



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT

Business Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact Phone Number: _____

Declaration: Under penalty of perjury, I declare the above and subsequent information, provided as part of the hazardous materials inventory statement, is true and correct.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Print Name: _____ **Title:** _____

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

Hazard Class	Common Trade Name	Chemical Name, Components and Concentration	Chemical Abstract Service No.	Physical State	Maximum Quantity on Hand at any Time	Units	Days On Site	Storage Code (Type, Pressure, Temperature.)	SARA Class	Annual Waste
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

CONTACT THE FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU AT (253)288-5870 FOR ASSISTANCE. RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO THE VALLEY REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY, FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU AT 914 "D" ST. N.E. #102, AUBURN, WA. 98002, OR FAX TO OUR OFFICE AT (253)288-5970.

Criteria based information for filling out form

1. Provide hazard class for each material.
2. Provide the common or trade name of the regulated material.
3. Provide the chemical name and major components and concentrations, if a mixture.
4. Enter the chemical abstract service number (CAS Number) found in 29 C.F.R. For mixtures, enter the CAS number of the mixture as a whole if it has been assigned a number distinct from the combined components. For a mixture that has no CAS number, leave this item blank or report the CAS numbers of as many component chemicals as possible.
5. 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
6. Provide the aggregate quantity of each material handled at any one time by the business. For underground tanks, list the maximum volume [in gallons (liters)] of the tank.
7. Enter the units in Column 6 as: LB = Pounds; GA = Gallons; CF = Cubic Feet
8. Enter the number of days that the material was present on site (during the year).
9. Enter the storage codes below for type, temperature and pressure.

TYPE

A = Aboveground Tank	G = Carboy	M = Glass Bottle/Jug
B = Belowground Tank	H = Silo	N = Plastic Bottle/Jug
C = Tank inside building	I = Fiber Drum	O = Tote Bin
D = Steel Drum	J = Bag	P = Tank Wagon
E = Plastic or Nonmetallic Drum	K = Box	Q = Rail car
F = Can	L = Cylinder	R = Other

Temperature

- 4 = Ambient
- 5 = Greater than Ambient
- 6 = Less Than Ambient, but not
Cryogenic (less than -150°F.)
- 7 = Cryogenic conditions (>-150°F.)

Pressure

- 1 = Ambient (Atmospheric)
- 2 = < Ambient (Atmospheric)
- 3 = > Ambient (Atmospheric)

10. For each material listed, provide the SARA hazard class as listed below. You may list more than one class

Physical Hazards

- F = Fire
- P = Sudden Release of Pressure
- R = Reactivity

Health Hazards

- I = Immediate (Acute)
- D = Delayed (Chronic)

11. **Waste Only.** For each waste, provide the total estimated amount of hazardous waste throughout the course of the year.

SOURCES USED TO ASSIST IN CLASSIFYING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- CC INFO Disc and other computer data bases
- SAX, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials
- NFPA 49
- International Fire Code (IFC) 407.5 and 2701.5.1
- Consultants
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DEFINITIONS

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID is a liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F. (37.8°C). Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows. The category of combustible liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.

CLASS II Liquids - are those having a closed cup flash points at or above 100°F.(37.8°C.) and below 140°F.(60°C.).

CLASS III-A Liquids - are those having a closed cup flash points at or above 140°F.(60°C.) and below 200°F(93.3°C.).

CLASS III-B Liquids - are those liquids having closed cup flash points t or above 200°F(93.3°C.).

FLAMMABLE LIQUID is a liquid having a closed cup flash point below 100°F(37.8°C.). The category of flammable liquids does not include compressed gases or cryogenic fluids, Flammable liquids are further categorized into a group known as Class I liquids. The class I category is subdivided as follows:

Class I-A - liquids include those having a flash point below 73°F.(22.8°C.) and having a boiling point below 100°F(37.8°C.).

Class I-B - liquids including those having a flash point below 73°F.(22.8°C.) and having a boiling point at or above 100°F.(37.8°C.).

Class I-C - liquids include those having a flash point at or above 73°F.(22.8°C.) and below 100°F.(37.8°C.).

CORROSIVE is a chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

FLAMMABLE SOLIDS is a solid substance, other than one which is defined as a blasting agent or explosive, that is liable to cause fire through friction or as a result of retained heat from manufacture., which has an ignition temperature below 212°F.(100°C.), or which burns so vigorously or persistently when ignited that it creates a serious hazard. Flammable solids include finely divided solid materials which when dispersed in air as a cloud could be ignited and cause an explosion.

OXIDIZER is a chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. Oxidizers can either be liquid, solid or gases. Oxidizers can further be classified as the following:

Class 4 - An oxidizer that can undergo an **explosive reaction** due to contamination or exposure to thermal or physical shock. In addition, the oxidizer will enhance the burning rate and may cause spontaneous ignition of combustibles.

Class 3 - An oxidizer that will cause a **severe increase** in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes into contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat.

Class 2 - An oxidizer that will cause a **moderate increase** in the burning rate or that may cause spontaneous ignition of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

Class 1 - An oxidizer whose primary hazard is that it **slightly increases** the burning rate but does not cause spontaneous ignition when it comes in contact with combustible materials.

ORGANIC PEROXIDE is an organic compound that can present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. They can decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time. Organic Peroxides can either be liquids, pastes or solids (usually finely divided powders). Organic Peroxides can further be classified as the following:

Unclassified - Peroxides which are **capable of detonation**. These peroxides present an **extremely high explosion hazard** through rapid explosive decomposition.

Class I - Peroxides capable of deflagration, but not detonation. They present a **high explosion hazard** through rapid decomposition.

Class II - Peroxides that **burn very rapidly** and present a **severe reactivity hazard**.

Class III - Peroxides that **burn rapidly** and present a **moderate reactivity hazard**.

Class IV - Peroxides that **burn** in the same manner **as ordinary combustibles** and present a **minimum reactivity hazard**.

Class V - Peroxides that **do not burn or present a decomposition hazard**.

PYROPHORIC is a chemical that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 130°F.(54.5°C.). Pyrophoric materials can either be gases, liquids or solids.

UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS:

Class 4 - Materials which in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This class could include materials which are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at normal temperatures and pressures.

Class 3 - Materials which in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated under confinement before initiation. This degree should include materials which are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures or pressures.

Class 2 - Materials which in themselves are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. This degree should include materials which can undergo chemical change with rapid release of energy at normal temperatures and pressures and which can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

Class 1 - Materials which in themselves are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.

WATER-REACTIVE MATERIALS is material which explodes; violently reacts; produces flammable, toxic or other hazardous gases; or involves enough heat to cause self-ignition or ignition of nearby combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture. Water-reactive materials can further be classified as the following:

Class 3 - Materials which **react violently 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.