment, and options for sprinklers and drainage. When adequately fire-rated, they can function like a cutoff room. Some buildings include damage-limiting construction, so they must be positioned to vent away from important structures. Buildings can be used outdoors and, if specially designed, indoors.

Storage lockers are smaller versions of buildings and are intended for outdoor use. Because of large door openings, they are less effective at containing spills and do not provide the same level of fire separation as full storage buildings.

Storage cabinets are intended for indoor use and for small amounts of in-use ignitable liquids. They provide limited fire resistance and small spill containment, but they do not eliminate the fire hazard. They are not a replacement for a properly designed storage area and are not suitable for warehouse rack storage. Their use should be limited to small, localized quantities.

IBC containment units are used to house a single IBC and are designed to capture the majority of liquid release within the unit. Controlling the size of a potential pool fire prevents the formation of a spreading fire and limits the heat release rate of the fire. However, fires in these containers can last longer due to the liquid depth.

3.3 Occupancy

3.3.1 Ventilation

Ventilation systems are designed to confine, dilute, and remove the normal amount of flammable vapor released from leaks of ignitable liquids in storage occupancies. Containers should not allow any leakage of flammable vapor under normal conditions so specially designed ventilation systems are not generally needed in storage occupancies. Certain highly volatile liquids, like those with boiling points below 100°F (38°C), justify the use of a specially designed ventilation system due to their high vapor pressures. Poorly maintained containers or dispensing are considered ignitable liquid use and need specially designed ventilation systems.

These systems must be properly designed to ensure all floor areas of the storage area are covered by the system. In large buildings, a test of the system using a smoke generating device may be needed to ensure the system layout is adequate.

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3.4 Protection

3.4.1 General

Determining adequate fire protection for the storage of ignitable liquids is not a straightforward effort. In general, there is a lack of full-scale testing to draw conclusions from due to the high cost and potential risk of conducting this type of testing. However, even if the testing is done, the number of variables that could drastically impact the outcome of a test are incalculable. Potential fire scenarios range from a point ignition of a common combustible material in an ignitable liquid storage occupancy to the ignition of the contents of a 350 gal (1.3 m^3) IBC that emptied onto the floor.

For containers larger than 6.5 gal (25 L) in size, the fire scenario used to evaluate protection involves a breached container that leaks ignitable liquid at a fixed rate until empty, with ignition after approximately 10 gal (38 L) have been released. The recommended fire protection may not be adequate for the scenario involving the complete release of a large container before ignition in warehouses or cutoff rooms that are larger than the provided sprinkler operating area. Due to the variability of defining fire protection for ignitable liquids, sprinkler protection alone will not ensure adequate protection. Construction features, space separation, and prevention measures must be included in any ignitable liquid warehouse/cutoff room design.

3.4.2 Automatic Sprinklers

Automatic sprinklers are critical for controlling temperatures in an ignitable liquid fire. Lack of properly designed sprinklers will result in a continued release of ignitable liquid from their storage containers which will continue to increase the pool fire size eventually resulting in the loss of buildings used to store these materials. Due to the near immediate growth of a low flash point ignitable liquid pool fire, the use of dry sprinkler systems is not recommended without full-scale validation testing. The potential delay time for water delivery will allow unchecked temperature growth at the ceiling, resulting in a large number of sprinklers opening. The very rapid fire growth expected does not allow for a fixed increase (i.e., penalty) in sprinkler operating area. A preaction system could be used if the provided detection system ensures water delivery to the sprinklers before the sprinklers operate. Deluge systems provide the best level of protection in unheated facilities.

3.4.3 Special Protection Systems

Special protection systems should be installed with caution in an ignitable liquids storage occupancy. These systems have inherent limitations that must be recognized and considered before a system is installed. The systems that present the least number of limitations are foam-water sprinkler and compressed air foam (CAF) systems. In a foam-water sprinkler system the foam concentrate is delivered through sprinkler piping to the fire. In a CAF system, a foam-air-water mixture is delivered though a dedicated piping system to special nozzles that discharge the mixture. Ceiling sprinklers are to be provided for structural protection of the building should the ignitable liquid fire not be extinguished, or the CAF system fails to operate correctly. Open doors or windows or sprinkler discharge will not impact the effectiveness of the foam. These systems are effective at extinguishing fires of low flash point ignitable liquids, however, they are complicated and require the proper operation of several mechanical and electrical devices.

Gaseous extinguishing and dry chemical systems are not acceptable for protection of ignitable liquids.

3.4.4 Metal Containers

Protecting any size metal container filled with an ignitable liquid requires adequate water to cool the container to prevent its violent rupture or the creation of a jet fire. Palletized storage arrangements significantly limit the ability of ceiling sprinkler discharge to provide cooling to containers that are at the bottom of the storage array. Full-scale fire testing has shown that standard response, small orifice sprinklers (i.e., smaller than K11.2 [K160]) cannot provide adequate protection for palletized arrays of small metal containers regardless of the liquid’s flash point.

Testing of metal containers with plastic plugs have been shown to prevent the violent rupture of the container. The plastic plug, if properly designed, will vent due to an increase in internal pressure and temperature and prevent container failure. However, if the container is not properly cooled with water from sprinklers, the container will produce a flame jet which will expose other containers and result in an out of control fire. The plastic plugs need to be proven to perform as expected in a fire. FM Approved fusible closures have been shown to provide the needed venting in a fire.

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The protection guidance for palletized storage in metal containers greater than 6.5 gal (25 L) and ≤ 60 gal (230 L) was revised to allow the use of non-relieving style drums for liquids with FP > 200°F (93°C). This guidance was based on testing which showed that the extinguishment density for mineral seal oil in an unobstructed pool fire was 0.40 gpm/ft^2 (16 mm/min) under a 30 ft (9.1 m) ceiling. The current protection guidance for palletized, on-end metal drum storage under a 30 ft (9.1 m) ceiling requires a density of 0.60 gpm/ft^2 (24 mm/min) (K11.2 [K160], 50 sprinklers at 29 gpm [2 bar] over 5000 ft^2 (460 m^2). Even with an obstructed pool fire, this density should control or possibly extinguish the pool fire, also keeping the metal drums cool. Additionally, it can be difficult to keep high flash point liquids burning. For these reasons, engineering judgment was applied to eliminate the need for relieving style drums for this scenario.

3.4.5 Plastic Containers

Proven protection schemes for liquid-packaging combinations that are tied only to Table 2.4.5.1 are not currently available. The recommended protection will not prevent the consumption of all the liquid stored in the cutoff room or building, but it may prevent structural failure of the roof and walls by cooling the structures. For large containers, the quantity of liquid in a single container greatly increases the potential for a spill fire that will activate all the sprinklers in the cutoff room or building. The addition of a foam-water sprinkler system has not been shown to improve any of the protection line items tied only to Table 2.4.5.1.

3.4.6 Distilled Spirit Storage in Wooden Barrels: Palletized

Palletized storage of barrels with a defined loading aisle has two potential fire areas. One fire area involves the storage footprint, the other involves the loading aisle if barrels are damaged while in transit.

3.4.7 Distilled Spirit Storage in Wooden Barrels: Rickhouses

Rickhouses are multi-story timber-frame buildings that store wooden barrels of distilled spirits on wooden ricks for extended aging. While this arrangement promotes air circulation and temperature cycling that support maturation, it also creates a high fire load due to the combination of high-proof alcohol, combustible barrels, and combustible structural components. Evaporative losses and leaks can lead to flammable vapor accumulation. Common ignition sources include lightning, electrical failures, equipment malfunctions, and arson.

Fire protection in rickhouses is challenging because the storage racks support the building structure and leave limited space for sprinkler piping and deflectors. Proper flue spaces and open area within the storage array are critical to allow sprinkler water penetration, while noncombustible walkboards are preferred to reduce horizontal fire spread. Fire protection is designed to contain a barrel fire before adjacent barrels become involved, recognizing that barrel failures typically occur when internal pressure causes alcohol leakage through stave joints.

Containment for leaks is limited, and burning alcohol can flow out of the building and expose nearby property if adequate drainage is not provided. Because rickhouses are commonly constructed with light wall panels that may relieve pressure during a deflagration, maintaining structural integrity throughout a fire event is a key consideration.

3.4.8 Manual Picking Stations

Manual picking stations used for order fulfillment are frequently organized into multi-level pick towers and mezzanine-supported structures designed to concentrate high volumes of small, individual products into a compact footprint. These systems rely on vertical shelving, carton flow racks, and bin storage arranged across multiple levels, allowing workers to manually retrieve items. Each level can be accessed via stairs, platforms, and guarded walkways. Such pick stations are commonly used in e-commerce and retail distribution and routinely handle mixed consumer goods, including beauty and personal care products, many of which contain ignitable liquids such as alcohol-based cosmetics, fragrances, and aerosol products.

3.4.9 Automatic Storage and Retrieval Systems (ASRS)

Storing ignitable liquids in ASRS can increase fire risk because large quantities of product are often concentrated in a compact storage arrangement. A leak or container failure can allow a fire to spread quickly to nearby containers and multiple storage levels. The enclosed nature of many ASRS installations can also make fire suppression and emergency response more challenging, increasing the potential for significant property damage and business interruption.

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3.4.10 Unsaturated Polyester Resin (UPR)

UPR is a polyester resin mixture that includes a higher flash point resin mixed with various amounts of styrene. The styrene is a lower flash point liquid that drives the overall flash point of the mixture.

Spilled UPR will burn as a pool on the floor. It tends to spread less, and have a slower flame spread, than common low flash point liquids. Heating UPR in a metal container will cause polymerization without significantly over pressurizing the container (i.e., container may partially vent without creating overpressure damage in the building).

Mixtures containing less than 50% styrene, when stored in palletized relieving-style drums, can be protected with sprinklers as outlined in Table 2.4.3.2. Drainage is not required

3.4.11 Glycol-Water, Glycerin-Water, DMSO-Water and NMP-Water Mixtures

Glycol-water mixtures containing 80% by volume or less glycol mixed with water does do not need to be treated as an ignitable liquid, because the liquids will not burn when in a pool on the floor. However, these liquid mixtures can still impact a fire while they are on the surface of burning cellulosic materials. Intermediate-scale testing of glycol-water mixtures being discharged onto burning wooden pallets has shown that mixtures with more than 35% by volume glycol will increase the burning rate of the pallets.

3.5 Operation and Maintenance

Thorough basic equipment and building maintenance programs are fundamental components of any ignitable liquid storage facility. Such programs contribute to reducing the potential for a fire, as well as reducing the frequency and severity of such events.

3.6 Training

Comprehensive employee training is a critical element of safe ignitable liquid storage and handling operations. Training programs should include all personnel who interact with ignitable liquids, including lift truck operators, emergency response team members, and security staff. Well-trained employees help reduce the likelihood of fire incidents and limit their frequency and severity when they do occur. Instructions on proper liquid and container handling, such as safe lift truck operations, container movement, and liquid transport throughout the facility, combined with spill response and emergency procedures, can help ensure that minor spills or fires are quickly controlled and do not escalate into major losses.

3.7 Ignition Source Control

A basic design goal for occupancies that contain ignitable liquids is the elimination and careful control of all potential ignition sources. Prevention measures should prevent contact of an ignition source with any flammable vapor-air mixture.

Unlike solid materials, liquids with low flash points do not require much energy to ignite since they produce flammable vapor at ambient temperatures. Preventing the ignition of an accidentally released ignitable liquid prevents an ignitable liquid fire. The most common ignition sources in a warehouse are electrical equipment, forklift trucks, employees, and hot work operations. Storage of liquids with excess vaporization rates (i.e., boiling point below 100°F [38°C]) should have added precautions taken to prevent an ignition of a spill. Since liquid vapor is heavier than air, using hazardous area rated electrical equipment or not allowing electrical equipment within 6 ft (1.8 m) of the floor would provide the needed level of ignition source control where the flammable vapor will likely be located. Careless operation of forklift trucks creates an opportunity for an accidental release of liquid. Use of a properly rated forklift truck would ensure the needed level of ignition control is available where the most likely source of flammable vapor generation is expected.

Control of open ignition sources such as matches, fired heating equipment, and hot work must be strictly controlled in and around areas storing ignitable liquids. Any open flame or spark has ample energy to ignite flammable vapor released by ignitable liquids. Since the vapor is heavier than air, it can flow away from the point of release. Hot work or an open flame well away from a liquid spill can ignite the spill if the vapor flows to the work area.

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4.0 REFERENCES

4.1 FM

Data Sheet 1-10, *Interaction of Sprinklers, Smoke and Heat Vents and Draft Curtains*
Data Sheet 1-12, *Ceilings and Concealed Spaces*
Data Sheet 1-20, *Protection Against Exterior Fire Exposure*
Data Sheet 1-21, *Fire Resistance of Building Assemblies*
Data Sheet 1-29, *Roof Deck Securement and Above-Deck Roof Components*
Data Sheet 2-0, *Installation Guidelines for Automatic Sprinklers*
Data Sheet 3-26, *Fire Protection for Nonstorage Occupancies*
Data Sheet 4-0, *Special Protection Systems*
Data Sheet 4-1N, *Fixed Water Spray Systems for Fire Protection*
Data Sheet 4-12, *Foam Extinguishing Systems*
Data Sheet 5-8, *Static Electricity*
Data Sheet 5-11, *Lightning and Surge Protection for Electrical Systems*
Data Sheet 5-48, *Automatic Fire Detection*
Data Sheet 7-31, *Storage of Aerosol Products*
Data Sheet 7-32, *Ignitable Liquid Operations*
Data Sheet 7-32A, *Ignitable Liquid Evaluation and Classification*
Data Sheet 7-50, *Compressed Gases in Portable Cylinders and Bulk Storage*
Data Sheet 7-55, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Storage in Stationary Installations*
Data Sheet 7-83, *Drainage and Containment Systems for Ignitable Liquids*
Data Sheet 7-88, *Outdoor Ignitable Liquid Storage Tanks*
Data Sheet 8-1, *Commodity Classification*
Data Sheet 8-9, *Storage of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 and Plastic Commodities*
Data Sheet 8-34, *Protection for Automatic Storage and Retrieval Systems (ASRS)*
Data Sheet 9-0, *Asset Integrity*
Data Sheet 10-0, *The Human Factor of Property Conservation*
Data Sheet 10-1, *Pre-Incident and Emergency Response Planning*
Data Sheet 10-3, *Hot Work Management*

Approval Guide, an online resource of FM Approvals
Roof*Nav*, an online resource of FM Approvals

4.2 NFPA

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

4.3 Other

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). *Pipe Threads, General Purpose*. B1.20.1.

ASTM International. *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*. ASTM E119.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO). *Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads - Part 1*. ISO 228-1.

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Boiling Point: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Cartoned storage: Containers of liquid packaged in at least a single layer of corrugated cardboard are considered cartoned storage for the purposes of this data sheet. The cardboard packaging must at least cover the bottom and two full sides of the unit. The other two sides must be at least 80% covered. The top can be open.

Compressed air foam (CAF) system: A CAF system consists of a piping system separate from the sprinkler system, an air supply, a foam concentrate supply, a water supply, a mixing system, a detection system and a control panel. To use these systems for liquid protection, they will use the same concentrate as a foam-water sprinkler system. A major advantage to this type of system is they use significantly less foam concentrate to produce very high-quality foam.

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Emulsion: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Fire control: Limiting the size of a fire by distribution of water to decrease the heat release rate and pre-wet adjacent combustibles while controlling ceiling gas temperatures to avoid structural damage.

Fire extinguishment: The combustion process is completely stopped. As stated below in ″fire suppression″, water-only ceiling sprinklers cannot extinguish a fire in liquids with a low flash point. A special protection system, such as foam-water sprinkler system, may be able to extinguish ignitable liquid fires.

Fire point: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Fire suppression: Sharply reducing the heat release rate of a fire and preventing its regrowth by means of direct and sufficient application of water through the fire plume to the burning fuel surface. This term does not mean the fire is completely extinguished. To date (2020), ceiling sprinkler technology cannot extinguish a low flash point liquid pool fire with water alone. Sprinklers can achieve many of the elements that define a suppressed fire (i.e., break up the fire plume, significantly reduce the heat release rate, and reduce ceiling temperatures). However, once the protection is shut down, if fuel is still present, the fire will quickly grow back to its original size. A fire involving low flash point liquids cannot be truly suppressed by water-based fire protection. A very high level of control is possible and, if maintained until the fuel is consumed, the fire will be extinguished.

Flash point: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

FM Approved: Product and services that have satisfied the criteria for FM Approval. Refer to the *Approval Guide* or Roof*Nav*, online resources of FM Approvals, for a complete list of products and services that are FM Approved.

Foam-water sprinkler system: A foam-water sprinkler system consists of a closed or open head sprinkler system that is connected to a low expansion foam concentrate proportioning system designed to deliver a fixed foam concentration. The major advantage to installing a foam system is they can be added to an existing sprinkler system. Closed and open head foam-water sprinkler systems are described in Data Sheet 4-12.

General purpose warehouse: A warehouse used to store general commodities such as plastics or Class 3 commodities. A general-purpose warehouse does not require emergency drainage, containment, rated electrical equipment, or ventilation.

Heat of combustion: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Heat release rate: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Ignitable liquid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Intermediate bulk container (IBC): Defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation in CFR Title 49, Part 178, Subpart N, dated October 1, 1997, and the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Ninth Edition, Chapter 16. The container size is limited to 793 gal (3 m^3). There are no other specific requirements on the design or material of construction. All IBCs must pass the required performance-based testing designed to evaluate their resistance to leakage during transport. No existing test requirements evaluate the container's performance when exposed to fire. The IBC category also includes the containers previously defined as portable tanks or tote tanks. Some limitations on the type of liquid storage allowed in an IBC used for transportation do exist. However, for most commonly transported ignitable liquids, there are few limitations.

In general, the maximum-size IBC used for liquid transport is approximately 660 gal (2.5 m^3) due to overall package weight. More common sizes range from 250 to 330 gal (0.95 to 1.3 m^3). Common IBC construction types include all-plastic self-supporting containers; plastic-supported plastic containers (plastic composite containers that consist of a rigid plastic frame supporting a plastic container); and metal-supported plastic containers (metal-plastic composite containers that consist of a metal frame supporting a plastic container). Since the only evaluation IBCs need to pass is performance-based testing, there is very little consistency in the design of IBCs produced by various manufacturers. A series of fire tests sponsored by the manufacturers clearly showed that the fire performance of a particular type of IBC could not be generalized. This is likely due to the variability of the designs.

Composite IBC: IBCs consisting of a blow-molded plastic bottle enclosed within a steel cage.
Plastic IBC: IBC with a plastic bottle surrounded by a plastic frame.
Bag-In-box IBC: IBC consisting of a plastic bag inside a corrugated box.

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Liquid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Manual Picking Station: Fixed storage areas where individual items are manually selected from defined locations to fulfill customer orders. They typically comprise multi-level racking or shelving on mezzanines or with walkways between storage structures.

Non-Ignitable liquid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Open area fraction: The percentage of a storage array footprint that is open rather than occupied by stored materials or solid obstructions.

The amount of open space between and around barrels in plan view, taking account of flue spaces but not aisles, as shown in Figure A.1.

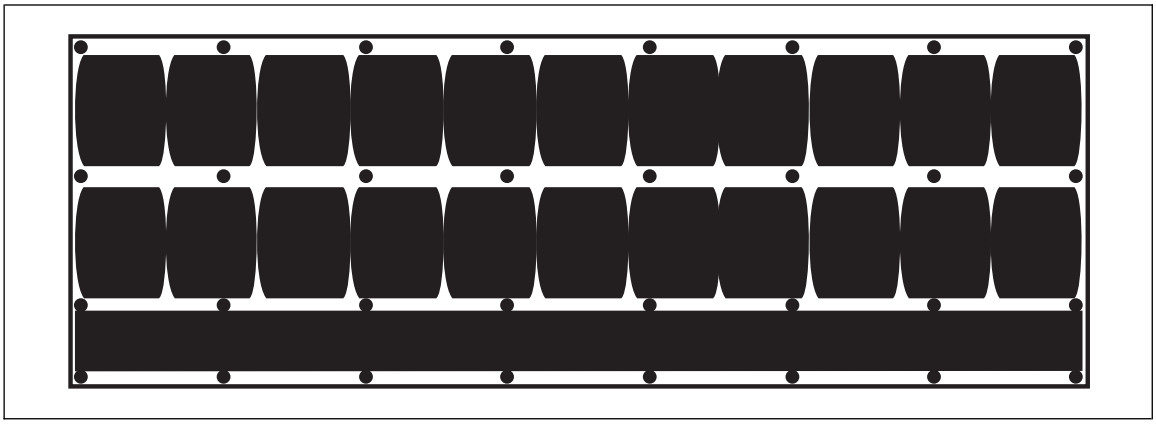


Fig. A.1. Plan view (white area represents open area fraction)

Phase change materials (PCMs): Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Prefabricated ignitable liquid storage building (PILSB): A structure designed to provide a safe, secure storage area with secondary containment for chemicals and hazardous waste materials. These units allow personnel entry. They are designed for the indoor and outdoor storage and dispensing of ignitable liquids. FM Approved storage buildings are of noncombustible construction, and some are of fire-rated construction. Additional details are provided in the *Approval Guide*.

Relieving-style container: A relieving-style container will release excess internal pressure without a significant release of the stored liquid when exposed to a fire. The pressure relief prevents the violent rupture of the container. It is also critical that the pressure relief does not allow significant liquid release. At this point in time (2011), only metal portable tanks (now included in the general container category of IBCs) are specifically listed or FM Approved to vent under fire exposure. The determination for all other container types is qualitative.

1. Some examples of relieving-style containers are:

- A metal 55 gal (230 L) drum fitted with plastic plugs in both the 2 in. (51 mm) and 3/4 in. (1.9 cm) openings in the top of the drum. Testing by FM and others using nylon and polyethylene fusible closures has shown that the fusible closure will fail when exposed to a fire and prevent a significant pressure buildup in the drum as well as maintain the overall drum integrity. Full-scale fire tests on metal drums filled with heptane and fitted with plastic fusible closures has shown that the relieving action will allow for greater palletized storage heights.
- A metal 5 gal (25 L) tight head pail (i.e., top and bottom are permanently attached to sides) with plastic pour spout. Most tight head 5 gal (25 L) containers are relieving-style. Testing has shown that the plastic pour spout will melt and allow the container to vent and prevent the full release of the stored liquid.
- A metal 5 gal (25 L) lug head pail (i.e., top is held in place by friction and lug tabs on cover, similar to a large paint can) with plastic pour spout. Same performance as the tight head container.

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- A metal 1 gal (4 L) F-style (rectangular) can with either a plastic spout or a soldered metal spout. Both spout arrangements will fail in a fire and allow internal pressure to vent while preventing the release of the liquid.
- A metal 1 gal (4 L) friction lid can (e.g., circular paint cans). The friction lid will pop off when exposed to fire. In many cases, the lid will only move slightly, allowing pressure relief without significant liquid release. In some cases the lids move away from the container, allowing liquid to spray out during the release and sprinkler water to enter the can and displace the stored liquid. The small can size minimizes this negative performance.
- Metal IBCs that meet DOT/UN rules.

2. Some examples of non-relieving-style containers or containers that are not acceptable as relieving-style are:

- A metal 55 gal (230 L) drum fitted with metal plugs in both the 2 in. (51 mm) and 3/4 in. (1.9 cm) openings in the top of the drum. This container will not release internal pressure early in a fire. The end result of a sealed drum exposed to fire is the violent failure of the container.
- A metal 55 gal (230 L) drum fitted with a plastic plug in an opening located in the side of the drum or a plastic container of any size. Both container types will vent any pressure buildup; however, they will also release the stored liquid.
- A metal 5 gal (25 L) tight head pail (i.e., top and bottom are permanently attached to sides) with metal caps over opening. This container will not vent pressure buildup early in a fire.
- A metal 5 gal (25 L) lug head pail (i.e., top is held in place by friction and lug tabs on cover, similar to a large paint can) with metal caps over the opening. The top of this type of container will vent pressure buildup similar to the 1 gal (4 L) paint can. However, the lid tends to release at a higher pressure and the venting of the lid results in a large quantity of liquid release. Also, once open, sprinkler water will enter the container and displace the stored liquid. The quick response sprinkler-based fire protection scheme for metal containers could fail to control the fire if several 5 gal (25 L) containers release their contents.
- A metal 1 gal (4 L) F-style (rectangular) can with crimped-on metal spout. These containers have failed violently during full-scale fire tests.

Rickhouse: A warehouse specifically designed for the storage and maturation of distilled spirits, in which filled barrels are typically stored horizontally on tiered racks (“ricks”) for extended aging under ambient environmental conditions.

Semi-solid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Solid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Specific gravity: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Stable liquid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Storage lockers for ignitable liquids: A storage unit for various size ignitable liquid containers that does not allow personnel to enter the structure. These lockers are FM Approved for outdoor use only.

Storage Cabinet for ignitable liquids: These cabinets are for the storage of ignitable liquids in containers not exceeding 55 gal (210 L) capacity. Total cabinet capacity is limited to 120 gal (455 L). Maximum storage of liquids in drums is limited to vertical orientation of drums to preclude self-dispensing. FM Approved cabinets are equipped with a 2 in. (51 mm) deep, leak-tight, sump or pan. Each cabinet has also passed a 10-minute exposure fire test according to a time-temperature relationship described in ASTM E152 in which internal temperature (at top center) cannot exceed 325°F (163°C). Additional details are provided in the *Approval Guide*.

Uncartoned storage: Containers of liquid that are arranged on pallets without cardboard boxes are considered uncartoned storage for the purposes of this data sheet. This type of storage usually consists of containers arranged on trays or sheets layered on a pallet and held in place with shrink-wrapping. Uncartoned storage also applies to any storage that does not meet the definition of cartoned storage.

Unstable liquid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

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Vapor density: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Viscosity: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Viscous liquid: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Viscous mixture: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

Wall construction categories:

Combustible: A wall made of any combustible material, any metal-faced plastic-insulated sandwich panels that are not FM Approved, and any wall with single-pane annealed (not tempered) glass windows.

Noncombustible: Materials include FM Approved Class 1 insulated, steel or aluminum-faced sandwich panels with thermoset plastic insulation; exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS) assemblies having noncombustible insulation and gypsum board sheathing; and aluminum or steel panels that are uninsulated or insulated with noncombustible insulation such as glass fiber, mineral wool, or expanded glass. It also includes cementitious panels or shingles over steel or wood. Any windows should be multi-pane or tempered glass.

Fire-rated: The wall should meet the required fire rating per FM Data Sheet 1-21, *Fire Resistance of Building Assemblies*. Any openings should be protected with a comparably fire-rated door. Any windows should be fire-rated to match the rating of the wall.

Water-miscible: Refer to Data Sheet 7-32A.

APPENDIX B DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

The purpose of this appendix is to capture the changes that were made to this document each time it was published. Please note that section numbers refer specifically to those in the version published on the date shown (i.e., the section numbers are not always the same from version to version).

October 2026. Interim revision. Significant changes include the following:

A. Clarified containment guidance, in Section 2.2.2.1.1, where water mist systems are used.

B. Clarified containment guidance, in Table 2.2.2.1.B, where very high flash point liquids are stored in composite IBCs and bag-in-box IBCs.

C. Added guidance on the use of FM Approved containment units as option for the storage of individual IBCs in areas not designed for ignitable liquid storage.

D. Added guidance for storage of distilled spirits in wooden barrels in rickhouses. Previous guidance included only palletized and metal rack storage arrangements.

E. Added guidance for storage of ignitable liquids in manual picking stations. This guidance is limited to specific liquid-container combinations that are stored in bins on solid shelves.

F. Added guidance for storage of cartoned ignitable liquids in horizontal-loading shuttle ASRS. The new guidance is specifically for individual cartons of Group 3 or Group 4 water miscible liquids stored directly on supporting rails.

April 2026. Interim revision. Editorial changes were made to align this standard with the new Data Sheet 7-32A. Guidance related to the classification of ignitable liquids has been removed.

April 2025. Interim revision. Guidance on lecithins has been added in Section 2.1.3.10. These products can be treated as very high flash point liquids.

July 2024. Interim revision. Significant changes include the following:

A. Provided guidance, in Section 2.4.10, for storage of ignitable liquids in automatic storage and retrieval systems (ASRS).

B. Revised protection guidance, in Section 2.4.9, for storage of distilled spirits.

C. Updated guidance for N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) and Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO).

D. Clarified guidance, in Table 2.1.3.1.7, for protection of very high flash point liquids stored in composite intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) on plastic pallets or bag-in-box IBCs.

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E. Added guidance, in Table 2.2.2.1.B, for drainage and containment of liquids with a specific gravity greater than one, stored in plastic containers.

F. Provided guidance for using water mist protection as an alternative to automatic sprinkler protection.

G. Revised guidance, in Table 2.4.3.2, for palletized storage of ignitable liquids with a flash point (FP) greater than or equal to 200°F (93°C) in metal containers.

H. Revised protection guidance, in Table 2.4.7.3.1, for rack storage of water-miscible liquids in plastic containers of 6 oz. (180 ml) or less.

I. Clarified guidance, in Section 2.4.6.1.1, on the in-rack protection for liquids with a flash point greater than or equal to 200°F (93°C) in composite IBC's.

J. Completed various grammar and editorial revisions.

January 2024. Interim revision. Significant changes include the following:

A. Revised guidance, in Table 2.1.3.1.7, *Protection for Very High Flash Point Liquids*, to allow for the use of quick-response sprinklers.

B. Provided clarification on fire-rated construction (Section 2.2.1). All new fire-rated construction should be made of noncombustible materials.

C. Provided guidance, in Table 2.4.8.4, *Palletized Storage of Distilled Spirits with up to 75% Alcohol by Volume in Wooden Barrels,* for K16.8 (K240), quick-response sprinklers.

D. Added N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) and Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO) as water-miscible liquids (Table 2.1.2.2).

E. Completed various grammar and editorial revisions.

January 2023. Interim revision. Significant changes include the following:

A. Added protection guidance in Table 2.4.7.1 for the rack storage of liquids with a flash point < 200°F (93°C) in 5 oz. (150 ml) or less plastic containers, including in-rack protection, using the new Scheme F layout.

B. Added protection guidance for glycerin.

C. Added guidance for phase change materials (PCMs).

D. Clarified protection recommendations for very high flash point liquids in Section 2.1.3.1.

E. Added protection guidance for rack storage of very high flash point liquids stored in composite intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) on plastic pallets.

F. Clarified guidance in Section 2.2.1.5.6.1 for the installation of a fire door when used with a spill barrier.

G. Clarified drainage and containment requirements in Table 2.2.2.1.A.

H. Revised protection guidance in Section 2.4.9 for walkways in rack storage arrangements for distilled spirits.

I. Revised guidance for the location and protection of outdoor ignitable liquid storage.

J. Added vertical barriers as an alternative option to extending protection for Fire Protection Scheme A and Fire Protection Scheme F.

K. Completed various grammar and editorial revisions to clarify/correct the existing text.

January 2021. This interim update added guidance for FM Approved composite IBCs.

October 2020. This document has been completely revised. Major changes include the following:

A. Revised the definition of "ignitable liquid" to be consistent with Data Sheet 7-32, *Ignitable Liquid Operations.*

B. Provided a definition for very high flash point liquids (in the atypical liquids section) to replace the previous guidance for liquids with a flash point at or above 450°F (232°C). As part of this change, the flash point threshold has been lowered to 414°F (212°C).

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C. Added guidance for the storage and protection of FM Approved composite intermediate bulk containers.

D. Revised figure (Fig. 2.2.1.1) and table (Table 2.2.1.1) for location and construction of ignitable liquid storage areas.

E. Clarified the intent of drainage and containment (Section 2.2.2 and Tables 2.2.2.1.A and 2.2.2.1.B).

F. Clarified guidance for FM Approved prefabricated ignitable liquids storage buildings (PILSBs) and storage lockers (Section 2.2.3).

G. Revised ventilation recommendations. Ventilation is now only required for storage occupancies containing liquids with a boiling point below 100°F (38°C), storage occupancies with poorly maintained and leaking containers, and storage occupancies with dispensing operations (Section 2.3.2).

H. Added guidance on flue spaces (Section 2.3.3) that is aligned with Data Sheet 8-9.

I. Added a new section to consolidate guidance on in-rack sprinklers (Section 2.4.1.5).

J. Added protection guidance for rack storage of metal drums where the roof height exceeds 30 ft (9.1 m) (Sections 2.4.3.1.1 and 2.4.4.1.1).

K. Revised the options for rack storage protection for any flash point, uncartoned, small metal containers (6.5 gal [25 L] or less) based on fire testing (Table 2.4.4.1.A). Face sprinklers are now recommended for double-row and multiple-row rack storage.

L. Added guidance for shelf storage of ignitable liquids in plastic or glass containers (Section 2.4.5.2).

M. Added protection for propylene glycol and ethylene glycol in composite IBCs (Table 2.4.6.1) and plastic drums (Table 2.4.7.3.2).

N. Added protection criteria for rack and palletized storage of distilled spirits in wooden barrels (Sections 2.4.8 and 2.4.9).

O. Revised electrical equipment ratings (Table 2.8.1).

P. Clarified guidance on when balancing is recommended with Scheme A (Section D.2.2.1).

Q. Added more figures for protection options (e.g., for single-row racks) and revised other figures to provide consistency.

R. Renumbered tables and figures based on section numbers.

April 2020. Interim revision. Minor editorial changes were made.

January 2018. Interim revision. Lowered the flash point threshold of very high flashpoint liquids from 500°F (260°C) to 450°F (232°C).

July 2014. Interim revision. The following changes were made:

A. Added new protection options for palletized storage of Group 3 water-miscible liquid in 59 oz (1.75 L) glass or plastic bottles for the following storage and roof height combinations:

- 17 ft (5.2 m) (max) of storage in a 30 ft (9 m) building
- 17 ft (5.2 m) (max) of storage in a 40 ft (12 m) building
- 5 ft (1.5 m) of storage in a 40 ft (12 m) building

B. Added a new protection option for rack storage of Group 3 water-miscible liquid in 59 oz (1.75 L) glass or plastic bottles that does not use a solid barrier and is stored to unlimited heights in unlimited-height buildings.

C. Added a new protection option for rack storage of Group 1 water-miscible liquid in 60 gal (230 L) plastic drums for storage heights up to 30 ft (9 m) in 45 ft (13.7 m) high buildings.

April 2012. Minor editorial changes were done for this revision.

January 2012. The following changes were made for this revision:

A. Replaced references to ″flammable″ and ″combustible″ liquids with ″ignitable″ liquids throughout the document.

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B. Modified formatting, changed rearranged tables, and eliminated inconsistencies as follows:

1. Rearranged the document to align with the current data sheet format.

2. Renumbered, edited, and reformatted all tables to improve consistency, clarity, and alignment with the pressure/number of sprinklers approach in Data Sheet 8-9.

3. Added definitions of liquid, solid, semi-solid, stable liquid, and unstable liquid.

4. Moved semi-solid liquid evaluation criteria from Data Sheet 8-1 to this document and simplified the criteria.

5. Clearly stated that ignitable liquid storage cannot be mixed with flammable gas or oxidizers.

C. Revised location and construction as follows:

1. Eliminated space separation figures for outdoor storage and aligned the approach with Data Sheet 7-88 and Data Sheet 1-22 criteria.

2. Revised the drainage and containment table to include all liquids and containers covered by this data sheet (now Tables 3a and 3b).

3. Revised/clarified the drainage and containment recommendations to simplify the criteria, identify reduced criteria for liquids with a specific gravity greater than one, and add containment requirements for high flash point liquids and alcohol in composite IBCs protected in accordance with Table 13.

4. Created a single location table for all liquids and containers covered by this data sheet.

5. Included compressed air foam (CAF) protection systems as an option for lack of emergency drainage, and eliminated gaseous special protection systems as an option.

6. Added more guidance on the use and location of FM Approved ignitable liquids cabinets.

7. Added an allowance for locating an FM Approved prefabricated ignitable liquid storage buildings (PILSBs) within a building.

D. Revised protection options as follows:

1. Provided an evaluation of the fire hazard created by specific liquids such as glycols, silicone fluids and silicone-water emulsions, PMDI/Polyol, butterfat, and unsaturated polyester resins.

2. Based on the results of recent fire tests, added guidance for protecting liquids with flash points at or above 500°F (260°C) in containers larger than 40 gal (150 L). Included guidance for composite and bag-in-box IBCs.

3. Added new protection criteria for 3-high palletized empty composite IBCs with plastic, wood, or steel pallets.

4. Reworded the recommendation for storing empty containers. (NOTE: There is no technical change from the previous standard. The recommendation was simply rewritten to make it easier to understand.)

5. Removed the allowance for storing high flash point liquids in larger containers in general purpose warehouses because providing drainage is not considered practical.

6. Revised in-rack sprinkler design criteria to be based on a flow instead of a pressure. Also included the use of larger orifice sprinklers, which will allow for lower in-rack sprinkler discharge pressures. A minimum discharge pressure of 10 psi (0.7 bar) has been defined.

7. Provided protection criteria for high flash point (≥ 200°F [93°C]) liquids and alcohols in composite IBCs in racks.

8. Changed all ceiling sprinkler recommendations to provide a K11.2 (K160) or larger sprinkler in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

9. Added an option for protecting multiple-row rack storage of steel drums.

10. Revised protection criteria in Table 4 (previously Table 6) for two-high palletized metal IBCs containing liquids with a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C).

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11. Based on the results of full-scale fire tests, eliminated standard response protection criteria for palletized storage of uncartoned small metal containers (6.5 gal [25 L] or less) regardless of liquid type.

12. Added a new Table 5 for rack storage of metal IBCs.

13. Provided a protection option for small metal containers (6.5 gal [25 L] or less) using Scheme A.

14. Provided protection for rack storage of low flash point liquids in up to 1 gal (4 L) plastic containers.

15. Added protection criteria for liquids with a flash point below 200°F (93°C) in 0.5 oz (15 ml) and 2 oz (60 ml) plastic containers.

16. Added protection criteria for Group 1 water-miscible liquids in 6 oz (180 ml), 6.5 gal (25 L), and 60 gal (230 L) plastic containers.

17. Revised protection for palletized liquids with a flash point above 450°F (232°C) in Table 17 to better reflect full-scale fire testing:

a) Increased standard response sprinkler protection for 15 ft (4.6 m) high storage in a 30 ft (9.1 m) building for containers up to 6.5 gal (25 L).

b) Increased standard response protection for 5 ft (1.5 m) high storage in a 30 ft (9.1 m) building for containers up to 6.5 gal (25 L).

c) Added protection for 20 ft (6 m) high storage in a 30 ft (9.1 m) building for 1 gal (4 L) containers.

d) Added protection for 15 ft (4.6 m) high storage in a 30 ft (9.1 m) building for 48 oz (1.4 L) containers.

18. Added new protection for rack storage of cartoned cooking oils in 35 ft (11 m) high racks in a 40 ft (12 m) building.

19. Revised protection for palletized water-miscible liquids in Table 18:

a) Glass and plastic bottles are differentiated due to the very poor performance of glass.

b) Group 3 in glass bottles has been severely limited due to a lack of successful testing.

c) Group 4 protection has been modified. One option was removed (specific application sprinkler protection), and the protection for standard response sprinklers was increased and the sprinkler temperature was changed to ordinary.

20. Revised in-rack protection requirements for steel drum storage of liquids with a flash point greater than or equal to 200°F (93°C) to align with in-rack arrangements for lower flash point liquid storage.

21. Reduced the hose stream requirement to 250 gpm (950 L/min) for certain cases with Scheme A protection criteria.

September 2004. Metric values in figures for fire protection Scheme A were corrected.

May 2004. Eliminated the exclusion for plastic or glass bottles that are 2 oz (60 ml) or less in size. Recent full-scale fire tests have demonstrated that even small plastic or glass bottles that are filled with an ignitable liquid can produce a severe fire hazard. New protection criteria has been added in Table 16a.

September 2003. The following changes have been made for this revision:

1. Provided information on the FM Approved fusible plugs for relieving-style drums.

2. Revised the title of Table 8 to eliminate the lower container size limit of 6.5 gal (25 L). The protection criteria in this table can be applied to smaller containers.

3. Revised protection criteria in Table 10 for rack storage of small metal containers. Provided criteria for high temperature ceiling sprinklers.

September 2002. Fire protection tables have been revised to be consistent with the new sprinkler approval categories.

May 2000. This document has been reorganized to provide a consistent format. In addition to the reformatting the following technical changes have been made:

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1. New fire protection for products with less than or equal to 50% water-miscible liquid have been added. All of the water-miscible liquid fire protection criteria for rack storage have been incorporated into two new tables.

2. Space separation distances between low value unprotected ignitable liquid buildings and main buildings has been clarified.

3. ELO sprinklers have been expanded to include all control mode, area density spray sprinklers with a K-factor greater than or equal to K11.2 (K160).

4. Clarified use of ignitable liquid storage cabinets in warehouse areas.

September 1999. Minor Technical Revisions

May 1999. The document represents a complete rewrite of this data sheet. All previous recommendations were re-evaluated. Significant changes in the fire protection recommendations have been incorporated. The recommended criteria better reflect recent test results and have eliminated a number of inconsistencies in the old criteria. Fire protection design drawings have been provided to help clarify recommendations. The majority of the fire protection criteria is provided in tabular format.

APPENDIX C NFPA STANDARD

The 2024 edition of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, covers ignitable liquid storage, use, piping and tanks. The storage chapters (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16) share many similarities with this data sheet. However, NFPA 30 specifies minimum storage quantities that do not require adequate fire protection. Unfortunately, the specified quantities are still sufficient to cause an uncontrolled fire.

APPENDIX D JOB AIDS

D.1 Abbreviations Used in Fire Protection Tables

QR = Quick response sprinkler
SR = Standard response sprinkler
NA = Not applicable
DRR = Double-row rack, ≤ 9 ft (2.7 m) wide
Ordinary = Nominal 160°F (70°C) temperature rating
High = Nominal 286°F (141°C) temperature rating

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D.2 Fire Protection Illustrations

D.2.1 In-Rack Layouts

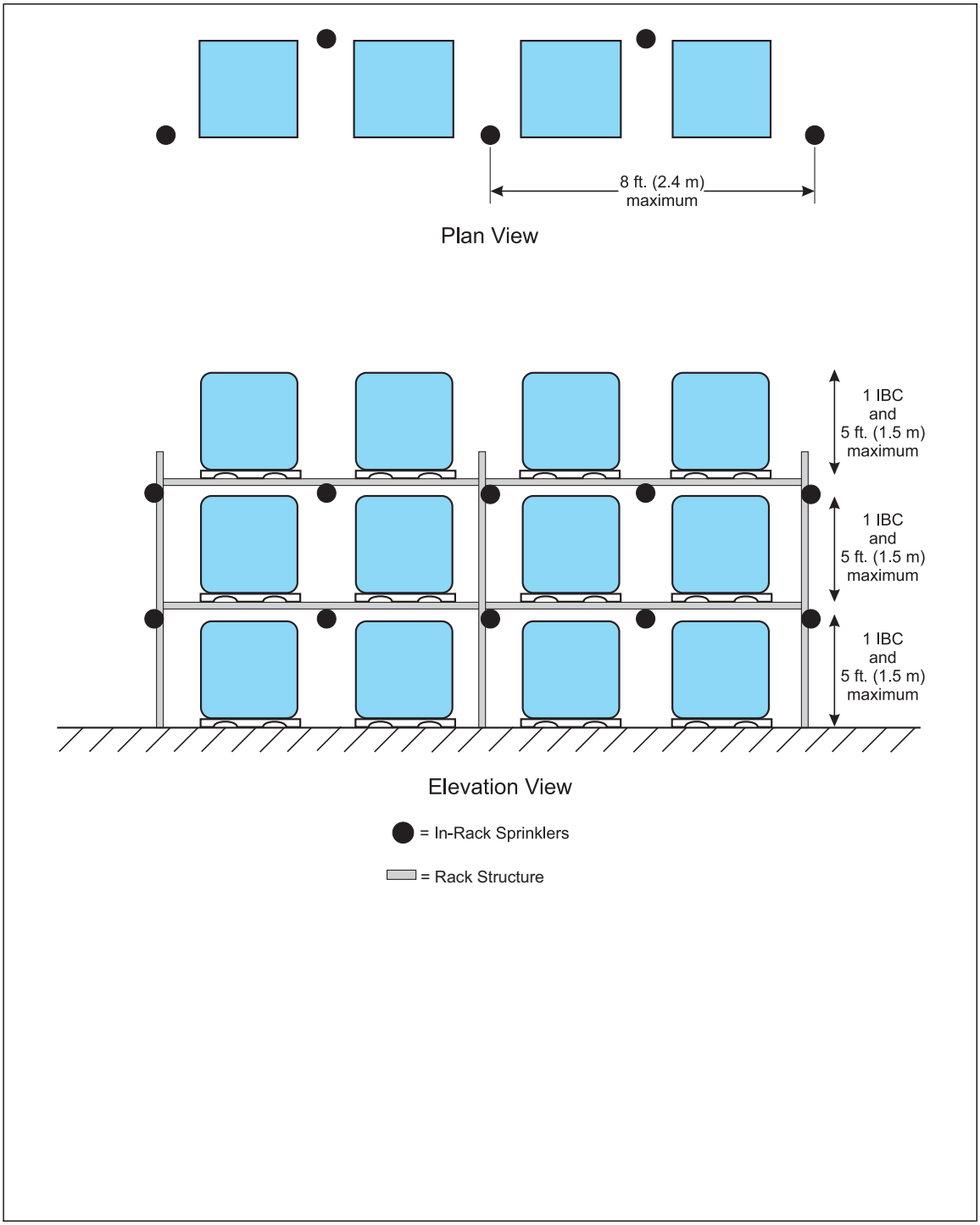


Fig. D.2.1.1. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: IBC protection scheme

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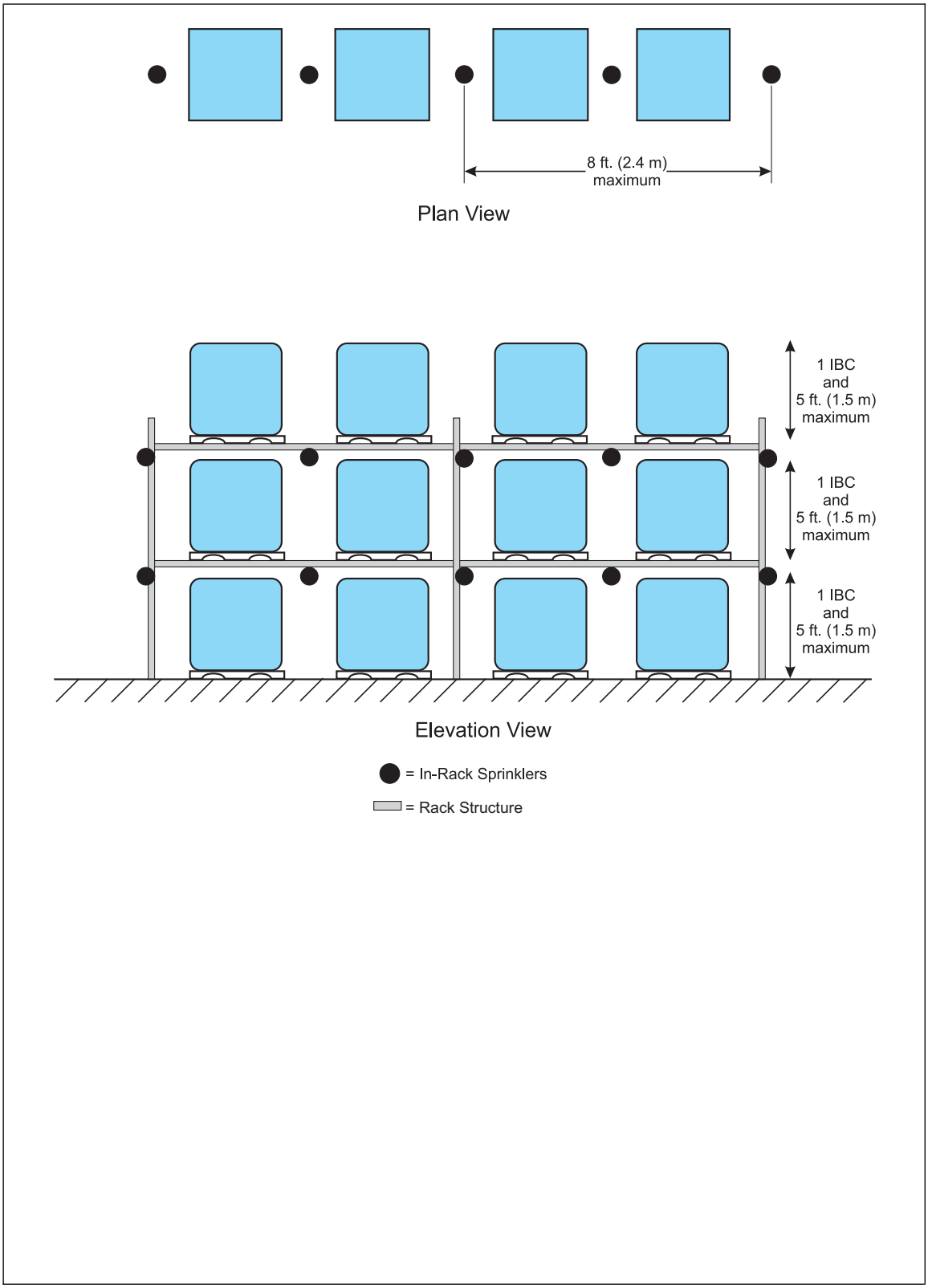


Fig. D.2.1.2. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: IBC protection scheme

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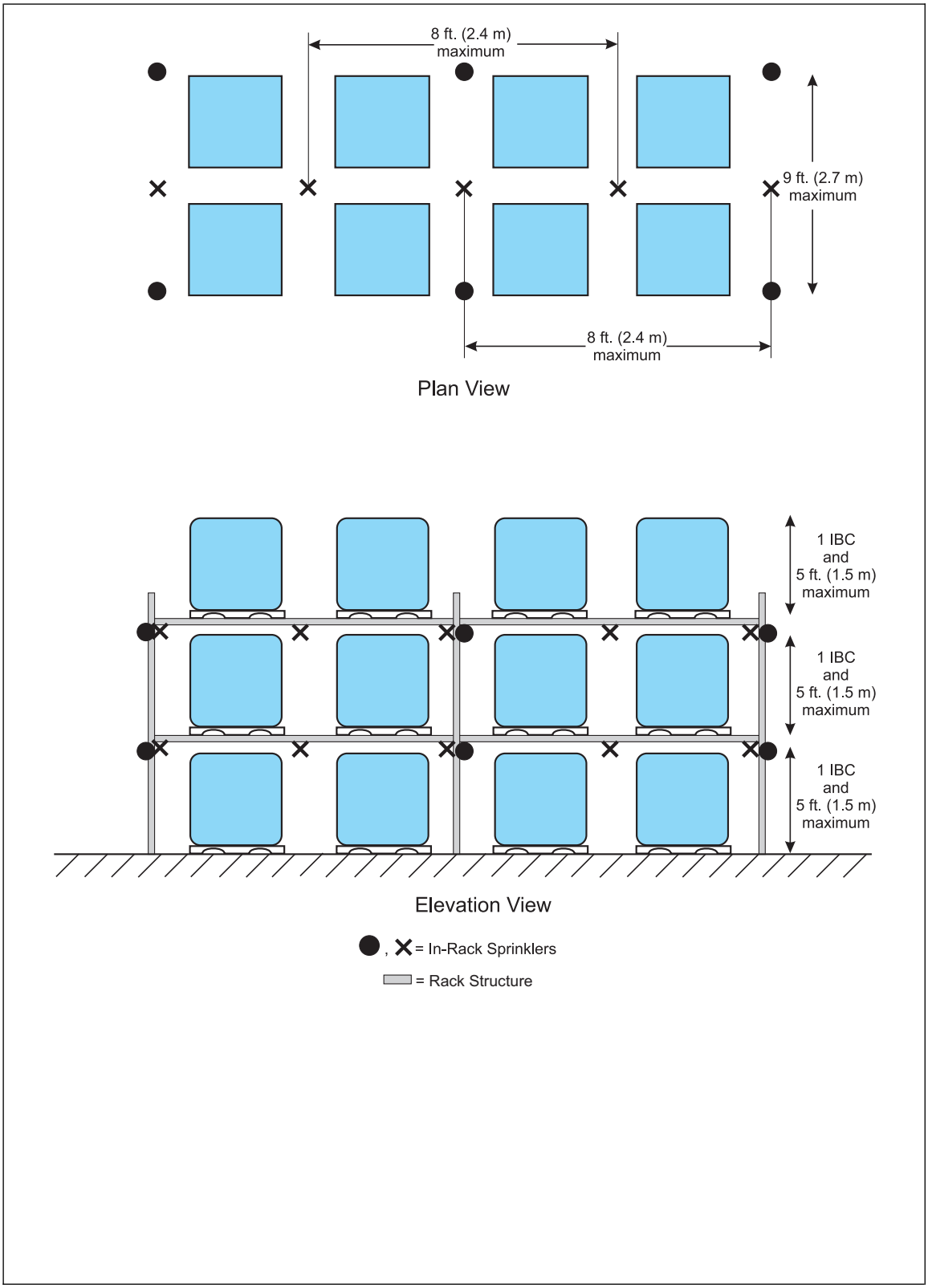


Fig. D.2.1.3. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: IBC protection scheme

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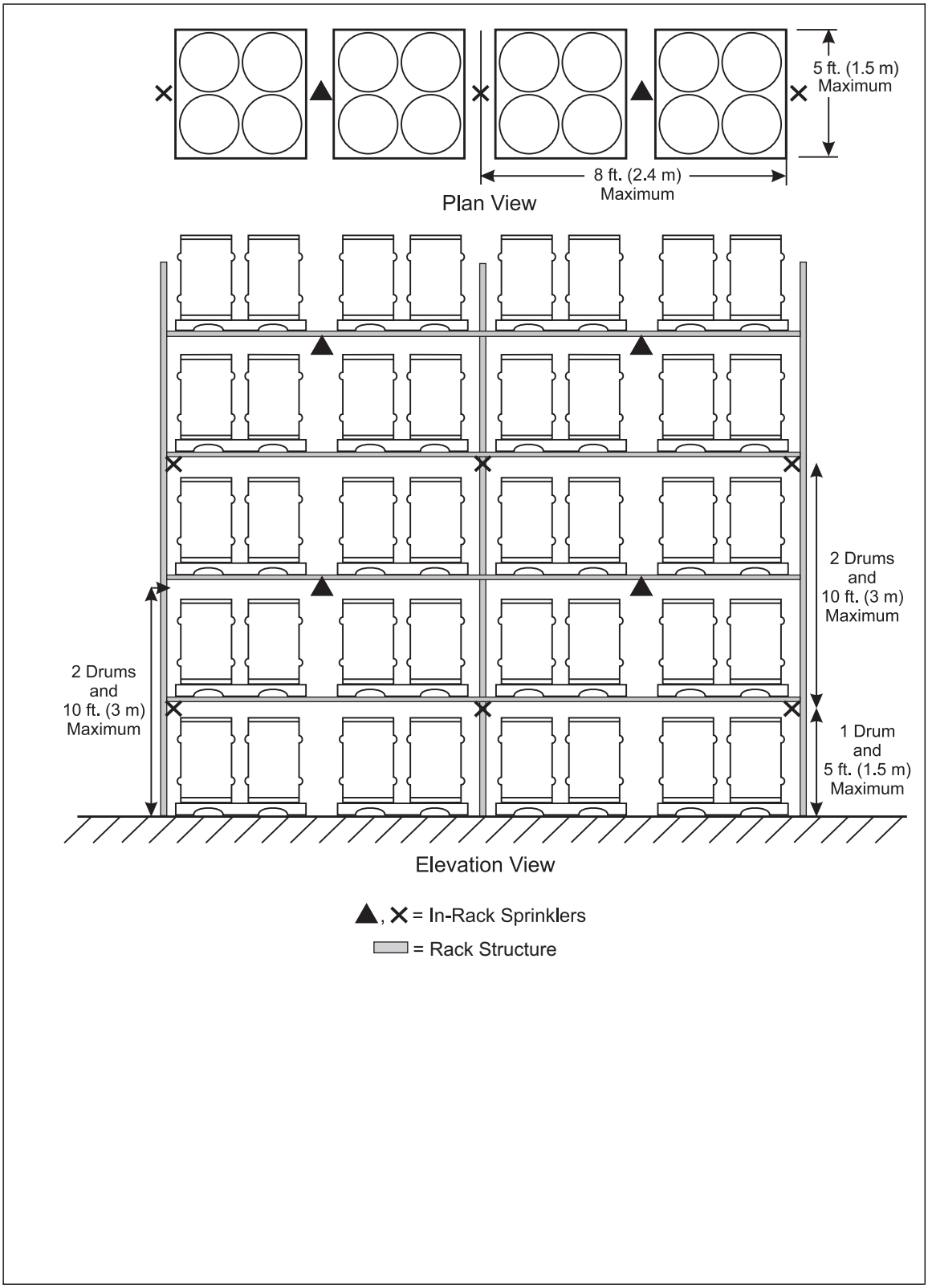


Fig. D.2.1.4. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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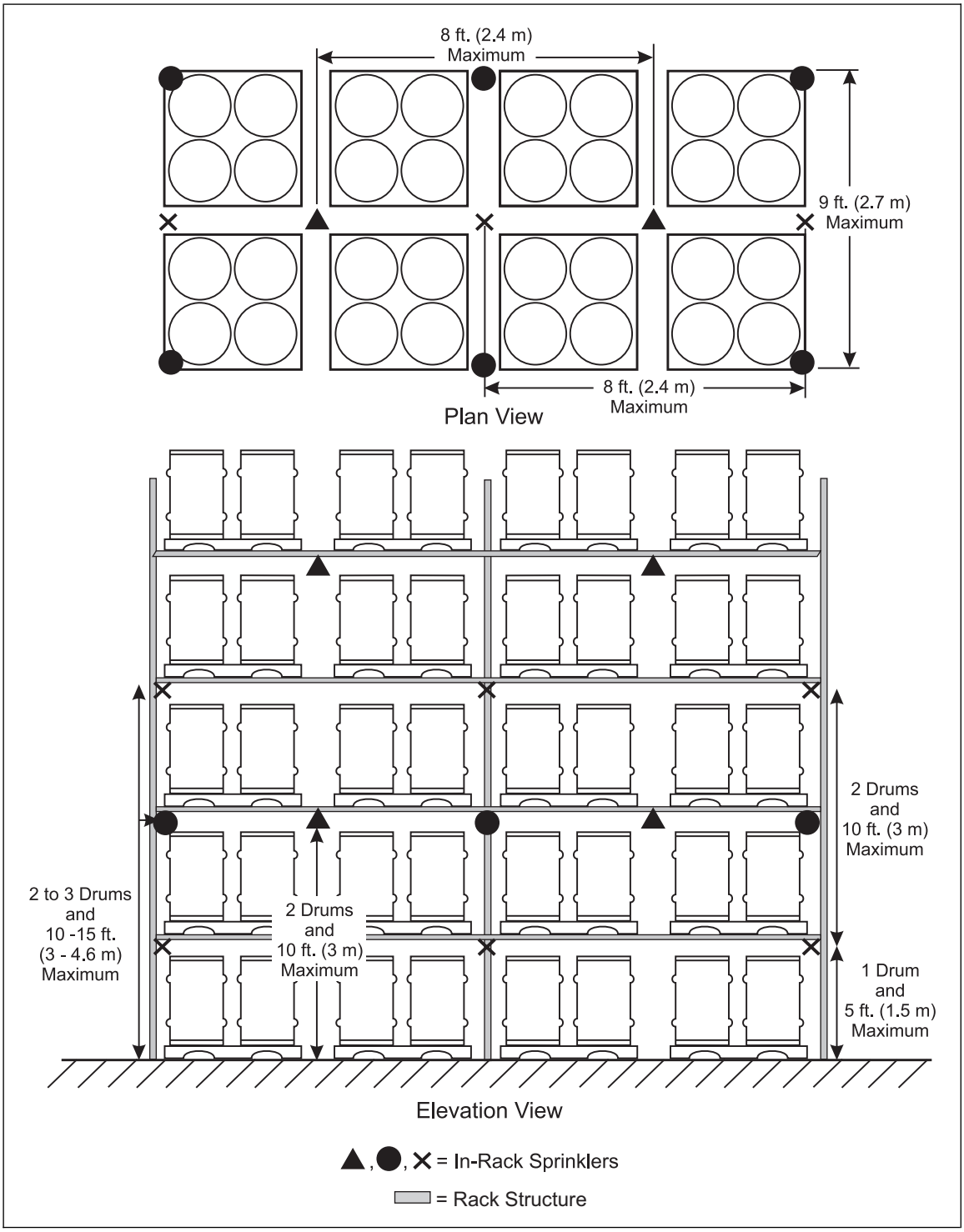


Fig. D.2.1.5. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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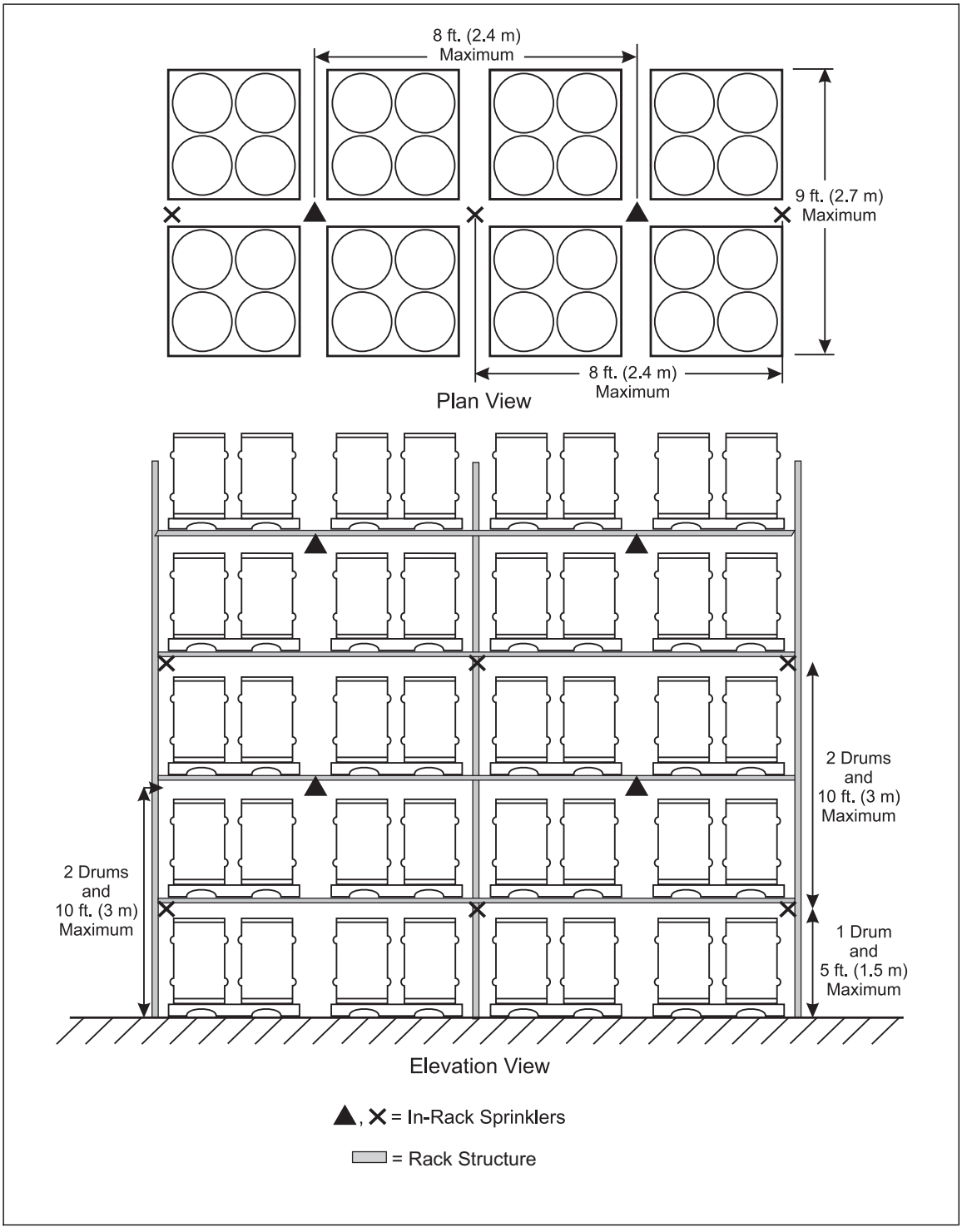


Fig. D.2.1.6. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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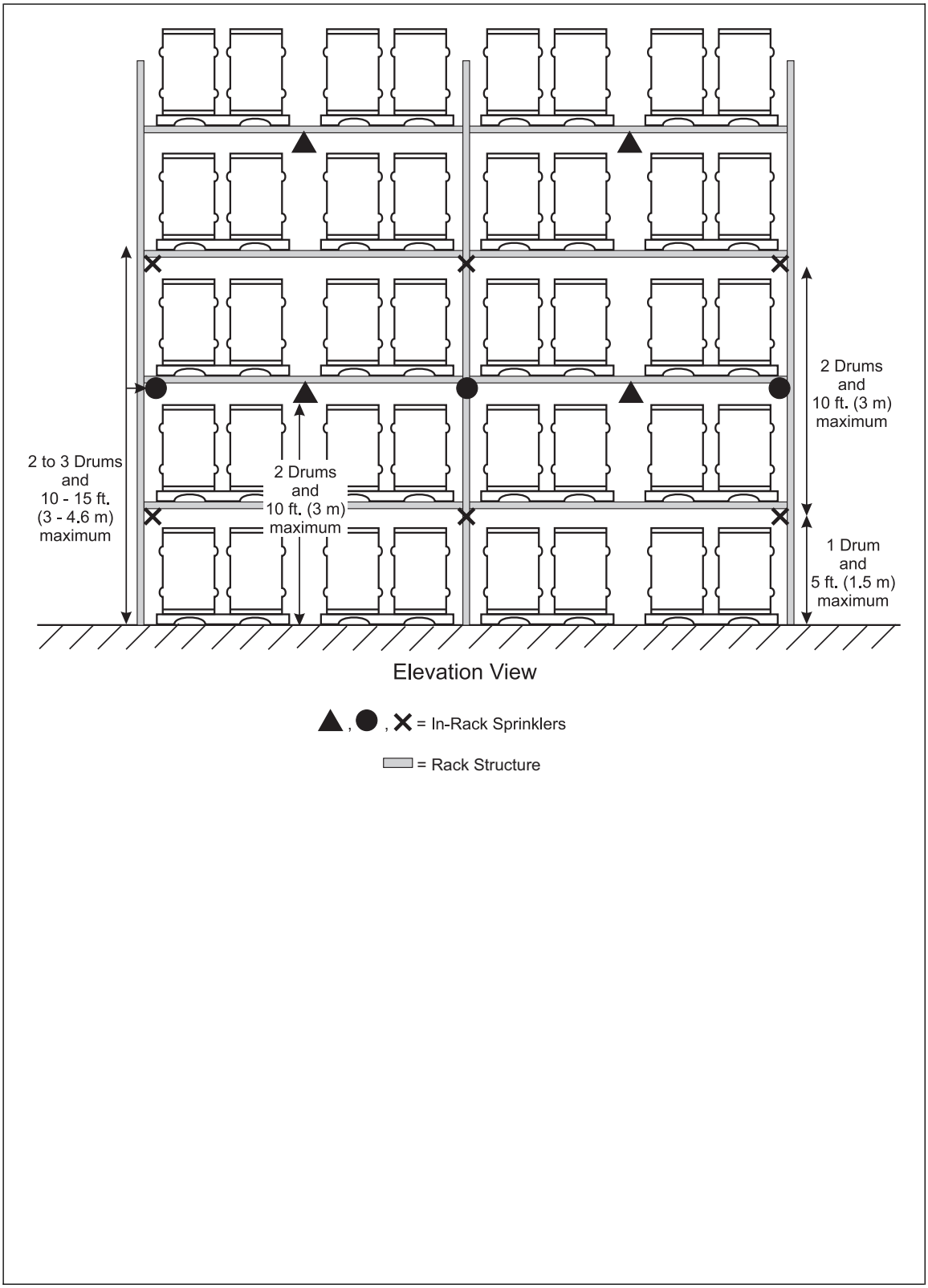


Fig. D.2.1.7. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme (elevation view)

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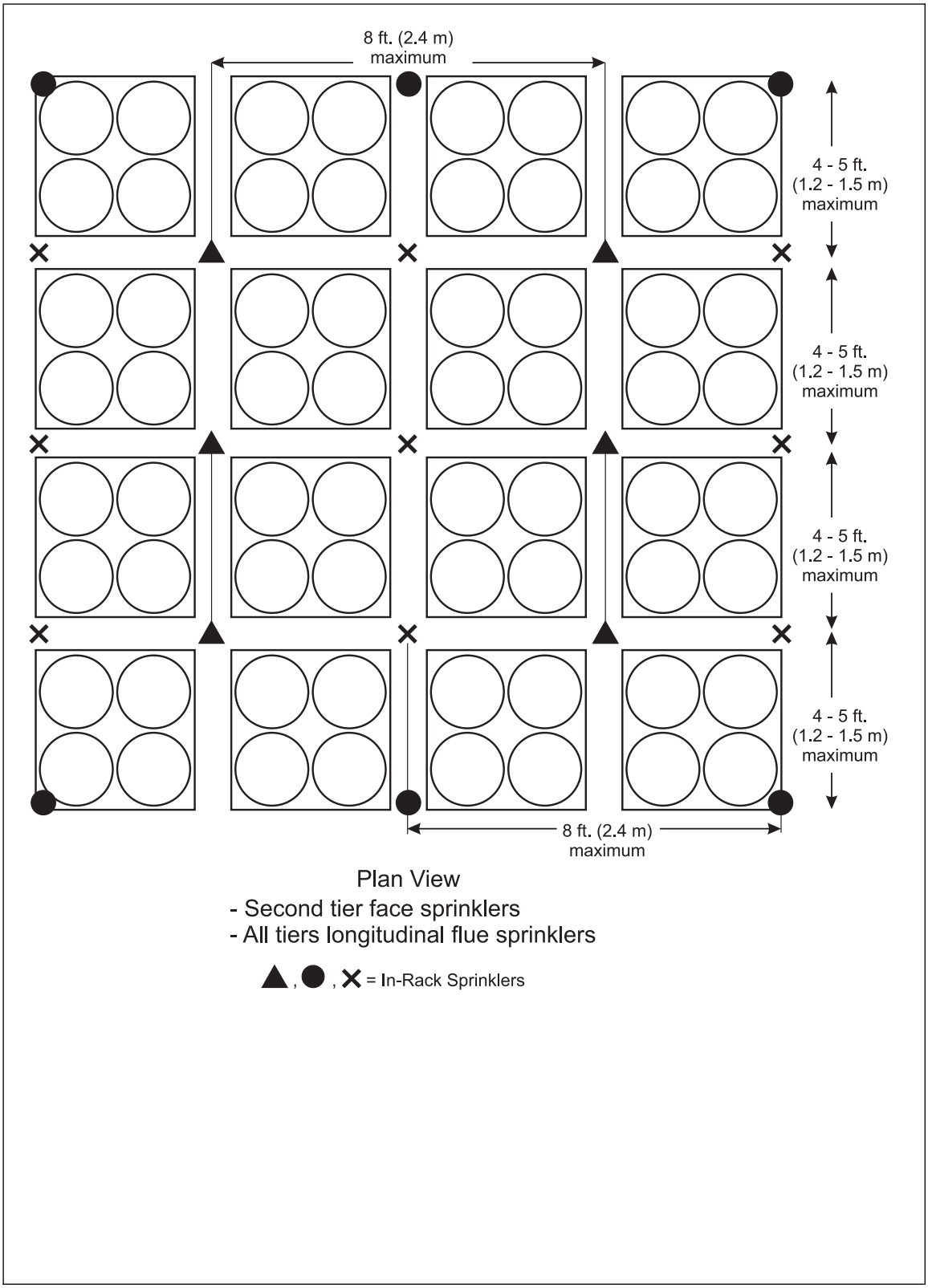


Fig. D.2.1.8. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme (plan view)

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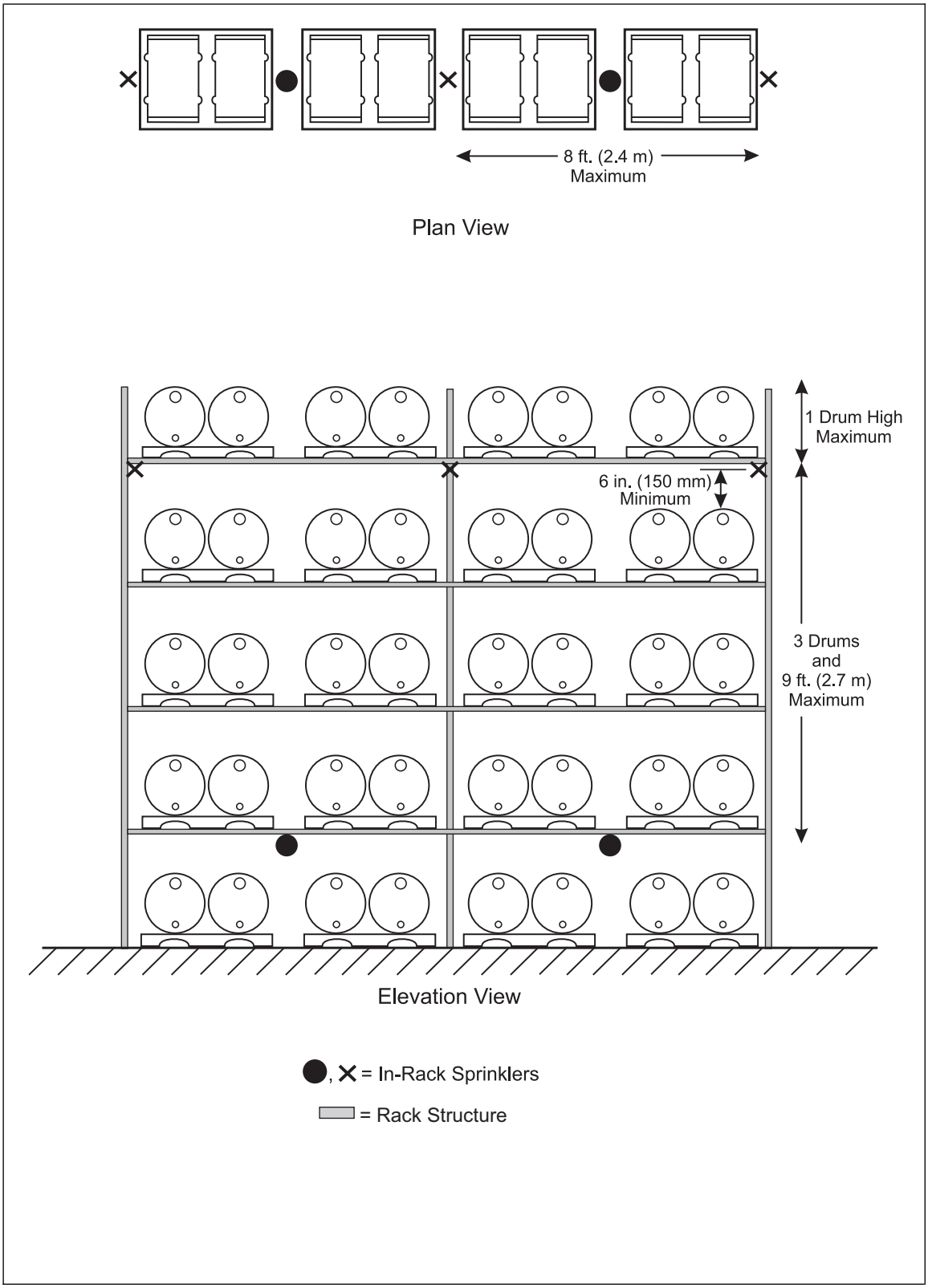


Fig. D.2.1.9. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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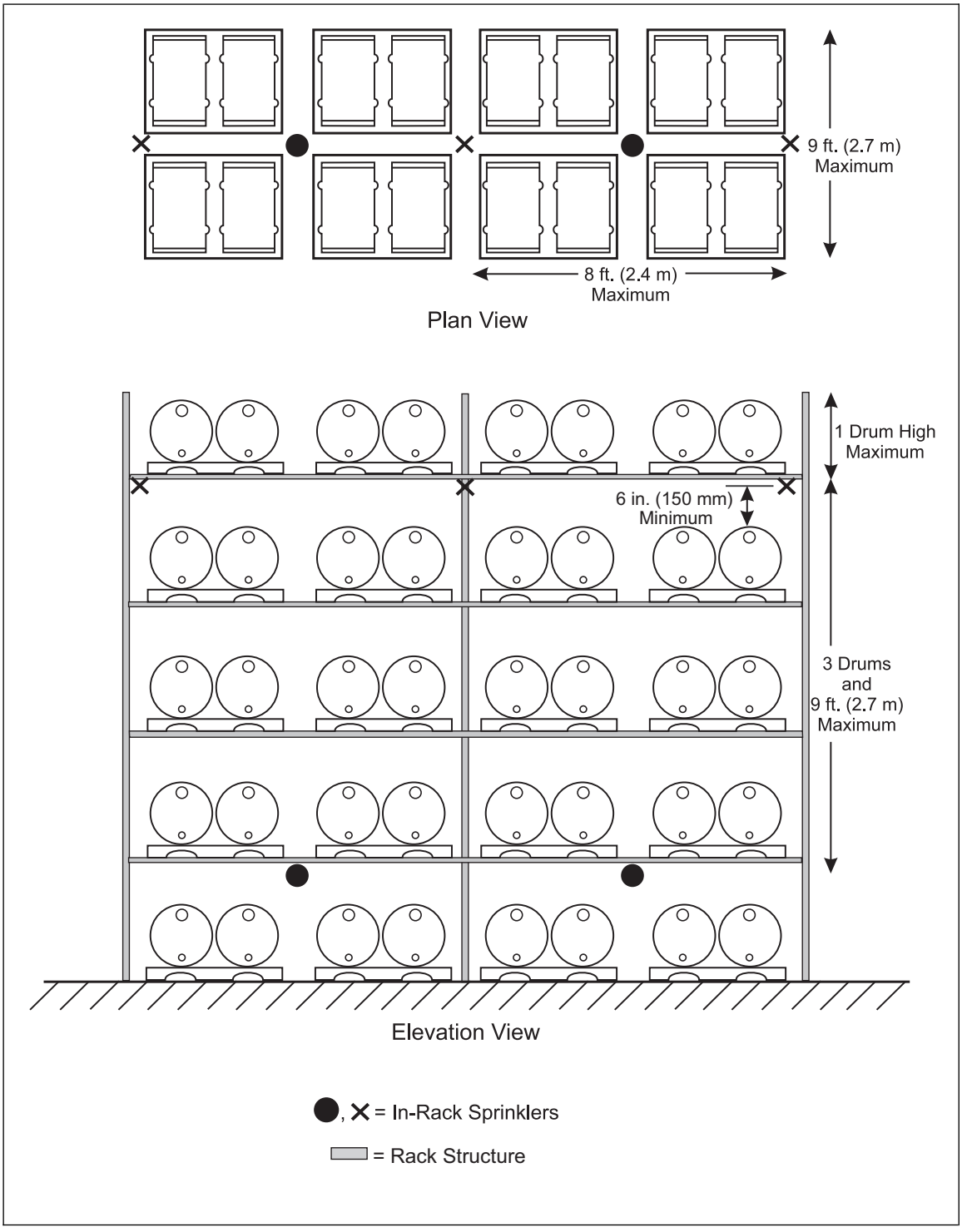


Fig. D.2.1.10. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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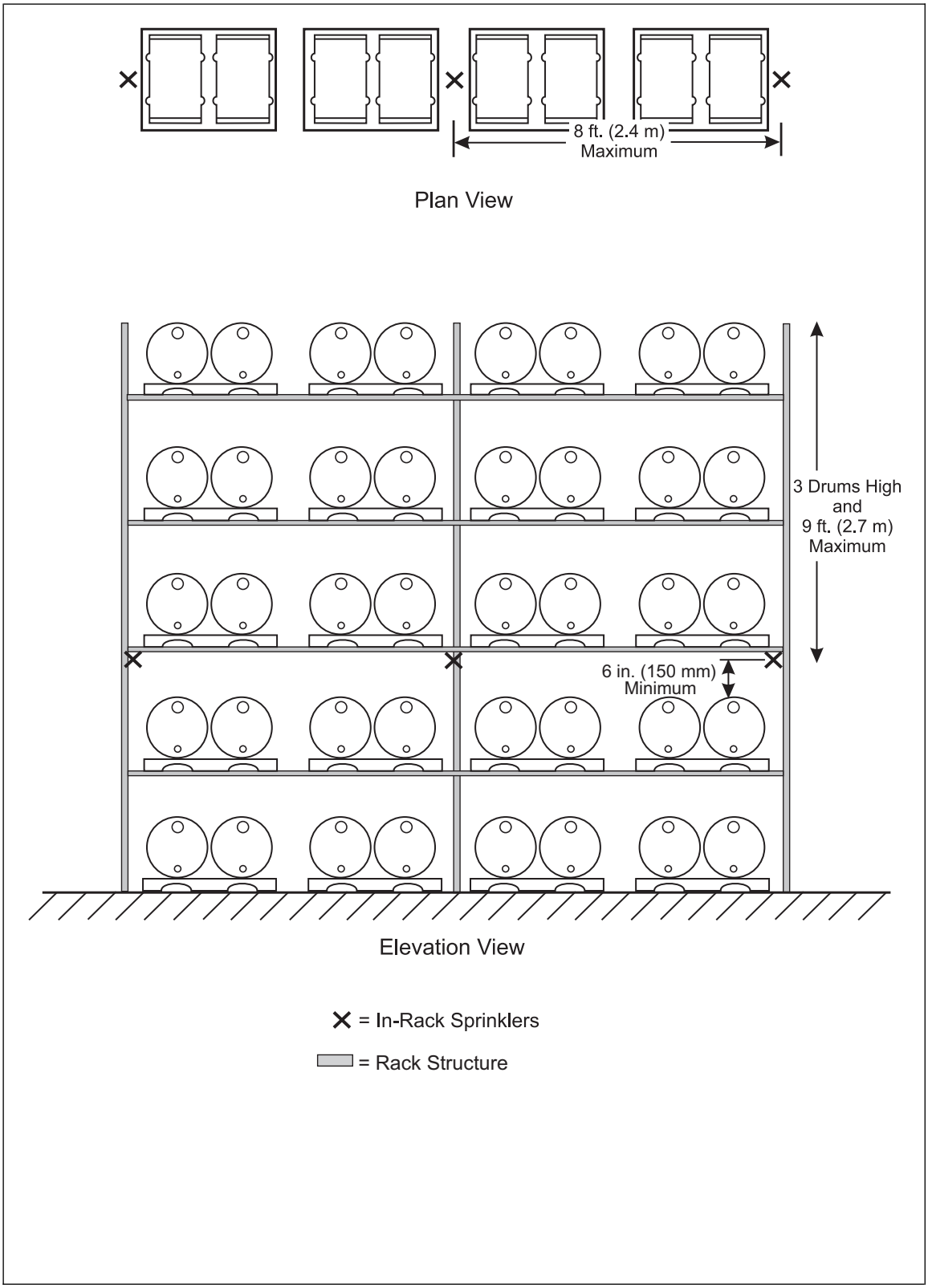


Fig. D.2.1.11. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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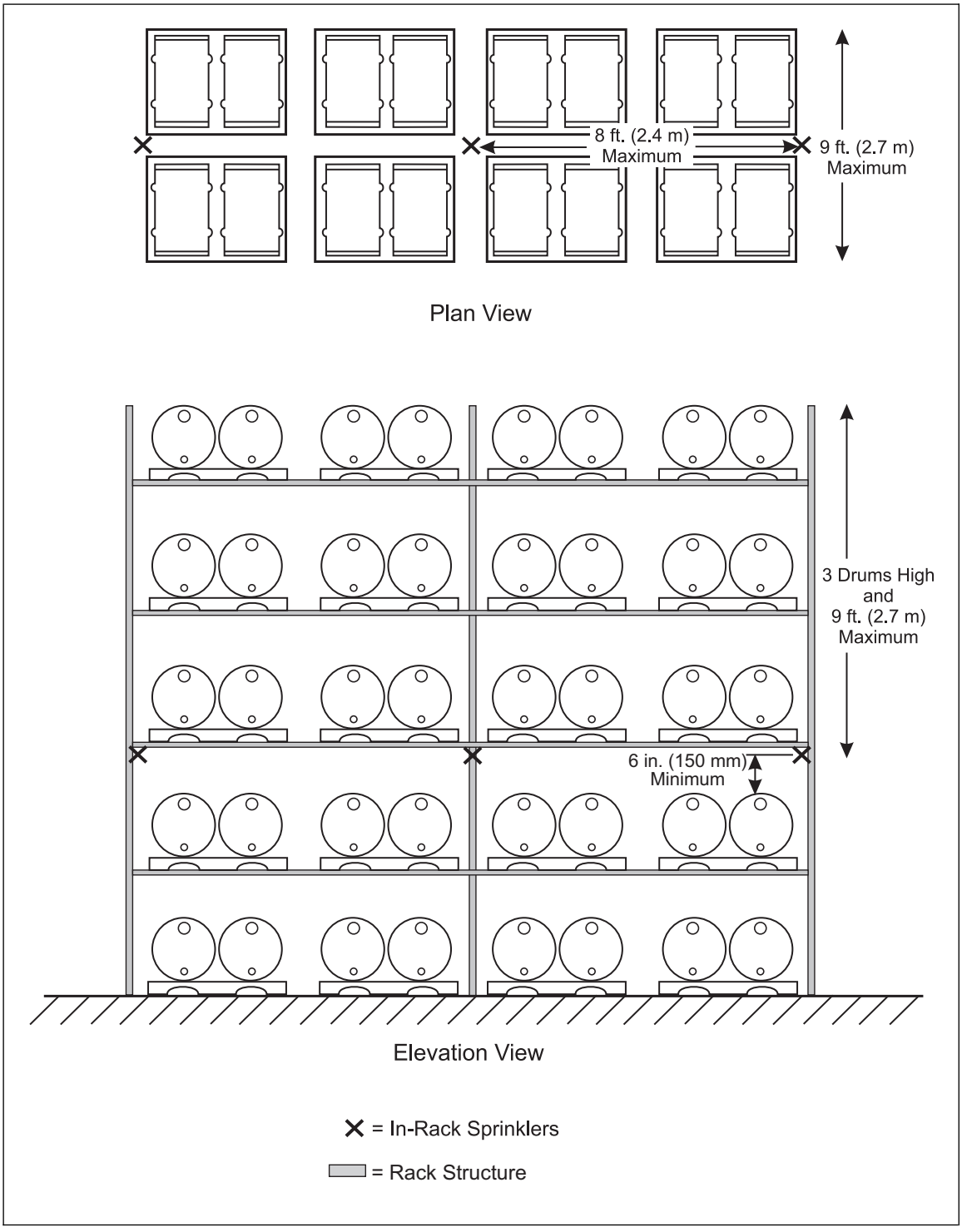


Fig. D.2.1.12. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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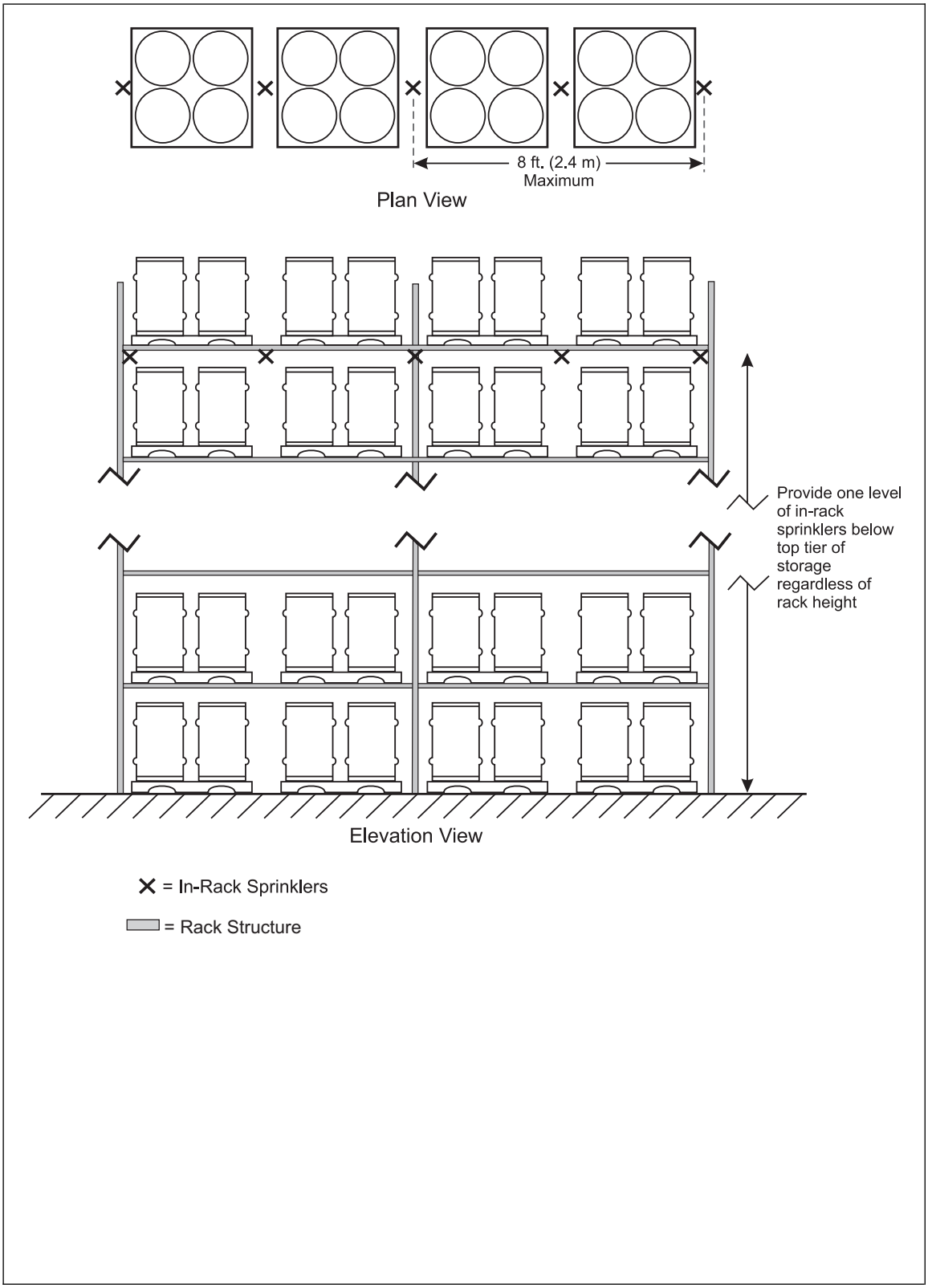


Fig. D.2.1.13. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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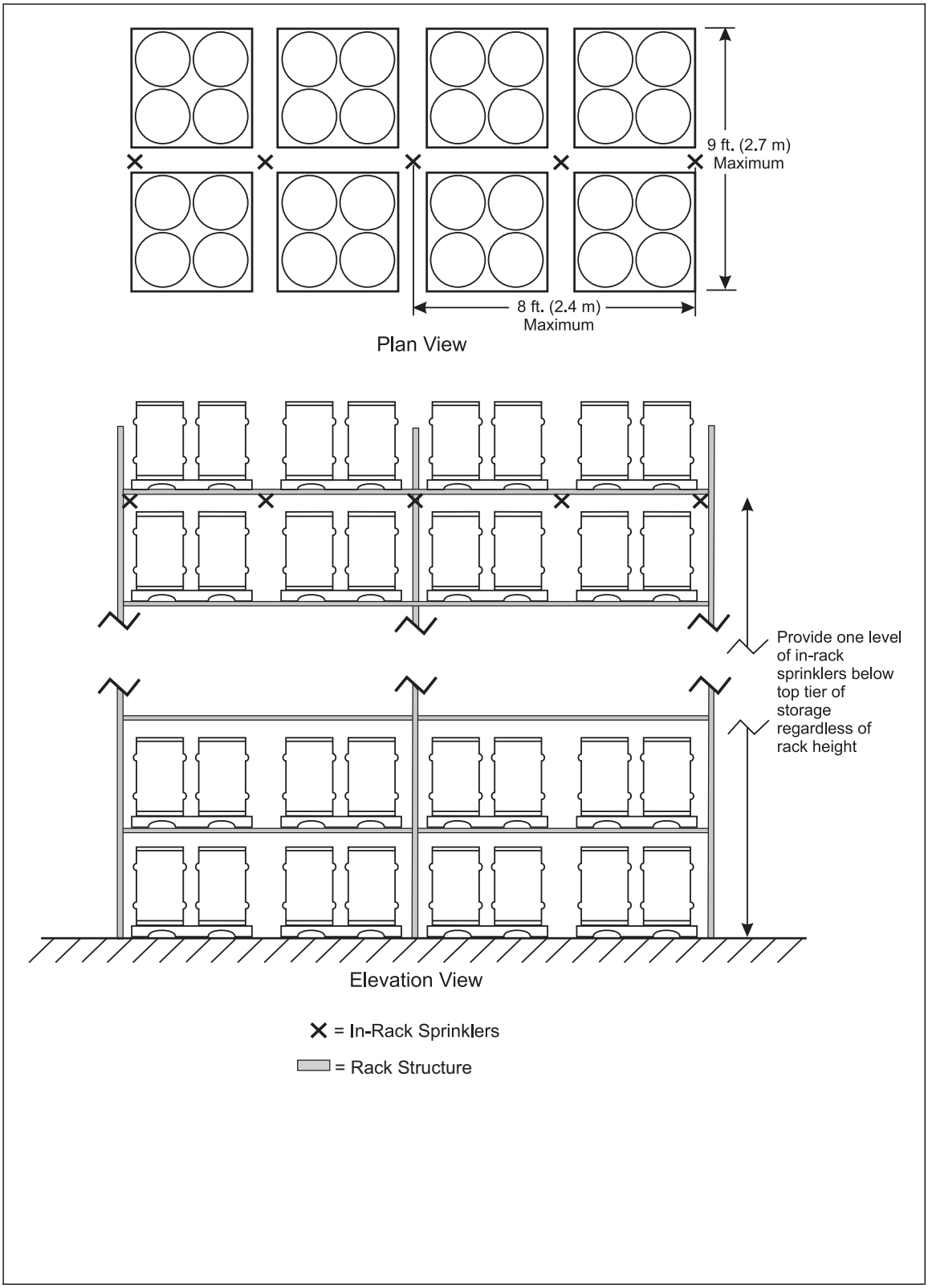


Fig. D.2.1.14. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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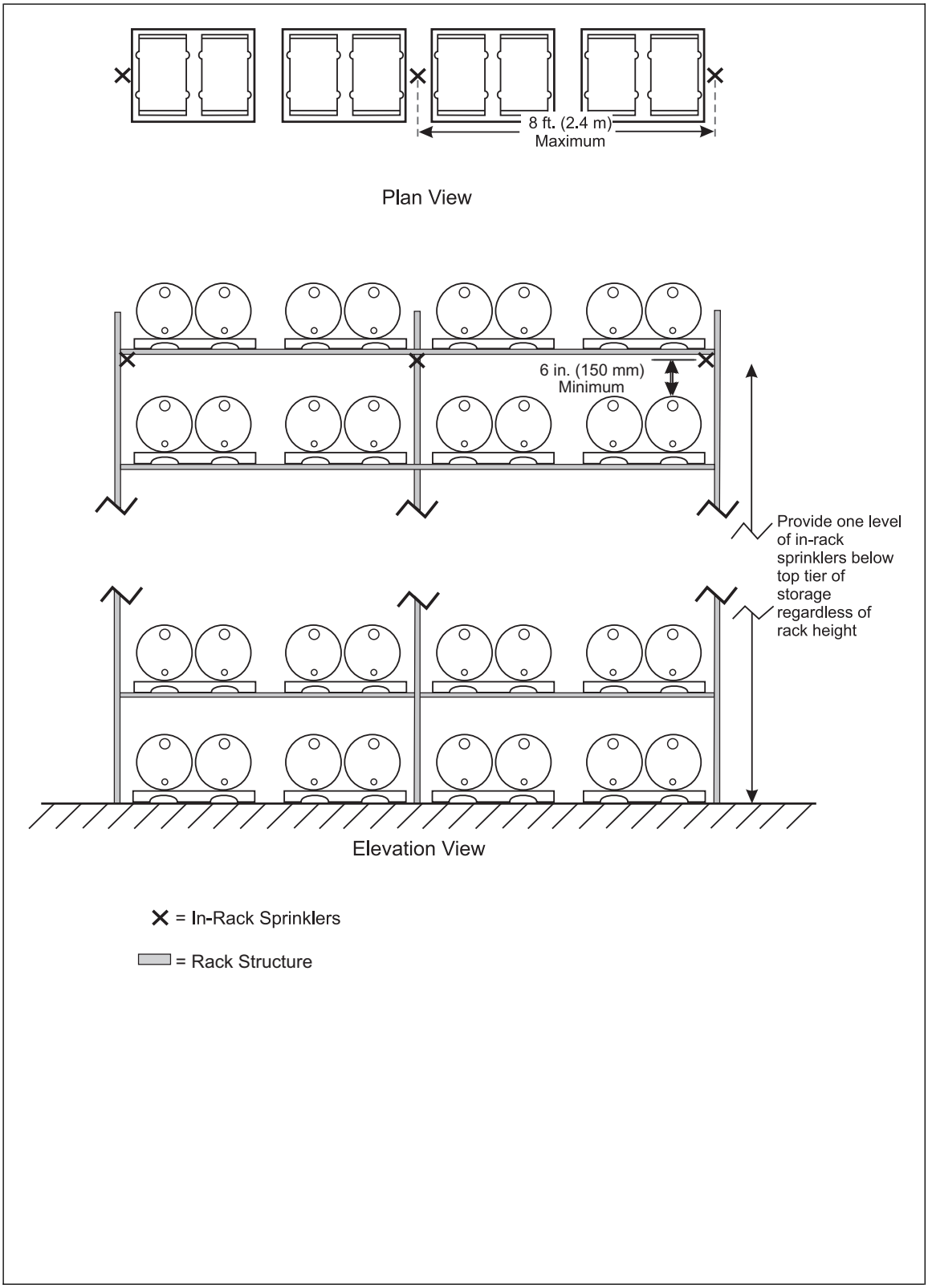


Fig. D.2.1.15. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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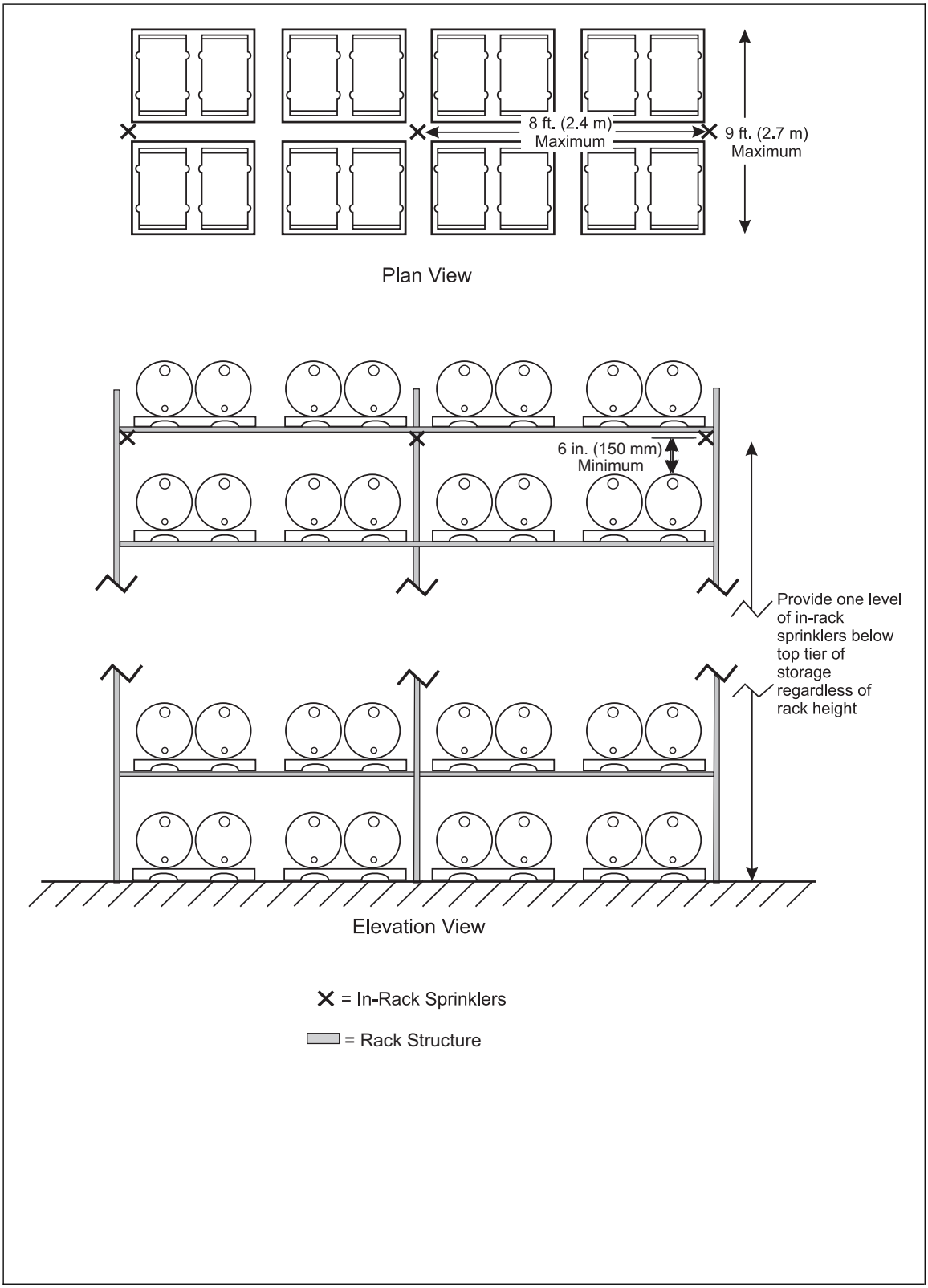


Fig. D.2.1.16. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: drum protection scheme

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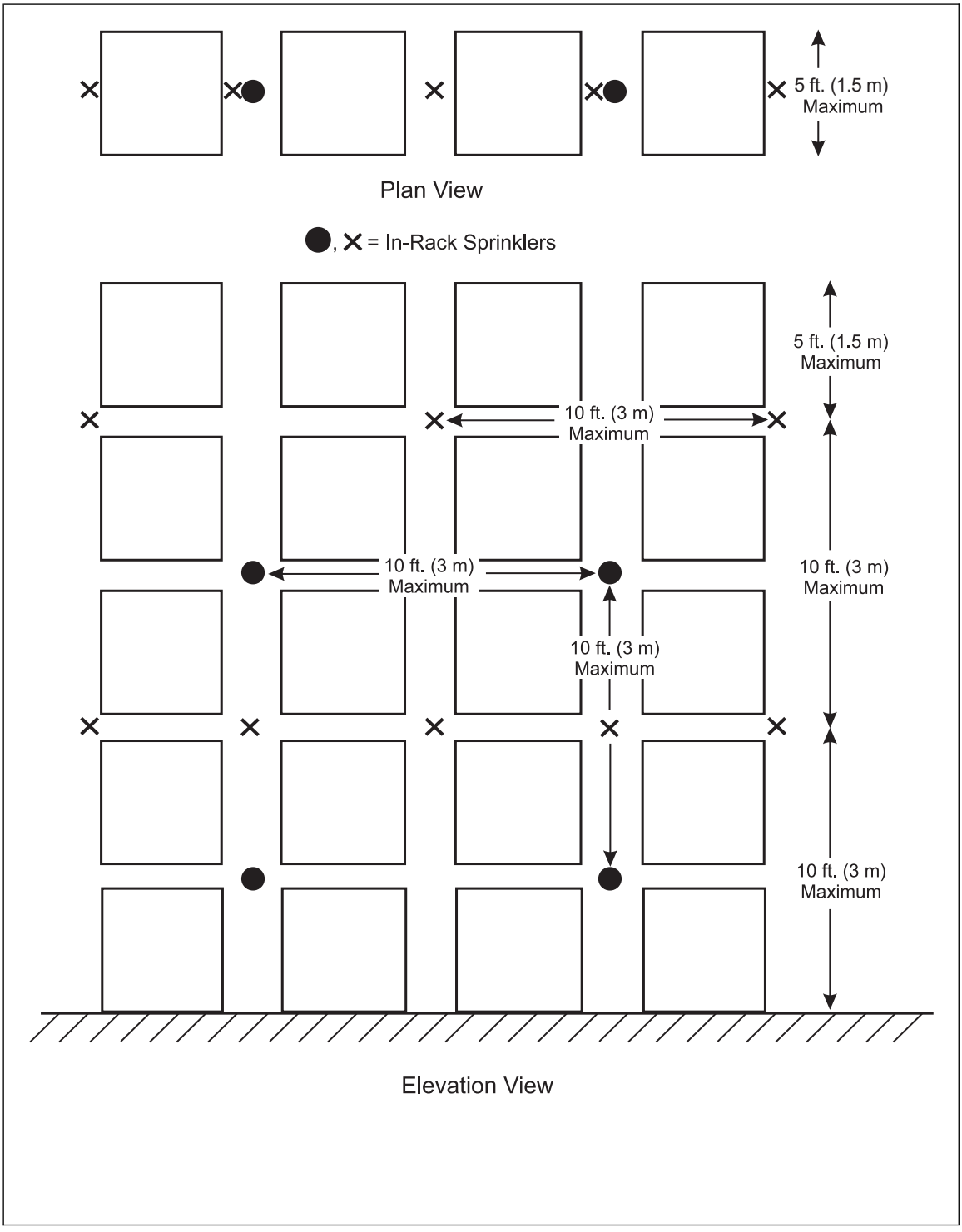


Fig. D.2.1.17. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: small metal containers

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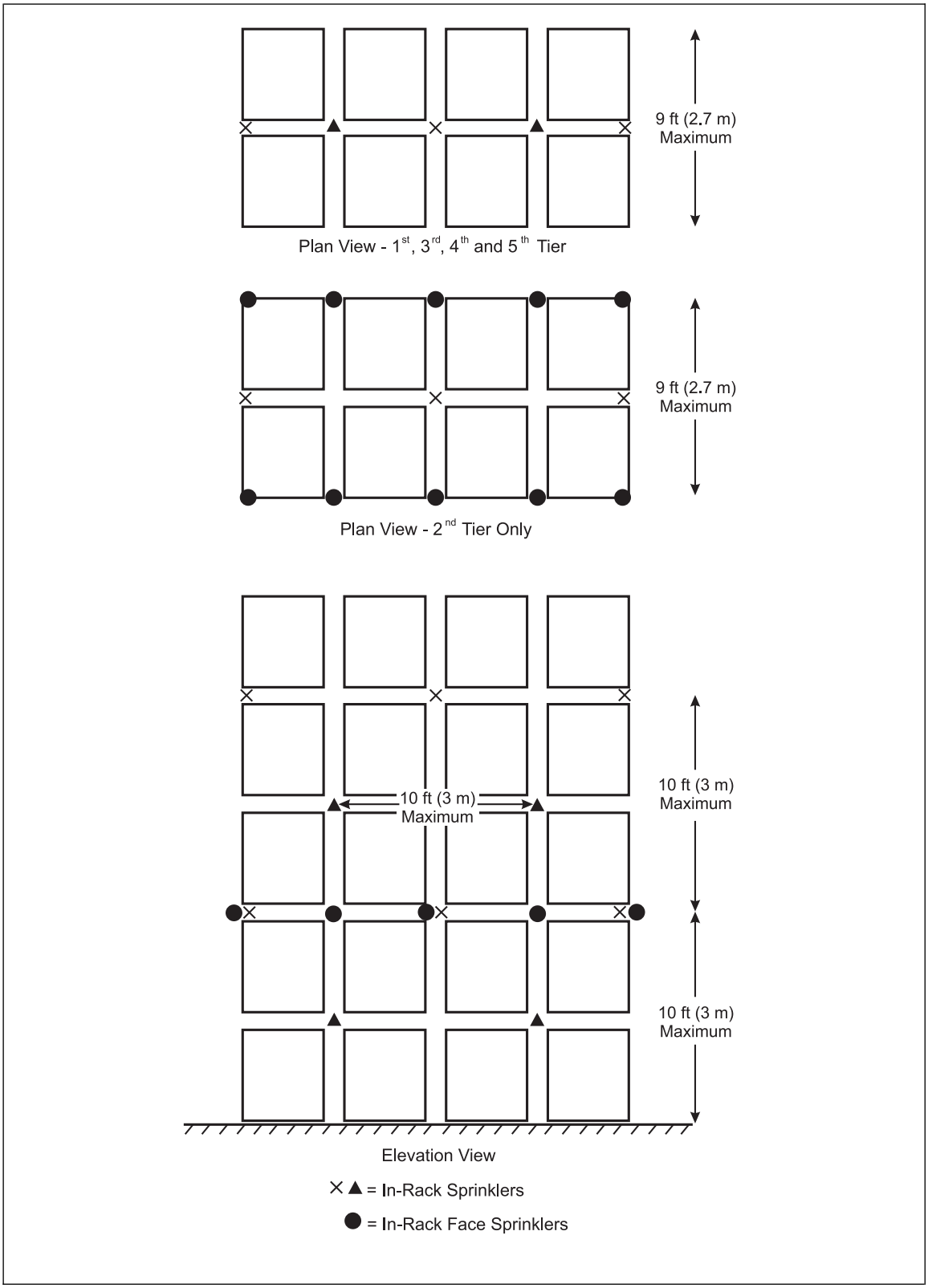


Fig. D.2.1.18. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: small metal containers (with face sprinklers)

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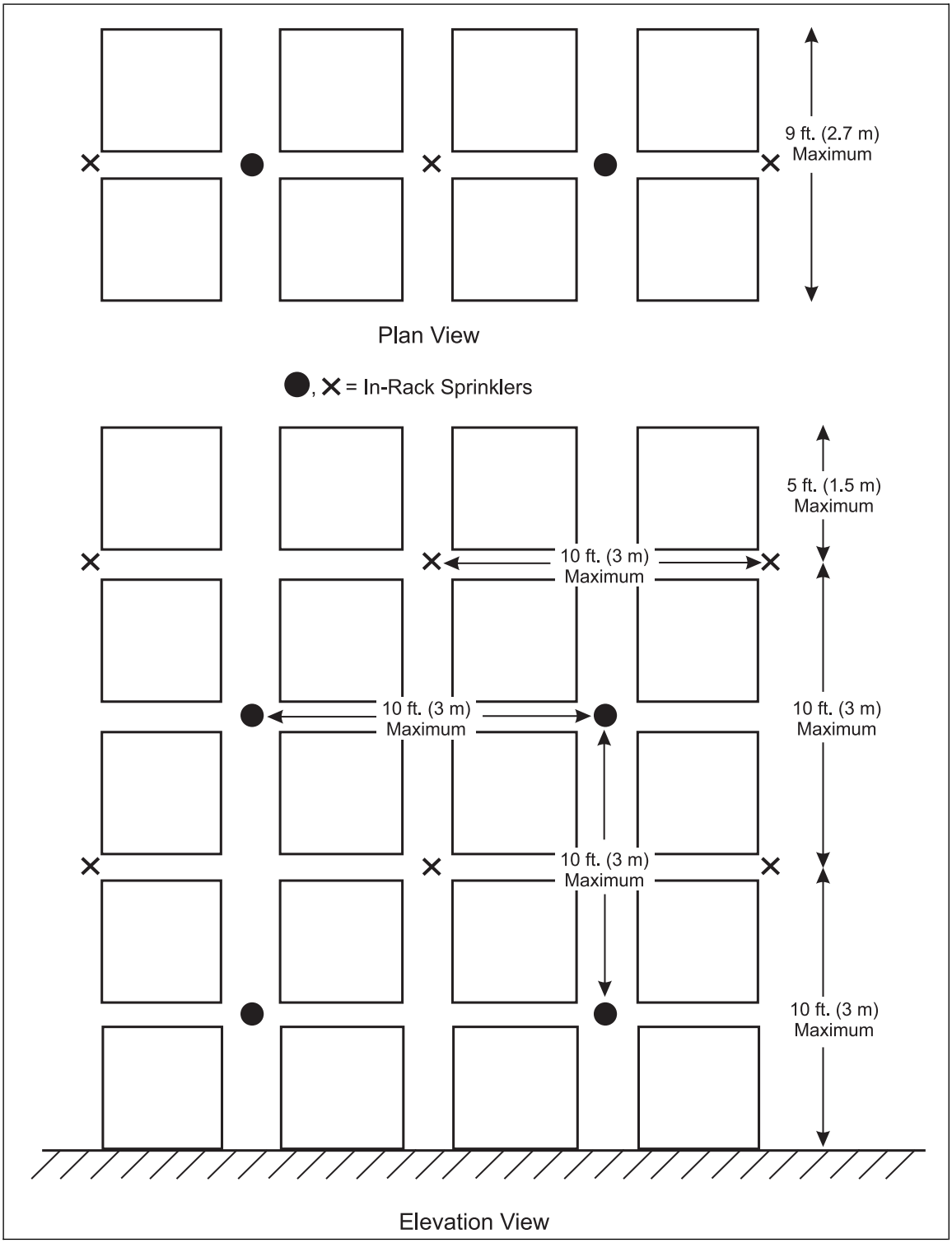


Fig. D.2.1.19. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: small metal containers (no face sprinklers)

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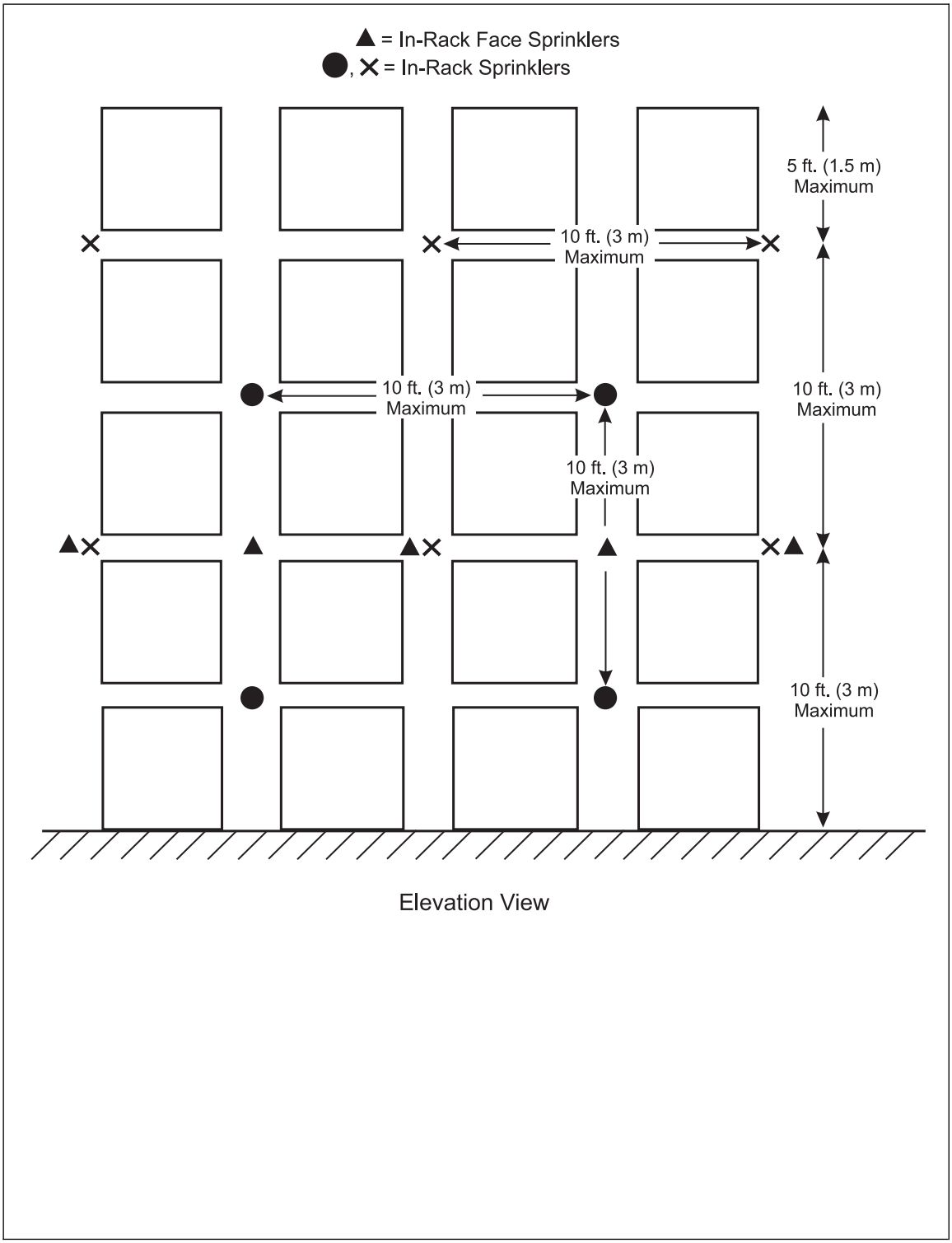


Fig. D.2.1.20. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: small metal containers (elevation view)

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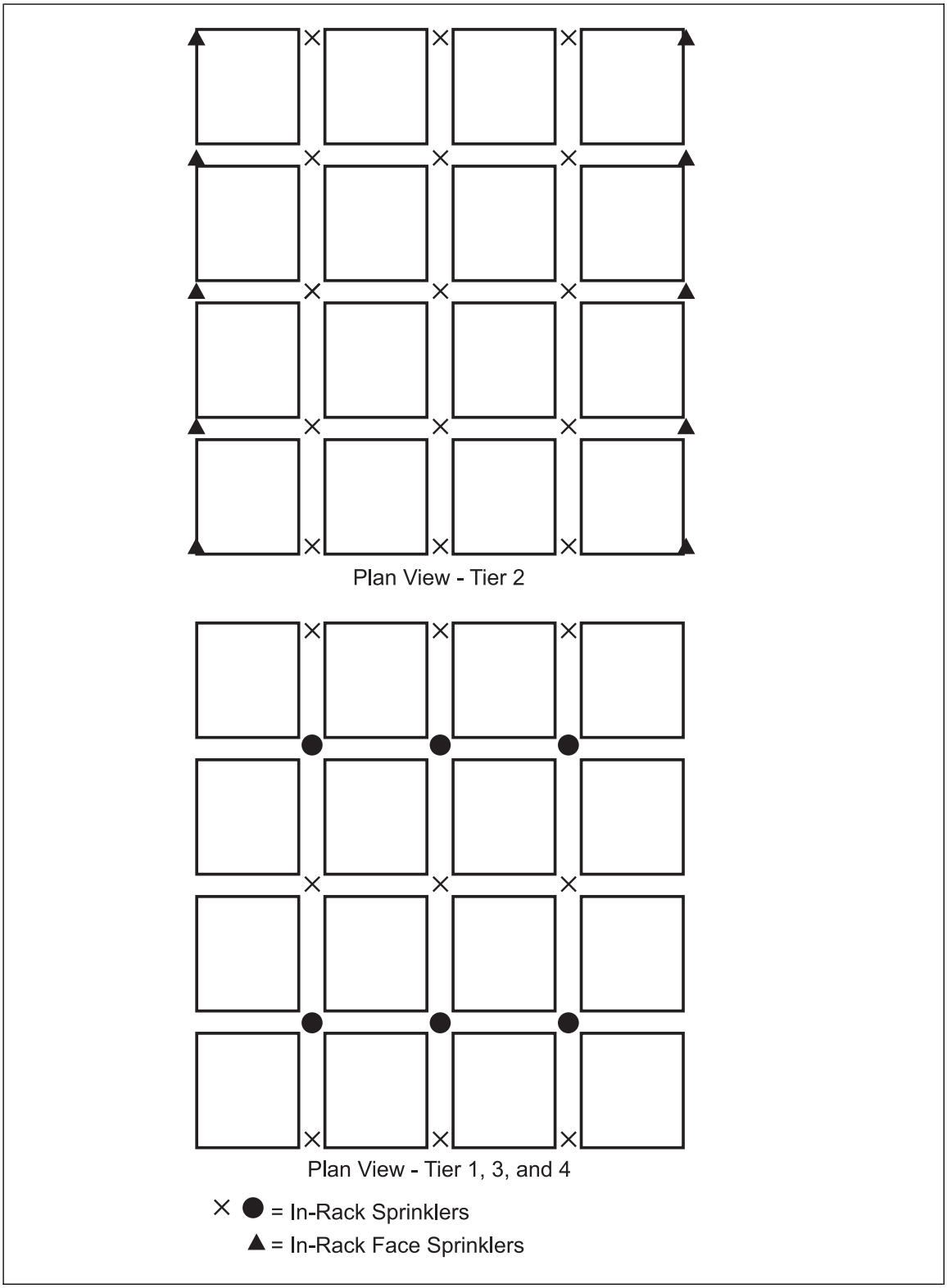


Fig. D.2.1.21. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: small metal containers (plan view)

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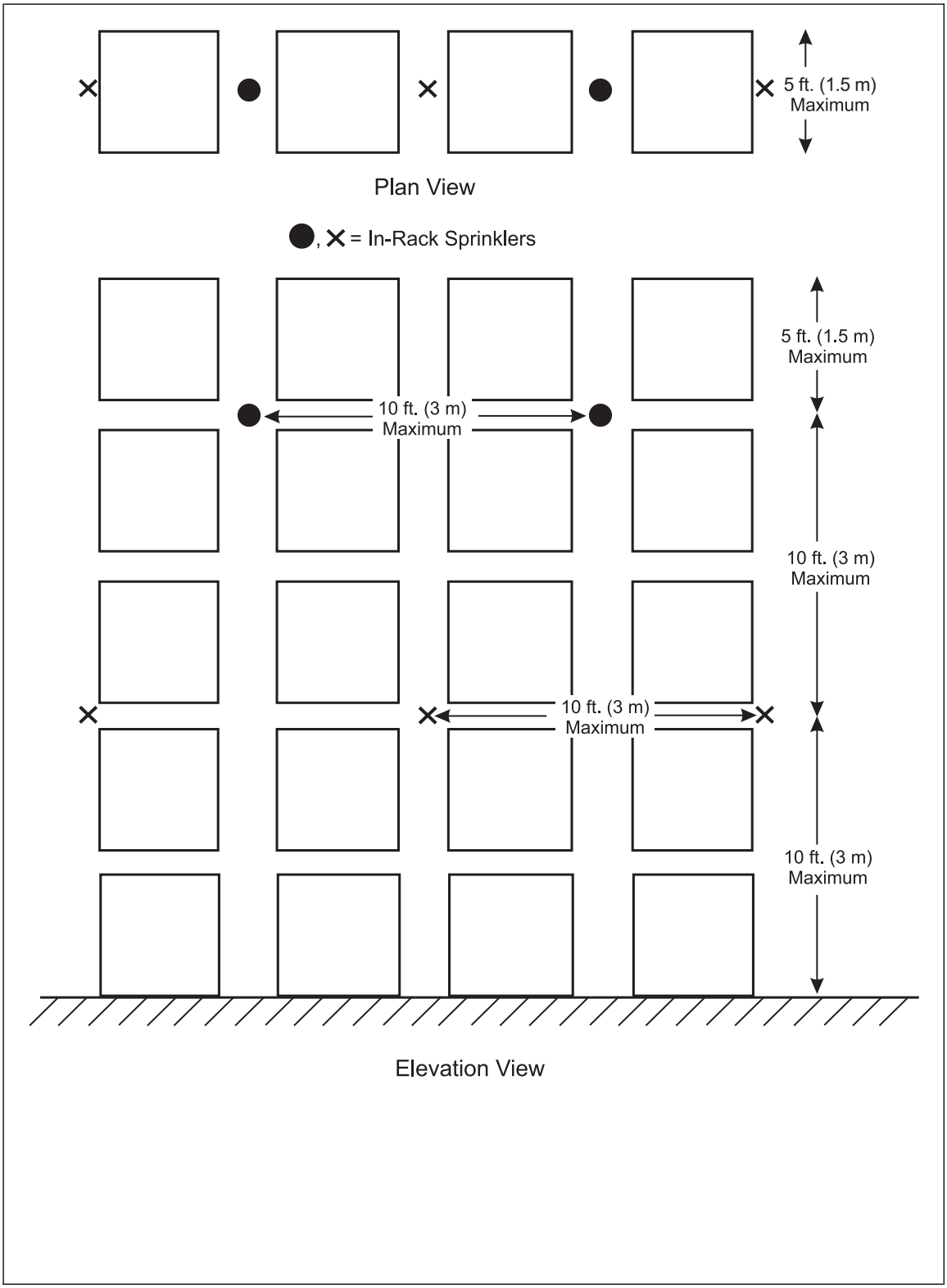


Fig. D.2.1.22. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: water-miscible liquids in small metal containers

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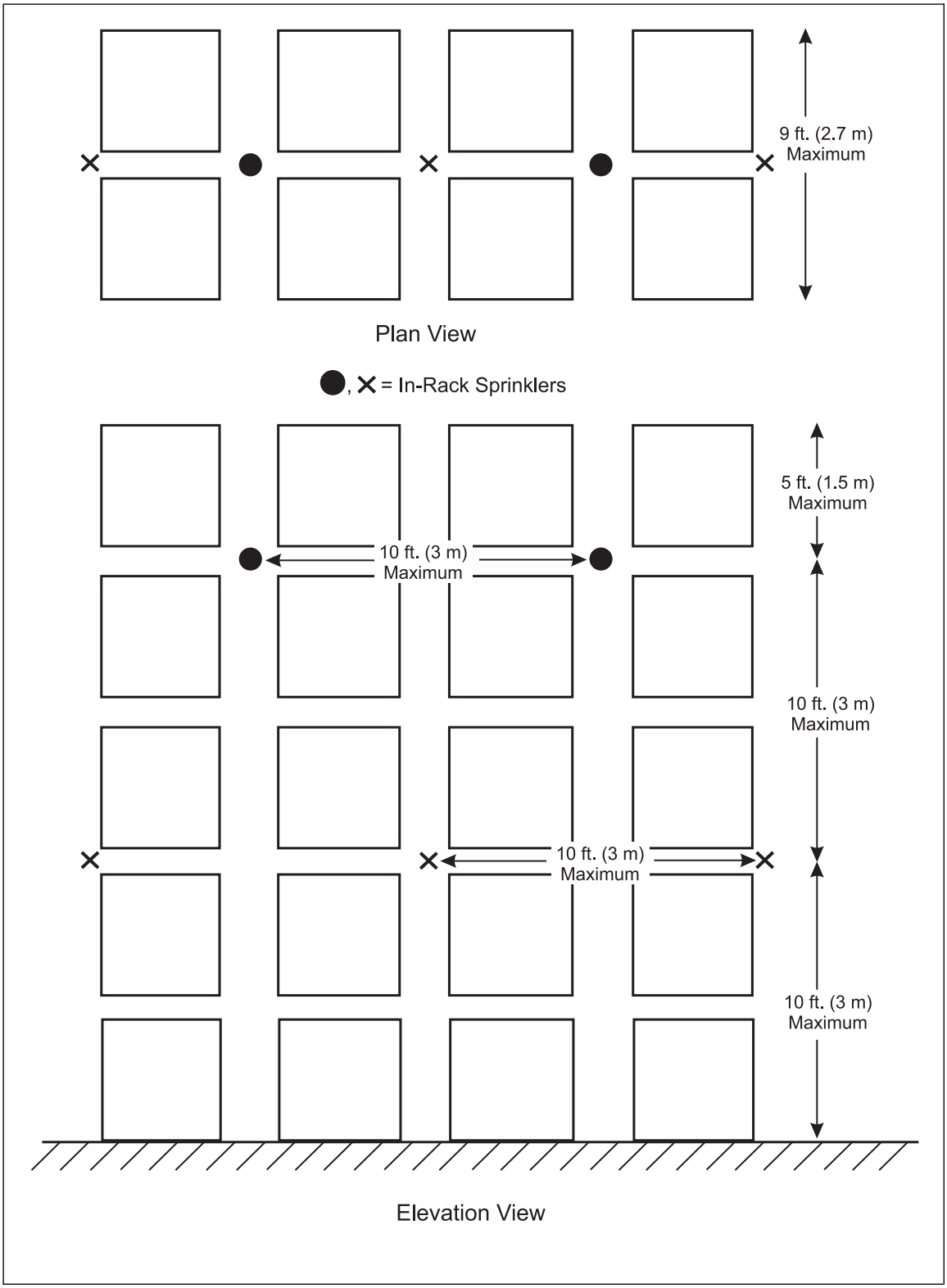


Fig. D.2.1.23. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: water-miscible liquids in small metal containers

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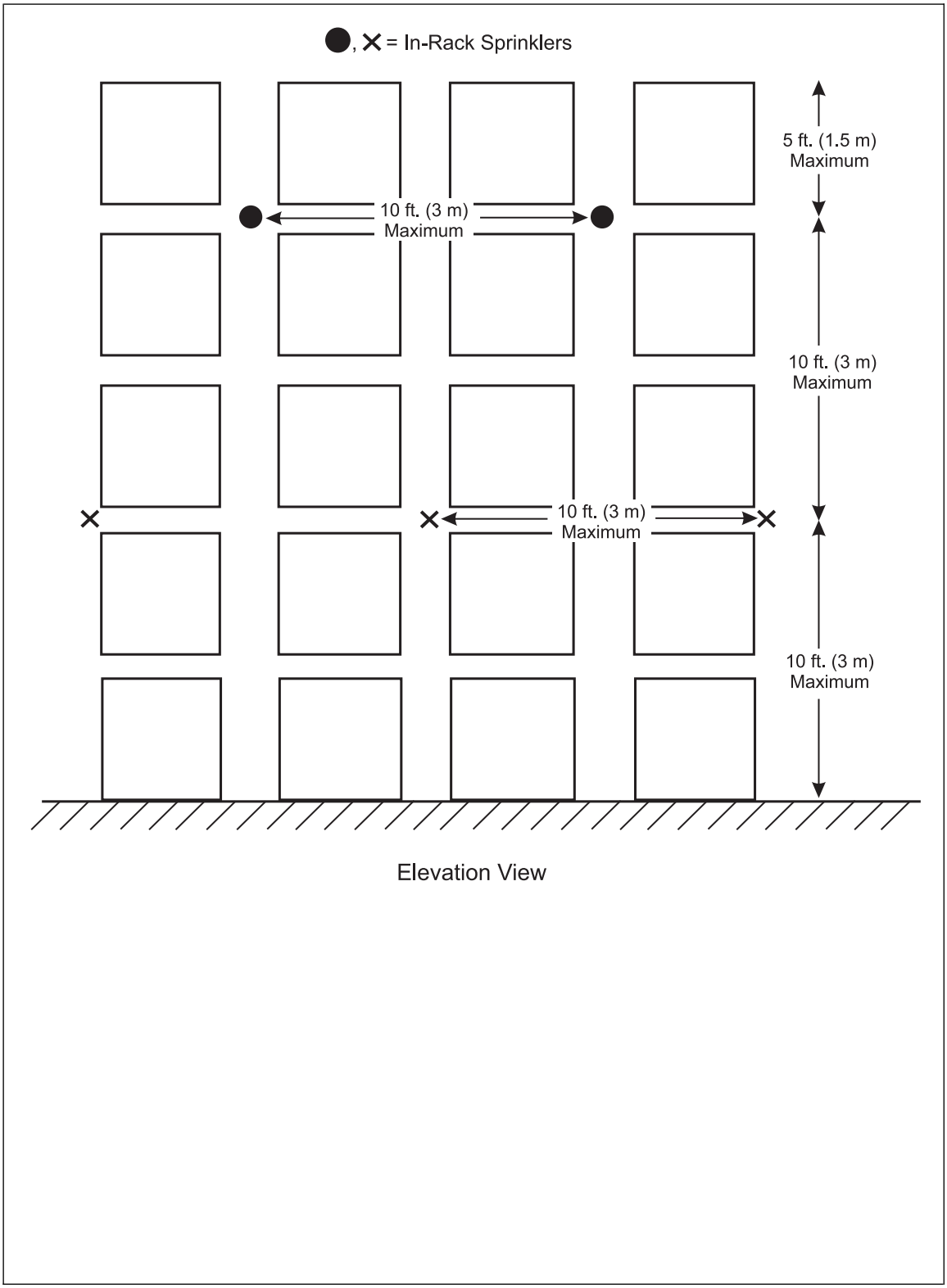


Fig. D.2.1.24. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: water-miscible liquids in small metal containers (elevation view)

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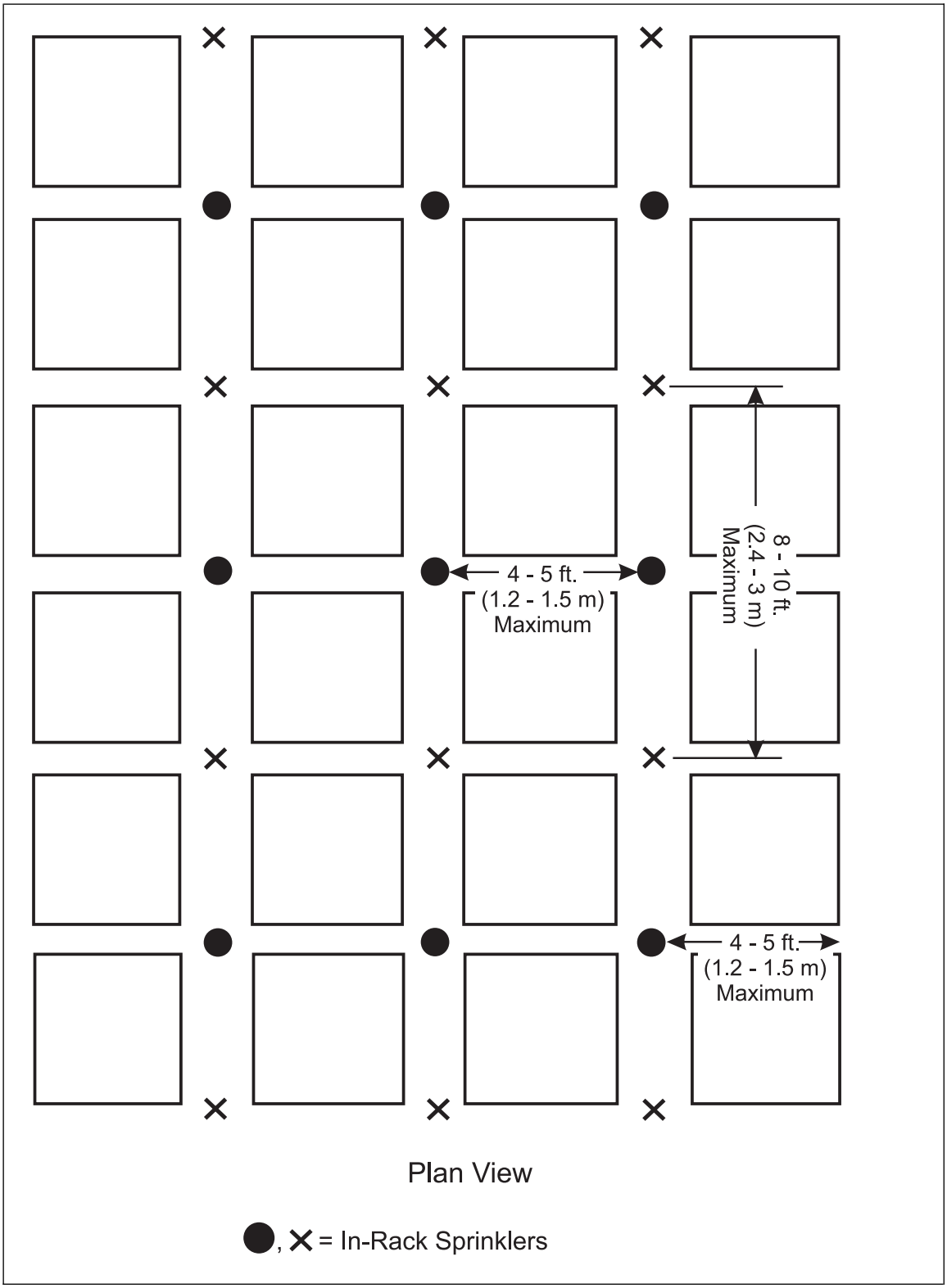


Fig. D.2.1.25. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: water-miscible liquids in small metal containers (plan view)

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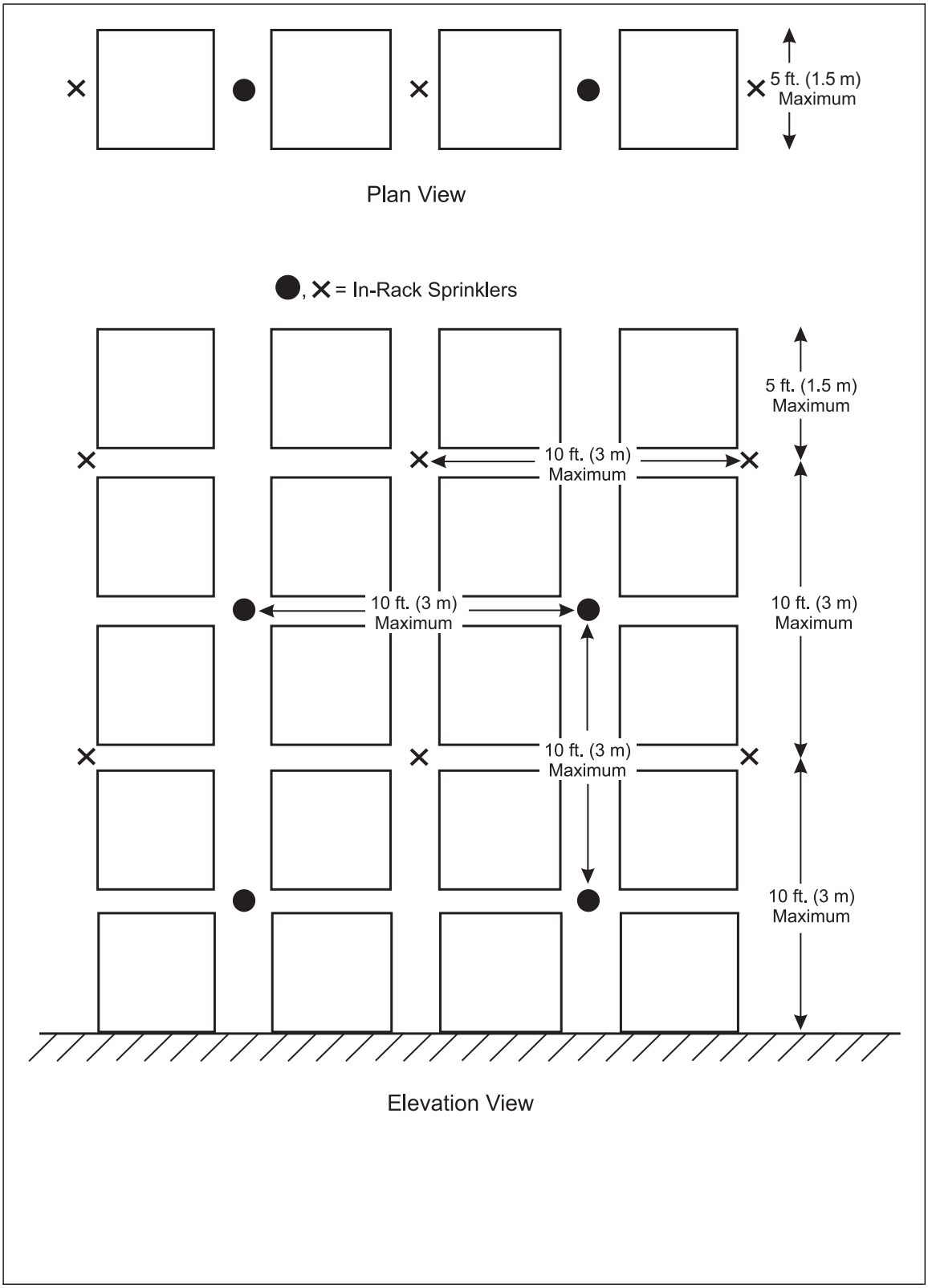


Fig. D.2.1.26. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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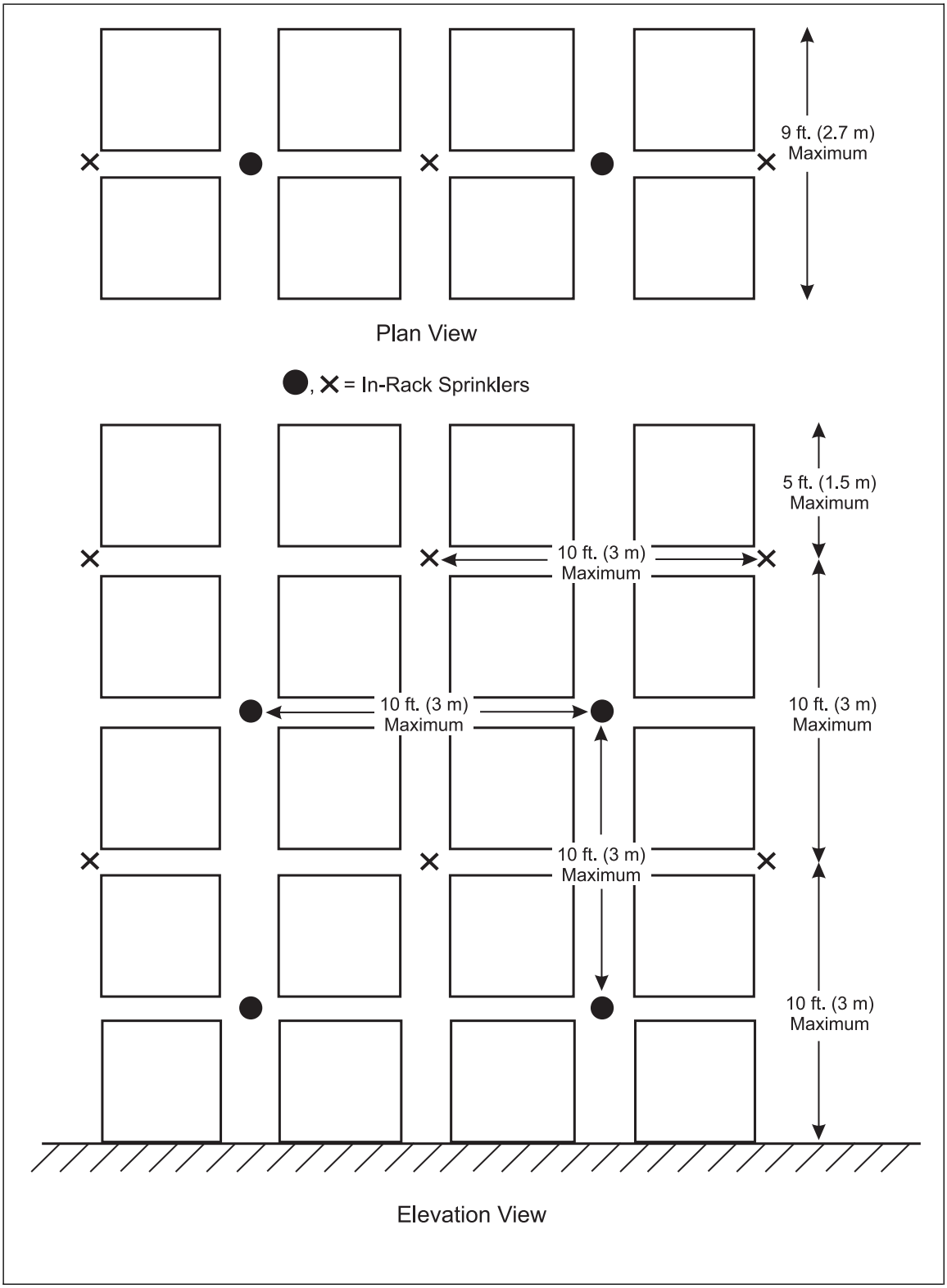


Fig. D.2.1.27. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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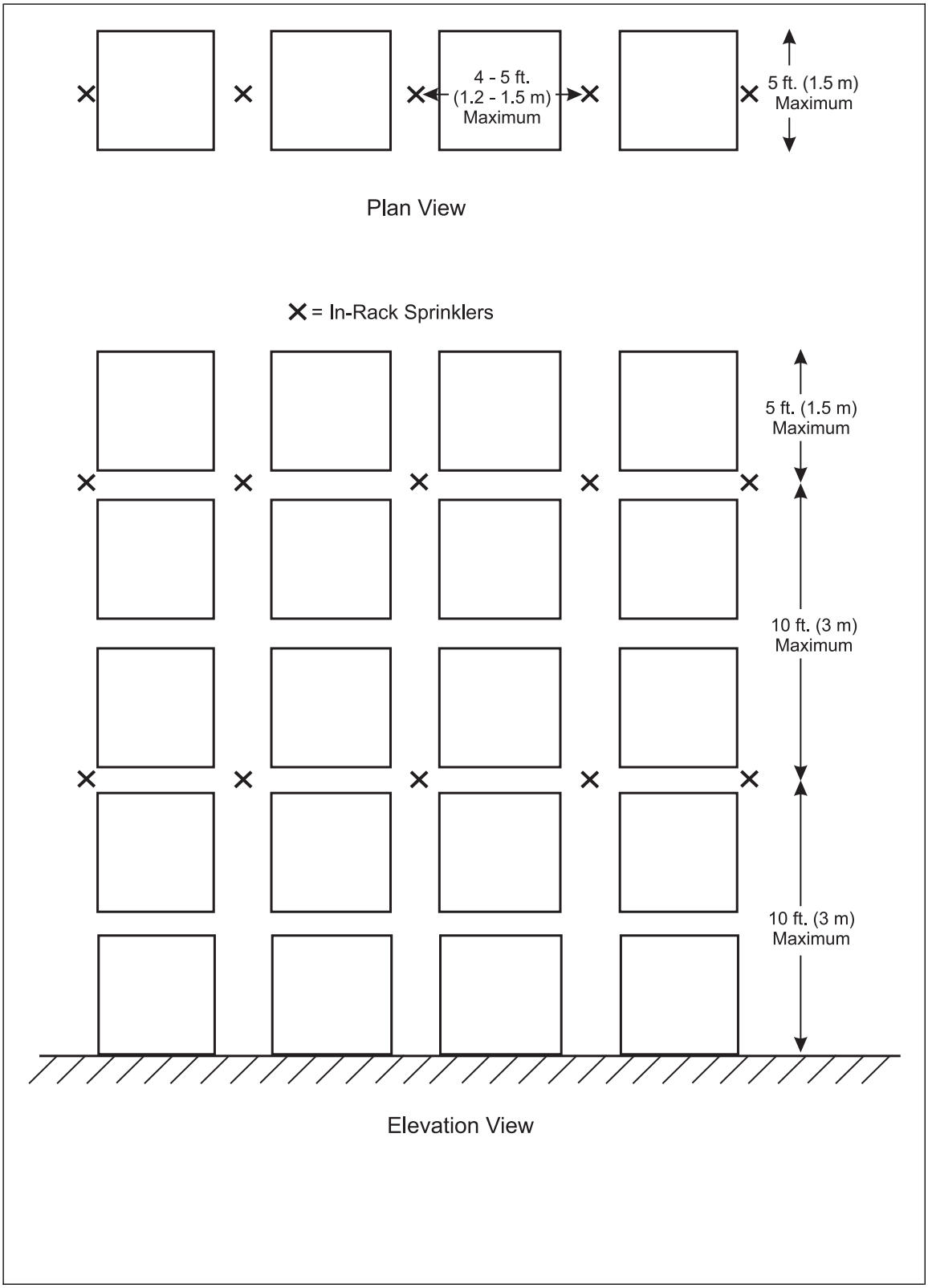


Fig. D.2.1.28. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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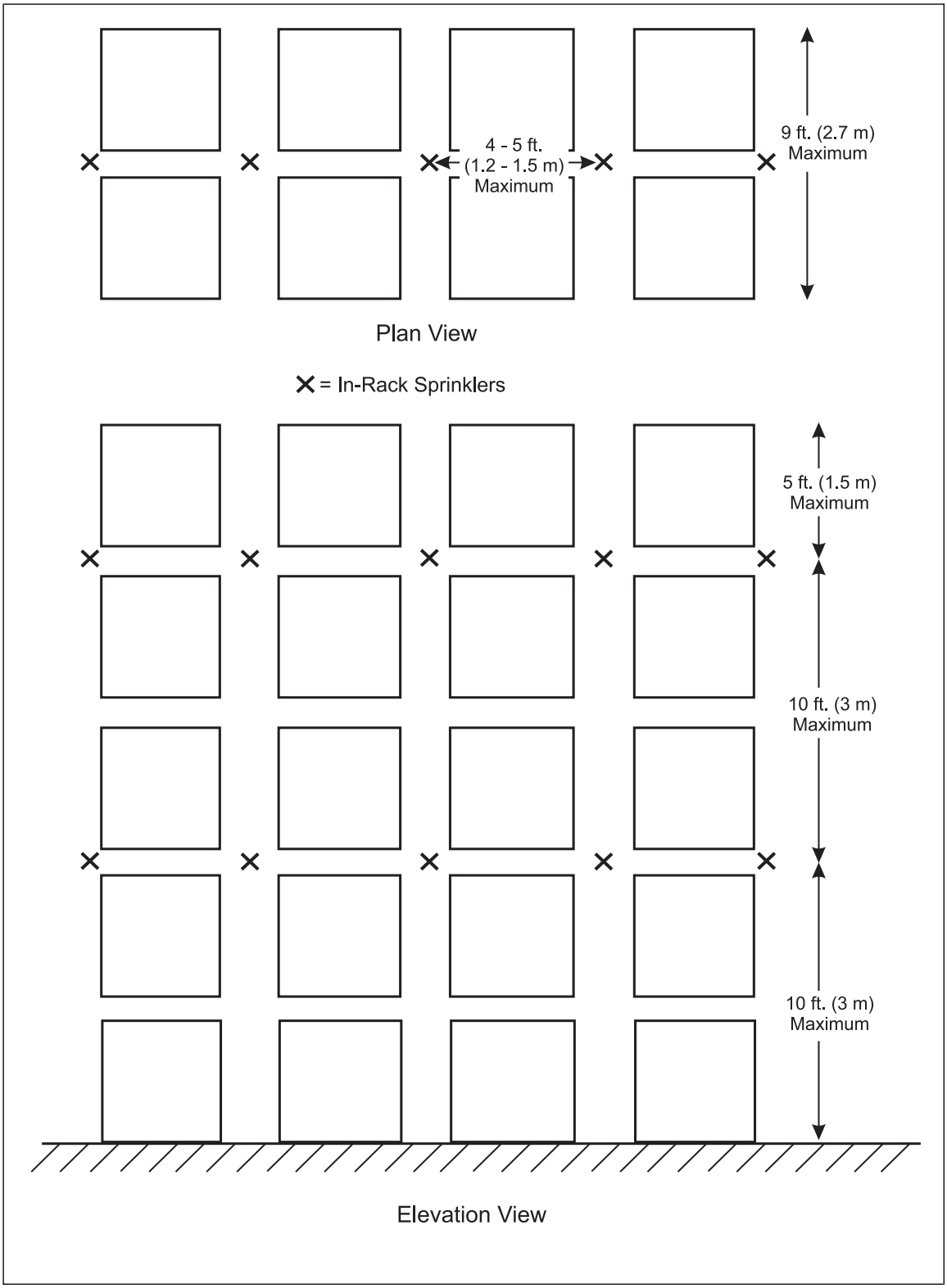


Fig. D.2.1.29. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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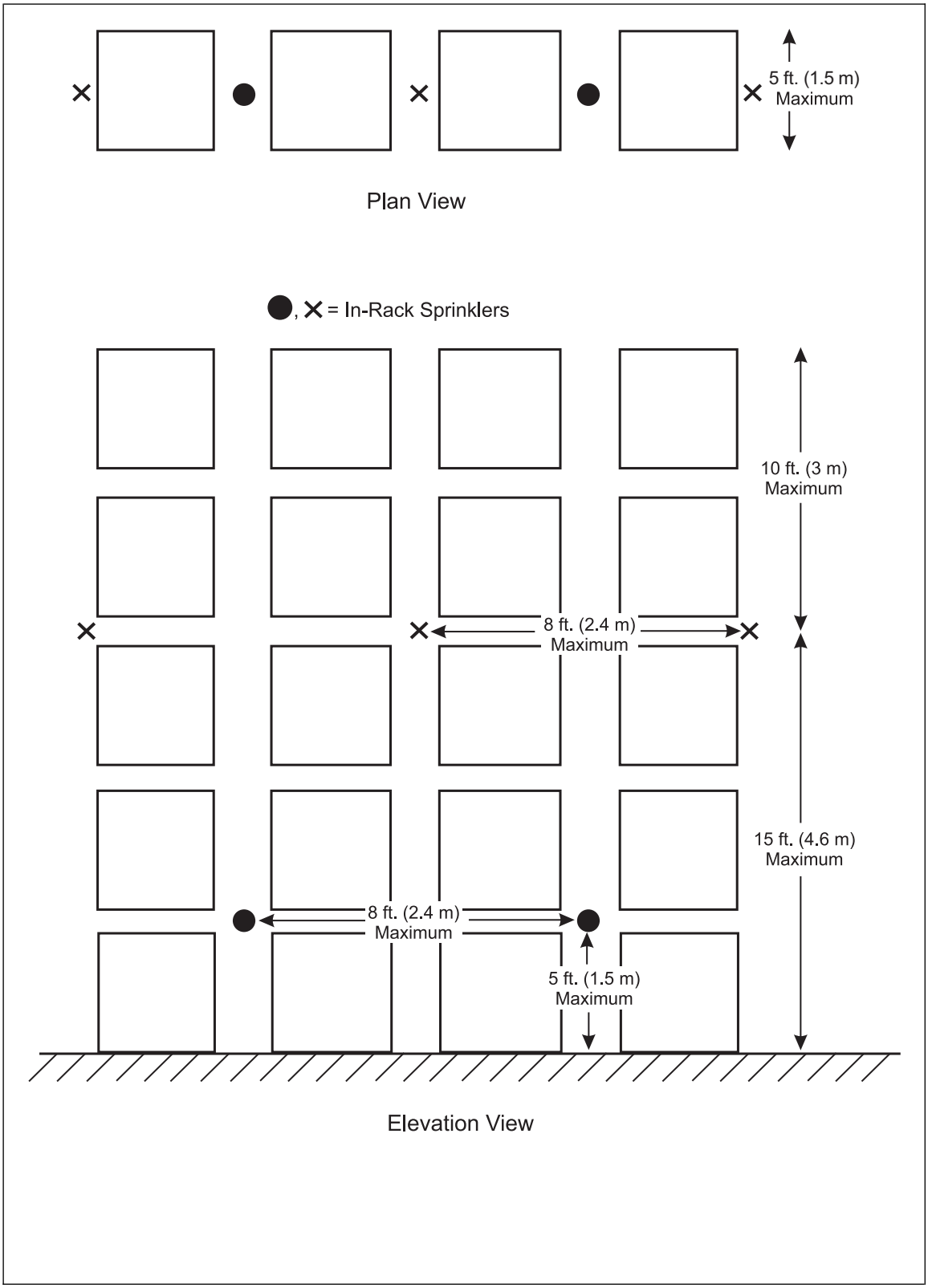


Fig. D.2.1.30. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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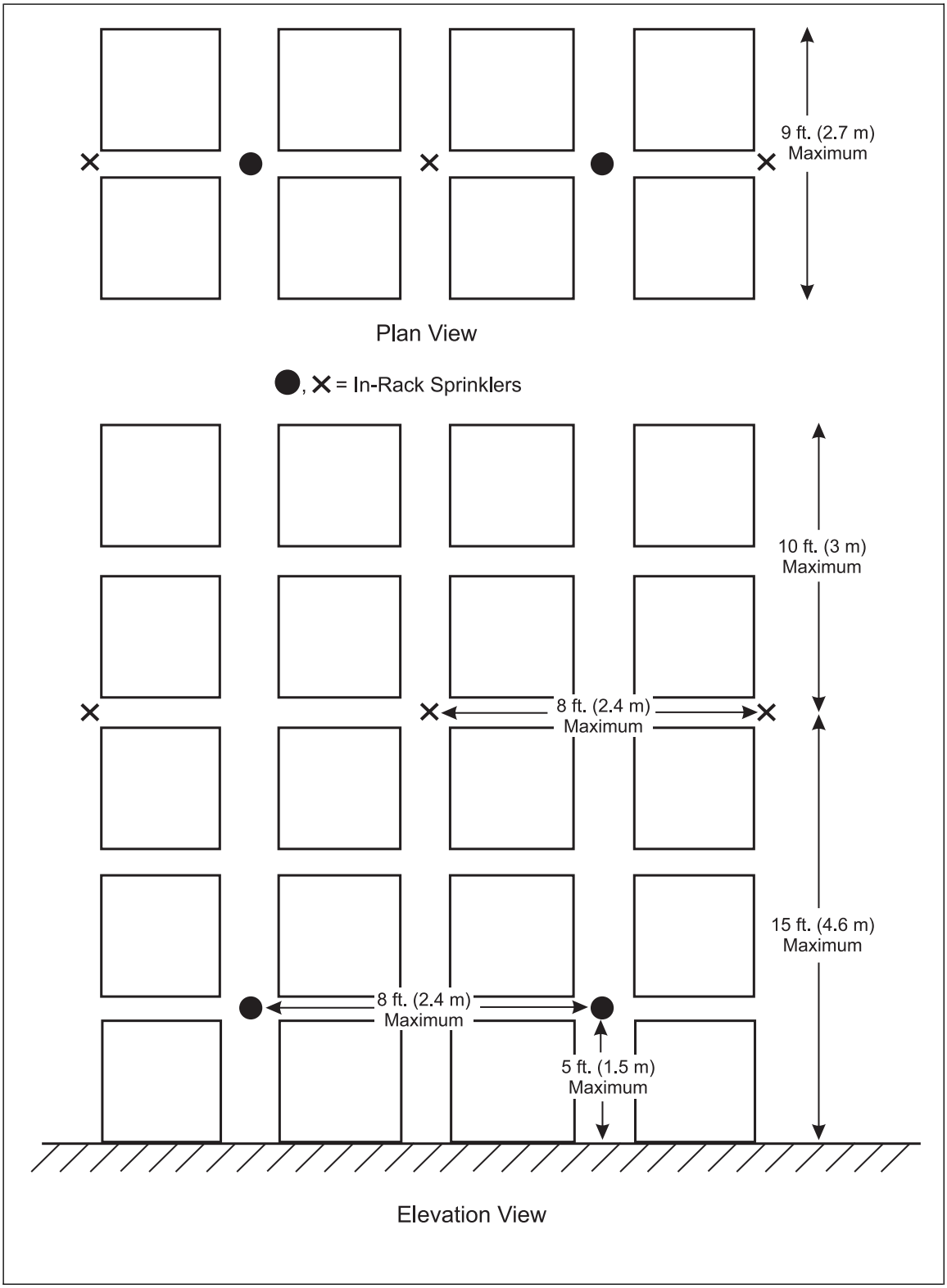


Fig. D.2.1.31. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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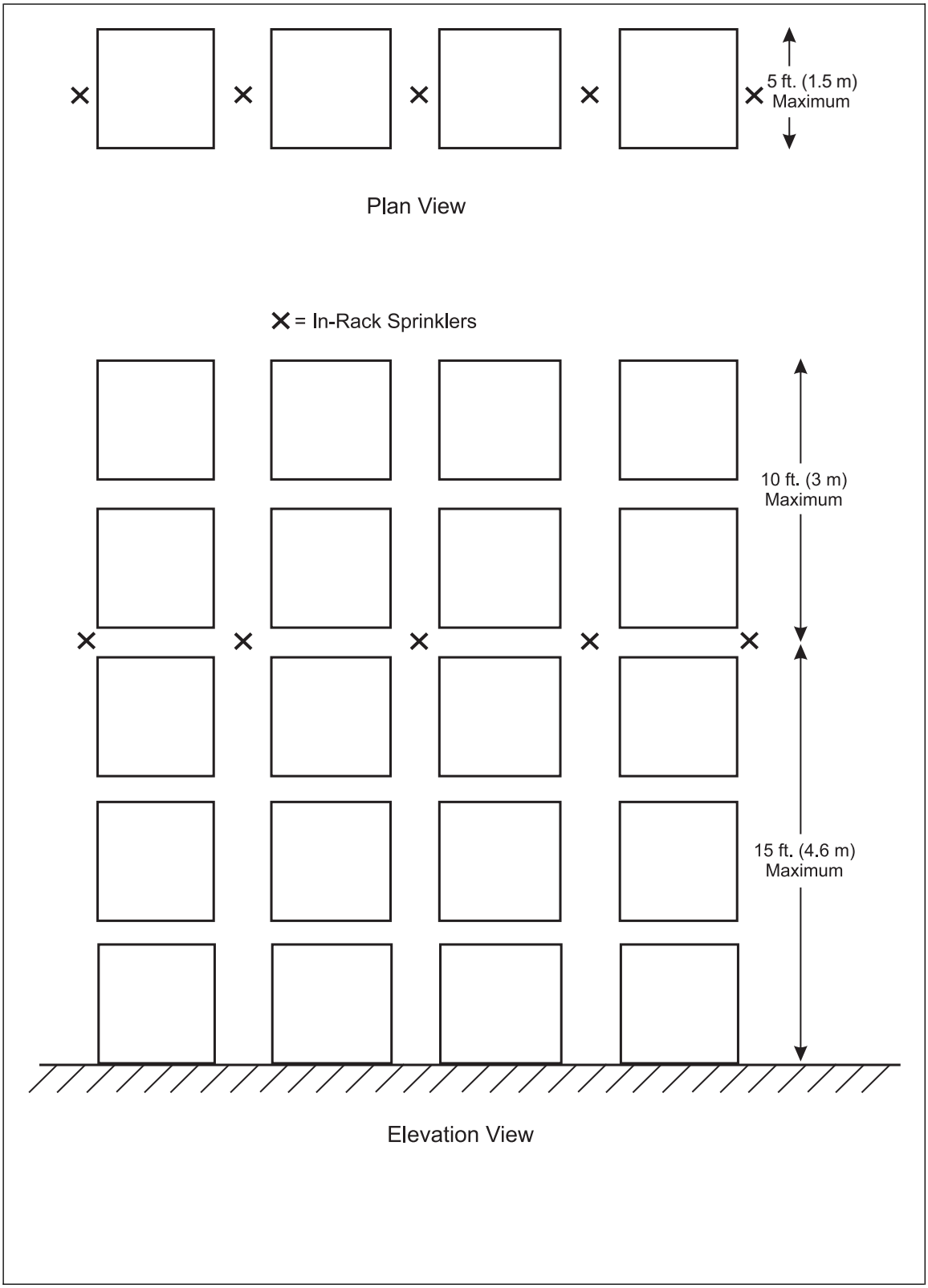


Fig. D.2.1.32. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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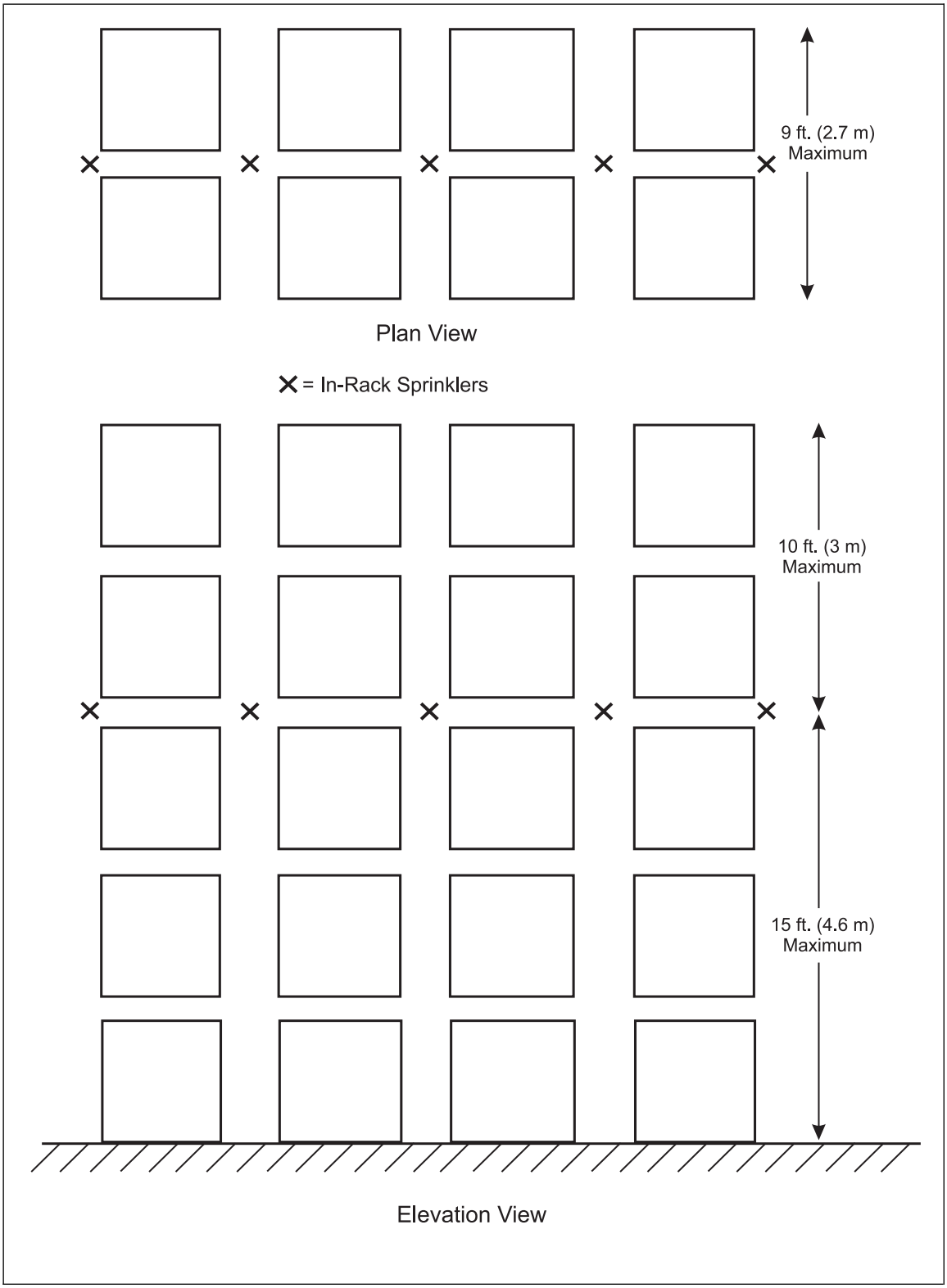


Fig. D.2.1.33. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme

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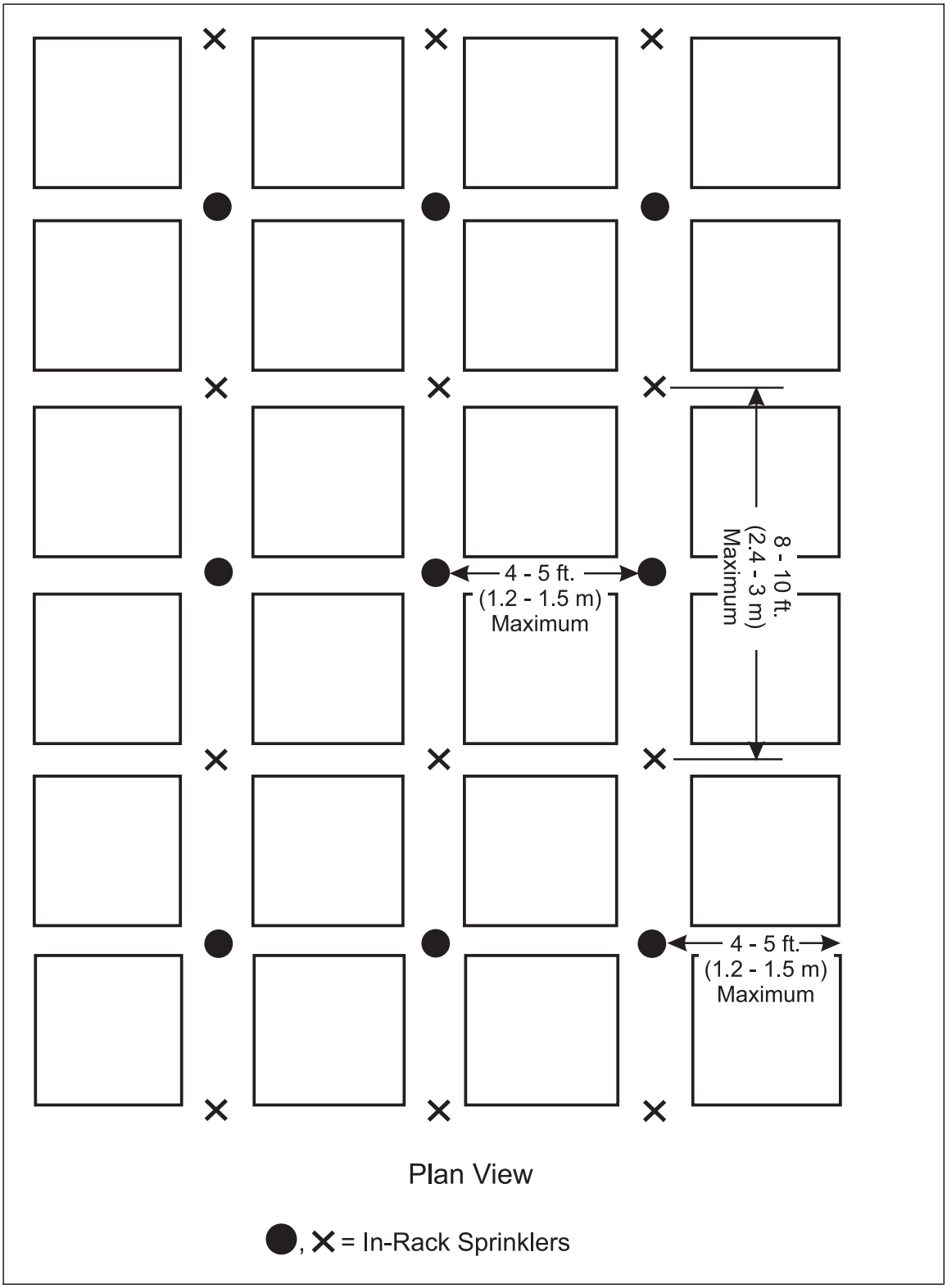


Fig. D.2.1.34. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (plan view)

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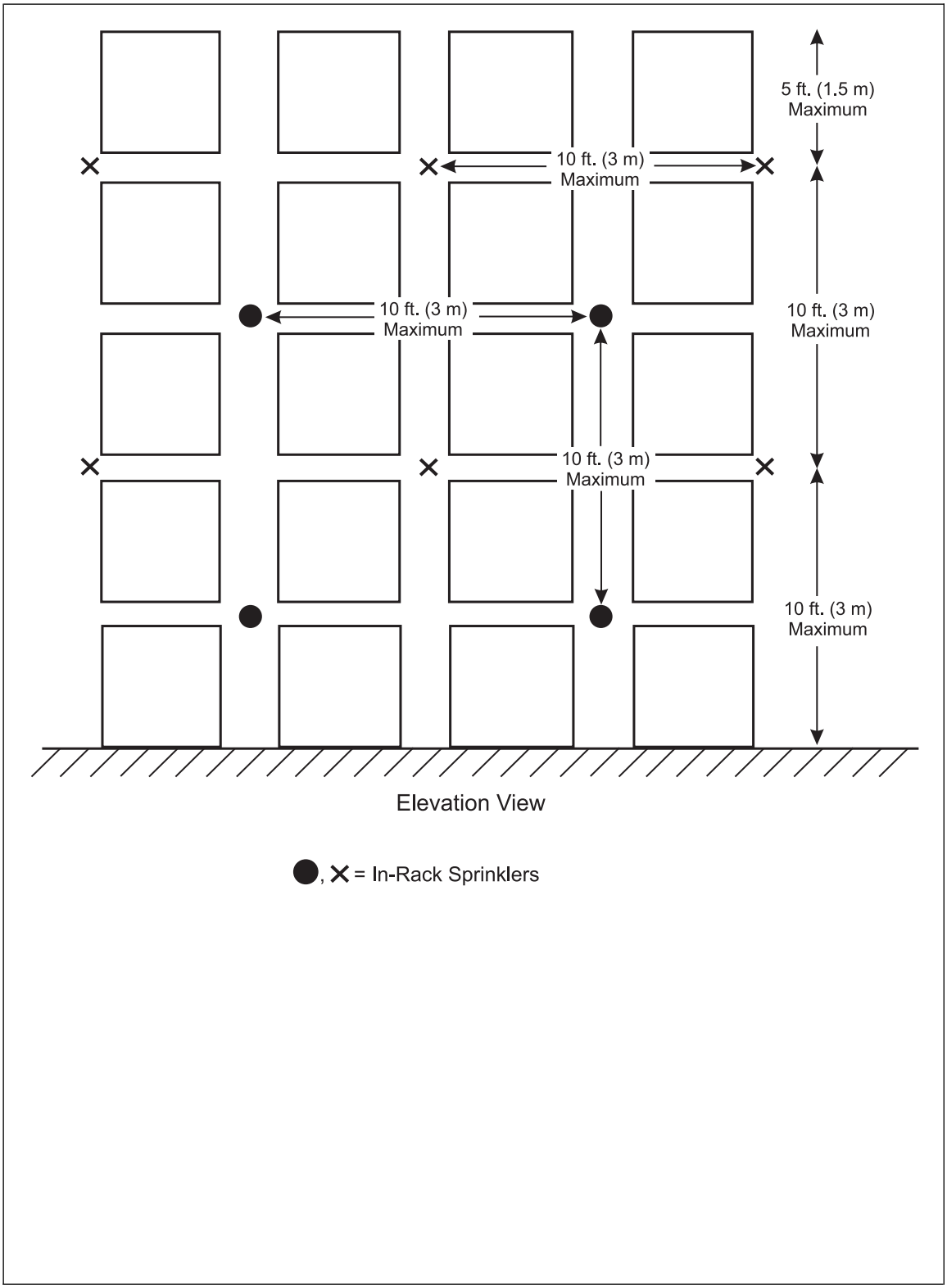


Fig. D.2.1.35. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (elevation view)

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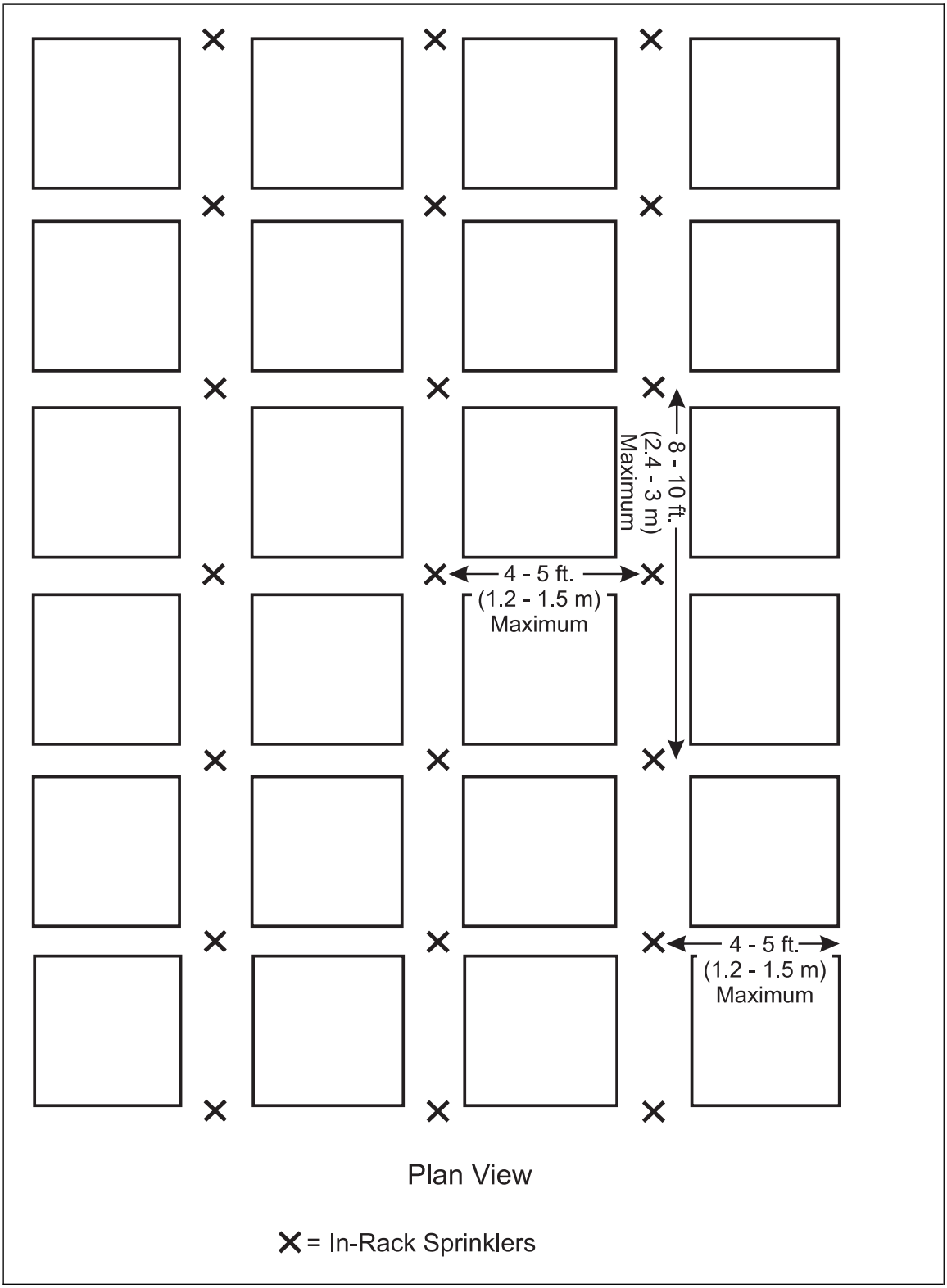


Fig. D.2.1.36. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (plan view)

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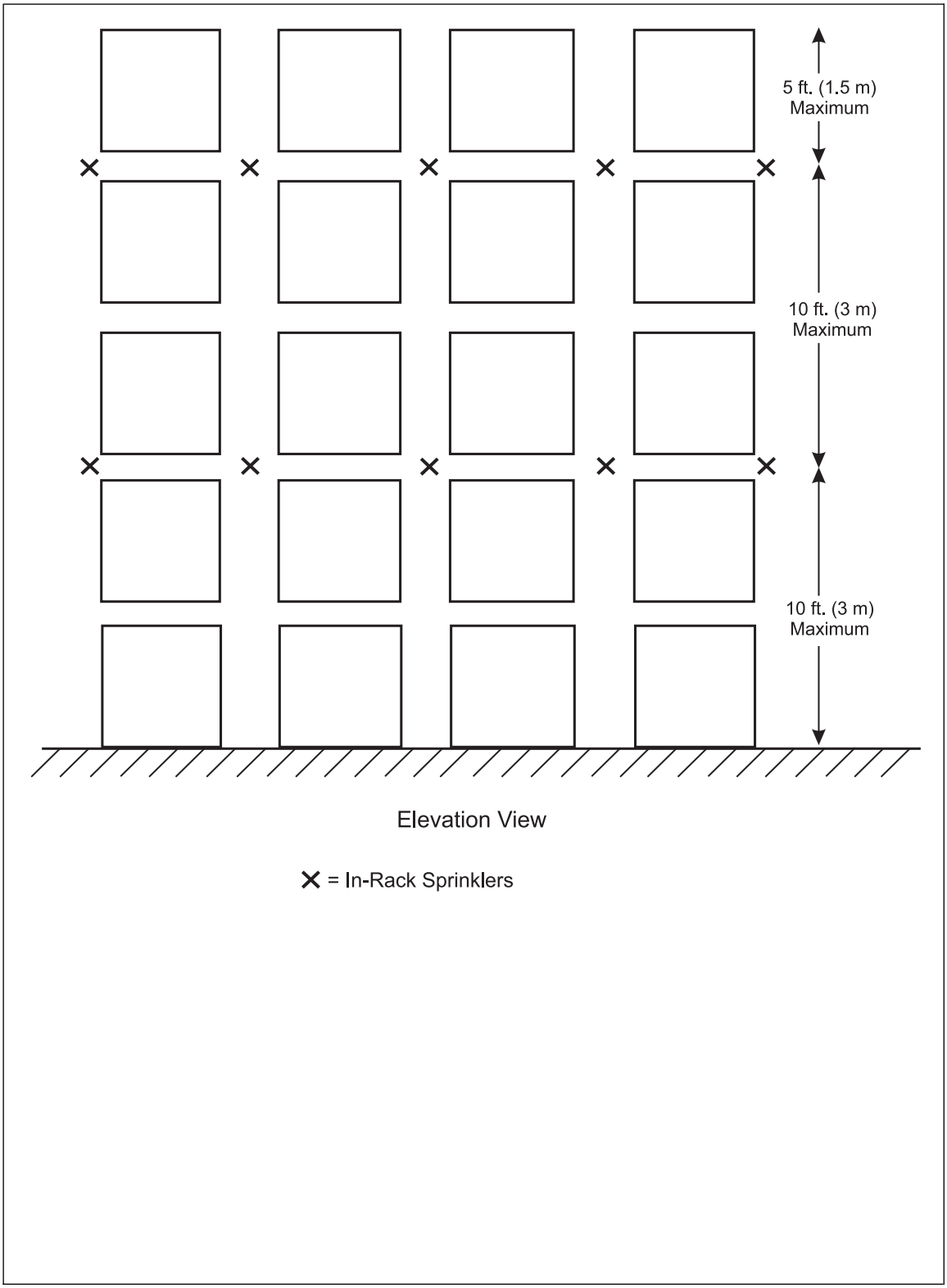


Fig. D.2.1.37. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (elevation view)

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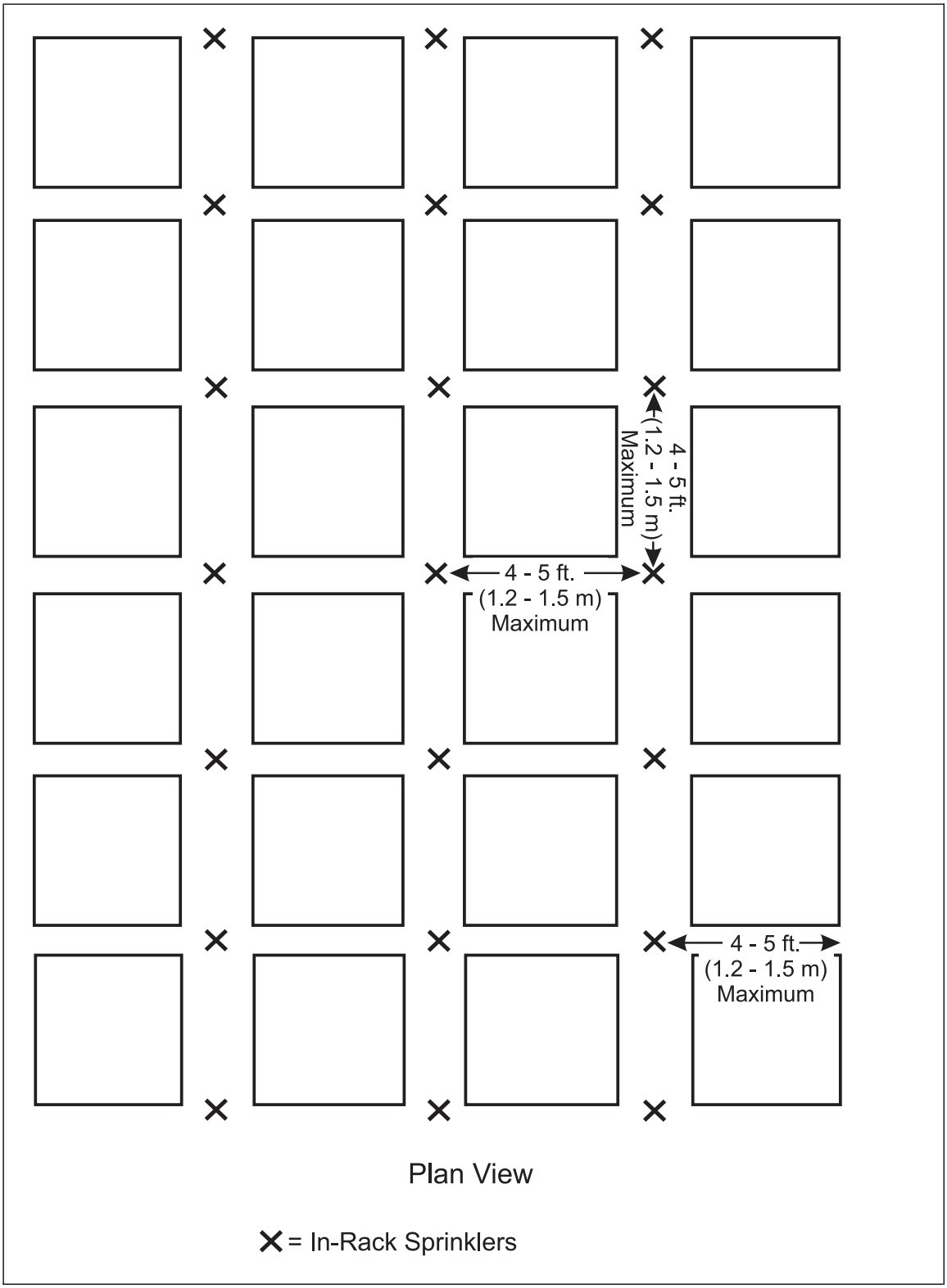


Fig. D.2.1.38. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (plan view)

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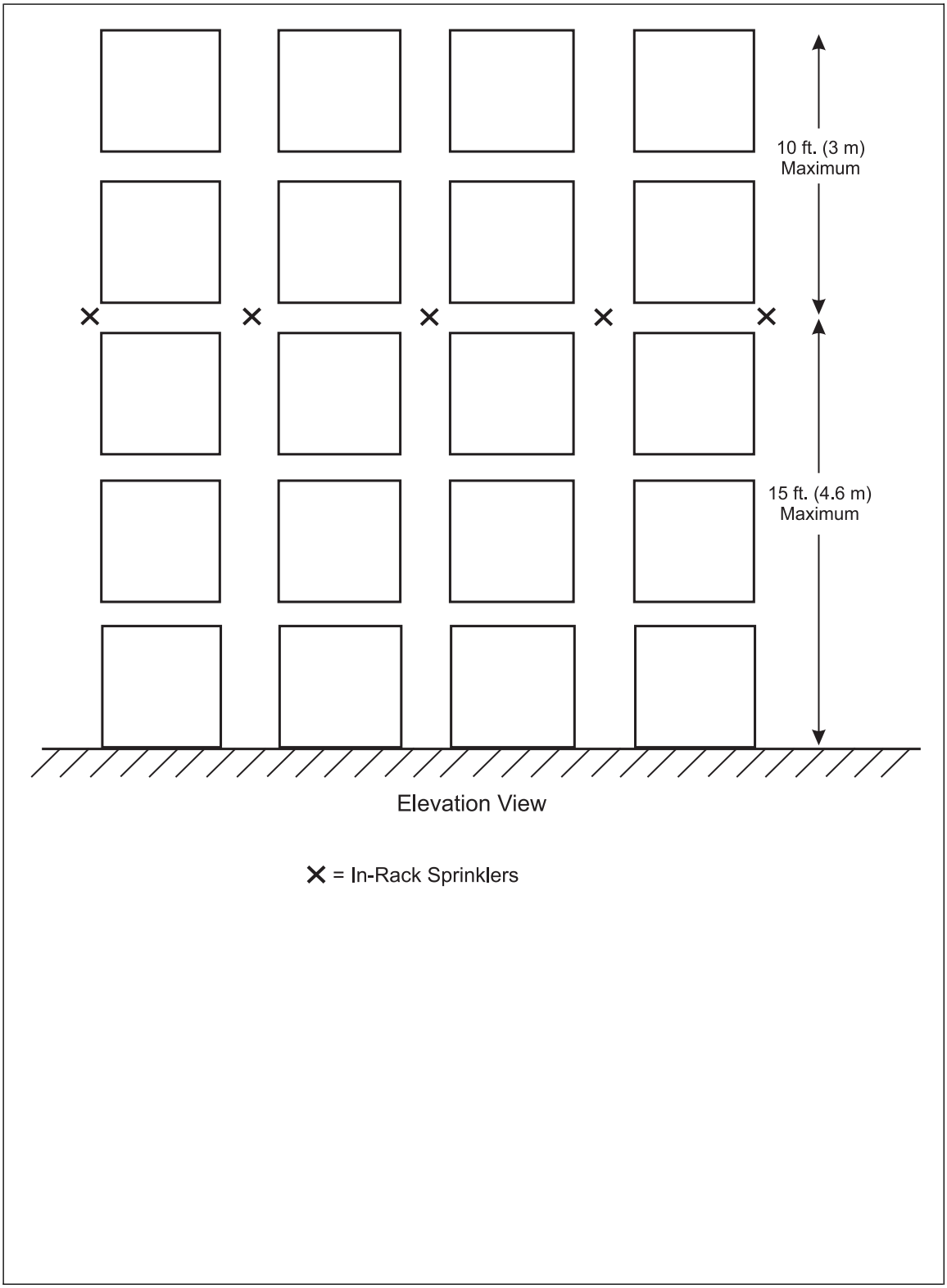


Fig. D.2.1.39. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (elevation view)

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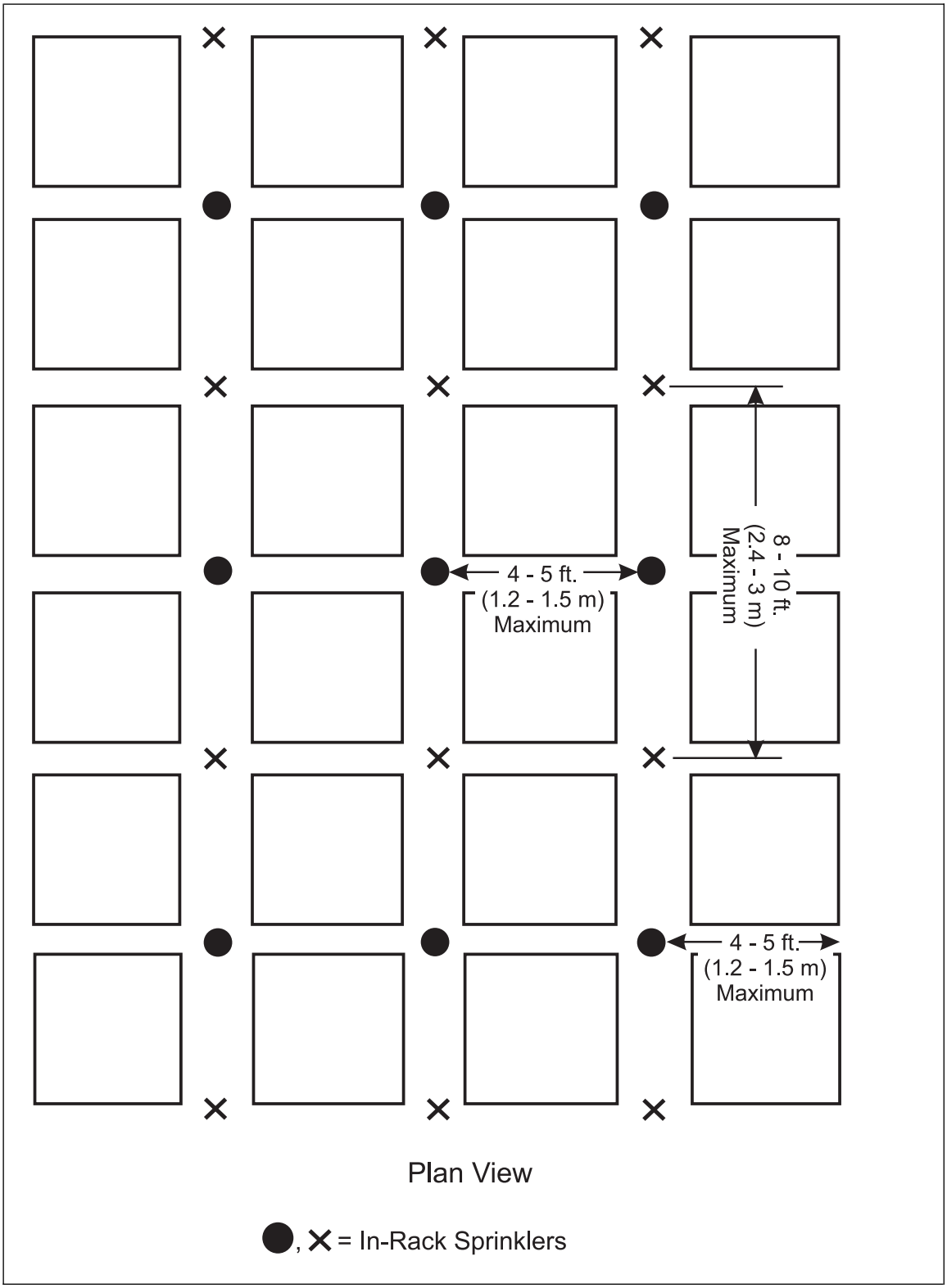


Fig. D.2.1.40. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (plan view)

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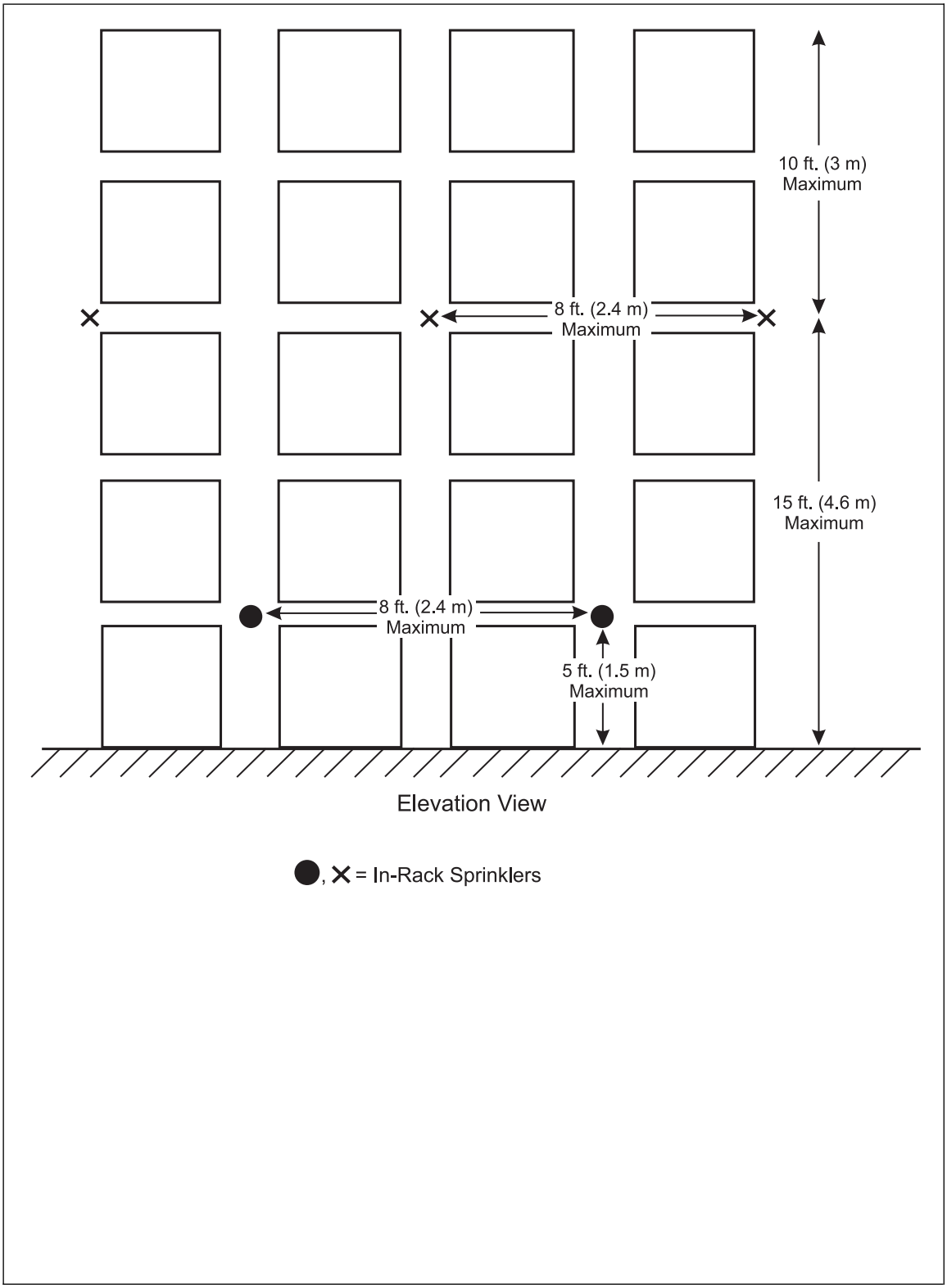


Fig. D.2.1.41. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: quick response sprinklers protection scheme (elevation view)

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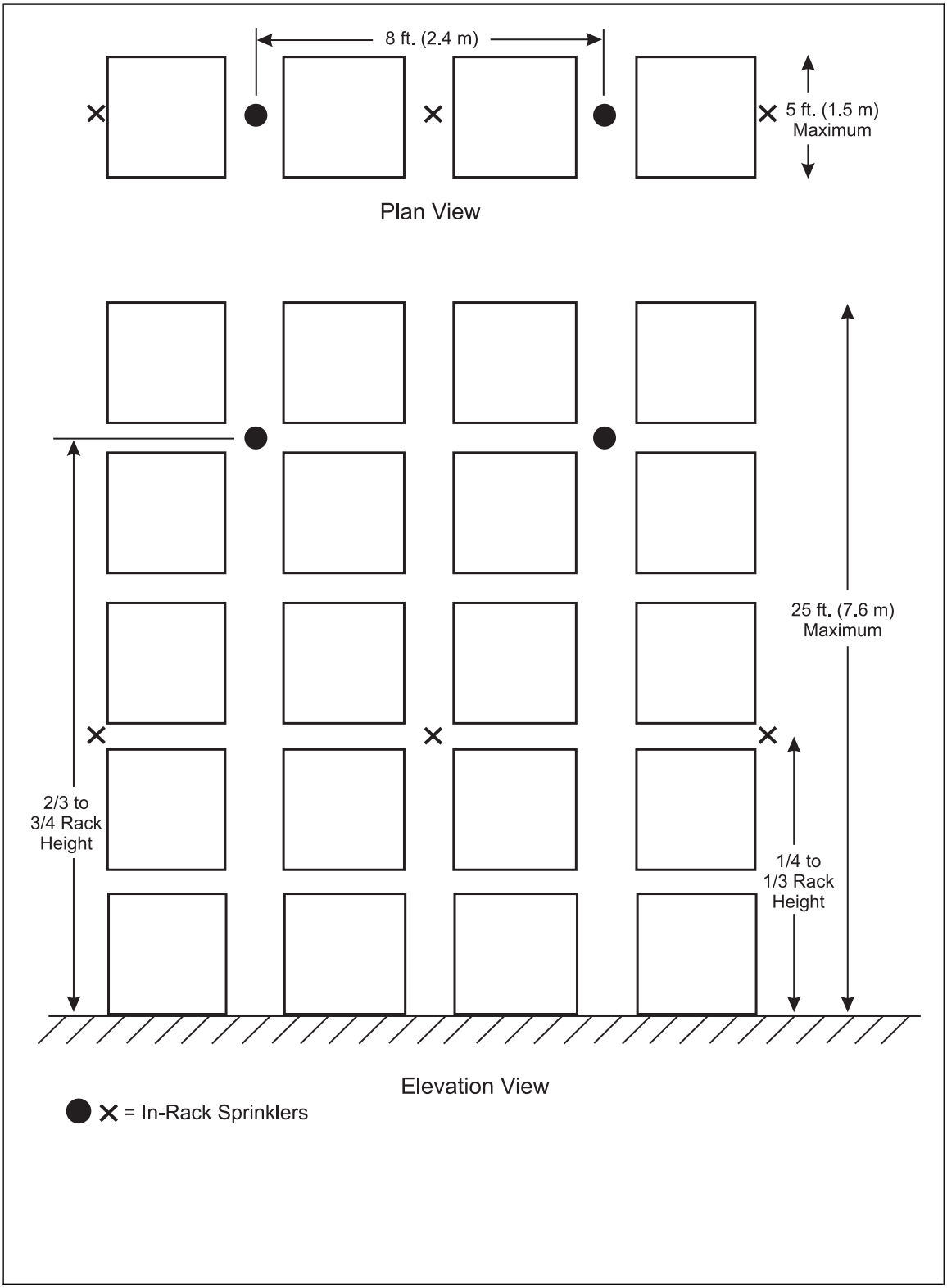


Fig. D.2.1.42. Single-row rack storage of water-miscible liquids

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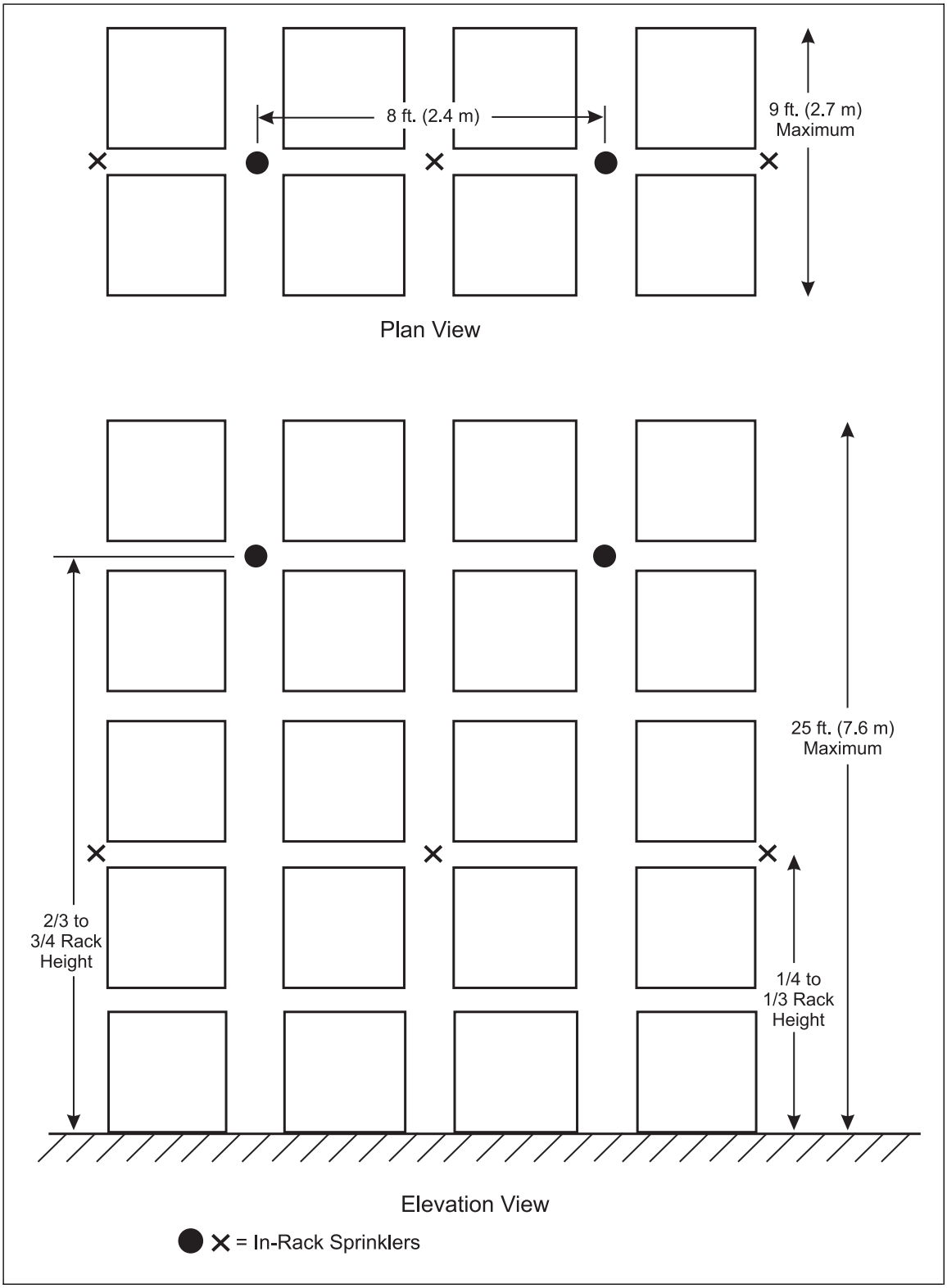


Fig. D.2.1.43. Double-row rack storage of water-miscible liquids

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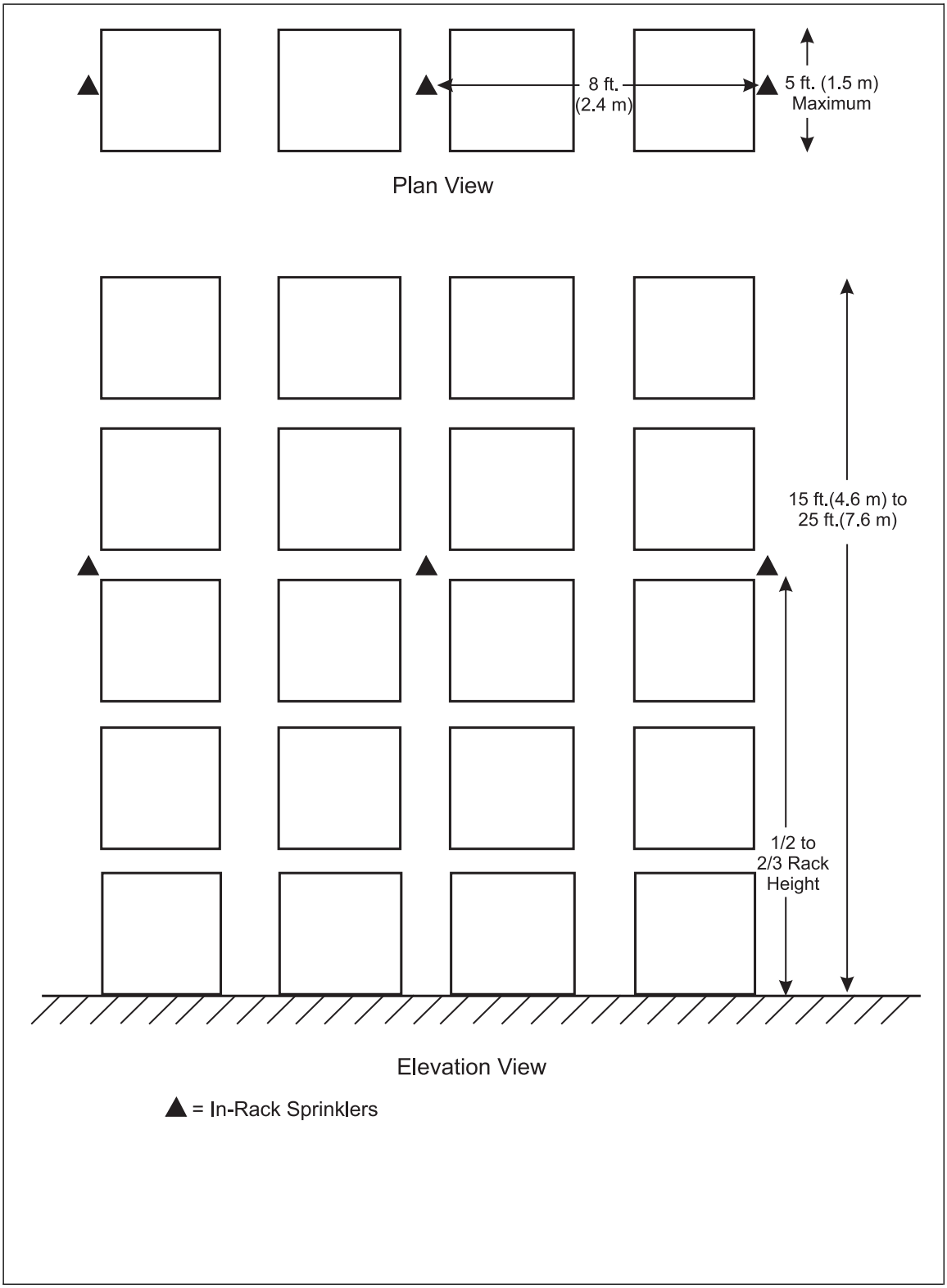


Fig. D.2.1.44. Single-row rack storage of water-miscible liquids

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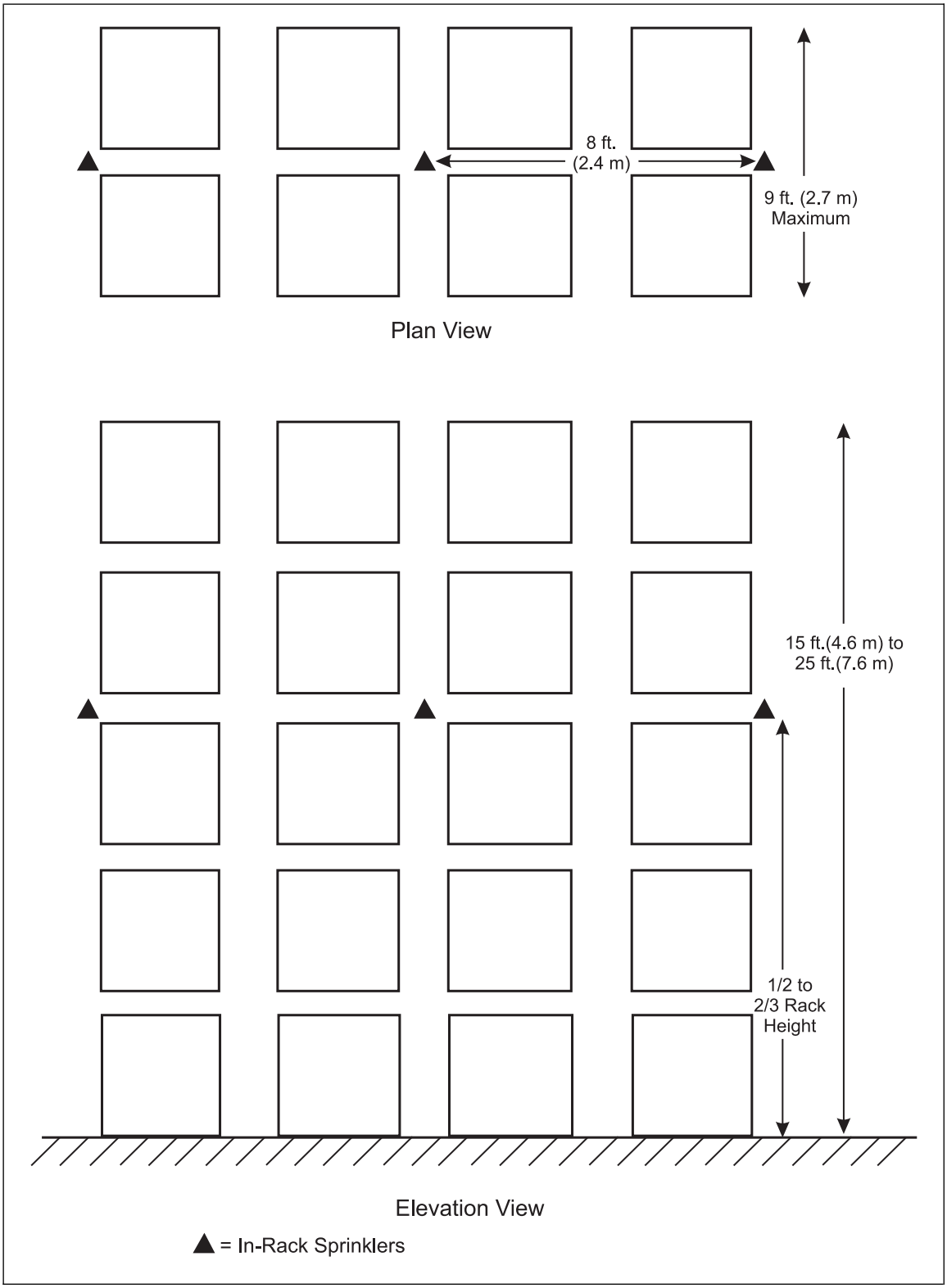


Fig. D.2.1.45. Double-row rack storage of water-miscible liquids

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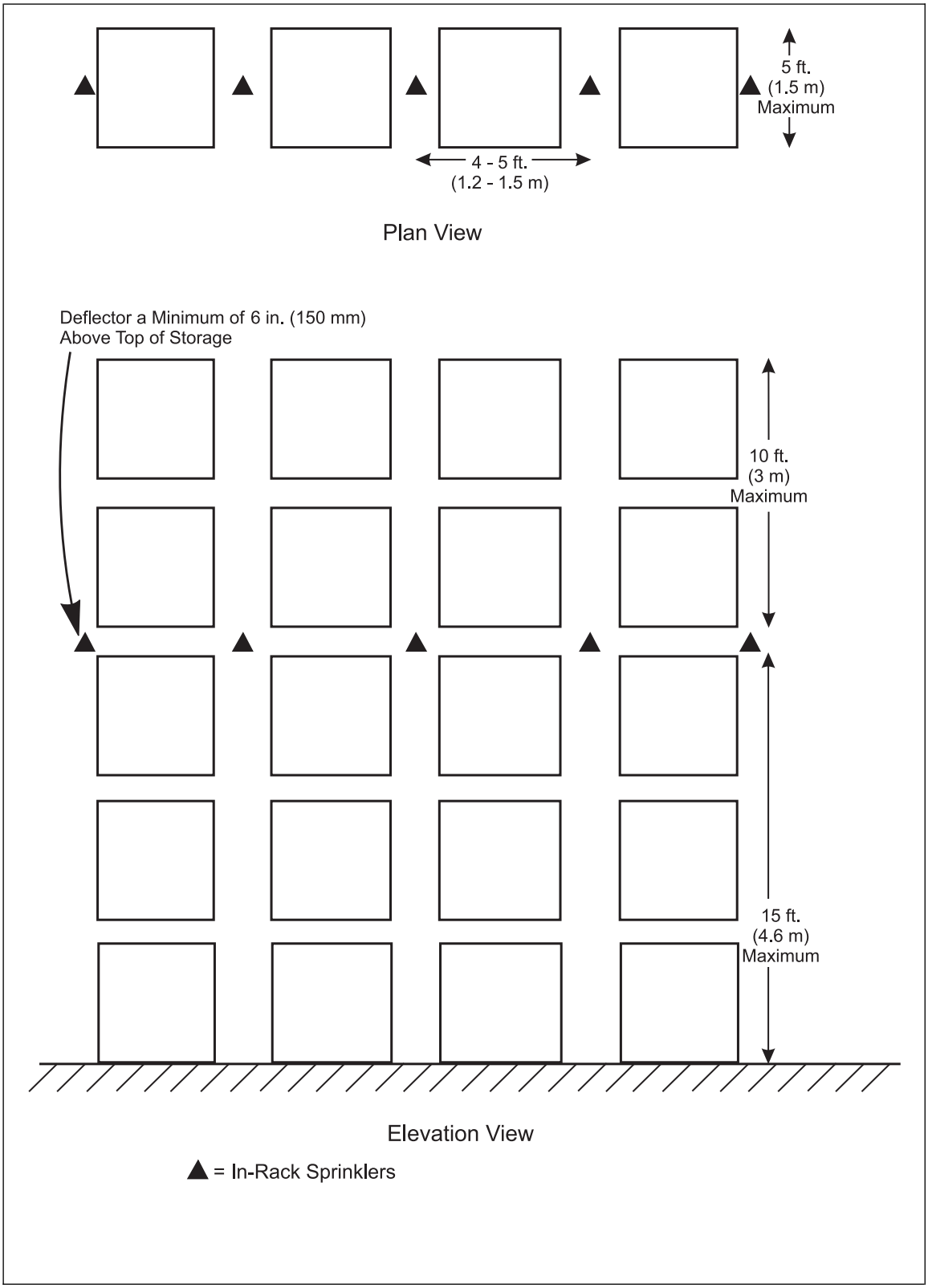


Fig. D.2.1.46. Single-row rack storage of Group 3 water-miscible liquids

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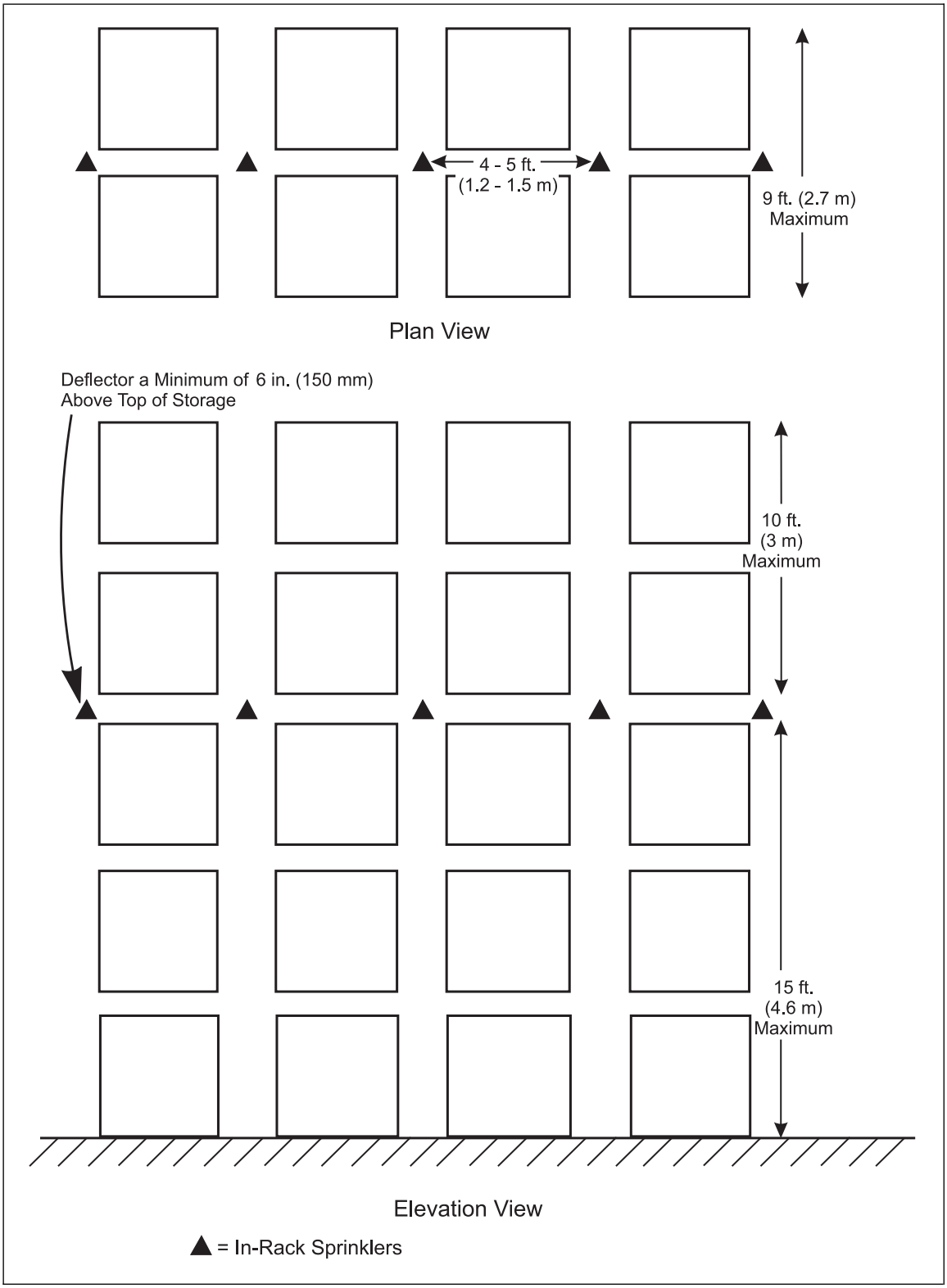


Fig. D.2.1.47. Double-row rack storage of Group 3 water-miscible liquids

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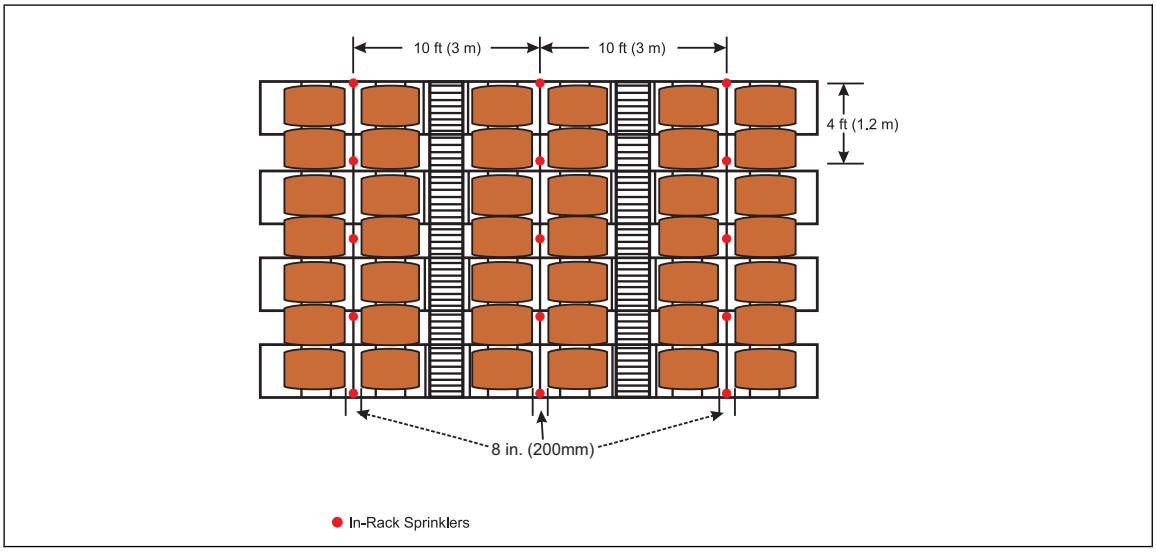


Fig. D.2.1.48. In-rack sprinkler layout for distilled spirits in wooden barrels in metal rack storage arrays (plan view)

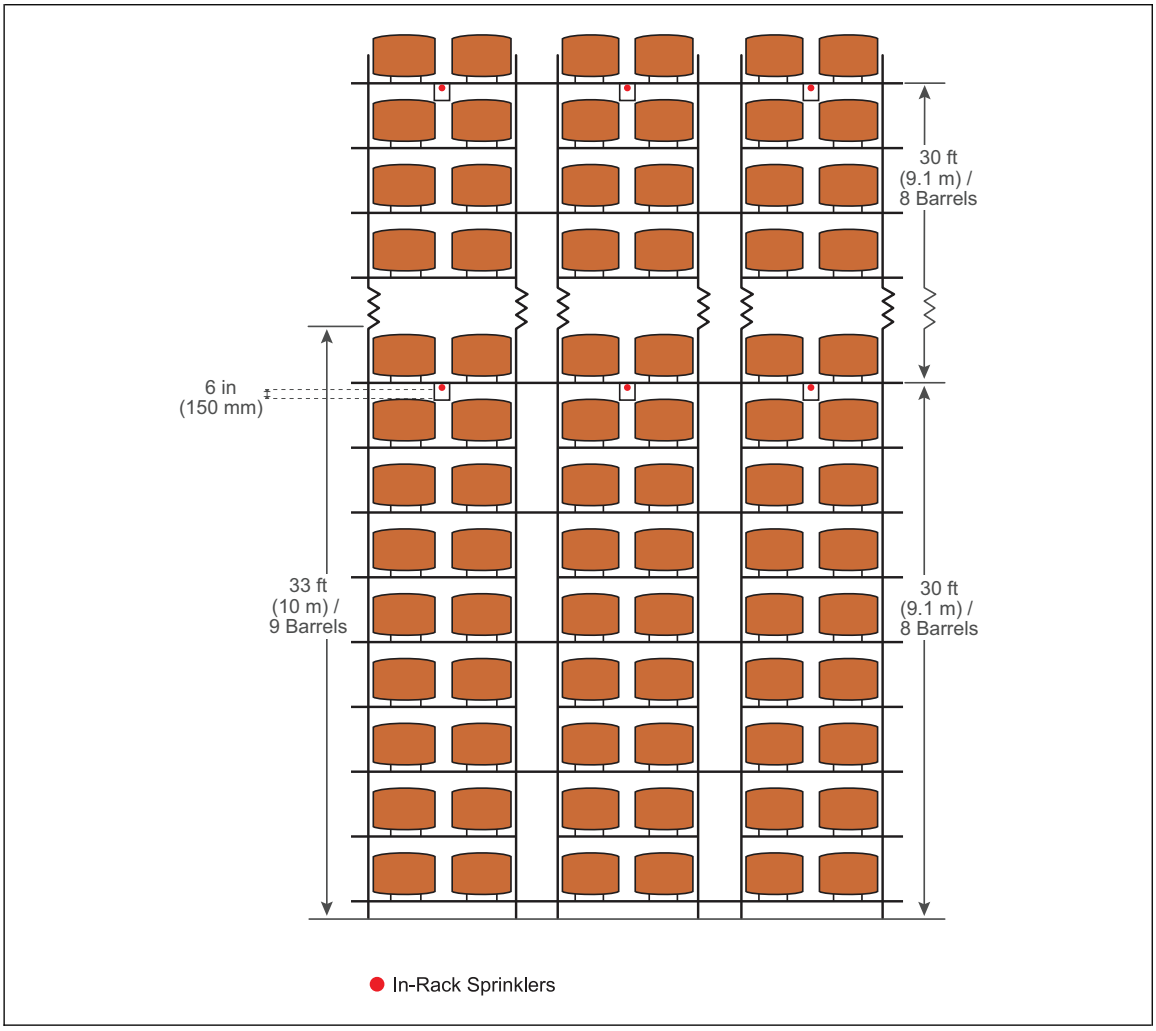


Fig. D.2.1.49. In-rack sprinkler layout for distilled spirits in wooden barrels in metal rack storage arrays (elevation view)

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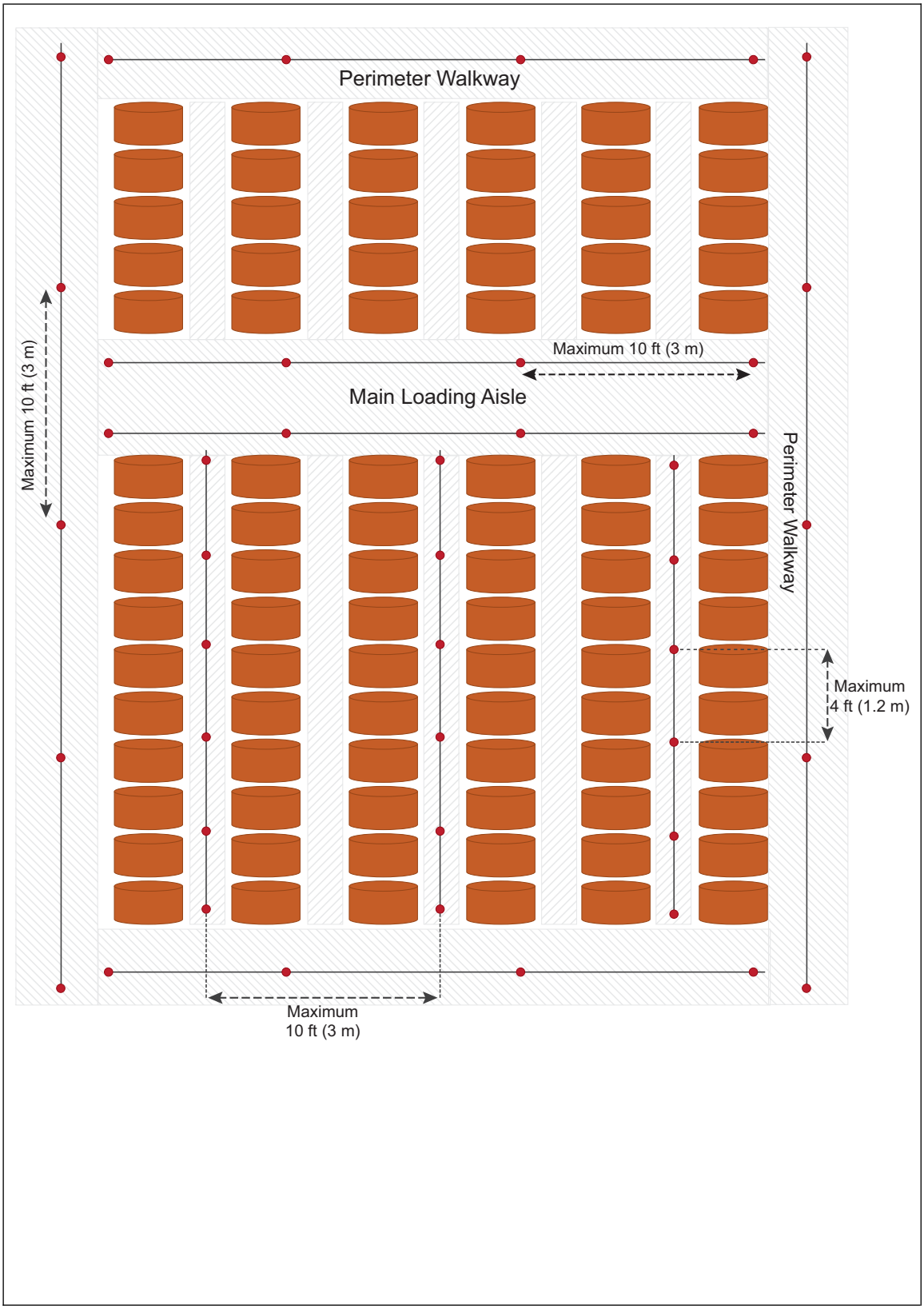


Fig. D.2.1.50 Sprinkler layout for distilled spirits in wooden barrels in rickhouses (plan view)

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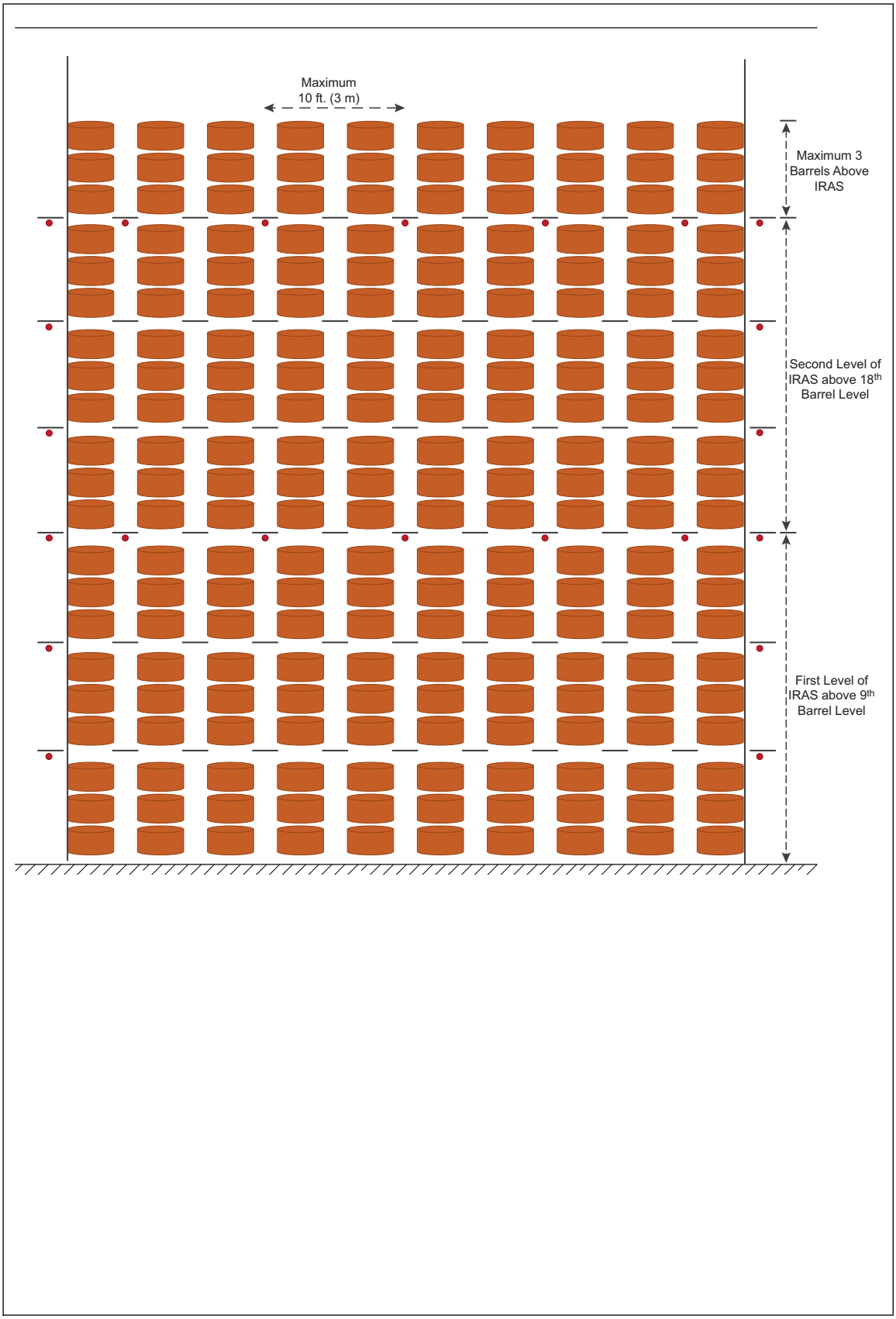


Fig. D.2.1.51 Sprinkler layout for distilled spirits in wooden barrels in rickhouses (elevation view) .

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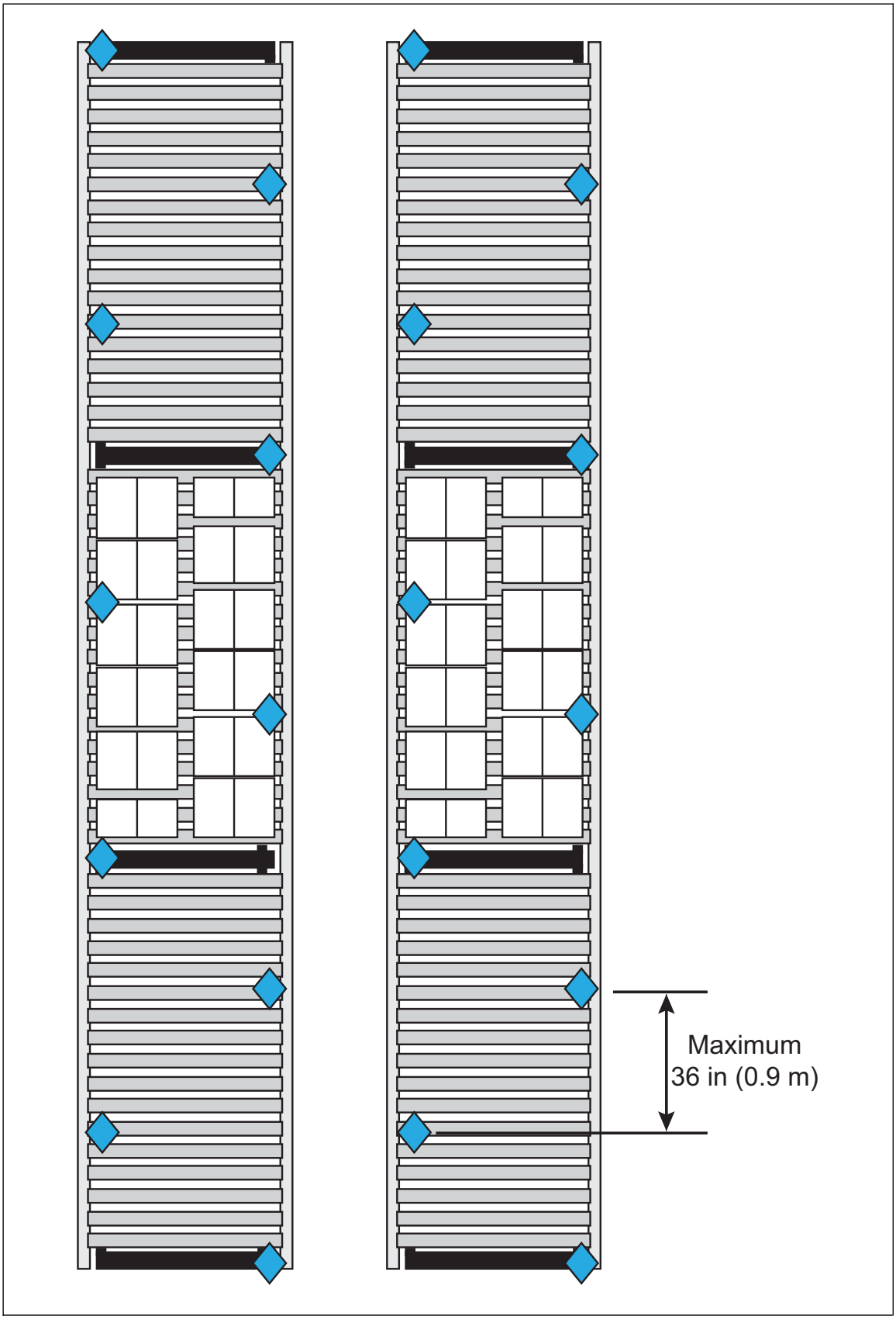


Fig. D.2.1.52 In-rack sprinkler layout for horizontal-loading shuttle systems: storage on supporting rails (plan view) .

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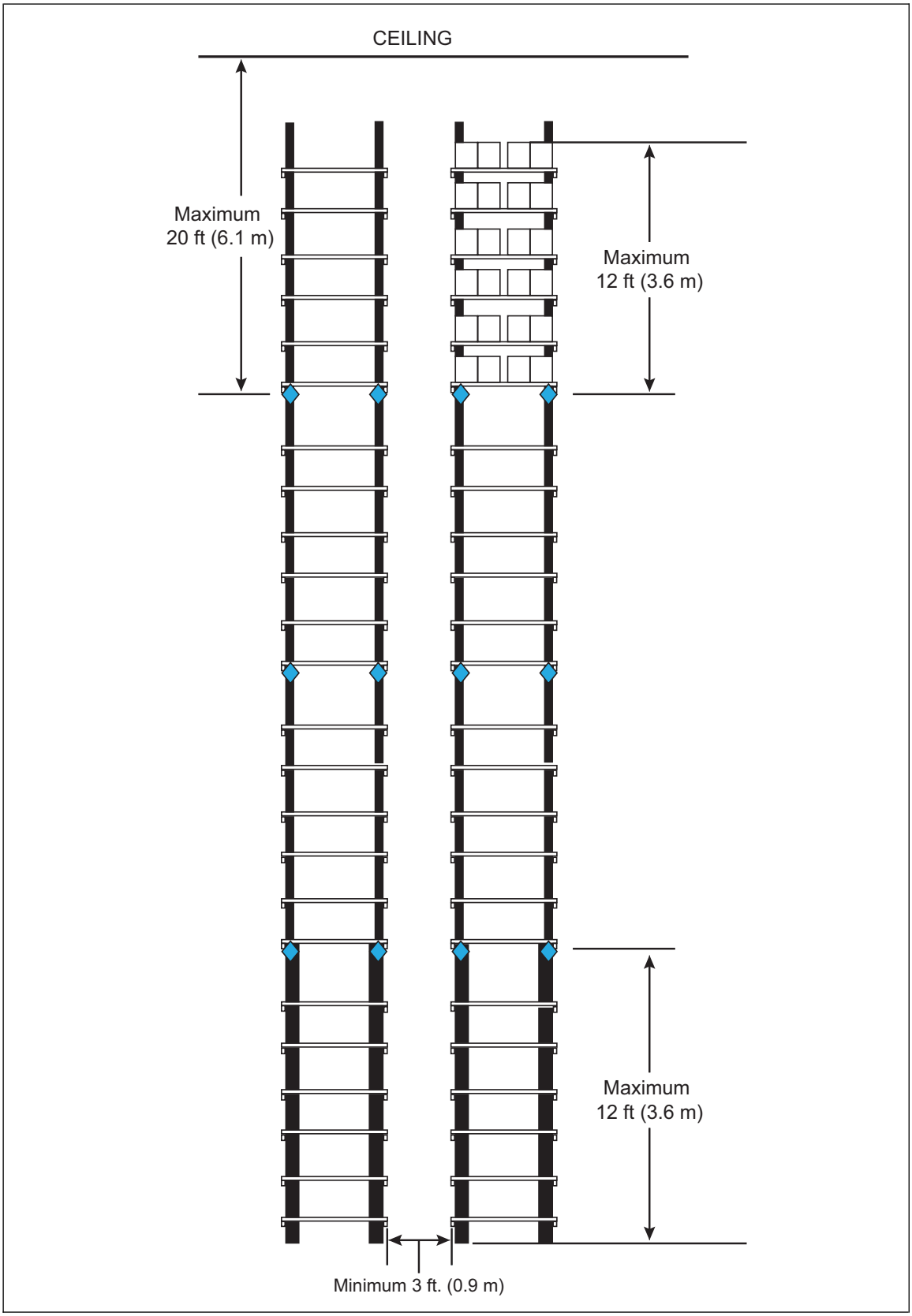


Fig. D.2.1.53 In-rack sprinkler layout for horizontal-loading shuttle systems: storage on supporting rails (elevation view) .

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D.2.2 Fire Protection Schemes

D.2.2.1 Fire Protection Scheme A

D.2.2.1.1 Provide plywood (minimum 3/8 in. [10 mm]) or sheet metal (minimum 22 ga. [0.7 mm]) horizontal barriers and in-rack sprinklers installed in accordance with Figures D.2.2.1.1, D.2.2.1.2, D.2.2.1.3, and D.2.2.1.4 depending on the recommended rack type for the storage.

D.2.2.1.1.1 Use a maximum vertical spacing of 12 ft (3.7 m) between barriers.

D.2.2.1.1.2 Do not store ignitable liquids above the top barrier level.

D.2.2.1.1.3 Design barriers without gaps in longitudinal flue spaces.

D.2.2.1.1.4 A maximum gap of 3 in. (76 mm) between each barrier is permitted at rack uprights (transverse flue) for single and double row racks.

D.2.2.1.1.4.1 Avoid gaps for multi row racks.

D.2.2.1.1.5 Arrange the storage to have a maximum overhang of 2 in. (51 mm) with respect to the horizontal barrier.

D.2.2.1.2 Install FM Approved K8.0 (K115) or K11.2 (K160), nominal 160°F (70°C) rated, quick response in-rack sprinklers below each horizontal barrier level.

D.2.2.1.2.1 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 57 gpm (216 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote.

A. Six (6) sprinklers (e.g., three face sprinklers and three flue sprinklers in a DRR) if one horizontal barrier level is provided.

B. Eight (8) sprinklers (e.g., two face sprinklers and two flue sprinklers on two levels in a DRR) if two or more horizontal barrier levels are provided.

D.2.2.1.2.2 Locate face sprinklers within 6 in. (152 mm) of the rack face.

D.2.2.1.3 For the liquid-container combinations provided in Table D.2.2.1.3, provide the following:

D.2.2.1.3.1 If there are adjacent bays of rack arrays not dedicated to liquid storage, do one of the following:

A. Extend the horizontal barrier and in-rack sprinkler protection at least one rack bay, approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) beyond the liquid storage.

B. Provide plywood (minimum 3/8 in. [10 mm]) or sheet metal (minimum 22 ga. [0.7 mm]) vertical barriers, with no gaps, in transverse flue space at the end of the liquid storage bay.

D.2.2.1.3.2 Calculate the water demand at point of supply separately for in-rack and ceiling sprinklers. Do not include ceiling sprinkler demand in the hydraulic calculations for in-rack sprinklers.

D.2.2.1.3.2.1 Provide a 250 gpm (946 L/min) hose stream allowance in the hydraulic calculations for the in-rack sprinkler protection.

D.2.2.1.3.2.2 Provide the combined fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

D.2.2.1.3.3 Design ceiling sprinklers to protect the surrounding occupancy.

D.2.2.1.3.3.1 Provide a minimum ceiling sprinkler design of 0.2 gpm/ft^2 (8 mm/min).

D.2.2.1.3.3.2 If the liquid storage does not extend to the full height of the rack, protect the other commodities stored above the horizontal barrier in accordance with appropriate data sheets as if the entire rack height were filled with that commodity.

D.2.2.1.3.3.3 If in-rack sprinklers are required for the other commodities, each level of horizontal barrier and in-rack sprinklers can be given credit as a level of in-rack sprinklers.

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Table D.2.2.1.3. Liquid-Container Combinations for Use With Scheme A Without Balancing the Ceiling and In-rack Designs

Flash Point/ Liquid Type	*Container Size*	*Container Type*
Any	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	Metal
<200°F (93°C)	≤2 oz (60 ml)	Plastic/glass
Very high flash point	≤60 gal (230 L)	Plastic
≥200°F (93°C)	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	Plastic/glass
Groups 1 and 2 water miscible	≤1 gal (4.0 L)	Plastic/glass
Groups 3 and 4 water miscible	≤6.5 gal (25 L)	Plastic/glass

D.2.2.1.4 For the liquid-container combinations provided in Table D.2.2.1.4 provide the following:

D.2.2.1.4.1 If all racks in the cutoff room are not protected with the same level of protection, extend the horizontal barrier and in-rack sprinkler protection at least two rack bays, approximately 16 ft (4.9 m) beyond the liquid storage and to racks on each side of the storage.

D.2.2.1.4.2 Hydraulically balance the ceiling sprinkler demand provided in the appropriate protection table and the in-rack sprinkler demand at their point of connection.

D.2.2.1.4.3 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

D.2.2.1.4.4 Provide the fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

D.2.2.1.4.5 Design ceiling sprinklers in accordance with the appropriate protection table.

Table D.2.2.1.4. Liquid-Container Combinations for Use with Scheme A where Balancing the Ceiling and In-rack Designs is Needed

Flash Point/ Liquid Type	*Container Size*	*Container Type*
Group 1 & 2 water miscible	>1 gal (4 L)	Plastic/glass

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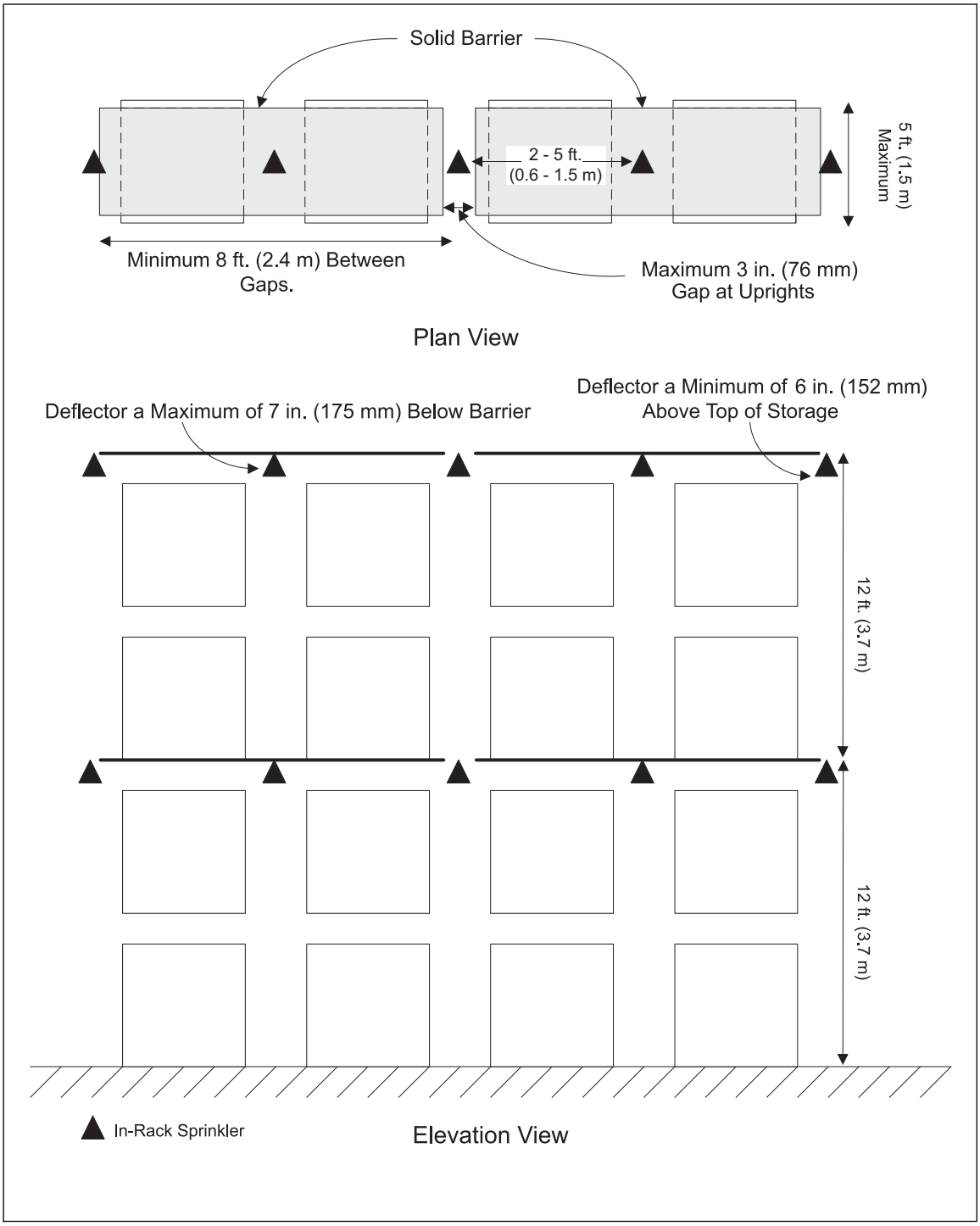


Fig. D.2.2.1.1. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme A

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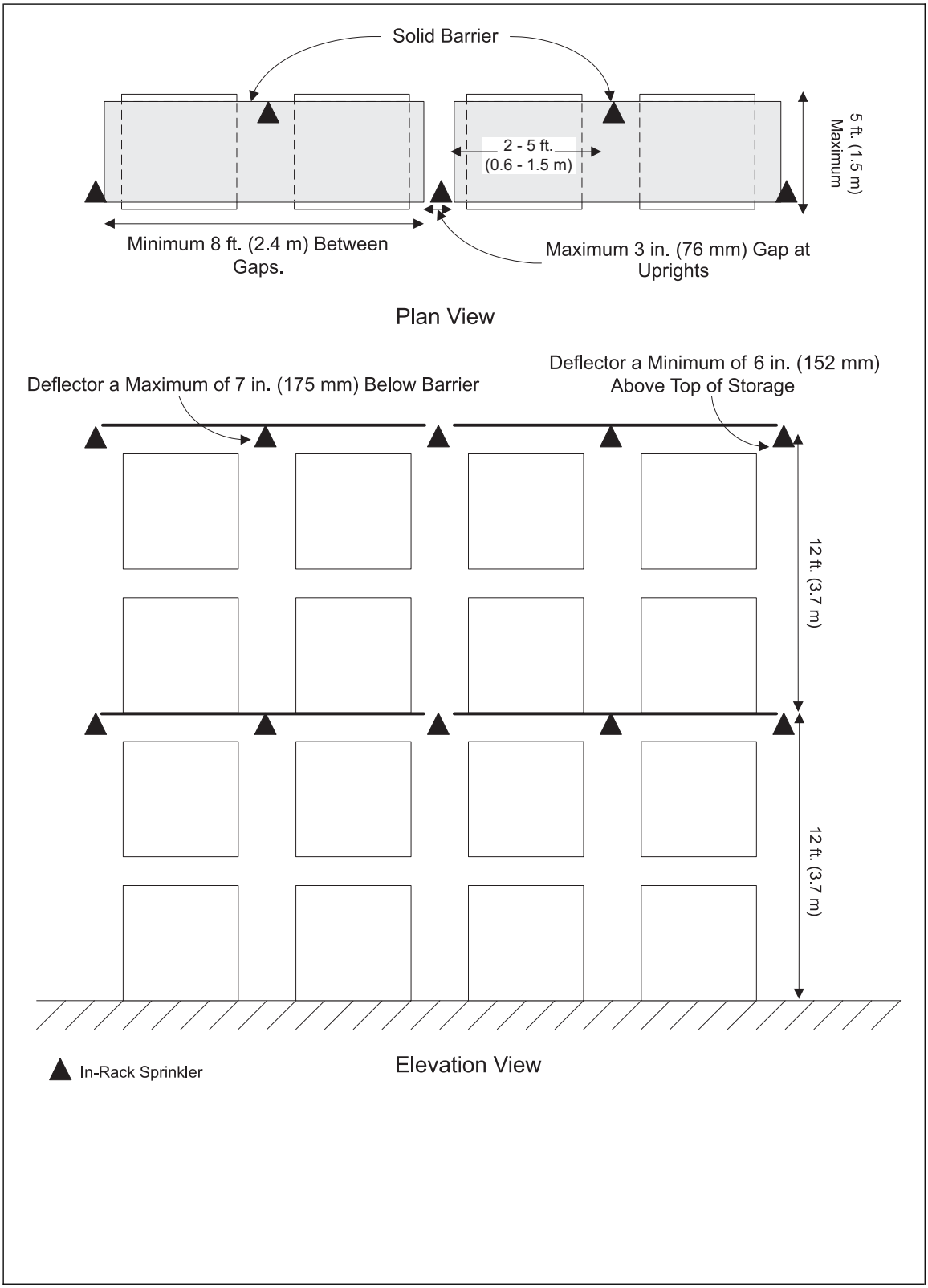


Fig. D.2.2.1.2. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme A

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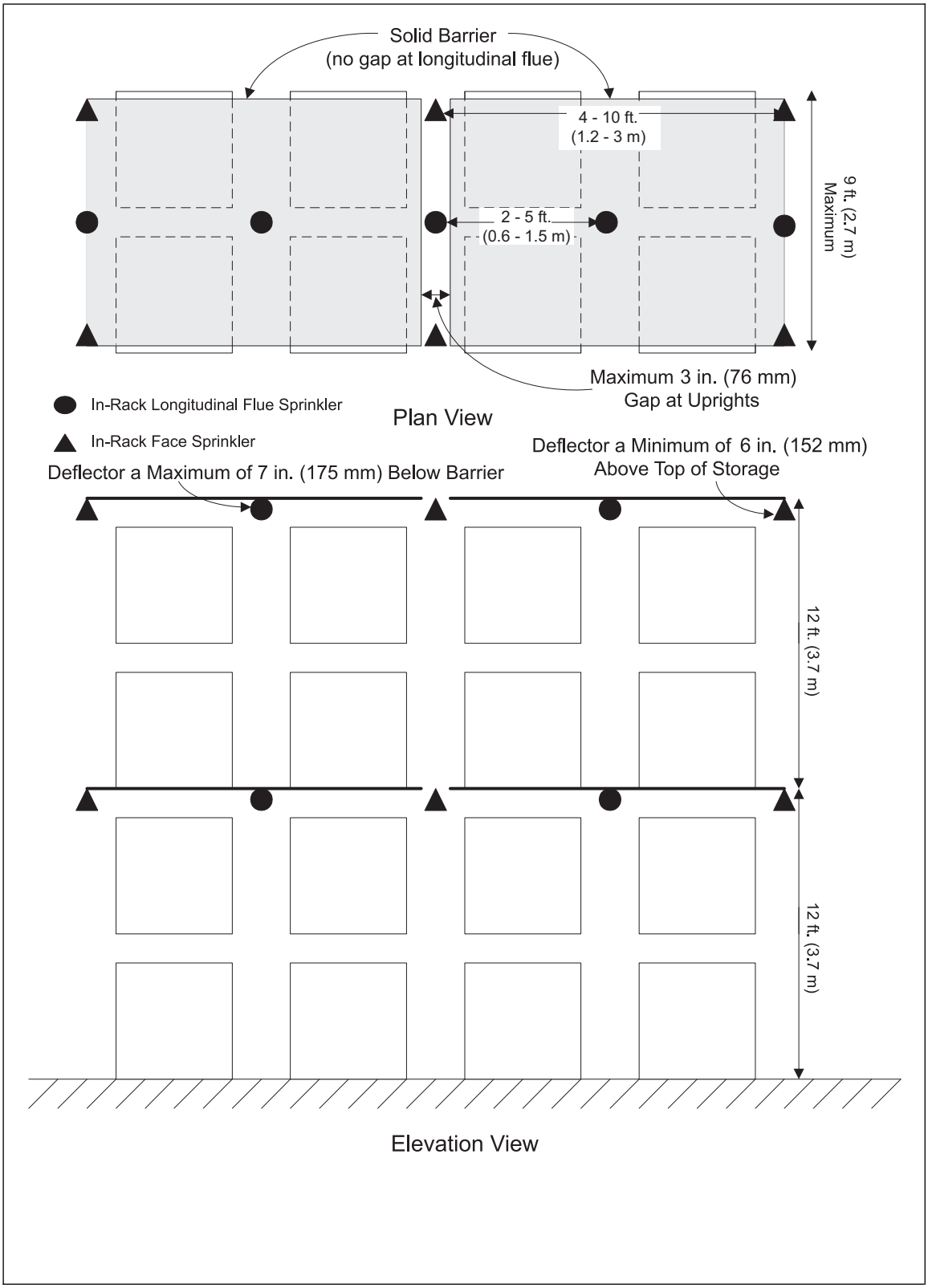


Fig. D.2.2.1.3. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme A

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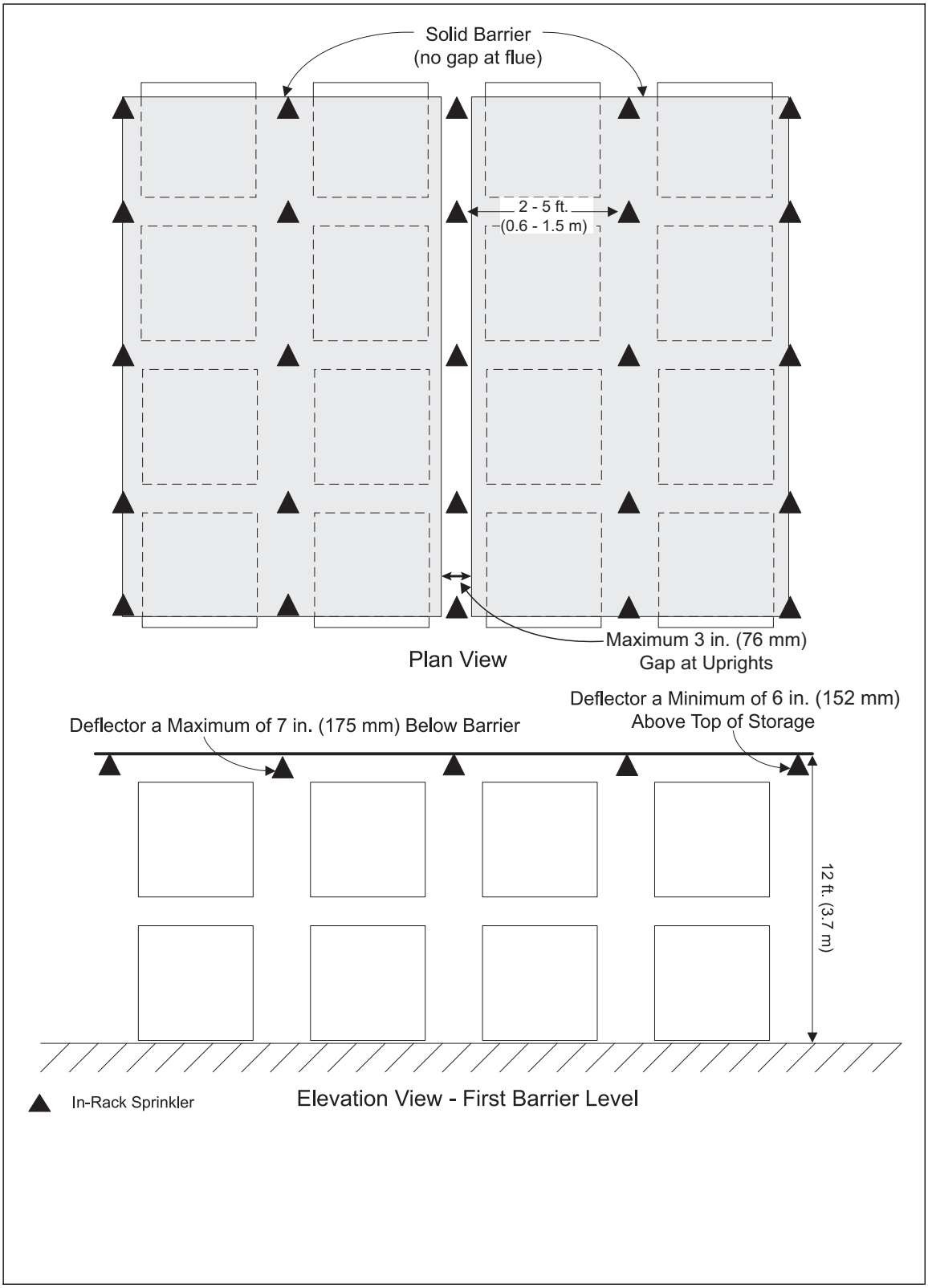


Fig. D.2.2.1.4. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme A

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D.2.2.2 Fire Protection Scheme B

D.2.2.2.1 Install in-rack sprinklers in accordance with Figures D.2.2.2.1, D.2.2.2.2, D.2.2.2.3, D.2.2.2.4.

D.2.2.2.1.1 Stagger face-sprinklers for the double-row racks vertically.

D.2.2.2.2 Install FM Approved K8.0 (K115) or K11.2 (K160), nominal 160°F (70°C) rated, quick response in-rack sprinklers.

D.2.2.2.2.1 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 30 gpm (114 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote.

A. Eight (8) sprinklers (e.g., four face sprinklers and four flue sprinklers in a DRR) if one level of in-rack sprinklers is provided.

B. Fourteen (14) sprinklers (four face sprinklers and three flue sprinklers on two levels in a DRR) if two or more levels are provided.

D.2.2.2.2.2 Locate face sprinklers within 6 in. (152 mm) of the rack face.

D.2.2.2.3 If there are adjacent bays of rack storage not dedicated to liquid storage, extend the in-rack sprinkler protection by at least one rack bay, approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) beyond the liquid storage.

D.2.2.2.4 Hydraulically balance the ceiling and in-rack demands at their point of connection to the water supply.

D.2.2.2.5 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance in the hydraulic calculations.

D.2.2.2.6 Provide the combined fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

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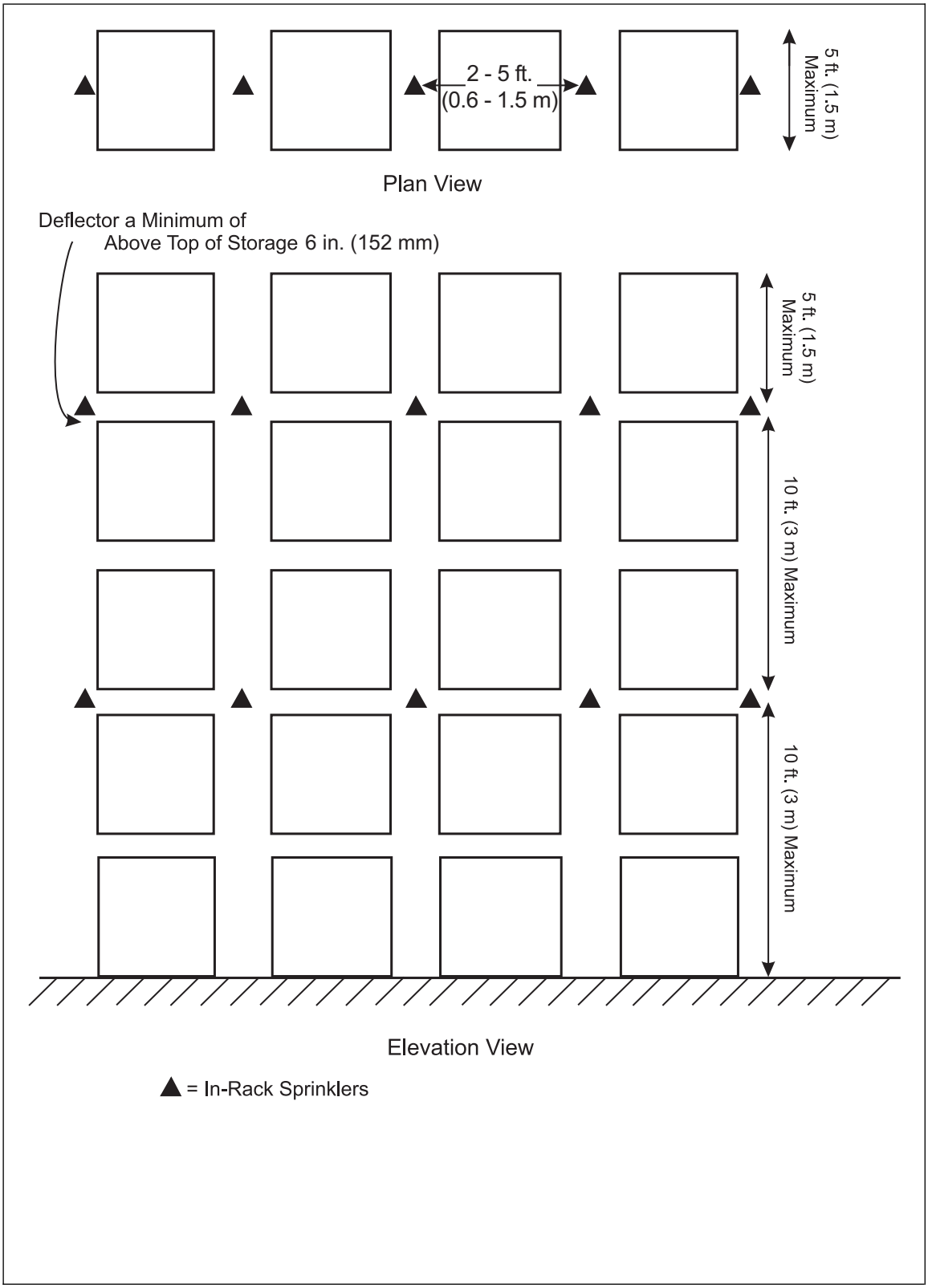


Fig. D.2.2.2.1. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme B

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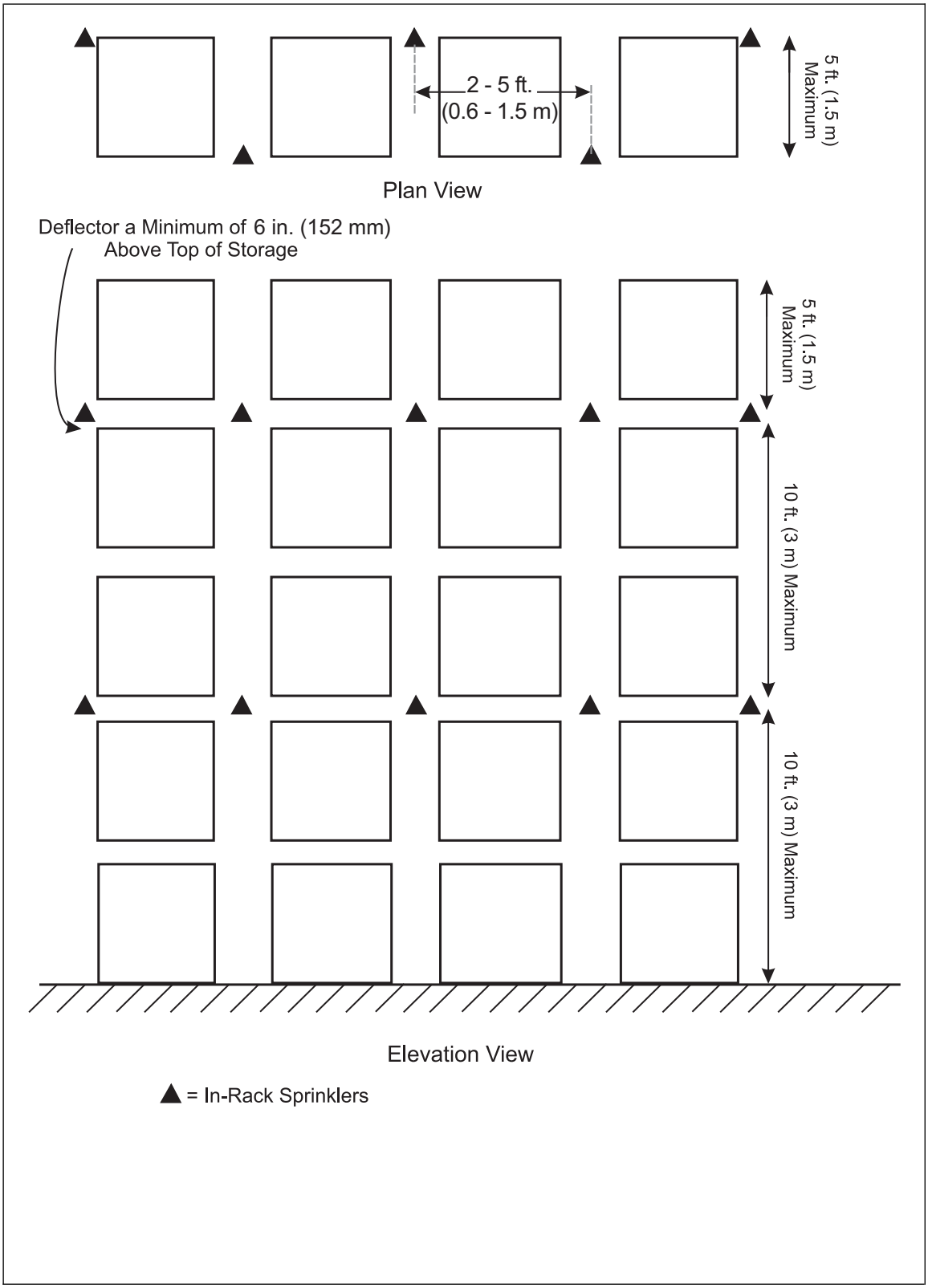


Fig. D.2.2.2.2. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme B

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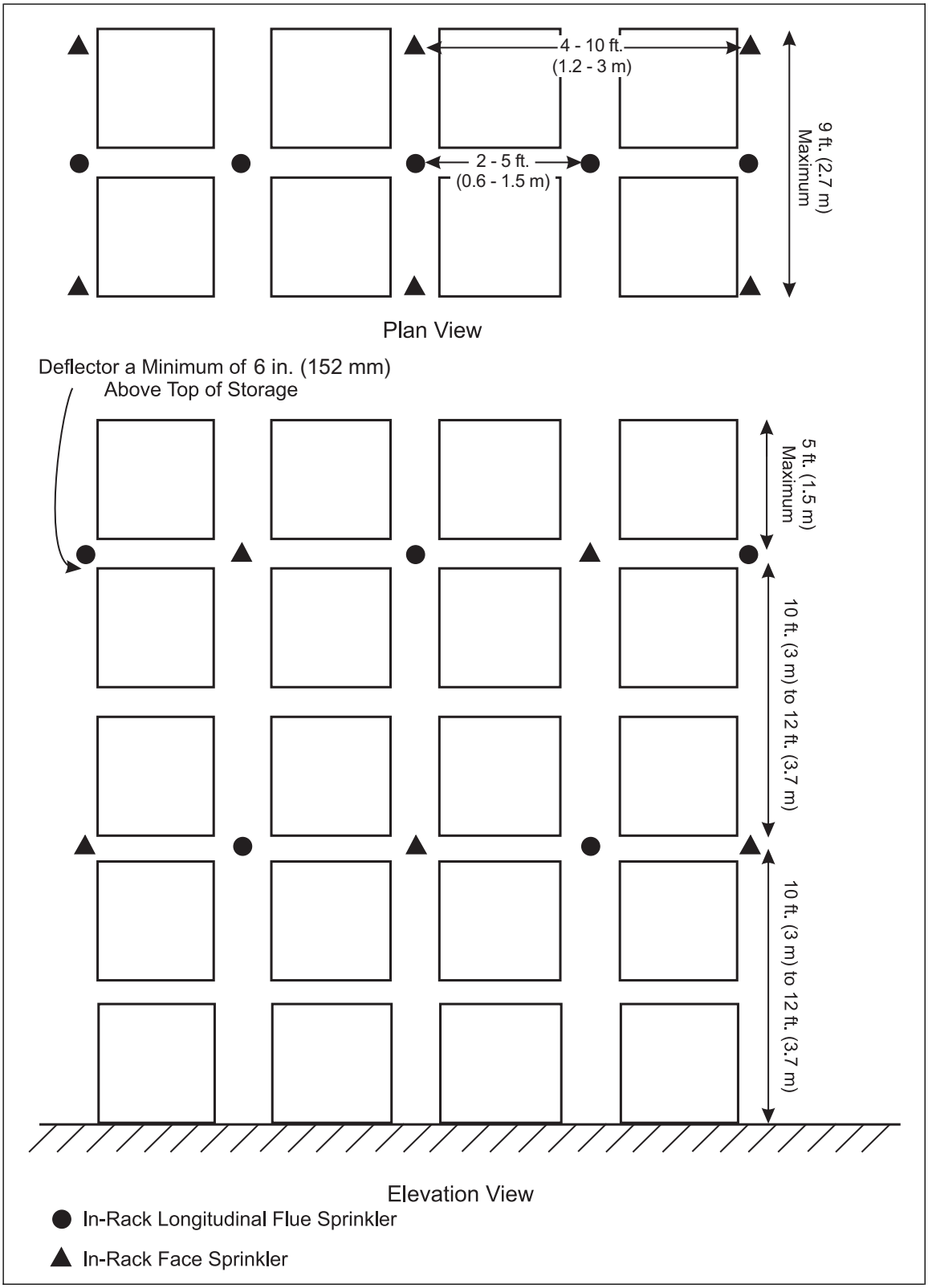


Fig. D.2.2.2.3. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme B

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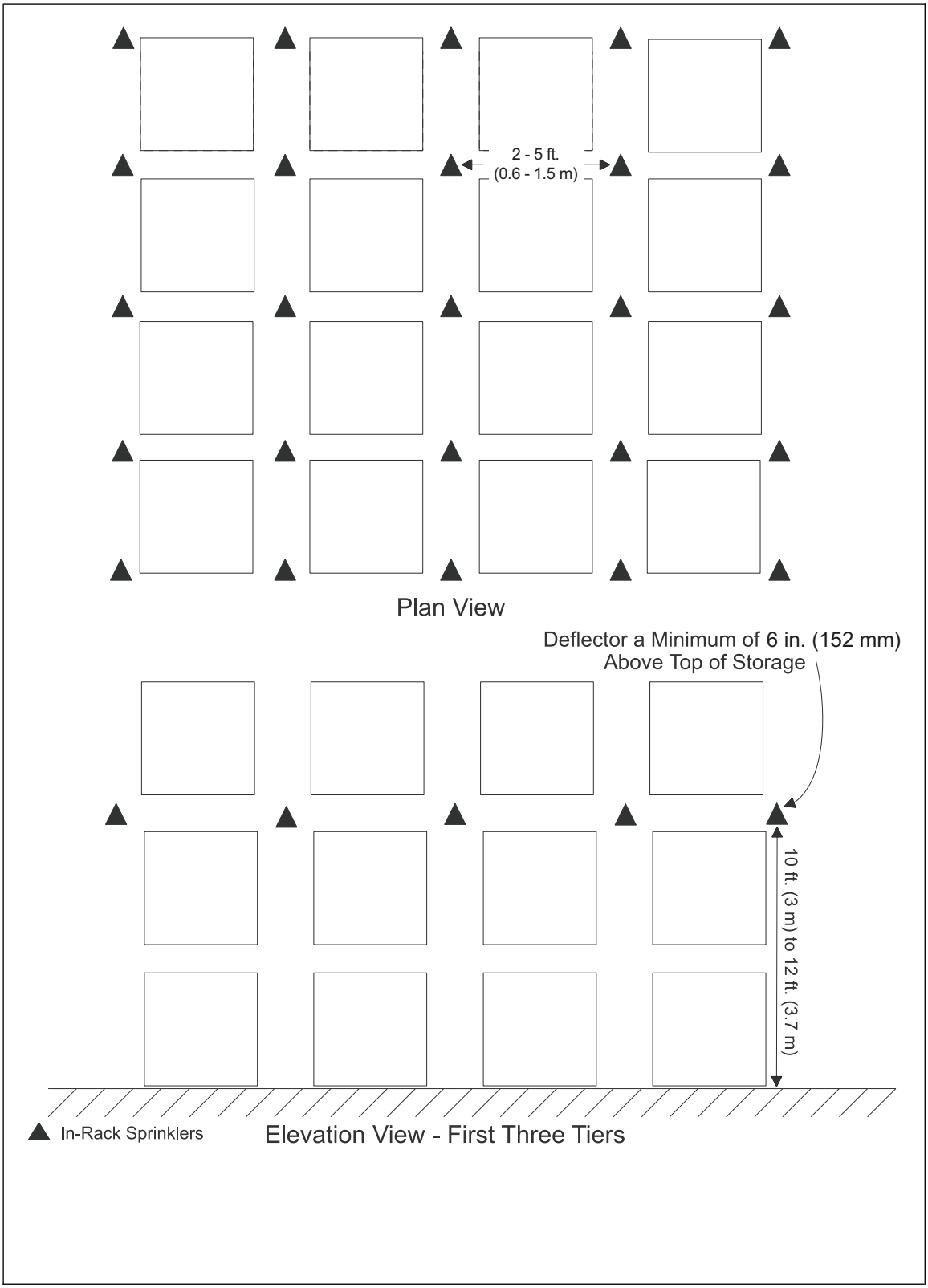


Fig. D.2.2.2.4. Multiple-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme B

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D.2.2.3 Fire Protection Scheme C

D.2.2.3.1 Install in-rack sprinklers in accordance with Figures D.2.2.3.1, D.2.2.3.2, D.2.2.3.3.

D.2.2.3.2 For cartoned 48 oz (1.4 l) containers stored in 35 ft (10.7 m) high double or single row racks in a 40 ft (12.2 m) high building:

D.2.2.3.2.1 Provide a single level of in-racks sprinklers located at approximately the 15 ft (4.6 m) vertical level with the horizontal spacing shown in Figures D.2.2.3.1 or D.2.2.3.3.

D.2.2.3.3 Install FM Approved K8.0 (K115) or K11.2 (K160), nominal 160°F (70°C) rated, quick response in-rack sprinklers.

D.2.2.3.4 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 30 gpm (114 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote.

A. Eight (8) sprinklers if one level of in-rack sprinklers is provided.

B. Fourteen (14) sprinklers (7 on two levels) if two or more levels are provided.

D.2.2.3.5 If there are adjacent bays of rack storage not dedicated to liquid storage, extend the in-rack sprinkler protection by at least one rack bay, approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) beyond the liquid storage.

D.2.2.3.6 Hydraulically balance the ceiling and in-rack demands at their point of connection to the water supply.

D.2.2.3.7 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance in the hydraulic calculations.

D.2.2.3.8 Provide the combined fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

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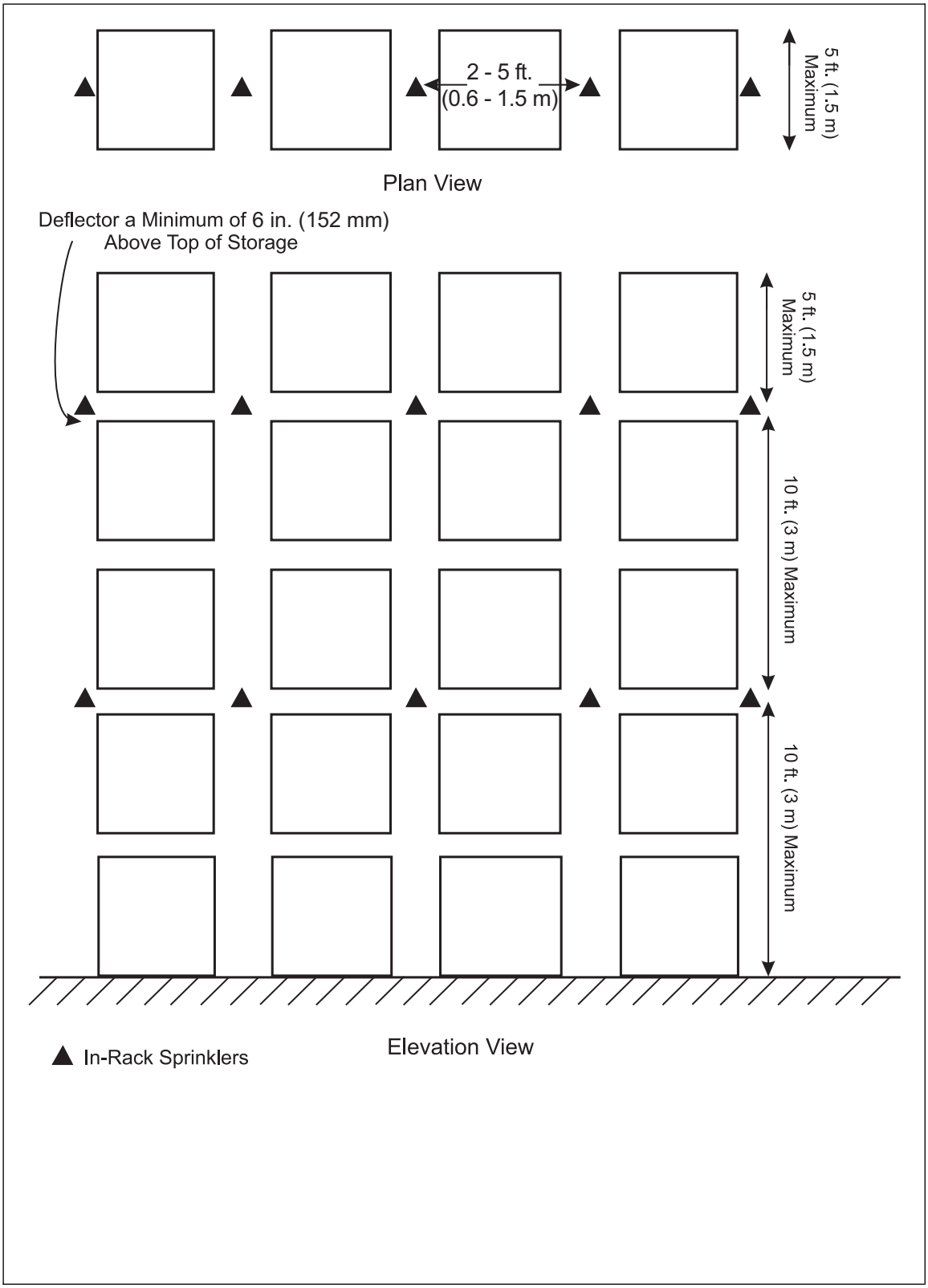


Fig. D.2.2.3.1. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme C

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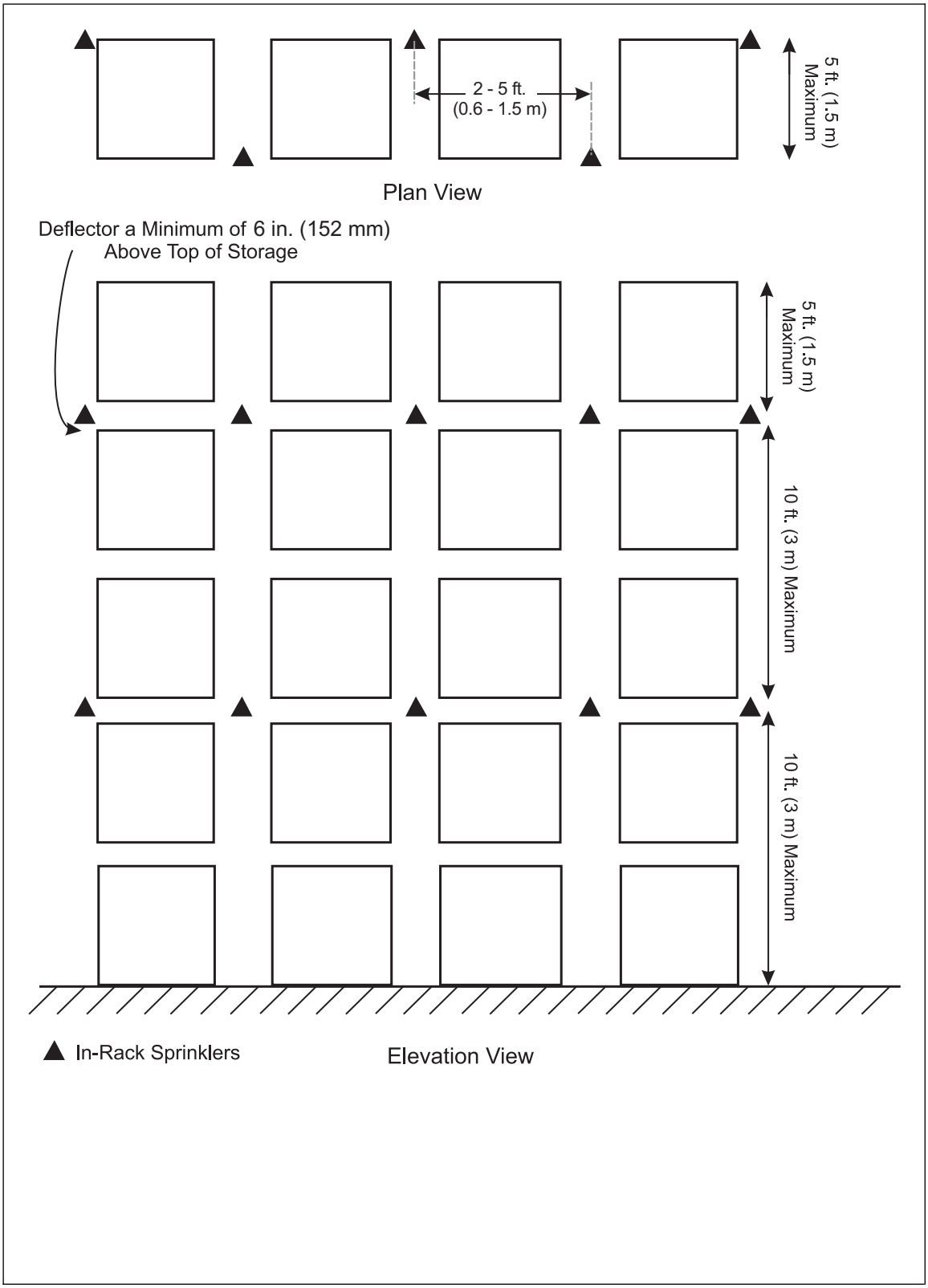


Fig. D.2.2.3.2. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme C

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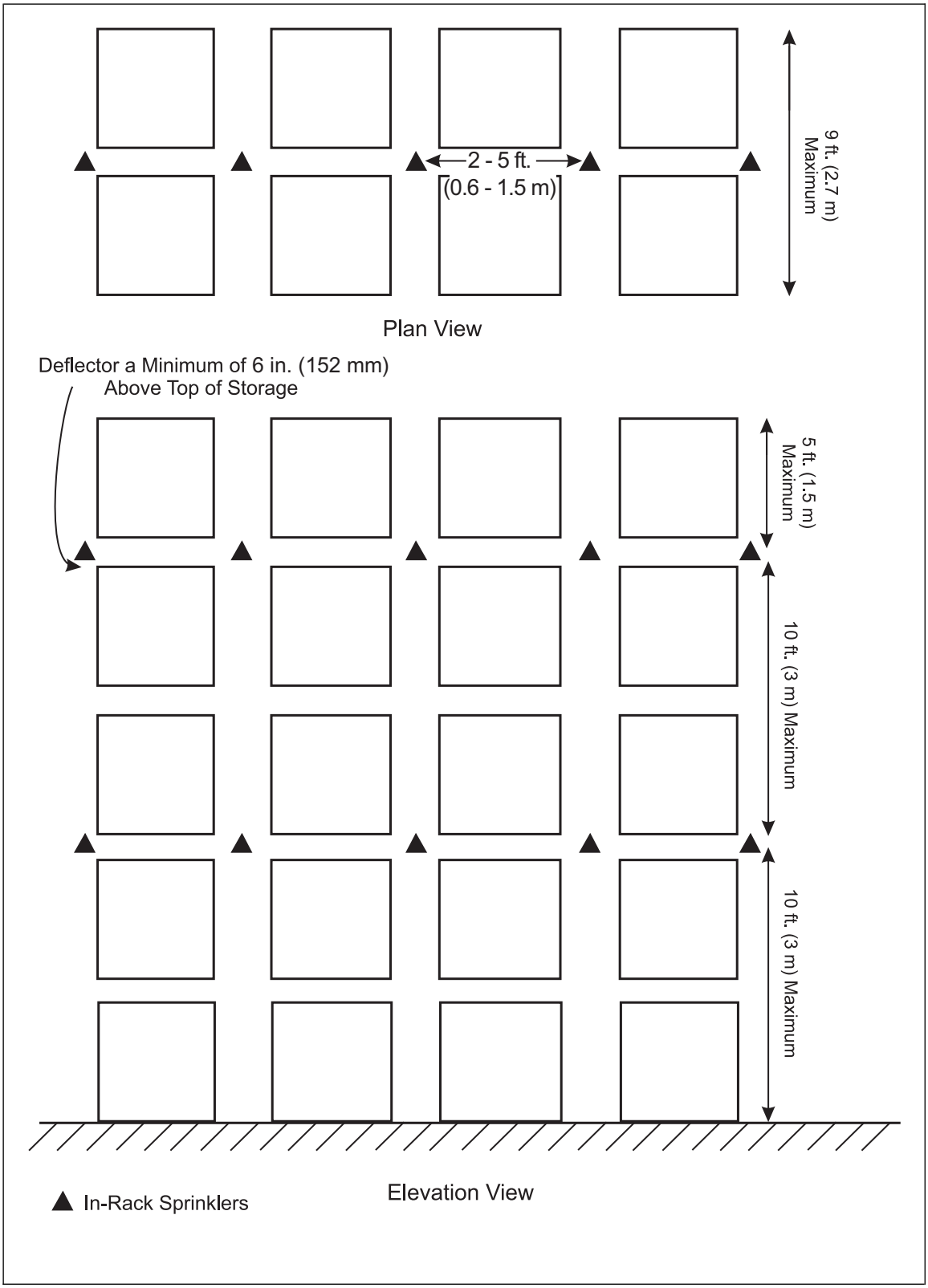


Fig. D.2.2.3.3. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme C

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D.2.2.4 Fire Protection Scheme D

D.2.2.4.1 Provide plywood (minimum 3/8 in. [10 mm]) or sheet metal (minimum 22 ga. [0.7 mm]) horizontal barriers and in-rack sprinklers installed in accordance with Figures D.2.2.4.1, D.2.2.4.2, D.2.2.4.3 depending on the rack type.

D.2.2.4.1.1 Use a maximum vertical barrier spacing of 6 ft (1.8 m) between barriers..

D.2.2.4.1.2 Design barriers without gaps in longitudinal flue spaces.

D.2.2.4.1.3 A maximum gap of 3 in. (76 mm) between each barrier is permitted at rack uprights (transverse flue) for single and double row racks.

D.2.2.4.1.3.1 Avoid gaps for multi row racks.

D.2.2.4.1.4 Do not store ignitable liquids above the top barrier level.

D.2.2.4.1.5 Arrange the storage to have a maximum overhang of 2 in. (51 mm) with respect to the horizontal barrier.

D.2.2.4.2 Design the in-rack sprinklers based on the container size and liquid type provided below in D.2.2.4.3, D.2.2.4.4, D.2.2.4.5

D.2.2.4.2.1 Install FM Approved K8.0 (K115) or K11.2 (K160), 160°F (70°C) rated, quick response in-rack sprinklers below each barrier level.

D.2.2.4.2.2 Locate face sprinklers within 6 in. (152 mm) of the rack face.

D.2.2.4.3 For liquids with a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C) in composite IBCs or alcohols in composite IBCs, provide the following:

This protection approach has only been tested for rack storage. Testing on palletized storage arrays has shown that composite IBCs cannot be adequately protected using ceiling-only sprinkler protection. Since pallet loads are transported into and out of racks and a fire involving even a single IBC could damage the building, only use this approach in well-cutoff rooms.

D.2.2.4.3.2 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 60 gpm (227 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote:

A. Eight (8) sprinklers (e.g., four face sprinklers and four flue sprinklers in a DRR) if one level of in-rack sprinklers is provided.

B. Ten (10) sprinklers (e.g., five face sprinklers and five flue sprinklers on one level in a DRR), if two or more horizontal barrier levels are provided.

D.2.2.4.3.3 Protect all racks in the cutoff room with the same level of protection.

D.2.2.4.3.4 Arrange the room to ensure there will not be any on-floor storage.

D.2.2.4.3.5 Storage is permitted above the first rack tier but is limited to liquid-container combinations that can be protected by Scheme A or Scheme D.

D.2.2.4.3.5.1 Protection above the first tier can either continue with Scheme D for the full height of the rack or use Scheme A for the full height of the rack.

D.2.2.4.3.6 Hydraulically balance the ceiling sprinkler demand and the in-rack sprinkler demand at their point of connection.

D.2.2.4.3.7 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

D.2.2.4.3.8 Provide the fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

D.2.2.4.4 For water-miscible liquids in plastic containers of 60 gal (230 L) or less, provide the following:

This protection approach has only been tested for rack storage. It is unknown if palletized storage can be protected with a ceiling-based sprinkler system. Since pallet loads are transported into and out of racks and a fire involving even a single pallet load could damage the building, this approach should only be used in well-cutoff rooms.

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D.2.2.4.4.1 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 45 gpm (170 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote.

A. Eight (8) sprinklers (e.g., four face sprinklers and four flue sprinklers in a DRR) if one horizontal barrier level is provided.

B. Five (5) sprinklers per tier and up to twenty (20) if two or more horizontal barrier levels are provided.

D.2.2.4.4.2 Protect all racks in the cutoff room with the same level of protection.

D.2.2.4.4.3 Arrange the room to ensure there will not be any on-floor storage.

D.2.2.4.4.4 Hydraulically balance the ceiling sprinkler demand and the in-rack sprinkler demand at their point of connection.

D.2.2.4.4.5 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

D.2.2.4.4.6 Provide the fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

D.2.2.4.5 For liquids with a flash point below 200°F (93°C) in plastic containers of 1 gal (4 L) or less, provide the following:

This protection approach has only been tested for rack storage. It is unknown if palletized storage can be protected with a ceiling-based foam-water sprinkler system. Since pallet loads are transported into and out of racks and a fire involving even a single pallet load could damage the building, this approach should only be used in well-cutoff rooms.

D.2.2.4.5.1 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 60 gpm (227 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote.

A. Six (6) sprinklers (e.g., three face sprinklers and three flue sprinklers in a DRR) if one horizontal barrier level is provided.

B. Eight (8) sprinklers (e.g., two face sprinklers and two flue sprinklers on two levels in a DRR) if two or more horizontal barrier levels are provided.

D.2.2.4.5.2 Protect all racks in the cutoff room with the same level of protection.

D.2.2.4.5.3 Arrange the room to ensure there will not be any on-floor storage.

D.2.2.4.5.4 Storage is permitted above the fourth rack tier but is limited to products that can be protected by Scheme A.

D.2.2.4.5.4.1 Protection above the first tier can either continue with Scheme D for the full height of the rack or use Scheme A for the full height of the rack.

D.2.2.4.5.5 Hydraulically balance the ceiling sprinkler demand and the in-rack sprinkler demand at their point of connection.

D.2.2.4.5.6 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance.

D.2.2.4.5.7 Provide the fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

D.2.2.4.5.8 Provide an FM Approved foam-water sprinkler system for the ceiling and in-rack protection.

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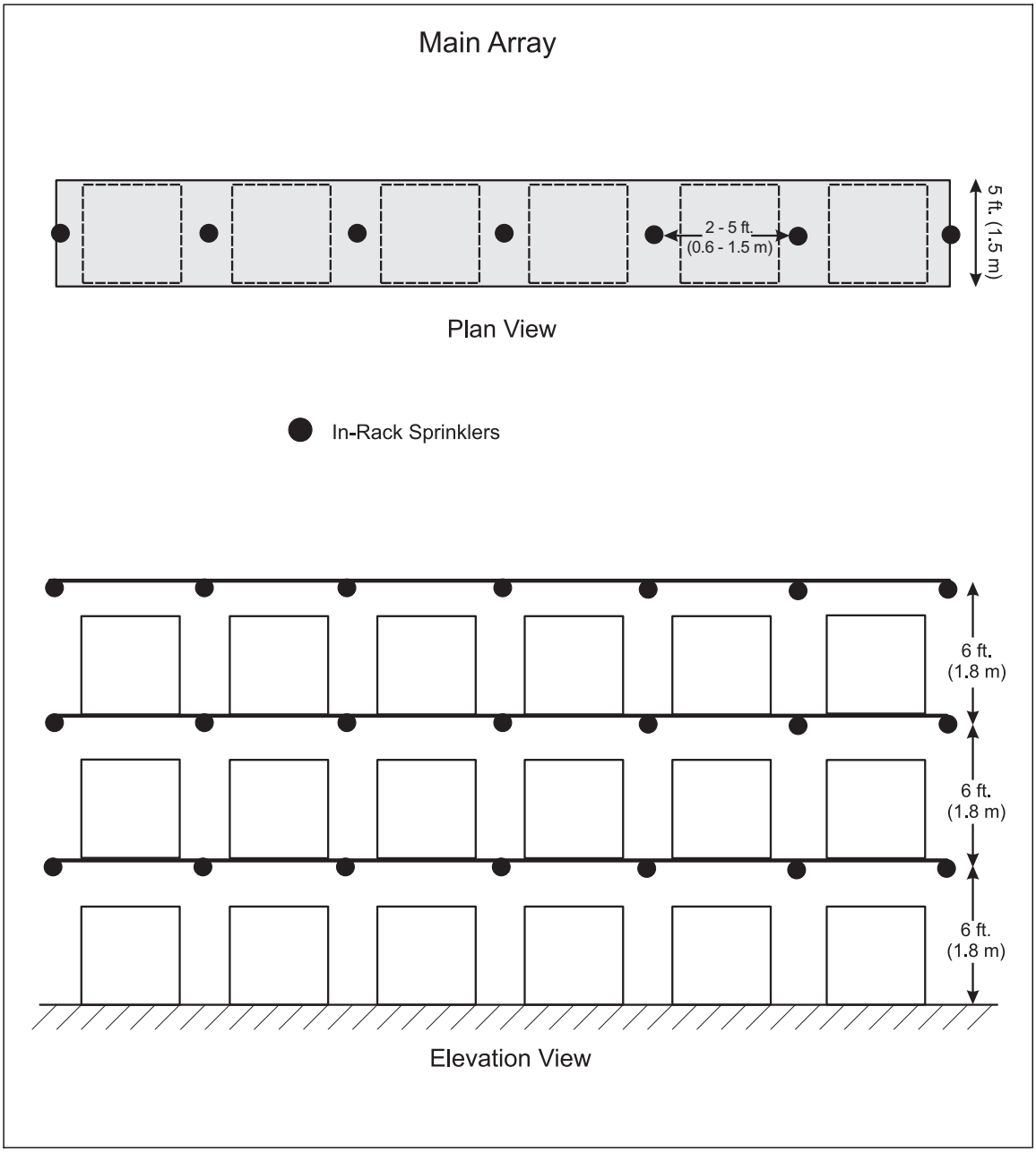


Fig. D.2.2.4.1. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme D

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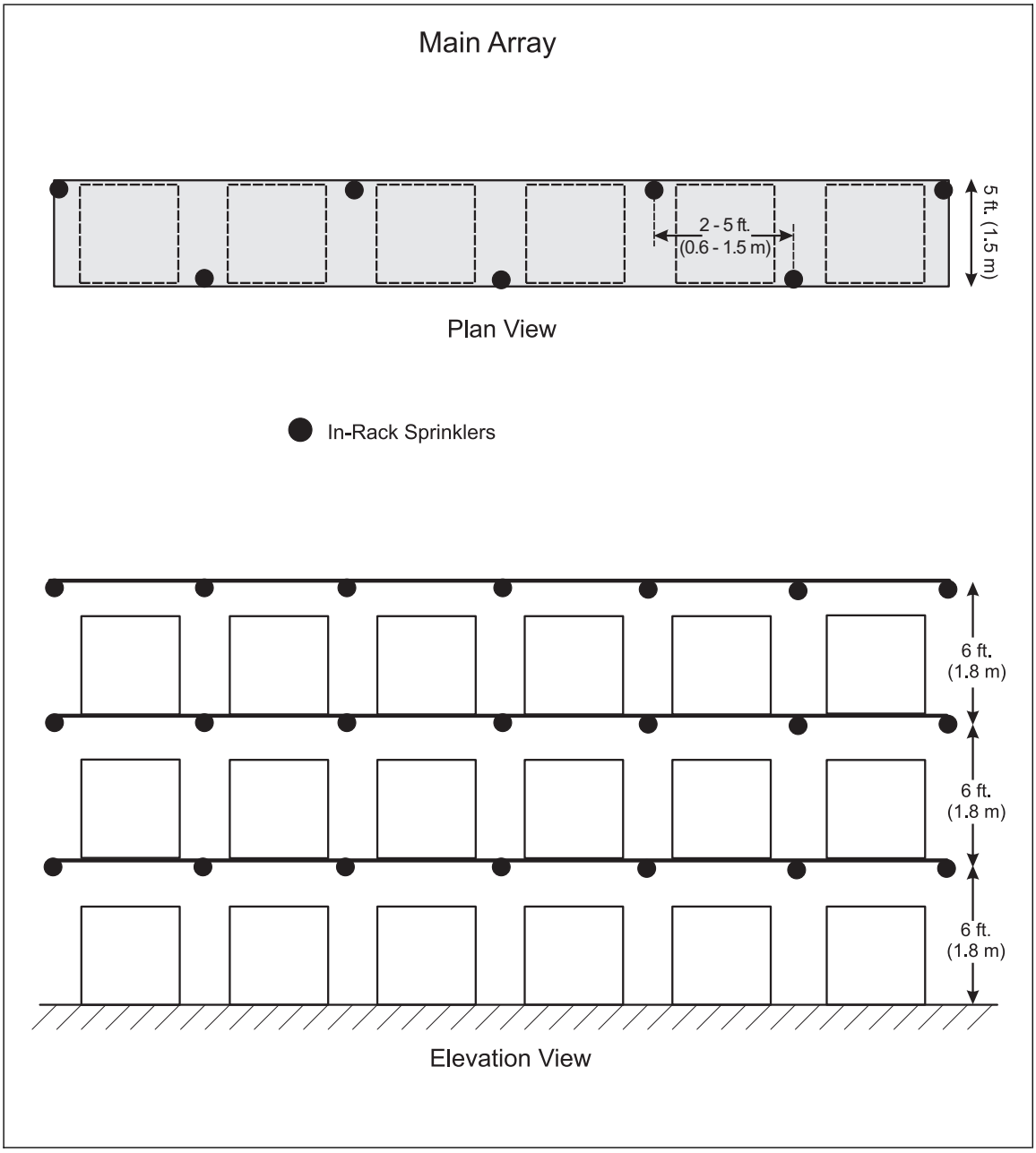


Fig. D.2.2.4.2. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme D

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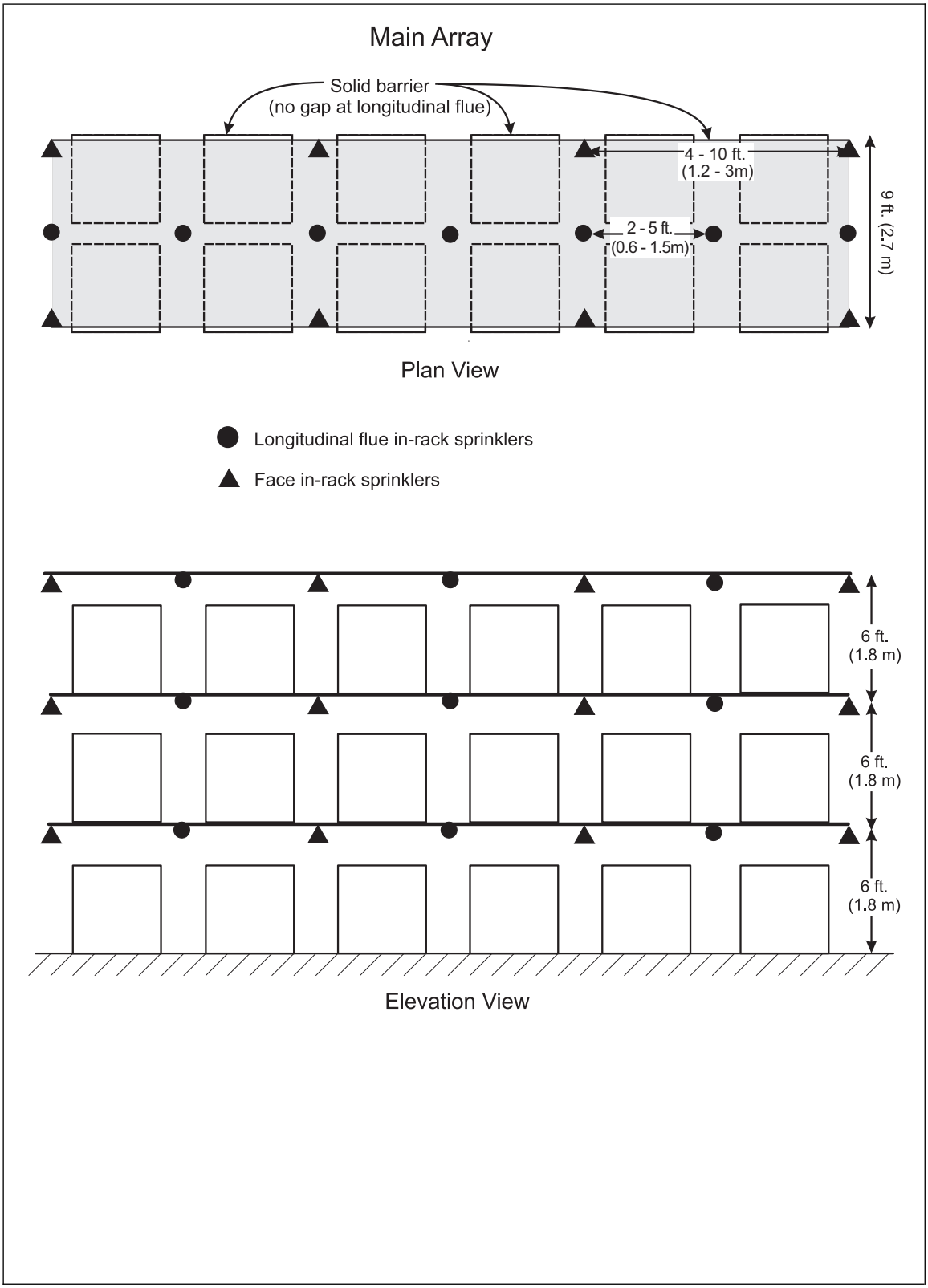


Fig. D.2.2.4.3. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme D

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D.2.2.5 Fire Protection Scheme E

D.2.2.5.1 Install in-rack sprinklers on 20 ft (6 m) vertical increments in accordance with Figure D.2.2.5.1 and Figure D.2.2.5.2.

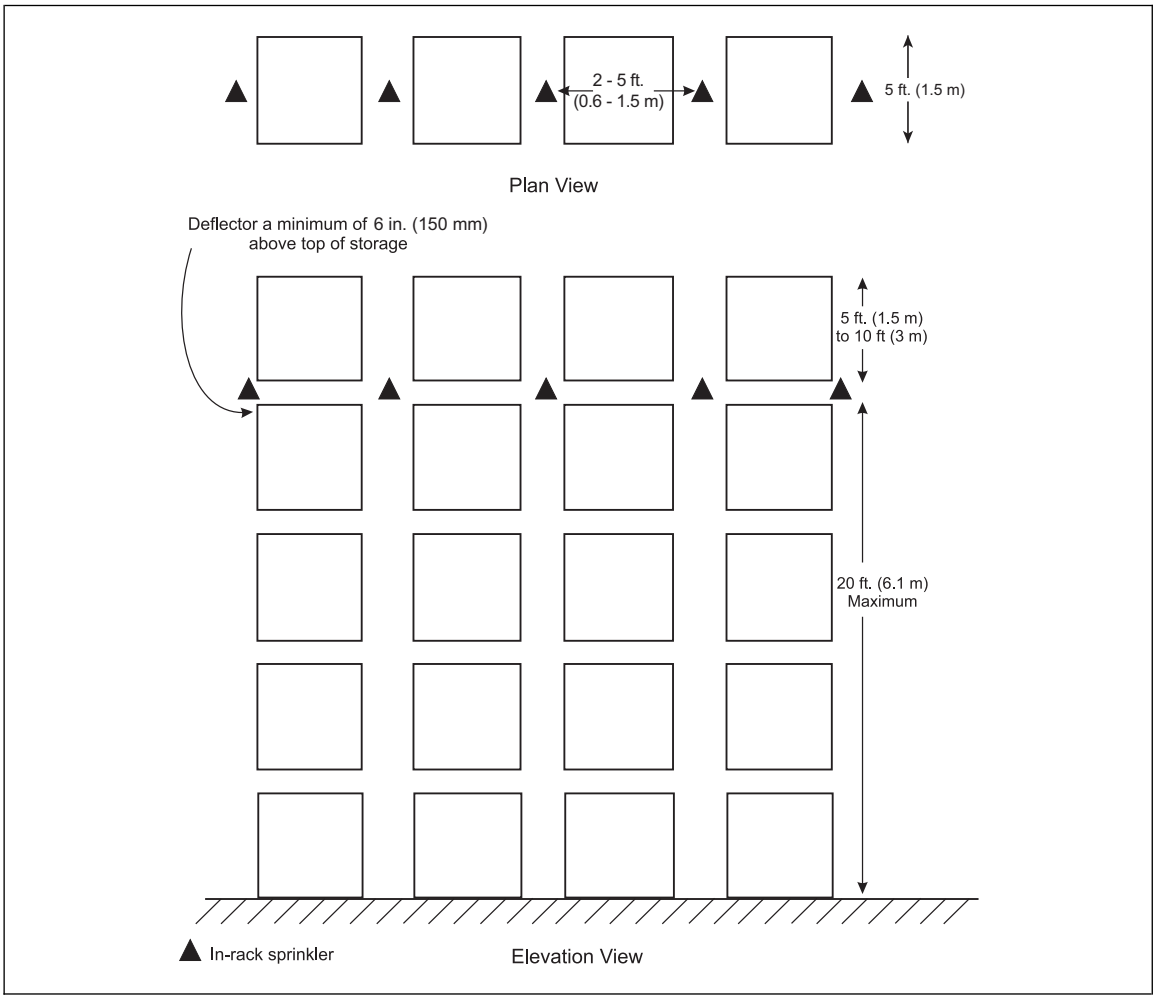


Fig. D.2.2.5.1. Single-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme E

D.2.2.5.1.1 Repeat the in-rack pattern shown in Figure D.2.2.5.2 from rack face to rack face for multiple row racks.

D.2.2.5.2 Install FM Approved K8.0 (115) or K11.2 (160), nominal 160°F (70°C) rated, quick response, in-rack sprinklers.

D.2.2.5.3 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 30 gpm (114 L/min) out of the hydraulically most remote:

A. Six (6) sprinklers if one level of in-racks is provided.

B. Twelve (12) sprinklers (six sprinklers on two levels) if two levels of in-racks are provided.

C. Eighteen (18) sprinklers (six sprinklers on three levels) if three or more levels of in-racks are provided.

D.2.2.5.4 If there are adjacent bays of rack storage not dedicated to liquid storage, extend the in-rack sprinkler protection by at least one rack bay, approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) beyond the liquid storage.

D.2.2.5.5 Hydraulically balance the ceiling and in-rack demands at their point of connection to the water supply.

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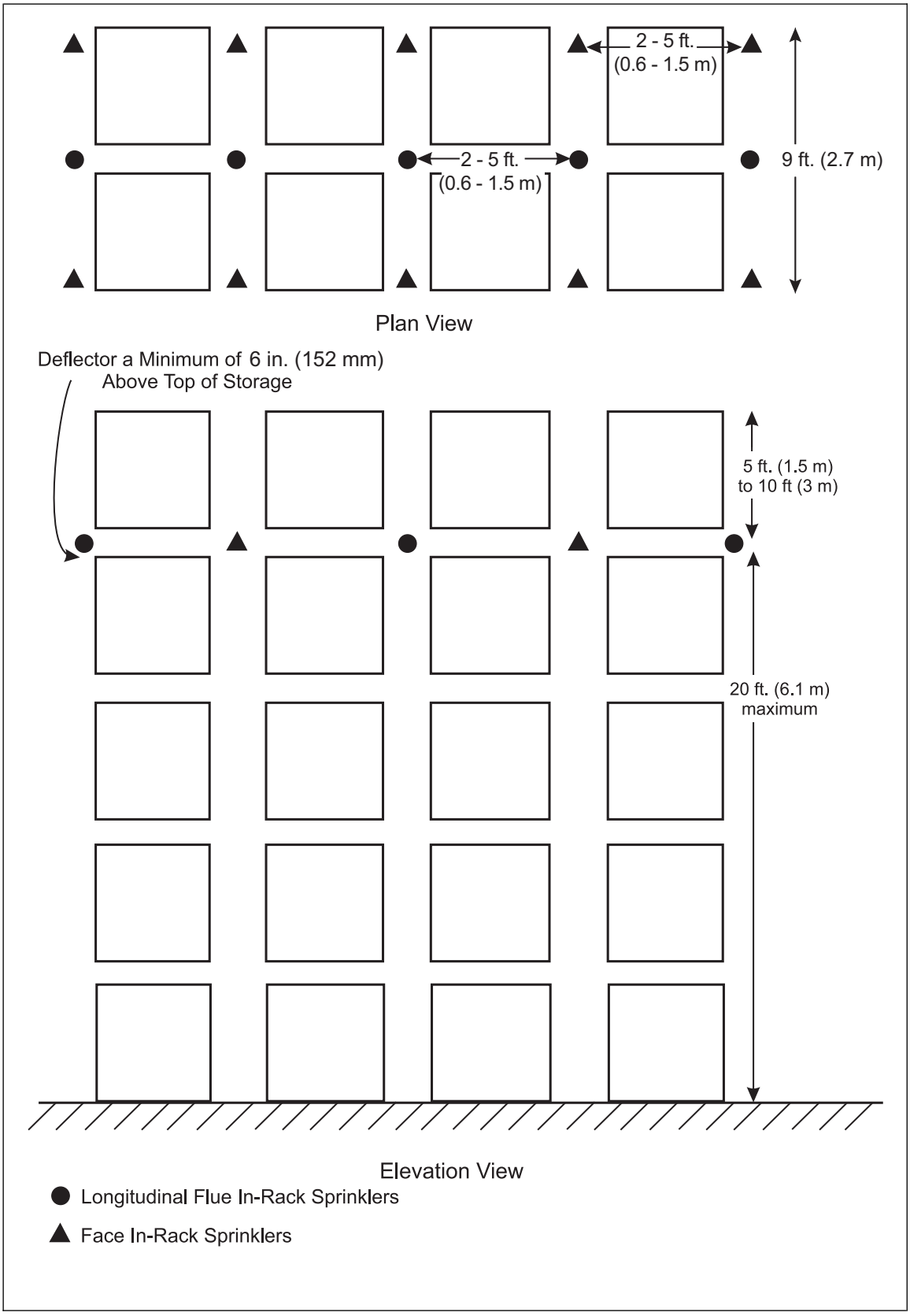


Fig. D.2.2.5.2. Double-row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme E

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D.2.2.5.6 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min) hose stream allowance in the hydraulic calculations.

D.2.2.5.7 Provide the combined fire protection water demand for a 1-hour duration.

D.2.2.6 Fire Protection Scheme F

D.2.2.6.1 Provide plywood (minimum 3/8 in. [10 mm]) or sheet metal (minimum 22 ga. [0.7 mm]) horizontal barriers and in-rack sprinklers installed in accordance with Figures D.2.2.6.1a, D.2.2.6.1b, D.2.2.6.1c depending on the rack type.

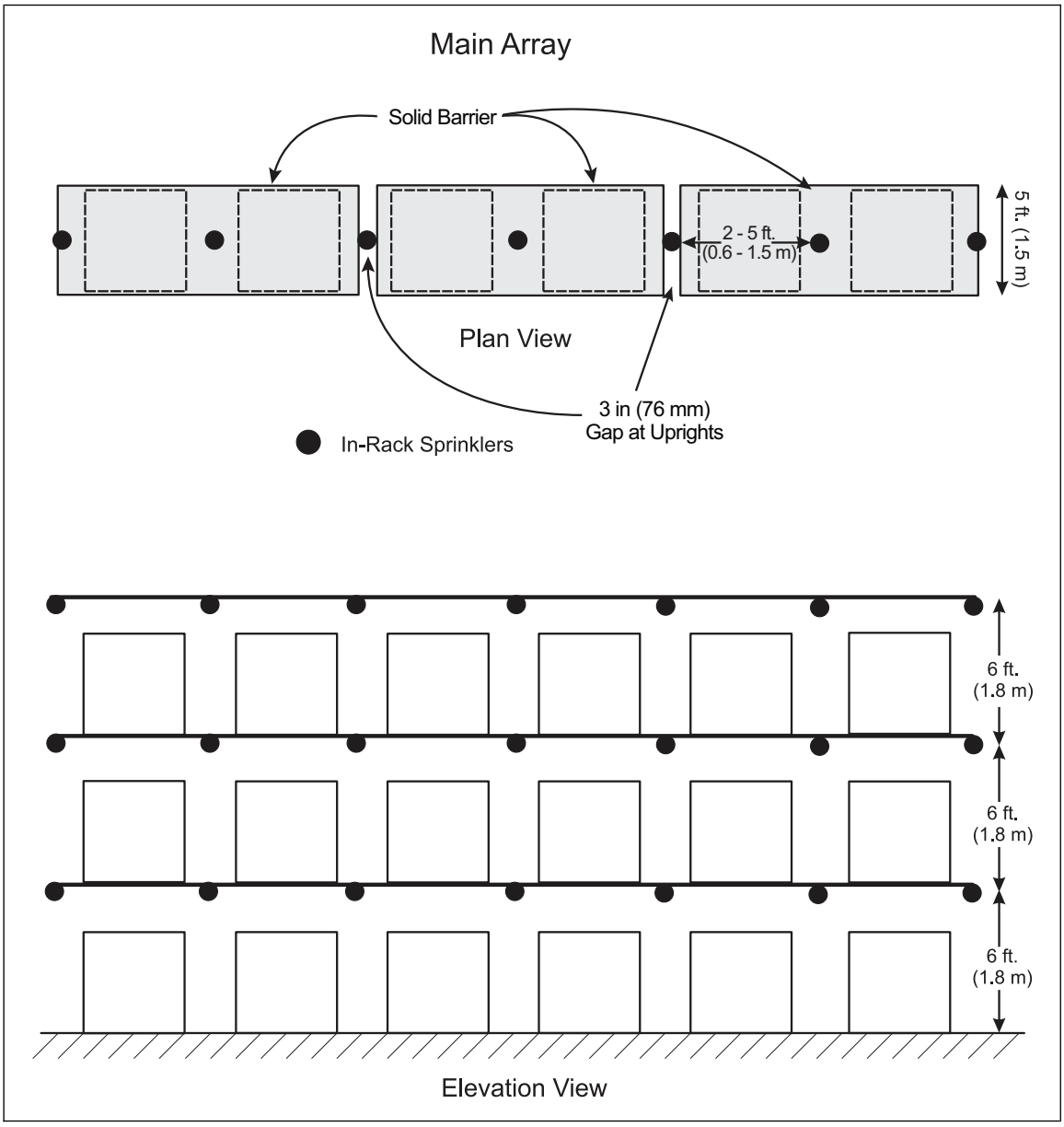


Fig. D.2.2.6.1a. Single row rack sprinkler layout: fire protection scheme F

D.2.2.6.1.1 Use a maximum vertical spacing of 6 ft (1.8 m) between barriers.

D.2.2.6.1.2 Design barriers without gaps in longitudinal flue spaces.

D.2.2.6.1.3 A maximum gap of 3 in. (76 mm) between each barrier is permitted at rack uprights (transverse flue) for single and double row racks.

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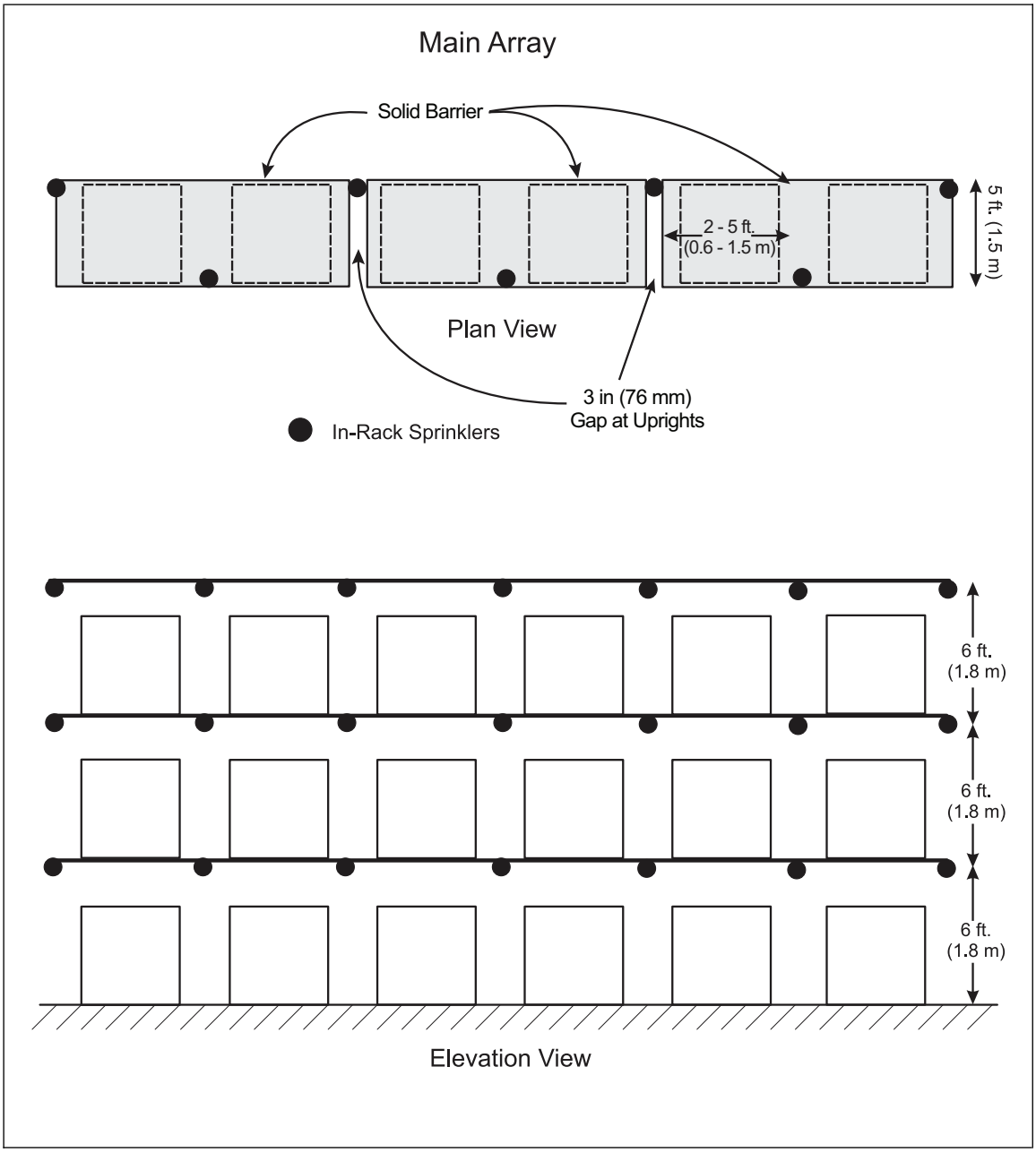


Fig. D.2.2.6.1b. Single row rack sprinkler alternate layout: fire protection scheme F

D.2.2.6.1.4 Do not store ignitable liquids above the top barrier level.

D.2.2.6.1.5 Arrange the storage to have a maximum overhang of 2 in. (51 mm) with respect to the horizontal barrier.

D.2.2.6.2 Design the in-rack sprinklers based on the container size and liquid type provided below in D.2.2.6.3.

D.2.2.6.2.1 Install FM Approved K8.0 (K115) or K11.2 (K160), nominal 160°F (70°C) rated, quick response in-rack sprinklers below each horizontal barrier level.

D.2.2.6.2.2 Locate face sprinklers within 6 in. (152 mm) of the face of the commodity.

D.2.2.6.3 For liquids with a flash point below 200°F (93°C) in plastic containers of 5 oz. (150 ml) or less stored in cartons, provide the following:

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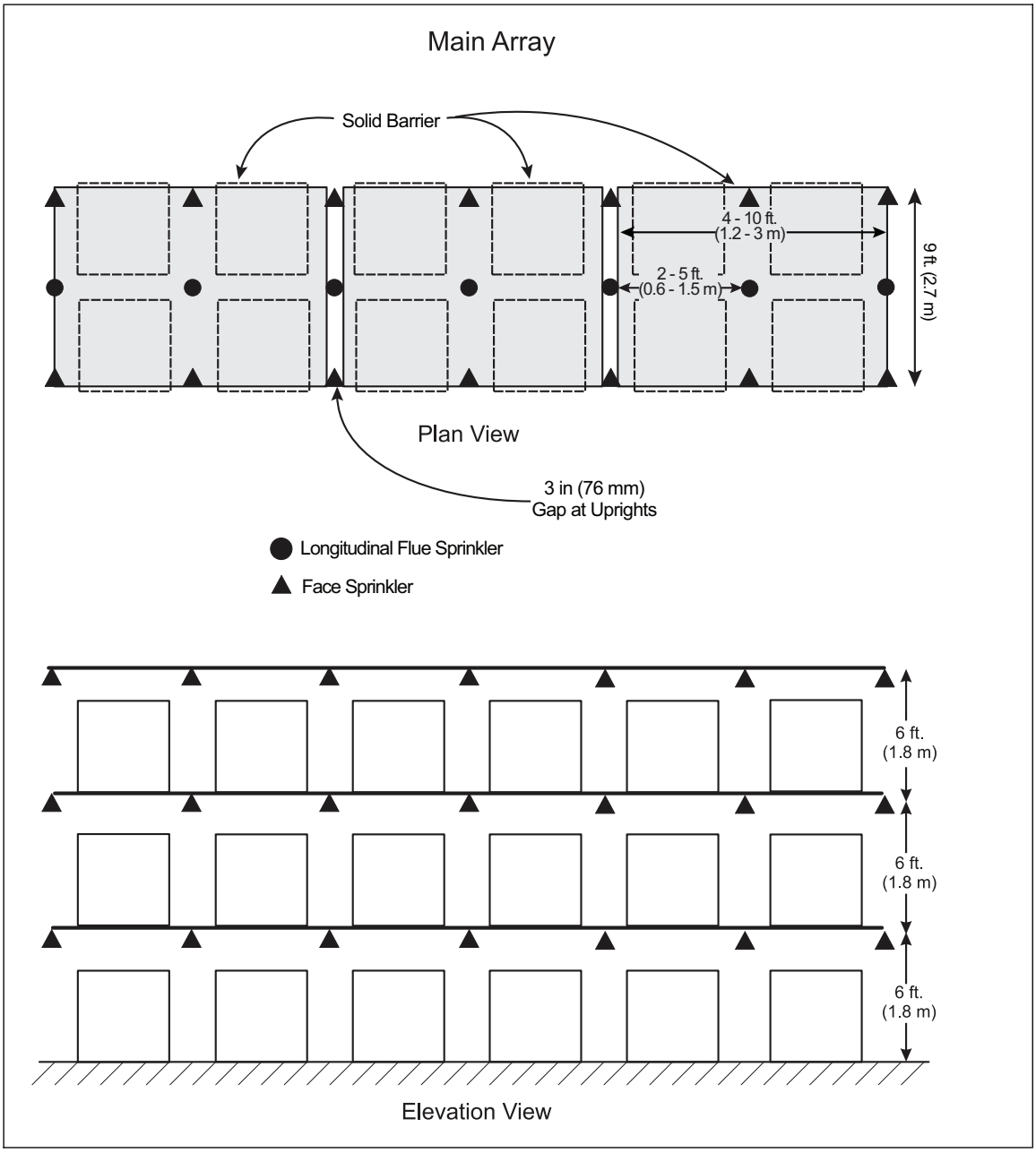


Fig. D.2.2.6.1c. Double row rack layout: fire protection scheme F

D.2.2.6.3.1 Design the in-rack sprinklers to provide a minimum flow of 60 gpm (227 L/min.) out of the hydraulically most remote

A. Six (6) sprinklers (e.g., three face sprinklers and three flue sprinklers in a DRR) if one horizontal barrier level is provided

B. Eight (8) sprinklers (e.g., two face sprinklers and two flue sprinklers on two levels in a DRR) for up to eight tiers of storage

C. For each horizontal barrier level beyond eight, add one additional in-rack sprinkler to the demand (add the additional in-racks at the top level of the rack).

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This protection approach has only been tested for rack storage. Palletized protection options are not available. Since pallet loads are transported into and out of racks and a fire involving even a single pallet load could create a significant exposure fire, avoid staging these products on loading docks or elsewhere within the facility.

D.2.2.6.3.2 The ceiling sprinkler demand and the in-rack sprinkler demand do not need to be balanced at the point of connection.

D.2.2.6.3.3 Provide a 500 gpm (1900 L/min.) hose stream allowance.

D.2.2.6.3.4 Provide the fire protection water demand for a one-hour duration.

D.2.2.6.3.5 If there are adjacent bays of rack arrays not dedicated to liquid storage, do one of the following:

A. Extend the horizontal barrier and in-rack sprinkler protection at least one rack bay, approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) beyond the liquid storage.

B. Provide plywood (minimum 3/8 in. [10 mm]) or sheet metal (minimum 22 ga. [0.7 mm]) vertical barriers, with no gaps, in transverse flue space at the end of the liquid storage bay.

D.2.2.6.3.6 If there are adjacent rack arrays not dedicated to liquids with a flash point below 200°F (93°C) in plastic containers of 5 oz (150 ml) or less stored in cartons, provide one of the following:

A. A minimum aisle of 10 ft (3 m), or

B. A minimum aisle of 8 ft (2.4 m), and either of the following:

1. Balance the Scheme F protection with the protection needed for the adjacent rack, including when those racks are protected with Scheme A or D

2. Protect racks across the aisle by providing a line of face sprinklers at 4 to 5 ft (1.2 to 1.5 m) on-line spacing at the 10 ft (3 m) elevation. Design the face sprinklers for six (6) sprinklers operating, each discharging 30 gpm (114 L/min.). Balance this demand with the Scheme F protection.

APPENDIX E STEEL COLUMN PROTECTION

E.1 Protect steel columns where the liquid pool fire will affect all four sides of the column, located inside detached buildings or cutoff rooms, using one of the following methods or an equivalent:

A. Provide fireproofing rated for one hour or the expected fire duration, whichever is greater. Provide fireproofing that is rated for a hydrocarbon fire exposure. (See Data Sheet 1-21)

B. Provide automatic (fusible link) sidewall sprinklers or water spray protection for the full height of the column, as shown in Figure E.1.B and described below:

i. Stagger the nozzles on opposite sides of a wide-flange column on 20 ft (6.1 m) centers.

ii. Wet the reentrant space (web and flanges)(shown by black outline in Figure E.1B) to cool the column effectively.

iii. Provide a minimum 0.3 gpm/ft^2 (12 mm/min) over the wetted area of the column (″wetted area″ is the surface area on the three sides of the reentrant space formed by the column web and flanges). The wetted area protected by a sprinkler extends from the sprinkler down to the next sprinkler on the same side of the column.

iv. Where obstructions to run down are present, provide additional sprinklers below the obstructions.

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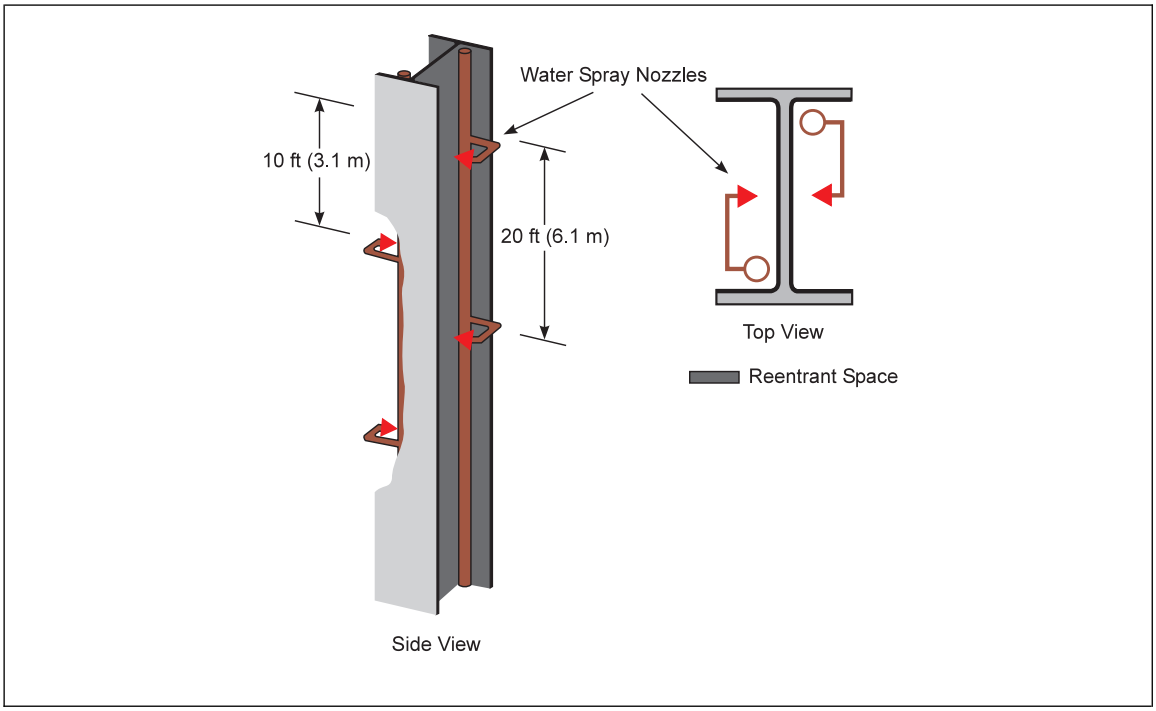


Fig. E.1.B. Water spray protection for steel columns

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