2.730  HAZMAT INCIDENTS  (46.3.4)

2.730.02  Assumptions
A. The agency’s response and recovery responsibilities during on-campus HAZMAT incidents are assigned in the TU Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) 2.03 Response and Recovery Responsibilities and Matrices.
B. Materials and conditions that could result in HAZMAT incidents involving this agency include, but are not limited to:
   1. Fuel storage areas;
   2. High pressure steam lines and high and low pressure gas lines;
   3. Pressurized gas cylinders such as chlorine, oxygen, acetylene, helium, etc;
   4. Cryogenic (super cooled) liquids;
   5. Numerous laboratories containing various chemicals;
   6. Numerous industrial chemicals, with corrosives being the most plentiful, in numerous campus locations;
   7. Items stored in the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) HAZMAT storage facility;
   8. HAZMATS in transit on adjacent roadways being involved in traffic collisions; and
   9. Major leaks or failures of pressurized systems at neighboring health care facilities.
C. EHS is the department primarily responsible for proactive on-campus chemical, laboratory safety, and HAZMAT safety in order to minimize occupational and environmental exposure from hazardous material usage in campus facilities.
D. EHS and the Baltimore County Fire Department (BCFD) have primary responsibilities for on-campus HAZMAT incidents.
E. HAZMAT incidents may range from TU EOP Type 1 through Type 5 Incidents.

E. The supervisor responsible for the training function, hereafter “training supervisor,” is responsible for ensuring all employees receive HAZMAT awareness training consistent with their job classifications and duties.

F. Officers are trained and are issued or have available HAZMAT Level C protective suits and respirators.

2.730.04  Plan
A. Not every on-campus HAZMAT incident will need assistance from this agency because the incidents are minor and EHS and the people involved have the knowledge, necessary supplies, and training to react accordingly.
B. This agency’s primary involvement in reported HAZMAT incidents is to:
   1. Respond with caution;
   2. Keep unauthorized persons out of the immediate area;
   3. Attempt to identify HAZMATS from appropriate safe stand-off distances, and notify responding authorities;
   4. Ensure proper authorities are notified; and
   5. Be involved and assist lead agencies during any unified command response activities.
C. HAZMAT identification methods involve, but are not limited to:
   1. Word of mouth from people directly involved with the materials;
   2. DOT placards and four-digit identification numbers;
   3. NFPA markings;
   4. Product labels and container markings;
   5. Shipping papers;
   6. Company names; and
   7. EHS chemical inventory lists.