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Document: Fire Prevention Policy

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide information related to fires/explosions, fire extinguishers, flammable & combustible liquids to our members, contractors, and visitors. The policy covers safety and health issues as well as property protection. The intent is to limit the possibility of fire for any reason and to educate mill members on the use and availability of fire extinguishers as well as provide guidance for the proper storage and handling of ignitable liquid and gases.

Execution

A. Smoking:

- I. Smoking is strictly prohibited while on company property. This includes the use of e-cigarettes and vaping products and is applicable to all visitors, contractors, and mill employees.

B. Fire and Explosions:

- I. Notify Plant Protection at extension 23333, in the event of a fire or explosion.
- II. Evacuate to your designated Congregation Point per the mill evacuation plan specific to your area when notified.
- III. All ignitable liquid are to be stored properly in your work area. Do not exceed the capacity of a flammable storage cabinet and do not store incompatible chemicals in the same cabinet.
- IV. Use funnels and containment whenever possible to minimize spill hazards when pouring ignitable liquids.

C. Fire Extinguishers:

- I. Always notify plant protection of a fire at by calling extension 23333. SITS entry will be required after the event as well.
- II. Never fight a fire with a portable fire extinguisher that you are not trained to use.
- III. Portable fire extinguishers are designed to fight fires of specific classes as follows (see definitions for more detail):
 - a. Class A – Ordinary Combustibles (paper, wood, cloth, etc.)

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- b. Class B – Ignitable liquid and gases
 - c. Class C – Electrical
 - d. Class D – Combustible metals
- IV. When using a portable fire extinguisher, remember the PASS method:
 - a. Pull or Push
 - b. Aim
 - c. Squeeze
 - d. Sweep
- V. If you suspect that a fire is too large to fight with a portable fire extinguisher, evacuate to your designated Congregation point per the mill evacuation plan specific to your area once instructed to do so.
- VI. Used fire extinguishers must be brought to the safety advocates office for inspection and recharging. Notes must be left indicating where the extinguisher was pulled from so a proper replacement can be made.
- VII. The Wisconsin Rapids facility uses a third party managing entity for extinguishers and they will conduct all pre/post inspections as well as replacements of spent extinguishers.

D. Ignitable Liquids and Gases

- I. Container Handling and Storage for Ignitable liquid:
 - a. Gasoline and other Class I or II liquids will be handled and stored using approved safety cans when transferred from the primary storage container. (Those liquids with a Flash Point less than 140 oF)
 - b. Quantities of Class I and II liquids used for cleaning operations, such as for dispensing liquids onto cleaning rags, shall be dispensed from safety cans, plunger cans or manufacturer’s cans.
 - c. All containers of Class I, II, and IIIA liquids shall be stored in properly constructed storage rooms or FM Global approved, and/or Underwriters Laboratory listed, storage cabinets unless the quantities are less than those specified below.

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- d. The maximum quantity of ignitable liquid permitted outside of storage cabinets or designated storage rooms/areas, shall not exceed the greater quantity in either (a) or the sum of (b), (c) and (d) below:
 - i. A supply for one day
 - ii. 15 gallons of Class I liquids in containers
 - iii. Two, 55 gallon drums of Class II or IIIA liquids
 - iv. Two portable tanks, each not exceeding 660 gal, of Class IB, IC, II or IIIA liquids.
- e. Every effort should be made to minimize the amount of ignitable liquid outside cabinets or the designated storage areas.
- II. Ignitable liquid Storage Cabinets:
 - a. Not more than 120 gallons of Class I, II and IIIA liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet. Of this total not more than 60 gallons may be of Class I and II liquids.
 - b. There shall not be more than three storage cabinets per single fire area except where a group of not more than three cabinets is separated from other cabinets by at least 100 feet.
 - c. Storage cabinets shall be FM Global approved and/or Underwriters Laboratory listed. All storage cabinets shall be labeled in conspicuous lettering, “Flammable – Keep Fire Away”.
 - d. Storage cabinets shall not be used to store other chemicals that may be incompatible with ignitable liquids in the cabinet, i.e., strong oxidizing materials. They are not intended for the storage of cylinders of compressed or liquefied gas.
 - e. Cabinets are not to be vented. The vent openings shall be sealed with the caps supplied with the cabinet or specified by the manufacturer.
 - f. Flammable cabinets, although not required by federal/state regulations, should be grounded if grounding lugs are provided by the manufacturer.
- III. Ignition Source Control:
 - a. When hot work is conducted within 50 ft. of storage tanks or vessels containing ignitable liquid, a thorough inspection and atmospheric monitoring must be performed and a hot work permit issued. Monitoring must be continuous during the hot work operation.

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- b. Containers used for dispensing of Class I and II liquids must have a bonding strap available. The bonding strap must be used during liquid transfers. This includes tank storages, totes, drums, and transfer containers.
- c. All storage tanks must be grounded.
- d. Electrical equipment in areas where Class I and II liquids and flammable gases are dispensed or stored must meet Class I, Division 1 and/or Division 2 ratings per NFPA requirements.
- e. Brass tools are to be used whenever disassembly of piping that contains Class I or II liquids or flammable gases.

E. Dispensing Operations:

- I. Class I and II liquids shall be dispensed from or transferred into vessels, containers, or portable tanks by one of the following methods:
 - a. From original shipping containers with a capacity of 5 U.S. gallons or less
 - b. From safety cans
 - c. From portable tanks or containers by means of an approved dispensing device
 - d. Through a closed piping system
 - e. By gravity through an approved self-closing valve or faucet
 - f. Through a hose only if it is equipped with an approved self-closing valve without a hold-open latch in addition to the outlet valve
- II. Transferring ignitable liquids by means of air pressure on the container or portable tank is not allowed.
- III. Original manufacturers shipping containers used in dispensing must be grounded.
- IV. Dispensing or transferring Class I or II liquids requires that the containers be bonded. Bonding is also required when transferring liquids from a pipe to a container by gravity.
- V. Drums, used for dispensing Class I and II liquids in the horizontal position, must be equipped with self-closing faucets and safety bung vents equipped with flame arrestors.
- VI. Drums used for dispensing Class I and II liquids in the vertical position must be equipped with an approved ignitable liquids pump and dispensed through the bung opening in the top of the drum.
- VII. Drip pans shall be provided under faucets in horizontal drum dispensing areas.

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VIII. Hoses used for dispensing shall be equipped with self-closing nozzles. An outlet valve must be provided between the tank and nozzle on storage tanks.

F. Storage Tanks, Totes, and Drums:

- I. Ignitable liquid are to be handled in steel containers only. No plastic containers for storage or handling these materials are allowed within the mill.
- II. Individual locations for tanks, portable totes, and drum storage will be evaluated by safety department on a case-by-case basis considering material stored, construction materials, fire protection, containment and exposures in the proposed area of use.
- III. Other design criteria for pumping, piping, venting, fire protection and other measures must be reviewed by the safety department to assure all codes and standards are being met.

G. Storage and Handling for Flammable Gas Cylinders:

- I. All compressed gas cylinders are to have labels and or markings indicating contents.
- II. All cylinders must meet DOT requirements.
- III. Cylinders containing residual material will be treated the same as full cylinders.
- IV. Any cylinders found to be damaged or defective shall be removed from service and returned to the supplier.
- V. When cylinders are designed to accept valve protection caps, the caps shall be in place except when the cylinder is connected for use.
- VI. When gas tight valve outlet plugs or caps are provided, they shall be kept on the valve outlet at all times except when the cylinder is connected for use.
- VII. All compressed gas or liquefied gas cylinders shall be secured at all times to prevent them from falling or being knocked over.
- VIII. Liquefied gas cylinders shall be stored in the upright position or in a position such that the pressure relief valve is in direct communication with the vapor space of the cylinder.
- IX. Cylinders are to be used only with equipment and in a manner for which they were designed and approved. There will be no alterations or modifications to cylinders or their valves that is not approved by the supplier or manufacturer of the cylinder.
- X. When not in use, all flammable gas cylinders must have the valve closed with the exception of equipment powered by flammable gas (propane cylinder on a PIT for example).

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- XI. Compressed and liquefied flammable gases shall be stored separate from incompatible and oxidizing gases. This may be accomplished in either of the following ways:
 - a. Stored in a manner where they are segregated from incompatible, combustible, or oxidizing materials by a minimum distance of 20 feet, or
 - b. Isolated from incompatible, combustible, or oxidizing materials by a barrier at least 5 feet high and with a minimum fire resistance rating of ½ hour.

Responsibility

A. Department:

- I. Documentation of review of this policy must occur with all employees, visitors, and contract employees. Annual review and documentation must occur with mill members.
- II. Notify Team Leader any time that a fire extinguisher is used and/or any time that a fire (or smoker/smoldering fire) occurs within their department.
- III. Departments are responsible for notifying the safety department in the event that changes are planned for ignitable liquids handling or new materials are being considered for use.

B. Health and Safety:

- I. The Safety Department is responsible for initial instruction.
- II. Third party service providers will ensure that extinguishers are inspected monthly and confirm they are operational and fully charged.
- III. The Safety Department is responsible for working with Engineering to assure that all state, federal, internal and insurance codes and standards are properly addressed for new installations and projects.

C. Team Members:

- I. Team Members have the responsibility to fulfill the intent of this policy. This includes both personal behavior (respecting the rights of others--smokers and non-smokers alike) and being an advocate of the policy with all others in the mill. Mill members shall effectively enforce compliance with the policy. Review and documentation of the policy to mill members must occur at least every 3 years.

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- II. Responsible Wisconsin Rapids team members must inform and document the communication of this policy to all visitors and contract employees.
- III. Team Members are responsible to know how to properly use a fire extinguisher. They are also responsible to place used extinguisher in the drop area and to replace it with a fully charged extinguisher if able to do so.
- IV. Team Members shall comply with and enforce compliance with the no smoking provisions of this policy.
- V. Team Members must be familiar with how to determine flammability of various materials using information in SDS's, the NFPA 704 Label, and/or the HMIS Label.

D. Contractors:

- I. Contractors are responsible for complying with no smoking requirements.

Definitions

Approved: Any equipment, material, or service that meets appropriate designated standards and has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

Bonding: The connection of two separate containers with a conducting wire or conducting hose during the dispensing or transfer of ignitable liquid for the purpose of equalizing static charges.

Class A Fire: A fire involving ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and some rubber and plastic materials.

Class B Fire: A fire involving ignitable liquid, flammable gases, greases and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials.

Class C Fire: A fire involving energized electrical equipment where safety to the employee requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing media.

Class D fire: A fire involving combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.

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Combustible Liquid: A liquid with a flash point at or above 100° F (38° C). There are three classes of combustible liquids. Details of each class are found in Appendix E. Examples include: Kerosene, Cleansol, and Fuel Oil.

Container: Any can, barrel, or drum of 60 U.S. gallons or less capacity used for storing liquids.

Fire Area: A building area that is separated from other sections of the building by fire resistive construction with a minimum fire resistance rating of one hour and having all openings properly protected.

Fire Extinguisher: A device used to put out a fire, often in an emergency situation. They consist of a pressurized container of chemicals that when discharged can put out a fire.

Flammable Gas: A gas that is flammable at atmospheric temperature and pressure in a mixture of 13 percent or less (by volume) with air, or that has a flammable range with air wider than 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit. Examples include: Acetylene and Hydrogen.

Ignitable liquid: A liquid with a flash point below 100° F (38° C) and a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100° F. There are three classes of ignitable liquids. Details of each class are found in Appendix E. Examples include: Gasoline, Acetone and Methanol.

Flammable Storage Cabinet: A cabinet for the storage of ignitable liquid constructed in accordance with Section 4-3 of NFPA 30, "Ignitable Liquid Code".

Flash Point: The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air at or near the surface of the liquid.

Grounding: Providing a path of low electrical resistance to earth to safely dissipate electrical charges.

Handling: Any work practices where ignitable liquid are used, such as dispensing, transferring, or mixing.

Liquefied Gas: A gas that, under its charged pressure, is partially liquid at 70° F. Examples include Propane and Butane.

Portable Tank: A closed vessel having a liquid capacity over 60 U.S. gal. and is not intended for a fixed installation.

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Safety Can: An FM Global approved or U.L. listed container of not more than five gallons capacity having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

Storage Tank: Any vessel having a liquid capacity that exceeds 60 gal (227 L), is intended for fixed installation, and is not used for processing

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APPENDIX C

Aerosol Can and Flammable Storage Cabinet FAQ

This FAQ sheet has been compiled to answer general questions about the usage of aerosol cans. It is NOT all inclusive and doesn't provide answers to all possible questions. However it touches on some of the common concerns around the storage and use of Aerosol cans. If you need more information on any of the answers provided or if you have other questions that you need answered please contact the safety department. If you would like to look up the rules and information on your own the website is listed at the bottom of this document. If you see aerosols being used in an unsafe matter or if you feel that any of these answer could be used to blanket unsafe behavior it is important that you voice those concerns. Safety is the responsibility of everyone at the Wisconsin Rapids mill.

Q. Can I store a couple cans of WD40 on my maintenance cart?

A. Yes, generally speaking you are able to hold cans on your maintenance cart as long as it doesn't go against the usage on the label. They should be placed in a tool box/bin so they are secured and are not at risk of falling off of the cart and rupturing. This would be considered the same as carrying them to the job in your hand.

Q. Can I store a spray can of lubricant in an I-beam next to equipment we use it on regularly?

A. No, aerosols should be stored in storage cabinets. The key phrase here is "store". Storing implies that the cans could be unmonitored for a long period of time so the argument of "If I can keep them on my cart why, do they have to be stored in a cabinet?" doesn't hold up here.

Q. Can I store aerosol cans in a regular wooden or metal cabinet?

A. Yes, if the aerosol can isn't labeled "Flammable" (require by 15 U.S.C 1261) then it can be stored in a normal storage cabinet. NOTE: Many, if not most, of the aerosol products we use here at the mill will be labeled "Flammable"

Q. How many aerosols can be stored in one cabinet?

A. You can store 1000 lb (roughly 1000 cans) of level 2 product in a storage cabinet, or a maximum of 500 lb (roughly 500 cans) of level 3 aerosol product. The combined weight of level 2 and level 3 products in the same cabinet can not be more than 1000 lbs. You can consult the MSDS of the products that you use to determine their level.

Q. Does the ventilation bung have to be in or out of a cabinet in use?

A. According to NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) Code 30, *Ignitable liquid Code Handbook*, venting a chemical storage cabinet is not necessary for fire protection purposes. **Flammable and combustible liquid storage cabinets are designed to protect the internal contents from a fire outside the cabinet.** A vented cabinet could compromise the ability of the cabinet to protect its contents from a fire.

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Q. Do flammable and combustible liquid storage cabinets need to be grounded?

A. Unless you are dispensing a flammable or combustible liquid out of them, safety cabinets are not required by federal regulations to have a grounding point; however, in order for that cabinet to receive FM Global(FM) approval, it needs to be equipped with one. Therefore, do your ignitable liquid dispensing outside of the cabinet or get the cabinet grounded

Q. What about Level 1 products?

A. Level 1 products are not really a storage concern here at the mill (they're also not very common). Level 1 products are considered equivalent to a Class III commodity (a Class III commodity is defined as wood, paper, natural fiber, cloth or Group C plastics with or without combustible pallets.) Therefore storage on a cart or shelf is acceptable.

Q. Can we put in a couple shelves and store aerosols in our oil storage room?

A. Yes, storage of aerosol products is permitted inside ignitable liquid storage areas of 500 sq ft or less that meet the requirements of NFPA 30 up to a maximum of 1000 lbs of combined level 2 and 3 aerosol products. For storage rooms of greater than 500 sq ft. you can store up to 2500 lbs of combined level 2 and 3 aerosol products. The shelves should be no more that 30 in. deep and spaced 24 in. to 36 in. apart vertically. The total shelf structure should not exceed 15 ft. in height.

[NFPA 30 addresses inside storage rooms as follows: Openings in walls to adjacent rooms or buildings and openings in exterior walls with fire resistance ratings shall be provided with normally closed, listed fire doors with fire resistance ratings corresponding to the fire resistance rating of the wall as follows:

Fire Resistance Rating Fire Resistance Rating

<u>Of Wall</u> <u>(Hrs):</u>	<u>Of Doors</u> <u>(Hrs):</u>
1	3/4
2	1
4	3

There are additional requirements for room design depending on use. Contact the mill safety team for additional information or help.

Q. What do you mean by Level 1, 2 and 3?

A. The following chart explains the levels as they relate to the heat of combustion for aerosol products:

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CLASSIFICATION OF AEROSOL PRODUCTS

CHEMICAL HEAT OF COMBUSTION		AEROSOL CLASSIFICATION
Greater than (Btu/lb)	Less than or equal to (Btu/lb)	
0	8,600	1
8,600	13,000	2
13,000	***	3

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per pound = 0.002326 KJ/g.

Manufacturers are required to label cartons carrying their aerosols with the level as follows:

LEVEL _____ AEROSOL

If you do not have the original carton with the level printed on it, the manufacturer's web site will typically list it, or you can call their tech line to get it. You can also commonly get this information from the MSDS. For instance, the MSDS for WD40 indicates that it is a Level 3 Aerosol.

The most important information about the usage of aerosol cans is contained on its label. All aerosols are required to have health and safety notes on their labeling. If you are using a can in a matter that contradicts the instructions on the label then that can is being used incorrectly and possibly unsafely. More information about aerosol safety can be found on the following website:

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=9752

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APPENDIX D

Common Material Classifications, Storage and Examples

NFPA FLAMMABILITY RATING (2)	NFPA FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE CLASSIFICATION	STORAGE REQUIREMENTS (1)	EXAMPLE(S)
0	Non- Combustible liquids	No specific requirements for storage.	
1 (Flash Point Above 200° F)	Class IIIB Combustible liquids	Class IIIB materials are not specifically addressed in the policy. Common sense in storage of these materials. Consult HEALTH & SAFETY for more information.	Lube Oils Hydraulic Oil Used oil
2 (Flash Point Below 200° F)	Class II and Class IIIA Combustible Liquids	Approved storage containers and use of Ignitable liquid storage cabinets. Limit amount stored outside of cabinets/ storage rooms (Two Portable Tanks)	Fuel Oil, Kerosene Cleansol
3 (Flash Point Below 100° F)	Class IC Ignitable liquids	Approved storage containers and use of Ignitable liquid storage cabinets. Limit amount stored outside of cabinets/ storage rooms (Two 55 Gallon Drums)	Methanol Turpentine
4 (Flash Point Below 73° F)	Class IA and Class IB Ignitable liquids	Approved storage containers and use of Ignitable liquid storage cabinets. Limit amount stored outside of cabinets/ storage rooms (15 Gallons)	Gasoline Acetone

- 1) This table is a generalization of how you can relate the NFPA Flammability Rating on container labels or from the MSDS to the classification, and an idea of what some of the requirements or limitations for storage. There may be a need to research a particular product to identify all the appropriate requirements
- 2) The NFPA Flammability rating is the number in the red area at the top of the NFPA 704 Diamond.

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Classification of Ignitable liquid

Class IA Ignitable liquid	A liquid with a flash point below 73° F (23°C) and a boiling point below 100°F (38°C)
Class IB Ignitable liquid	A liquid with a flash point below 73° F (23° C) and a boiling point at or above 100° F (38°C).
Class IC Ignitable liquid	A liquid with a flash point at or above 73° F (23° C) and below 100° F (38° C).
Class II Combustible Liquid	A liquid with a flash point at or above 100° F (38° C) and below 140° F (60° C).
Class IIIA Combustible Liquid	A liquid with a flash point at or above 140° F and below 200° F (93° C).
Class IIIB Combustible Liquid	A liquid with a flash point at or above 200° F (93° C).

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