

Scio Township Fire Department Business Emergency Contacts & Chemical Survey

Completed surveys should be submitted either by mail or by email to the Scio Township Fire Department within 10 days of receipt. If you have any questions please call (734) 665-6001, or email fire@sciotownship.org.

Name of Business: _____ Date completed: _____

Business Location: _____ Unit: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
(if different than business location)

Primary Business Phone: _____ Secondary Business Phone: _____

Business Hours: Mon: _____ Tues: _____ Wed: _____ Thurs: _____ Fri: _____ Sat: _____ Sun: _____

Alarm: Yes _____ No _____

Alarm Company: _____ Alarm Co Phone: _____

Knox Box: Yes _____ No _____ Location: _____

BUSINESS Owner Information

Business Owner: _____ Primary Phone: _____ Other: _____

Email: _____

BUILDING Owner Information

If Business and Building Owner Information is the same check here and go to Contact Information:

Building Owner: _____ Primary Phone: _____ Other: _____

Email: _____

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION – AFTER HOURS

First Contact:
Name: _____ Relation to Business: _____

Primary Phone: _____ Other Phone: _____

Second Contact:
Name: _____ Relation to Business: _____

Primary Phone: _____ Other Phone: _____

Third Contact:
Name: _____ Relation to Business: _____

Primary Phone: _____ Other Phone: _____

Mail Forms to: Scio Township Fire Department
1055 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48103

Email Forms to: fire@sciotownship.org

Scio Township Fire Department: Chemical Survey

Respond based on the maximum quantity you would have on site, including storage, at any one time during the year. Please include estimated maximum quantities.

Check 1 Box for Each Category				
Chemical type	Specified quantity	Have at or above specified quantity	Have, but below specified quantity	Do not have
Class 1				
Explosives or blasting agents (not including Class C)	Any quantity			
Class 2				
Poison gas	Any quantity			
Flammable gas	100-gallon water capacity			
Non-flammable gas	100-gallon water capacity			
Class 3				
Flammable liquid	1,000 gallons			
Combustible liquid	10,000 gallons			
Class 4				
Flammable solid (flammable when wet)	100lbs			
Flammable solid	500lbs			
Spontaneously combustible material	100lbs			
Class 5				
Oxidizer	500lbs			
Organic peroxide	250lbs			
Class 6				
Poison	500lbs			
Irritating material (liquid)	1,000 gallons			
Irritating material (solid)	500lbs			
Class 7				
Radioactive material (yellow III label)	Any quantity			
Class 8				
Corrosive liquids	1,000 gallons			
Corrosive solids	500lbs			
No DOT Category				
Known human carcinogen	Any quantity			

Hazardous Chemical Definitions

Carcinogen: a chemical is considered a carcinogen if it has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen, or it is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the annual report on carcinogens published by the National Toxicology program, or it is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

Combustible liquid: any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit but below 300 degrees Fahrenheit, except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, the total volume of which makes up 99% or more of the liquid.

Corrosives – liquid and solid: any solid or liquid that causes visible destruction or irreversible damage to human skin tissue, or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel.

Explosives and blasting agents (not including class C explosives): explosive means a chemical that causes a sudden release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature. Blasting agent means a material designed for blasting, which must be so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental explosion or going from burning to detonation.

Flammable liquid: any liquid that has a flashpoint below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, the total of which makes up 99% or more of the total volume of the liquid.

Flammable gas: a gas that burns with the evolution of heat and flame. Flammable compressed gas is any compressed gas which a mixture of 13% or less by volume in air is flammable, or the flammable range with air is under 12%.

Flammable solid: a solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that is liable to cause fire gas through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard.

Flammable solid-dangerous when wet: any substance (including sludges and pastes) which react with water by igniting or giving off dangerous quantities of flammable or toxic gases.

Irritating material: a solid or liquid substance, which upon contact with fire or air, gives off dangerous or irritating fumes.

Non-flammable gas: any compressed gas other than a flammable compressed gas.

Organic peroxide: an organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O structure and which may be considered a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both hydrogen atoms have been replaced by an organic radical.

Oxidizer: a chemical that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.

Poison: less dangerous poisons, toxic substances, liquids, or solids so toxic to life that they are hazardous to health during transportation.

Poison gas: extremely dangerous poisons, highly toxic gases or liquids-a very small amount of the gas or vapor of the liquid mixed with air is dangerous to life.

Radioactive material (yellow 111 label): any material or combination of materials that spontaneously gives off ionizing radiation.

Spontaneously combustible material: a solid substance (including sludges and pastes) which may undergo spontaneous heating or self-burning under normal transportation conditions. These materials may increase in temperature and ignite when exposed to air.