



Tentative Interim Amendment

# NFPA 30B

## Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products

2011 Edition

**Reference:** 2.3.2, 6.1.1, 6.2.1.1, A.6.2.1.1(c), A.6.2.1.1(d), and 6.2.2

**TIA 11-1**

(SC 12-3-4/TIA Log #1043)

Pursuant to Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects, the National Fire Protection Association has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment to NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*, 2011 edition. The TIA was processed by the Technical Committee on Aerosol Products, and was issued by the Standards Council on March 6, 2012, with an effective date of March 26, 2012.

A Tentative Interim Amendment is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire standards-making procedures. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the standard. A TIA automatically becomes a proposal of the proponent for the next edition of the standard; as such, it then is subject to all of the procedures of the standards-making process.

1. Add the ASTM D 92 reference into 2.3.2 to read as follows:

ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester*, 2010.

2. Modify Section 6.1.1 as follows:

**6.1.1** The protection criteria in this chapter are for metal containers only. Protection criteria for glass or plastic containers greater than 118 ml (4 fl oz) is beyond the scope of this chapter, with the exception of the maximum allowable quantities (MAQ) and those aerosol products covered by Section 6.2.1.1.

3. Add a new subsection to read as follows:

**6.2.1.1** Aerosol products in plastic containers larger than 118 ml (4 fl. oz.) shall be considered to be equivalent to Class III commodities, as defined in NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, where any of the following conditions are met:

(a) Base product has no fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester*, and nonflammable propellant.

(b) Base product has no sustained combustion as tested in accordance with "Method of Testing for Sustained Combustibility", Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 173, Appendix H, or the UN publication Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, and nonflammable propellant.

(c)\* Base product contains up to 20% by volume (15.8% by weight) of ethanol and/or isopropyl alcohol in an aqueous mix and nonflammable propellant.

(d)\* Base product contains 4% by weight or less of an emulsified flammable liquefied gas propellant within an aqueous base. The propellant shall remain emulsified for the life of the product. Where such propellant is not permanently emulsified then the propellant shall be nonflammable.

**A.6.2.1.1(c)** Fire testing with alcohol and water at this percentage in plastic bottles has been successful. Small-scale burn tests of aerosol products in plastic containers have shown the aerosol with a nonflammable propellant to behave the same as the aerosol with no propellant.

**A.6.2.1.1(d)** A fire test with a formula of this type using liquefied petroleum gas was successful. An emulsion, in an aerosol product, would be a mixture of two or more liquids in which one is present as droplets, of microscopic or ultramicroscopic size, distributed throughout the other. Emulsions are formed from the component liquids either spontaneously or, more often, by mechanical means, such as agitation, provided that the liquids that are mixed have no (or a very limited) mutual solubility. Emulsions are stabilized by agents that form films at the surface of the droplets (e.g., soap molecules) or that impart to them a mechanical stability (e.g., colloidal carbon or bentonite). Colloidal distributions or suspension of one or more liquid(s) with another will have a shelf life that varies with the efficiency of the recipe used.

4. *Modify 6.2.2 as follows:*

**6.2.2** In cases where the storage of Level 1 aerosol products or aerosol products in plastic containers as meeting the requirements of paragraph 6.2.1.1 is required to be protected, such storage shall be protected in accordance with the requirements for Class III commodities set forth in NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

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**Effective Date:** March 26, 2012

(Note: For further information on NFPA Codes and Standards, please see [www.nfpa.org/codelist](http://www.nfpa.org/codelist))

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