

(iii) A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 PSI at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, as determined by ASTM D-323-72;

(3) An explosive, meaning a chemical which causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature;

(4) A flammable chemical, meaning a chemical that falls into one of the following categories:

(i) A flammable aerosol, meaning an aerosol that, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame projection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening, or a flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening;

(ii) A flammable gas, meaning a gas that:

1. At ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of 13 percent by volume or less; or

2. At ambient temperature and pressure, forms a range of flammable mixtures with air wider than 12 percent by volume, regardless of the lower limit;

(iii) Except any mixture having components with flash points of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, the total of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture, a flammable liquid, meaning a liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit; or

(iv) A flammable solid, meaning a solid that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered to be a flammable solid, if, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.44, it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than one-tenth of an inch per second along its major axis;

(5) An organic peroxide, meaning an organic compound that contains the bivalent-O-O-structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical;

(6) An oxidizer, meaning a chemical that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases;