



## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Business Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Person Responsible for the Business:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title Phone

3. Emergency Contacts\Coordinators:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Pager\Cell Phn. Home Phone Work Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address Title

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Pager\Cell Phn. Home Phone Work Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address Title

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Pager\Cell Phn. Home Phone Work Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address Title

4. Person Responsible for the Application\Principal Contact:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title Phone

5. Property Owner:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name Business Address Work Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address Pager\Cell Phn. Home Phone

6. Principle Business Activity:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of Employees: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Number Shifts/Time Shifts Change: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

9. Hours of Operation: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Number Assigned to Each Shift: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Declaration

I certify that the information above and on the following parts is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**(Must be signed by owner/operator or designated representative)**



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE INVENTORY FORM

"**ITEM**" is a sequential number selected by the facility when filling out the form. The first chemical listed would have item number 1, the second chemical would be listed as item 2, and so on.

"**CAS NUMBER**" is a registration number assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service. The number uses a #####-##-# format and does not begin with the numeral "0". The CAS number normally appears on the MSDS if the chemical substance is registered. Place "N/A" on the inventory form, if the substance has not been registered with the Chemical Abstracts Service.

"**CODE**" Enter the following descriptive codes as they apply to each material. You may list more than one code if applicable.

P = Pure                      M = Mixture                      S = Solid  
L = Liquid                      G = Gas

"**CHEMICAL (IUPAC) NAME**" stands for the chemical name of the substance being listed as identified by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemists.

"**QNTY IN STRG**" is the amount being reported held in storage awaiting use. For example, three 55 gallon drums of 1,1,1 TCE in a storage room that are not opened would be listed as in storage. Once however, one of the drums is opened and used as the source for filling a 1 gallon can; you would only be able to list 110 gallons in storage (the other 55 gallons would be listed as open use in the appropriate column).

"**QNTY USED OPEN**". is the amount of material in an open state where material vapors are released (or can be expected to be released). Open use normally includes dipping operations, plating operations, etc.

"**QNTY USED CLSD**" is the amount of material used in a closed system. This means that the material container is connected to a system of some type WHERE MATERIAL VAPORS ARE NOT RELEASED TO THE ATMOSPHERE. Closed use DOES NOT include materials in drums, bottles or can that were opened for filling another container and then closed again afterward.

"**UNIT**" Enter the units used. Use the following codes:  
LB = Pounds                      GA = Gallons CF = Cubic Feet

"**NFPA 704**" is a classification system published by the National Fire Protection Association (and the Uniform Fire Code as UFC Standard 79-3) that briefly summarizes the health (H), flammability (F), reactivity (R) and other (O) hazardous characteristics of a substance. If characteristics have not been assigned by the NFPA, the facility using the material is responsible for obtaining qualified assistance in making a determination of the characteristics and including them on the inventory form.

"**UFC PHYSICAL HAZARDS CLASS**" is the physical hazard (or hazards) as identified in the Uniform Fire Code.

"**UFC HEALTH HAZARDS CLASS**" is the health hazard (or hazards) as identified in the Uniform Fire Code.

"**EHS**" stands for an "extremely hazardous substance" as identified in SARA Title III. If the material is an EHS place a check mark in the column.

"**MAP REF**" is a map reference utilized when a storage plan (map) is required for submittal.

**AGGREGATE PHYSICAL HAZARDS**

CATEGORY Subcategory	AMOUNT STORED	AMOUNT USED OPEN	AMOUNT USED CLOSED	TOTAL
<b>EXPLOSIVE/BLASTING AGENT (POUNDS)</b>				
High Explosives				
Low Explosives				
Blasting Agents				
<b>COMPRESSED GASES (CU.FT.)</b>				
Flammable				
Inert				
Unstable (reactive)				
<b>FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS (GALLONS)</b>				
Class I-A				
Class I-B				
Class I-C				
Class II				
Class III-A				
Class III-B				
<b>FLAMMABLE SOLIDS (POUNDS)</b>				
Organic Solids				
Inorganic Solids				
Combustible Metals (not powders/dusts)				
Combustible Dusts & Powders (Inc. metals)				
<b>OXIDIZERS GASES (CUBIC FEET)</b>				
Class 4				
Class 3				
Class 2				
Class 1				
<b>LIQUIDS (GALLONS)</b>				
Class 4				
Class 3				
Class 2				
Class 1				
<b>SOLIDS (POUNDS)</b>				
Class 4				
Class 3				
Class 2				
Class 1				

### AGGREGATE PHYSICAL HAZARDS

CATEGORY Subcategory	AMOUNT STORED	AMOUNT USED OPEN	AMOUNT USED CLOSED	TOTAL
<b>ORGANIC PEROXIDES</b>				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Unclassified				
Class I				
Class II				
Class III				
Class IV				
Class V				
Pastes				
Unclassified				
Class I				
Class II				
Class III				
Class IV				
Class V				
Solids (Pounds)				
Unclassified				
Class I				
Class II				
Class III				
Class IV				
Class V				
<b>PYROPHORIC MATERIALS</b>				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Solids (Pounds)				
<b>UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS (POUNDS)</b>				
Class 4				
Class 3				
Class 2				
Class 1				
<b>WATER-REACTIVE MATERIALS(GALLONS)</b>				
Class 3				
Class 2				
Class 1				
<b>CYROGENIC FLUIDS (GALLONS)</b>				
Flammable				
Corrosive				
Inert (Chemically Unreactive)				
Highly Toxic				

**AGGREGATE HEALTH HAZARDS**

CATEGORY/ Subcategory	AMOUNT STORED	AMOUNT USED OPEN	AMOUNT USED CLOSED	TOTAL
<b>HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIALS</b>				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
<b>TOXIC MATERIALS</b>				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
<b>RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS/Common Source</b>				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
Fissile				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
<b>CORROSIVE MATERIALS</b> Acids				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
Bases (Alkalis)				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
Other Corrosives				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
<b>OTHER/Carcinogens/Suspect Carcinogens</b>				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
Target Organ Toxins				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
Irritants				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				
Sensitizers				
Solids (Pounds)				
Liquids (Gallons)				
Gases (Cubic Feet)				

AEROSOL PRODUCTS

LEVEL		PRODUCT NAME	PHYSICAL HAZARDS	HEALTH HAZARD	NET WEIGHT (POUNDS)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE TANKS

PRODUCT NAME		PHYSICAL HAZARDOUS	HEALTH HAZARDOUS	UNIT OF MEASURE	# OF VESSELS
ABOVE GROUND TANKS/INSIDE					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
ABOVE GROUND TANKS/OUTSIDE					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
UNDERGROUND TANKS					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

## PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

NOTE FOR CLASSIFICATION OF AEROSOLS SEE PAGE #3.

### **EXPLOSIVE:**

- (a). A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperatures.
- (b). A material or a blasting agent that is commonly used or intended to be used for the purpose of producing an explosive effect and is regulated BY Article 77 Uniform Fire Code 1988.

### **BLASTING AGENT:**

Any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer intended for blasting not otherwise classified as an explosive, in which none of the ingredients are classified as explosives, provided that the finished product as mixed and packaged for use or shipment cannot be detonated by means of a #8 test blasting cap when unconfined. Materials or mixtures Transportation regulations shall be included in this definition.

**HIGH EXPLOSIVES:** Generally any explosive with a detonation rate of 2000 yards per second or greater.

**LOW EXPLOSIVES:** Generally any explosive with a detonation rate less than 2000 yards per second.

### **COMPRESSED GAS:**

- (a). A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70 Degrees F. or,
- (b). A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 degrees F. regardless of the pressure at 100 degree F. or,
- (c). A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100 Degrees F. as determined by U.F.C. Standard

**INERT GASES:** The elements of group VIIIa: helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon; also known as the noble gases.

**FLAMMABLE GAS:** Any gas which is flammable in mixture of 13% or less flammable range with air is wider than 12%, regardless of the lower limit.

**FLAMMABLE MATERIAL:** Any material that will readily ignite from common sources of heat. Any material that will ignite at a temperature of 600 F. or less.

**FLAMMABLE LIQUID:** Any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees F. and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 degrees F. Class I liquids shall include those having flash points below 100 degrees F. and may be subdivided as follows:

**CLASS I-A** shall include those having flash points below 73 degrees F. and having boiling points below 100 degrees F.

**CLASS I-B** shall include those having flash points below 73 degrees F. and having a boiling point at or above 100 degrees F.

**CLASS I-B** shall include those having flash points at or above 73 degrees F. and below 100 degrees F.

**COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS:** Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees F. subdivided as follows:

**CLASS II** liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 100 degrees F. and below 140 degrees F.

**CLASS III-A** liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 140 degrees F. and below 200 F.

**CLASS III-B** liquids shall include those liquids having flash points at or above 200 degrees.

**FLAMMABLE SOLID:** A solid substance, other than one which is defined in this article as a blasting agent or explosive, that is liable to cause fire through friction or as a result of retained heat from manufacture, or which has an ignition temperature below 212 degrees F. or which burns so vigorously or persistently when ignited so as to create a serious hazard. Finely divided solid materials, which when dispersed in air as a cloud, may be ignited and cause an explosion are flammable solids.

**ORGANIC:** Any chemical or compound with a formula containing the element Carbon.

**INORGANIC:** Any chemical or compound with a formula containing NO CARBON.

**OXIDIZERS:** Any chemical or compound, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in this article, that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.

**CLASS 4** An oxidizing material that can undergo an explosive reaction when catalyzed or exposed to heat, shock, or friction.

**CLASS 3** An oxidizing material that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible material with which it comes in contact.

**CLASS 2** An oxidizing material that will moderately increase the burning rate or which may cause spontaneous ignition of combustible material with which it comes in contact with.

**CLASS 1** An oxidizing material whose primary hazard is that it may increase the burning rate of combustible material with which it comes in contact.

**ORGANIC PEROXIDE:** Flammable compounds which contain the double oxygen or peroxy (-O-O-) group and are subject to explosive decomposition. They are available as: (a). liquids, (b). pastes, (c). solutions. They are subdivided as follows:

**UNCLASSIFIED:** Peroxides which are capable of detonation. These peroxides present an extremely high explosion hazard through rapid explosive decomposition and are regulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 77 for Class A explosives.

**CLASS I:** peroxides are capable of deflagration, but not detonation.

**CLASS II:** peroxides burn very rapidly and present a severe reactivity hazard.

**CLASS III:** peroxides burn rapidly and present a moderate reactivity hazard.

**CLASS IV:** peroxides burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and present a minimum reactivity hazard.

**CLASS V:** peroxides do not burn or present a decomposition hazard.

**PYROPHORIC MATERIALS:** Materials possessing the ability to react in air.

**TOXIC MATERIAL:** Any material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal Concentration within any of the following categories:

- (a). A gas that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body/weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
- (b). A gas that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rats weighing between two and three kilograms each.
- (c). A gas that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, of more than 2 milligrams per liter of mist, fume, or dust. when administered by continuous inhalation one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

**HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIAL:** A material which produces a Lethal Dose or Lethal Concentration which falls within any of the following categories:

- (a). A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
- (b). A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.

**UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS:**

**CLASS 4 MATERIALS** which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

**CLASS 3 MATERIALS** which in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation.

**CLASS 2 MATERIALS** which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate.

**CLASS 1 MATERIALS** which in themselves are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.

**WATER REACTIVE MATERIALS:**

**CLASS 3 MATERIALS** which react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.

**CLASS 2 MATERIALS** which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.

**CLASS 1 MATERIALS** Which may react with water with some release of energy but not violently.

**CRYOGENIC FLUIDS:** Those fluids that have a normal boiling point below -150 degrees F.

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS:** Any material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

**CORROSIVE MATERIAL:** Any chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

**CARCINOGENS/SUSPECT CARCINOGENS:** Substances which produce or are suspected of producing or inciting cancer."

**TARGET ORGAN TOXINS:** Substances which cause damage to particular organs or systems.

**IRRITANTS:** Substances, other than Corrosives, which cause a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

**SENSITIZERS:** Substances which cause an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure.

**AEROSOL:** Is a product which is dispensed from an aerosol container, other than a rim-vented container, by a propellant.

**AEROSOL CONTAINER:** Is a metal can, up to a maximum size of 4 fluid ounces, that is designed to dispense a aerosol product.

**AEROSOL WAREHOUSE:** Is a building used for warehousing aerosol products.

**BASE PRODUCT:** Is the contents of an aerosol container excluding the propellant. A base product is considered flammable if its closed- cup flash point is below 300 degrees F.

**CLASSIFICATION OF AEROSOLS**

PROPELLENT	FLAMMABLE CONSTITUENTS IN BASE PRODUCT (percentage)	CLASSIFICATION LEVEL
Nonflammable	< 25 and Nonwater Soluble	1
Nonflammable	<85 and Water Soluble	1
<50 Flammable	<25	1
>50 to < 80 Flammable	<25	2
>80 Flammable	<25	3
Nonflammable	>85 and Water Soluble	2
<50 Flammable	>25 and Water Soluble	2
>50 Flammable	>25 and Water Soluble	3
Nonflammable	>25 to <55 and Nonwater Soluble	2
<50 Flammable	Soluble	2
>50 Flammable	>25 to <55 and Nonwater Soluble	3
Nonflammable or <80 flammable	>55 and Nonwater Soluble	3
>80 Flammable	<20 and Water or Nonwater Soluble	3