

Fire Zone Hazard Reference

| Code | Classification | Description | Example |
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| Aero-1 | Aerosol (Class 1) | Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is less than or equal to 20 kJ/g | Windex® Glass Cleaner |
| Aero-2 | Aerosol (Class 2) | Those with a total heat of combustion that is greater than 20 kJ/g, but less than or equal to 30 kJ/g. | Easy-Off® (Fume Free MAX) Oven Cleaner |
| Aero-3 | Aerosol (Class 3) | Those with a total heat of combustion that is greater than 30 kJ/g. | Gum Off – Chewing Gum & Candle Wax Remover |
| Carc | Carcinogen | A chemical that is labeled as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), or listed in the National Toxicology Program's Annual Report on Carcinogens, or is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen. | Benzene, Chloroform |
| CRY-NFG | Cryogenic Non-Flammable Gas | A cryogenic fluid that is non-flammable in its vapor state. A cryogenic fluid is a fluid having a boiling point lower than - 89.9°C at an absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa. | Liquid Nitrogen |
| CRY-FG | Cryogenic Flammable Gas | A cryogenic fluid that is flammable in its vapor state. A cryogenic fluid is a fluid having a boiling point lower than - 89.9°C at an absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa. | Propane |
| CRY-OXY | Cryogenic Oxidizer | A cryogenic fluid that is an oxidizer in its liquid or vapor state. A cryogenic fluid is a fluid having a boiling point lower than - 89.9°C at an absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa. | Liquid Oxygen |
| CL-II | Combustible Liquid (Class 2) | Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 38°C and below 60°C. | Acetic Acid |
| CL-IIIA | Combustible Liquid (Class 3A) | Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 60°C and below 93°C. | Glycidol, Formalin |
| CL-IIIB | Combustible Liquid (Class 3B) | Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 93°C. | Ethylene glycol |
| CF/D (loose) | Combustible Fibers (loose) | Readily ignitable and free-burning fibers that are loose and are not packaged or baled. | Loose hemp, excelsior, sisal, straw |
| CF/D (baled) | Combustible Fibers (baled) | Readily ignitable and free-burning fibers that are packaged or baled. | Baled cotton or wastepaper |
| Corr | Corrosive | A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the point of contact. This term does not refer to the action on inanimate surfaces. | Hydrochloric Acid, Sodium Hydroxide |
| Exp | Explosive | A chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion. | TNT |
| FG (gaseous) | Flammable Gas (gaseous) | A chemical which has a boiling point at or below 20°C at 101 kPa and is ignitable at 101 kPa when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air or has a flammable range at 101 kPa with air of at least 12 percent regardless of the lower limit. | Hydrogen, Carbon monoxide |
| FG (liquefied) | Flammable Gas (liquefied) | A liquefied compressed gas which under a charged pressure is partially liquid at 20°C and which is flammable. | Propane |
| FL-1A | Flammable Liquid (Class 1A) | Liquids having a flash point below 23°C and a boiling point below 38°C. | Ethyl ether, Ethyl mercaptan |
| FL-1B | Flammable Liquid (Class 1B) | Liquids having a flash point below 23°C and a boiling point at or above 38°C. | Acetone, Toluene, Gasoline |
| FL-1C | Flammable Liquid (Class 1C) | Liquids having a flash point at or above 23°C and below 38°C. | Paraxylene |
| FS | Flammable Solid | A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat, or | Magnesium |

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| | | which has an ignition temperature below 100°C or which burns so vigorously as to create a serious hazard. | |
| H.T. | Highly Toxic | A chemical which either: has an LD50 of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram body weight when administered orally to albino rats; or has an LD50 of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram bodyweight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours with the bare skin of albino rabbits; or has an LD50 in air of 200 ppm or less by volume when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour to albino rats. | Strychnine |
| Irr | Irritant | A chemical which is not corrosive but causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue, by chemical action at the site of contact. | 1,2,4-Benzenetricarboxylic Acid |
| N/R | Not Rated | Chemicals that have not been assigned a Hazard Class. | Materials that have not been assigned a CAS number |
| NFG | Non-Flammable Gas | Gas – Not Flammable | Carbon Dioxide |
| OHH | Other Health Hazard | A material which affects target organs of the body, including but not limited to, materials that cause liver damage, kidney damage, damage to the nervous system, act on the blood to decrease hemoglobin function, deprive the body tissue of oxygen, or affect reproduction capabilities, including mutations or teratogens. | N-Propyl Bromide |
| Oxy-Gas | Oxidizer (gas) | A gas that can support and accelerate combustion of other materials. | Chlorine |
| Oxy-Gas (liquid) | Oxidizer (liquefied gas) | A liquefied gas that supports or accelerates combustion. | Liquid Oxygen |
| Oxy-1 | Oxidizer (Class 1) | An oxidizer whose primary hazard is that it slightly increases the burn rate but which does not cause spontaneous ignition when it comes in contact with combustible materials. | Potassium Dichromate |
| Oxy-2 | Oxidizer (Class 2) | An oxidizer that will cause a moderate increase in the burn rate or that causes spontaneous ignition of combustible materials with which it comes in contact. | Potassium Permanganate |
| Oxy-3 | Oxidizer (Class 3) | An oxidizer that will cause a severe increase in the burn rate of combustible materials with which it come in contact with or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition caused by contamination or exposure to heat. | Sodium Chlorate |
| Oxy-4 | Oxidizer (Class 4) | An oxidizer that can undergo an explosive reaction due to contamination or exposure to thermal or physical shock. In addition, the oxidizer will enhance the burn rate and can cause the spontaneous ignition of combustibles. | Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions, > 91% |
| Perox-Det | Organic Peroxide (unclassified detonatable) | Organic peroxides that are capable of detonation. | Acetyl Peroxide |
| Perox-I | Organic Peroxide (Class 1) | Organic peroxides that are capable of deflagration but not detonation. | Dibenzoyl Peroxide, 98% |
| Perox-II | Organic Peroxide (Class 2) | Organic peroxides that burn very rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard. | t-Butyl Peroxybenzoate, 98% |
| Perox-III | Organic Peroxide (Class 3) | Organic peroxides that burn rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard. | Didecanoyl Peroxide, 98% |
| Perox-IV | Organic Peroxide (Class 4) | Organic peroxides that burn in the same manner as ordinary combustibles and that pose a minimal reactivity hazard. | Dicumyl Peroxide, 98% |
| Perox-V | Organic Peroxide (Class 5) | Organic peroxides that burn with less intensity than ordinary combustibles or do not sustain combustion and that pose a minimal reactivity hazard. | Dibenzoyl Peroxide, 35% |

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| Pyro | Pyrophoric | A chemical with an auto-ignition temperature in air, at or below 54°C. | Silane |
| RAD-alpha | Radioactive (alpha emitter) | Materials which emit alpha particles (two protons and two neutrons). | Uranium 238, Radon 222 |
| RAD-beta | Radioactive (beta emitter) | Materials which emit beta particles (electron equivalents) | Tritium, Cobalt 60 |
| RAD-gamma | Radioactive (gamma emitter) | Materials which emit gamma rays (high energy photons). | Cesium 137, Technetium-99m |
| Sens | Sensitizer | A chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure. | 1-Napthoic Acid |
| Tox | Toxic | A chemical which either: has an LD50 of between 50 and 500 milligrams per kilogram of bodyweight when administered orally to albino rats; or has an LD50 of between 200 and 1000 milligrams per kilogram of bodyweight when administered through continuous contact for 24 hours with the bare skin of albino rabbits; or has an LD50 in air between 200 and 2000 ppm by volume when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour to albino rats. | 2-Methylpyridine |
| UR-1 | Unstable Reactant (Class 1) | Materials that are normally stable, but which can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures. | 1,4-Benzoquinone |
| UR-2 | Unstable Reactant (Class 2) | Materials that are normally unstable and readily undergo violent chemical change but do not detonate. | 1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoro-2-propanol |
| UR-3 | Unstable Reactant (Class 3) | Materials that are capable of detonating or of explosive decomposition but which require a strong initiating source or which must be heated before ignition. | 2,2'-Azobisisobutyronitrile |
| UR-4 | Unstable Reactant (Class 4) | Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperatures or pressures. | Acetyl Peroxide |
| WR-1 | Water Reactive (Class 1) | Materials that may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently. | 2-Methoxy-1,3-dioxolane |
| WR-2 | Water Reactive (Class 2) | Materials that may form potentially explosive mixtures with water. | Sulfuric Acid, 1N |
| WR-3 | Water Reactive (Class 3) | Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement. | Sodium |