NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORT FORM
(General Municipal Law, § 209-u)

The information entered herein is essential to your local fire chief for the protection of your employees, the firefighters and citizens in the immediate area, and to reduce damage to your property in the event of a fire or an emergency.

Every fire insurance policyholder, engaged in commerce in this state, is required by law to report the presence of hazardous materials at their business address.

Failure to file in accordance with the provisions of section 209-u of the General Municipal Law could result in a fine.

A separate report is required annually for each business address.

WHEN COMPLETED, THIS FORM MUST BE SENT TO YOUR LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hazardous Materials Location*

Firm Name _____ Street Add. Only _____

Bus. Add. _____ Bldg. Name or No. _____

City, State, Zip _____ City, State, Zip _____

Tel. No. _____ Policy Anniv. Date _____

Name of Emergency Contact _____ Bus. Tel. _____ Home Tel. _____

_____
(Signature and Title of Person Completing Form)

*It is suggested that a separate form be filled out for each building that contains hazardous materials.

EXEMPTIONS

Requests for exemptions from this law must be made in writing, attached to this form, and filed annually with your local fire department not later than the anniversary date of your policy.

All exemptions approved shall expire on the next policy anniversary date.

Exemptions denied shall require that the insured file a completed hazardous materials report form within 15 days of denial.

FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

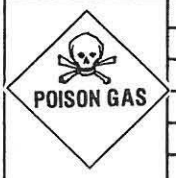
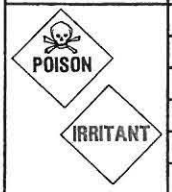
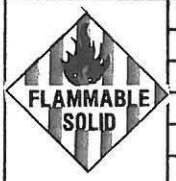
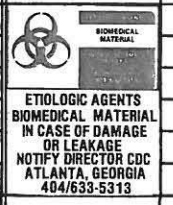
Exemptions: Approved _____ Denied _____ Additional Information Needed _____

_____ _____
(Date) (Signature of Fire Chief)

_____ _____
(Fire Department Name and Address) (Print Name of Fire Chief)

F100965-001 (4/82)
New York State Department of State, Office of Fire Prevention and Control

V Hazardous Material Listing (attach additional sheets if necessary)
Note: Definitions of symbols are on the second page of the instruction sheet.

Identifying Symbol	Material Description & Proper Shipping Name	Total Amount	Identifying Symbol	Material Description & Proper Shipping Name	Total Amount
					
					
					
					

VI Special Considerations/Remarks:

Instructions for Hazardous Material Listing

Identifying Symbol: This area identifies different classes of hazardous material. Most material will fall within one of these classes. If a particular material falls within two or more classes, it should be listed in each applicable class.

Two additional boxes are provided for material that does not fall within any class. These boxes may also be used if additional space is needed to further identify previously listed categories.

Amounts to be reported are shown in Table 1 below.

NOTE: SHIPPING AND PACKAGING LABELS MAY BE OF ASSISTANCE IN IDENTIFYING THE CLASS OF MATERIAL.

Hazardous Material Description and Proper Shipping Name

This area is reserved for the description and name of any hazardous material within a given class. If there is more than one material within a certain class, at a given location, then the most prevalent or most common should be used (indicate "most common").

Total Amount

List the total amount of reportable material within the given class. If the amounts vary from day to day, then the average amount should be listed.

Identifying Symbol	Hazardous Material Description and Proper Shipping Name	Total Amount
	Ethyl Chloride	60 gals.
	(most common)	

Special Considerations/Remarks

This area is reserved for the policyholder and the fire chief for making any notes or comments they feel are pertinent. Several examples are listed below:

1. Building has a sprinkler system.
2. Adjacent building is a school.
3. Guard dogs are on the premises from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.
4. Hazardous material amounts may vary greatly from day to day.
5. Poor water supply.
6. Access to the building is poor.
7. Flammable liquid is stored in the same building as oxidizer.

Table 1

Amounts to be Reported

1. Explosives and Blasting Agents - any amount
2. Poison Gas - any amount
3. Poison and Irritant - any amount
4. Flammable Liquid - over 5 gallons inside a building and over 10 gallons outside a building
5. Flammable Solid - any amount
6. Flammable Gas - over 2,000 cubic feet at normal temperature
7. Nonflammable Gas - over 6,000 cubic feet at normal temperature
8. Oxidizer - over 50 pounds
9. Organic Peroxide - over 10 pounds
10. Combustible Liquid - over 25 gallons inside a building and over 60 gallons outside a building
11. Radioactive Material - any amount
12. Corrosive Material - over 55 gallons
13. Dangerous When Wet Material - any amount
14. Etiologic Material - any amount

(OVER)

F100965-001 (4/82)
New York State Department of State, Office of Fire Prevention and Control

Hazardous Material Definitions

The following definitions have been abstracted from the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49-Transportation, Parts 100 to 199. Refer to the referenced sections for complete details.

NOTE: Rulemaking proposals are outstanding or are contemplated concerning some of these definitions.

Hazardous Material - Means a substance or material which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property, when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated. (Sec. 171.8)

Multiple Hazards - A material meeting the definitions of more than one hazard class is classed according to the sequence given in Sec. 173.2 .

HAZARD CLASS	DEFINITIONS
EXPLOSIVES	**An Explosive** - Any chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, unless such compound, mixture or device is otherwise specifically classified in Parts 170-189. (Sec. 173.50)
CLASS A EXPLOSIVE	Detonating or otherwise of maximum hazard. The nine types of Class A explosives are defined in Sec. 173.53.
CLASS B EXPLOSIVE	In general, function by rapid combustion rather than detonation and include some explosive devices such as special fireworks, flash powders, etc. **Flammable hazard.** (Sec. 173.88)
CLASS C EXPLOSIVE	Certain types of manufactured articles containing Class A or Class B explosives, or both, as components but in restricted quantities, and certain types of fireworks. **Minimum hazard.** (Sec. 173.100)
BLASTING AGENTS	A material designed for blasting which has been tested in accordance with Sec. 173.114a(b) and found to be so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation to explosion or of transition from deflagration to detonation. (Sec. 173.114a(a))
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID	Any liquid having a flash point above 100°F. and below 200°F. as determined by tests listed in Sec. 173.115(d). Exceptions to this are found in Sec. 173.115(b).
CORROSIVE MATERIAL	Any liquid or solid that causes visible destruction of human skin tissue or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel. See Sec. 173.240(a) and (b) for details.
FLAMMABLE LIQUID	Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F. as determined by tests listed in Sec. 173.115(d). Exceptions are listed in Sec. 173.115(a).
COMPRESSED GAS	**Compressed Gas** - Any material or mixture having in the container a pressure **exceeding** 40 psia at 70°F., or a pressure exceeding 104 psia at 130°F.; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psia at 100°F. (Sec. 173.300(a))
FLAMMABLE GAS	Any compressed gas meeting the requirements for lower flammability limit, flammability limit range, flame projection, or flame propagation criteria as specified in Sec. 173.300(b).
NONFLAMMABLE GAS	Any compressed gas other than a flammable compressed gas.
FLAMMABLE SOLID	Any solid material, other than an explosive, which is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. (Sec. 173.150)
ORGANIC PEROXIDE	An organic compound containing the bivalent -0-0 structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals must be classed as an organic peroxide unless...(See Sec. 173.151(a) for details)
OXIDIZER	A substance such as chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter. (See Sec. 173.151)
POISON A (Poison Gas)	**Extremely Dangerous Poisons** - Poisonous gases or liquids of such nature that a very small amount of the gas, or vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is **dangerous to life.** (Sec. 173.326)
POISON B (Poison)	**Less Dangerous Poisons** - Substances, liquids, or solids (including pastes and semi-solids), other than Class A or Irritating materials, which are known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard to health during transportation; or which, in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, are presumed to be **toxic to man.** (Sec. 173.343)
IRRITATING MATERIAL	A liquid or solid substance which upon contact with fire or when exposed to air gives off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes, but **not including any poisonous material, Class A.** (Sec. 173.381)
ETIOLOGIC AGENT	An "etiologic agent" means a viable micro-organism, or its toxin which causes or may cause human disease. (Sec. 173.386) (Refer to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Regulations, Title 42, CFR, Sec. 72.25(c) for details.)
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL	Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation, and having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. (Sec. 173.389) **NOTE:** See Sec. 173.389(a) through (1) for details.
WATER REACTIVE MATERIAL (SOLID)	Means any solid substance (including sludges and pastes) which, by interaction with water, is likely to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable or toxic gases in dangerous quantities.