



Permit Center

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Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement

Form Directions

Section 1:

Facility Name – Enter the complete name of Business

Date – Enter today's date

Address – Enter the complete address of the facility.

Section 2:

Check all the boxes that pertain to the hazardous materials within this site.

Section 3:

CAS Number – Enter the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number for the hazardous material. For mixtures, enter the CAS number of the mixture if it has been assigned a number distinct from its components. If the mixture has no CAS number, leave this column blank and report the CAS numbers of the individual hazardous components in the appropriate section.

CHEMICAL NAME – Enter the Chemical Name or the Common or Trade Name in the correct column. If the material is a mixture, list the chemical name of each hazardous component in the mixture ranked by percent weight (refer to the MSDS or manufacturer). All hazardous components present a greater than 1% by weight if non-carcinogenic, or 0.1% weight if carcinogenic, must be reported.

Section 4 & 5:

TYPE & PHYSICAL STATE – Identify the material type and physical state by entering the amount of each product under the respected columns.

SUB CLASS – Enter how the material is classified under each column. Several classes have may have many different sub groups. E.g. For Flammable Liquids the Sub Class would either be a I-A, I-B, or I-C.

Section 6:

Check the appropriate box for how the material is to be stored.

Section 7:

If the Hazardous Materials Safety Datasheets (MSDS) show the hazardous material diamonds or the numbers for the diamond, please fill in the respective columns.

If submitting plans to the City of Bellingham for a permit and your facility will contain hazardous materials, please fill out the Hazardous Material Inventory Statement and submit with your permit application.

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

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 an 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.

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 Chapter 33 of the International Fire Code.

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 material, or mixture of materials which:

(a). Is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) of pressure; and

(b). Has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) which is either liquefied, nonliquefied or in solution, except those gases which have no other health- or physical-hazard properties are not considered to be compressed until the pressure in the packaging exceeds 41 psia (28 kPa) at 68°F (20°C).

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

FLAMMABLE MATERIAL: Any material that will readily ignite from common sources of heat. 2. 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-C 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: Any 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 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 decomposition hazard.

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

TOXIC MATERIAL: Any material which produces a lethal dose or 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 contact for 24 hours (or 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 (LD50) 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.



Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement

Section 1

Facility Name _____
 Address _____
 Date _____

Tidemark Case # _____
 Plan Reviewer _____

Section 2

- Explosives/Blasting Agent
- Compressed Gases
- Flamm/Comb Liquids
- Flamm Solids
- Oxidizer
- Organic Peroxide
- Pyrophoric Materials
- Unstable (reactive) Materials

Hazardous Materials Classification

- Water-reactive Materials
- Cryogenic Fluids
- Highly Toxic/Toxic Materials
- Radioactive Materials
- Corrosives
- Irritants
- Sensitizers
- Other Health Hazards

Section 3

Section 4 & 5

Section 6

Section 7

#	CAS Number	Chemical Name (Common or Trade)	Solid Lbs	Liquid Gal	Gas Cu ft	Sub Class	Storage	NFPA 704	NFPA 704	NFPA 704	NFPA 704
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											

Affidavit: Must be signed by executive officer or his/her authorized representative.

Under penalty of perjury, I declare that the information provided as part of this Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____ Title: _____

Print Name: _____ Date: ___/___/___ Contact Number _____

