

Fire protection requirements as per TRbF 20

1. Storage inside rooms:

- ✎ Walls, roofs and doors of storerooms must be constructed from non-flammable materials.
- ✎ For fire protection reasons storerooms must be separated from the surrounding rooms (F 90 as per DIN 4102).
- ✎ Exception: as per TRbF 20, item 5.5:
If there is a fire protection system incorporated in the storeroom then the walls, roofs and doors do not need to be made of non-flammable materials.

2. Open-air storage:

For open-air storage the storage building does not need to be fire resistant, if:

- ✎ an adequate safety distance of at least 10 metres to neighbouring buildings is observed, or
- ✎ an existing building outer wall is fire resistant (F 90 as per DIN 4102).
- ✎ Exception: as per TRbF 20, item 6.1:
For passive storage of not more than 200 litres the safety distance can be reduced to 3 metres, passive storage of more than 200 litres up to max. 1000 litres the safety distance can be limited to 5 metres.

Definition of terms

1. Passive storage:

Passive storage is the storage of flammable liquids inside storerooms when the containers are neither filled nor emptied.

2. Active storage:

Active storage is the storage of flammable liquids if the containers are opened for filling or emptying.

Basic rules (excerpt)

Storerooms must be adequately ventilated. The ventilation must guarantee at least a 5-fold exchange of air per hour and be effective near floor level.

In storerooms used exclusively for the passive storage of flammable liquids an air exchange of at least 0.4 times per hour must be guaranteed.

Division into explosion protection (Ex) zones

Zone	Fuel type	Occurrence of explosive atmospheres; duration
0	Gases, vapours, mist	constant, often; over long periods
1	Gases, vapours, mist	occasionally during normal operation
2	Gases, vapours, mist	not to be expected under normal operation; brief occurrence possible under unusual circumstances



i Please refer also to our Practical Info on page 94!