

# **EXPRO National Manual of Assets and Facilities Management Volume 14, Chapter 2**

# **Emergency Management Plan – Parks and Recreation Facilities**

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#### 1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Emergency Management (EM) Planning document is to describe the process which will guide entities in establishing a set of business-specific EM Plans. These EM Plans shall form part of the Entity's Emergency Operations Manual (EOM). Guidance contained herein is based on the contents of the EM Procedure and tailored to entities operating within the sector of Parks & Recreation Facilities.

An EM Plan is an Entity-specific document which describes the steps to be taken during Emergency Incidents such that the response to the Emergency Incident (EI) is predictable, and the likelihood of successfully navigating the EI is relatively higher than if no EM Plan had been put place. EM Plans are one set of outputs arising from the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) described in the EM Procedure (EOM-ZEO-PR-000001). Depending on the sector in which the Entity operates; the Entity's specific business practices; and outcomes of the HVA; individual EM Plans may be established to cover several diverse EI's, including, but not limited to:

- Evacuation
- Flood/Hurricane
- Communications outage
- Snow/Sand storm
- Fire
- · Chemical or Biological incident
- Earthquake

Emergency Exercises and Drills established by the Entity shall be used to test Entity-specific EM Plans arising from guidance contained herein, and shall thereby increase the organization's level of Emergency Preparedness (EP). Each EM Plan shall be scalable dependent on the size of the Entity.

Contained within the Attachments is an Emergency Management Plan Template for Parks and Recreation Facilities from which the Entity can derive its own EM Plans.

#### 2.0 SCOPE

The EM Planning document has been written specifically for senior ranking members of the organization accountable for EP, who are most likely to form part of the Emergency Management Committee (EMC) – Refer to EM Procedure (EOM-ZE0-PR-000001). However, on the basis that EP is everyone's responsibility, all information contained herein should be accessible and understood by anyone working within the Entity, irrespective of their position.

#### 3.0 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COO	Chief Operations Officer
CUL	Communications Unit Leader
El	Emergency Incident
EM	Emergency Management
EMC	Emergency Management Committee
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EOA	Emergency Operating Area
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOM	Emergency Operations Manual
EP	Emergency Preparedness
EPS	Emergency Preparedness Software
ESS	Emergency Support Services
EWS	Emergency Warning Signal
FM	Facilities Management
FSC	Finance Section Chief



FUL	Facility Unit Leader
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security, and Environment
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command Structure
LSC	Logistics Section Chief
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NOA	Normal Operating Area
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OAM	Operating Area Map
PA System	Public Announcement System
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PUL	Procurement Unit Leader
RACI	Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed
RACI	Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed
RPL	Resource Pool Leader
SLT	Senior Leadership Team
SME	Subject Matter Experts
SSO	Sanitation Systems Officer

#### 4.0 REFERENCES

- US Department of Homeland Security Active Shooter How-To-Respond, October 2008
- US FBI Active Shooter Planning and Response in a Healthcare Setting, April 2015
- Alert, Lockdown, Inform, Counter, Evacuate (ALICE) Training Institute Active Shooter Response Procedures, 2016
- National Disaster Management Guidelines Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 10:2018
- Are you prepared? Learning from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Disaster Handbook for Disaster Reduction and Volunteer Activities
- EOM-ZE0-PR-000001 Emergency Management Procedure

#### 5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsible	Description
Communications Unit Leader	Organizes and coordinates internal and external communications during an EI and acting as custodian of all logged/documented communications
Damage Assessment and Control Officer	Provides sufficient information regarding the operational status of the facility during an EI for the purpose of decision/policy making, including those regarding full or partial evacuation
Emergency Management Committee	Group of responsible and accountable people tasked with preparing the organization for an EI and successfully leading the organization through the EI, then capturing lessons learned as part of continuous improvement
Emergency Operating Area Supervisor	Person in charge of the Emergency Operating Area (EOA) as assigned by the Resource Pool Leader. Responsible for the successful set up and management of the EOA
Events Manager	Person in overall charge of a specific event or an events program. Can be either directly employed by the Entity, or a 3rd party service provider. All staff working on the event shall ultimately report to the Events Manager



Facility Unit Leader	Supports the Logistics Section Chief by maintaining the integrity of the physical facility to the best possible standard during an EI, ensuring quality and security of supply
Finance Section Chief (FSC)	Responsible for all financial decision making during the EI, the FSC shall document and approve the acquisition of supplies and services necessary to successfully navigate the Entity through the Emergency Phase
First Aid Leader	Person to whom First Aiders shall report, and whom shall also have the capability of rendering First Aid. First Aid Leader shall be responsible for successful execution of First Aid Management activities, for example: organizing the team of First Aiders, prioritizing First Aid cases, liaising with Emergency Support Services, ensuring procurement and deployment of sufficient medical materials and equipment and the set-up of First Aid Posts.
First Aiders	Trained and competent individuals with responsibility to render first aid to victims at the scene of the EI in support of Emergency Support Services
FM Director	Responsible for overall management of the FM Department. Must coordinate and supervise FM staff such that quality and security of supply is maintained to the highest possible levels during the El
Head of HSSE	Person in overall charge of matters concerning Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE)
I.T. Unit Leader	Develops and maintains the Entity's internal information network through monitoring and maintenance of the computer system, servers and internet hardware
Incident Commander	Chief decision maker responsible for Organizing and directing the EOC. IC has overall accountability for the safety of people and protection of assets during an EI. The IC shall act as EMC Chair
Liaison Officer	Liaises with parties external to the Entity based on direction from the Communications Unit Leader
Line Manager	The person in the organization to whom one or more members of staff report. During an EI, this person may change dependent on whether the ICS differs from the Normal Command Structure
Logistics Section Chief	Directs maintenance operations and ensures adequate levels of food, shelter and supplies during the EI
Maintenance Team	Those responsible for maintaining engineering systems
Operations Team	Those responsible for operating engineering systems, or those responsible for aspects of business operations
Planning Section Chief	Responsible for effective monitoring and delivery of Emergency Plans. Gathers scenario/resource projections from all Section Chiefs, records deviations from Emergency Plans, and identifies constraints
Procurement Unit Leader	Maintains a record of the location of assets at all times, receiving requests for additional assets and identifying the need for procurement
Resource Pool Leader	Rosters staff and volunteers on as needed during the El. Maintains adequate staff numbers in the Resource Pool
Safety and Security Officer	Person with overall responsibility for safety of personnel within the organization. Sets up and maintains Facility protection and traffic security
Sanitation Systems Officer	Reporting to the Facility Unit Leader, the Sanitation Systems Officer (SSO) monitors the usage of existing sewage and sanitation systems and establishes alternate methods of sanitation, if necessary
Senior Leadership Team	Those responsible for defining organization policies and for successfully running the organization during normal operations
Subsistence Unit Leader	Organizes food and water stores for preparation and rationing during the EI, against forecasted periods of shortage



Transportation Unit Leader	Organizes and coordinates safe and timely transportation of all
	personnel and resources as required. Manages the fleet of Entity-
	owned assets and any vehicles donated to the Entity during an El

Table 1: Roles & Responsibilities

In addition to those provided within the Emergency Management Procedure, there are additional roles (detailed above) which are applicable to entities operating within the Parks & Recreation sector. These include:

Events manager Head of HSSE First Aid Leader

#### 5.1 Increased Requirements for Operators

Service requirements during an EI shall be suitably increased as specified within the EM Procedure (EOM-ZE0-PR-000001). Operators which may be affected by the EI and see an increased load upon their services may include:

- Cleaners (including garbage removal)
- Maintenance staff
- Security Guards

As a minimum, each of the above, whether directly employed by the Entity or sub-contracted, shall prepare its own EM Plans based on the results of the organizational HVA. Department/contractor-specific EM Plans shall integrate with the overall organizational EM Plans. Additional requirements for operators during an Emergency are described throughout Volume 5 – Operations Management.

#### 5.2 Role of Parks and Recreation Facilities during an El

The primary function of Parks and Recreation Facilities is to offer spaces for leisure, entertainment, and recreation. Parks and Recreation Facilities are a focus area of the Quality of Life Program under Vision 2030. However, during an EI, the function of Parks and Recreation Facilities may change to accommodate the EI, and the Entity operating within the sector of Parks and Recreation must adapt to meet this requirement (i.e. preserve life, limit damage to assets, and maintain minimum service level requirements as applicable).

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#### **Emergency Management Plan – Parks and Recreation Facilities**

#### 6.0 PROCESS

Emergency Management Plans shall be prepared according to the following process:

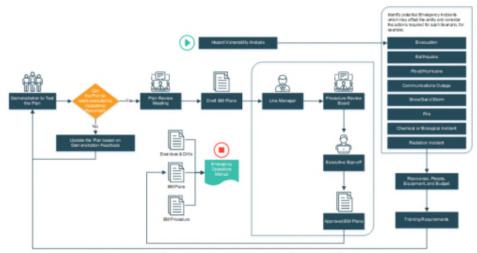


Figure 1: Process for Preparing Emergency Management Plans

#### 6.1 Emergency Management Planning Template

The HVA (and associated workshop) as described in the EM Procedure will result in a set of EIs and the subsequent production of EM Plans. An Attachment 1 - EOM-ZE0-TP-000016 – Emergency Management Plan Template has been provided in the Attachments which contains the structure of an EM Plan. There is also guidance contained within each section to support the Plan Writer in producing EM Plans.

The EM Plan should include, as a minimum, the following items:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Objective
- 3. Responsibilities
- 4. Definitions
- 5. Emergency incident scenarios
- 6. Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed (RACI) Matrix
- 7. Equipment
- 8. Emergency operating area maps
- 9. Evacuation plans
- 10. Monitoring and reporting
- 11. Appendices

#### 6.2 Requirements of the Plan Writer

The Plan Writer shall be competent to lead the process of writing an Entity-EMP or updating an existing plan based on guidance contained herein. Specific tasks include, but are not limited to:

- Research EM best-practice and its relationship to latest standards in the sector of Parks & Recreation
- Compare best-practice to existing practices, looking for areas of improvement and added value
- Create Emergency Operating Areas and Evacuation Plans based upon as built schematic drawings of each building under the EM Plan
- Work closely with Subject Matter Experts (SME) to gather necessary information for the development of each EM Plan, and to test/verify the accuracy of the work by executing Emergency Exercises and Drills
- Suitably address comments and integrate feedback to the betterment of the EM Plan
- Facilitate as a minimum: EM Plan Kick-off Workshop; and EM Plan review meeting



- Manage EM Plan development within timelines set by the EMC
- Conduct quality checks, including the use of style guides, and adherence to templates as appropriate
- Collaborate with training coordinators and other members of the EMC, as required, to ensure that EM Plans are integrated into training, exercise, and drill materials developed for organization staff

#### 6.3 Emergency Incidents for Parks & Recreation Facilities

The definition for an EI as presented within the EM Procedure holds true for Parks and Recreation Facilities. However, there are other important factors which must be considered when deciding what constitutes an EI, and the thresholds which govern the process.

#### 6.3.1 Type of Casualties

For the purposes of First Aid, casualties can be categorized as follows:

**Critical** – including head injuries, thoracic injuries, abdominal injuries, fractures of major bones, profuse bleeding and non-responsiveness. These patients require immediate resuscitation and supportive measures.

**Serious** – including cases of a non-critical nature, limb fracture and crush injuries without major blood loss, facial injuries, hip injuries and spinal injuries.

Walking Wounded - including all minor and treatable injuries, limb fractures and muscular torsions.

Dead - to be processed by Emergency Support Services.

Decision-making regarding prioritization of casualties and rendering of First Aid shall be supported by the above categories. This will aid Emergency Support Services in performing their work and will offer increased visibility for downstream Healthcare Facilities.



#### 6.3.2 Implementing Classes of Emergency Management Plan

Examples of Emergency Incidents which may be considered relevant to the Entity following completion of HVA, are provided in Section 1.0. Following identification of relevant Els, the Entity shall categorize and classify each El.

Emergency Incident Category refers to the 'type' of El.

Emergency Incident Class refers to the 'intensity' of the El.

El Category	Category	Class
		Α
1	Evacuation	В
		С
		Α
2	Flood/Hurricane	В
		С
		Α
3	Communications outage	В
		С
	Snow/Sand storm	A
3		В
		С
		Α
4	Fire	В
		С
		Α
5	Chemical or Biological incident	В
		С
		Α
6	Earthquake	В
		С

**Table 2: Example Emergency Incident Categories** 

Each category of EI shall correlate to an EM Plan. The EM Plan for each category shall then be placed into classes as follows:

- Class A (i.e. Light)
- Class B (i.e. Medium)
- Class C (i.e. Heavy)

#### Class A:

The EM Plan can be implemented with minimal disruption to the Park and Recreation Facility's normal operations.

#### Class B:

The EM Plan can be implemented with specific adjustments to be made to the Park and Recreation Facility's operations. The plan may be upgraded to C if thresholds are breached.

#### Class C:

Implementation of the EM Plan requires major re-organization of the Park and Recreation Facility and has a high risk of affecting continuity of operations. Back-up systems and resources shall be required given that several critical systems and resources have either reached their design limits or failed completely.



#### 6.4 Emergency Operating Areas specific to Parks & Recreation Facilities

#### 6.4.1 First Aid Posts

The Entity shall be required to establish First Aid posts to prioritize and treat casualties. Location of First Aid posts should be planned during the Pre-Emergency Phase and shall be well communicated both in advance of an EI as part of normal events management procedures, and through the EM Plan. They should be located in close proximity to the scene of the EI, and other First Aid posts.

Dependent on the classification of the EI, each First Aid post should consist of a triage area; treatment area; and waiting area. They shall also be manned by qualified, competent First Aiders.

#### 6.4.2 Triage Area

This area is the first area of contact between First Aiders and walking wounded. Other casualties who are non-ambulatory shall be treated in the field and stabilized until Emergency Support Services arrive. Where applicable, triage should be manned by a competent First Aider whose primary role will be to record patient history and determine priority of casualties.

#### 7.0 ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - EOM-ZE0-TP-000016 - Emergency Management Plan Template



### Attachment 1 – EOM-ZE0-TP-000016 – EM Plan Template for Parks and Recreation Facilities

#### Introduction

This document contains Emergency Management Plans to be actioned in case of an El. Each EM Plan contains the steps which should be taken (and by whom) in order to successfully navigate the El. Based on HVA, the following El's are most likely to affect the Entity:

- Evacuation
- Flood/Hurricane
- Communications outage
- Snow/Sand storm
- Fire
- · Chemical or biological incident
- Active shooter
- Earthquake

#### Objective

The primary objective of EM Plans is to increase the likelihood that the Entity can suitably address the EI to the extent that:

- Limited harm is caused to people and the environment
- · Limited damage is caused to assets
- Critical operations can continue relatively unaffected and normal operations can be returned as soon as possible

The above objective shall be met whist maintaining a level of agility such that the Entity can respond to circumstances which were unforeseen during the HVA.

#### Responsibilities

The following individuals shall be assigned roles dependent on the category and classification of the El:

Responsible	Description
Communications Unit Leader	Responsible for organizing and coordinating internal and external communications during an EI and acting as custodian of all logged/documented communications
Damage Assessment and Control Officer	Provide sufficient information regarding the operational status of the facility during an El for the purpose of decision/policy making, including those regarding full or partial evacuation
Emergency Management Committee	Group of responsible and accountable people tasked with preparing the organization for an EI and successfully leading the organization through the EI, then capturing lessons learned as part of continuous improvement
Emergency Operating Area Supervisor	Person in charge of the EOA as assigned by the Resource Pool Leader (RPL). Responsible for the successful set up and management of the EOA
Events Manager	Person in overall charge of a specific event or an Events Program.  Can be either directly employed by the entity or a 3rd party service provider. All staff working on the even shall ultimately report to the Events Manager
Facility Unit Leader (FUL)	Support the LSC by maintaining the integrity of the physical facility to the best possible standard during an EI, ensuring quality and security of supply
Finance Section Chief (FSC)	Responsible for all financial decision making during the EI, the FSC shall document and approve the acquisition of supplies and services



First Aid Leader	Person to whom First Aiders shall report and whom shall also have the capability of rendering First Aid. First Aid leader shall be responsible for successful execution of First Aid management activities, for example, organizing the team of First Aiders, prioritizing First Aid cases, liaising with emergency support services, ensuring procurement and deployment of sufficient medical materials and equipment and the set-up of First Aid Posts.
First Aiders	First Aiders shall be trained and competent individuals with responsibility to render First Aid to victims at the scene of the El in support of Emergency Support Services
FM Director	Responsible for overall management of the FM Department. Must coordinate and supervise FM staff such that quality and security of supply is maintained to the highest possible levels during the EI
Head of Health, Safety, Security, and Environment (HSSE)	Person in overall charge of matters concerning HSSE
Incident Commander (IC)	Chief decision maker responsible for organizing and directing the EOC. IC has overall accountability for safety of people and protection of assets during an EI. The JC shall act as EMC chair
IT Unit Leader	Develop and maintain the Entity's internal information network through monitoring and maintenance of the computer system, servers and internet hardware
Liaison Officer	Liaise with parties external to the Entity based on direction from the communications unit leader
Line Manager	The person in the organization to whom 1 or more members of staff report. During an EI, this person may change dependent on whether the Incident Command Structure (ICS) differs from the normal command structure.
Logistics Section Chief (LSC)	Direct maintenance operations and ensure adequate levels of food, shelter and supplies during the EI
Maintenance Team	Those responsible for maintaining engineering systems
Operations Team	Those responsible for operating engineering systems or those responsible for aspects of business operations
Planning Section Chief (PSC)	Responsible for effective monitoring and delivery of emergency plans. Gathers scenario/resource projections from all section chiefs, records deviations from emergency plans and identifies constraint
Procurement Unit Leader (PUL)	Maintain a record of the location of assets at all times, receiving requests for additional assets, and identifying the need for procurement
Resource Pool Leader (RPL)	Roster staff and volunteers on the basis of need during the El. Maintain adequate staff numbers in the resource pool
Safety and Security Officer	Person with overall responsibility for safety of personnel within the organization. Set up and maintain facility protection and traffic security
Sanitation Systems Officer (SSO)	Reporting to the FUL, the SSO monitors the usage of existing sewage and sanitation systems and establishes alternate method of sanitation, if necessary
Senior Leadership Team (SLT)	Those responsible for defining organization policies and for successfully running the organization during normal operations
Subsistence Unit Leader	Organize food and water stores for preparation and rationing during the EI, against forecast period of shortage



#### Definitions

Term	Definitions
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COO	Chief Operations Officer
CUL	Communications Unit Leader
EI	Emergency Incident
EM	Emergency Management
EMC	Emergency Management Committee
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EOA	Emergency Operating Area
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOM	Emergency Operations Manual
EP	Emergency Preparedness
EPS	Emergency Preparedness Software
ESS	Emergency Support Services
EWS	Emergency Warning Signal
FM	Facilities Management
FSC	Finance Section Chief
FUL	Facility Unit Leader
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
IC	Incident Commander
LPL	Resource Pool Leader
LSC	Logistics Section Chief
NOA	Normal Operating Area
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PA System	Public Announcement System
PUL	Procurement Upit Leader
SLT	Senior Leadership Team
SSO	Sanitation Systems Officer

#### Emergency Incident (EI) Scenarios

#### Evacuation

Some EI require removal of all personnel in response to an emergency scenario which renders the facility unsafe for occupancy or prevents the delivery of necessary patient care.

#### Types of Evacuation:

There are 2 types of evacuation which may be required:

- 1. Partial Evacuation Personnel are transferred within the campus, in order of preference
  - a. Horizontally Personnel are moved horizontally to one side of a set of fire barrier doors
  - b. Vertically Personnel are moved to a safe area on another floor or to another building
    - If elevators are not in use (i.e. during a localized fire), this type of evacuation may be more difficult due to some patients having to be carried/wheeled down stairways
- Full Evacuation Personnel are transferred outside existing buildings, to nearby or pop-up Healthcare Facilities

Building shall be evacuated starting with the highest floors as a priority.



- Notify doctors of need for patient transfers
- b. Charge Nurses
  - Report patient status to chief nurse
- Safety & Security Officer
  - Assign security personnel to each Emergency Operating Area
  - Close all windows and doors. If time permits and if able to, shut off oxygen, water, power, and gas
  - iii. Check that everyone has evacuated as per the evacuation plan
  - Place sign at all entrances to buildings which have been evacuated featuring time and date of evacuation, along with contact telephone number of Incident Commander
- d. Facility Unit Leader
  - Check Job Card
- Resource Pool Leader
  - Check Job Card

#### Flood/Hurricane

When a weather warning is issued:

- Tune into local radio and television stations for updates regarding the weather warning and follow instructions from Emergency Support Services
- Move valuable possessions away from ground floors and into safe and secure places
- Prepare for evacuation
- When instructed to evacuate, do so as quickly and as safely as possible
- Avoid areas which will be subject to flooding such as basements.
- Close all windows and doors. If time permits and it able to shut off oxygen, water, power and gas
- Do not try to cross a stream where water is greater than 6 inches deep, even shallow streams
  may have currents strong enough to brush people off their feet
- Do not drive over a flooded road to limit the risk of becoming stranded. If the vehicle stalls, abandon it immediately and seek higher ground
- Avoid unnecessary trips (i.e. those which are not dependent on the safety of life or preservation
  of business critical/high value/irreplaceable assets)
- If travel cannot be avoided, then inform others of your whereabouts and maintain communications
- Move to higher ground and away from rivers, streams and storm drains
- Do not move barricades or sandbags these are safety critical items under the control of Emergency Support Services

#### Communications Outage

In the event of an outage of telephone or internet, alternative means of communication shall be made available. Reinstating communication lines and establishing back up communications shall be a matter of top priority.

#### Procedure:

- Incident Commander and Communications Officer shall be informed and kept updated on the status of communication lines
- The Public Announcement System (PA System) if available shall be used to communicate announcements to all personnel within Entity buildings
- Means of communications by mobile telephone (such as: WhatsApp or Emergency Preparedness Software using 5G network) shall be instated
- Telephone and Internet Service Providers (ISP) shall be made aware of the outage and shall return the Facility to service within timescales outlined in the Service Agreement



For outside lines, call
Contact telephone details of Emergency Support Services and other stakeholders are as follows:
959 – Zain Mobile Customer Service Center
1100 – Mobily Mobile Customer Service Center
1789 – Virgin Mobile Customer Service Center
999 – Police (also 911)
998 – Civil Defense
997 – Ambulance
996 – Highway Traffic Police
995 – Anti-narcotics
994 – Border Patrol/Coast Guard
993 – Traffic Police
992 – Passport Control
990 – Security Center
989 - Public Security 985 - Intelligence Agency
966 – Natural Disaster Hotline
940 – Municipal Services 939 – Easter region Water and Sewerage Services
933 – Electricity Customer Services
909 – Saudi Telecom Company (STC) Telephone Enterprise Service Call Center
907 – STC Telephone Customer Service Call Center
906 – STC Internet Service Call Center
905 – Telephone Directory
904 – STC Subscribers Telephone Customer Service Center
902 – STC Mobile Customer Service Center
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#### Snow/Sand Storm

During a storm or upon issuance of a Weather Warning from Civil Defense:

- Incident Commander shall convene Emergency Management Committee as set out this EM Plan
  - Ascertain staffing levels and future needs
  - Determine services and levels of operation to be maintained
  - Determine level and availability of supplies Monitor weather and road conditions

#### Safety & Security Officer:

Monitor weather conditions and update Incident Commander.

#### FM Department:

- · Activate sand (or snow, if during a snow storm) clearing procedures for car parks, walkways, and entrances
- Lay grit salt (for snow storms and to prevent black ice)

#### Transportation Unit:

· Support in preparation and mobilization of vehicles for transporting staff and customers



#### Fire

#### Upon discovering a fire:

- Sound the alarm
  - Activate the nearest Fire Alarm Pull Box
  - Alert Fire Department and on-site Security
  - Alert Incident Commander
- Rescue
  - Remove all users and visitors in immediate danger,
- Contain
  - Isolate the fire by closing all doors and windows
  - Avoid opening doors and windows during a fire which are already closed
- Extinguish/evacuate
  - Use portable fire extinguishers if trained and competent to do so as a means of clearing a
    path for evacuation
  - If smoke and heat are preventing evacuation then stay low to the ground, preferably close to an exterior window and await instruction
  - Keep unauthorized people from entering the area
  - Civil Defense shall have complete authority during a fire. Until the building is safe to enter by other Emergency Support Services

#### On hearing a Fire Alarm:

- Evacuate the area. Close all windows and doors. If time permits and if able to, shut off oxygen, water, power and as
- Know the evacuation routes. Should evacuation be necessary, go to the nearest exit or stainwell
  and proceed out of the building toward the Assembly Point. Do not use elevators
- Leave the building, move away from Fire Exit
- Gather at Assembly Point
- · Remain at Assembly Point until instructed that it is safe to leave the Assembly Point
- Ensure name is recorded as having safely evacuated the building

#### Fire Fighting as a means of escape:

Fight the fire only if ALL of the following requirements are met:

- Fire Department have been notified of the fire
- There is a clear and safe path to safety with the nearest Fire Exit to your back whilst you are facing the fire to your front
- · Fire extinguisher is in good working order
- · You are trained and competent to use the fire extinguisher
- · The fire is in its very early stages

If you cannot put extinguish the fire or if the fire extinguisher becomes empty, get out and get everyone else out of the building immediately, closing all doors behind you as you go. Then ensure that Civil Defense has been contacted.

If there is any doubt regarding the above points, then do not do any of the steps and evacuate the building immediately.

#### Selecting the right fire extinguisher

Select an extinguisher as per below table:

Code	Category	Paper, paint, wood Gasoline, spirits (not alcohol or cook	
A	Ordinary Combustibles		
В	Flammable Liquids		
B C	Energized Electrical Equipment	Wiring, switchgear,	
D	Combustible Metals	Magnesium, titanium	
D K	Cooking Media	Fat, grease, cooking oil	

#### Fire Extinguisher Categorization



Full guidance is provided within National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 10:2018. If in doubt of making the appropriate selection during an Emergency, then read instructions on the fire extinguisher, if time permits. If time does not permit ding of the information contained on the fire extinguisher, then evacuate the building while still safe to do.

#### Using the fire extinguisher:

Remove the extinguisher from the wall unit (if applicable)

- Pull the pin
- · Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire
- · Squeeze the handle
- · Sweep side to side at the base of the fire until the fire is extinguished

FM Department, in collaboration with the Safety & Security Officer is responsible for ensuring replacement the fire extinguisher after use.

#### Chemical or Biological Incident

In the event of a Chemical or Biological Incident, the following steps shall be followed:

- Emergency Support Services shall be notified immediately
- Lock down status shall be communicated via PA System and through use of the Emergency Prepare ess Software (EPS), if applicable
- Safety & Security Officer shall deploy staff to secure all exits. Exits shall remain secure until the Incident Commander de-activates the Emergency Incident
- Staff shall all wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
  - Dosimeter on collar (as required)
  - o Surgical gown
  - Surgical bottoms
  - Waterproof shoe covers (tape to bottoms)
  - Surgical top
  - First pair of surgical gloves (tape to sleeves)
  - Second Pair of surgical gloves (untapped and changed as required)
  - Surgical mask
- Emergency Operating Areas (including de-contamination showers and tents as appropriate) shall be set up by those whom are qualified to do so
- Staffing needs shall be identified and reported to the Command Center

#### Active Shooter

An Active Shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area. In most cases, Active Shooter operate in "cells" (groups) and may use firearms or any other weapons/explosives to achieve their aims. An Active Shooter is treated as a Terrorist within the Kingdom



of Saudi Arabia (KSA), irrespective of motive. Most terrorist attacks carried out against KSA have involved more than one Active Shooter.

There is often no clear pattern to the selection of an Active Shooter's victims. Attacks are unpredictable and evolve quickly. Hostage situations reach a steady state and develop less quickly than Active Shooter Emergency Incidents, so shall be treated differently from Active Shooter Els.

In the event of an Emergency Incident involving an Active Shooter or if an Active Shooter is suspected (i.e. gunfire [or what may sound like gunfire] are fired on campus; an Active Shooter is witnessed shooting or threatening to shoot people, take the following actions:

 Immediately choose the best way to protect and preserve the maximum number of lives – Run, Hide or (if absolutely necessary) Fight

#### Run:

- If outside and gunfire is heard, quickly move away from the sound of gunfire. Warn others using clear language (i.e. shout "Active Shooter!" and warn them to find a safe place away from the facility)
  - If indoors and the Active Shooter is in the same building, quietly evacuate the premises if safe to do so and move far away to a secure highing place
  - If indoors within close proximity to the Active Shooter, presented with a situation in which people are trapped (e.g. Active Shooter is in the hallway outside the classroom in which students are hiding):
    - Barricade doors and windows with heavy furniture, tools or equipment such that it is difficult for the Active Shooter to gain entry into the room and call 911 (See section below with further actions associated with hiding)
    - Try to identify a potential escape route which will get the maximum number of people to safety
  - If a safe escape route has been identified:
    - Leave belongings behind
    - Assist children and those with special needs do not leave them behind. Lives of students under the charge of the educator are the responsibility of the educator, regardless of whether the student is a child or not
    - Accompany colleagues (superiors and subordinates) out of the building, but do not stay behind because others will not go. When an opportunity to reach safety presents itself – take it
  - Do not attempt to move non-ambulatory casualties unless safe to do so
  - Gather at a pre-planned Assembly Point determined at the Pre-Emergency Phase as part
    of establishing the EM Plan (Note: Assembly Points for Fire Incidents are relatively close
    to the building to which there are associated, however, Assembly Points associated with
    other Els such as Active Shooter Incidents are located far from the building and are
    normally landmarks rather than dedicated, signposted, Assembly Points)
  - Call 911 when it is safe to do so. Do not assume that someone else has reported the incident.

#### Hide:

If evacuation is not possible, find a secure place to hide, which is inaccessible or is unlikely to be discovered by the Active Shooter.

- If indoors and the Active Shooter is the same building, but evacuation is not possible due to increased risk (i.e. the Active Shooter is regularly firing the weapon and has already killed several people):
  - Barricade doors and windows with heavy furniture, tools or equipment such that it is difficult
    for the Active Shooter to gain entry into the room and call 911. If no information can be
    communicated to the Emergency Support Services operator, then do not speak but keep



- the line open such that the operator can listen to words and actions carried out by the Active Shooter.
- If indoors within close proximity to the Active Shooter, presented with a situation in which people
  are trapped (e.g. Active Shooter is in the hallway outside the classroom in which students are
  hiding)
- . Turn off sources of noise which will draw attention to the hiding place such as radios or televisions.
- Take cover to offer protection from explosion or gunfire (i.e. hardwood furniture, walls, shelves)
- Use concealment to offer protection from being seen such as darkness, desks, chairs, doors, and curtains.
- Spread out within the room to avoid offering the Active Shooter an east target
- Stay away from doorways and windows wherein the Active Shooter can see into the hiding place
- Do not move furniture or do anything to cause noise which will be heard by the Active Shooter
- Try to identify a potential escape route which will get the maximum number of people to safety (see section above with further actions associated with running)

#### Fight:

If face-to-face with an Active Shooter and survival is unlikely by running or hiding, try to distract or incapacitate the Active Shooter long enough to protect or preserve the maximum number of lives.

Note: Once the choice to directly engage the Active Shooter in a fight s made, it must be committed to wholeheartedly based on a deep belief that it will be a successful neasure.

#### Follow these recommendations:

- Act in a loud and aggressive manner towards the Active Shooter.
  - Create confusion, and distract the Active Shooter in any way possible
  - Attack the Active Shooter with improvised weapons (for example: spray/hit with a fire extinguisher, throw or hit with objects such as computer screens, chairs or trash cans.
  - Get clear of the Active Shooter's weapon whilst engaging with the Active Shooter. Punch, kick, or stab (if using a knife) the Active Shooter in soft tissue areas such as, throat, genitals or nose.
- Work with others to incapacitate the Active Shooter to increase chances of success
- Keep vulnerable geople clear from the fight

#### Raising the Alarm and Notifying Emergency Support Services:

Whoever discovers an Active shooter shall alert others by the safest and most effective way
possible. Examples of how best to notify others are listed below dependent on the nature of the
Emergency Incident:

Medium of Communication	Suggested Application	
PA System	DO use when: There is an Active Shooter regularly firing the weapon and has already killed several people Running is the main course of action DO NOT use when: Discretion is required (i.e. the Emergency Scenario has not yet escalated to the point where the Active Shooter has regularly fired the weapon or killed anyone but is known to be on campus and does pose a threat to life Hiding is the main course of action	
WhatsApp	DO use when: There are persons located off-campus who should be warned not to approach the facility Hiding is the main course of action DO NOT use when: There is an imminent threat to life	



Handheld Radios	DO use when:
	There is an Active Shooter regularly firing the weapon and has already killed several people
	Running is the main course of action
	DO NOT use when:
	Discretion is required (i.e. the Emergency Scenario has not yet escalated to the point where the Active Shooter has regularly fired the weapon or killed anyone but is known to be on campus and does pose a threat to life
	Hiding is the main course of action

Anyone in a safe position to do so shall call 911: speak in simple clear language using the words "Active Shooter", inform the operator of the Emergency Incident and try to provide the following information:

- · Number of Active Shooters
- Physical description and identification of Active Shooter
- Number and types of weapons
- · Location of the Active Shooter
- Active Shooters direction of travel
- Times at which events occurred during development of the EI
- Location and condition of casualties
- · Number and location of individuals still in the facility and their location
- Access codes (if applicable)
- Any other relevant and factual details

#### Answer clearly and calmly any questions asked by the operator.

- The primary focus of Pirst Responders (i.e. Police, National Guard or other Armed Forces) will be to stop the Active Shooter nothing more. If Emergency Support Services are encountered:
  - Raise hands to prove that palms are free from objects and keep palms visible and raised until instructed otherwise by the First Responders
  - o Remain calm
  - Follow all-instructions from Emergency Support Services exactly as commanded. Do not carry out sudden or predictive movements
  - If there is additional information to convey regarding the Active Shooter or hazards, then convey the information clearly and calmly whilst still complying with instructions. Do not use arm movements to convey information unless instructed to do so
  - Do not touch or hold onto First Responders for any reason
  - Do not scream
  - When permitted to do so, travel in the direction from whence the First Responders came, getting behind the perimeter which has been set by Emergency Support Services
- Weapons which are found by civilians or which have been taken from an Active Shooter shall not be carried in the hands of civilians.
  - o If it is safe to do so, the weapon shall be left where it is
  - If it is not safe to leave it where it is, then it shall be stored in a safe location or brought out of the building in a small container such as an office trash can. Upon encountering First Responders, the trash can shall be placed on the ground and First Responders shall be informed as to the contents of the container

#### All Clear and El Recovery

When the Emergency Incident is under control and Active Shooter has been neutralized, Emergency Support Services shall issue an "All Clear" communication to all personnel. Dependent on the nature of the EI, it is unlikely that access shall be granted to the facility until several days after the "All Clear" has been declared.



#### Medical Assistance

First Aid posts with First Aiders shall be deployed as required dependent on the needs assessment by Emergency Support Services.

#### Accountability

A rollcall shall be made from the moment that people begin to gather at the assembly point. Efforts shall be made through all means of communication to establish contact with those whom are noted as being missing. Facebook offers a crisis response service wherein those affected by an EI are able to mark themselves safe, Such services shall form part of the Emergency Management Plan.

The EM planning process, in line with Incident Command Structure (ICS), shall reflect all levels of the Entity from Incident Commander to each individual student such that accountability for each person is assigned to someone within the ICS.

The EM Plan shall feature a process by which the School or University shall return students to families. Details of EM Plans which affect parents and children shall be communicated to parents during the Pre-Emergency Phase.

The School or University shall also issue to all stakeholders, insurance details such that claims can be made following an El. The Ministry of Education (MoE) shall manage all legal matters arising from the El.

#### Counseling

The Entity shall provide counseling (free of charge) by a qualified counsellor to all those affected by the El.

#### Media

Information shall be provided to media channels through collaboration between the Entity and Emergency Support Services. Further guidance is offered within the EM Procedure.

#### Earthquake

When an earthquake strikes inside the building:

- Duck, Cover and Hold. Get under a sturdy structure such as a desk and remain there until the
  earthquake subsides. If situated in a hallway, kneel down, back against the wall, cover your head
  with your hands and tuck your elbows down to your knees
- Stay calm inhale for 5 seconds, exhale for 10 second
- Keep away from windows or objects which are likely to fall
- Stay under cover until it appears that the earthquake is over. Be prepared for aftershocks
- Do not use elevators. If you are in an elevator when the earthquake strikes, exit as soon as
  possible. If the elevator does not move and doors do not open, press the emergency button for
  help and wait for assistance. Do not attempt to prize open doors, lift panels or climb out of the
  elevator
- Report damage and casualties to line manager
- Provide assistance to injured and disabled people keep personal safety in mind when helping others
- Follow instructions from line management and Emergency Support Services

When an earthquake strikes outside the building:

- Remain in open areas away from buildings, structures, power lines or anything at risk of falling
- Move away from fire, smoke and anything which is a source of ignition
- · Proceed to the emergency assembly point if safe to do so
- Ensure name is registered as safe during roll call



#### Returning Home:

- Remain with colleagues unless dismissed by line management. Once cleared to leave the area, ensure that it is safe to do so
- · Do not travel alone, particularly driving alone following an EI is prohibited

#### **RACI Matrix**

The RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed) Matrix is designed to be used during delivery of Emergency exercise and drills to track tasks assigned to each member of staff. The RACI shall also be used in conjunction with the Emergency Exercise & Drill Evaluation Form following completion of an Emergency Drill to check that each member of staff fulfilled their designated role.



**Emergency Drills RACI Matrix** 

#### Equipment

Dependent on the category and class of the El determined as a result of HVA, the EM Plan shall be developed and shall include a list of envisaged equipment/medicine as per the following format:

Equipment/Medicine Identified	Quantity	Emergency Operating Area

#### Equipment/Medicine Requirements

#### **Emergency Operating Area Maps**

Depending on the category and class of the EI determined as a result of HVA, Operating Area Maps (OAMs) shall be developed.

The OAM shall show, as a minimum:

- EOAs overlaid on top of Normal Operating Areas (NOAs)
- Capacities of the NOAs should also be mentioned alongside capacities of EOAs on these maps
- Equipment installed within each EQA such as fire extinguishers and portable power transformers.

#### **Evacuation Plans**

By referring to a Plan schematic of each building through the HVA, Evacuation Plans shall be established. The Evacuation Plan shall feature, as a minimum:

- Nearest escape routes from the location at which the Evacuation Plan is located
- All fire exits
- Fire Alarm Control Panels and Pull Boxes
- Fire extinguishers
- Public Contact Points for Emergency Support Services (as applicable)

#### Monitoring and Reporting

Dependent on the category and class of the EI determined as a result of HVA, monitoring and reporting requirement shall be established as per the following format:

Report Name	Responsibility	Frequency of Reporting

#### Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

#### Appendices

Include within this section any supporting documents, or drawings.