

## HAZARD CODE LIST TO BE USED FOR CHEMICAL INVENTORY SPREADSHEETS

Hazard Name	Hazard Code	Hazard Description	Examples
Nonflammable Compressed Gas	NFG	A compressed gas that is non flammable.	nitrogen, helium, argon, carbon dioxide
Cryogen	CRYO	Gases condensed to liquid form at extremely low temperatures. The term “cryogenics” applies to all temperatures less than –150°C (–238°F).	Liquid Nitrogen is –196°Celsius (–320°Fahrenheit).
Flammables	FLAM	Flammable substances are those gases, liquids and solids that will ignite and continue to burn in air if exposed to a source of ignition. Liquids with a flash point below 100 °F.	<u>gas</u> : hydrogen, propane, butane, acetylene <u>liquid</u> : acetaldehyde, acetone, benzene, xylenes, cyclohexane, ethanol, ethyl ether, hexanes, methanol, glacial acetic acid, toluene <u>solid</u> : phosphorous, magnesium
Corrosives	CORR	Substances that can cause destruction of living tissue by chemical action at the sight of contact. Rule of thumb: include liquids labeled by the manufacturer as alkaline or caustic.	acetic acid, acetic anhydride, formic acid, hydrogen chloride, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, ammonium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, trifluoroacetic acid, trityl chloride
Oxidizers	OX	A material that readily yields oxygen or readily reacts to promote ignition. Include any oxidizers that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of a combustible material. Include organic peroxides depending on quantity and concentraion.	benzoyl peroxide, chlorates, nitrates, potassium permanganate, potassium chlorate, potassium dichromate, peroxides, perchlorates, sodium hypochlorite <u>gas</u> : oxygen, chlorine, bromine

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Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)	TOX-E	Refer to EHS list. See Jan Rydzewski for a copy.	acrylamide, allyl alcohol, ammonia, aniline, <b>chloroform</b> , <b>formaldehyde</b> , hydrazine, hydrogen chloride gas, nitric acid, <b>phenol</b> ., phosphorous oxychloride, phosphorous pentoxide, phosphorous trichloride, piperidine, <b>sodium azide</b>
Highly Toxic Materials	TOX-H	Due to the broad nature of this definition, if a chemical is known to be hazardous by industry standards or user knowledge, but does not fall into definitions, it should be included or referred to EH&S to determine the classification. Refer to carcinogen list. See Jan Rydzewski for a copy.	benzene, nicotine, arsenic trioxide, arsine, chlorine trifluoride, hydrogen cyanide.
Toxic Materials	TOX		chlorine gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, nitrobenzene, thionyl chloride, acrylamide, carbon monoxide
Water Reactive Substances	REAC	Substances which, in contact with water become spontaneously flammable or give off flammable gases.	sodium (explodes on contact with water); lithium (gives off flammable gases upon contact with water), potassium, aluminum hydride, sodium triacetoxyborohydride
Pyrophoric	PYRO	Ignites spontaneously in air	phosphorous, lithium, tributyl aluminum
Irritant	IRR	Any material that is an irritant but does not fall under any other hazard category	potassium dihydrogen phosphate (irritant due to its acidity), tris hydrochloride (mild alkali)
Other	OTH	Any other substance deemed harmful	unknown, not tested, "harmful", sensitizers, controlled substance