







EQUIPMENT FOR THE RETENTION OF DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

GENERAL

All chemicals must be stored above a containment spill.

The regulations differ according to the industrial or community sites, but also according to the nature of the products stored.

REGULATIONS

The volume of retention of any storage of dangerous liquids that could pollute water and soil must be at least equal to the biggest following values:

IN ITALY

- · 100% of the biggest container
- · 30% of the total volume stored

IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND

- 100% of the biggest container
- 10% of the total volume stored (except for agriculture 50% of the total volume)

SAFETY CABINETS FOR TOXIC PRODUCTS AND MULTI-HAZARD SAFETY CABINETS

GENERAL

For obvious safety reasons (risk of fire, explosion, poisoning, corrosion, etc.), hazardous liquids must be stored and handled in suitable safety containers.

The transport of hazardous materials is subject to special regulations. Only UN-approved containers guarantee an optimal level of safety for the transport of hazardous liquids.

Safety containers differ from security containers in that they are composed of safety elements:

Flame arresters: to prevent the spread of flames to the liquid in the container itself;

Pressure relief valve: prevents the container from exploding due to excessive pressure in the container.

Standardized warning labels: to indicate the type of product stored in the container and to avoid any risk of mixing incompatible products. Safety data sheets must also be available near workstations to enable emergency services to act effectively.

STANDARDISATION



UN (UNITED NATION):

Receptacles bearing the UN mark are approved for the transport of dangerous goods by road.



FM (FACTORY MUTUAL):

International insurance and accreditation body for safety equipment and advice to companies.



