Hazardous Material Inventory Statement
Users Guide

A separate inventory statement shall be provided for each building. An amended inventory statement shall be provided within 30 days of the storage of any hazardous materials which changes or adds a hazard class or which is sufficient in quantity to cause an increase in the quantity which exceeds 5 percent for any hazard class.

Chemical, Common/Trade Name: Found on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
Example: Diazinon MG8, Acetone, Finish Kote, Xylene, chloroform, Isopropyl Alcohol . . . . .

Physical State: Designate if the chemical is a Liquid, Solid or Gas.

Quantity: Designate Pounds, Gallons or Cubic Feet for the estimated maximum present on site in any given day in a calendar year.

NFPA 704 Health Hazard: May be found on MSDS. A call may be necessary to manufacturer, phone can be found on MSDS.

A health hazard is any property of a material which either directly or indirectly can cause injury or incapacitation, either temporary or permanent, from exposure by contact, inhalation or ingestion.

Degrees of hazard are ranked according to the probable severity of hazard to personnel as follows:

4 Materials which on very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury even though prompt medical treatment were given, including those which are too dangerous to be approached without specialized protective equipment. This degree should include: Materials which can penetrate ordinary rubber protective clothing; Materials which under normal conditions or under fire conditions give off gases which are extremely hazardous (i.e., toxic or corrosive) through inhalation or through contact with or absorption through the skin.

3 Materials which on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical treatment were given, including those requiring protection from all bodily contact. This degree should include:

Materials giving off highly toxic combustion products.
Materials corrosive to living tissue or toxic by skin absorption.

2 Materials which on intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical treatment is given, including those requiring use of respiratory protective equipment with independent air supply. This degree should include:

Materials giving off toxic combustion products;
Materials giving off highly irritating combustion products;
Materials which either under normal conditions or under fire conditions give off toxic vapors lacking warning properties.

1 Materials which on exposure would cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given, including those which require use of an approved canister type gas mask. This degree should include:

Materials which under fire conditions would give off irritating combustion products;
Materials which on the skin could cause irritation without destruction of tissue.

0 Materials which on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials.

NFPA 704 Flammability Hazard: May be found on MSDS. A call may be necessary to manufacturer, phone can be found on MSDS.

A flammability hazard deals with the degree of susceptibility of materials to burning. Many materials will burn under one set of conditions will not burn under others. The form or condition of the material, as well as its inherent properties, affects the hazard.

The degrees of hazard are ranked according to the susceptibility of materials to burning as follows:

4 Materials which will rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or which are readily dispersed in air, and which will burn readily. This degree should include:

Gases;

Cryogenic materials;

Any liquid or gaseous material which is a liquid while under pressure and having a flash point below 73 degrees F (22.8 degrees C) and having a boiling point below 100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C). (Class IA flammable liquids.)

Materials which on account of their physical form or environmental conditions can form explosive mixtures with air and which are readily dispersed in air, such as dusts of combustible solids and mists of flammable or combustible liquid droplets.

3 Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Materials in this degree produce hazardous atmospheres with air under almost all ambient temperatures, are readily ignited under almost all conditions. This degree should include:

Liquids having a flash point below 73 degrees F (22.8 degree C) and having a boiling point at or above 100 degree F (37.8 degree C) and those liquids having a flash point at or above 73 degree F (22.8 degree C) and below 100 degree F (37.8 degree C). (Class IB and Class IC flammable liquids);

Solid materials in the form of coarse dust which may burn rapidly but which generally do not form explosive atmospheres with air;

Solid materials in a fibrous or shredded form which may burn rapidly and create flash fire hazards, such as cotton, sisal, and hemp;

Materials which burn with extreme rapidity usually by reason of self-contained oxygen (e.g., dry nitrocellulose and many organic peroxides);

Materials which ignite spontaneously when exposed to air.

2 Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree would not under normal conditions form hazardous atmospheres with air, but under high ambient temperatures or under moderate heating may release vapor in sufficient quantities to produce hazardous atmospheres with air. This degree should include:

Liquids having a flash point above 100 degree F (37.8 degree C), but not exceeding 200 degree F (93.4 degree C);

Solids and semisolids which readily give off flammable vapors.

1 Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur. Materials in this degree require considerable preheating, under all ambient temperature conditions, before ignition and combustion can occur. This degree should include:

Materials which will burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 1500 degree F (815.5 degree C) for a period of 5 minutes or less;

Liquids, solids and semisolids having a flashpoint above 200 degree F (93.4 degree C);

This degree includes most ordinary combustible materials.

0 Materials that will not burn. This degree should include any material which will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 1500 degree F (815.5 degree C) for a period of 5 minutes.

NFPA 704 Reactivity (Instability) Hazards: May be found on MSDS, but in most cases a call to the manufacturer is necessary.

Reactivity (Instability) hazards deal with the degree of susceptibility of materials to release energy. Some materials are capable of rapid release of energy by themselves, as by self-reaction or polymerization, or can undergo violent eruptive or explosive reaction if contacted with water or other extinguishing agents or with certain other materials.

Reactive materials are those which can enter into a chemical reaction with other stable or unstable materials. For the purposes of the NFPA 704 standard, the other material to be considered is water and only if its reaction releases energy. Reactions with common materials other than water, may release energy violently. Such reactions shall be considered in individual cases, but are beyond the scope of this identification system.

Unstable materials are those which in the pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose or condense or become self-reactive and undergo violent chemical changes.

Stable materials are those that normally have the capacity to resist changes in their chemical composition, despite exposure to air, water and heat as encountered in fire emergencies.

The degrees of hazard are ranked according to ease, rate and quantity of energy release as follows:

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

3 Materials which in themselves are capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but 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 and pressures or which react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.

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 or which can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. It should also include those materials which may react violently with water or which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.

1 Materials which in themselves are normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or which may react with water with some release of energy but not violently.

0 Materials which in themselves are normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and which are not reactive with water.

NFPA 704 Special Hazards: May be found on MSDS. A call may be necessary to manufacturer, phone number can be found on MSDS.

Special Hazards deal with other properties of the material which may cause special problems or require special fire fighting techniques.

Symbols:

W Materials which demonstrate unusual reactivity with water shall be identified with the letter W with a horizontal line through the center. (W).

OX Materials which pose oxidizing properties shall be identified by the letters OX.

COR Chemicals that cause visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

 Materials possessing radioactivity hazards shall be identified by the standard radioactivity symbol.

MSFC/MSBC Hazard Classification: Refer to the Minnesota State Fire Code.

Table 2703.1.1(1) Maximum Allowable Quantity Per Control Area of Hazardous Materials Posing a Physical Hazard.

Table 2703.1.1(2) Maximum Allowable Quantity Per Control Area of Hazardous Materials Posing a Health Hazard.

Combustible Liquid is a liquid having a flash point at or above 100 degrees F. Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows:

Class II: Those having a flash point at or above 100 degrees F and below 140 degrees F.

Class III-A: Those liquids having a flash point at or above 140 degree F and below 200 degrees F.

Class III-B: Those liquids having a flash point at or above 200 degrees F.

Flammable Liquid is a liquid having a flash point below 100 degree F. and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100 degrees F. Class I liquids include those having flash points below 100 degrees F. and are subdivided as follows:

Class I-A: Those having a flash point below 73 degrees F. and having a boiling point below 100 degrees F.

Class I-B: Those having a flash point below 73 degrees F. and having a boiling point at or above 100 degrees F.

Class I-C: Those having a flash point at or above 73 degrees F. and below 100 degrees F.

Combustible Dusts: Pulverized particles which, if mixed with air in the proper proportions, become explosive and may be ignited by flame or a spark or other source of ignition.

Combustible Fiber: Loose or baled are readily ignitable and free-burning fibers, such as cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste, baled wastepaper, kapok, hay, excelsior, Spanish moss or other like materials.

Cryogenic, flammable or oxidizing fluid is a fluid that has a normal boiling point below 150 degrees F. Some examples of flammable cryogenic fluids include: Carbon monoxide, Deuterium, Ethylene, Hydrogen, Methane. Some examples of oxidizing cryogenic fluids include: Fluorine, Nitric Oxide, Oxygen.

Explosive Materials are explosives, blasting agents and detonators including, but not limited to, dynamite, and other high explosives; slurries, emulsions and water gels; black powder and pellet powder; initiating explosives; detonators or blasting caps; safety fuses; squibs; detonating cord; igniter cord; igniters and Class B fireworks.

Flammable Solid 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 degrees F., 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 may be ignited and cause an explosion.

Flammable Gas is a gas which is flammable in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air, or which has a flammable range with air which is wider than 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit.

Flammable Liquefied Gas is a liquefied compressed gas which under the charged pressure is partially liquid at a temperature of 70 degrees F. and which is flammable.

Organic Peroxide is an organic compound that contains the bivalent -0-0- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides may present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they may be shock sensitive. They may also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.

Organic Peroxide, unclassified detonable are capable of detonation. These peroxides present an extremely high explosion hazard through rapid explosive decomposition and are regulated with UFC, Article 77 as required for Class a explosives.

Organic Peroxide

Class I:	are capable of deflagration, but not detonation. These peroxides present a high explosion hazard through rapid decomposition. Examples are acetyl cyclohexane sulfonyl 60-65 percent concentration by weight, fulfonyl peroxide, benzoyl peroxide over 98 percent concentration.
Class II:	burn very rapidly and present a severe reactivity hazard. Examples are acetyl peroxide, 25 percent, t-butyl hydroperoxide 70 percent, peroxyacetic acid 43 percent, 2,5-dymethyl-2 - 5 di (benzoylperoxy) hexane 92 percent.
Class III:	burn very rapidly and present a moderate reactivity hazard. Examples are acetyl cyclohexane sulfonal peroxide 29 percent, benzoyl peroxide 78 percent, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide 9 percent active oxygen.
Class IV:	burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and present a minimum reactivity hazard. Examples are benzoyl peroxide 70 percent, t-butyl hydroperoxide 70 percent, laurel peroxide 98 percent, methyl ketone peroxide 5.5 percent active oxygen and methyl ethyl ketone peroxide 9 percent active oxygen.
Class V:	do not burn or present a decomposition hazard. Example are benzoyl peroxide 35 percent, 1,1-di-t-butyl peroxy 3,5,5-trimethylcy-clohexane 40 percent, 2,4-pentane-dione peroxide 4 percent active oxygen.

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.

Oxidizer

Class 4:	can undergo an explosive reaction when catalyzed or exposed to heat, shock or friction. Examples are ammonium perchlorate, ammonium permanganate, guanidine nitrate, hydrogen peroxide solutions more than 91 percent by weight, perchloric solutions more than 72.5 percent by weight and potassium superoxide.
Class 3:	will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible material with which it comes in contact. Examples are ammoniun dichromate, bromine pentafluoride, bromine trifluride, hydrogen peroxide 52 percent to not more than

91 percent concentration by weight, sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione (sodium dichloroisocyanurate).

Class 2: will moderately increase the burning rate or which may cause spontaneous ignition of combustible material with which it comes in contact. Examples are calcium hypochlorite 50 percent or less by weight, chromium trioxide (chromic acid), potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, sodium chlorite 40 percent or less.

Class 1: is a material whose primary hazard is that it may increase the burning rate of combustible material with which it comes in contact. Examples are aluminum nitrate, ammonium persulfate, barium chlorate, barium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, zinc peroxide, uranium nitrate.

Oxidizer-Gas Examples are oxygen, ozone, oxides of nitrogen fluorine and chlorine (reaction with flammables is similar to that of oxygen).

Oxidizer-Liquefied Examples are bromine, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid and sulfuric acid.

Pyrophoric is a chemical that will spontaneously ignite in air or below a temperature of 130 degrees F.

Unstable (reactive) Liquid is a chemical which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature.

Unstable (reactive) Material is a material, other than an explosive, which in the pure state or as commercially produced will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive and undergo other violent chemical changes, including explosion, when exposed to heat, friction or shock, or in the absence of an inhibitor or in the presence of contaminants or in contact with noncompatible materials.

Unstable (reactive)

Class 4: in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This class should include materials which are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at normal temperatures and pressures. Examples are acetyl peroxide, dibutyl peroxide, dinitrobenzene, ethyl nitrate, peroxyacetic acid and picric acid (dry) trinitrobenzene.

Class 3: in themselves are capable of detonation or of ex-plo-sive 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 and pressures. Examples are hydrogen peroxide (greater than 52 percent), hydroxylamine, nitromethane, perchloric acid and tetrafluoroethylene monomer.

Class 2: 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 change at elevated temperatures

and pressures. Examples are acrolein, acrylic acid, hydtaazine, methacrylic acid, sodium perchlorate, vinyl acetate.

Class 1: which in themselves are normally stable but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. Examples are acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide 35 percent to 52 percent, paraldehyde and tetrahydrofuran.

Water (reactive) Material is material which explodes; violently reacts; produces flammable, toxic, or other hazardous gases; or evolves enough heat to cause self-ignition or ignition of nearby combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture.

Water (reactive)

Class 3: which can react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.

Examples are aluminum alkyls such as triethylaluminum, isobutylaluminum and trimethylaluminum; bromine pentafluoride, diethylzinc.

Class 2: which may form potentially explosive mixtures with water. Examples are calcium carbide, calcium metal, cyanogen bromine, sodium metal sulfuric acid.

Class 1: which may react with water with some release of energy but not violently. Examples are acetic anhydride, sodium hydroxide, titanium tetrachloride.

Corrosive is a chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is considered to be corrosive if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the method described in Appendix A to C.F.R. 49 Part 173, it destroys or changes irreversibly the structure of the tissue at the site of contact following an exposure period of four hours. This term does not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

Corrosive Liquid is a liquid which, when in contact with living tissue, will cause destruction or irreversible alteration of such tissue by chemical action. Examples include acidic, alkaline, or caustic.

Acids include chromic, formic, hydrochloric (muriatic grater than 15 percent). Hydrofluoric, nitric (greater than 6 percent), perchloric and sulfuric (4 percent or more).

Bases (alkalis) include hydroxides-ammonium (greater than 10 percent), calcium, potassium (greater than 1 percent), sodium (greater than 1 percent and certain carbonates-potassium.

Corrosives include bromine, chlorine, iodine and ammonia.

Note: Corrosives which are oxidizers, e.g., nitric acid, chlorine, fluorine, or are compressed gases, e.g., ammonia, chlorine, fluorine; or are water-reactive, e.g., concentrated sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, are physical hazards in addition to being health hazards.

Highly Toxic Material is 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 (LD) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of

body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

b. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD) 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.

c. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration of (LC) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of mist, fume, dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour, or less if death occurs within one hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Mixtures of these materials with ordinary materials, such as water, may not warrant classification as highly toxic. While this system is basically simple in application, any hazard evaluation for the precise categorization of this type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

Some examples are:

Gases: arsine, chlorine trifluoride, cyanogen, dibrane, fluorine, germane, hydrogen cyanide, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone.

Liquids: acrolein, acrylic acid, hydazine, hydrocyanic acid, nicotine, tetranitromethane.

Solids: (acetato) phenylmercury (phenyl mercuric acetate) arsenic pentoxide, arsenic trioxide, calcium cyanide, methyl parathion, phosphorus (white), sodium azide.

Toxic Material is a material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within of the following categories:

a. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD) 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 chemical or substance that has a median dose of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 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 rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.

c. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LC) in air more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour, or less if death occurs within one hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Some examples are:

Gases: boron trichloride, boron trifluoride, chlorine, hydrogen sulfide, phosgene, silicon tetrafluoride.

Liquids: allyl alcohol, dibromethane, diethyl ester sulfuric acid, phorphorus chloride, thionyl

chloride.

Solids: acrylamide, barium chloride, benzidine, chloride, cadmium oxide, oxalic acid, sodium fluoride.

Radioactive Material is a material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

Common radiation source materials:

More than 100 radioisotopes are in common usage in various medical and industrial test and measuring situations. Most emit beta and gamma radiation. Some emit alpha radiation also. Some emit beta or gamma radiation exclusively. Examples of alpha, beta, gamma emitters: americium-241, bismuth-210, polonium-210, radium-226, uranium-238. These are heavier isotopes as indicated by high numbers.

Examples of Beta emitters: calcium-45, carbon-14, hydrogen-3, nickel-63, sulfur-35, tungsten-185, and zinc-65.

Examples of Gama emitters: beryllium-7, germanium-71, iron-55, palladium-13, praseodymium-143, promethium-147, and tin-113.

Other Health Hazards: Health hazard is a classification of a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed persons. Health hazards include chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic materials, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

A. Carcinogens or suspect carcinogens are substances which produce or are suspected of producing or inciting cancer. Examples are: asbestos, benzene, beryllium, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, diazomethane, P-dioxane, ethylene dichloride polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and vinyl chloride.

B. Target organ toxins are substances which cause damage to particular organs or systems. Examples are:

Hepatoxins (chemicals which produce liver damage): carbon tetrachloride and nitrsamines.

Nephrotoxins (chemicals which produce kidney damage): halogenated hydrocarbons and uranium.

Neurotoxins (chemicals which produce their primary toxic effects on the nervous system): mercury and carbon disulfide.

Blood or hematopoistic system toxins (chemicals which decrease hemoglobin function, deprive the body tissues of oxygen): carbon monoxide and cyanides.

Pulmonary damage toxins (chemicals which irritate or damage the lungs): silica and asbestos.

Reproductive toxins (chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities, including

chromosomal damage [mutations] and effects on fetuses [tersiogenesis]): lead and DBCP.

Cutaneous hazards (chemicals which affect the dermal layer [skin]): ketones and chlorinated compounds.

Eye hazard (chemicals which affect the eye or visual capacity): organic solvents and acids.

C. Irritants are substances other than corrosives which will cause a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

D. Sensitizers are substances which cause an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure.

Situation: Designate Storage, Use Open, or Use Closed

Storage is the keeping, retention, or leaving of materials/chemicals in closed containers, tanks, or similar vessels.

Use Open is use of a solid or liquid hazardous material in a vessel or system that is continuously open to the atmosphere during normal operations and where vapors are liberated, or the product is exposed to the atmosphere during normal operation. Examples of open systems include dispensing from or into open beakers or containers, and dip tank and plating tank operations.

Use Closed is use of a solid or liquid hazardous material in a vessel or system that remains closed during normal operations where vapors emitted by the product are not liberated outside of the vessel or system and the product is not exposed to the atmosphere during normal operations, and all uses of compressed gases. Examples of closed systems include reaction process operations and product conveyed through a piping system into a closed vessel, system or piece of equipment.

Chemical Abstract Service number: Also referred to as CAS number, found in 29 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.). Is almost always listed on MSDS.

Location in Building: Show the location of all chemicals on Site/Floor Plan. If there are many locations in the building/s in which you use or store chemicals, you may use a key with symbols to simplify locations on the plan to indicate the areas.

Storage Code: Designate the type, temperature and pressure:

Type:

A = Aboveground Tank	F = Can	K = Cylinder
B = Below ground Tank	G = Silo	L = Glass Bottle or Jug
C = Tank inside Building	H = Fiber drum	M = Plastic Bottle or Jug
D = Steel Drum	I = Bag	N = Tote Bin
E = Plastic or Nonmetal	J = Box	O = Other, (Specify)

Temperature:

4 = Ambient

5 = Greater than Ambient
6 = Less than Ambient, but not Cryogenic

Pressure:

1 = Ambient (Atmospheric)
2 = Greater than Ambient (Atmospheric)
3 = Less than Ambient (Atmospheric)

Stored/Use In: Designate all of the following which apply: Fully Sprinklered Building, Flammable Storage Cabinet, Flammable Storage Room, Flammable Storage Warehouse, and Control Room/Area.

Fully Sprinklered Building is a building which has a sprinkler system designed to either NFPA 13, 231, or 231C installed throughout the premises.

Flammable Storage Cabinet is a cabinet designed for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids. The cabinet shall conform to the standards listed in Article 79 of the Uniform Fire Code.

Hazardous Material Storage Cabinet is a cabinet designed for the storage of hazardous materials. The cabinet shall conform to the standards listed in Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code.

Flammable Storage Room is a room classified as a group H, Division 3 Occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in a closed condition in accordance with Tables Nos. 79-200-A and 79-200-B.

Flammable Storage Warehouse is a Group H, Division 3 Occupancy used only for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids stored are not limit

Control Room/Area is a space bounded by not less than a one-hour fire resistive occupancy separation within which the exempt amounts of hazardous materials may be stored, dispensed, handled or used.