

AN ORDINANCE Regulating the Manufacture, Storage, Use, Sale or Distribution of Inflammable Liquids.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Highland Park:

CHAPTER I Applications, Permits, and Definitions of Terms

Section 1. The provisions of this ordinance hereinafter set forth shall apply to all plants, stores, equipments and installations for the manufacture, storage, use, sale or distribution of inflammable liquids...

Section 2. For the purpose of this ordinance, inflammable liquids are divided into three classes, according to flash point, as follows:

- Class 1. Liquids with flash point below 27 degrees Fhr. (3 degrees Centigrade), closed cup test. (Equivalent to 30 degrees Fhr. open cup test.)
Class 2. Liquids with flash point above that for Class 1 and below 74 degrees Fhr. (23 degrees Centigrade), closed cup test. (Equivalent to 80 degrees Fhr., open cup test.)
Class 3. Liquids with flash point above that for Class 2 and below 160 degrees Fhr. (71 degrees Centigrade), closed cup test. (Equivalent to 165 degrees Fhr., open cup test.)

The flash points shall be as determined according to the manner described in the technical paper of the United States Bureau of Mines on 'The flash point of oil mixtures.'

The following within the classes designated below, and are to be regarded as representative examples of liquids in each of said classes:

- Class 1— Ether, Carbon bisulphide, Gasoline, Naphtha, Benzole, Colodion, Hydrocarbon (gas drips), Liquefied petroleum gas
Class 2— Acetone, Amyl Acetate
Class 3— Kerosene, Amyl alcohol, Turpentine

Section 3. Any manufactured liquid or fluid commodity, such as paints, varnishes, dryers, cleaning solution, and polishing liquids, which contain inflammable liquids shall be included in the above classification according to the flash point of the mixture.

Section 4. A 'container' is hereby defined to be any can, bucket, barrel, tank or other vessel, except stationary or fixed tanks, tank wagons and tank cars, in which inflammable liquids or mixtures are stored or kept for sale. A 'permit' is hereby defined to mean the written authority of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety issued pursuant to this ordinance for the manufacture, transportation, sale or use of any finished or unfinished product or article or any material entering into the composition thereof.

Section 5. (a) Any person, firm or corporation desiring to install a tank for the holding or storage of any of the liquids mentioned in Section 2 of this ordinance shall first obtain a permit to do so from the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety. Before issuing such permit the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety shall inspect or cause to be inspected the location or site where such tank is proposed to be installed, and if the same is satisfactory he shall so certify to the City Collector, and thereupon the applicant shall pay to the City Collector a fee of two dollars (\$2) for each tank of the capacity of one thousand gallons or less and an additional fee of fifty cents (50c) for each additional one thousand gallons capacity or fraction thereof. Said fee shall be paid prior to the issuance of such permit and shall cover the cost of inspection thereof. No such tank or outfit shall be covered over or used until the installation, material and workmanship have been finally inspected, approved and certified by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.

(b) Whenever application is made to install any tank or tanks for the storage (for other than household use) or for the sale of any of the liquids mentioned in Section 2 of this ordinance, such application shall be accompanied by the written consent of a majority of all the property owners according to frontage on both sides of the streets surrounding the block or square before a permit may be issued. This provision shall not be applicable to the installation of a tank containing any of the oils referred to in Section 2 of this ordinance, when such oils are to be used in connection with existing garages or existing manufacturing plants where such oils are incidental to the business conducted.

(c) Every application for a permit for any such tank shall be in writing, stating specifically the location, the space desired to be used, the length, breadth and depth, together with the measurement in feet from the surface of the ground to the top of such tank, and shall contain the plans and specifications for the construction of said tank, its connections, fittings, openings and safety appliances.

(d) If any person, firm or corporation obtaining a permit hereunder shall at any time fail or neglect to comply with the terms of this ordinance, then such permit as may have been issued shall be revoked by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.

Section 6. The term 'approval' as used in this ordinance in relation to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety in reference to anything to be approved by him, is hereby defined as a written statement issued by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety certifying

that the type, class or kind of article or thing mentioned therein has been examined and approved by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety in conformity with this ordinance, and that it is authorized to be manufactured, stored, transported, sold or used in the City of Highland Park.

Section 7. A 'retail store,' wherever such term is used in this ordinance, is hereby defined to be a store or other building in which inflammable liquids are sold direct to consumers.

Section 8. A 'jobber,' wherever such term is used in this ordinance, is hereby defined to be a person, firm or corporation selling inflammable liquids at wholesale.

Section 9. A 'saint and oil store,' wherever such term is used in this ordinance, is hereby defined to be a store of building in which are stored, handled and sold, at retail, paints, varnishes, oils and inflammable liquids alone or with the accessories necessary to such materials.

Section 10. A 'manufacturing plant,' wherever such term is used in this ordinance, is hereby defined to be any factory or establishment in which people are employed in the handling in process of manufacture, in other than original sealed containers, of inflammable liquids in mixing or compounding of inflammable liquids, or in the using of an inflammable liquid in the manufacture or production of any article. Provided, that when the use, storing or handling of inflammable liquids in such a manner as to permit the escape of inflammable vapor is entirely within fire-proof rooms, with all openings between such rooms and any other part of the building or buildings protected by standard fire doors or windows arranged to close automatically, the remainder of the building or buildings shall not be included under the term 'manufacturing plant.'

Section 11. Except as specified in Section 12, a permit shall be obtained in all cases where oil is stored, as follows:

(a) For the storage or handling of Class 1 liquids in excess of one gallon in any dwelling, apartment house or hotel, and in excess of ten gallons outside of any dwelling.

(b) For the storage or handling of Class 2 liquids in excess of five gallons in any dwelling, apartment house or hotel, and in excess of ten gallons in any other building, and in excess of twenty-five gallons outside of any building.

(c) For the storage or handling of Class 3 liquids in excess of twenty-five gallons inside any building, and in excess of fifty-five gallons outside any building.

Section 12. Nothing in this ordinance shall be understood to require an owner or occupant of a building or his agent to obtain a permit for the use, nor to prohibit the use by him, of paints, oils, varnishes and similar inflammable mixtures, unless the storage, for at least thirty days, of quantities in excess of those given in Section 11, is to be maintained.

Section 13. All applications for permits under this ordinance shall state the nature of the business of the applicant, the maximum quantity of each class of liquids to be kept, and the location of same while in storage.

CHAPTER II General Requirements for the Storage, Use and Handling of Inflammable Liquids

Section 14. All parts of this ordinance shall apply to all inflammable liquids of Classes 1, 2 and 3, as classified herein.

Section 15. The Commissioner of Public Health and Safety shall prohibit the use of any type, kind or make of heating or lighting appliances using inflammable liquids which are not tested by him or some competent authority designated by him or considered as introducing a distinct hazard to life and property.

Section 16. No Class 1 nor Class 2 liquids shall be kept or stored in a schoolhouse, house of worship, place of amusement or other public building, excepting that for demonstrating purposes, or for industrial or mechanical uses, the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety shall issue permits for same, as herein provided for.

Section 17. No Class 1 nor Class 2 liquids shall be stored within five feet of any stairway, elevator or exit of any building, open to the public, unless such liquids are in sealed containers.

Section 18. In paint and oil stores, retail stores and jobbers' plants containing inflammable liquids, at least two exits shall be provided, which shall be so located that the approach to one of same will always be away from the point of storage.

Section 19. The mixing, storing or handling of inflammable liquids of Class 1 and Class 2 in open containers is prohibited in any building housing more than two families or in a frame building housing more than one family; Provided, that this shall not apply to drug stores where inflammable liquids are used in making and compounding medicines and prescriptions.

Section 20. The storage of inflammable liquids inside of buildings, except in buildings now so used, shall be limited in the manner prescribed under the following sub-sections: Provided, that in a special storage room or fire-proof building conforming to the requirements given in Section 22, an unlimited quantity of Class 2 and Class 3 liquids may be maintained therein; and further provided, that in public garages any Class 1 liquid in quantity not to exceed 60 gallons contained in an approved portable filling service, may be kept and used.

(a) Within the fire limits in frame buildings, liquids of Class 1 are prohibited. In other than frame buildings, liquids of Class 1, in approved sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons may be stored. In other than frame buildings, liquids of Class 1 in approved sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons may be stored.

(b) Outside the fire limits, in frame buildings, liquids of Class 1, in approved sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons may be stored. In other than frame buildings, liquids of Class 1 in approved sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons may be stored.

Section 21. In such buildings as are now used for the storage of inflammable liquids, the amounts stored, except in a special room or rooms of the character prescribed in Section 22, shall not exceed double the quantity in each instance specified as the maximum amount which may be stored under Section 20 of this ordinance and tanks shall not be of more than double the capacity, respectively, of those specified in said Section 20.

Section 22. Special rooms for the storage of inflammable liquids to be supplied, handling and use of inflammable liquids shall, where called for in this ordinance, be constructed as follows: Walls, floors and ceilings shall be of eight inches of brick, concrete or hollow tile, or four inches of reinforced concrete; door openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with sills raised to form a liquid tight space and with self-closing fire doors; such rooms shall be capable of holding one and one-half times the maximum amount of inflammable liquids contained therein; windows shall be wired glass in metallic sash and frames; no combustible material shall be used in construction, except that floor surfacing may be of wood; proper ventilation shall be provided; there shall be no openings to rooms below except as made necessary by trade or manufacturing process, and openings to rooms and other parts of the building above shall be provided with self-closing fire doors or trap doors.

Section 23. All Class 1 liquids, except such as are kept in sealed containers, shall be kept in storage tanks underground or outside of buildings; Provided, that safety cans of not over 10 gallons capacity may be used, but if cans of over 10 gallons capacity are used they must be kept and used in special rooms of the character prescribed in Section 22, or be kept underground.

Section 24. Any manufacturing plant hereafter established in a building in which persons are employed above the second story shall have all rooms in which Class 1 and Class 2 liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting the escape of vapor, constructed in the manner prescribed in Section 22 of this ordinance.

Section 25. In existing manufacturing plants where persons are employed above the second floor, all elevator shafts, stair and other wells or vertical openings communicating to rooms in which Class 1 and Class 2 liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting the escape of vapor, must be enclosed by incombustible walls and provided with approved self-closing fire doors.

Section 26. No manufacturing plant shall be located in any building used as a dwelling for more than one family unless all Class 1 liquids are kept in safety cans, not exceeding 1 gallon in capacity, or in outside storage tanks as provided in Sections 35 to 41 inclusive of this ordinance, with no discharge inside of the building.

Section 27. No kettles, vats, saturators or other vessels used in manufacturing processes, and in which more than 5 gallons of inflammable liquid, shall be located within five feet of combustible material, nor within five feet of any exit, unless two or more exits are provided, and all combustible floors thereunder within a radius of 10 feet must be protected with non-combustible covering. All kettles and other open vessels must be provided with substantial covers operating automatically, or which can be easily and readily placed in position.

Section 28. Rooms in which Class 1 and Class 2 liquids are used in open vats, pans or other vessels, or in which liquids of Classes 1, 2 or 3 are heated or otherwise inflammable vapor, shall be so ventilated. Provided that a ventilation system or any other special system meeting the intent of this section may be used when approved by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.

Section 29. Where inflammable liquids are kept, used or handled, dry sand, ashes, chemical extinguishers or other fire retardants shall be provided in such quantities and with such pails, scoops and other fire appliances as are required by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.

Section 30. (a) Barrels or drums containing liquids of Classes 1, 2 or 3 stored outside any building must not be piled upon each other nor stored in a passageway or beneath any window, and no open lights shall be kept or permitted in any such storage yard.

(b) On all empty barrels or drums, which have contained inflammable liquids, the caps, plugs and bungs shall be placed immediately after the package is emptied.

Section 31. The owner, occupant or lessee of any building, room or portion of building used for the storage, sale or use of inflammable liquids shall install and maintain signs worded 'No Smoking,' in such number and locations as the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety may require.

Section 32. Inflammable liquids shall not be drawn nor handled in the presence of open flame or fire, but may be drawn and handled when lighting is by incandescent electric lamps installed in compliance with the regulations of the Building Code of the City of Highland Park and with the approval of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.

Section 33. Sealed portable filling tanks of a capacity of not more than 60 gallons may be used in garages and in wholesale and retail distributing oil in the handling of inflammable liquids. Such tanks shall be constructed of steel in thickness not less than No. 7 U. S. Standard Gauge, supported on steel wheels not less than 30 inches in diameter with rubber tires, and provided with an approved pump for the removal of its contents. Hose, if used, shall be of an approved type and not to exceed 8 feet in length.

Section 34. The handling or storing of any inflammable liquid within dangerous proximity to open flame or fire is hereby expressly prohibited.

CHAPTER III Storage Tanks—Capacity, Location and Restriction

Section 35. (a) Except as otherwise permitted in this ordinance, the storage of inflammable liquids shall be outside of buildings, in underground tanks.

Section 36. All tanks located underground shall be so constructed that the top of such tank shall be at least two feet below the surface of the ground and below the level of the lowest pipe in the building to be supplied. Tanks may be constructed underground a building if buried two feet below the lowest floor. Tanks shall be built on a firm foundation and surrounded with soft earth or sand, well tamped into place or shall be encased in concrete. The limit of storage of inflammable liquids permitted shall depend upon the location of tanks with respect to the building to be supplied and adjacent buildings, the same shall be as follows:

(a) 100,000 gallons total capacity if lower than the lowest floor of any building within a distance of fifty feet from any part of the tanks so located, and the capacity of any one tank shall not exceed 12,000 gallons.

(b) 20,000 gallons total capacity if lower than the lowest floor of any building within thirty feet from any part of the tanks so located, and the capacity of any one tank shall not exceed 12,000 gallons.

(c) 5,000 gallons total capacity if lower than the lowest floor of any building within ten feet of any part of such tank.

(d) 1,500 gallons total capacity if lower than the lowest floor of any building within five feet of any part of such tank.

(e) 500 gallons if not lower than the lowest floor of any building within ten feet of any part of such tank if such tank shall be completely encased in six inches of concrete.

(f) 300 gallons if within the building walls and two feet lower than the lowest floor of such building, in which case such tanks shall be completely encased in six inches of concrete.

Section 37. For the purpose of this ordinance, buildings are defined as follows:

(a) A frame building is hereby defined as any building the outer walls of which are of wooden studding and frame construction.

(b) An unprotected building is hereby defined as any building the exterior walls of which are of masonry or concrete construction, with ordinary windows or doors.

(c) A protected building is hereby defined as any building the exterior walls of which are of masonry or concrete construction, approved by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety with controlling apparatus and piping so arranged as to allow control of the amount of discharge and prevent leakage or discharge inside the building by any derangement of the system. The pump or other drawing-off device shall be located on or above the grade floor, near an entrance or other well ventilated place.

Section 38. With the exception of existing tanks in good condition, all tanks for Class 1 liquids permitted by this ordinance shall be made of galvanized steel, base or hearth steel, or wrought-iron of a minimum gauge U. S. Standard depending upon the capacity or sizes as given in Tables 1 and 2 of this Chapter.

Section 39. For all underground tanks the following table shall be adhered to:

Table 1: Minimum Thickness Capacity-Gals. of Material. 1 to 560—14 U. S. Std. Gauge, 561 to 1,100—12 U. S. Std. Gauge, 1,101 to 4,000—7 U. S. Std. Gauge, 4,001 to 10,500—4 inch, 10,501 to 12,000—3-1/2 inch

Table 2: Above-Ground Tanks Capacity-Gals. of Material. 1 to 30—18 U. S. Std. Gauge, 31 to 350—16 U. S. Std. Gauge, 351 to 1,100—14 U. S. Std. Gauge

Section 40. With the approval of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety tanks of copper or other suitable material may be used, if the same conform to the value or standard herein prescribed as to strength.

Section 41. All tanks shall be riveted, welded or brazed, and shall be soldered, caulked or otherwise made tight in a mechanical and workmanlike manner, and if the same are to be used with a pressure discharge system, shall be so constructed that they will safely sustain a hydrostatic test at least double the pressure to which such tanks may be subjected when in use. They shall be covered with asphaltum or other non-rusting paint or coating. All pipe connections shall be made through flanges or other metal securely riveted or bolted to the tank or tanks and made thoroughly tight.

Section 42. No combustible material shall be used in the construction of or permitted under or within 10 feet of any above-ground outside storage tank.

CHAPTER IV Piping and Other Apparatus

Section 43. All connections from any tank constructed or maintained under the provisions of this ordinance connecting with any house or sub-surface drainage system shall be so arranged as to prevent the flow of inflammable liquid to any such drainage system or the leakage of any inflammable gases from such fluid. Where such connection exists properly constructed inflammable fluid collectors approved by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety must be used.

Section 44. All underground storage systems for Class 1 liquids, in which the tank may contain inflammable gases, shall have at least a 1-inch vent pipe, running from the top of such tank to a point outside of the building, the end or opening of which shall be at least 12 feet above the level of the source of supply and in a location remote from fire escapes and never nearer than three feet, measured horizontally and vertically, from any window or other opening. Such tank vent pipe shall terminate in a goose-neck protected in the outer end by a 30x30 mesh (or its equivalent) brass wire screen. An improved combined vent and filling pipe, so

equipped and located as to vent the tank at all times, even during filling operations, may be used. The vent pipes from two or more tanks may be connected to one upright pipe, provided they are so connected at a point at least one foot above the level of the source of supply.

Section 45. When underground tanks are used, all pipes carrying inflammable liquids of Classes 1 and 2 shall pick toward such tanks without any traps or pockets and shall enter such tanks at the top.

Section 46. All pipes used in systems for conveying inflammable liquids shall be of standard full weight brass, galvanized iron or steel, with suitable brass or galvanized malleable iron or steel fittings. No rubber nor other packings and no flanges shall be used. If unions are used, at least one face must be of brass with close-fitting conical joints. Litharge and grease, shellac or other suitable material shall be used on pipe joints.

Section 47. Outside piping must be protected against mechanical injury when within five feet of ground level. Inside piping must be rigidly supported.

Section 48. All defective and leaking piping shall be made tight immediately or replaced.

Section 49. Piping carrying Class 1 and Class 2 liquids, unless without joints or connections, shall not extend through any room which contains any open light or fire.

Section 50. The end of the filling pipe for underground storage tanks of liquids of Classes 1 and 2 shall be carried to an approved location outside of any building, but not within five feet of any entrance door or cellar opening and shall be set in an approved metal box with cover which shall be kept locked except during filling operations. Such filling pipe shall be closed by a screw cap. A 30x30 mesh (or its equivalent) brass wire strainer shall be placed in the supply end of such filling pipe.

Section 51. Deliveries of inflammable liquids of Classes 1 and 2 shall be made directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe by means of a hose or pipe between the filling pipe and the barrel, tank wagon or tank car from which such liquid is being drawn.

Section 52. In all cases, except as permitted in Section 61, inflammable liquids shall be drawn from tanks by pumps so constructed as to prevent leakage or waste splashing, or by some other system approved by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety with controlling apparatus and piping so arranged as to allow control of the amount of discharge and prevent leakage or discharge inside the building by any derangement of the system. The pump or other drawing-off device shall be located on or above the grade floor, near an entrance or other well ventilated place.

Section 53. It shall be unlawful to store or use inflammable liquids in such existing manufacturing plants unless they meet the conditions specified in and conform with the requirements and restrictions of Sections 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 of this ordinance. Existing tanks inside buildings, of larger capacity than permitted in Section 21 may be used for liquids of Classes 2 and 3; Provided that reasonable safeguards are satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, are provided against injury to occupants of the building and to adjoining property.

Section 54. It shall be unlawful to store or use inflammable liquids in existing manufacturing plants, unless they meet the conditions specified in and conform with the requirements and restrictions of Sections 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 of this ordinance. Existing tanks inside buildings, of larger capacity than permitted in Section 21 may be used for liquids of Classes 2 and 3; Provided that reasonable safeguards are satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, are provided against injury to occupants of the building and to adjoining property.

Section 55. The supply of oil or other inflammable liquids to stationary internal-combustion engines using inflammable liquid shall be by pumpage only from tanks located as given in Section 36 of this ordinance.

Section 56. In equipments for the use of inflammable liquids as a fuel under boilers, furnaces, kilns, ovens, etc., storage tanks shall be located in the manner specified in Section 36. The oil must be fed from the supply tank to the burners by an approved pump.

Section 57. Pumps used for the purposes mentioned in Sections 54 and 55 of this ordinance shall be equipped with a pressure gauge for oil and the system shall be so arranged that the oil pressure cannot at any time exceed 90 pounds, and a relief valve shall be provided to return surplus oil back to the supply tank when the pressure exceeds this quantity. If receivers, accumulators or standpipes are used in connection therewith, their capacity shall not exceed ten gallons and they must be so arranged that the oil will drain back to the supply tank.

CHAPTER V Petroleum

Section 58. The liquids for which the regulations are prescribed in this chapter shall be understood to include liquids of petroleum and liquids drawn from natural gas classified as in Section 2 of Chapter 1 of this ordinance. No permit shall be granted for the establishment of a new plant or an addition to any existing plant for distilling or condensing within the limits of the City until after a survey shall have been made by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety and an investigation made of all hazardous conditions connected therewith. If there are no schools, churches, hospitals or public buildings, except those of the plant, within 150 feet of the proposed distilling or condensing plant, the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety shall grant a permit for the location desired; Provided, that the applicant shall guarantee to maintain an open space 150 feet wide on all sides thereof.

Section 59. Storage and piping at such plants shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 25 to 56 inclusive, of this ordinance.

Section 60. New jobbing plants, storerooms and distributing stations shall be constructed in the manner provided in and shall conform to Sections 17 to 32 inclusive, and Section 34 of this ordinance.

Existing jobbing plants, storerooms and distributing stations shall be properly safeguarded in the manner provided in and shall conform to Sections 17 to 32, both inclusive, and Section 34 of this ordinance, and when such existing jobbing plants, storerooms and distributing stations shall be so properly safeguarded a permit shall be issued for their maintenance by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety.

Section 61. In both new and existing plants, rooms in which liquids of Classes 1 and 2 are stored or handled in other than original containers, heating shall be done only by steam or hot water. Unpierced fire walls shall be constructed so as to isolate from such rooms all steam boilers, furnaces or exposed fire, or any electric dynamo or motor or other spark emitting device; Provided, however, that explosion-proof motors may be used therein.

Section 62. The storage of inflammable liquids and piping at such plants shall be as provided in Sections 35 to 56, inclusive, of this ordinance.

Section 63. All tank wagons, and wagons containing tanks with faucets, when used for distribution of inflammable liquids, shall be of substantial and workmanlike construction and shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, who shall inspect and keep a record of such wagons or vehicles, and said wagons or vehicles shall be plainly marked with their record number.

All faucets connected to such tank wagons shall be kept locked or the handle shall be removed when not in actual use. Such handle shall be so constructed that it can not be removed except when the faucet is tightly closed. All measures and faucets shall be covered or otherwise protected.

Section 64. Containers of liquids of Classes 1 and 2 shall be painted red and shall be conspicuously lettered in black, 'DANGEROUS—KEEP FIRE LIGHTS AND FIRES AWAY.' The above mentioned liquids in containers other than those marked as designated, or to use the containers for any other liquids or substances than those specified, or to fail to keep their exterior clean so that coloring and lettering are easily distinguishable.

Section 65. The use of inflammable liquids in kindling or starting a fire in any stove or furnace, or any other place not specifically permitted by this ordinance, is hereby prohibited.

CHAPTER VI Paints, Varnishes and Similar Manufactured Commodities

Section 66. In new and existing plants, rooms in which liquids of Classes 1 and 2 are stored or handled in other than original containers, heating shall be done only by steam or hot water. Unpierced fire walls shall be constructed so as to isolate from such rooms all steam boilers, furnaces or exposed fire, or any electric dynamo or motor or other spark emitting device; Provided, however, that explosion-proof motors may be used therein.

Section 67. Existing manufacturing plants shall be understood to mean manufacturing plants in operation at the time of the passage of this ordinance. It shall be unlawful to store or use inflammable liquids in such existing manufacturing plants unless they meet the conditions specified in and conform with the requirements and restrictions of Sections 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 of this ordinance. Existing tanks inside buildings, of larger capacity than permitted in Section 21 may be used for liquids of Classes 2 and 3; Provided that reasonable safeguards are satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, are provided against injury to occupants of the building and to adjoining property.

Section 68. It shall be unlawful to store or use inflammable liquids in existing manufacturing plants, unless they meet the conditions specified in and conform with the requirements and restrictions of Sections 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 of this ordinance. Existing tanks inside buildings, of larger capacity than permitted in Section 21 may be used for liquids of Classes 2 and 3; Provided that reasonable safeguards are satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, are provided against injury to occupants of the building and to adjoining property.

Section 69. It shall be unlawful to store or use inflammable liquids in existing manufacturing plants, unless they meet the conditions specified in and conform with the requirements and restrictions of Sections 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 of this ordinance. Existing tanks inside buildings, of larger capacity than permitted in Section 21 may be used for liquids of Classes 2 and 3; Provided that reasonable safeguards are satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, are provided against injury to occupants of the building and to adjoining property.

Section 70. It shall be unlawful to store or use inflammable liquids in existing manufacturing plants, unless they meet the conditions specified in and conform with the requirements and restrictions of Sections 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 of this ordinance. Existing tanks inside buildings, of larger capacity than permitted in Section 21 may be used for liquids of Classes 2 and 3; Provided that reasonable safeguards are satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, are provided against injury to occupants of the building and to adjoining property.

Section 71. It shall be unlawful to store or use inflammable liquids in existing manufacturing plants, unless they meet the conditions specified in and conform with the requirements and restrictions of Sections 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 of this ordinance. Existing tanks inside buildings, of larger capacity than permitted in Section 21 may be used for liquids of Classes 2 and 3; Provided that reasonable safeguards are satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, are provided against injury to occupants of the building and to adjoining property.

CHAPTER VII Storage and Use of Fuel Oil and the Construction and Installation of Oil Burning Equipment

Section 72. Large supply or storage tanks for oils having a flash point above 150 degrees Fhr. shall be constructed in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Section 73. Capacity and Location of Tanks (a) Tanks shall be so located as to avoid undue exposure of adjacent combustible property, and in all cases where a doubt exists as to the proper location of same under the terms of this ordinance, the location shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety. The distances specified in the following table are for plants or storage tanks located outside the fire districts.

Table 1: Minimum Distance of Tanks. Columns: To line of adjoin- ing unprotected building, To line of adjoin- ing protected building, To line of street, To line of fire escape, To line of any other structure.

The aggregate capacity of all tanks in any one yard enclosure or plant shall not exceed 200,000 gallons, and no one tank shall contain in excess of 48,000 gallons.