

Safe Handling of Flammable Liquids: Guidelines for IBCs



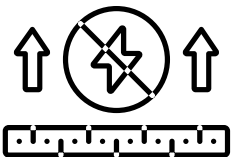
Guidelines for Safe Handling of Liquids in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs): Proper handling of hazardous liquids is crucial to ensure safety, compliance with regulations, and environmental responsibility. This guide covers essential considerations such as storage based on flash point, environmental sustainability, and measures to mitigate static electricity risks. Adhering to these guidelines and regulations ensures the safe storage and transport of liquids in IBCs.

Low Flash Point:



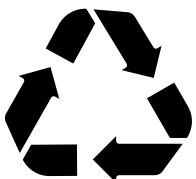
Flammable liquids (flash point < 100°F) should not be stored in any plastic IBC, listed or unlisted. Avoid unlisted composite IBCs for combustible liquids. Verify compatibility with your chemical supplier, local fire marshal, or visit [Cole-Parmer's guide](#).

Static Electricity:



Handling flammable and combustible liquids in IBCs requires careful attention to static electricity risks. [NFPA 30](#) (Ch. 6, Ch. 9) and DOT regulations mandate bonding and grounding practices to prevent static discharge, ensuring safe storage and transport. For more information, visit [NFPA 30](#) and [DOT regulations](#).

Environment:



Effective storage of hazardous liquids like pharmaceuticals, petroleum, and solvents is crucial for [environmental responsibility](#). Tote tanks minimize waste by eliminating pallets and drums, are fully drainable to reduce product waste, and support sustainability through recyclability. Ensure compliance with [NFPA 30](#) (Ch. 6, Ch. 9) and [DOT regulations](#) for safe handling and storage.