

APPENDIX A: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION GUIDELINES

These guidelines are intended to assist you with the hazard identification and risk analysis process for your school. Regardless of your current capability to reduce hazards, simply being familiar with the hazards in and around your school will be a large help in developing school emergency plans.

As you complete your hazard assessment, consider the potential impact of a major event on the community and the possible hazards a major event could cause. Taking a broad view will help you to anticipate extraordinary problems.

As you identify potential hazards, remember that many hazards can be reduced substantially or eliminated with little effort and no cost. Other hazard mitigation measures might be phased into the routine maintenance schedule. Because the more costly measures are likely to compete with other budget items, it may be desirable to develop a long-term hazard reduction plan. At any rate, as you identify potential hazards, record hazards that you can eliminate, those that you can reduce, and those that you can only anticipate.

The job aids included in this appendix are listed below.

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PREPARING FOR HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

There are several tasks that you should accomplish to help you prepare for the formal hazard identification. Use the checklist below to help you complete these tasks.

Check	Activity
	Obtain or draw a map of the school and school grounds.
	This map will be used to note potential hazards and the location of utilities, emergency equipment, and supplies. It will also provide a basis for establishing evacuation routes, identifying a safe, open-space assembly area, and developing procedures for conducting emergency response activities.
	Mark the location of:
	■ All classrooms.
	■ The library and other activity rooms.
	Restrooms.
	■ Heating plant.
	■ Hallways.
	■ Doors and closets.
	Locate the following items on the map:
	Main shut-off valves for water and gas.
	Master electrical breaker.
	Heating and air-conditioning equipment.
	■ Stoves.
	Chemical storage and gas lines in laboratories.
	 Hazardous materials stored by custodians and gardeners.
	Emergency lighting units.
	Fire extinguishers.
	First-aid equipment.
	Outside water faucets and hoses.
	Overhead power lines.
	■ Underground gas lines.



SCHOOL GROUNDS HAZARD ASSESSMENT

This checklist will help you identify hazards that exist on school property. Identifying these potential hazards will provide useful information for planning evacuation routes and assembly areas.

Begin your assessment of the school grounds with the school building itself. Then assess other structures on the property. Finally, complete your assessment by surveying the grounds itself.

Date Surveyed:	Surveyed By:
Hazard	Comments
School Building:	
☐ Long, unsupported roof spans	
☐ Large, window panes (especially over exits)	
☐ Heating and air conditioning units	
□ Overhangs	
☐ Trees or shrubs that require pruning	
☐ Other (List)	
Other Structures:	
☐ Unsecured portable structures	
☐ Unsecured siding or roofing materials	
☐ Incompatible chemical storage	
☐ Inadequate ventilation	
☐ Other fire hazards (List)	



SCHOOL GROUNDS HAZARD ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

Hazard		Comments
Playground:		
	Equipment in need of repair	
	Rocks or other material that could cause injury	
	Fences in need of repair	
	Exposed nails, screws, or bolts	
	Other	
Sch	nool Grounds:	
	Trees or shrubs that present a fire hazard or wind hazard or provide areas for an intruder to hide	
	Streams in close proximity	
	Electric wires	
	Gasoline or propane tanks	
	Natural gas lines	
	Fences in need of repair	
	Other (List)	
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BUILDING HAZARD ASSESSMENT

This checklist can be used by administrators, teachers, or staff to assess hazards throughout the building that require mitigation. Be sure to check every room, including shop areas, custodian's closets, storage areas, and the gymnasium, and complete this form for each area surveyed. Use the information gathered during the hazard assessment to determine the scope of hazards throughout the school and to develop a plan and schedule to reduce the hazards.

Area:		
	Hazard	Comments
	Toxic, corrosive, and flammable materials not stored to withstand falling and breaking (Note: Be sure to check for cleaning compounds, art supplies, chemistry and science materials, swimming pool chemicals, etc.)	
	Hazardous materials located in areas that do not have warning signs	
	Unsecured appliances (e.g., water heaters, space heaters, toaster ovens, microwave ovens, etc.)	
	Unsecured fire extinguishers or fire extinguishers that require recharging	
	Unsecured filing cabinets or cabinets with inadequate drawer latches	
	Inadequately supported light fixtures	
	Unanchored table lamps	
	Extended, unsupported roof spans	
	Windows not composed of safety glass, especially near exits	
	Unsecured athletic equipment	
	Other (list):	



CLASSROOM HAZARD ASSESSMENT

This checklist can be used by administrators, teachers, or staff to assess classroom hazards that can be eliminated at little or no cost. Complete this form for each classroom surveyed. Use the information gathered during the classroom hazard assessment to determine the scope of classroom hazards throughout the school and to develop a plan and schedule to reduce the hazards.

Room: Dat		Surveyed:
	Hazard	Comments
	Free-standing cabinets, bookcases, and wall shelves	
	Heavy objects on high shelves	
	Aquariums and other potentially hazardous displays located near seating areas	
	Unsecured TV monitors	
	Unsecured wall-mounted objects	
	Hanging plants above or near seating areas	
	Incompatible chemicals stored in close proximity (e.g., window cleaner and ammonia)	
	Paper or other combustibles (e.g., greasy rags) stored near heat source	
	Other hazards (list):	



IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL HAZARDS ALONG EVACUATION ROUTES

One key to developing procedures for a quick and orderly evacuation is a thorough assessment of the hazards likely to be encountered en route from classrooms and other activity rooms to safe, open-space areas. Use this form to review the evacuation routes from your school, marking hazards and potential hazards along the routes. It may be helpful to ask your local fire department to send an inspector to complete the survey with you.

Hazard	Location
Hallways and/or doors containing glass panels that are other than tempered glass or plexiglass	
Lockers, bookshelves, or other storage units along hallways	
Hallways may be cluttered with debris from ceilings, fallen light fixtures, broken glass, and toppled storage units. Students should be advised to anticipate these hazards.	
Lighting that is dependent on electricity rather than sunlight	
Elevators	
Elevators are vulnerable to damage from fires, earthquakes, and other hazards. Signs should be posted near elevators prohibiting their use during emergencies.	
Building exit routes that pass through arcades, canopies, or porch-like structures	
Roofs with clay or slate tiles	
Building facings that include parapets, balconies, or cornices	
Gas, sewer, or power lines near the outdoor assembly area	
Other (list):	



IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL HAZARDS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY

Being aware of the potential hazards in the community can affect your school planning process. For example, knowing that a facility uses toxic chemicals in processing helps you plan for a hazardous materials emergency. Locate the potential hazards shown below on a street map of your community. Then contact your local Emergency Manager to verify that you have identified all potential major hazards.

THE	en contact your local Emergency Manager to verify that you have identified all potential major hazards
	Facilities containing toxic, chemically reactive, and/or radioactive materials.
	Be sure to include both manufacturers and users (e.g., gas stations).
	High-voltage power lines.
	Transportation routes of vehicles carrying hazardous materials (e.g., truck routes and railroad rights of way).
	Underground gas and oil pipelines.
	Underground utility vaults and above-ground transformers.
	Multi-story buildings vulnerable to damage or collapse (e.g., unreinforced masonry construction).
	Water towers and tanks.