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WEST METRO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORTING** **REQUIREMENTS PURSUANT TO THE FIRE CODE**

(Revised December 2014)

The International Fire Code (IFC) West Metro Fire Protection District Resolution (2002-01) requires an annual permit and technical inspection for all occupancies that store, use, or handle hazardous materials at or above specific IFC permit amounts. Furthermore, the West Metro Fire Protection District has authorized reasonable permit fees to be charged to recover a portion of the costs of the administration, inspection and technical assistance required by this permit program. The fee is based on the total quantities and types of hazardous materials. Following is a checklist of the forms that are required to complete a permit application. (*Checklist attached*)

Once all of the attached forms are completed, they need to be returned to West Metro Fire Protection District along with the Permit Fee. The information will then be reviewed and a permit issued. During the inspection the inspector may ask to see your Hazardous Materials Management Plan, location of the MSDS sheets, training records and record keeping. The inspector will verify that the floor plan matches the location of chemicals. The inspector will also determine where and what size of placards will be needed and verify compliance regarding usage and storage of chemicals. Should you have any questions please contact *Lt. Scott Prose at 303-989-4307 ext. 539*.

We also want to make you aware of the independent requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act or EPCRA. It requires annual reporting which is due to the organizations listed below by March 1st of each year. This report is filed by using the free Tier2Submit software which is available through both the State of Colorado and US EPA <http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/tier2-submit-software> The Jefferson County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) has directed that copies of the “.t2s” or “.zip” file that is generated using the free software be emailed to each of the following:

West Metro Fire Dept.
Life Safety Division
sprose@westmetrofire.org

Colorado Dept. Of Public
Health & Environment
cdphe.edtier2submit@state.co.us

LEPC
jeffcolepc@att.net

Make check payable to: “West Metro Fire Rescue”

Mail Payments to:

West Metro Fire Rescue
433 South Allison Parkway
Lakewood, Colorado 80226

Attn.: S. Prose, Life Safety Division

CHECKLIST OF FORMS THAT MUST BE RETURNED IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH FIRE CODE REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility & Certification Report Form (Page 4)

(Filled out and signed)

2. Storage Tank Form (Page 5)

(If Applicable)

3. Hazardous Materials Floor Plan (Page 6)

(This is a drawing of your entire facility. Include all buildings, sheds, exterior storage areas, tanks permanent access ways, parking lots, internal roads, chemical loading areas, equipment cleaning area, emergency and safety equipment. Label all areas so we can identify storage and use areas as listed on the inventory sheets. This plan needs to be on 8 ½ x 11" paper).

4. Hazardous Material Aggregates Form (Page 7)

(This form is a total by category of all chemicals that are used, stored or handled).

5. Chemical Inventory Report: tier2submit

FACILITY & CERTIFICATION REPORT FORM

1. Business/Company Name: _____
2. Street Address: _____
3. City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
4. Business Phone: _____
5. Owner: _____
6. Owner's Address: _____
7. Owner's Telephone Number:(Home) _____ (Work) _____
8. Number of Employees: _____ Hours of Operation: _____
9. Name of Technical Contact for Questions: _____ Phone: _____
10. Facility Emergency Coordinators:
(Employees to call in case of chemical emergency)

Name: _____

Phone Business: _____ Home: _____ Cell: _____ Pager: _____

Name: _____

Phone Business: _____ Home: _____ Cell: _____ Pager: _____

Name: _____

Phone Business: _____ Home: _____ Cell: _____ Pager: _____

11. Mail Renewal Packet Attention: _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

12. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this and all attached documents and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate and complete.

Name Owner/Operator (please Print)

Title

Signature

Date

STORAGE TANK FORM

NAME OF BUSINESS/FACILITY: _____

STORAGE TANK FORM (DESCRIPTION OF EACH TANK ON SITE)					
	CONTENTS	SIZE IN GALLONS	INSTALLATION DATE	STEEL OR FIBERGLASS	SINGLE OR DOUBLE WALL
TANK 1					
TANK 2					
TANK 3					
TANK 4					
TANK 5					
TANK 6					
TANK 7					
TANK 8					
Describe tank leak detection, method and frequency: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>					
Describe piping system's leak detection, method and frequency: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>					

*FP=Flashpoint
*BP=Boiling Point

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FLOOR PLAN

NAME OF BUSINESS/FACILITY: _____

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AGGREGATES FORM

When you have completed a Chemical Inventory Report for each hazardous material, list the total for each category of hazardous material. List each material only once under the primary hazard using the *Primary Hazard List*. Quantities are the maximum on site amounts.

MATERIAL (As defined in the International Fire Code)	GALLONS	POUNDS	CYLINDERS/ AEROSOLS
AEROSOLS			
CARCINOGENS			
CELLULOSE NITRATE			
COMBUSTIBLE FIBER			
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS – CLASS II <small>FP at 100F and below 140F*</small>			
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - CLASS III – <small>A</small> FP Above 140 & below 200F*			
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS – CLASS III – <small>B</small> <small>FP above 200F*</small>			
COMPRESSED GASES-INERT (chemically non reactive)			
COMPRESSED GASES – FLAMMABLE (excluding LP gas)			
COMPRESSED GASES – TOXIC AND HIGHLY TOXIC			
COMPRESSED GASES OXIDIZING			
COMPRESSED GASES- PYROPHORIC			
COMPRESSED GASES – CORROSIVE			
COMPRESSED GASES – UNSTABLE (REACTIVE)			
CORROSIVES (Liquids)			
CORROSIVES (solids)			
CRYOGENIC – CORROSIVE/HIGHLY TOXIC			
CRYOGENIC – FLAMMABLE			
CRYOGENIC – NON FLAMMABLE			
CRYOGENIC – OXIDIZER			
EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS			
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – CLASS I – <small>A</small> <small>FP below 73F & BP below 100F*</small>			
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – CLASS I – <small>B</small> <small>FP below 73F & BP at 100F*</small>			
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – CLASS I – <small>C</small> <small>FP at 73F & BP below 100F*</small>			
FLAMMABLE SOLIDS			
HIGHLY TOXIC LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS			
IRRITANT LIQUID AND SOLIDS			
LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES (propane, butane)			
MAGNESIUM			
NITRATE FILM			
ORGANIC PEROXIDES – Unclassified detonatable			
ORGANIC PEROXIDES class I to class V			
OTHER HEALTH HAZARDS (liquids and solids)			
OXIDIZER (liquids & solids) class 4 to class 1			
PYROPHORIC (solids, gases, liquids)			
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS			
SENSITIZER LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS			
TOXIC GASES, LIQUIDS & SOLIDS			
UNSTABLE REACTIVE GASES			
UNSTABLE REACTIVE (liquids & solids) class 4 to class 1			
WATER REACTIVES (liquids & solids) class 3 to class 1			
TOTAL AGGREGATE QUANTITIES			

*FP=Flashpoint
*BP=Boiling Point

<u>INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</u>	<u>PERMIT AMOUNT</u>
AEROSOLS (Level 2 & Level 3)	500 LBS
CARCINOGENS	10 LBS
CELLULOSE NITRATE	25 LBS
COMBUSTIBLE FIBER	100 CUBIC FT.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS – CLASS II, CLASS III-A, CLASS III-B (motor oil, antifreeze, kerosene, diesel)	25 GAL INSIDE 60 GAL OUTSIDE
COMPRESSED GASES (i.e. ammonia, hydrogen chloride, fluorine)	ANY
CORROSIVES (Liquids)(i.e. chromic, formic, hydrochloric (muriatic greater than 15 percent) hydrofluoric, nitric (greater than 6 percent), perchloric and sulfuric (4 percent) muriatic acid	55 GAL
CORROSIVES (solids)	1000 LBS
CRYOGENIC – CORROSIVE/HIGHLY TOXIC	ANY
CRYOGENIC – FLAMMABLE	1 gal inside 60 gal outside
CRYOGENIC – NON FLAMMABLE	60 gal inside 500 gal outside
CRYOGENIC – OXIDIZER	10 gal inside 50 gal outside
EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING AGENTS (10,000 small arms primers in non-sprinklered bldg. (25,000 small arms primers in sprinklered bldg.)	1 LBS blk powder 20 LBS smokeless 10,000 small arms primer special industry 50 LBS
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – CLASS I-A, CLASS I-B, CLASS I-C	5 gal inside 10 gal outside
FLAMMABLE SOLIDS	100 LBS
HIGHLY TOXIC GASES/TOXIC GASES	ANY
HIGHTLY TOXIC LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS	ANY
IRRITANT LIQUID AND SOLIDS	55 gal
LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES (propane, butane)	ANY
MAGNESIUM	10 LBS
NITRATE FILM	25 LBS
OXIDIZING GASES (i.e. oxygen, ozone, oxides of nitrogen fluorine and chlorine)	504 cubic ft
OXIDIZING LIQUIDS CLASS 4 (i.e. hydrogen peroxide solutions (greater than 91%))	ANY
OXIDIZING LIQUIDS CLASS 3 (i.e. hydrogen peroxide solutions greater than 52% up to 91%, chlorine, ammonium nitrate)	1 GAL
OXIDIZING LIQUIDS CLASS 2 (i.e. hydrogen peroxide greater than 27.5% up to 52%) lead perchlorate, lithium chlorate, lithium, calcium nitrate	10 GAL
OXIDIZION LIQUIDS CLASS 1 (i.e. nitric acid 40% concentrations or less, perchloric	

acid solutions less than 50% by weight)	55 GAL
OXIDIZING SOLIDS CLASS 4 (i.e. ammonium perchlorate)	ANY
OXIDIZING SOLIDS CLASS 3 (ammonium dichromate, calcium hypochlorite over 50% by weight)	10 LBS
OXIDIZING SOLIDS CLASS 2 (i.e. hydrogen peroxide greater than 27.5% up to 52%, lead perchlorate, lithium chlorate, lithium)	100 LBS
OXIDIZING SOLIDS CLASS 1 (i.e. ammonium persulfate, barium peroxide, calcium peroxide, hydrogen peroxide solutions greater than 8% up to 27.5%)	500 LBS
ORGANIC PEROXIDE LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS CLASS I (i.e. benzoyl peroxide over 98% concentration, t-butyl hydroperoxide 90%)	ANY
ORGANIC PEROXIDE LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS CLASS II (i.e. hexane 92% and peroxyacetic acid 43%)	ANY
ORGANIC PEROXIDE LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS CLASS III (i.e. benzoyl peroxide 78% benzoyl paste 55%)	1 GAL/10 LBS
ORGANIC PEROXIDE LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS CLASS IV (i.e. benzoyl peroxide 70% benzoyl peroxide past 50%)	2 GAL/20 LBS
OTHER HEALTH HAZARDS LIQUID	55 GAL
OTHER HEALTH HAZARDS SOLIDS	500 LBS
PYROPHORIC GASES, LIQUIDS, SOLIDS	ANY
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL (including gases, liquids and solids)	ANY
SENSITIZER LIQUIDS	55 GAL
SENSITIZER SOLIDS	500 LBS
TOXIC GASES	ANY
TOXIC LIQUIDS	10 GAL
TOXIC SOLIDS	100 LBS
UNSTABLE (REACTIVE GASES)	ANY
UNSTABLE REACTIVE LIQUIDS CLASS 4 (i.e. acetyl peroxide, ethyl nitrate, peroxyacetic acid and picric acid)	ANY
UNSTABLE REACTIVE LIQUIDS CLASS 3 (i.e. hydrogen peroxide greater than 52%, perchloric acid)	ANY
UNSTABLE REACTIVE LIQUIDS CLASS 2 (i.e. acrolein, acrylic acid, hydrazine)	5 GAL
UNSTABLE REACTIVE LIQUIDS CLASS 1 (i.e. acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide 35% to 52% and tetrahydrofuran)	10 GAL
UNSTABLE REACTIVE SOLIDS CLASS 4	ANY
UNSTABLE REACTIVE SOLIDS CLASS 3	ANY
UNSTABLE REACTIVE SOLIDS CLASS 2	50 LBS
UNSTABLE REACTIVE SOLIDS CLASS 1	100 LBS
WATER REACTIVE LIQUIDS CLASS 3 (i.e. aluminum alkyls such as triethylaluminum)	ANY
WATER REACTIVE LIQUIDS CLASS 2 (i.e. sodium peroxide and sulfuric acid)	5 GAL
WATER REACTIVE LIQUIDS CLASS 1 (i.e. acetic anhydride, sodium hydroxide)	55 GAL
WATER REACTIVE SOLIDS CLASS 3 (chromine pentachloride, bromine trifluoride)	ANY
WATER REACTIVE SOLIDS CLASS 2 (i.e. calcium carbide, calcium metal, and lithium hydride)	50 LBS
WATER REACTIVE SOLIDS CLASS 1 (i.e. sulfur monochloride and titanium tetrachloride)	500 LBS

PRIMARY HAZARD LIST

	SOLIDS	LIQUIDS	GASES
1	FLAMMABLE	FLAMMABLE	FLAMMABLE
2	PYROPHORIC	OXIDIZER	HIGHLY TOXIC
3	OXIDIZER	UNSTABLE (REACTIVE)	OXIDIZER
4	UNSTABLE (REACTIVE)	HIGHLY TOXIC	RADIOACTIVE
5	HIGHLY TOXIC	RADIOACTIVE	CORROSIVE
6	RADIOACTIVE	CORROSIVE	IRRITANT
7	WATER REACTIVE	IRRITANT	OTHER HEALTH HAZARD
8	CORROSIVE	OTHER HEALTH HAZARD	
9	IRRITANT		
10	OTHER HEALTH HAZARD		

DEFINITIONS OF HAZARD CATEGORIES

AEROSOL PRODUCTS:

Are products, which are dispensed from an aerosol container by a propellant?

BLASTING AGENT:

Is a material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer intended for blasting, not otherwise classified as an explosive, in which none of the ingredients is classified as explosive, provided that the finished product as mixed and packaged for use or shipment cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined. Materials or mixtures classified as nitrocarbonitrates by DOT regulations are included in this definition.

CARCINOGEN:

Is a substance that causes the development of cancerous growths in living tissue? A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if:

1. It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and Found to be carcinogen or potential carcinogen, or
2. It is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the latest edition of the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program, or
3. OSHA regulates it as a carcinogen.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID:

A combustible liquid is 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° and below 200° F.

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

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.

CRYOGENIC:

Is a fluid that has a normal boiling point below minus 150° F?

EXPLOSIVE:

1. A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperatures, or
2. A material or chemical, other than a blasting agent, that is commonly used or intended to be used for the purpose of producing an explosive effect and is regulated by Article 77 of the International Fire Code (IFC).

FLAMMABLE GAS:

Is a gas which, at NTP, is flammable in a mixture of 13% or less by volume with air, or which has a flammable range with air, which is wider than 12%, regardless of the lower explosive limit?

FLAMMABLE LIQUID:

A flammable liquid is a liquid having a flash point below 100° F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100° F. Flammable liquids include those having flash points below 100° F and are subdivided as follows:

Class 1-A liquids include those having flash points below 73° F and having boiling points below 100° F.

Class 1-B liquids include those having flash points below 73° F and having boiling points at or above 100° F.

Class 1-C liquids include those having flash points at or above 73° F and having boiling point below 100° F.

*FP=Flashpoint

*BP=Boiling Point

HAZARDOUS WASTE: Is any waste material as classified by the EPA, 40 CFR or Colorado Department of Health, which cannot be disposed of by normal methods.

HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIAL:

Is a material that produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration, which falls within any of the following categories?

1. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
2. A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) 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.
3. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) 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 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.

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, experienced technically competent persons must perform any hazard evaluation required for the precise categorization of this type of material.

INFECTIOUS AGENTS: Agents, which are usually, located in research or medical facilities which pose the hazard of spreading infectious contamination if contact is made with the product.

IRRITANT:

Is a chemical which is not corrosive, but which causes 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 intact skin of albino rabbits by the method 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.

LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LP-GAS):

Is a material, which is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of them: Propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane) and butylenes.

NON-HAZARDOUS MATERIAL:

Is a product that poses NO hazard to the environment or the health of those who may come in contact with the product and poses no fire or reactive hazards.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE PRESSURE (NTP)

A temperature of 70° F (21.1° C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere [14.7 psia (101.3kPa)]

OTHER HEALTH HAZARD MATERIAL:

If the product states in the "Health" portion of the Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) that there is a health hazard associated with exposure to the chemical, but the definition of HIGHLY TOXIC, TOXIC, or INFECTIOUS CHEMICALS do not meet the hazard posed, then the OTHER HEALTH HAZARD box should be checked.

OXIDIZER:

Is a chemical other than 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. Classification of liquid and solid oxidizers is according to hazard

Class 4: An oxidizing material that can undergo an explosive reaction when catalyzed or exposed to heat, shock or friction.

Class 3: An oxidizing material that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

Class 2: An oxidizing material that will moderately increase the burning rate or which may cause spontaneous ignition of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

Class 1: An oxidizing material whose primary hazard is that it may increase the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

ORGANIC PEROXIDE:

Is an organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- 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 can present an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. They can also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.

PESTICIDE:

Is a substance or mixture of substances, including fungicides, intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or migrating pests and substances or a mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant. Products defined, as drugs in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act are exempt.

PYROPHORIC:

Is a chemical that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 13°F.

RADIOACTIVE:

Is a material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation.

SENSITIZER:

Is 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.

TOXIC MATERIAL:

Is a material, which produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories:

1. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD50) 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.
2. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD50) 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.
3. A chemical or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 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.

UNSTABLE (REACTIVE):

Is a chemical which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under condition of shock, pressure or temperature.

WATER-REACTIVE MATERIAL:

Is a material, which explodes; violently reacts; produces flammable, toxic or hazardous gases; or evolves enough heat to cause self-ignition or ignition of nearby combustibles upon exposure to water or moisture.

Permit Fee's

<u>NUMBER OF LBS., OR GALLONS</u>	<u>PERMIT FEE</u>
0 – 50	\$90.00
51 – 100	\$150.00
101 – 500	\$200.00
501 – 1000	\$300.00
1001 – 2000	\$400.00
2001 – 5000	\$500.00
5001 - 10,000	\$600.00
10,000-30,000	\$1,000.00
30,000 and over	\$2,000.00
Motor Vehicle Fuel/Gas Station Operational Permit	\$500.00

EXAMPLE: If you had a total aggregate quantity of hazardous materials of 400 lbs., your permit fee would be \$200.00, if you had a total of 400 lbs., plus 300 gallons your permit fee would be \$300.00 because your total aggregate would be 700 combined total.

Cylinders: \$10.00 per cylinder (maximum of \$100.00). Large cylinders that are outside will be \$50.00 per cylinder. (i.e. propane, liquid oxygen). **DO NOT INCLUDE CYLINDER QUANTITIES IN YOUR AGGREGATE AMOUNT FOR PERMIT FEE!**

- **Welding:** \$75.00 / per 8 cylinders
- **Cryogenics:** Amount of product plus \$75.00/ per product
- **Aerosols:** \$75.00 plus amount of product
- **Refrigeration Equipment:** \$75.00 plus amount of product
- **Retail Propane Storage Cabinets:** \$189.00 per cage.

***The initial inspection and 1 re-inspect (if needed) will be without an extra charge. If additional inspections are required, there will be a **\$300.00 charge per inspection.**

Frequently Asked Questions

Where do I find the information about my hazardous materials?

Your MSDS will have all the information you need, including the NFPA 704 information regarding placard numbers.

Do I need secondary containment for my 55 gal drums?

Yes, any single chemical container of 55 gallons or more, with any NFPA 704 rating over a '1', needs secondary containment.

What size of secondary containment do I need?

If you use a tub type, it must hold at least half of the main container, if you use a pallet type, it must be able to hold the entire contents of the largest container. Example: you can have (2) 55 gal. Drums and (2) 30 gal. Drums on (1) pallet type containment system with at least a 55 gal. Capacity.

Can Propane be stored inside?

The small 2.5lb. Bottles used for retail sale are the only propane bottles allowed to be stored inside. All others must be outside and comply with the following: 1) no closer than 20ft. from an opening 2) must have crash protection 3) must be secured from tampering 4) cannot be under an unprotected combustible overhang.

What size of gasoline containers can I have?

If you have plastic gas cans, they must be stored in a flammable cabinet. You can have up to 10 gallons stored outside of a flammable cabinet, as long as you use metal safety cans.

Are there regulations for applying flammable finishes in my auto body shop?

Yes, you must have an approved spray booth (see IFC) with an approved suppression system and ventilation. If you mix on site, you will also need an approved mixing room (see IFC) with a suppression system and ventilation. Prior to installing anything new, you must apply for a permit by submitting 3 sets of plans to West Metro Fire Rescue.

How do I find out about placards?

During the inspection, you will be told where to place your NFPA 704 placards. Your MSDS should have the appropriate numbers for these placards. The Fire Dept. Inspector can also advise you on this.

What materials do I need to report?

What materials do I need to report?

The amounts permitted are listed in the packet. If you have more than the listed amount, then you need to include it in your aggregate amount.

I really don't understand any of this, what do I do?

You can always call the Hazardous Materials Compliance Officer for any questions you may have.

What happens if I don't turn in this packet?

Initially, you will be given a "Notice of Fire Code" violation. If you still don't comply, you may be given a court summons and fined.

What happens after the inspection?

If all compliance issues are met, you will be issued your permit. The Hazardous Materials Permit is renewed annually, and you will be sent a renewal notice the following year prior to your expiration date.

*****Where can I find Instructions for Tier II reporting?*****

<http://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/tier-ii-hazardous-chemical-inventory-reporting>

West Metro Fire Rescue enforces the International Fire Code. Please refer to this document prior to submitting plans for new construction items (i.e. Spray booths, mixing rooms...etc.).

The information provided above is generalized; please refer to the IFC for specifics. If you have questions that you cannot find the answers to, please call the Hazardous Materials Compliance Officer at 303-989-4307 ext. 539.