

## What is a Hazardous Substance?

A substance is considered hazardous by the Office of State Fire Marshal if the manufacturer is required by Oregon-OSHA to produce a Material Safety Data Sheet. This includes substances shipped to the site, produced at the site, waste substances, and solutions.

## What is a Reportable Quantity?

If the maximum amount of a hazardous substance at the site meets or exceeds the reportable quantities listed below at any time during the survey period (the previous twelve months), it must be reported.

<b>Liquids:</b>	<b>50 gallons or more</b>	(e.g. gasoline, oils, acetone, paint, cleaners, solutions, etc.)
<b>Solids:</b>	<b>500 pounds or more</b>	(e.g. batteries, metal ingots, fertilizer, etc.)
<b>Gases:</b>	<b>200 cubic feet or more</b> (at atmospheric pressure and temperature)	(e.g. acetylene, oxygen, propane, etc.)

## Exceptions to the General Reportable Quantities:

### Poisons and Explosives

<b>Liquids:</b>	<b>5 gallons or more</b>
<b>Solids:</b>	<b>10 pounds or more</b>
<b>Gases:</b>	<b>20 cubic feet or more</b>
As defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation in 49 CFR Part 173.	

### Currently Not Reportable (not all-inclusive)

- ABS Pipe
- Acrylic Sheets
- Alcoholic Beverages
- Metal Pipe
- Metal Rods
- Metal Sheets
- Plastic Pipe
- Plastic Tubing
- Polyethylene Products (finished form)
- Polystyrene Filler Material
- Polyurethane (foam-finished products)
- PVC Pipe
- Tires
- Transformers
- Vinyl Film and Sheeting

### Radioactive Substances



**Any quantity** of a radioactive substance or radioactive waste must be reported.

**Exception:** Sealed source radioactive materials as defined by OAR 333-100-0005(118) are not required to be reported.

### EPA Extremely Hazardous Substances

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) that meet or exceed their Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) must be reported at the TPQ listed on page 17, or the amounts listed on this page, whichever is lower. For more information, see the EHS list and the TPQ's on page 17, or call the Hazardous Substance Information Hotline.

## Reporting Compressed Gases

The reportable quantity for gases, in either liquid or vapor state is 200 cubic feet or more at atmospheric pressure and temperature.

## Liquefied and Cryogenic Gases

Liquefied and cryogenic gases are gases received and maintained as liquids through the use of pressure and/or temperature.

- Liquefied and cryogenic gases are in a reportable quantity if they are present at **200 cubic feet or more**.
- If a reportable quantity is reached, liquefied and cryogenic gases must be reported in **gallons**. If unsure of the conversion, call your gas supplier for assistance.
- Some examples of liquefied gases and cryogenic gases include, but are not limited to:
  - Anhydrous Ammonia
  - Carbon Dioxide
  - Chlorine
  - Refrigeration gases
  - Nitrogen, cryogenic
  - Propane

## Reporting Oxygen

Oxygen should be reported in one of the following ways:

- Oxygen: stored in a compressed vapor state, used mostly for welding purposes
- Oxygen Liquid: stored in a liquefied state in cryogenic conditions
- Oxygen Medical: used for medical purposes (does not include liquid oxygen)

**Note:** Report Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) as *Breathing Air*.

## Anhydrous Ammonia

When reporting Anhydrous Ammonia, the contents of the entire distribution system must be considered. This includes the piping system and all holding tanks or storage tanks.

## Reporting Exception for Gases

Gases intended for human/animal ingestion or direct inhalation, or added to a product, are exempt from reporting if **ALL** of the following apply:

- The gas is present at the site where human/animal ingestion or inhalation occurs.
- The gas is not being used in a manufacturing process.
- The gas is not cryogenic.
- The gas is not being stored at the site in excess of 1,000 cubic feet.

