

APPENDIX J Materials Which Must Be Reported To REM

Report These Materials form for reporting lab chemical areas and OSHA substance-specific standard materials

Supervisor: _____	Name of person completing form: _____		
	Email: _____		Date completed: _____
A(1) Is the supervisor responsible for any lab chemicals of any kind?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Enter "supervisor of record" name for person completing form (assumed to be Dept Head for tenured, eligible, and retired faculty): _____
A(2) Is the supervisor responsible for any items on the reportable materials list? (List of 29 items in table on pages 3 and 4 of this Appendix)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

A(3) If A(1) or A(2) is "YES" (or both), list all buildings/rooms where **any** lab chemicals (not just the reportable items) or reportable materials are used or stored. List all rooms separately, including inner rooms, e.g., 2110, 2120A, 2120C.

Building	Room

Building	Room

Building	Room

B. If A(2) is "YES," provide the information requested in the reportable materials table (beginning on page 3) by indicating for any rooms listed above which contain any reportable materials at any time: the building, room, and best estimates of the maximum weight (**lbs**) that will be on hand at any time and maximum weight (**lbs**) that will be used in any work day. If copies of this form are made for reporting separate areas, ensure that the supervisor name as it appears above is retained. If multiple supervisors are separately responsible for separate materials in a shared room, report the materials separately (on separate forms). If multiple supervisors are jointly responsible for materials in a shared room, only one supervisor should report them, or all supervisors' names should be indicated next to the appropriate room(s) or material(s). If A(1) and A(2) are both "NO" for the supervisor whose name appears on the label, but former rooms or lab chemicals of that supervisor are now the responsibility of another supervisor, please return the pertinent information with this form.

Definitions: Alert! Definitions provided by regulatory agencies sometimes run counter to intuition or common usage. Use these definitions.

"Lab Chemicals" -- chemicals used or stored for use in areas in which laboratory use of chemicals takes place. "Laboratory use of chemicals" is defined by the OSHA Laboratory Standard (lengthy, multi-part definition not reproduced here, see REM website for link).

"Supervisor" -- in general the highest authority lower than department head who would be seen, by a regulatory agency, as ultimately responsible for chemical management and for the health and safety of subordinate laboratory employees. In research laboratories the faculty advisor is usually regarded as the supervisor. (In the department head's research laboratory, the department head is the supervisor.)

Material-specific definitions:

- (1) "Inorganic arsenic" means copper aceto-arsenite and all inorganic compounds containing arsenic except arsine, measured as arsenic (As). (1910.1018)
- (2) "Asbestos" includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any of these minerals that have been chemically treated and/or altered. (1910.1001)
- (3) "Bloodborne Pathogens" means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). (1910.1030) Any occupational use of human blood, human blood products, human tissue, or human cells is regarded as occupational bloodborne pathogen work.
- (4) [cadmium] "Scope." This standard applies to all occupational exposures to cadmium and cadmium compounds, in all forms, and in all industries covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Act, except the construction-related industries, which are covered under 29 CFR 1926.63. (1928.1027)
- (5) "Coke oven" means a retort in which coke is produced by the destructive distillation or carbonization of coal. "Coke oven emissions" means the benzene-soluble fraction of total particulate matter present during the destructive distillation or carbonization of coal for the production of coke. (1910.1029)
- (6) "Cotton dust" means dust present in the air during the handling or processing of cotton, which may contain a mixture of many substances including ground up plant matter, fiber, bacteria, fungi, soil, pesticides, non-cotton plant matter and other contaminants which may have accumulated with the cotton during the growing, harvesting and subsequent processing or storage periods. Any dust present during the handling and processing of cotton through the weaving or knitting of fabrics, and dust present in other operations or manufacturing processes using raw or waste cotton fibers or cotton fiber byproducts from textile mills are considered cotton dust within this definition. Lubricating oil mist associated with weaving operations is not considered cotton dust. (1910.1043)
- (7) "Salts" it taken to mean metal salts such as Na, K, etc, or salts with polyatomic cations such as ammonium.
- (8) "Lead" means metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excluded from this definition are all other organic lead compounds. (1910.1025) (OSHA interpretation dated 01/24/85 defines lead soap as the lead salt of an organic acid or fatty acid.)

If storage or use of any particular material occurs in more than one room, give separate information for each room. Attach separate pages if necessary but preserve exact spelling and CAS numbers as they appear here.

Reportable Materials

CAS #	Regulated Material/Substance	Building/Room	Max. lbs. on hand*	Max. lbs. used**
53-96-3	2-acetylaminofluorene			
107-13-1	acrylonitrile, <i>aka</i> 2-propenenitrile			
92-67-1	4-aminodiphenyl			
	arsenic, inorganic SEE DEFINITION ⁽¹⁾			
	asbestos SEE DEFINITION ⁽²⁾			
71-43-2	benzene			
92-87-5	benzidine			
542-88-1	bis(chloromethyl) ether, <i>aka</i> dichloromethyl ether			
	bloodborne pathogens SEE DEFINITION ⁽³⁾			
106-99-0	1,3-butadiene			
	cadmium SEE DEFINITION ⁽⁴⁾			
107-30-2	chloromethyl methyl ether, <i>aka</i> chloromethoxymethane			
	coke oven emissions SEE DEFINITION ⁽⁵⁾			
	cotton dust SEE DEFINITION ⁽⁶⁾			
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, <i>aka</i> DBCP			

*Max. lbs. on hand = estimate maximum potential for weight in pounds present in room at any time.

**Max. lbs. used = estimate maximum potential for weight in pounds used in room in a work day.

If storage or use of any particular material occurs in more than one room, give separate information for each room. Attach separate pages if necessary but preserve exact spelling and CAS numbers as they appear here.

Reportable Materials (continued)

CAS #	Regulated Material/Substance	Building/Room	Max. lbs. on hand*	Max. lbs. used**
	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine (and salts) SEE DEFINITION ⁽⁷⁾			
60-11-7	4-dimethylaminoazobenzene			
75-21-8	ethylene oxide, <i>aka</i> oxirane			
151-56-4	ethyleneimine, <i>aka</i> aziridine			
50-00-0	formaldehyde and formaldehyde solutions, <i>aka</i> formalin			
	lead SEE DEFINITION ⁽⁸⁾			
75-09-2	methylene chloride, <i>aka</i> dichloromethane			
101-77-9	methylenedianiline			
134-32-7	alpha-naphthylamine			
91-59-8	beta-naphthylamine			
92-93-3	4-nitrobiphenyl, <i>aka</i> 4-phenyl-nitrobenzene			
62-75-9	N-nitrosodimethylamine			
57-57-8	beta-propiolactone			
75-01-4	vinyl chloride, <i>aka</i> chloroethene			

*Max. lbs. on hand = estimate maximum potential for weight in pounds present in room at any time.

**Max. lbs. used = estimate maximum potential for weight in pounds used in room in a work day.

Return to REM-IH Section, REM, CIVL

Returned by: _____