



Fire Code and Hazardous Material Reporting Requirements

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How to ask questions?

- Please enter your questions in the Questions box.
- Q&A at the end.

Can I get a certificate of completion?

- Yes, attendees will automatically be sent a certificate of completion before the end of the week. Please email marketing@all4inc.com if you have any questions.

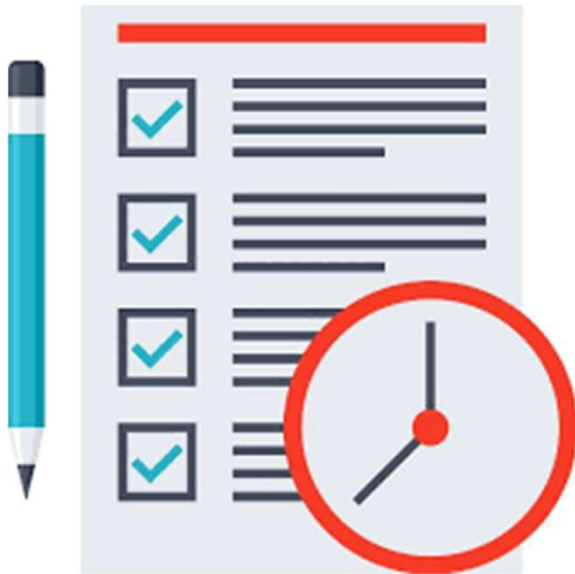
Will I get a copy of the slides?

- Yes, we will post a recording of the webinar and a copy of the slides on our website. A link will be emailed to registrants before the end of the week.





Agenda



- ❑ International Fire Code (IFC) & Local Applicability
- ❑ Occupancies and Thresholds
- ❑ Types of Permits
- ❑ Hazardous Material Inventory Statement (HMIS)
- ❑ Hazardous Material Management Plan (HMMP)
- ❑ California – Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP)
- ❑ Closing Thoughts



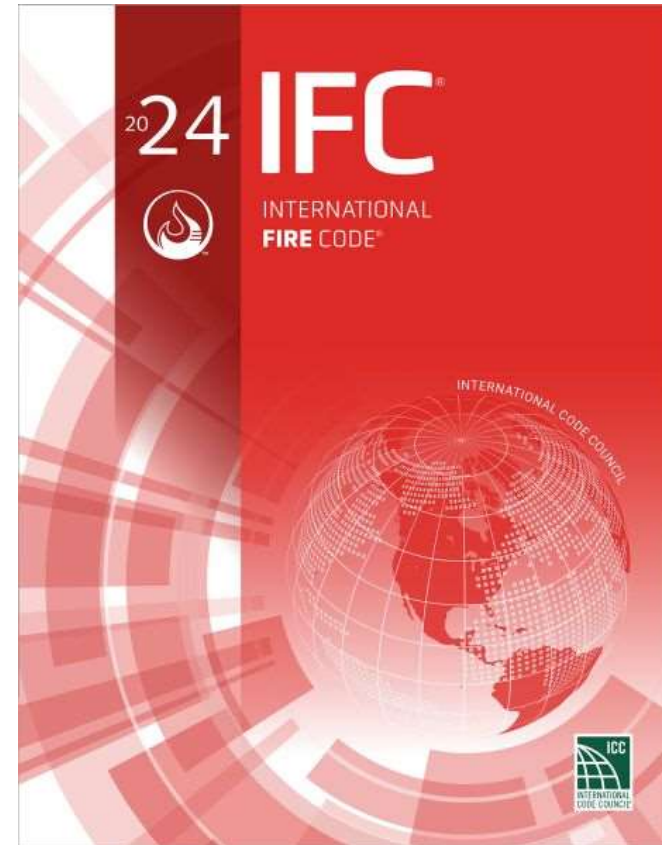


International Fire Code (IFC) & Local Applicability



International Fire Code (Overview)

- ❑ The International Fire Code (IFC) establishes **minimum** requirements for fire prevention, fire protection, life safety, and the safe storage and use of hazardous materials
- ❑ Developed by the International Code Council (ICC)
 - Develops numerous other widely adopted codes, termed I-Codes
 - Codes are rarely used outside of the United States
- ❑ The IFC is updated every three-years





Difference Between IFC and NFPA

International Fire Code (IFC)

- ❑ More **comprehensive** and covers broader areas of construction and building safety
- ❑ Reliant on up to 4 other I-Codes for fire and life safety in an industrial environment
- ❑ Creates unique occupancy classifications for areas using, storing, and producing hazardous materials.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

- ❑ Codes and standards are **specialized**, with a strong emphasis on fire protection, life safety, and detailed technical requirements.
- ❑ Has over 300 codes and standards which address specific aspects of safety in depth.
- ❑ Buildings are given occupancy classifications based on how they are used, then if buildings contain hazardous materials, additional provisions must be met based on the “Classification of Hazard of Contents”.



Local Applicability

- ❑ The IFC have been adopted or is in use in 41 states and it has been adopted by many more jurisdictions at the local municipality level.
- ❑ Many states and local municipalities modify to the model code when they are adopted.
 - These are usually minor modification, such as nomenclature.
 - One example (which we will discuss later) is California, which has its own fire code; however, it is identical in most ways to the IFC.
- ❑ The IFC incorporates by reference several NFPA codes and standards.
- ❑ Some states have adopted the NFPA codes as their fire code in lieu of the IFC; however, this is uncommon so we will focus on the IFC permitting requirements.

Important Note

Although local jurisdictions may state that they have adopted the IFC, the permitting mechanisms might not be in place.



Hazardous Material Occupancies and Thresholds





Group H Occupancies

❑ *Definition of a Control Area*

- Spaces within buildings where quantities of hazardous materials not exceeding the Maximum Allowable Quantities (MAQs) per control area are stored, dispensed, used, or handled.

❑ When the MAQ for a hazardous material is exceeded within an area:

- The occupancy for that area changes to a high hazard occupancy (Group H occupancy)
- The facility is required to meet additional protection and code requirements within that area, which typically include:
 - Providing mechanical ventilation;
 - Spill control and secondary containment;
 - Automatic fire suppression systems; and
 - Standby power.

H-1 Occupancy

Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a detonation hazard and exceed one of the MAQs per control area listed below.

Material	Class	Storage			Use-Closed Systems			Use-Open Systems	
		Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP)	Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP)	Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))
Explosives	Division 1.1	1	(1)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)
	Division 1.1	1	(1)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)
	Division 1.3*	5	(5)	N/A	1	(1)	N/A	1	(1)
	Division 1.5	1	(1)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)
	Division 1.6	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Organic peroxide	Unclassified Detonable	1	(1)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)
Oxidizer	4	1	(1)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)	N/A	0.25	(0.25)
Unstable (reactive)	4	1	(1)	10	0.25	(0.25)	2	0.25	(0.25)
	3*	5	(5)	50	1	(1)	10	1	(1)

Note: The MAQs listed in this table and the subsequent tables may be increased based on several factors and the presence of additional equipment.

H-2 Occupancy

Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a deflagration hazard or hazard from accelerated burning in quantities exceeding the MAQs listed below

Material	Class	Storage			Use-Closed Systems			Use-Open Systems	
		Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP)	Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP)	Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))
Combustible dust	N/A	Where manufactured, generated, or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard							
Combustible liquid	II*	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	30
	IIIA*	N/A	330	N/A	N/A	330	N/A	N/A	80
Cryogenic flammable	N/A	N/A	45	N/A	N/A	45	N/A	N/A	10
Explosives	Division 1.3*	5	(5)	N/A	1	(1)	N/A	1	(1)
Flammable gas	N/A	N/A	(150)	1,000	N/A	(150)	1,000	N/A	N/A
Flammable liquid	IA*	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	10
	IB or IC*	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	30
	Combination*	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	30
Organic peroxide	I	5	(5)	N/A	1	(1)	N/A	1	(1)
Oxidizer	3*	10	(10)	N/A	2	(2)	N/A	2	(2)
Pyrophoric	N/A	4	(4)	50	1	(1)	10	0	0
Unstable (reactive)	3*	5	(5)	50	1	(1)	10	1	(1)
Water reactive	3	5	(5)	N/A	5	(5)	N/A	1	(1)

H-3 Occupancy

Buildings and structures containing materials that readily support combustion or that pose a physical hazard in quantities exceeding the MAQs listed below

Material	Class	Storage			Use-Closed Systems			Use-Open Systems	
		Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP)	Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP)	Solid (lbs. (ft ³))	Liquid (gal (lbs.))
Combustible fiber	Loose	(100)	N/A	N/A	(100)	N/A	N/A	(20)	N/A
	Baled	(1,000)	N/A	N/A	(1,000)	N/A	N/A	(200)	N/A
Combustible liquid	II*	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	30
	IIIA*	N/A	330	N/A	N/A	330	N/A	N/A	80
Cryogenic oxidizing	N/A	N/A	45	N/A	N/A	45	N/A	N/A	10
Explosives	Division 1.4	50	(50)	N/A	50	(50)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flammable liquid	IA*	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	10
	IB or IC*	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	30
	Combination*	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	120	N/A	N/A	30
Flammable solid	N/A	125	N/A	N/A	125	N/A	N/A	25	N/A
Organic peroxide	II	50	(50)	N/A	50	(50)	N/A	10	(10)
	III	125	(125)	N/A	125	(125)	N/A	25	(25)
Oxidizer	3*	10	(10)	N/A	2	(2)	N/A	2	(2)
	2	250	(250)	N/A	250	(250)	N/A	50	(50)
Unstable (reactive)	2	50	(50)	750	50	(50)	750	10	(10)
Water reactive	2	50	(50)	N/A	50	(50)	N/A	10	(10)



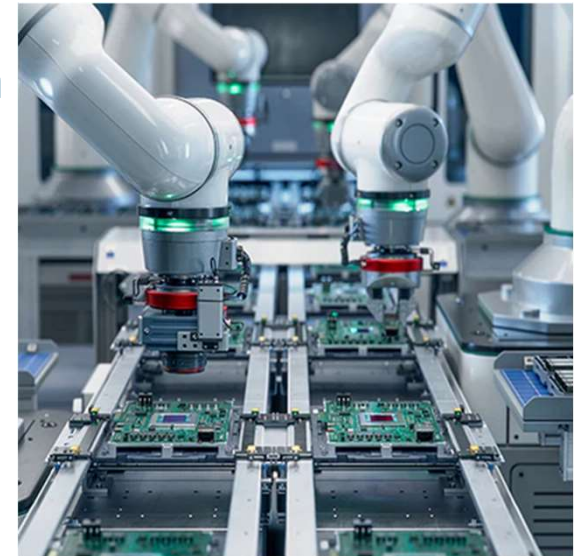
H-4 Occupancy

Buildings and structures containing materials that are health hazards in quantities exceeding the MAQs listed below

Material	Storage			Use-Closed Systems			Use-Open Systems	
	Solid (lbs.)	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP (lbs.))	Solid (lbs.)	Liquid (gal (lbs.))	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP (lbs.))	Solid (lbs.)	Liquid (gal (lbs.))
Corrosives	5,000	500	Gaseous 810	5,000	500	Gaseous 810	1,000	100
			Liquified (150)			Liquified (150)		
Highly Toxic	10	(10)	Gaseous 20	10	(10)	Gaseous 20	3	(3)
			Liquified (4)			Liquified (4)		
Toxic	500	(500)	Gaseous 810	500	(500)	Gaseous 810	125	(125)
			Liquified (150)			Liquified (150)		

H-5 Occupancy

- H-5 occupancy applies to semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPMs) are used if the aggregate quantity of materials exceed the MAQs identified in our previous tables.
- H-5 occupancies have quantity limits which can not be exceeded for a single fabrication area.
 - Some of hazardous material categories can not exceed those listed in our previous tables.
 - Others have quantity limits based on the square footage of the fabrication area.



Source: <https://store-us.semi.org/products/semiconductor-manufacturing-i>



Special Conditions

- ❑ Outdoor Areas
 - Although outdoor control areas are not classified by an occupancy, they do have MAQs which, if exceeded, trigger additional requirements similar to Group H occupancies.
- ❑ Multiple Hazards
 - Buildings and structures containing a material or materials representing hazards that are classified in one or more of Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, and H-4 shall conform with the code requirements for each of the occupancies so classified.
- ❑ Lower Quantities
 - If a hazardous material quantity is less than the Maximum Allowable Quantity (MAQ), the occupancy classification is generally not a Group H occupancy. Instead, it may be classified as a different occupancy group, depending on the nature of the materials and the specific use of the space.
- ❑ Exceptions
 - Numerous exemptions exist, primarily when hazardous materials are present in a retail facility or used in a closed system without being consumed.



Types of Permits





Fire Code Permits

- ❑ The IFC is not enforceable on its own.
- ❑ It becomes enforceable once it has been adopted by the state or local jurisdiction.
 - As stated previously, although local jurisdictions may state that they have adopted the IFC, the permitting mechanisms might not be in place.
 - Example: The city of Huntsville, Alabama
- ❑ There are two types of permits:
 - Construction Permits
 - Operational Permits



Hazardous Materials Permitting Thresholds

Material	Class	Solid (lbs.)	Liquids (gal)	Gas (ft ³ @ NTP)
Carbon dioxide in enrichment system		N/A	N/A	875 (100 lbs.)
Carbon dioxide in beverage dispensing		N/A	N/A	875 (100 lbs.)
Combustible liquids	II or IIIA	N/A	25 (inside), 60 (outside)	N/A
	IIIB	Any amount in tanks or portable tanks for fueling motor vehicles at motor fuel-dispensing facilities or where connected to fuel burning equipment.		
Corrosive materials	N/A	1,000	55	200
Cryogenic flammable fluid	N/A	N/A	>1 (inside), 60 (outside)	N/A
Cryogenic inert fluid	N/A	N/A	60 (inside), 500 (outside)	N/A
Cryogenic oxidizing fluid	N/A	N/A	10 (inside), 50 (outside)	N/A
Cryogenic (other hazard) fluid	N/A	N/A	Any (inside), Any (outside)	N/A
Explosive materials	Any	Any		
Flammable materials	IA, IB, or IC	100	5 (inside), 10 (outside)	200
Highly toxic materials	N/A	Any		
Inert and simple asphyxiant	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,000
Organic peroxides	I, II, III, IV, V	Any, Any, 10, 20, Not Required	Any, Any, 1, 2, Not Required	N/A
Oxidizing materials	4, 3, 2, 1	Any, 10, 100, 500	Any, 1, 10, 55	504
Pyrophoric materials	N/A	Any		
Toxic materials	N/A	100	10	Any
Unstable (reactive) materials	4, 3, 2, 1	Any, Any, 50, 100	Any, Any, 50, 100	N/A
Water-reactive materials	3, 2, 1	Any, 50, 500	Any, 5, 55	N/A



Construction Permits

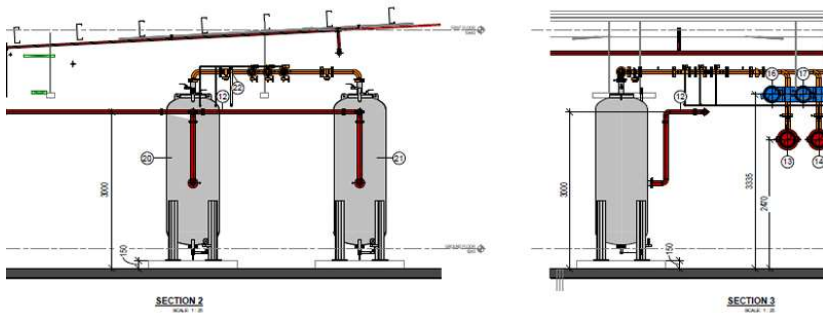
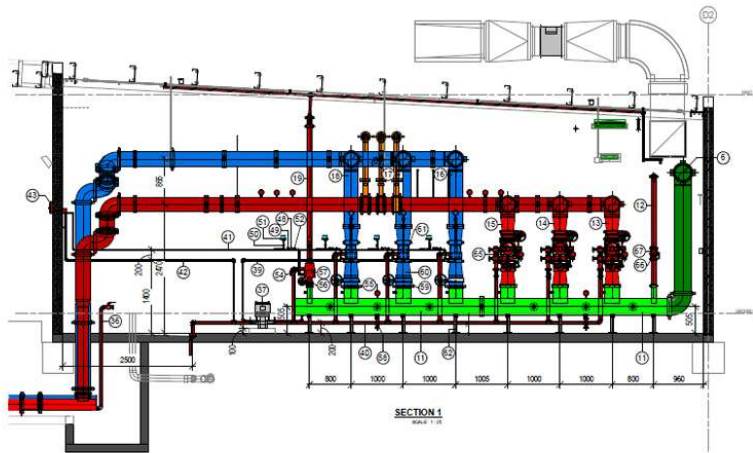
- ❑ A construction permit is required to install or modify certain systems and equipment. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Fire alarms, sprinkler systems, fire pumps, gas detection equipment, fuel cell power systems, industrial ovens, and solar photovoltaic power systems.
- ❑ A construction permit is also required to install, repair damage to, abandon, remove, place temporarily out of service, close, or substantially modify a regulated area where hazardous materials exceed the permitting thresholds.



Source: <https://blog.koorsen.com/types-of-commercial-fire-protection-systems>



Construction Permit Submittals



Source: <https://www.3dfire.com.au/services/fire-design>

- ❑ Applicants shall submit two sets of *construction documents* for describing the design, location, and physical characteristics of the project.
- ❑ *Construction documents* must be prepared by registered design professional.
- ❑ Must include all fire protection requirements, life safety systems, and other project compliance requirements.
 - Example: International Mechanical Code (IMC)
- ❑ Must be approved before work can begin.

Operational Permits

- ❑ An operational permit is required to conduct certain operations or businesses.
- ❑ The IFC identifies **57 operations** (including hazardous materials) **which require an operational permit**.
- ❑ For hazardous materials, an operational permit is required for facilities storing, transporting onsite, dispensing, using, or handling hazardous materials in quantities exceeding the the permitting thresholds.



Source: https://m.media-amazon.com/images/I/813Zzx0xMIL_AC_UF894,1000_QL80_.jpg

Operational Permit Submittals



Customer Information (Part 1)	
1. BUSINESS INFORMATION	2. BILLING INFORMATION (if same, write same)
Business Name: _____ Store #: _____	Billing Business Name: _____ Store #: _____
Physical Address: _____	Billing Address: _____
Building Number: _____ Suite: _____	Building Number: _____ Suite: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____	City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Business Telephone: _____ Business Fax #: _____	Billing Telephone: _____ Billing Fax #: _____
Business Owner Name: _____	Billing Contact Name: _____
Owner Contact Number: _____	Billing Contact Number: _____
Owner Email: _____	Billing Email: _____
3. OCCUPANCY INFORMATION	
SQ. Ft. Of Property: _____	Auto Sprinkler System: Full ☐ Part ☐ None ☐
SQ. Ft. Of Building: _____	Monitored: Yes ☐ No ☐
Number of Floors: _____ Basement: Yes ☐ No ☐	Monitoring Company Name: _____
Persons on Site: Day _____ Night _____	Monitoring Company Phone: _____
Copy of C of O Yes ☐ No ☐	FD Key Box: Yes ☐ No ☐
4. EMERGENCY CONTACTS	
Primary Name: _____	24 Hr. Contact No.: _____
Secondary Name: _____	24 Hr. Contact No.: _____
5. RESPONSIBLE PARTY	
In accordance with Phoenix Fire Code Section 5003.9.1, Responsible party shall be designated and trained to be liaison personnel to the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses and identifying the locations where hazardous materials are located, and shall have access to Material Safety Data Sheets and be knowledgeable in the site's emergency response procedures. A responsible party shall be available 24 hours per day in case of emergency and located in the Phoenix metropolitan area.	
Name & Signature: _____	Title: _____ Date: _____
Fire Prevention staff will review and process your application packet and inventory statement. A fire inspector may contact you for further information, clarification, or to schedule a site visit. Based on the information submitted and obtained through the review, the facility may be assigned a hazardous materials annual assessment fee group. This fee will be billed annually and will only cease upon the application and issuance of a hazardous materials facility closure permit. The annual assessment fee covers specific hazardous materials storage, transportation on site, dispensing, use, or handling operational permit fees.	

Return the application, Hazardous Material Inventory Statement(s) & Site Plan To: PF.D.HMIS@PHOENIX.GOV

Phoenix Fire Department - Community Risk Reduction Division - Fire Prevention Section
150 S. 12th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85034
Main Phone 602-262-6771

- Facilities required to obtain an operational permit shall submit an application form.
- Applications for facilities required to obtain a permit due to hazardous materials are typically accompanied by a Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) and **may** be required to submit a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP).
- Permits are typically good for a prescribed period (e.g. one year).



Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS)





Notes on HMIS

□ Purpose:

- Provides vital information for firefighters in responding effectively to hazardous materials incidents, thereby reducing risks to your employees, property, and the community.
- Identifies the quantities of hazardous materials in a control area, identified building design requirements for code compliance.
 - Fire jurisdictions often use the quantities reported on an HMIS to access fees.

□ There is no *de minimis* container size for inclusion in an HMIS.

□ The IFC identifies 17 exemptions for inclusion. Some key examples include:

- Storage of flammables in a retail or wholesale occupancy
- Off-site transportation of hazardous materials according to Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations
- Hazardous chemicals in mixtures that remove that hazards (e.g. flammable liquids in water)



HMIS Components

Information included in an HMIS typically includes:

- 1) Complete an inventory report by listing products by location
- 2) Product name
- 3) Components (for mixture specify percentages for major components, if available)
- 4) Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number (for mixtures list CAS Numbers for major components)
- 5) Location (Identify the control area or, if it is a Group H occupancy, provide the classification, such as H-2 or H-3).
- 6) Container size with a capacity of greater than 55 gallons (yes/no question)
- 7) Hazard classification (list applicable classifications for each product)
- 8) Amount in storage
- 9) Amount in use – closed system
- 10) Amount in use – open system

Business Name: _____ **Address:** _____ **Store #:** _____

Complete By: _____ Telephone: _____

On-Site Generator(s) – If Yes, Fuel Qty (US Gal.):	Number of Tanks	Fuel Type:
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On-Site Fire Pump(s) – If Yes, Fuel Qty (US Gal.):	Number of Tanks	Fuel Type:

Incorporates NFPA

Instead of Yes/No for containers >55-gallons, asks to identify a tank number

Does not ask
for location
name or
occupancy

Hazard
classification
defined by
local code

Does not
separate
quantity by
stored, closed,
and open

Provides an option to claim trade secrets

[illegible]

Insert additional PDF pages as needed.

Example HMIS (City of Scottsdale)

SECTION II — HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY STATEMENT (HMIS) HMIS INVENTORY REPORT

(Sort Products Alphabetically by Location of Product and then Alphabetically by Product Name)

Product Name (Components) ^c	CAS Number	Location ^a	Container > 55 gal ^b	Haz Class 1	Haz Class 2	Haz Class 3	Stored (lbs)	Stored (gal)	Stored (gas) ^d	Closed (lbs)	Closed (gal)	Closed gas ^d	Open (lbs)	Open (gal)
ACETYLENE (Acetylene gas)	74-86-2	Control Area 1		FLG	UR2				150					
BLACK AEROSOL SPRAY PAINT (Mixture)	Mixture	Control Area 1		A-L3			24							
GASOLINE, UNLEADED (Gasoline-Mixture)	8006-61-9	Control Area 1		F1B				5						
Methyl-t-Butyl-Ether-15%	1634-04-4													
Diisopropyl Ether-7%	108-20-3													
Ethanol-11%	64-17-5													
Toluene-12%	108-88-3													
Xylene-11%	1330-20-7													
MOTOR OIL-10W40 (Hydrotreated Heavy Paraffinic Distillate-85%; Additives-20%)	64742-54-7 Mixture	Control Area 1		C3B				3						

- Identical to the requirements of the IFC
- Demonstrates the importance of knowing the requirements of your local fire code



Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP)





Notes on HMMP

□ Purpose:

- Provide a structured framework for managing hazardous materials in a facility, ensuring compliance with fire safety and life safety requirements, and aiding emergency responders.

□ The *submittal of an HMMP is not always necessary* for when applying for an operational permit and, when it is required, the contents may vary according to the jurisdiction. For example:

- The City of Phoenix, HMMP is not required unless it is requested by a fire inspector
- The City of Scottsdale has two versions of the HMMP form





HMMP Components (Part A)

Business Information, including:

- Business name;
- Responsible persons;
- Emergency contacts;
- A description of principal business activity;
- The number of employees;
- The hours of operation; and
- The number of employees per shift.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN SECTION I: FACILITY DESCRIPTION			
1. Business Name: _____		Phone: _____	
Address: _____			
2. Person Responsible for the Business Name: _____		Title: _____	Phone: _____
3. Emergency Contacts:			
Name: _____	Title: _____	Home Number: _____	Work Number: _____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Person Responsible for the Application/Principal Contact:			
Name: _____		Title: _____	Phone: _____
5. Principal Business Activity:			

6. Number of Employees: _____			
7. Number of Shifts: _____			
a. Number of Employees per Shift:			

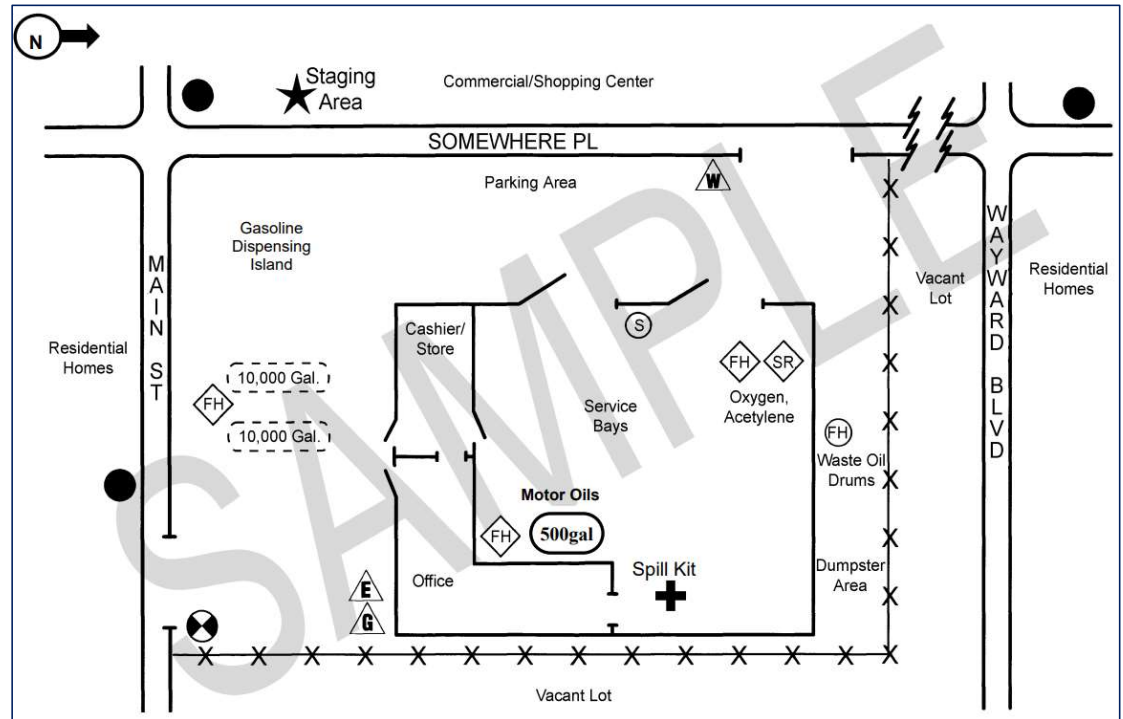
8. Hours of Operation: _____			

HMMP Components (Part B)

General Facility Description / Site Plan, which is a drawing showing the locations of all:

- Buildings;
- Structures;
- Outdoor chemical control, storage, and use areas;
- Parking lots;
- Internal roads;
- Storm and sanitary sewers;
- Wells; and
- Adjacent properties uses.

May require a narrative description of the facility.

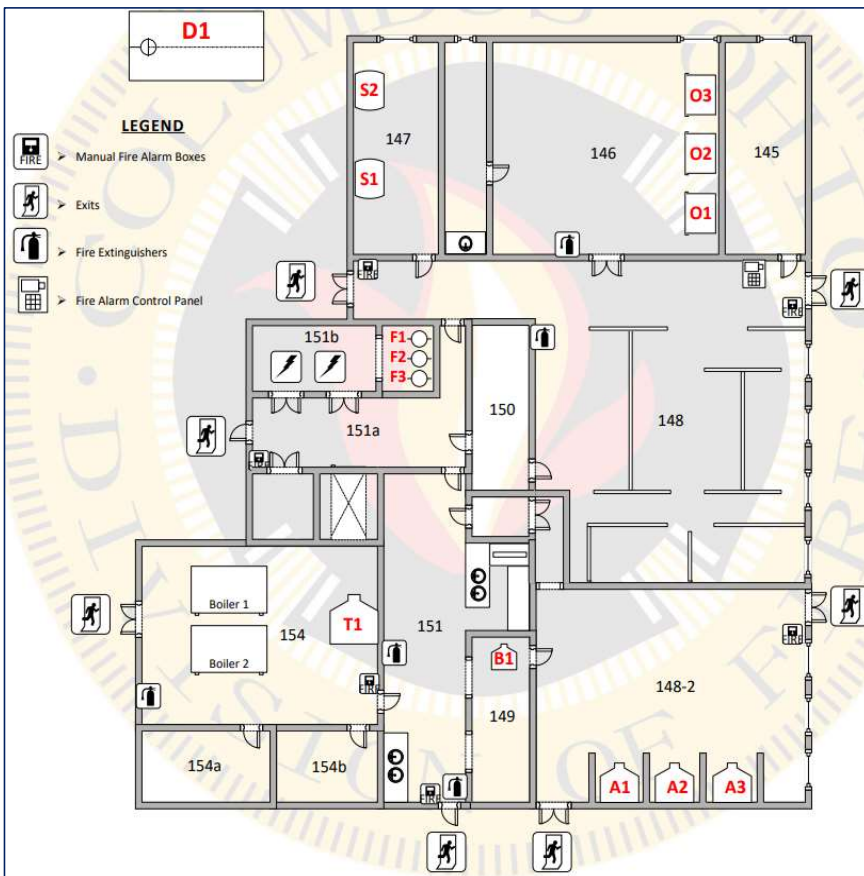


Source: <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/deh/hmd/pdf/HM-952%20%2804-2021%29.pdf>

HMMP Components (Part C)

Facility Storage Map, identifying:

- Floor plan of each building containing hazards materials;
- Location and accesses of each storage and use area, including hazardous waste storage areas;
- Location of emergency equipment;
- Location where liaison will meet emergency responders;
- Facility evacuation meeting point locations;
- General purpose of other areas within the building;
- Location of all aboveground and underground tanks (including sumps, vaults, below-grade treatment systems, piping, etc.);
- Hazard classes in each area;
- Locations of all Group H occupancies, control areas, and exterior storage and use areas; and
- Emergency exits.



<https://www.columbus.gov/files/sharedassets/city/v/4/public-safety/fire/hmishmmp/hmis-site-plan-example-with-map.pdf>

2025 Company Confidential



California – Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP)





Hazardous Material Business Plans

- ❑ The Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP) is a state specific program overseen by the California EPA and implemented by the local Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) and Participating Agencies.
- ❑ A facility HMBP details the business information, site layout, emergency response and contingency plans, and hazardous material inventory to provide emergency responders with the necessary information to prepare for and safely respond to an emergency at the site.



Who is Required to Submit an HMBP?

- ❑ A business must submit an HMBP through the online California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) if the facility uses, processes, produces, stores, generates, or disposes of:
 - At least 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet of hazardous materials.
 - Extremely Hazardous Substances in quantities equal to or greater than the federal threshold planning quantity.
 - Radioactive materials in quantities requiring an emergency plan.

Home: ALL4 Inc
Home

Common Tasks

- START** Start Facility Submittal or Certification
CERS will help walk you through the forms and documents required for your facility(s).
- Add Facility**
If you are new to CERS, or must add new facility(s), the Add Facility pages will ensure you get started correctly!
- People/Users**
You can allow/manage other people in your business who need to view or edit your facility reporting.
- Contact Your Local Regulator(s)**
Find contact information for your facility's local regulator(s).

Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Last Submittal	CERS ID
ALL4	123 Sesami St, Rancho Cucamonga 91739		10184312

Start / Edit / Certify Submittal

Page 1 of 1
10 items per page
1 - 1 of 1 Items

Action Required (None)

Notifications for my Business (1)

Message	Occurred On
New Business ALL4 Inc (Rancho Cucamonga) with a new Facility ALL4 (10184312) has been added.	Sep 29, 2022

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Version 3.09.0036 | Enhancements | CERS Central
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Source: <https://cersapps.calepa.ca.gov/Training/Business/50590>

What are the Elements of a HMBP?

- Facility information:
 - Business activities.
 - Owner and operator.
 - Contact information.
 - Hazardous Waste/Generator Status
 - APSA applicability

The screenshot shows a web-based form for facility identification and hazardous waste management. The form is titled "Site Identification" and includes fields for Facility Name (ALL4), Business Site Address (123 Sesami St, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739), and County (San Bernardino). It also displays the CERSID (10184312) and a map of the location. Below the site identification section, there are several sections for hazardous materials and waste management, each with a "Yes" or "No" response option.

Site Identification

Facility Name: ALL4 (Edit) CERSID: 10184312

Business Site Address: 123 Sesami St (Edit)
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739
County: San Bernardino

Hazardous Materials

Does your facility have on site (for any purpose) at any one time, hazardous materials at or above 55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, or 200 cubic feet for compressed gases (include liquids in ASTs and USTs); or is regulated under more restrictive local inventory reporting requirements (shown below if present); or the applicable Federal threshold quantity for an extremely hazardous substance specified in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A or B; or handle radiological materials in quantities for which an emergency plan is required pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40 or 70? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Underground Storage Tank(s) (UST)

Does your facility own or operate underground storage tanks? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Hazardous Waste

Does your facility generate Hazardous Waste? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID) is required.

Does your facility treat hazardous waste on-site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is your facility's treatment subject to financial assurance requirements (for Permit by Rule or Conditional Authorization)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your facility consolidate hazardous waste generated at a remote site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID) is required.

Does your facility need to report the closure/removal of a tank that was classified as hazardous waste and cleaned on-site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your facility generate in any single calendar month 1,000 kilograms (kg) (2,200 pounds) or more of RCRA (federally-regulated) hazardous waste, or generate in any single calendar month greater than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or generate more than 100 kg (220 pounds) of spill cleanup materials contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste. Do not check this if you only generate non-RCRA waste. ☐ Yes ☐ No

My Business: ALL4 Inc. Select Business

Source: <https://cersapps.calepa.ca.gov/Training/Business/50590/Facility/10184312/Submittal/Draft/FI/108618/BizActivity/Detail/324736>

What are the Elements of a HMBP?

- ❑ Hazardous material inventory for all reportable quantities of materials.
 - Each chemical must be identified by name and characteristics.
 - Materials must be identified per federal, state, and DOT hazard classifications.
 - Quantities of the material, including container sizes and daily amounts.

Chemical Name 2-Propanone		Training Build: 3.09.0036		CERS Chemical Library ID -
Common Name Acetone		CAS Number 67-64-1		US EPA SRS ID
Physical State ☐ Solid ☒ Liquid ☐ Gas		Hazardous Material Type ☒ Pure ☐ Mixture ☐ Waste		Trade Secret ☐ Yes ☒ No

Chemical Hazard Classification		
EHS ☐ Yes ☒ No	Fire Code Hazard Classes (by priority) Flammable Liquid, Class I-B	DOT Hazard Class 3 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids
Radioactive ☐ Yes ☒ No		State Waste Code
Curies 	View/Edit Additional Firecodes	Lookup Code
Federal Hazard Categories ☒ PHYSICAL: Flammable ☐ PHYSICAL: Gas Under Pressure ☐ PHYSICAL: Explosive ☐ PHYSICAL: Self-heating ☐ PHYSICAL: Pyrophoric ☐ PHYSICAL: Oxidizer ☐ PHYSICAL: Organic Peroxide ☐ PHYSICAL: Self-reactive ☐ PHYSICAL: Pyrophoric Gas ☐ PHYSICAL: Corrosive to Metal ☐ PHYSICAL: In Contact with Water Emits Flammable Gas ☐ PHYSICAL: Combustible Dust ☐ PHYSICAL: Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) ☐ HEALTH: Carcinogenicity ☐ HEALTH: Acute Toxicity ☐ HEALTH: Reproductive Toxicity ☐ HEALTH: Skin Corrosion or Irritation ☐ HEALTH: Respiratory or Skin Sensitization ☒ HEALTH: Serious Eye Damage or Eye Irritation ☒ HEALTH: Specific Target Organ Toxicity ☐ HEALTH: Aspiration Hazard ☐ HEALTH: Germ Cell Mutagenicity ☐ HEALTH: Simple Asphyxiant ☒ HEALTH: Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)		

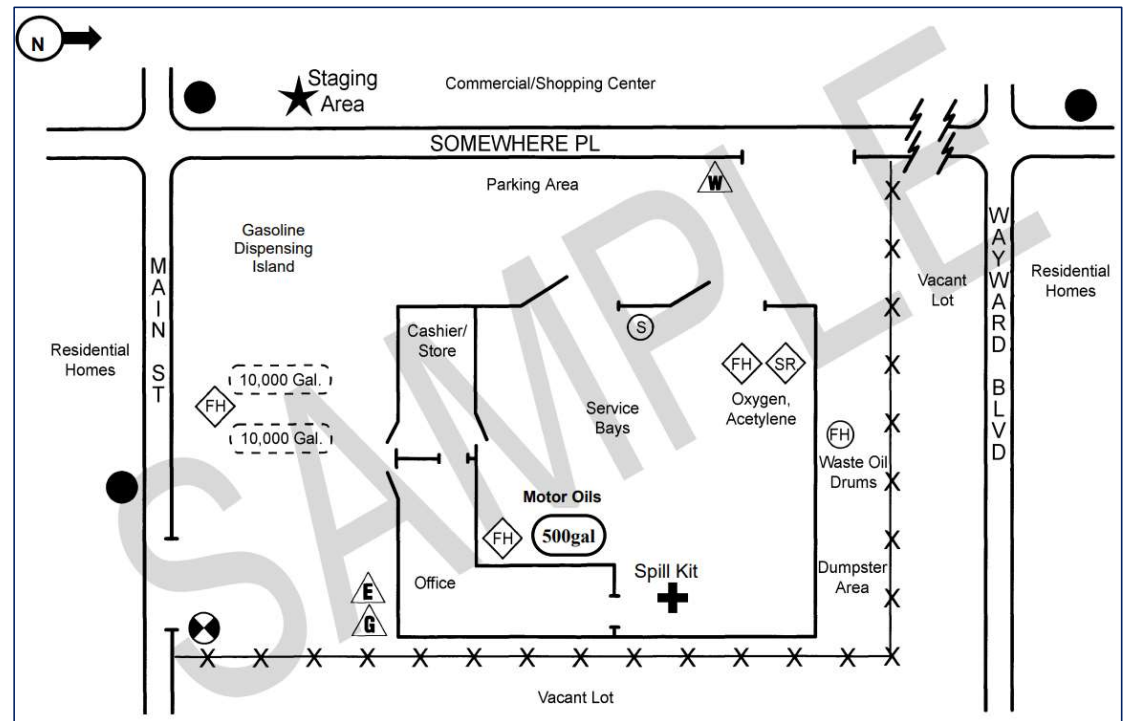
Inventory Location and Quantity			
Chemical Location 	Average Daily Amount 	Maximum Daily Amount 	Units ☒ gallons ☐ cubic feet ☐ pounds ☐ tons
Chemical Location Confidential EPCRA ☐ Yes ☒ No	Largest Container 	Annual Waste Amount 	
Map # (Optional) 	Grid # (Optional) 	Days on Site 	

Source:

<https://cersapps.calepa.ca.gov/Training/Business/50590/Facility/10184312/Submittal/Draft/HMI/122366/HazMatInventry/386131>

What are the Elements of a HMBP?

- A facility map that detail:
 - location, layout, and orientation of site
 - Routes of egress and evacuation staging areas
 - Hazardous material locations
 - Emergency response equipment locations



Source: <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/deh/hmd/pdf/HM-952%20%2804-2021%29.pdf>

What are the Elements of a HMBP?

- Emergency response and contingency plans, which include:
 - Procedures for emergency response
 - Important contact information
 - Existing methods, equipment, or safeguards to help mitigate or protect against any potential harm during an emergency
- Employee Training Programs

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING SYSTEM (CERS)									
CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY RESPONSE / CONTINGENCY PLAN									
Prior to completing this Plan, please refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING A CONSOLIDATED CONTINGENCY PLAN									
A. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS OVERVIEW									
FACILITY ID #		F A 0 0		CERS ID #		DATE OF PLAN PREPARATION/REVISION			
BUSINESS NAME (Same as Facility Name or DBA - Doing Business As)									
BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS									
BUSINESS SITE CITY						CA	ZIP CODE		
TYPE OF BUSINESS (e.g., Painting Contractor)						INCIDENTAL OPERATIONS (e.g., Fleet Maintenance)			
THIS PLAN COVERS CHEMICAL SPILLS, FIRES, AND EARTHQUAKES INVOLVING (Check all that apply):									
☐ 1. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS; ☐ 2. HAZARDOUS WASTES									
B. INTERNAL RESPONSE									
INTERNAL FACILITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE WILL OCCUR BY (Check all that apply):									
☐ 1. CALLING PUBLIC EMERGENCY RESPONDERS (e.g., 9-1-1)									
☐ 2. CALLING HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTRACTOR									
☐ 3. ACTIVATING IN-HOUSE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM									
C. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS, PHONE NUMBERS AND NOTIFICATIONS									
In the event of an emergency involving hazardous materials and/or hazardous waste, all facilities must IMMEDIATELY:									
1. Notify facility personnel and evacuate if necessary in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan (Title 8 California Code of Regulations §3220);									
2. Notify local emergency responders by calling 9-1-1;									
3. Notify the local Unified Program Agency (UPA) at the phone number below; and									
4. Notify the State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.									
Facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste have additional responsibilities to notify and coordinate with other response agencies. Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation such as an explosion, fire, or release, the Emergency Coordinator must follow the appropriate requirements for the category of facility and type of release involved:									
1. Title 22 California Code of Regulations §66265.56. Emergency Procedures for generators of 1,000 kilograms or more of hazardous waste in any calendar month.									
2. Title 22 California Code of Regulations §66265.196. Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank Systems.									
3. Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations §302.6. Notification requirements for a release of a hazardous substance equal to or greater than the reportable quantity.									
4. Title 22 California Code of Regulations §66262.34(d)(2) and Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations §262.34(d)(5)(ii) for generators of less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in any calendar month.									
Following notification and before facility operations are resumed in areas of the facility affected by the incident, the Emergency Coordinator shall notify the local UPA and the local fire department's hazardous materials program, if necessary, that the facility is in compliance with requirements to:									
1. Provide for proper storage and disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from an explosion, fire, or release at the facility; and									
2. Ensure that no material that is incompatible with the released material is transferred, stored, or disposed of in areas of the facility affected by the incident until cleanup procedures are completed.									
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHONE NUMBERS:		AMBULANCE, FIRE, POLICE AND CHP 9-1-1 CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER (CSWC)/CAL OES (800) 852-7550 NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) (800) 424-8802 POISON CONTROL CENTER (800) 222-1222 LOCAL UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY (UPA) OTHER (Specify): NEAREST MEDICAL FACILITY / HOSPITAL NAME:							
AGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE NUMBERS:		CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC) (916) 255-3545 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (RWQCB) U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (US EPA) (800) 300-2193							

Source: <https://calepa.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Emergency-Response-Plan-corrected-6-27-22.pdf>



When are HMBPs Submitted?

- ❑ Initial submittal once applicable to the site.
- ❑ Resubmitted annually where:
 - The facility would be required to submit Tier II information for the site.
 - The facility is regulated under the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act
- ❑ Otherwise, the HMBP must be resubmitted once every three years.
- ❑ Deadline of March 1st unless the local CUPA has established an alternate submittal date.



When must the HMBP be updated?

- Outside of the annual (or triennial) resubmittal, a facility is required to update the HMBP within 30 days of one of the following occurring:
 - A new hazardous material is present.
 - There has been a significant increase in hazardous materials.
 - Business information has changed.
 - Business operations have changed significantly.





Closing Thoughts





Closing Thoughts

- ❑ It is very important to know your local fire code and your permitting obligations.
- ❑ If your local fire code has adopted the IFC and has construction and/or operational permitting provisions, nearly every industrial or commercial activity would be required to obtain a permit. Remember:
 - The IFC has identified 56 operations which are required to obtain an operational permit for reasons other than the presence of hazardous materials.
 - The hazardous material permitting thresholds are very low.
- ❑ Accuracy is key!
 - Over-reporting quantities could change the occupancy of your building, result in higher than necessary fees, or trigger additional permitting.
 - Under-reporting quantities, may result in the necessary protections being absent, increasing risk and potential harm to you employees, neighbors, and first responders. This could lead to violations, the business being red-tagged, or denial of insurance claims in the event of an emergency.





How Can ALL4 Assist You?

- ❑ Preparation and submittal of HMIS/HMMPs.
- ❑ Preparation and submittal of the HMBP.
- ❑ Chemical classification and code evaluation.
- ❑ Fire code technical reports.
- ❑ Facilitating and coordinating permitting with local agencies.

Questions or Comments?

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