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|  | <p>Standard Operating Procedure</p> <p><b>PRE-PLANNING FOR AND RESPONDING TO<br/>CHEMICAL SPILLS</b></p> | <p>Page 1 of 7</p>   |
|  | <p>Investigator: General Safety</p>                                                                      | <p>Location: EHS</p> |
|  |                                                                                                          | <p>Revision: 1.0</p> |



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vigorous gas evolution, and become quite messy. They can also form salt deposits that are hard to remove from floors and other surfaces. Generally, it is much easier and neater to absorb acids and bases with compatible pillows or pads, or diatomaceous earth.

- 6.1.4 Disposal containers for spill cleanup residues and contaminated materials. Plastic pails or buckets equipped with lids are excellent choices. Heavy plastic bags can also be used. If heavy plastic bags are selected, have some duct tape handy to seal the bag after use.
- 6.1.5 Equipment. Brushes, brooms, scoops, shovels, dust pans, and other like items that may be necessary to facilitate remote handling of contaminated materials and absorbents.
- 6.1.6 Decontamination equipment and materials. Soap and scrub brushes will be needed for final area and equipment decontamination.
- 6.1.7 Fire Extinguisher properly classed for the chemical.
- 6.1.8 First aid kit.
- 6.1.9 Hazardous Material Collection Tags.
- 6.1.10 Special spill control materials as recommended in the Material Safety Data Sheet or as required to prevent releases from spreading to likely receptors (i.e., impervious drain blocks for floor drains, etc.

## 7.0 PROCEDURES:

### 7.1 PRE-PLANNING FOR AND RESPONDING TO CHEMICAL SPILLS

- 7.1.1 Review Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) to become familiar with the physical and health hazards of chemicals used and stored in the work area. Note

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- 7.1.4 Identify potential receptors (i.e., floor or sewer drains, adjacent areas, other rooms on the same air supply system, etc.) and plan for actions to take to minimize releases via these receptors.
- 7.1.5 Identify maximum quantities of materials that could be released under various conditions (i.e., during container handling, dispensing, fire conditions, etc.).
- 7.1.6 Identify needed and available personal protective equipment, emergency communication devices, spill supplies, fire extinguishers, eye wash stations, emergency showers, first aid kits, and other equipment that are readily available to respond to an accident or release. Know the maximum quantity of released material for which you are adequately prepared to respond, and when outside assistance will be needed.
- 7.1.7 Identify building evacuation routes.
- 7.1.8 Identify campus service units, fire department, and hazardous materials response team notification procedures.
- 7.2 **APPROPRIATE RESPONSE STEPS FOR A SMALL SPILL.**
  - 7.2.1 Take action to stop the release (i.e., upright containers, close valves, etc.).
  - 7.2.2 Alert others in the immediate vicinity and notify your supervisor, if possible. Ensure that extraneous personnel remain at a safe distance until the spill is completely cleaned-

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**PRE-PLANNING FOR AND RESPONDING TO  
CHEMICAL SPILLS**

Investigator: 973



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8.4.1 Containers of chemicals or chemical mixtures that may be unstable or sensitive to movement may have to be handled as a bomb. In such cases, EHS will work through LSU Police to have the Baton Rouge City Police Bomb Squad respond.

**9.0 POST INCIDENT REVIEW**

EHS will conduct post incident review of Level 2 or above spills in an effort to mediate the underlying causes.

**10.0 REVIEWS AND REVISIONS:**

This procedure shall be reviewed for compliance and effectiveness and revised as necessary on an annual basis.

**10.0 ATTACHMENTS and REFERENCE FORMS:**

Not Applicable

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