

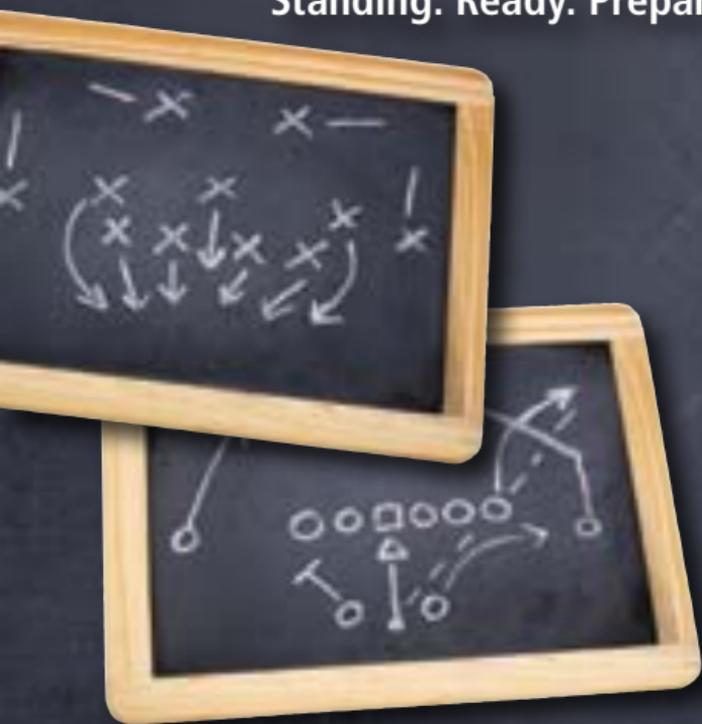


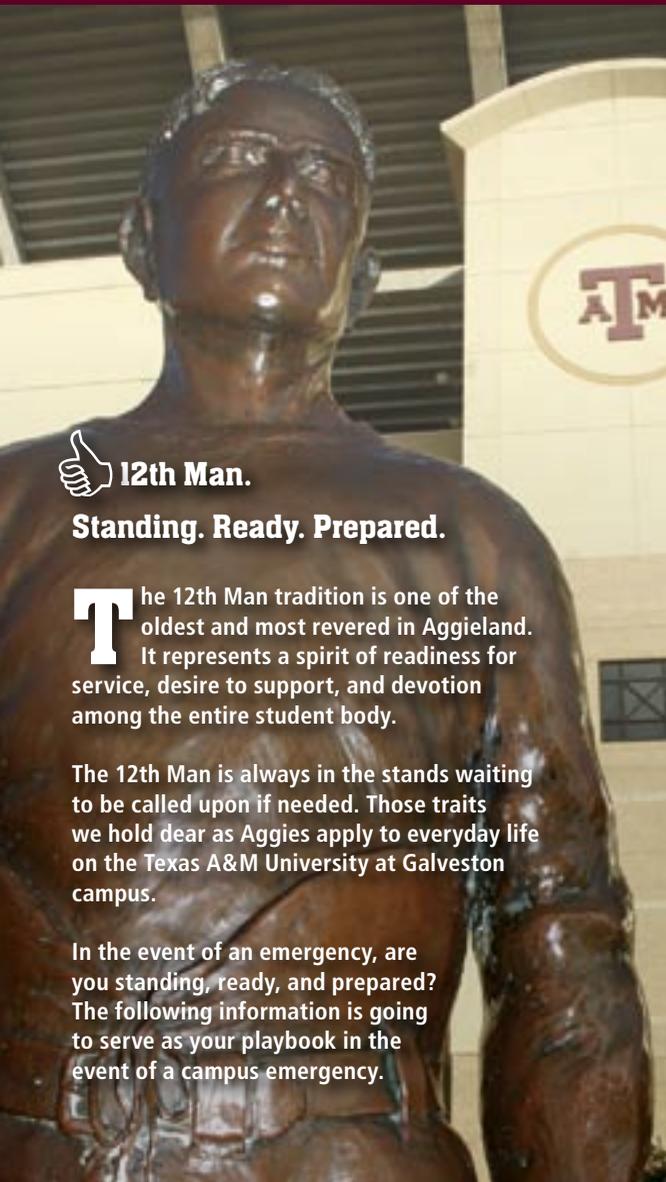
TEXAS A&M
UNIVERSITY *at* GALVESTON

Sea Aggie Emergency Playbook

12th Man

Standing. Ready. Prepared.





12th Man.

Standing. Ready. Prepared.

The 12th Man tradition is one of the oldest and most revered in Aggieland. It represents a spirit of readiness for service, desire to support, and devotion among the entire student body.

The 12th Man is always in the stands waiting to be called upon if needed. Those traits we hold dear as Aggies apply to everyday life on the Texas A&M University at Galveston campus.

In the event of an emergency, are you standing, ready, and prepared? The following information is going to serve as your playbook in the event of a campus emergency.

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What is an emergency?

An emergency is an unexpected serious situation demanding immediate action. These can range from a minor medical emergency to a large-scale natural disaster. Emergency preparedness is the process by which individuals, organizations, and governments prepare for such emergencies.

Texas A&M University at Galveston is dedicated to providing exceptional educational opportunities while ensuring the safety of students, faculty, staff and visitors. Given that emergencies cannot always be avoided, our common first line of defense is our own initial actions (i.e., those things that we do before emergency responders arrive).



In an emergency, you should:

Be Aware of Your Surroundings. Being aware of where you are and what is happening around you can help you to understand how information, events and your own actions will impact your safety and your ability to protect yourself, both now and in the near future.

Protect Yourself. Based upon your assessment of the situation, use your best judgment to protect yourself and, if possible, others.

Call for Help. Any emergency service can be summoned by calling 911.

Help Others. Once you are safely away from the danger, warn others of the hazard and help if you can without putting yourself in danger.

Sea Aggie Alert

Sea Aggie Alert is Texas A&M University at Galveston's (TAMUG) emergency notification system that gives the University the ability to send emergency information advising of imminent danger through multiple channels including text, email, voice, Facebook, Twitter, and TAMUG homepage.

To receive text message alerts, you must be enrolled in Sea Aggie Alert. We strongly encourage you to sign up to receive Sea Aggie Alert text message alerts as recent tests of the Sea Aggie Alert system indicate that text messaging is a faster method of notification than email.



To sign up to receive Sea Aggie Alert text alerts or learn more about Sea Aggie Alert, please visit www.tamug.edu

Section 1 – Personal Safety

While Texas A&M University at Galveston has done much to make this a safe campus, safety ultimately becomes a personal matter. How safe you are depends on your preparation and how much attention you pay to your surroundings. This next section describes ways that you can protect yourself in situations involving:

- Active Shooter
- Concerning Behavior
- Bomb Threat
- Suspicious Letter/Package



Active Shooter

Clearly, response to an active shooter is one of the most dynamic situations that anyone will ever face. Prior to the arrival of police personnel, how you respond to an active shooter will be dictated by the specific circumstances of the encounter, keeping in mind there could be more than one shooter involved in the same situation. If you find yourself in an active shooter situation, try to remain as calm as possible and use these suggested actions to help you plan a strategy for survival. Keep in mind, the entire area is still a crime scene.

For links to the Shots Fired Videos please visit <http://upd.tamu.edu>.

Note: University Net ID and password required to view these videos.

Active Shooter Outside Building

- Go to a room that can be locked or barricaded by using available material
- Close the window blinds, turn off the lights and get everyone down on the floor so that no one is visible from outside the room
- Spread out and seek concealment behind walls, desks, file cabinets, etc.
- Have someone call 911 using a cellular telephone or call from any campus telephone. Be aware that the 911 system will most likely be overwhelmed
- When you reach the dispatcher, describe the situation and give your name and location; remain in place until police give the "All Clear"
- Unfamiliar voices may be the shooter attempting to lure victims from their safe space; do not respond to any voice commands until you can verify with certainty that they are being issued by a police officer

Active Shooter Inside Building

- If possible, secure the room you are in by either locking or barricading the door using available material and follow the same procedures described previously
- If you cannot secure the room, determine if there is a nearby location that you are able to reach safely and then secure or if you can safely exit the building

Active Shooter Inside Room

- If the active shooter enters your office or classroom, there are no set procedures. The decision to flee or seek shelter inside the room can only be made by you and is dependent upon the circumstances
- Try to remain calm – it will aid you in decision making
- Call 911 if possible, and alert police to the shooter's location
- If you can't speak, leave the line open so the dispatcher can hear what is taking place. Usually the location of a caller can be determined without speaking
- If there is absolutely no opportunity of escape or concealment and the shooter is not actively firing on victims, it might be possible to negotiate with the shooter
- If the shooter has fired on victims and you are faced with a life or death situation; only you can consider your next course of action
- After all other options have been exhausted, you may be faced with the decision to overpower the shooter with force by whatever means necessary

Active Shooter Leaves Room

- If the shooter leaves the area and the environment appears safe, proceed immediately to a safer place
- Do not touch anything that was in the area of the shooter because of the possibility of explosives being left and the destruction of crucial evidence

What You Should Do

- Make sure you have an escape route in mind
- Do not attempt to carry anything in your hands while fleeing; move quickly
- Keep your hands visible, and follow instructions given by any police officers you may encounter
- If you know where the shooter is located, tell the officers
- Remain at the designated assembly point until you have been released
- Do not drive off campus until told it is safe to do so by police
- Do not try to move any injured people (you may injure them more). If it is safe, leave them where they are and notify authorities of their location as soon as possible

What You Should Expect

- Responding police officers are trained to proceed immediately to the area where the shots were last heard; their purpose is to stop the shooting as quickly as possible
- The first officers to arrive will not stop to aid injured victims; rescue teams composed of additional officers will follow the first team into secured areas and remove injured persons
- The first officers on the scene will likely be from the University Police Department. Depending on the situation, they may be joined by officers from different agencies and dressed in different uniforms. There may even be some officers in civilian clothes wearing an external bulletproof vest. Some officers may be dressed in Kevlar helmets and other tactical equipment. They may be armed with rifles, shotguns or handguns. Do as the officers tell you and do not be afraid of them

Concerning Behavior

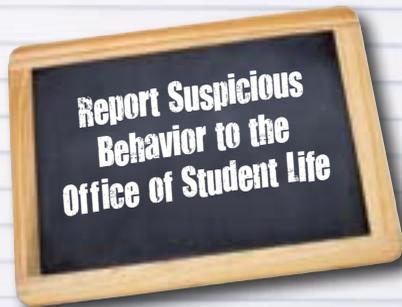
On a college campus sometimes behaviors of concern have gone unreported until a tragedy occurs, then people come forward with bits of information that, in retrospect, may have signaled a larger issue. This information when viewed collectively may be helpful in preventing tragic events and initiating assistance to an individual. Texas A&M University at Galveston is committed to a proactive approach and needs your help.

As a member of this University community, if you observe any behavior that is concerning please contact the Executive Director of Student Affairs and provide detailed information. This information is kept confidential and is used to help people in need.

In reference to student behavior:
Executive Director of Student Affairs
(409) 740-4598

In reference to staff behavior:
Human Resources Employee Assistance Program
(409) 772-2485

In reference to faculty behavior:
Vice President for Academic Affairs
(409) 740-4419



Bomb Threat

Bombs can be constructed to look like anything and can be placed or delivered in any number of ways. The probability of finding a bomb that looks like the stereotypical bomb is almost nonexistent. The only common denominator that exists is that they are all designed and intended to explode.

A bomb threat is generally defined as a verbal threat to detonate an explosive or incendiary device to cause property damage or injuries, whether or not such a device actually exists.

There are two main reasons someone may call with a bomb threat:

- The person knows of an explosive device that is in place and wants to minimize injuries
- The person wants to create an environment of panic/confusion or to interrupt normal office/building functions

The latter reason is the most frequently encountered, especially in school settings (and particularly when major exams are scheduled or projects due). Unfortunately, there is often no way to tell which is the motivation of the caller until after a thorough inspection of the building is conducted. This means that there will always need to be a response to the threat by emergency services personnel (police, fire and medical).

If you receive a call:

- Call 911 immediately after the call is terminated and the dispatcher will notify University Police
- Notify the department head/immediate supervisor
- Meet with and assist University Police personnel
- As directed by University Police, help locate/identify suspicious items

If you receive a call (cont.):

- Evacuate the building, as directed
- Do not re-enter the building until cleared by authorized personnel

Suspicious Letter or Package

If you receive a suspicious letter or package:

- Handle with care
- Don't shake or bump
- Isolate and look for indicators
- Don't open, smell or taste
- Treat it as suspect!!
- Call 911

If a package or letter is open and/or a threat is identified:**For a bomb**

- Evacuate immediately
- Call 911

For radiological

- Limit exposure—don't handle
- Evacuate area
- Shield yourself from the object
- Call 911

For biological or chemical

- Isolate—don't handle
- Call 911
- Wash your hands with soap and water

Suspicious Substance in a Campus Building

- Clear and isolate the contaminated area. Do not touch or disturb anything
- Call University Police at (409) 740-4545
- Wash your hands with soap and water
- Identify individuals who may have been exposed to the material
- Do not leave premises until dismissed by authorities



Section 2 – Medical Emergency

A medical emergency is an injury or illness that is acute and poses an immediate threat to a person's life or long-term health. This next section describes ways that you can protect yourself in situations involving:

- First Aid
- Airborne/Foodborne Illness
- Pandemic Threats
- Poison
- Radiation

When Dialing 911:

- Stay calm.
- Tell the dispatcher your location.
- Answer the questions.
- Don't hang up until told.
- Follow all directions given.



Medical Emergency Quick Hitters

If an ambulance is needed:

- Call 911
- Provide dispatcher with:
 - Location of emergency
 - Type of injury, if known
 - Brief description of injured person (gender, age, etc.)
- Render first aid, as trained
- Make injured as comfortable as possible
- Please complete the appropriate injury reporting form that can be found at the Human Resources Department Website at <http://employees.tamu.edu/employees/benefits/leave/WorkersCompensation.aspx>.

If an ambulance is not needed:

- Render first aid, as trained
- Assist with transportation of an employee to their personal physician or a student to the The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston (UTMB), if appropriate
- Please complete the appropriate injury reporting form that can be found at the Human Resources Department Website at <http://employees.tamu.edu/employees/benefits/leave/WorkersCompensation.aspx>.

First Aid

First Aid is any emergency care or treatment given to an ill or injured person before regular medical aid can be administered. Although some aspects of first aid require training, such as CPR, most first aid can be administered by anyone using common sense and minimal equipment for minor injuries.

There are three main aims of first aid:

- Preserve life
- Prevent further injury
- Promote recovery

The aims are met in the following ways:

- Preventing heavy blood loss
- Maintaining breathing
- Preventing shock
- Getting the victim to a physician or Emergency Medical Service (EMS)

People who provide first aid must remember the following:

- Avoid panic
- Inspire confidence
- Do only what is necessary until professional help is obtained

Remember, the first step in any serious emergency is to dial 911. Emergency medical dispatchers will give basic first aid instructions over the phone while the ambulance is on its way.

Airborne/Foodborne Illness

Airborne transmission of an illness occurs when bacteria or viruses travel on dust particles or on small respiratory droplets that may become aerosolized when people sneeze, cough, laugh or exhale. They can travel on air currents over considerable distances and are loaded with infectious particles.

Foodborne illnesses are caused by a variety of foodborne pathogenic bacteria, viruses, prions or parasites that contaminate food. Commonly referred to as food poisoning, foodborne illness is any illness resulting from the consumption of food.

If there is a concern toward the possibility of a possible airborne or foodborne illness, notify your supervisor or the Safety Office. They will in turn notify the proper authorities.

Pandemic Threats

In the case of a pandemic threat, such as pandemic influenza, actions will be taken based on the location and level of transmission of a virus. Faculty, students and staff of Texas A&M University at Galveston will be directed to follow actions given by the University based on the level of outbreak.

For more information on pandemic threats, please visit: <http://flu.tamu.edu>.

Poison

Poison is a substance that through its chemical action usually kills, injures or impairs an organism. Acute poisoning is exposure to a poison on one occasion or during a short period of time. Symptoms develop in close relation to the exposure. Poisonous materials can be found in a variety of household items as well as in laboratory reagents and chemicals.

Many poisons react differently to various treatments, so if you suspect a victim has been poisoned through ingestion, inhalation or skin exposure:

- Try to determine what the poisoning agent is
- Call 911
- Or call Poison Control Center at (800) 222-1222 for specific first aid instructions

Radiation

Radiation is energy in the form of waves or moving subatomic particles. It can be classified in two categories: ionizing or non-ionizing. The most common use of the word "radiation" refers to ionizing radiation. Radioactive material is a physical material that emits ionizing radiation.

Ionizing radiation has many practical uses in medicine, research, construction and other areas; however, it also presents a health hazard to humans if used improperly.

For Personnel Injury Involving Radioactive Material Contamination:

- Provide First Aid immediately for serious injuries
- Call 911
- Notify the Safety Office at (409) 740-4055
- As possible, without doing harm to the victim, monitor the injury and remove contaminated clothing

For Radioactive Contamination of Personnel:

- Remove and bag all contaminated clothing
- Notify the Safety Office at (409) 740-4055
- Skin contamination should be cleaned using mild soap and tepid water. Use portable survey meter to monitor for remaining contamination. If not free of contamination, re-wash and re-survey
- Survey the contamination elsewhere on the body as well as on clothes, shoes, floor, door handles, telephones, etc.
- Document the entire incident with either a signed memo/letter or an e-mail from an official university e-mail account to the Safety Office

For Radiation Spill or Release:

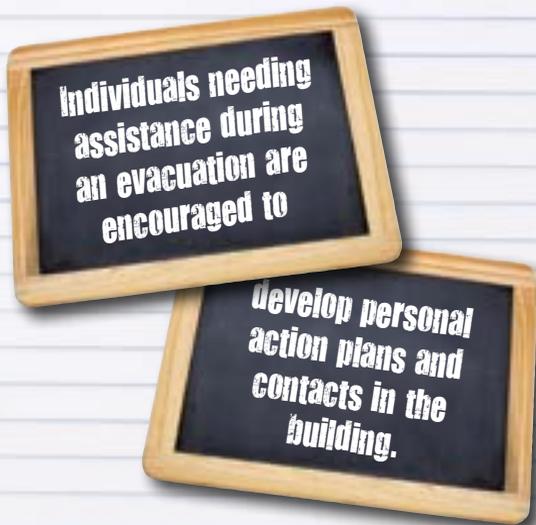
- Stop work and confine the spill immediately using an absorbent, enclosure, etc.
- Notify the Safety Office at (409) 740-4055 to report the incident
- Warn others of the hazard and isolate the area
- Monitor personnel during and after cleanup for contamination
- Collect all used cleanup materials as radioactive waste. Remove and bag all contaminated clothing or cleaning items for removal by the Safety Office
- Commence wipe surveys and decontamination. Perform surveys of surrounding areas to ensure that all contaminated areas are identified
- Document the entire incident with either a signed memo/letter or an e-mail from an official university e-mail account to the Safety Office



Section 3 – Fire/HazMat

A fire or hazardous materials incident can occur whether an individual is inside or outside a building, which requires different procedures. This next section describes ways that you can protect yourself in situations involving:

- Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place
- Fire
- Chemical Spills
- Gas Leaks



In case of a fire threat:

- Call 911
- If fire is in building, activate nearest fire alarm pull station and evacuate building
- Do not enter building until authorized by emergency personnel
- Follow instructions from emergency personnel

In case of a HazMat threat:

- Call 911
- Move away from site of the hazard to a safe location
- Warn others in immediate area
- Follow instructions from emergency personnel

Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place

In some emergency situations, such as flooding or release of hazardous materials, emergency responders may order protective actions for persons who live or work on campus. Typically, these protective actions are to evacuate to a safer area or to shelter-in-place. It is possible that some emergency scenarios could result in one of these protective actions being ordered for one part of campus and the other protective action for a different area of campus. When such actions are warranted, you will be appropriately advised by police, fire, safety or university officials via text, email, Facebook, Twitter and the tamug.edu, door-to-door notifications or other appropriate means.

Area Evacuation

An evacuation is an organized withdrawal from a building or area to reach safe haven. Upon notification to evacuate, quickly:

- Dress appropriately for the weather
- Take only essentials with you (e.g., eyeglasses, medications, identification and cash/checkbook/credit cards) – do not pack belongings
- Turn off unnecessary equipment, computers and appliances
- Close the door as you exit your room or office
- Follow the directions provided for safe routes of evacuation
- Listen to radio, if available, to monitor emergency status
- Do not use your personal vehicle for evacuation unless specifically instructed to do so. If cars are used to evacuate, protect against hazardous materials by keeping windows closed and outside air conditioning systems turned off
- Keep telephone lines free for emergency responders, do not call 911 for information

If you need special assistance, contact your community leader, supervisor or other appropriate emergency contact. If these persons are not available contact the University Police at (409) 740-4545

Shelter-in-Place

When emergency conditions do not warrant or allow evacuation, the safest method to protect individuals may be to take shelter inside a campus building and await further instructions.

- Move indoors or remain there—avoid windows and areas with glass
- If available, take a radio or television to the room to track emergency status
- Keep telephone lines free for emergency responders, do not call 911 for information

If hazardous materials are involved:

- Turn off all ventilation systems and close all inlets from the outside
- Select a room(s) which is easy to seal and, if possible, has a water supply and access to restrooms
- If you smell gas or vapor, hold a wet cloth loosely over your nose and mouth and breath through it in as normal a fashion as possible



Fire

A major fire occurring on the Texas A&M University at Galveston campus could involve areas where multiple-occupancy residences and/or facilities are clustered closely together, increasing the possibility of rapid spread of a structural fire. Thus, it is very important for the campus community to recognize fire hazards, practice building evacuations and know what to do when the fire alarm sounds.

In Preparation for a Fire:

- Plan and practice an escape route
- Post emergency numbers near telephones
- Get training from the Safety Office on using fire extinguishers
- Do not store combustible materials in closed areas or near a heat source
- Extension cords can be dangerous. Never run them under carpets, or anywhere they can be pinched under or behind furniture. Avoid overloading electrical sockets and plugging extension cords together
- Keep all electrical appliances away from anything that can catch fire. Remember to always turn them off at the end of the day
- Pay attention to housekeeping issues. Do not clutter exits, stairways, and storage areas with waste paper, empty boxes and other fire hazards

If there is a fire inside a building:

- Activate a fire alarm or pull station
- Call 911 and give your name, building name, address, floor, location and related information

- Evacuate the building

Building Evacuation— When the building fire alarms sound:

- Immediately evacuate the building
- Walk to nearest exit/stairwell (close doors behind you)
- Do not use the elevators
- Proceed to the designated gathering area outside the building and report to your Floor Proctor (for a headcount)
- Do not re-enter the building until cleared by authorized personnel
- Assist with the evacuation of individuals with specials needs

If the fire is outside a building:

- Call 911 and give your name, building name, address, floor, location and related information

- Do NOT activate the building fire alarm system

You can use a portable fire extinguisher if:

- You are properly trained (you have had hands-on training)
- It is a small, contained fire (e.g., wastebasket)
- You can extinguish it within 12 seconds (evacuate if it takes longer)



If you are unable to leave the building, you should create an area of refuge:

- Seal the room. Use wet cloth to stuff around cracks in floors and seal up vents to protect against smoke
- Do not break windows, unless as a last resort for escape
- Stay low under smoke. The freshest air is near the floor. Keep a wet cloth over your nose and mouth; breathe through your nose only
- Signal for help. Call 911 or hang something in the window

After a fire:

- Give first aid where appropriate. Seriously injured or burned victims should be transported to professional medical help immediately
- Stay out of damaged buildings. Return to buildings when local fire authorities say it is safe
- Look for structural damage
- Discard food that has been exposed to heat, smoke or soot
- Do not discard damaged goods until after an inventory has been taken

**Chemical Spills**

Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons and radioactive materials. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes routinely, and in the university research setting, these materials are handled daily.

Hazardous materials in various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects and damage to buildings, homes and other property.

If there is a hazardous material release/chemical spill inside a building:

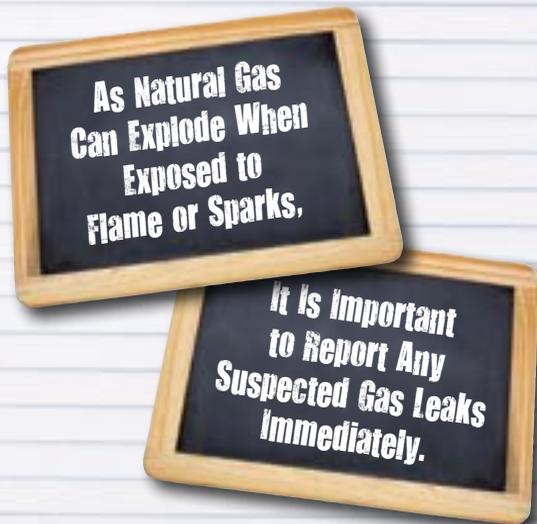
- Isolate and secure the spill area
- Warn others in the immediate area
- Based upon the hazard, attempt clean-up if trained and if you have appropriate personal protective equipment
- If assistance is needed, call 911 and give the location and type of material spilled
- Evacuate the building if required (use of building fire alarm system)
- Meet with and assist emergency response personnel
- Contact the Safety Office at (409) 741-4055

If there is a hazardous material release/chemical spill outside the building:

- Isolate and secure the spill area
- Warn others in the immediate area
- If assistance is needed, call 911 and give the location and type of material spilled
- Do not wash spilled material into storm drain
- Meet with and assist emergency response personnel
- Contact the Safety Office at (409) 741-4055

If there is a personnel injury involving chemical contamination:

- Assist with emergency eyewash/shower use, as appropriate
- Provide first aid immediately for serious injuries
- Call 911 and give the location, type of material involved and extent of injuries
- Notify the Safety Office at (409) 741-4055
- As possible, without doing harm to the victim, remove and bag contaminated clothing
- Obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the material involved. A MSDS is a document created by a manufacturer or distributor of a chemical that provides information about the contents, characteristics, physical hazards, and health hazards associated with the chemical. For MSDS information visit: <http://ehsd.tamu.edu/MSDS.aspx>



Gas Leaks

A gas leak refers to a leak of natural gas, from a pipe or other containment, into a living area or any other area where gas should not be. Although natural gas is by nature colorless and odorless, scents in the form of traces of mercaptans are usually added to assist in identifying leaks.

As natural gas can explode when exposed to flame or sparks, it is important to report any suspected gas leaks immediately.

If you smell a gas odor, or if a gas monitor alarm sounds and reads "GAS":

- Call Facilities Services at (409) 740-4547 and give your name and the location of odor
- Warn others in the immediate area
- Evacuate and secure area
- Notify department head/supervisor/community leaders
- Meet with and assist emergency response personnel

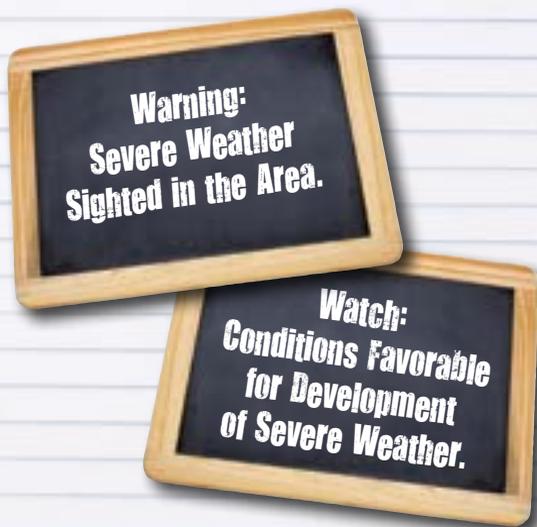
If there is a major leak such as a pipeline break:

- Call 911 and give the dispatcher your name, location of odor and related information
- Initiate an evacuation of the building or if outside, isolate the area
- Warn others in the immediate area
- Prevent source of ignition (cigarettes, electrical equipment, etc.)
- Meet with and assist emergency response personnel
- Do not re-enter building or outside area until cleared by authorized personnel

Section 4 – Severe Weather

Severe weather is defined as any aspect of the weather that can pose a threat to life and property. This next section describes ways that you can protect yourself in situations involving:

- Lightning
- Tornado
- Hail
- Hurricane



Severe Weather Quick Hitters

If severe weather threatens you should:

- Follow instructions as provided by your Department/ University
- Listen to radio and television for weather updates
- Check with media for return to work status

Where to get local weather conditions:

Local media outlets will provide updates and information on severe weather. Texas A&M University at Galveston officials will notify local outlets regarding closings or return-to-work situations.

- **Television** (cable/satellite channels may vary)
 - KHOU, local CBS affiliate
 - KPRC, local NBC affiliate
 - KTRK, local ABC affiliate
- **Radio**
 - KGLK – The Eagle FM, 107.5 and 106.9
 - KTRH 740, morning news radio
 - KMJQ, 102.1 FM
 - KORA 98.3 FM
- **Online**
 - National Weather Service: www.weather.gov

Lightning

An average of 300 people are injured and 80 people are killed each year by lightning in the United States alone.

Avoid:

- Open areas; places near water, trees, metal fences, overhead wires or power lines; or elevated ground or open vehicles
- Use of radios or cellular phones outdoors

Remember:

- The best source of information during a thunderstorm is your local news, radio stations and any NOAA weather radio
- The 30/30 lightning safety rule: Go indoors if, after seeing lightning, you cannot count to 30 before hearing thunder. Stay indoors for 30 minutes after hearing the last clap of thunder

Tornado

Tornados are considered to be one of nature's most violent storms. With winds that can reach 300 miles per hour and damage paths in excess of one mile, this deadly phenomena can form in a matter of seconds.

First, you must familiarize yourself with the differences between a tornado watch and tornado warning.

- **Tornado Watch**—This means that tornados are possible. You should remain alert for approaching storms, watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radios, commercial radio or the local news for more information.
- **Tornado Warning**—This means that a tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. You should take shelter immediately.

If a tornado warning has been issued you should:

- Go to the lowest floor of the building
- Stay away from exterior walls, doors and windows
- Move to interior hallways and small interior rooms (e.g., bathroom, closet, etc.)
- Get under a piece of furniture if possible (e.g., sturdy table, desk)
- Call 911 if emergency help is needed

Once the storm has passed you should:

- Check yourself and those around you for injuries
- If you smell gas or hear a hissing sound indoors—open windows and leave the building. Refer to Gas Leak Procedures for more information
- Monitor your portable or weather radio for instructions or an official "all clear" notice. Radio stations will broadcast what to do, the location of emergency shelters, medical aid stations and the extent of damage
- Evacuate damaged buildings. Do not re-enter until declared safe by authorities
- Call 911 only to report a life-threatening emergency

Hail

Hail is a form of precipitation that consists of balls or irregular lumps of ice. It forms on condensation nuclei such as dust, insects or ice crystals, when super-cooled water freezes on contact.

Once a hailstone is too heavy to be supported by the storm's updraft, it falls out of the cloud. These hailstones can range from pea-sized to softball-sized clusters of ice, with large stones falling at speeds faster than 100 mph.

Before the hail storm:

- Learn to recognize the weather conditions that cause hail storms
- Listen to your NOAA Weather Radio, and local news and radio stations for hail storm watches or warnings
- If weather conditions are prime for hail storms, consider pulling property under covered areas
- As hail is usually paired with severe thunderstorms and/or tornados, follow the safety procedures specified for the most severe threat

If a severe thunderstorm has been predicted to produce hail, you should:

- Seek shelter immediately, any size hail can be dangerous in high winds
- Listen to your NOAA Weather Radio, local news and radio for updates on weather conditions and emergency instructions

Hurricane

A hurricane is a tropical storm system of extreme size and destructive ability. These storms typically strike the United States Gulf Coast and Atlantic seaboard. They can dump large amounts of rain over a wide area, often causing flooding. High speed winds also present dangers, as flying debris can cause serious injury and property loss. The best defense against a hurricane is evacuation.

- Follow instructions as provided by your Department/University
- Listen to radio and television for weather updates
- Check with media for return to work status



 **Emergency Phone Numbers**

Galveston County 911
911

Employee Assistance Program
(409) 772-2485

Safety Office
(409) 741-4055 (M–F, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.)

Facilities Services
(409) 740-4547 (M–F, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.)

Poison Control Center
(800) 222-1222

Student Counseling Service
(409) 740-4736

University Police Office
(409) 740-4545

TAMUG Campus Emergency Operations
200 Seawolf Parkway
Galveston, TX 77553
www.tamug.edu