

Kochville Township Fire Department

Hazardous Materials Survey Packet

Information: This survey is requested to determine the quantity of specific chemical groups used, produced, or stored in your facility. Fire Chiefs are required to collect chemical data under the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MIOSHA), PA 154 of 1974 as amended and also the Michigan Fire Prevention Code, PA 207 of 1941 as amended.

Instructions: Indicate below whether your site uses or produces any of the chemical types listed. Check all the categories that apply when a chemical has more than one characteristic (Example: both a Class 3 flammable and a Class 6 poison), see the definitions for further assistance. Each chemical group listed in this survey includes a specified quantity. Indicate the quantity category for each chemical group on your site. To complete this survey you may need to reference the Safety Data Sheets (formerly known as MSDS- Material Safety Data Sheets), SARA Title III reporting forms, along with the attached definitions.

When categories of hazardous materials are reported as **“At or Above the Reportable Quantities or Have but Below Specified Quantity”**, a Hazardous Materials Inventory Form shall be completed.

You must complete each line. Do not leave blanks. If you do not use a chemical group listed, mark the “DO NOT HAVE” box.

When substantial changes occur in the quantity or type of chemical use, manufacture, or related storage, a revised survey must be submitted to the Fire Chief. In addition, a revised survey will be requested periodically as the Fire Chief determines necessary, but at least once every five years.

This survey maybe followed-up with a request for more detailed information. This may include a request for Safety Data Sheets, chemical lists maintained under the Employee Right to Know provisions of MIOSHA and other information.

Completing the Hazardous Materials Survey Inventory Form

When you have noted on the Hazardous Materials Survey either At or Above the Reportable Quantities or Have but Below Specified Quantity this form will need to be completed.

Definitions:

Chemical Name- This is the chemical name of the product, not the trade name (Example: Report is as Gasoline and not Citgo Gas)

Trade Name- This is the chemical name of the product is sold under

FD Hazard Symbol- This is found on the hazardous materials survey and is for assisting in properly classifying chemicals

Physical State- Physical state of matter the material is found in

Amount On Site- The maximum amount of material that would be on site at any given time during the year.

Location- Provide a detailed location of the products. Also please note if it is outside, inside, or both.

Safety Data Sheets (Former MSDS Sheets) Location- Where to locate the Safety Data Sheets and or how to access them if found on a computer.

Hazardous Materials Definitions

Aerosol: A product that is dispensed from an aerosol container by a propellant.

Level 1 aerosol products. Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is less than or equal to 8,600 British thermal units per pound (Btu/lb.) (20 kJ/g).

Level 2 aerosol products. Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 8,600 Btu/lb. (20 kJ/g), but less than or equal to 13,000 Btu/lb. (30 kJ/g).

Level 3 aerosol products. Those with a total chemical heat of combustion that is greater than 13,000 Btu/lb. (30 kJ/g).

Carcinogens: A chemical that is capable of causing cancer as defined by the International Agency for Research on cancer is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program, or is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

Combustible Liquids: A liquid having a closed cup flash point at or above 100 degrees F. (38 degrees C.) Combustible liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

Class II: Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 100 degrees F. (38 degrees C.) and below 140 degrees F. (60 degrees C.).

Class IIIA: Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 140 degrees F. (60 degrees C.) and below 200 degrees F. (93 degrees C.).

Class IIIB: Liquids having a closed cup flash point at or above 200 degrees F. (93 degrees C.).

Compressed Gases:

Toxic: A compressed gas meeting the definition of a toxic material below.

Corrosive: A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the point of contact.

Flammable Gas: A material which is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (101 kPa) of pressure [a material that has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa)] which:

1. Is ignitable at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air; or
2. Has a flammable range at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit. The limits specified shall be determined at 14.7 psi (101 kPa) of pressure and a temperature of 68°F (20°C) in accordance with ASTM E 681.

Liquefied Flammable Gas: A fluid in the liquid state composed predominantly of methane and which may contain minor quantities of ethane, propane, nitrogen or other components normally found in natural gas.

Liquefied Oxidizing Gas: A gas that can support and accelerate combustion of other materials.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG): A material that is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane) and butylenes.

Non Flammable Gas- Gas that does not meet the definition of Flammable Gas

Corrosives: A chemical that causes visible destruction of or irreversible alterations in living tissue at the point of contact.

Cryogenic Liquid (Flammable): Any liquid that has a boiling point below -200 degrees F. and is flammable in the vapor state. (-129 degrees C.)

Cryogenic Liquid (Oxidizer): A cryogenic agent that releases oxygen and will easily combine with fuels to burn. It is a liquid only at very low temperatures.

Explosive & Blasting Agent: A chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion.

Flammable Liquid: Any liquid having a closed cup flash point below 100 degrees F. (38 degrees C.). Flammable liquids are further categorized into a group known as Class I Liquids. The Class I category is subdivided as follows:

Class 1A: Liquids having a flash point below 73 degrees F. (23 degrees C.) and having a boiling point below 100 degrees F. (38 degrees C.).

Class 1 B: Liquids having flash point below 73 degrees F. (23 degrees C.) and having a boiling point at or above 100 degrees F. (38 degrees C.).

Class 1C: Liquids having a flash point at or above 73 degrees F. (23 degrees C.) and below 100 degrees F. (38 degrees C.).

Flammable Solid: A solid, except a blasting agent or explosive, capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which has an ignition temperature below 212 degrees F. (100 degrees C.) or which burns so vigorously and persistently when ignited as to create a serious hazard.

Irritating Material: A chemical that is not corrosive, but causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

Organic Peroxide: An organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical. Organic peroxides can pose an explosion hazard (detonation or deflagration) or they can be shock sensitive. They can also decompose into various unstable compounds over an extended period of time.

Class 1: Those formulations that are capable of deflagration but not detonation.

Class 2: Those formulations that burn very rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

Class 3: Those formulations that burn rapidly and that pose a moderate reactivity hazard.

Oxidizer: A material that readily yields oxygen or other oxidizing gas, or that readily reacts to promote or initiate combustion of combustible materials. Examples of other oxidizing gases include bromine, chlorine and fluorine.

Class 1: An oxidizer whose primary hazard is that it slightly increases the burning rate but which does not cause spontaneous ignition when it comes in contact with combustible materials.

Class 2: An oxidizer that will cause a moderate increase in the burning rate or that causes spontaneous ignition of combustible materials with which it comes in contact.

Class 3: An oxidizer that will cause a severe increase in the burning rate of combustible materials with which it comes in contact or that will undergo vigorous self-sustained decomposition due to contamination or exposure to heat.

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 burning rate and can cause spontaneous ignition of combustibles.

Poisonous Gas: Any gas of such nature that a small amount of gas in the air is dangerous to life.

Pyrophoric Materials: A material that will spontaneously ignite in air at or below a temperature of 130 degrees F.

Radioactive Materials: Any material or combination of materials that spontaneously release ionizing radiation.

Unstable (Reactive) Material: Substances capable of rapidly undergoing chemical changes or decomposition. Materials that polymerize, decompose, condense or become self-reactive when exposed to air, water, heat, shock or pressure.

Class 2: Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

Class 3: Materials that, in themselves, are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation.

Class 4: Materials that are in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

Water Reactive Material: A chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard.

Class 2: Materials that are capable of forming potentially explosive mixtures with water.

Class 3: Materials that react explosively with water without requiring heat or confinement.

KOCHVILLE TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY

This survey is requested to determine the quantity of specific chemical groups used, produced or stored in your facility. The Kochville Township Fire Department is required to collect chemical data under the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MIOSHA) P.A 154 of 1974 as amended and the Fire Prevention Code, P.A 207 of 1974 as amended.

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SURVEY IS MANDATORY

BUSINESS NAME:	
ADDRESS:	
TELEPHONE:	MANAGER:

Identify the type of hazardous material chemical user your facility is

1. This site is:(Check One)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical User- Chemical types listed below are consumed or used in activities on site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical Producer- Chemical types listed below are manufactured or packaged on site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical Storage- Chemical types listed below are on site but not used, or produced or packaged
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not have any chemicals on site

IDENTIFY YOUR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BY THE TYPE AND REPORTABLE QUANTITY

2. Indicate the reportable quantity for each chemical type on your site based on the maximum quantity at any time

CHEMICAL TYPE	FD HAZARD CLASS SYMBOL	Reportable Quantity	On Site Report
Aerosols Type 2 or 3	AER	500 lbs.	
Carcinogens (Known Human)	CAR	Any Quantity	
Combustible Liquids			
Class II	CLII	120 gal.	
Class II-A	CLIIA	330 gal.	
Class III-B	CLIIIB	10,000 gal.	
Compressed Gases			
Toxic	CGT	Any Quantity	
Corrosive	CGC	810 cu. Ft	
Flammable	CGF	810 cu. Ft	
Liquified Flammable	CGLF	30 gal.	
Liquified Oxidizing	CGLO	15 gal.	
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	LPG	30 gal. Individual	
Non Flammable Gas	CGNFL	Any Quantity	
Corrosives			
Liquids	CORRL	500 gal.	
Solids	CORRS	500 lbs.	

CHEMICAL TYPE	FD HAZARD CLASS SYMBOL	Reportable Quantity	On Site Report
Cryogenic Liquid			
Flammable	CRYF	45 gal.	
Oxidizer	CRYOX	45 gal.	
Explosives & Blasting Agents(Not including Class "C" Explosives)			
	EXP	Any Quantity	
Flammable Liquids			
Class 1-A	FL1A	30 gal.	
Class 1-B	FL1B	60 gal.	
Class 1-C	FL1C	90 gal.	
Combination of Classes	FLCOMB	120 gal.	
Flammable Solids	FLS	125 lbs.	
Irritating Materials			
Solids	IRRS	500 lbs.	
Liquids	IRRL	1,000 gal	
Organic Peroxides			
Class 1	OP1	5 lbs.	
Class 2	OP2	50 lbs.	
Class 3	OP3	125 lbs.	
Oxidizer			
Class 1	OXY1	4,000 lbs.	
Class 2	OXY2	250 lbs.	
Class 3	OXY3	10 lbs.	
Class 4	OXY4	Any Quantity	
Poisonous Gas	POIS	Any Quantity	
Pyrophoric Materials	PYRO	4 lbs.	
Radioactive Materials	RAD	Any Quantity	
Unstable(Reactive) Material			
Class 2	URM2	50 lbs.	
Class 3	URM3	5 lbs.	
Class 4	URM4	1 lbs.	
Water Reactive Material			
Class 2(Solid)	WRM2	50 lbs.	
Class 3	WRM3	5 lbs.	

When substantial changes occur in the quantity or type of chemical used,manufactured, or relatated storage a revised survey must be submitted to the Fire Department. This survey may be followed up with a request for more detailed information. This may include a request for Safety Data Sheets, chemical inventory, site plan, and a hazardous materials management plan.

The udnersigned has read the foregoing hazardous chemical survey and states that all of the facts and information contained are true to the best of his/her/their knowledge

SIGNATURE OF MANAGER OR OWNER:

Please return this form attached to your business license application

