

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY

**Note: List ALL virgin stock materials in current and projected inventories**

**LAB NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **PI:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

Please read each definition of the following Hazardous Materials carefully and report any materials that may apply. If you are not certain where a material may apply, please include it and the Office of Environmental Health and Safety will determine its classification. Report materials in units given for liquids (mL), solids (g) or gas (ft<sup>3</sup>).

<b>Pyrophoric</b> - A material that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 130°F (54°C). Example: Silanes	<b>Chemical Name and Concentration</b>	<b>Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft<sup>3</sup>)</b>
<b>Explosive</b> - Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. -The term “explosive” includes any material classified as an explosive by the Hazardous Material Regulations of DOT 49 CFR.	<b>Chemical Name and Concentration</b>	<b>Projected Inventory (mL or g)</b>
<b>Water Reactive</b> - <b>Class 3:</b> Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.	<b>Chemical Name and Concentration</b>	<b>Projected Inventory (mL or g)</b>
<b>Water Reactive</b> - <b>Class 2:</b> Materials which are capable of forming potentially explosive mixtures with water	<b>Chemical Name and Concentration</b>	<b>Projected Inventory (mL or g)</b>

Please read each definition of Unstable Reactive Materials and review the examples given. Report any materials that may apply. If you are not certain where a material may apply, please include it and the Office of Environmental Health and Safety will determine its classification. Report materials in units given for liquids (mL), solids (g) or gas (ft<sup>3</sup>).

Unstable Reactive Materials	Examples	Chemical Name and Concentration	Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft <sup>3</sup> )
<p><b>Class 4</b> -Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures. This class includes, among others, materials that are sensitive to localized thermal or mechanical shock at normal temperatures and pressures.</p>	<p>ammonium perchlorate benzoyl peroxide 3-bromopropyne t-butylhydroperoxide t-butylperbenzoate t-butylperoxyacetate 1-chloro-2-4-ditrobenzene cumene hydroperoxide diacetylperoxide t-dibutyl peroxide diisoproyl o-dinitrobenzene ethyl methyl ketone peroxide ethyl nitrite peroxyacetic acid peroxyhydrocarbanate picric acid (dry) trinitrobenzene trinitrotoluene</p>		
<p><i>-Other defined Class 4 reactives</i></p>			
<p><b>Class 3</b> -Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation. This class includes, among others, materials that are sensitive to thermal or mechanical shock at elevated temperatures and pressures</p>	<p>acetyl chloride acrolein ammonium nitrate dinitroacetone hydrazine hydrate nitric amide p-nitroaniline nitromethane n-nitromethylamine nitrourea sodium azide tetranitromethane</p>		
<p><i>-Other defined Class 3 reactives</i></p>			

Unstable Reactive Materials	Examples	Chemical Name and Concentration	Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft <sup>3</sup> )
<p align="center"><b>Class 2</b></p> <p>Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures. This class includes, among others, materials that exhibit an exotherm at temperatures less than or equal to 150°C when tested by differential scanning calorimetry.</p>	acetyl chloride benzoyl chloride crotonaldehyde dichlorosilane divinyl ether divinylbenzene ethyl acrylate isoprene3- methoxypropionitrile methacrylic acid methylhydrazine methyl vinyl ketone thionyl chloride		
<p align="center"><i>-Other defined Class 2 reactives</i></p>			
<p align="center"><b>Class 1</b></p> <p>-Materials are normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. This class includes, among others, materials that change or decompose on exposure to air, light or moisture, and materials that exhibit an exotherm at temperatures greater than 150°C, but less than or equal to 300°C, when tested by differential scanning calorimetry.</p>	dicyclopentadiene dimethyldichlorosilane 1,1 dimethylhydrazine p-dioxane hexanol isobutyraldehyde isoprene3- methoxypropionitrile propyltrichlorosilane vinyl chloride		
<p align="center"><i>-Other defined Class 1 reactives</i></p>			

<b>LIQUIDS: ( ≥4 liters )</b>	<b>Chemical Name and Concentration</b>	<b>Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft<sup>3</sup>)</b>
<p><b><i>-Flammable---class 1A, 1B, &amp; 1C</i></b>            Examples:            Ethyl Chloride            Ethers            Acetone            Ethanol            Amyl Acetate            Xylene            Toluene            Hexanes            Methanol            Gasoline            Benzene            Other Alcohols</p>		
<p><b><i>-Combustible---class II, IIIA</i></b>            Examples:            Glacial Acetic Acid            Kerosene            Nitrobenzene            Octyl Alcohol</p>		
<p><b><i>-Combustible---class IIIB</i></b>            Examples:            All Oils</p>		
<p><b><i>-Fuel Oil</i></b></p>		

<b>FLAMMABLE SOLIDS: ( ≥500 grams )</b>	<b>Chemical Name and Concentration</b>	<b>Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft<sup>3</sup>)</b>
<p><b><i>-Flammable</i></b>            Examples:            Magnesium            Paraformaldehyde            Sulfur            Powdered Metals</p>		

Flammable Solids (Cont'd)	Chemical Name and Concentration	Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft <sup>3</sup> )
<b><i>-Water Reactive</i></b> Examples: Barium Sodium Potassium Calcium Zinc Dust Sodium Borohydride Hydride compounds		

<b><i>-Oxidizers: Solids</i></b> Examples: Nitrate Compounds Nitrite Compounds Phosphorus Pentoxide Perchlorates Permanganates		

<b><i>-Oxidizers: Liquids</i></b> Examples: Hydrogen Peroxide Nitrate Compounds Nitrite Compounds Nitric Acid >50% Perchloric Acid Perchlorates Permanganates		

<b><i>-Organic Peroxides: Solids</i></b> Peroxidesters Diacyls Peroxydicarbonates Polystyrene Hydroperoxides Dicumyl Peroxides Benzoyl Peroxides		

<b><i>-Organic Peroxides: Liquids</i></b> Peroxidesters Diacyls Peroxydicarbonates Polystyrene Hydroperoxides Dicumyl Peroxides Benzoyl Peroxides		

TOXICS: ( ≥ 4 liter, ≥ 500 grams )	Chemical Name and Concentration	Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft <sup>3</sup> )
<p><b><i>-Solids</i></b>  Examples:  Containing following metals:  Arsenic  Barium  Cadmium  Chromium  Lead  Mercury  Selenium  Silver  Phenols  Cyanide Compounds  Isocyanate Compounds</p>		
<p><b><i>-Liquids</i></b>  Examples:  Containing following metals:  Arsenic  Barium  Cadmium  Chromium  Lead  Mercury  Selenium  Silver  Phenols  Cyanide Compounds  Isocyanate Compounds  Halogenated Solvents  Containing:  Fluorine  Chlorine  Bromine  Iodine  Toluidines  Hydrofluoric Acid</p>		

<b>CORROSIVES: ( ≥ 4 liter, ≥ 500 grams )</b>	<b>Chemical Name and Concentration</b>	<b>Projected Inventory (mL, g, or ft<sup>3</sup>)</b>
<b><i>-Solids</i></b> Examples: Stannic Chloride Sulfamic Acid Sodium Hydroxide Potassium Hydroxide Acids Bases		
<b><i>-Liquids</i></b> Examples: Sulfuric Acid Hydrochloric Acid Nitric Acid Phosphoric Acid Acetic Acid Ammonium Hydroxide Sodium Hydroxide Potassium Hydroxide Amines Acids Bases		

<b>CRYOGENICS: (ALL)</b>	<b>Gallons</b>	<b>Cubic feet</b>
-Oxygen (Liquid)		
-Nitrogen (Liquid)		
-Helium (Liquid)		
-Other (liquid gases) Specify:		

## Equipment Inventory List

PI:

Address:

#	Name	Description
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
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