

## 1.2. Liquids

### 1.2.1. Flammable Liquid

Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point below 100°F (37.8°C).

#### 1.2.1.1. Class I Flammable Liquid

Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point below 100°F (37.8°C) and a Reid vapor pressure not exceeding an absolute pressure of 40 psia (2068.6 mm Hg) at 100°F (37.8°C).

#### 1.2.1.2. Class IA Flammable Liquid

Liquids that have flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and boiling points below 100°F (37.8°C). Examples are Diethyl Ether, Ethylene Oxide, Light Crude Oils.

#### 1.2.1.3. Class IB Flammable Liquid

Liquids that have flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and boiling points above 100°F (37.8°C). Examples are Motor and Aviation Gasoline, Toluene, Lacquers, Lacquer Thinner.

#### 1.2.1.4. Class IC Flammable Liquid

Liquids that have flash points at or above 73°F (22.8°C) but below 100°F (37.8°C). Examples are xylene, some paints, some solvent based Cements.

### 1.2.2. Combustible Liquid

Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C).

#### 1.2.2.1. Class II Combustible Liquid

Any liquid that has a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 140°F (60°C). Examples are Diesel Fuel, Paint Thinner.

#### 1.2.2.2. Class IIIA Combustible Liquid

Any liquid that has a flash point at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93°C). Examples are Home Heating Oil

#### 1.2.2.3. Class IIIB Combustible Liquid

Any liquid that has a flash point above 200°F (93°C).  
Examples are Cooking Oils, Lubricating Oils, Motor Oils.

### 1.2.3. Hazardous Material or Chemical

Material presenting dangers beyond the fire problems relating to flash point and boiling point. These hazards and dangers can arise from, but not limited to, toxicity, reactivity, instability or corrosivity.

### 1.2.4. Liquefied Gas

A gas, other than in solution, that in a packaging under the charged pressure exists both as a liquid and a gas at a temperature of 20°C (68°F).