# INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION PACKAGE

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## PURPOSE

The classification of hazards for chemicals stored, used, and handled at facilities is required to ensure that proper types of fire and life safety protection systems and procedures are in place. The information supplied by the applicant is also required to determine application of Title 24 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Edition, Part 2 California Building Code (CBC), and Part 9 California Fire Code (CFC) provisions and permit requirements.

## SCOPE

These requirements are applicable to any business storing, using, or handling hazardous materials within the City of Indio jurisdiction. By completing a Chemical Classification and Quantification Packet, the hazardous materials inventory statement requirement in the CFC 2010 Edition is satisfied.

### Guidelines

1. **Applicability**
   a. A separate Chemical Classification Packet must be completed for each building, control area, outside storage area, or other detached structure at a facility.
   b. Specific instructions regarding the completion of this packet are detailed in the following attached Chemical Classification Packet, Attachment I.

# INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION PACKET

## NEW OCCUPANCY AND/OR TENANT IMPROVEMENT

**DATE: ___/___/___**

| |
|---|
| Facility Name: |
| Address: |

**Dear Architect/Business Owner:**

The Classification of all chemicals stored, used, or handles at your facility is required prior to approval of any plans. This information will be used to determine application of Uniform Fire Code provisions and permit requirements. This information is required regardless of your status with the Hazardous Materials Disclosure Office (the "Administering Agency" mandated by Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code which require disclosure of chemicals in quantities exceeding specific threshold quantities). If no chemicals or other hazardous materials will be used, stored, or handled at the facility, a signed statement from the business owner or property manager will be accepted in lieu of this classification packet.

Attached are sample chemical classification forms and a list of definitions of hazard classes as defined by the 2019 California Fire Code. The chemical classifications that can be used are numbered 1 through 32; only these definitions can be used when determining the classifications of each of your chemicals. Other definitions are included to assist you with completion of the packet. Each building and/or control area, outside storage area or other detached structure at the facility requires a separate Chemical Classification Packet including a summary sheet for each area. A sample layout of a facility that requires 5 separate Chemical Classification Packets is shown in Figure 1 with the area identified.

The sample sheets included in this packet should be used to classify all chemicals stored, used, or handled at your facility regardless of quantities. Three separate lists are required to be completed for each Chemical Classification Packet. These are:

1. Classification form
2. Classification Summary Sheet
3. Area Totals

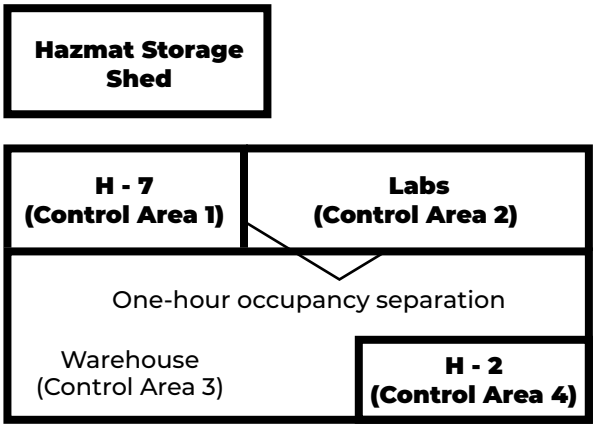


Figure 1

Use the samples provided as a guideline in designing your own documents. The format used in the samples must be maintained in your documents. All fields must be completed. Provide the name of the facility, address, and area addressed by the packet (if applicable) on each page of the Chemical Classification Packet. Use only the definitions provided to classify your chemicals into all applicable categories. The form should be typed or printed in black ink only. No incomplete forms will be accepted.

Classification Form, sample #1, is a list of all the chemicals used, stored, or handled at the facility (this sample is for a single control area within a building). Example chemicals have been provided with all required fields completed. The following list explains the information required in each field.

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# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION PACKET

## NEW OCCUPANCY AND/OR TENANT IMPROVEMENT

- Common or Trade Name: This is the name of the chemical as it appears on the container label.
- Chemical Name(s) and %: This is the technical name for the pure chemical. If the chemical is a mixture, list the components of the mixture with their percentage composition. If it is a pure chemical, list, the percent concentration, e.g. sulfuric acid--50%.
- CAS number: The Chemical Abstract number can sometimes be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet. If not, a chemical manual should provide this information (see reference list on page 5). A CAS number must be provided for each component of mixtures.
- Material form: Is the product a solid, liquid or gas? Solids shall be reported in pounds, liquid reported in gallons, and gases reported in cubic feet. Liquefied petroleum gases and cryogenic liquids must be converted to gallons.
- Aerosols must be reported in pounds and classified as Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the flammability of the propellant and the product (see definition of aerosol).

However, the quantity of nonflammable/combustible components in the aerosol must be reported in gallons, e.g., .016 gallons (2 ounces) of tetramethrin in "Combat Fogger", the .016 gallons of tetramethrin must also be included in the summary for that/those hazard class(es).

- **Quantity Stored:** The amount in storage within unopened containers in the building or area.
- **Quantity in Use:** The amount in use in the process/dispensing area(s) of the building. Also, indicate whether the amount in use is in an open or closed system(s) (see attached definitions).
- **Location:** Is the product in a cabinet, lab room, high-piled rack system, open vat, etc.
- **Hazard Class(es):** All hazard classifications for the chemical must be listed. There may be several applicable classifications.

It is important to list all applicable classifications for each chemical because the code requirements vary for different classifications. If the hazard category includes sub-classes, such as Water-Reactive Class 1, ensure that the appropriate sub-class is identified.

- Chemical Name
- Amount Stored
- Open System Use Amount (O.S. Use)
- Closed System Use Amount (C.S. Use)
- Location of storage
- Location of Use
- Totals for Interior Storage
- Totals for Exterior Storage
- Totals for Open System Use
- Totals for Closed System Use

Area Totals, Sample #3, is a list of the totals for the building and/or area.

If upon Fire Authority Review, There is any question as to the accuracy or completeness of the information provided, a third party technical report may be required at the expense of your business (2019 California Fire Code).

Please return the completed chemical classification forms and summary as soon as possible so that your plan review will not be delayed. If you have any questions about these requirements or the information provided, contact me at (760) 347-0756. Also, contact the Hazardous Materials Disclosure Office (760) 863-8976 to ensure you are in compliance with local, state, and federal Community Right-To-Know laws.

Respectfully,

Name _____

# INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL
# FIRE CODE DEFINITIONS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
## BOTH PHYSICAL AND HEALTH HAZARDS

**CFC 2019 EDITION**

## EXPLOSIVES

1. **EXPLOSIVES:** A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperatures or (b) a material or chemical, other than blasting agent, that is commonly used or intended to be used for the purpose of producing an explosive effect.

## COMPRESSED GASES

**COMPRESSED GAS:** A material or mixture of materials which is a gas at 68°F (20°C) of less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) of pressure and has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 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 exceed 41 psia (292.5 kPa) at 68°F (20°C). The states of a compressed gas are categorized as follow: (a) Nonliquefied compressed gases are gases, other than those in solution, which are in a packaging under the charged pressure and are entirely gaseous at a temperature of 68°F (20°C). (b) Liquefied compressed gases are gases that in a packaging under the charged pressure are partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C). (c) Compressed gas mixtures consist of a mixture of two or more compressed gases contained in packaging, the hazard properties of which are represented by the properties of the mixture as a whole.

2. **FLAMMABLE GAS:** A material which is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) of pressure [a material has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa)] which is (a) ignitable at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) when a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air or (b) has a flammable range at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit. The limits specified shall be determined at 14.7 psia (101.3 kPa) of pressure and a temperature of 68°F (20°C) in accordance with nationally recognized standards.

3. **LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG):** A material which is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butane 9notmal butane or isobutane) and butylenes.

## FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

Classify flammable and combustible liquids according to hazard.

4. **FLAMMABLE LIQUID:** A liquid having a flash point below 100°F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100°F. Class I liquids shall include those having flash points below 100°F and are subdivided as follow:

   **Class I-A** liquids include those having flash points below 73°F and having a boiling point below 100°F.

   **Class I-B** liquids include those having flash points below 73°F and having a boiling point at or above 100°F.

   **Class I-C** liquids include those having flash points at or above 73°F and below 100°F.

5. **COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID:** A liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F. Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows:

   **Class II** liquids are those having flash points at or above 100°F and below 140°F.

   **Class III-A** liquids are those having flash points at or above 140°F and below 200°F.

   **Class III-B** liquids are those liquids having flash points at or above 200°F.

## FLAMMABLE SOLIDS

6. **FLAMMABLE SOLID:** A solid substance, other than one which is defined as a blasting agent of 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 created a serious hazards. Flammable solids include solid materials which when dispersed in air as a cloud may be ignited and cause an explosion.

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## BOTH PHYSICAL AND HEALTH HAZARDS

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## ORGANIC PEROXIDES

**ORGANIC PEROXIDE:** 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 peroxide may present an explosive hazard (detonation or deflagration) of they may be shock sensitive. They may also decompose into various unstable compounds over and extended period of time.

**Classification of organic peroxides according to hazards:**

7. **CLASS I:** Class I peroxides are capable of deflagration, but not detonation. These peroxides present a high explosion hazard through rapid decomposition.
8. **CLASS II:** Class II peroxides burn very rapidly and present a server reactivity hazard.
9. **CLASS III:** Class III peroxides burn rapidly and present a moderate reactivity hazard.
10. **CLASS IV:** Class IV peroxides burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and present a minimum reactivity hazard.
11. **CLASS V:** Class V peroxides do not burn or present a decomposition hazard.

## OXIDIZERS

**OXIDIZER:** 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 other gases.

Classification of liquid and solid oxidizers according to hazard:

12. **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.
13. **CLASS 3:** An oxidizer that can cause a sever increase in the burning rate of combustible material with which it comes in contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat.
14. **CLASS 2:** An oxidizer that can cause a moderate increase in the burning rate or that may cause spontaneous ignition of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.
15. **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.

## PYROPHORIC MATERIALS

16. **PYROPHORIC:** A chemical that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 130°F.

## UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) CLASSES

**UNSTABLE MATERIALS:** 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 incompatible materials.

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**Classification of unstable reactive chemicals according to hazard**

17. **CLASS 4:** Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or of explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperature and pressures. This class should include materials that are sensitive to mechanical or localized thermal shock at normal temperatures and pressures.
18. **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.
19. **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 temperature and pressures and which can undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperature and pressures.
20. **CLASS 1:** Materials, which in themselves are normally stable but which, can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.

## WATER-REACTIVE CLASSES

**WATER-REACTIVE SOLID/LIQUID MATERIAL**: A material which explodes; violently react; produces flammable, toxic or other hazardous gases; or evolves enough heat to cause self-ignition of nearby combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture.

21. **CLASS 3:** Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.
22. **CLASS 2:** Materials that may form potentially explosive mixtures with water.
23. **CLASS 1:** Materials that may react with water with some release of energy but not violently.
24. **CRYOGENIC FLUIDS:** Those fluids that have a normal boiling point below (minus) –150 degrees F.
25. **HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIALS:** A material which produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration which falls within any of the following categories:
    - A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 50mg/kg or less of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams.
    - A chemical that has a median lethal does (LD50) of 200 mg/kg or less 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 kg each.
    - A chemical that has a medial lethal concentration (LD50) in air of 200 ppm by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg/liter of mist, fume or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation of one hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 to 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 that is required for the precise categorization of the type of material shall be performed by experienced, technically competent persons.

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26. **TOXIC MATERIAL:** A material which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories:

    - A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more the 50 mg/kg but not more than 500mg/kg of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
    - A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 200 mg/kg but not more than 1,000 mg/kg of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 and 3 kilograms each.
    - A chemical or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LD50) in air more than 200 ppm but not more than 2,000 ppm by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 mg/L but not more than 20 mg/L 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.

27. **RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**: A material or combination of materials that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation.

28. **CORROSIVE**: 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 tem does not refer to action on inanimate surfaces.

29. **CARCINOGEN:** A substance that causes the development of cancerous growths in living tissue, a chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if (a) it has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on cancer (IARC) and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen, or (b) it is listed a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the latest edition of the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program, or (c) it is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

30. **IRRITANT:** A chemical that is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the skin of albino rabbits by the methods of 16 C.F.R. 1500.41 for four hours exposure or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of 5 or more. A chemical is an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in 16 C.F.R. 1500.42 or other approved techniques.

31. **SENSITIZER:** A chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical.

32. **OTHER HEALTH HAZARD MATERIAL (TARGET ORGAN TOXINS):** A material which affects target organs of the body, including, but not limited to, those materials which produce liver damage, kidney damage, damage to the nervous system, act on the blood to decrease hemoglobin function, deprive the body tissue of oxygen, or affect reproductive capabilities, including mutations (chromosonal damage) or teratogen (effects on fetuses).

33. **AEROSOLS**: A product that is dispensed from an aerosol container by a propellant. For classification of aerosols, refer to the following table.

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## BOTH PHYSICAL AND HEALTH HAZARDS

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## CLASSIFICATION OF AEROSOLS[1]

| PROPELLANT (PERCENTAGE)[2,4] | FLAMMABLE CONSTITUENTS IN BASE PRODUCT (PERCENTAGE)[3] | CLASSIFICATION LEVEL |
|---|---|---|
| Nonflammable | ≤25 and Nonwater Soluble | 1 |
| Nonflammable | ≤ 85 and Water Soluble | 1[5] |
| < 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 | > 25 to ≤ 55 and Nonwater 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 Soluble or Nonwater Soluble | 3 |

[1] The designation of an aerosol's flammability shall not be based on the labeling of an aerosol container.

[2] When a flammable propellant equals or exceeds 50 percent of the net weight of the container contents, the classification system shall be raised to the next higher level.

[3] The base product is defined as the contents, excluding the propellant. A base product component is considered flammable if its flash point is below 500°F. The percentage of flammable material in the base product is calculated as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of Flammable Material | - | $\frac{\text{weight of flammable components}}{\text{(weight of contents – weight of propella)}}$ | x100 |

[4] The percentage of propellant is its proportion of the total contents of the container, by weight. The percentage of propellant is calculated as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of Flammable Material | - | $\frac{\text{Weight of Propellant}}{\text{(Weight of contents )}}$ | x100 |

[5] In unsprinklered Buildings, products in this category shall be treated as Level 2 aerosols.

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## MISCELLANEOUS DEFINITIONS

The following Definitions will assist you in completing the Chemical classification forms. However theses are not hazard classes and should not appear on forms.

**LIQUID:** A material with fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with approved standards. The term "liquid" includes both flammable and combustible liquids.

**REACTIVE MATERIAL:** A material that can enter into a hazardous chemical reaction with other stable or unstable materials.

**OPEN SYSTEM:** 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 operations. Examples of open solids or liquids include dispensing from or into open beakers or containers, and dip tank and plating tank operations.

**CLOSED SYSTEM:** Use of a solid or liquid hazardous material in a closed 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 for solids and liquids include reaction process operations and product conveyed through a piping system into a closed vessel, system or piece of equipment.

**DETONATION:** An exothermic reaction characterized by the presence of a shock wave in a material that establishes and maintains the reaction. The reaction zone progresses through the material at a rate greater than the velocity of sound. The principle heating mechanism is one of shock compression. Detonations have an explosive effect.

**DEFLAGRATION:** An exothermic reaction, such as the extremely rapid oxidation of a flammable dust or vapors in air, in which the reaction progresses through the unburned material at a rate less than the velocity of sound. A deflagration can have an explosive effect.

**CONTROL AREA:** A building or portion of a building within which the exempted amounts of hazardous materials are allowed to be stored, dispense, used, or handled.

# INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION FORM

## (AREA #1)

**SAMPLE #1**

| Company Name: | Company Address: |
|---|---|
| | |

| COMMON NAME | CHEMICAL NAME | % | CAS# | MATERIAL FORM | QUANTITY STORED | QUANTITY IN USE (Specify Open or Closed) | LOCATION (Storage & Use) | HAZARD CLASSES (List All Classes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic Acid | Acetic Acid, Glacial | 100 | 64197 | Liquid | 15 gal | 5 gal, Open sys. | Stor: Flam Cab Use: Wet Process | Class II Combustible/ Corrosive Target Organ Toxin |
| Acetone | | 100 | 67641 | Liquid | 55 gal | 10 gal, Open sys. | Stor: Exter Stor | Class I-B Flammable/ Irritant/ Target Organ Toxin |
| Acetylene, Compressed | Acetylene | 100 | 74862 | Gas | 200 cf | 200 cf Closed Sys. | Stor: Weld Shop Use: Weld Shop | Flammable Gas/Class 2 Unstable Reactive |
| Benzene | | 100 | 74132 | Liquid | 5 gal | 1 gal, Open Sys. | Stor: Flam Cab Use: Lab | Class 1-B Flammable/Target Organ Toxin/Irritant/ Carcinogen |
| Formaldehyde With Methanol | Formaldehyde Methanol | 37 15 | 50000 67561 | Liquid | 110 gal | 55 gal, Open Sys. | Stor: Exter Stor Use: H2 Room | Class II Combustible/Toxic/ Sensitizer/Carcinogen/Irritant |
| Hydrochloric Acid | | 35 | 7647010 | Liquid | 300 gal | 55 gal, Closed Sys. | Stor: Corr Stor Use: Wet Process | Corrosive/Target Organ Toxin |
| Isopropanal | Isopropyl Alcohol | 100 | 67630 | Liquid | 15 gal | 3 gal, Open Sys. | Stor: Flam Cab Use: Lab | Class 1-B Flammable/Target Organ Toxin/Irritant |
| Methylene Chloride | | 100 | 75092 | Liquid | 30 gal | 10 gal, Open Sys. | Stor: Lab Cab Use: Lab | Target Organ Toxin/Corrosive/ Carcinogen |
| Nitric Acid | Nitric Acid Water | 10 90 | 7697372 | Liquid | 55 gal | 10 gal, Open Sys. | Stor: Corr Stor Use: Wet Process | Class 1 Oxidizer/Corrosive |
| Sodium Dichromate | Sodium Chromate | 100 | 10588019 | Solid | 50 lb | 10 lb, Open Sys. | Stor: H-7 Room Use: H-7 Room | Corrosive/Carcinogen/Highly Toxic/Target Organ Toxin/ Class 1 Oxidizer |
| Sodium Hydroxide | | 100 | 1310732 | Solid | 50 lb | 7 lb, Open Sys | Stor: Corr Stor Use: Wet Process | Corrosive/Target Organ Toxin/ Class 1 Water Reactive |
| Sulfuric Acid | Sulfuric Acid Water | 91 9 | 7664939 | Liquid | 55 gal | 15 gal, Closed Sys. | Stor: Corr Stor Use: Wet Process | Corrosive/Toxic/Target Organ Toxin/Class 1 Water Reactive |

# INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION FORM

## (AREA #1)

**SAMPLE #2**

| Company Name: | Company Address: |
|---|---|

| CHEMICAL NAME | AMOUNT STORED | O.S. USE | C.S. USE | LOCATION OF STORAGE | LOCATION OF USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hazard Class; Class I-B Flammable** | | | | | |
| Acetone | 55 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| Benzene | 5 gal | 1 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Laboratory |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 15 gal | 3 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Laboratory |
| ***Interior Storage: 20 gal*** | ***Exterior Storage: 55 gal*** | | | ***Open System Use: 14 gal*** | ***Closed System Use: 0 gal*** |
| **Hazard Class; Class II Combustible** | | | | | |
| Acetic Acid | 15 gal | 5 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Wet Process |
| Formaldehyde Mix | 110 gal | 55 gal | . gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| ***Interior Storage: 15 gal*** | ***Exterior Storage: 110 gal*** | | | ***Open System Use: 60 gal*** | ***Closed System Use: 0 gal*** |
| **Hazard Class; Flammable Gas** | | | | | |
| Acetylene | 200 cf | 0 cf | 200 cf | Weld Shop | Weld Shop |
| ***Interior Storage: 200 cf*** | ***Exterior Storage: 0 cf*** | | | ***Open System Use: 0 cf*** | ***Closed System Use: 200 cf*** |
| **Hazard Class; Class I Oxidizer** | | | | | |
| Nitric Oxide<br>Sodium Chromate | 55 gal<br>50 lb | 10 gal<br>10 lb | 0 gal<br>0 lb | Corrosive Storage<br>H-7 Room | Wet Process<br>H-7 Room |
| ***Interior Storage: 55 gal/50 lb*** | ***Exterior Storage: 0 gal/0 lb*** | | | ***Open System Use:*** | ***Closed System Use: 0 gal*** |
| **Hazard Class; Class II Combustible** | | | | | |
| Acetic Acid<br>Formaldehyde Mix | 15 gal<br>110 gal | 5 gal<br>55 gal | 0 gal<br>. gal | Flammable Cabinet<br>Exterior Storage | Wet Process<br>H-2 Room |
| ***Interior Storage: 15 gal*** | ***Exterior Storage: 110 gal*** | | | ***Open System Use: 60 gal*** | ***Closed System Use: 0 gal*** |
| **Hazard Class; Class I Water Reactive** | | | | | |
| Sodium Hydroxide | 50 lb | 7 lb | 0 lb | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| Sulfuric Acid | 55 gal | 0 gal | 15 gal | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| ***Interior Storage: 55 gal/50 lb*** | ***Exterior Storage: 0 gal/0 lb*** | | | ***Open System Use:*** | ***Closed System Use: 0 gal*** |
| **Hazard Class; Highly Toxic** | | | | | |
| Sodium Chromate | 50 lb | 10 lb | 0 lb | H-7 Room | H-7 Room |
| Interior Storage: 50 lb | Exterior Storage: 0 lb | | | Open System Use: 10 lb | Closed System Use: 0 lb |
| **Hazard Class; Toxic** | | | | | |
| Sulfuric Acid | 55 gal | 0 gal | 15 gal | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| Formaldehyde Mix | 110 gal | 55 gal | 0 gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| ***Interior Storage: 200 cf*** | ***Exterior Storage: 0 cf*** | | | ***Open System Use: 0 cf*** | ***Closed System Use: 200 cf*** |
| **Hazard Class; Sensitizer** | | | | | |
| Formaldehyde Mix | 110 gal | 55 gal | 0 gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| ***Interior Storage: 0 gal*** | ***Exterior Storage: 110 gal*** | | | ***Open System Use: 55 gal*** | ***Closed System Use: 0 gal*** |
| **Hazard Class; Carcinogen** | | | | | |
| Benzene | 5 gal | 1 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | H-2 Room |
| Methylene Chloride | 30 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Lab Cabinet | Lab |
| Formaldehyde Mix | 110 gal | 55 gal | 0 gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| Sodium Chromate | 50 lb | 10 lb | 0 lb | H-7 Room | H-7 Room |
| ***Interior Storage: 35 gal/50 lb*** | ***Exterior Storage: 110 gal/0 lb*** | | | ***Open System Use: 66 gal/10 lb*** | ***Closed System Use: 0 gal/ 0 lb*** |

# INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION FORM

## (AREA #1-CONTINUED)

**SAMPLE #2**

| Company Name: | Company Address: |
|---|---|
| | |

| CHEMICAL NAME | AMOUNT STORED | O.S. USE | C.S. USE | LOCATION OF STORAGE | LOCATION OF USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hazard Class; Corrosive** | | | | | |
| Acetic Acid | 15 gal | 5 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Wet Process |
| Hydrochloric Acid | 300 gal | 0 gal | 55 gal | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| Nitric Acid | 55 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| Sulfuric Acid | 55 gal | 0 gal | 15 gal | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| Methylene Chloride | 30 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Lab Cabinet | Lab |
| Sodium Chromate | 50 lb | 10 lb | 0 lb | H-7 Room | H-7 Room |
| Sodium Hydroxide | 50 lb | 7 lb | 0 lb | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| **Interior Storage: 455 gal/100 lb** | **Exterior Storage: 0 gal/0 lb** | | | **Open System Use: 25 gal/17 lb** | **Closed System Use: 70 gal/ 0 lb** |
| **Hazard Class; Other Health Hazards** | | | | | |
| Acetone | 55 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| Benzene | 5 gal | 1 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Laboratory |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 15 gal | 3 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Laboratory |
| Formaldehyde Mix | 110 gal | 55 gal | 0 gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| **Interior Storage: 20 gal/0 lb** | **Exterior Storage: 165 gal/0 lb** | | | **Open System Use: 69 gal/0 lb** | **Closed System Use: 0 gal/ 0 lb** |
| **Hazard Class; Other Health Hazards** | | | | | |
| Acetic Acid | 15 gal | 5 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Wet Process |
| Acetone | 55 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Exterior Storage | H-2 Room |
| Benzene | 5 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Laboratory |
| Isopropyl Alcohol | 15 gal | 3 gal | 0 gal | Flammable Cabinet | Laboratory |
| Methylene Chloride | 30 gal | 10 gal | 0 gal | Lab Cabinet | Lab |
| Hydrochloric Acid | 300gal | 0 gal | 55 gal | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| Sulfuric Acid | 55 gal | 0 gal | 15 gal | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| Sodium Chromate | 50 lb | 10 lb | 0 lb | H-7 Room | H-7 Room |
| Sodium Hydroxide | 50 lb | 7 lb | 0 lb | Corrosive Storage | Wet Process |
| **Interior Storage: 455 gal/100 lb** | **Exterior Storage: 55 gal/0 lb** | | | **Open System Use: 29 gal/17 lb** | **Closed System Use: 70 gal/ 0 lb** |

# INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION FORM

## AREA TOTALS (AREA #1)

**SAMPLE #3**

| Company Name: | Company Address: |
|---|---|
| | |

| **CLASS I-B FLAMMABLE:** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interior Storage: | 20 gal | |
| Exterior Storage: | 55 gal | |
| Open System Use: | 14 gal | |
| **FLAMMABLE GAS:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 200 cf | |
| Closed System Use: | 200 cf | |
| **CLASS 1 WATER REACTIVE:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 55 gal | 50 lb |
| Open System Use: | 0 gal | 7 lb |
| Closed System Use: | 15 gal | 0 lb |
| **TOXIC:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 55 gal | |
| Exterior Storage: | 110 gal | |
| Open System Use: | 55 gal | |
| Closed System Use: | 15 gal | |
| **CORROSIVE:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 455 gal | 100 lb |
| Open System: | 25 gal | 17 lb |
| Closed System: | 70 gal | 0 lb |
| **OTHER HEALTH HAZARD** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 420 gal | 100 lb |
| Exterior Storage: | 55 gal | 0 lb |
| Open System Use: | 29 gal | 17 lb |
| Closed System Use: | 70 gal | 0 lb |

| **SENSITIZER:** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Exterior Storage: | 110 gal | |
| Open System Use: | 55 gal | |
| **CLASS II COMBUSTIBLE:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 15 gal | |
| Exterior Storage: | 110 gal | |
| Open System Use: | 60 gal | |
| **CLASS I OXIDIZER:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 55 gal | 50 lb |
| Open System Use: | 10 gal | 10 lb |
| **CLASS 2 UNSTABLE REACTIVE:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 200 cf | |
| Closed System Use: | 200 cf | |
| **HIGHLY TOXIC:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 50 lb | |
| Open System Use: | 10 lb | |
| **CARCINOGEN:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 35 gal | 50 lb |
| Exterior Storage: | 110 gal | 0 lb |
| Open System Use: | 66 gal | 10 lb |
| **IRRITANT:** | | |
| Interior Storage: | 20 gal | |
| Exterior Storage: | 165 gal | |
| Open System Use: | 69 gal | |

## INDIO OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

# CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION FORM

**DATE: ___/___/___**

| Company Name: | Company Address: |
|---|---|

| CHEMICAL NAME | AMOUNT STORED | O.S. USE | C.S. USE | LOCATION OF STORAGE | LOCATION OF USE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
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