

**§ 173.116**

3A1800”, the service pressure is 12410 kPa (1800 psig).

(j) *Refrigerant gas or Dispersant gas.* The terms *Refrigerant gas* or *Dispersant gas* apply to all non-poisonous refrigerant gases, dispersant gases (fluorocarbons) listed in §§172.101, 173.304(a)(2), 173.314(c), 173.315(a)(1) and 173.315(h), and mixtures thereof, or any other compressed gas having a vapor pressure not exceeding 1792 kPa (260 psia) at 54 °C (130 °F), and restricted for use as a refrigerant, dispersant or blowing agent.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66268, Dec. 20, 1991; 57 FR 45461, Oct. 1, 1992; Amdt. 173–236, 58 FR 50236, Sept. 24, 1993; Amdt. 173–234, 58 FR 51532, Oct. 1, 1993; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67506, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50625, Sept. 26, 1996; 66 FR 45379, 45380, 45382, Aug. 28, 2001]

**§ 173.116 Class 2—Assignment of hazard zone.**

(a) The hazard zone of a Class 2, Division 2.3 material is assigned in column 7 of the §172.101 table. There are no hazard zones for Divisions 2.1 and 2.2. When the §172.101 table provides more than one hazard zone for a Division 2.3 material, or indicates that the hazard zone be determined on the basis of the grouping criteria for Division 2.3, the hazard zone shall be determined by applying the following criteria:

Hazard zone	Inhalation toxicity
A .....	LC <sub>50</sub> less than or equal to 200 ppm.
B .....	LC <sub>50</sub> greater than 200 ppm and less than or equal to 1000 ppm.
C .....	LC <sub>50</sub> greater than 1000 ppm and less than or equal to 3000 ppm.
D .....	LC <sub>50</sub> greater than 3000 ppm or less than or equal to 5000 ppm.

(b) The criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section are represented graphically in §173.133, Figure 1.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66268, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 173–138, 59 FR 49133, Sept. 26, 1994]

**§§ 173.117–173.119 [Reserved]**

**§ 173.120 Class 3—Definitions.**

(a) *Flammable liquid.* For the purpose of this subchapter, a *flammable liquid* (Class 3) means a liquid having a flash point of not more than 60.5 °C (141 °F),

or any material in a liquid phase with a flash point at or above 37.8 °C (100 °F) that is intentionally heated and offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point in a bulk packaging, with the following exceptions:

(1) Any liquid meeting one of the definitions specified in §173.115.

(2) Any mixture having one or more components with a flash point of 60.5 °C (141 °F) or higher, that make up at least 99 percent of the total volume of the mixture, if the mixture is not offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point.

(3) Any liquid with a flash point greater than 35 °C (95 °F) which does not sustain combustion according to ASTM 4206 or the procedure in appendix H of this part.

(4) Any liquid with a flash point greater than 35 °C (95 °F) and with a fire point greater than 100 °C (212 °F) according to ISO 2592.

(5) Any liquid with a flash point greater than 35 °C (95 °F) which is in a water-miscible solution with a water content of more than 90 percent by mass.

(b) *Combustible liquid.* (1) For the purpose of this subchapter, a *combustible liquid* means any liquid that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class specified in this subchapter and has a flash point above 60.5 °C (141 °F) and below 93 °C (200 °F).

(2) A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 °C (100 °F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation is impracticable. An elevated temperature material that meets the definition of a Class 3 material because it is intentionally heated and offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point may not be reclassified as a combustible liquid.

(3) A combustible liquid which does not sustain combustion is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter as a combustible liquid. Either the test method specified in ASTM 4206 or the procedure in appendix H of this part may be used to determine if a material sustains combustion when heated