

## Fire / Hazardous Material Permit Application

Date:	Applicant's Name	Applicant's Position
Business Name:	Business Address:	Phone Number:
Permit Location Address:	Storage Description	

***Please answer the following questions so that we may determine what type of permit you require.***

1. Have you applied for a permit before?  Yes  No

2. If yes, please tell us what type of permit(s) you've had in the past.


3. Are you applying for a different type of permit?  Yes  No

4. What type of business will you be operating?

- Assembly** - Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions; recreation, food or drink consumption; or awaiting transportation
  
- Business** - Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts.
  
- Educational** - Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are accessory to places of religious worship in accordance with Section 508.3.1 of the *International Building Code* and have occupant loads of less than 100, shall be classified as Group A-3 occupancies.
  
- Factory** - Factory Industrial Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as a Group H high-hazard or Group S storage occupancy.
  
- High-Hazard** - High-hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of quantities allowed in control areas constructed and located as required in Section 2703.8.3.

- Institutional** - Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people, cared for or living in a supervised environment and having physical limitations because of health or age, are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted.
- Mercantile** - Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, buildings and structures or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public.
- Residential** - Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I or when not regulated by the *International Residential Code* in accordance with Section 101.2 of the *International Building Code*.
- Storage** - Storage Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage that is not classified as a hazardous occupancy.
- Miscellaneous** - Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy.

5. Approximately how many people are you employing?

6. It is important to know what type of product will be produced and/or stored at the business. Please identify what type of material that will be kept on site.

**Food, Beverages, Agriculture**

***Food***

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Baked goods.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Meat products. Includes poultry and fish.         | <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy products. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Produce, fruit, or vegetables. | <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar, spices.                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Deli products.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cereals, grains; packaged.     | <input type="checkbox"/> Fat/cooking grease. Includes lard and animal fat. | <input type="checkbox"/> Food, other.    |

***Beverages***

- Alcoholic beverage.
- Nonalcoholic beverage.
- Beverages, other.

***Agriculture***

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trees, plants, flowers. | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed, grain, seed. | <input type="checkbox"/> Hay, straw.         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crop, not grain.        | <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock.         | <input type="checkbox"/> Pets.               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides.             | <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer.        | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, other. |

**Personal and Home Products**

***Fabrics***

- |  |                                  |                                   |  |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Curtains, drapes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Linens. | <input type="checkbox"/> Bedding. | <input type="checkbox"/> Cloth, yarn, dry goods. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fabrics, other.   |                                  |                                   |  |

***Wearable products***

- |                                      |  |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes.    | <input type="checkbox"/> Footwear.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Eyeglasses. | <input type="checkbox"/> Perfumes, colognes, cosmetics. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toiletries. | <input type="checkbox"/> Wearable products, other. |                                      |   |

***Accessories***

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry, watches.   | <input type="checkbox"/> Luggage, suitcases. | <input type="checkbox"/> Purses, satchels, briefcases, wallets, belts, backpacks. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accessories, other. |  |   |

***Furnishings***

- Furnishings, other.       Furniture.       Beds, mattresses.       Clocks.  
 Housewares.       Glass, ceramics, china, pottery, stoneware, earthenware.  
 Silverware.

**Raw Materials**

***Wood***

- Lumber, sawn wood.       Timber.       Cork.       Pulp  
 Sawdust, wood chips.       Wood, other.

***Fibers***

- Cotton.       Wool.       Silk.       Fibers, other.

***Animal skins***

- Leather.       Fur.       Animal skins, other.

***Other raw materials***

- Ore.       Rubber.       Plastics.       Fiberglass.  
 Salt.       Raw materials, other

**Paper Products, Rope**

***Paper products***

- Newspaper, magazines.       Books.       Greeting cards.       Paper, rolled  
 Cardboard.       Packaged paper products. Includes stationery.  
 Paper records or reports.       Paper products, other.

***Rope, twine, cordage***

- Rope, twine, cordage.

**Flammables, Chemicals, Plastics**

***Flammables, combustible liquids***

- Gasoline, diesel fuel.       Flammable liquid. Excludes gasoline       Motor oil.  
 Combustible liquid. Includes heating oil. Excludes diesel fuel (511).  
 Heavy oils, grease, noncooking related.       Asphalt.  
 Adhesive, resin, tar.       Flammables, combustible liquids, other.

***Flammable gases***

- Natural gas.       LP gas, butane, propane.       Hydrogen gas.  
 Flammable gases, other.

***Solid fuel, coal type***

- Charcoal.       Coal.       Peat.       Coke.  
 Solid fuel, coal type, other.

***Chemicals, drugs***

- Hazardous chemicals.       Nonhazardous chemicals.       Cleaning supplies.  
 Pharmaceuticals, drugs.       Illegal drugs.       Chemicals, drugs, other.

***Radioactive materials***

- Radioactive materials.

***Flammables, chemicals, plastics, other***

- Flammables, chemicals, plastics, other.

**Construction, Machinery, Metals**

*Machinery, tools*

- Industrial machinery.
- Machinery, tools, other.
- Machine parts.
- Tools (power and hand tools).

*Construction supplies*

- Construction and home improvement products. Excludes pipes and fittings, electrical parts and supplies, insulation, lumber.
- Hardware products.
- Lighting fixtures and lamps.
- Insulation.
- Fencing, fence supplies.
- Pipes, fittings.
- Electrical parts, supplies, equipment. Excludes light fixtures.
- Abrasives. Includes sandpaper and grinding materials.
- Construction supplies, other.
- Stone-working materials.

*Floor and wall coverings*

- Carpets, rugs.
- Wallpaper.
- Linoleum, tile.
- Paint.
- Ceramic tile.
- Floor and wall coverings, other.

*Metal products*

- Steel, iron products.
- Nonferrous metal products. Includes aluminum products (no combustible metals).
- Combustible metal products. Includes magnesium and titanium.
- Metal products, other.

**Appliances, Electronics, Medical, Laboratory**

*Appliances, electronics*

- Appliances. Includes refrigerators, stoves, irons.
- Electronic parts, supplies, equipment. Includes components such as circuit boards, radios, computers.
- Electronic media. Includes diskettes, CD-ROMs, recorded music.
- Photographic equipment, supplies, materials. Includes cameras, film. Excludes digital electronic cameras and electronic storage media.

*Medical, laboratory products*

- Dental supplies.
- Veterinary supplies.
- Medical supplies. Includes surgical products.
- Laboratory supplies.
- Optical products.
- Medical, laboratory products, other.

**Vehicles, Vehicle Parts**

*Motor vehicles and parts*

- Autos, trucks, buses, recreational vehicles, riding mowers, farm vehicles.
- Construction vehicles.
- Motor vehicles and parts, other.
- Motor vehicle parts. Excludes tires.
- Tires.

*Watercraft*

- Boats, ships.
- Watercraft, other.

*Aircraft*

- Aircraft, other.
- Planes, airplanes.
- Helicopters.

*Rail*

- Trains, light rail, rapid transit cars.
- Rail equipment.
- Rail, other.

*Non-motorized vehicles*

- Bicycles, tricycles, unicycles. Includes tandem bicycles.
- Non-motorized vehicles, other.

**Other Products**

*Containers, packing materials*

- Bottles, barrels, boxes.
- Containers, packing materials, other.
- Packing material.
- Pallets.

***Previously owned products***

- Antiques.  Collectibles.  Used merchandise.  
 Previously owned products, other.

***Ordnance, explosives, fireworks***

- Guns.  Ammunition.  Explosives  
 Fireworks, commercially made.  Rockets, missiles.  
 Ordnance, explosives, fireworks, other.

***Recreation, arts products***

- Musical instruments.  Hobby, crafts. Excludes artwork.  
 Art supply/artwork. Includes finished works, paint, finishing materials.  
 Sporting goods. Includes balls, nets, rackets, protective equipment used in sport.  
 Camping, hiking, outdoor products. Includes related equipment such as portable stoves, rope.  
 Games, toys.  Recreation, arts products, other.

***Mixed sales products***

- Office supplies.  Restaurant supplies. Excludes food.  
 Mixed sales products, other.

***Discarded material***

- Junkyard materials.  Discarded material, other.  
 Recyclable materials. Includes materials gathered specifically for the purpose of recycling.  
 Trash, not recyclable.

7. What chemicals will be kept at this location? Please complete the attached “Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement”.

8. In what type of containers will the product be stored?

**CONTAINER TYPE**

**Portable Container.** A container designed to be transported to a location and left there until emptied, when it may be disposed of or returned to a vendor for refill and reuse.

- Drum. Cylindrical container used to hold non-bulk quantities of product typically in the 55-gallon range. Drums can be of closed- or open-head design and can be constructed of a range of materials, including metal, plastic, or fiberboard. Drums can be used for liquid or solid materials, including flammable liquids or solvents, corrosives, poisons, and other hazardous materials.
- Cylinder. Container used for storing pressurized, liquefied, and dissolved gases. The three types of cylinders include aerosol containers, uninsulated containers, and cryogenic/insulated containers. Cylinders are usually constructed of metal, but some aerosol containers may be plastic or glass. Cylinders have a wide range of service pressures from a few PSI to several thousand psi. Some examples of materials stored in cylinders include acetylene, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and propane. Large cylinders known as “ton containers” are used to store chlorine.
- Can or bottle. Container used to store quantities of liquids or solids often intended for household or laboratory use. Cans and bottles can be constructed of metal, glass, plastic, or ceramic. Flammable liquids, solvents, corrosives, and other hazardous materials can be stored in these containers.
- Carboy. A glass or plastic container used to store moderate amounts (up to over 20 gallons) of liquids in industrial or laboratory settings. Carboys are usually shipped in an outer packaging of polystyrene or wood.
- Box or carton. Rigid packages that completely enclose their contents; they can be constructed of metal, plastic, fiberboard, or wood. Boxes or cartons can be used to store liquids or solids and can contain a wide range of hazardous materials. They can also be used as exterior packaging around bottles or cans and can contain radioactive or infectious materials packaged for use in medical facilities or laboratories.

- Bag or sack. Most commonly used for the storage of solid materials, but can also be used for liquids. Bags and sacks can be constructed of cloth, paper, plastic, or a combination of materials in sizes ranging from a few to 100 pounds of material. Flexible intermediate bulk containers (FIBCs), known as “supersacks,” can contain from 119 to 793 gallons of product.
- Cask. Specially designed, tested, and certified containers designed to transport highly radioactive materials. They are constructed to withstand high impacts and have a very low potential of container failure.
- Hose. A portable, flexible tube used to transfer liquid product from one location to another.
- Portable container, other. A container that meets the definition of a portable container but is not specified above.

**Fixed Container.** A container designed and built in a fixed location that is not intended to be moved or transported from that location.

- Tank or silo. These containers can hold a wide range of liquid or solid materials in quantities ranging from several pounds or gallons to bulk storage tanks that can hold thousands of gallons of product. They are usually constructed of metal and may or may not be pressurized.
- Pipe or pipeline. Pipes are used to transport liquids or gases from one location to another. They can be constructed of metal, PVC, or plastic. Pipes can begin and end within a fixed facility, or they may travel some distance as part of a pipeline.
- Bin. Used to store any quantity of solid or granular materials at a fixed facility. Bins can be open or closed and are often used for materials that are insensitive to moisture or minimally reactive.
- Machinery or process equipment. Equipment used for the manufacture of chemical compounds at a fixed facility. Process equipment may include a variety of containers that are combined to facilitate the reaction of chemicals into different compounds.
- Hose. A fixed, flexible hose that can be permanently attached to a storage vessel or can be used to transport materials from one location to another within a facility.
- Fixed container, other. A container that meets the definition of a fixed container but is not specified above.

**Natural Containment.** Any feature that is part of the permanent topography of the area. Natural containment areas can be manmade (for example, a manmade lake or pond).

- Sump or pit. A depression created in the ground that forms a containment area for the storage of liquid or solid materials. Includes sewage treatment or sludge pits.
- Pond or surface impoundment. A natural containment feature used to hold liquid or solid materials, such as a manure pond at a farm or water storage areas at a wastewater treatment facility.
- Well. A well is a deep hole in the ground that was originally intended to provide access to groundwater. Dry wells can be used for the storage of hazardous materials.
- Dump site or landfill. A location where various articles of trash and rubbish are routinely deposited (legally or otherwise). Dump sites and landfills may contain a wide variety of hazardous substances.
- Natural containment, other. A containment that meets the definition of a natural container but is not specified above.

**Mobile Container.** A container designed to be transported from one location to another, intended to store quantities of product that can be offloaded at intermediate locations, or provided for the use of the transporting vehicle itself.

- 41 Vehicle fuel tank and associated piping. Vehicle fuel tanks are mobile tanks that can hold from a few gallons to several thousand gallons of product. Vehicle fuel tanks provide fuel solely for the operation of the vehicle.
- Product tank on or towed by vehicle. These mobile containers may be on the vehicle or towed behind it. They are usually intended to transport product from one location to another for offloading or storage. This includes semi-trailers, trailers, or vehicles specifically designed for the transport of a commodity such as home heating oil or propane.

- Piping associated with mobile product tank loading or offloading. The piping and associated loading/offloading hardware attached to the mobile container.
- Hose. A flexible hose used for loading or offloading mobile containers after it is attached to a discharge pipe or outlet.
- Mobile container, other. Any container that fits the definition of a mobile container but is not classified above.

**Other Containers**

- Rigid intermediate bulk containers. RIBCs can contain from 119 to 793 gallons of liquid or solid product. They are used for the transport and storage of a wide variety of materials and may be constructed of steel or aluminum, but are often formed from rigid polyethylene. RIBCs are transported to a fixed facility where they are used until they are emptied of product, after which they are returned to a vendor for refill and reuse.
- Container type, other.
- None.

9. What physical state(s) are the chemicals in?

- Solid.
- Liquid.
- Gas.
- Plasma.

10. Are any of the materials considered pollutants?  Yes  No

11. Are there detectors in your facility?

- Present.
- None present.

12. What type of detectors are installed?

- Smoke.
- Heat.
- Combination smoke and heat in a single unit.
- Sprinkler, water flow detection.
- More than one type present.
- Detector type, other.

13. How are the detectors powered?

- Battery only.
- Hardwire only
- Plug-in.
- Hardwire with battery backup.
- Plug-in with battery backup.
- Mechanical. Includes spring-wound, stored pressure source, etc.
- Multiple detectors and power supplies.
- Detector power supply, other.

14. Does the building have an automatic extinguishing system?

- Present.
- Partial System Present.





**Instructions**

All hazardous materials shall be classified according to hazard categories. The categories include materials regulated by chapter 27 and elsewhere in the International Fire Code.

**Notes**

- (1) For each material, provide the manufacturer's name, chemical name and trade name, if available. At least one must be provided.
- (2) Provide a list of all generic hazardous ingredients found in this material. List may be either attached to this document and referenced back to this item # or listed in the space provided.
- (3) All materials shall be properly classified according to their hazard categories in accordance with section 2701.2.2 of the International Fire Code, 2006 edition.
- (4) A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or equivalent must be attached for each item, **without exception**.
- (5) Identification number may be either a United Nations (UN), North American (NA) or Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) identification Number.
- (6) Identify the maximum quantity of this material that you expect to store or use on-site at any one time. Units must be consistent those units used in Tables 2703.1.1(1), (2) & (3) of the International Fire Code, 2006 edition.
- (7) List the storage conditions of this material as related to the storage type, temperature and pressure. Identify the climate controls for the storage area.
- (8) Maximum allowable quantity per Tables 2703.1.1 (1), (2) or (3) of the International Fire Code, 2006 edition.

**Summary Information**

Building Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Business/Company: \_\_\_\_\_ Affected Area: \_\_\_\_\_

Hazard Classification (3)	Maximum Quantity Stored (6)		Maximum Allowable Quantity (8)	IFC Reference
	Qty	Units		

I certify that the information provided is accurate, to the best of my knowledge and fully understand that any change may invalidate this application and require that it be immediately updated prior to storing or using said hazardous material within this facility. Failure to comply with or the falsification of this information may result in the issuance of a summons and, if found guilty, result in a fine, loss of fire permit, building occupancy classification and/or jail time.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**Public Notary:**

State of \_\_\_\_\_

County of \_\_\_\_\_

On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, before me personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_, and did sign this document. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal the day and year last above written.

My Commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public in and for said County and State