

# FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS STORAGE

## A GUIDE TO THE STORAGE OF YOUR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

The information below is a general guide only, based on the Australian Standard AS1940. For more information, please refer your State and Local Council Bodies. Guidelines may vary from State to State.

### WHEN IS A BUND-ROOM REQUIRED?

According to AS1940, the storage and handling of flammable liquids depends on the class and volume.

### CLASS 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS PACKAGING GROUP II

- Up to 2000L can be stored without a bund-room.
- Once 2000L is exceeded a bund-room is required.

### CLASS 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS PACKAGING GROUP III

- Up to 8000L can be stored without a bund-room.
- Once 8000L is exceeded a bund-room is required.

### THINNERS & HARDENERS PACKAGING GROUP II

Volume per square metre: 1L per 2m<sup>2</sup>.

Calculation: 500ml per 1m<sup>2</sup>.

Example: If the total floor space is 450m<sup>2</sup>.

$$450 \times 0.5 = 225 \text{ litres.}$$

(If exceeded a mobile bund-room is recommended)

### WHAT IS A PACKAGING GROUP?

All dangerous goods have been assigned a packaging group according to the degree of danger.

The three packaging groups are:

- Packaging group I: GREAT DANGER.
- Packaging group II: MEDIUM DANGER.
- Packaging group III: MINOR DANGER.

Packaging groups can be written as: PG I, PG II, PG III. Packaging groups can be found on material safety data sheets, available at: [www.duluxprotectivecoatings.com.au](http://www.duluxprotectivecoatings.com.au)

For more information, please contact the Dulux Protective Coatings Technical Consultant in your state.



A typical bund room door in a Dulux Trade Centre. Note the warning signs and fire equipment.



A good bund room also features ventilation and sturdy racking, and is neat and free of clutter.

