

Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP)

Project Information			
Project Address:			
Section 1: Facility Description			
1. Business Name: Address:		Pho	ne:
2. Person Responsible for the Busin Name:	Title:	Pho	ne:
3. Emergency Contacts:			
Name:	Title:	Home Number:	Work Number:
4. Person Responsible for the Applie Name:	cation/Principal Contact: Title:	Pho	ne:
5. Principal Business Activity:			
 Number of Employees: 	_		
7. Number of Shifts: a. Number of Employees per Shif	t:		
3. Hours of Operation:	_		



USE: Storage for manufacturing process

Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS)

Section 2: HMIS Example Form & Instructions

Provide Correct Information

- 1. Hazard class, column 1 of the HMIS is often not completed correctly. Many chemicals are multi-hazard class chemicals and every hazard class must be provided. For example, Trimethyl Phosphite is not just a corrosive acid, but also a combustible liquid II, other health hazard, and a class 1 water reactive. Include all classes for each chemical on the HMIS.
- 2. Chemical name, column 3 of the HMIS; fire department requires the chemical concentration (%) to accompany each chemical and provide the chemical name not the formula.
- 3. The HMIS must be formatted to reflect separate chemical information and totals for each area or room, not a consolidated report.
- 4. For each storage or use area or room, provide accumulative totals for each hazard class and for each respective chemical state solid, liquid, and gas.

oumpio.								g p. 00000			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hazard Class	Trade Name	Chem Name, & %	CAS, Abstract No.	State (G,S, or L)	Open	Closed	Quan- tity	Unit (lbs or gal)	Strg Code	NFPA	Location of Chem in Bldg
Flam. Liq 1B, Irritant	Isopro panol	Isopropal Alco. 99%	67-63-0	PL	Х		300	GA	L-1-4	1-3-0	
Flam Liq 1B, OHH, WR-2	ТМВ	Trimethyl Borate 100%	121-43-7	PL		Х	30	GA	L-2-4	2-3-1- WR	
Totals											
Flam Liq 1B							330				
Irritant							300				
OHH							30				
WR-2							30				

Sample: Location: Room 275

5. Declare if the chemical in use is in an open or closed condition, column 6 and 7.

Use (material) is:

1. Placing a material into action, including solids, liquids, and gases, or,

2. Making a material available for service by opening or connecting anything utilized for confinement of material including solids, liquids, and gases.

Use, closed system, is the use of a solid or liquid hazardous material in a closed 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. All compressed gases meet this criteria. 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.

Use, open system, 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 operations. Examples of open systems for solids and liquids include dispensing from or into open beakers or containers, and dip tank and plating operations.

6. the blank form of the sample: found on the next page.





Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hazard Classes	Trade Name	Chem Name, & %	CAS; Abstract No.	State (G, S, or L)	Open Use	Closed Use	Quantity	Unit (lbs or gal)	Storage Code	NFPA	Location of Chemical in the Building
Totals Below (for each separate hazard class)					· ·						·

Columns: 1- Hazard Class: some examples: Oxidizer 1, 2, 3, or 4 (Ox-2); Flammable Liquid IA, IB, or IC; Toxic; Highly Toxic (H-tox); Corrosive (Cor); Water Reactive 1, 2, or 3 (WR-3); Pyrophoric (Pyro); Unstable Reactive 1, 2, 3, or 4 (UR-3)

5-State: description of each material, more than one code may apply

9-Unit: LB = pounds, GA = gallons, CF = cubic feet

P = pure, M = mixture, S = solid, L = liquid, G = gases

10-Storage: type, pressure, and temperature; put combined code in this order on form

Type: A = above ground tank, B = below ground tank, C = tank in building, D = steel drum, E = plastic/nonmetal drum, F = can, G = carboy, H = silo, I = fiber bag, J = bag, K = box, L = cylinder, M = glass bottle/jug, N = plastic bottle/jug, O = toe bin, P = tank wagon, Q = rail car, R = other
 Preserve: 1 = arbitrat (ctmospheric), 1 = greater than ambient (ctmospheric), 2 = loss than ambient (ctmospheric).

Pressure: 1 = ambient (atmospheric), 1 = greater than ambient (atmospheric), 3 = less than ambient (atmospheric)

Temperature: 4 = ambient, 5 = greater than ambient, 6 = less than ambient but not cryogenic, 7 = cryogenic conditions

11-NFPA: Health: 0-4, Fire: 0-4, Reactivity: 0-4, Special: W (water reactive), OX (oxidizer), COR (corrosive), Example: 2-3-0-W



Hazardous Materials Management Plan (Continued)

Section 3: Emergency Plan

In the event of an emergency, the following shall be notified:
 a. Facility Liaison

Name	Title	Home Number	Work Number
b. Agency			
Agency Fire Department LEPC Other	Contact	Phone	Number