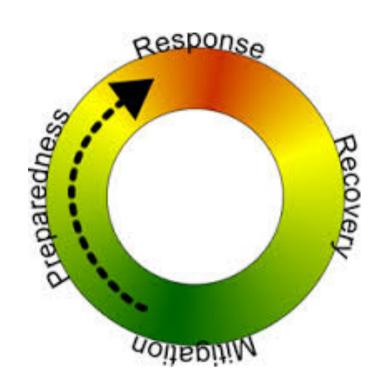
## **Emergency, Fire and Chemical Spill Preparation and Response**

## INOMAR Center







Center for Innovative Material and
Architectures
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
August 2016

## **Outline**





After this training, you will know how to:

- Implement and execute an emergency response plan
- Understand how to handle chemical spills and fires
- Be familiar with emergency response equipment

## **Emergency Response Guide**

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Two Classifications of an Emergency:

- MAJOR Incident: Immediate Procedures
  - Remain calm
  - Initiate life-saving measures if required
  - Alert people in the immediate area to evacuate
  - For fire: pull the fire alarm
  - Call for Emergency Response

## **Emergency Response Guide**

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Two Classifications of an Emergency:

- 2. Minor Incident: "Non Life-Threatening"
  - These include: power failure, water failure, nonhazardous chem. spill, etc.
  - Report to Hoang, Hai, or Kyle immediately
  - Notify all people in the immediate area that are affected by the emergency
  - Details for fire, chemical, spill will be explained next.

## FIRE DANGERS: Need for a Plan

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Explosion and Fire at Ohio State University in 2005. Quick actions by the students, as a result of their preparation and training, saved all of their lives.



Explosion and Fire at Texas Tech University in 2001. A 4-L bottle of ether broke inside a fume hood and spilled onto a hot plate. The researcher was unable to extinguish the fire with two fire extinguishers and quickly exited safely.

## **FIRE: Immediate Procedures**

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In general, small fires can be extinguished without evacuation. However, an immediate readiness to evacuate is essential in the event the fire cannot be controlled.



## **SMALL FIRE**

- Alert people in lab and activate alarm.
- Smother fire with sand or use correct fire extinguisher (discussed in a few slides)
- Aim extinguisher at base of fire
- Always maintain accessible exit
- Avoid smoke or fumes



## **FIRE: Immediate Procedures**

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## **MAJOR FIRE**

- Alert people in area to evacuate.
- Activate nearest fire alarm
- Close door and windows to confine fire
- Evacuate to safe area
- Call Emergency Response number *from a* safe area to provide details of the incident
- Binh, or Huy will assist emergency responders





## FIRE: General Information

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## **Evacuation Plan!!**

- 1. Prepare your evacuation route before it becomes necessary, be familiar with it, and always have alternate routes in mind.
- 2. When the fire alarm sounds, you are required to evacuate. If you are carrying out a procedure that would result in a hazardous condition by your immediate evacuation, then you are allowed to take a *very brief* time to bring your area to a safe condition before leaving.
- 3. YOUR SAFETY AND THE SAFETY OF YOUR NEIGHBORS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AT ALL TIMES.

## **FIRE: General Information**

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## **Evacuation Plan!!**

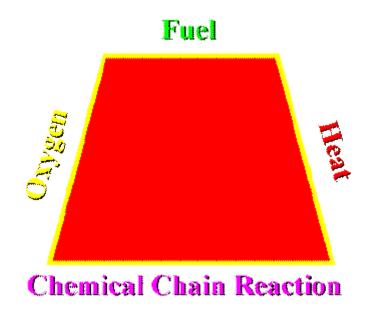
- 4. DO NOT USE ELEVATORS!
- 5. Use two stairwells located at the center of INOMAR or the stairwell located in between common room and stock room.
- 6. When you get out of INOMAR safely, please move to the open "parking lot" located on the left of the building. This is essential because a "head count" will take place to ensure no one is trapped inside This is called the Emergency Assembly Area.
- 7. DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING, EVEN IF THE FIRE ALARM IS SILENCED

## **FIRE Fighting: Basics**

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- In order for fire to occur, four things must be present:
  - 1. Oxygen
  - 2. Fuel
  - 3. Heat
  - 4. Chemical Chain Reaction
- When any of the four items are removed, the fire will go out.
- Fire extinguishers function by removing one of these four components



## **Fuel Classifications**

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- Fuels are classified according to the type of fuel that is burning.
- If you use the wrong type of extinguisher on the wrong type of fire, you might make the situation more dangerous.
- Therefore, it is very important to understand the four different fire (fuel) classifications.

## **Fuel Classifications**

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• <u>Class A</u>: Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics, combustibles – solids that are not metals.



• <u>Class B</u>: Flammable liquids, including flammable gases



• <u>Class C</u>: Electrical equipment – the rule is, "as long as it's plugged in"



 <u>Class D</u>: Metals – potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium. These require special extinguishing agents.

## **Types of Fire Extinguishers**

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- There are three main types of fire extinguishers that are meant to fight the different classifications of fires.
  - 1. Water (APW)
    - Air-pressurized water; essentially large squirt guns; extinguish fire by taking away heat.
    - Can use only on Class A fires
    - If used on a flammable liquid, fire can spread
    - If used on electrics, the risk is electrocution
  - 2. Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - 3. Dry Chemical (ABC, BC, DC)

## **Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers**





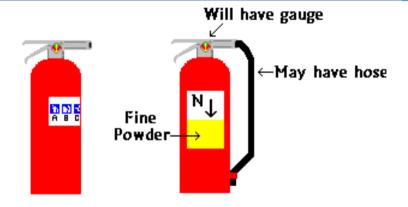


- High pressure, dry ice may shoot out, be cautious
- Typically are red in color and are designed for Class B (flammable liquids)
  and C (electrical sources) fires only!!
- Functions by taking away the oxygen of the fire. It also is very cold, so it takes away heat component.
- Ineffective against **Class A** may not be able to displace enough oxygen and may only smolder the fire (possibly re-ignite later)

## **Dry Chemical (ABC) Fire Extinguishers**

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- Puts out fires by coating the fuel with a thin layer of dust (monoammonium phosphate) – separates oxygen from the fuel; also interrupts chemical reaction of fire
- VERY EFFECTIVE for **Class A, B and C** fires These are the extinguishers we have in lab.







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All you have to remember is the **PASS**word....

- Pull
- Aim
- Squeeze
- Sweep



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Pull the pin...

This is a safety device and when it is removed, you can discharge the extinguisher



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Aim at the base of the fire...

Hit the fuel, not the flames. If you aim at the flames, the extinguisher will go right through and do no good.



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Squeeze the top handle...

This depresses the button that releases the pressurized extinguishing agent



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Sweep from side to side...

Do this until the fire is completely out. Start using the fire extinguisher from a safe distance away (>3 m), then slowly move forward. Once the fire is out, watch the area in case it re-ignites



## **Rules for Fighting Fires**

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Fires are very dangerous and you should always be certain that you will not put yourself or others in danger when attempting to put out a fire.

REMEMBER: It is not your responsibility to put out a fire regardless of whether it is big or small. Whenever you feel uncomfortable or in danger: tell your neighbors, locate and push the fire alarm, and evacuate immediately!!!

## **Rules for Fighting Fires**

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If you feel that you can fight fire (no matter the size), consider these things *first*:

- 1. What is burning? If you do not know, then you do not know what extinguisher to use.
- 2. Even if you have easy access to ABC fire extinguisher, there may be something in the fire that is going to explode or produce toxic fumes.

## **Rules for Fighting Fires**

#### INOMAR Center



If you feel that you can fight fire (no matter the size), consider these things *first*:

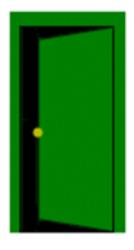
- 3. Is the fire spreading rapidly beyond where it started? You have to use fire extinguisher at the beginning stages of the fire for it to be effective.
- 4. If fire is spreading quickly, simply evacuate and push fire alarm.
  - As you evacuate, close doors and windows behind you. This will slow down spreading.

## Final Rule!!

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# ALWAYS POSITION YOURSELF WITH AN EXIT OR MEANS OF ESCAPE AT YOUR BACK BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT TO USE AN EXTINGUISHER TO PUT OUT A FIRE!!





## **Chemical Spills**

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Chemical Emergencies are classified as:

Simple Spill – Something that you can safely clean up yourself

- Notify your neighbors and Hoang, Hai, or Kyle
- <u>Control Access</u> to the area, prevent contact or spread of spill
- Example: 500 mL of Nitric Acid

Major Hazard Spill – Something that you can not safely clean up yourself.

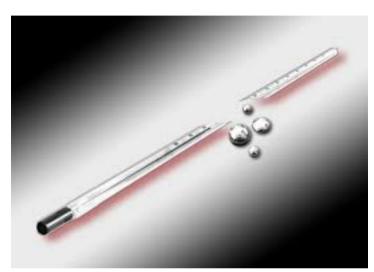
Follow same protocol as if it were a major fire

## **Mercury Spills**

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- Mercury spills should be treated very seriously, especially if they are near a heat source (mercury vapor)
- List of what can be used to clean up a mercury spill:
  - latex or nitrile gloves,
  - plastic bags
  - tape
  - eyedropper (to suck up beads)
  - Sulfur powder
- Dispose of properly (not in normal trash) and make it very clear that mercury is inside, DANGER!!!





## First Aid for Chemical Splashes: Eyes

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For chemical splashes to the eye (this should never happen.... why?):

- Flood eyes with water from the emergency eye wash, IMMEDIATELY!
- Keep your eyes under running water for at least 15 minutes.
- Seek medical attention (i.e. go to doctor with a friend or call ambulance)
- MSDS should always be consulted and provided to doctor!





## First Aid for Chemical Splashes: Body

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For chemical splashes on clothes/skin (this should never happen.... why?):

- Go under safety shower, IMMEDIATELY!
- Remove all contaminated clothing immediately.
- Stay under running water for at least 15 minutes.
- Seek medical attention (i.e. go to doctor with a friend or call ambulance)
- MSDS should always be consulted and provided to doctor!



## First Aid for Cuts and Puncture Wounds

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## While using a syringe, you accidently poked yourself. What should you do?

- Wash the injury very thoroughly with soap and water for several minutes
- Encourage bleeding
- Obtain medical attention
- Consult MSDS





## **Final Words of Wisdom**

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# The best way to minimize damage to life and/or property is to plan and prepare for chemical emergencies!

- Know where fire extinguishers (and what classes they belong to), emergency showers and eyewash stations are located – Also, know how to use them!
- Know how the emergency plan and the routes you will take if something major were to happen.
- PLAN AND PREPARE!!!

## Field Trip!!!

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