

## NON-USE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - VERIFICATION

In accordance with applicable Building Code and Fire Code requirements owners and designers are required to evaluate, and when necessary, incorporate certain design features into any building that may contain chemicals that could be considered a physical or health hazard to occupants or the community (See bottom for examples of such chemicals).

In order for the designer and jurisdiction to evaluate these criteria the owner/user must disclose any such chemicals. Common cleaning chemicals, toners, inks, and touch-up paints in normal office quantities would not generally impact such design. However, facilities that may have laboratory areas or that use or store compressed gasses require disclosure of such materials.

If your facility does not store, use, or handle hazardous chemicals beyond those considered to be normal consumer cleaning and office products and your facility does not have larger quantities than considered to be normal for consumer storage and use, please sign below and return to your designer or jurisdiction. If you need assistance or have questions about specific products please let us know. If your facility does anticipate use of products considered hazardous or that are above quantities for normal consumer use do not use this form. Instead complete a Use Disclosure form and necessary Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS).

**Our facility does not anticipate any storage or use of hazardous chemicals or agents beyond common consumer products and quantities. Therefore, our engineer and/or designer is not expected to incorporate any special design features into the indicated project.**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Print: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The following list provides examples of chemicals considered hazardous that require disclosure to the designer and jurisdiction. This list is only a sample of common hazardous materials. The owner/user is responsible to disclose, store, and handle all hazardous materials in accordance with the applicable codes and regulations.

Flammable: acetone, alcohol, ethylene oxide, gasoline, ether, acetylene, carbon monoxide, ethane, hydrogen.

Combustible: motor oils, diesel, hydraulic fluids (other than elevators), kerosene.

Oxidizers: oxygen, nitrous oxide, chlorine, hydrogen peroxide (>10%), nitric acid, bromine, sulfuric acid, nitrates, nitrites, ozone, peroxides, perchlorates, perchloric acid.

Pyrophorics: phosphine, silane, lithium, phosphorus, potassium.

Unstable materials: picric acid, peroxyacetic acid, sodium perchlorate, acetic acid, ethyl nitrate.

Water reactive: calcium carbide, sodium hydroxide, sodium metal, bromine pentafluoride.

Corrosive: nitric acid, sulfuric acid, calcium, potassium, ammonia, fluorine, iodine.

Toxic: nitric oxide, nicotine, mercury, allyl alcohol, barium chloride, oxalic acid,



## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT (HMIS)

In accordance with applicable Building Code and Fire Code requirements a qualified party approved by the jurisdiction is required to evaluate, and when necessary, incorporate certain design features into any building that may contain chemicals that could be considered a physical or health hazard to occupants or the community. In order for the jurisdiction and designer to evaluate these criteria the owner/user must provide information regarding any such chemicals. Common cleaning chemicals in normal office quantities would not generally impact such design. However, facilities that may have laboratory areas or that use or store compressed gasses require owner disclosure of such materials. See separate instructions for more information.

### Location of products:

| Chemical or Trade Name              | Concentration | CAS Number<br><small>(Not ingredients)</small> | Hazard Classification<br><small>(List all that apply)</small> | Physical State<br><small>(L, G, S)</small> | AMOUNTS<br><small>(Anticipated max at one time)</small> |          |            |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|---|----------|------------|
|                                     |               |  |   |  | Storage   | Use Open | Use Closed |
| <i>(EXAMPLE) Oxygen, compressed</i> | <i>100%</i>   | <i>7782-44-7</i>                               | <i>Oxidizer</i>   | <i>G</i>                                   | <i>250 ft3</i>  |          | <i>-</i>   |
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Completed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Guidelines for Completing a Hazardous Materials Information Statement (HMIS)

The following information is provided to assist in filling out the Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). The International Fire Code provides detailed chapters and Appendix material to assist in completing this form. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be available for all chemicals indicated. MSDS sheets shall be provided upon request by the designer or AHJ.

**It is important that hazardous materials be listed/summarized by location.** Do not lump all quantities that may be used or stored in different areas. As an example, you might use alcohol on the second and third floors. List each area separately. This is critical in establishing control areas. One-hour barriers that allow a user to increase the amount of chemicals separate control areas. Control areas are generally an inexpensive and very effective approach to increasing facilities allowable amounts while providing good protection. If an owner/user wants to calculate the information only once, it is important to do it effectively the first time.

**Chemical or Trade Name:** This is the chemical name that is used on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Chemical names on containers are required to match the chemical names on the MSDS sheets.

**Concentration:** The chemical concentration can have a significant impact on the hazardous properties of a chemical. This concentration generally refers to the concentration with respect to an inert balance of the product such as 90% sulfuric acid in a balance of water. Chemical mixtures having various components are not required to be and should not be broken out on this form.

**CAS (Chemical Abstract Service) Number:** This is a number assigned to a product following testing and classification. This number must apply to the chemical or mixture as a whole. If a CAS number is not indicated on the MSDS than indicate "Not Available" in this space. Do not list CAS numbers for individual ingredients.

**Hazard Classification:** Chemicals presenting a hazard must be classified in accordance with each hazard. Examples include Flammable Class IA, Corrosive, and Toxic. Many chemicals will have more than one hazard as indicated in the example. List each category. Breakdowns of these hazard categories can often be found in the MSDS sheets. The International Fire Code provides additional information to assist in classifying these hazards. The hazard indicated must be the hazard for the mixture and not hazards associated with each individual ingredient. Chemical manufacturers, Certified Industrial Hygienists, Certified Safety Professionals, Fire Protection Engineers, and other qualified individuals can assist in classifying chemicals.

**Physical State:** Indicate whether the chemical is stored or used in a liquid, solid, or gaseous state.

**Amounts:** Indicate the maximum anticipated amount used in each condition. The allowable amounts of chemicals vary as to the use of the product. As an example, a chemical is generally safer when in storage than sitting in an open container on the counter. However, a chemical used in a closed process is safer than in an open process, but not as safe as when stored in a closed container.

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