

## OCCUPANCY PERMIT APPLICATION

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF BUSINESS \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICANT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

ALL BUSINESSES MUST HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. The following information must be provided prior to issuance of building permit when applicable or the issuance of the final certificate. The information will help us to ensure a safer facility for you, your employees and clients as well as the firefighters who volunteer to protect your facility. Providing accurate information will help us provide you with information regarding the improvements that will be required to operate your facility.

Description of Use:

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Provide a description of the use within the proposed building or addition. Indicate below all items that will be used, stored, manufactured and/or conducted within the building or addition. Include MSDS sheets when appropriate.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1.      Aerosol Products. An operational permit is required to manufacture, store or handle an aggregate quantity of Level 2 or Level 3 aerosol products in excess of 500 pounds (227kg) net weight.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2.      Battery Systems. A permit is required to install stationery lead-acid battery systems having a liquid capacity of more than 50 gallons (189L).
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3.      Cellulose Nitrate Film. An operational permit is required to store, handle or use cellulose nitrate film in a Group A occupancy.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4.      Combustible Dust-producing Operations. An operational permit is required to operate a grain elevator, flour starch mill, feed mill or a plant pulverizing aluminum, coal, cocoa, magnesium, spices or sugar, or other operations producing combustible dusts as defined in Chapter 2.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5.      Combustible Fibers. An operational permit is required for the storage and handling of combustible fibers in quantities greater than 100 cubic feet (2.8 m<sup>3</sup>).  
                  Exception: A permit is not required for agricultural storage.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6.      Compressed Gases. An operational permit is required for the storage, use or handling at normal temperature and pressure (NTP) of compress gases in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.6.9.  
                  Exception: Vehicles equipped for and using compressed gas as a fuel for propelling the vehicle.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7.      Cryogenic Fluids. An operational permit is required to produce, store, transport on site, use, handle or dispense cryogenic fluids in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.6.11.

- \_\_\_\_\_8. Cutting and Welding. An operational permit is required to conduct cutting or welding operations within the jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_\_9. Dry Cleaning Plants. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of dry cleaning or to change to a more hazardous cleaning solvent used in existing dry cleaning equipment.
- \_\_\_\_\_10. Explosives. An operational permit is required for the manufacture, storage, handling, sale or use of any quantity of explosive, explosive material, fireworks, or pyrotechnic special effects within the scope of Chapter 33.
- \_\_\_\_\_11. Flammable and Combustible Liquids. An operational permit is required:
1. To use or operate a pipeline for the transportation within facilities of flammable or combustible liquids. This requirement shall not apply to the off-site transportation in pipelines regulated by the Department of Transportation (DOT) [see Section 3501.1.2] nor does it apply to piping systems [see Section 3503.6].
  2. To store, handle or use Class I liquids in excess of 5 gallons (19L) in a building or in excess of 10 gallons (37.9L) outside of a building, except that a permit is not required for the following:
    - The storage or use of Class I liquids in the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, mobile power plant or mobile heating plant, unless such storage, in the opinion of the code official, would cause an unsafe condition.
    - The storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes or similar flammable mixtures when such liquids are stored for maintenance, painting or similar purposes for a period of not more than 30 days.
  3. To store, handle or use Class II or Class IIIA liquids in excess of 25 gallons (95L) in a building or in excess of 60 gallons (227L) outside a building, except for fuel oil used in connection with oil-burning equipment.
  4. To manufacture, process, blend or refine flammable or combustible liquids.
- \_\_\_\_\_12. Hazardous Materials. An operational permit is required to store, transport on site, dispense, use or handle hazardous materials in excess of the amounts listed in Table 105.6.21.
- \_\_\_\_\_13. HPM Facilities. An operational permit is required to store handle or use hazardous production materials.
- \_\_\_\_\_14. High-piled Storage. An operational permit is required to use a building or portion thereof as a high-piled storage area exceeding 500 square feet (46 m<sup>2</sup>).
- \_\_\_\_\_15. Hot Work Operations. An operational permit is required for hot work.
- \_\_\_\_\_16. Industrial Ovens. An operational permit is required for operation of industrial ovens regulated by Chapter 21.
- \_\_\_\_\_17. Lumber Yards and Woodworking Plants. An operational permit is required for the storage of processing of lumber exceeding 100,000 board feet (8,333 ft<sup>3</sup>) (236 M<sup>3</sup>).
- \_\_\_\_\_18. Liquid- or Gas-fueled Vehicles or Equipment in Assembly Buildings. An operational permit is required to display, operate or demonstrate liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings.
- \_\_\_\_\_19. LP-gas. An operational permit is required for:
1. Storage and use of LP-gas.
    - Exception: A permit is not required for individual containers with a 500-gallon (1893L) water capacity or less serving occupancies in Group R-3.
- \_\_\_\_\_20. Magnesium. An operational permit is required to melt, cast, heat treat or grind more than 10 pounds (4.54kg) of magnesium.

- \_\_\_\_\_21. Miscellaneous Combustible Storage. An operational permit is required to store in any building upon any premises in excess of 2,500 cubic feet (71 m<sup>3</sup>) gross volume of combustible empty packing cases, boxes, barrels or similar containers, rubber tires, rubber, cork or similar combustible material.
- \_\_\_\_\_22. Organic Coatings. An operational permit is required for any organic-coating manufacturing operation producing more than 1 gallon (4 L) of an organic coating in one day.
- \_\_\_\_\_23. Pyroxylin Plastics. An operational permit is required for storage or handling of more than 25 pounds (11 kg) of cellulose nitrate (pyroxylin) plastics and for the assembly or manufacture of articles involving pyroxylin plastics.
- \_\_\_\_\_24. Refrigeration Equipment. An operational permit is required to operate a mechanical refrigeration unit or system regulated by Chapter 6.
- \_\_\_\_\_25. Repair Garages and Service Stations. An operational permit is required for operation of repair garages and automotive, marine and fleet service stations.
- \_\_\_\_\_26. Spraying or Dipping. An operational permit is required to conduct a spraying or dipping operation utilizing flammable or combustible liquids or the application of combustible powders regulated by Chapter 15.
- \_\_\_\_\_27. Storage of Scrap Tires and Tire Byproducts. An operational permit is required to establish, conduct or maintain storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts that exceed 2,500 cubic feet (71 m<sup>3</sup>) of total volume of scrap tires and for indoor storage of tires and tire byproducts.
- \_\_\_\_\_28. Tire-rebuilding Plants. An operational permit is required for the operation and maintenance of a tire-rebuilding plant.
- \_\_\_\_\_29. Waste Handling. An operational permit is required for the operation of wrecking yards, junkyards and waste material-handling facilities.
- \_\_\_\_\_30. Wood Products. An operational permit is required to store chips, hogged material, lumber or plywood in excess of 200 cubic feet (6 m<sup>3</sup>).

Owners signature \_\_\_\_\_