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FIRE DEPARTMENT

Calcium Hypochlorite (Chapter 27 – 2006 International Fire Code)

Indoor Storage

Class 2 Oxidizers: 250 solid pounds/liquid gallons per control area (room) Note D: maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Note E: Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, day boxes, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures or safety cans. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.

Class 3 Oxidizers: A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment when the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.

Separation of incompatible materials

Incompatible materials in storage and storage of materials that are incompatible with materials in use shall be separated when the stored materials are in containers having a capacity of more than 5 pounds (2 kg) or 0.5 gallon (2 L). Separation shall be accomplished by:

- Segregating incompatible materials in storage by a distance of not less than 20 feet (6096 1. mm).
- 2. Isolating incompatible materials in storage by a noncombustible partition extending not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above and to the sides of the stored material.
- Storing liquid and solid materials in hazardous material storage cabinets. 3.

Shelf Storage

Shelving shall be of substantial construction, and shall be braced and anchored in accordance with the seismic design requirements of the International Building Code for the seismic zone in which the material is located. Shelving shall be treated, coated or constructed of materials that are compatible with the hazardous materials stored. Shelves shall be provided with a lip or guard when used for the storage of individual containers.

Shelf storage of hazardous materials shall be maintained in an orderly manner.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT

Containment

Spill containment systems or means to render a spill harmless to people or property shall be provided where a spill is determined to be a plausible event and where such an event would endanger people or property.

The building, room or area shall contain or drain the hazardous materials and fire protection water through the use of one of the following methods:

- 1. Liquid-tight sloped or recessed floors in indoor locations or similar areas in outdoor locations.
- 2. Liquid-tight floors in indoor locations or similar areas in outdoor locations provided with liquid-tight raised or recessed sills or dikes.
- 3. Sumps and collection systems.
- 4. Drainage systems leading to an approved location.
- 5. Other approved engineered systems.

Secondary containment for indoor storage areas shall be designed to contain a spill from the largest vessel plus the design flow volume of fire protection water calculated to discharge from the fire-extinguishing system over the minimum required system design area or area of the room or area in which the storage is located, whichever is smaller. The containment capacity shall be designed to contain the flow for a period of 20 minutes.

Containment pallets

When used as an alternative to spill control and secondary containment for outdoor storage in accordance with the exception in Section 2704.2, containment pallets shall comply with all of the following:

- 1. A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided.
- 2. The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (250 L).
- 3. Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored.
- 4. Containment pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rainwater within the sump.

Fire Protection for all new and/or existing pool chemical rooms shall be at least one $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallon water extinguisher