College of Urban Transportation and Logistics Document

College of Urban Transportation and Logistics [2022] No. 8

Emergency Plan for Laboratory Safety Management of the College of Urban Transportation and Logistics (Trial)

To all units of the college:

The "Emergency Plan for Laboratory Safety Management of the College of Urban Transportation and Logistics (Trial)" are hereby issued to you. Please comply and implement them accordingly.

This notice is hereby issued.

College of Urban Transportation and Logistics

May 31, 2022

Emergency Plan for Laboratory Safety Management of the College of Urban Transportation and Logistics (Trial)

In order to prevent major safety incidents, improve emergency management mechanisms, and quickly and effectively control and handle potential accidents, while protecting the personal safety of faculty, staff, and students, as well as the safety of laboratory property, and ensuring the safe and normal operation of laboratories, this emergency response plan is formulated.

1 Emergency Organizational System

The emergency organizational system consists of the Emergency Rescue Action Team. The members of the Emergency Rescue Action Team include:

Group Leader (Primary Responsible Person): Franz Raps Tel: 13823267397

Deputy Group Leader (Secondary Responsible Person): Ma Zhengwei Tel: 15013058960

Member (Responsible Persons): College laboratory technology and safety committee members, laboratory heads, operations managers, and safety administrators.

In the event of a laboratory accident, at least one of the three team members must be on-site to act as the primary on-site manager

(1) Fully responsible for emergency rescue work, including personnel, resource allocation, deployment of emergency teams, etc.

(2) Set up the on-site emergency headquarters, determine the command personnel and rescue team, and equip them with rescue equipment and equipment.

(3) Command and dispatch emergency teams and resource allocation, including rescue and relief, medical rescue, security and rescue materials, after-treatment, etc.

(4) Unified deployment, resource sharing, and cooperate with other departments and teachers to complete the rescue when necessary.

(5) Approve the termination of the emergency response plan.

Emergency telephone number: Fire alarm: 119 Public security department: 110 Medical first aid: 120 School duty room: 23256051 Security Center: 23256110 School hospital: 23256120 State-owned assets and Laboratory management and development Department: 23256531

2 Laboratory Emergency Response Plans for Various Accidents

2.1 Laboratory Fire Emergency Response Plan:

(1) Upon discovering a fire, on-site staff must immediately take action to prevent the fire from spreading and report it promptly.

(2) Identify the location of the fire and assess its cause (e.g., compressed gases, liquefied gases, flammable liquids, combustibles, self-combustible materials).

(3) Evaluate the surrounding environment for potential major hazards and secondary disasters.

(4) Determine basic methods of fire suppression and use appropriate firefighting equipment in accordance with emergency procedures:

1) Solid flammable materials (e.g., wood, fabric, paper, rubber, plastic) should be extinguished using water cooling, but for valuable books and documents, carbon dioxide, halogenated agents, or dry powder extinguishers should be used.

2) For flammable liquids, gases, or chemical fires, use large amounts of foam or dry powder extinguishers to extinguish liquid fires.

3) For electrical fires, cut off power before firefighting; if power cannot be cut off, use sand or dry powder extinguishers instead of foam or water.

4) For combustible metals (e.g., magnesium, sodium, potassium, or alloys), use special extinguishing agents such as dry sand or dry powder extinguishers. 5. Delimit dangerous areas according to the category and hazard level of possible hazardous chemical accidents, and isolate and disperse the surrounding areas of the accident site.

(5) Based on the type and severity of hazardous chemical incidents, demarcate dangerous zones, isolate and guide people away from the scene.

(6) In case of a fire, call the Security Center (23256110) and "119" for emergency assistance and direct firefighters to the scene.

2.2 Laboratory Explosion Emergency Response Plan:

(1) In case of an explosion, the laboratory head or safety officer must immediately cut off power and valve pipelines if deemed safe.

(2) All personnel should follow the temporary leader's instructions and evacuate the explosion site through safe exits or other means in an organized manner.

(3) The emergency rescue team is responsible for coordinating rescue efforts and personnel arrangements.

2.3 Laboratory Poisoning Emergency Response Plan:

If symptoms such as throat pain, lip discoloration, nausea, vomiting, or abdominal cramps occur, poisoning may have occurred. Immediate first aid should be administered based on the cause of poisoning, and the individual should be taken to a hospital without delay.

(1) Transfer the poisoned person to a safe area, loosen any tight clothing to ensure easy breathing, and provide fresh air.

(2) For poisoning due to ingestion of toxic substances, induce vomiting, perform gastric lavage, and use laxatives. If the person is conscious and cooperative, encourage drinking large amounts of water to induce vomiting. If vomiting is ineffective or the person is unconscious, immediately take them to a hospital for gastric lavage with a stomach tube. Avoid inducing vomiting in pregnant women.

(3) In case of poisoning from inhalation of toxic gases, immediately move the patient away from the contaminated area and contact the school hospital (23256120) and emergency services (120). Emergency personnel should be

equipped with protective gear such as gas masks, protective clothing, gloves, and boots.

2.4 Laboratory Electric Shock Emergency Response Plan:

(1) The principle of electric shock first aid is to take active measures to protect the lives of the injured on the scene.

(2) Electrocution first aid, first of all to make the electrocuted person quickly from the power supply, the faster the better, the electrocuted person is not separated from the power supply, the rescuer is not allowed to use their hands to directly touch the injured. Make the injured from the power supply method: 1) cut off the power switch; 2) if the power switch is farther away, the use of dry wooden sled, bamboo poles, etc. to pick off the electrocuted person on the wires or charged equipment; 3) can be used in several layers of dry clothes will be wrapped around the hand, or standing on a dry board, pull the electrocuted person's clothes, so that it is out of the power supply.

(3) After the victim is separated from the power source, check their consciousness. If the person is conscious, they should be made to lie down and closely observed. They should not stand or move. If unconscious, they should be laid flat on their back with their airway open, and attempts should be made to assess their consciousness by calling or gently tapping their shoulder.

(4) For unconscious victims, artificial respiration should be applied immediately, and the school hospital (23256120) should be contacted for further treatment.

College of Urban Transportation and Logistics

May 31, 2022

Cc: school leaders, hospital archives, experimental teaching center

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