

Build your emergency response plan using this worksheet. Protective Actions for Life Safety When there is a hazard within a building such as a fire or chemical spill, occupants within the building should be evacuated or relocated to safety.

Finance and Administration Section: Initiate and coordinate one annual emergency exercise or simulation and evaluate the response. Issue directives and protocols as appropriate. Modify the Emergency Response Plan as required. Submit an annual report to the Safety Committee. Manage emergencies as outlined in this policy and in accordance with the Emergency Response Plan. Team Activation The activation of the ERT will result in the emergency director and incident commander implementing the incident command structure as identified below. The team will establish four essential working groups: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and Administration as separate functions managed by individual section officers. Emergency Director The emergency director heads the ERT and is responsible for convening the team or some portion of its members. Incident Coordinator The incident coordinator will be responsible for the front-line management of the emergency including the development of incident objectives and managing all incident operations. Operations Officer The operations section is responsible for managing tactical operations at the incident site directed toward reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, establishing situation control, and restoring normal conditions. Incidents can include acts of terrorism, fires, floods, hazardous material spills, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, public health and medical emergencies, and other incidents requiring an emergency response. Planning Officer The planning officer is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating tactical information pertaining to the incident. This section maintains information and intelligence on the current and forecasted situation, and its impact on the campus population. The planning section will consist of members with student, faculty, and staff oversight. These members will collect, process and organize ongoing situation information in an effort to best secure the population that they most closely represent. Logistics Officer The logistics officer secures and coordinates resources needed by the ERT, students, staff, College, and other area first responders during an incident. The finance officer will identify sources of available funds, monitor and track cost expenditures, and report to the emergency coordinator. College President The president will give visible presence to relay information to faculty, staff, students, and the general population. He will further inform Board of Trustees on details of the incident. Emergency Situations General In the event of an emergency, the emergency director shall initiate selected or College-wide response plans and any related communication plans as required. The ERT shall be called upon as deemed necessary by the emergency director. If required, a meeting may take place in a Command Post Center, a designated location that will, to the extent possible, be equipped with the technology and information required. The location will be largely dependent on the location and nature of the emergency. In all other cases, the emergency director shall be responsible for instituting an effective system of communication that permits the required exchange of information. Athletic Center or the Cleary Family Auditorium in Kearney Hall may be used as an emergency shelter if the residence halls are uninhabitable or if others on campus require emergency shelter. An alternative location for an emergency shelter can be determined based on the size and scope of the emergency and the number of persons needing shelter. Where police or fire officials are involved, they have the responsibility to take jurisdiction over all activities. The incident coordinator shall manage the deployment of College resources. Advance Notification In the event that there is advance warning of an impending emergency: The emergency director shall be contacted and shall initiate whatever response plan he or she deems necessary. Key college personnel shall be informed. The incident coordinator shall contact emergency response services if necessary. The Emergency Communication Plan shall be activated if necessary. Debrief and continue communication, as required, to the College community, the general public, and the media. Coordinate ongoing support activities as required. Consider the need for post-emergency commemorative events and implement them as required. Record events and prepare permanent records. Assess any required changes to the Emergency Response Plan.

Chapter 2 : Safety and Security | Emergency Response Plan - St. John Fisher College

Emergency Response Plan A 10 page document to help Businesses Identify the goals and objectives for the emergency response plan. Define what your emergency response team is expected to do during an emergency (e.g., evacuate employees and visitors, provide first aid, etc.), Identify any regulations covered by your plan (e.g., OSHA, fire code, etc.).

Nuts, bolts, screws, nails, etc. Religious material Sporting equipment, card games and board games Posters and banners creating awareness Emergency preparedness goes beyond immediate family members. For many people, pets are an integral part of their families and emergency preparation advice includes them as well. It is not unknown for pet owners to die while trying to rescue their pets from a fire or from drowning. Medications and medical records stored in a waterproof container. First aid kit with a pet first aid book. Sturdy leash, harness, and carrier to transport pet safely. A carrier should be large enough for the animal to stand comfortably, turn around, and lie down. Your pet may have to stay in the carrier for several hours. Current photos and descriptions of your pets to help others identify them in case you and your pets become separated, and to prove that they are yours. Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and telephone number of your veterinarian in case you have to board your pets or place them in foster care. Emergency preparedness also includes more than physical items and skill-specific training. Psychological preparedness is also a type of emergency preparedness and specific mental health preparedness resources are offered for mental health professionals by organizations such as the Red Cross. CDC has a website devoted to coping with a disaster or traumatic event. While FEMA does not actually use the term "Bug out bag," calling it instead some variation of a "Go Kit," the idea of having emergency items in a quickly accessible place is common to both FEMA and CDC, though on-line discussions of what items a "bug out bag" should include sometimes cover items such as firearms and great knives that are not specifically suggested by FEMA or CDC. Whether fleeing a burning building or hastily packing a car to escape an impending hurricane, flood or dangerous chemical release, rapid departure from a home or workplace environment is always a possibility and FEMA suggests having a Family Emergency Plan for such occasions. Along with the contact information, FEMA suggests having well-understood local gathering points if a house must be evacuated quickly to avoid the dangers of re-entering a burning home. If family members spend a significant amount of time in a specific location, such as at work or school, FEMA suggests learning the emergency preparation plans for those places. While "disability" has a specific meaning for specific organizations such as collecting Social Security benefits, [70] for the purposes of emergency preparedness, the Red Cross uses the term in a broader sense to include people with physical, medical, sensor or cognitive disabilities or the elderly and other special needs populations. Items specific to an emergency include: The Agency gives instructions on how to retrofit a home to minimize hazards from a Flood , to include installing a Backflow prevention device , anchoring fuel tanks and relocating electrical panels. Disaster response The response phase of an emergency may commence with Search and Rescue but in all cases the focus will quickly turn to fulfilling the basic humanitarian needs of the affected population. This assistance may be provided by national or international agencies and organizations. Effective coordination of disaster assistance is often crucial, particularly when many organizations respond and local emergency management agency LEMA capacity has been exceeded by the demand or diminished by the disaster itself. The National Response Framework is a United States government publication that explains responsibilities and expectations of government officials at the local, state, federal, and tribal levels. It provides guidance on Emergency Support Functions that may be integrated in whole or parts to aid in the response and recovery process. On a personal level the response can take the shape either of a shelter in place or an evacuation. Evacuation sign In a shelter-in-place scenario, a family would be prepared to fend for themselves in their home for many days without any form of outside support. In an evacuation, a family leaves the area by automobile or other mode of transportation , taking with them the maximum amount of supplies they can carry, possibly including a tent for shelter. If mechanical transportation is not available, evacuation on foot would ideally include carrying at least three days of supplies and rain-tight bedding, a tarpaulin and a bedroll of blankets. Donations are often sought

during this period, especially for large disasters that overwhelm local capacity. Due to efficiencies of scale, money is often the most cost-effective donation if fraud is avoided. Money is also the most flexible, and if goods are sourced locally then transportation is minimized and the local economy is boosted. Some donors prefer to send gifts in kind , however these items can end up creating issues, rather than helping. One innovation by Occupy Sandy volunteers is to use a donation registry, where families and businesses impacted by the disaster can make specific requests, which remote donors can purchase directly via a web site. Medical considerations will vary greatly based on the type of disaster and secondary effects. Survivors may sustain a multitude of injuries to include lacerations , burns , near drowning , or crush syndrome. Recovery[edit] The recovery phase starts after the immediate threat to human life has subsided. The immediate goal of the recovery phase is to bring the affected area back to normalcy as quickly as possible. During reconstruction it is recommended to consider the location or construction material of the property. The most extreme home confinement scenarios include war, famine and severe epidemics and may last a year or more. Then recovery will take place inside the home. Planners for these events usually buy bulk.

Chapter 3 : What is an Emergency Response? - Definition from safeopedia

The Emergency Response Plan was created in an effort to ensure that BU and the NEIDL have emergency response procedures in place that are in compliance with regulations, standards, and best practices, including, but not limited to, those listed below.

The Operations Chief will be designated based on the type of incident and the operational expertise needed. The Incident Command Response Team consists of representatives listed above as well as others with the authority to allocate resources in order to appropriately respond to an emergency. The Team is responsible for the development of this Emergency Response Plan and its implementation. Academic Affairs Officer Provost: A representative from the Office of the Provost will serve as a member of the Command Center as the primary liaison between the Command Center and the Deans and Faculty. The Office of the Provost will also work with the Incident Commander and Public Relations to craft messages that will be recommended to the President. These messages will be relayed to faculty, staff, students, and the public regarding the event. EHS personnel are on-call at all times and will respond to incidents, assume command as necessary, and provide guidance and expertise to ensure appropriate response and proper cleanup and disposal. EHS coordinates the emergency response planning process and maintains the most up-to-date Emergency Response Plan. Security Officer Public Safety: The Security Officer is the university official that is the advisor to the Incident Commander regarding all matters concerning public safety. Public Safety is first responder, thus it responds to all calls for service and addresses any situation it encounters. In the event of an emergency, Public Safety will respond to the incident, assume command, declare a Phase A Emergency, assist and protect life and property, secure the area, and make necessary notifications as required by the situation at hand. Public Safety coordinates responses by the Boston and Brookline Police Departments, the Boston and Brookline Fire Departments, the Massachusetts State Police, and any other law enforcement or fire protection agency required by the situation. The PIO is responsible for compiling, examining, appraising, coordinating, and sharing accurate information which should be accessible and distributed in a timely fashion to both internal and external audiences. Since outside agencies such as the Fire Department usually provide information to the media directly, PR will identify outside agency spokespersons and coordinate information dissemination with them. This information is often picked up and shared directly on media channels as well. The Legal Officer is responsible for providing legal advice and representation to appropriate university officials. In the event of an emergency, OGC will advise the Incident Commander and other university officials on compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Incident dependent The Operations Chief is tasked with the direct management of all incident-related tactical activities for an assigned operational period. The Operations Section under this position is charged with implementing strategic activities in order to lessen the immediate hazard, save lives and property, maintaining control of the situation, and restoration of normal organizational operations. Emergency Management The Planning Chief is tasked with creating an action plan to achieve objectives such as gathering and analyzing information and managing the status of resources. The Planning Section under this position is responsible for compiling, examining, and circulating incident situation information and intelligence to the Incident Commander as well as incident management personnel. Emergency Management EMD will provide recommendations related to emergency management planning, training, and response coordination. EMD, as part of EHS, may assume command during incidents and will participate in the development and implementation of emergency response plans, risk reduction initiatives, and risk prevention measures and serves as liaison to local, state, and federal emergency management agencies. The Logistics Section under this position is tasked with attaining, administering, dispensing, mobilizing, and demobilizing items such as supplies, equipment, transportation, security, food, communications and information technology support, emergency responder medical services, etc. FMP is responsible for the management of all university properties, provides routine maintenance, custodial services, construction management and hours a day response for emergency service. Staff is trained to provide mechanical, electrical, and plumbing solutions to failures of university systems as well as well as those from utility

companies. Information Services and Technology The Information Services and Technology Chief is responsible for monitoring and managing all University information systems to support the tactical operations during an incident. Information Services acts as a clearinghouse for computer security information and coordinator for computer security incidents. In the event of an emergency situation, the team works with the local system administrator to identify the problem and assess the risks and impact on the user community. The team determines the scope of isolation necessary to contain and repair the damage, installs preventive measures, and brings the system back online and reconnects it to the network. This position is required to record utilizations and costs and report it to Incident Command. Incident management may require additional incident-specific or on-scene administrative assistance and may involve vendor contracts, cost analysis, recordation of personal time, and administration of compensation claims.

Student Affairs Branch Dean of Students: The Student Affairs Branch is a branch within the Logistics Section responsible for providing personnel, equipment, and supplies to support student life and includes Student Health, Enrollment and Admissions services. The Student Affairs Branch Director will be alerted to any event that requires the Command Center to be activated and will coordinate all activities relating to student life, including preparing a script based on information obtained through the Command Center to relay to concerned students and parents.

Support Branch Facilities Management and Planning: The Support Branch is a branch within the Logistics Section responsible for providing personnel, equipment, and supplies to support incident operations and includes, as needed, Supply, Facilities, and Ground Support Units.

Service Branch Assigned by Logistics Chief: The Service Branch is a branch within the Logistics Section responsible for service activities at the incident and includes, as needed, Communications, Medical, and Food Units.

The Residence Life staff is responsible for conducting orderly and efficient evacuations of the Boston University residence halls. Each residence hall has a written emergency evacuation plan and Resident Assistant staff is trained to implement this plan. As part of this training, RL conducts evacuation drills each fall in all large residence halls. Additionally, Residence Life will ensure that evacuated students and their parents receive information concerning the cause and duration of the evacuation, and that they receive appropriate and necessary resources during the crisis, such as alternate accommodations and counseling services, if necessary. RL has access to a Crisis Intervention Counselor and other mental health professionals to assist students. Housing is responsible for providing alternate accommodations during incidents that require the evacuation and relocation of students residing in university housing. Residential Safety staff will assist all departments in access control of the larger residences during an emergency. Risk Management is immediately notified of any incident involving heavy property damage, an environmental spill, or in the case of serious bodily injury to employees, students, or outside parties. RM is responsible for notification to the applicable insurance carrier or Third Party Administrator.

Student and Occupational Health Services: Health Services medical personnel may be directed to go to the disaster site and help take care of injured or sick patients.

Telecommunications Telecom responsible for the provision of telephone and related communications services, support systems, and facilities. Telecom is also responsible for the readiness of the primary disaster recovery Command Center. Telecom is also responsible for the promulgation of announcements to the university community via the voicemail system. Telecom is a unit of IST.

Human Resources are responsible for notifying university departments and employees of a decision to: Human Resources advise departments as to pay procedures resulting from the decision.

Boston Medical Center Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Phases The three emergency phases are as follows:

Phase A Advisory A Phase A Advisory is the initial response of the University to the report of a potential emergency situation or an actual event when the impact on the university is uncertain. For example, a Phase A Advisory might involve a large fire, an approaching blizzard or hurricane, or building system failures that may extend for more than a few hours or involve multiple buildings. A Phase A Advisory allows the university to notify and, if appropriate, assemble the Emergency Response Team at the Command Center or another location. Departments identified in this plan are responsible for contacting those employees within their department who have specific duties to perform during an emergency incident. The Incident Commander may decide to activate the Command Center or may manage the incident from the location where it occurs, depending on the situation. The Incident Commander may terminate a Phase

A Advisory if the situation is under control and the response can be handled by routine operations. The Incident Commander determines the need to advance to Phase B. For example, a Phase B Emergency might involve a blizzard or hurricane, a fire in multiple buildings, extended or wide-spread power failures, or a significant chemical, biological, or radiation release on campus. The purpose of Phase B response is to quickly mobilize personnel and resources necessary to deal effectively with the incident at hand. Other key department personnel will report immediately to their assigned areas or to their supervisor for instruction. At this level, all Incident Command Response Team members will report to the Command Center and key personnel will immediately report to their assigned areas. A Phase C Emergency dictates the transfer of overall university response coordination to the Command Center. Declaration of a Phase C Emergency requires specific administrative concurrence. If none of the above persons can be contacted in a reasonable period of time, and the delay involved in obtaining joint concurrence jeopardizes operations, a mobilization may be authorized by the two most senior managers involved in the Phase B response. Upon notification of a Phase C Emergency, all personnel will report immediately to their assigned areas or to their supervisor. Phase C may be terminated or downgraded by the Incident Commander when it becomes apparent that the levels of resources being utilized are no longer required. Notification of an Emergency Situation and Declaration of Emergency Phases

Large incidents usually start small and Boston University utilizes the BU Incident Notification System to alert key personnel of a situation that may warrant their attention. Public Safety and FMP control technicians are responsible for sending out the initial notifications and updates. Upon receipt of reliable information about a large-scale emergency or potential emergency, the recipient will immediately contact Public Safety for determination of the proper notifications and emergency phase-level for the Incident Command Response Team. The notification will include a short description of the situation, the level of emergency or anticipated level, and the reporting location, e. Incident Command Post or Command Center. If the situation warrants immediate action, Public Safety will initiate the appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of Boston University students, patients, visitors, faculty, staff and the community. These actions may include the declaration of an emergency phase-level, the response to meet that level of emergency, and utilization of the Boston University Emergency Alert Service. Public Safety will convey those actions at the earliest time to the Incident Commander. Command Center

When Incident Command Response Team members are instructed to report to the Command Center, they should report as soon as possible or send their alternate. Incident Command Response Team members should bring a copy of the Emergency Response Plan and contact information for their staff. This will require the installation of telephones, radio consoles, scanners, and other communications equipment and the activation of the Command Center telephone. Public Safety will secure the Command Center. Procedures for the establishing the Command Center includes: They will set-up the Command Center in accordance with procedures for establishing a Command Center. Locations for the Command Center include the following: Charles River and Fenway Campuses: The first floor of the Moakley Building. School of Public Health Auditorium in the Evans Building basement If necessary, other locations may be designated, including relocating from the Charles River Campus to the Medical Campus or vice versa and off-campus locations. The Incident Commander will temporarily assign a member of the Command Center to answer and manage the telephones until permanent support can be summoned. The Incident Commander will create a schedule for managing the telephones with the available support staff. Every effort will be made to acquire telephone support, so Incident Command Response Team members are not answering telephones. Information will be reviewed quickly so it may be disseminated, as deemed appropriate, to those calling the Command Center. This information will be updated as new information is received, with a minimum time-frame of minutes.

Chapter 4 : Emergency Response Plan Template “ MeetGreen

Emergency Preparedness and Response. Emergencies can create a variety of hazards for workers in the impacted area. Preparing before an emergency incident plays a vital role in ensuring that employers and workers have the necessary equipment, know where to go, and know how to keep themselves safe when an emergency occurs.

Existence of life is usually unsure. This really seems very unexpected emergency. Most of us typically dismiss the item and make virtually any strategy to cope with these kind of conditions. No-one can ascertain this emergency probabilities in the tragedy without an Emergency Response Plan. Emergencies can sometimes include normal dilemmas such as storm epidemics, terrorist invasion, virtually any ferocious road car accident, a number of compound leak with virtually any compound vegetable for example. Free Emergency Response Plan Template It can be substantial to discover key measures to get over this unexpected emergency including them inside your unexpected emergency reaction strategy. It should include things like pursuing things: It includes exact measures to hold for in one piece strategy within action seeing that swiftly. So danger evaluation is very important to discover this likely involving unexpected emergency scenario. A fast forewarning on the pertinent people is essential portion and also lifestyle keeping activity. Defensive activities for life security certainly are a essential section of Emergency Response Plan. It offers this security involving employees and also every other man or women specific to this areas. Emergency Response Plan Guidelines Through virtually any unexpected emergency this priority is usually lifestyle security. Along with second phase is always to strengthen this event. A number of measures might be obtained intended for stabilization involving circumstances to attenuate this likely deterioration. First aid might be inclined to wounded people simply by prepared people to avoid wasting day-to-day lives. Fireplace extinguish activity can be carried out simply by skilled people to extinguish little fire. Sheltering via extreme weather conditions for example tornadoes, animal shelter in position via external airborne danger for example compound leak is usually a part of shielding activities. Lock down is usually a component. In other words shielding activities include pursuing parts: Evacuation Shelter in position Lock decrease Though it truly is unfeasible to become completely organized intended for unexpected emergency conditions but it is important having an unexpected emergency reaction strategy. As emergencies usually are involving different types i am within have to make various useful programs to answer properly within these kind of conditions. Quite device systems ought to be used in acceptable areas to cope with physical state of affairs. Acceptable arranged programs must be ready to apply to offer this unexpected emergency circumstances running a business and also organization things. This plan of action ought to contain a collaborative strategy which usually helps this group do the job.

Chapter 5 : Emergency management - Wikipedia

Emergency Response Plan. Background. What is the rationale to convert existing Fire Emergency Plan (FEP) to the Emergency Response Plan (ERP)? The Fire Emergency Plan (FEP) is a plan that contains information on the types of fire safety measures that are provided in designated premises and includes floor layout plans and fire evacuation procedures.

Tornados, cyclones, hurricanes and other severe storms and flooding Explosions and bomb threats Radiation contamination and Acts of terrorism and bioterrorism in the health care facility External disasters are serious events which occur in the nearby community that leads to mass casualties and people in need of medical attention and care. A crash of a jumbo jet and a major train derailment are examples of external disasters. Tornados, cyclones, hurricanes and other severe storms and flooding are examples of both internal and external disasters. For example, Hurricane Katrina is an example of a catastrophic event that can be considered both an internal disaster and an external disaster. It was an internal disaster because many health care facilities in New Orleans were adversely affected with flooding and power losses. It was also an external disaster because there were many injured and ill patients in the community that required the care and services of the health care system. Other examples of external disasters include acts of terrorism and bioterrorism in the community, such as the Boston Marathon terrorist bombing and radiation spills and accidents. Determining Which Client s to Recommend for Discharge in a Disaster Situation Nurses use their critical thinking and triage techniques to determine which clients they should recommend for discharge in the event of an internal disaster and in the event of an external disaster that will require the reallocation of staff, client beds, and clinical care areas. In descending order of priority from the most severe to the least severe type of client, the following clients should be selected for discharge and relocation during an external disaster when unexpected admissions of victims with varying degrees and severity of injury occur as a result of the massive casualty event in the community. Unstable clients are the most severe and, as such, are not candidates for discharge or transfer to another nursing care unit or relocation. Stable clients who continue to need nursing and medical care and assistance are the second priority and, therefore, should not be discharged until the lowest priority clients are discharged or transferred and there is a continued need for more reallocation of resources because higher acuity and higher priority clients need necessary care and services during the disaster. Ambulatory clients and self care clients: Ambulatory clients and self care clients who need little or no assistance are the first clients to be safely discharged, transferred or relocated. It is highly important that all staff know their roles and responsibilities before a disaster occurs because there is little time to read a policy and procedure when a disaster actually does occur. Immediate and competently executed actions are necessary. Actions that must be taken for various internal disasters will be discussed now: Fires and Fire Prevention Fire prevention in health care facilities includes the education and training of staff, smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, fire doors and policies and procedures relating to fires and fire threats including no smoking policies, oxygen and medical gases use, maintenance and storage policies and procedures, and electrical safety policies and procedures. The procedure for dealing with and managing patients during a fire is easily remembered with the acronym RACE. RACE includes these elements in correct sequential order of priority R: Step number one is rescue everyone in danger; get all clients and visitors out of danger by following the fire plan set up and established by the facility you work in. Step number two is pull the fire alarm C: Step number three is to contain the fire in the smallest possible area by closing all windows and doors. This prevents the fire from spreading to other areas of the health care facility. Step number four is extinguishing the fire when it is small enough to do so safely. Step one, which is rescuing everyone in danger, may mean that nurses and other members of the nursing team must follow instructions for a vertical or horizontal evacuation of patients. When patients are moved from one level or floor of the health care facility to another floor, it is referred to as a vertical evacuation; and when you move patients from one area of the floor to another area on the same floor, it is referred to as a horizontal evacuation. Elevators are never used to evacuate because elevators are for the exclusive use of fire fighters and the equipment that is necessary to extinguish the fire. All medical facilities

and households must have fire extinguishers. The different type of fire extinguishers and their uses will now be discussed. A Type A fire extinguisher: A Type A fire extinguisher is used to put out fires on common solid things like paper, mattresses and cloth including clothing. This type of fire extinguisher is somewhat limited. A Type B fire extinguisher: A Type B fire extinguisher is used to fight oil, gasoline and grease fires, including kitchen grease fires. It too is limited in terms of its use. For example, a Type B fire extinguisher cannot be used to combat an electrical fire. A Type C fire extinguisher: Type AB fire extinguishers combine the uses of a type A and type B fire extinguishers. They can be used on solids, like paper, wood, cloth as well as oil, gasoline and grease. Type ABC fire extinguishers: They are used for all types of fires. They are the ideal choice for home and in most areas of a health care facility. It is required for all fire extinguishers to be checked regularly to insure that they are fully charged and ready to use in an emergency. Using a fire extinguisher is quite simple if you remember and use the acronym PASS which is: Pull the pin on the fire extinguisher. Aim at the bottom of the fire. Squeeze the trigger on the fire extinguisher to release the spray and then Sweep the spray from side to side over the base of the fire until it is extinguished. Smoke and heat rise so get to the floor and crawl out.

Utility Failures The major complications of utility failures are the abrupt cessation of electrical power to essential medical equipment such as a mechanical ventilator, suctioning apparatus and oxygen supplementation systems as well as a disruption of communication systems. When this occurs, the nursing team must continuously visually monitor patients by walking up and down the hallways and also providing patients with other forms of communication such as a mechanical bell so that they can continue to alert staff about their needs.

Workplace Violence Workplace violence can occur among and between workers, patients and visitors. Disturbed, aggressive behaviors that threaten others must be addressed by deescalating the situation whenever possible and by preventing these episodes of violence with security measures such as deterring video surveillance and security guards. When an episode of workplace violence is possible or actually occurring, the nurse must follow the procedures that address this internal disaster. The prevention and management of disturbed behavior will be discussed later in this course with the section entitled "Psychological Integrity".

Explosions Explosions can occur as the result of both nefarious and accidental means. For example, terrorists may plant a bomb in the facility and an accidental explosion of a medical gas can also occur.

Bomb Threats Additionally, bomb threats can be called into the facility. If you receive a bomb threat by telephone, stay on the line with the person as long as possible while you are alerting others to this threat. Staying on the line gives you time to collect data and information about the person including their gender, where and when the bomb is to be detonated, and any background noises that may lead to the location of the caller.

Radiation Contamination Radiation contamination can also occur as the result of a nefarious act of terrorism or by accidental means such as those that may occur in areas such as the nuclear medicine department. All facilities have policies and procedures relating to exposures to radiation, including those recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC. The CDC recommends that everyone evacuate the area, remove outer clothing, place clothes in a plastic bag to contain the radiation, and wash or shower all exposed bodily parts.

Acts of Terrorism Terrorism, such as what happened with the World Trade Center and the Boston Marathon, is described as the purposeful and terroristic use of violence and force against people and property. Terrorism can be done with mechanical means like an airliner or bomb, with chemical, nuclear and radiological weapons and also with biological pathogens. The latter is referred to as bioterrorism.

Bioterrorism Agents of bioterrorism, their signs, symptoms and treatments are too complex and extensive to cover in this review, however, you should be familiar with those that are the most likely. Some of these agents include anthrax, botulism, plague, smallpox, tularemia and viral hemorrhagic fevers like yellow fever and Ebola. General guidelines in terms of responding to a bioterrorism attack include the basic principles of isolation, standard precautions, cleaning, disinfection and sterilization, as indicated by the bioterrorist microbe.

Physical injuries that affect large numbers of people are triaged according to the severity of their injuries and their prognosis in terms of certain death or the possibility of sustaining life with treatment. Triage is a method of prioritizing care during massive external and internal disasters. Color coded tags are often used; these tags alert the staff to the severity of all arriving victims and their potential for survival. Triage colored tags that are black identify the expectant group of victims that is expected to die. Red colored triaged tags are

the immediate care group that requires immediate medical attention for life threatening injuries. This group has a greater possibility of survival than the black tagged group. This group is referred to as the yellow tagged group. Lastly, the green triage group, referred to as the minimal care group, has only minor injuries. Like the yellow group, their needs can be delayed until clients with greater needs have been treated. Using Clinical Decision Making and Critical Thinking for Emergency Response Plans Professional judgment, critical thinking and sound decision making are some of the essential skills that the registered nurse must readily and competently use in terms of their responses to internal and external disasters. For example, the registered nurse utilizes professional judgment, critical thinking and sound decision making when they: Triage clients Recommend the transfer or discharge of clients during an emergency Lead and direct others with authoritarian leadership to insure the safety of clients, staff and visitors Perform their other roles and responsibilities relating to internal and external disasters Implementing Emergency Response Plans Nurses must be highly prepared to fulfill their roles and responsibilities in terms of all internal and external disasters including those just discussed. One way to prepare is to review the policies and procedures relating to your role on a regular basis and another way to prepare is by participating in mock drills and practices within the organization. Some facilities have secret code names for disasters and other emergencies. These secret code names, like Code Blue for a cardiac arrest, communicate the nature of the emergency or disaster to staff without alarming patients, visitors and others who are not staff. Whenever you hear this announcement you must act as if it is a real emergency rather than taking it lightly. If you learn later that it was a drill, you have gotten the opportunity to practice and if you later learn that this announcement indicated a real emergency, you have acted in a way that you should have to fulfill your assigned roles and responsibilities. In addition to Code Blue for a cardiac arrest, many facilities also use Code Red for fire, Code Gray for a severe weather storm, cyclone or hurricane, Code Orange for a chemical spill and Code Pink for an infant abduction. Participating in Disaster Planning Activities and Drills All nurses, including registered nurses, and other health care professionals play an important role in internal and external disasters and emergency preparedness. Registered nurses are also frequently asked to participate as a member of a work group or committee in order to generate, evaluate and revised internal and external disaster plan and also to: Educate staff and clients in relationship to their roles during a disaster or emergency Participate in ALL disaster and emergency practice drills Participate in the planning. Implementation and evaluation of disaster and emergency practice drills The Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Care Organizations and other regulatory bodies mandate that all health care facilities have emergency response plans and that these plans are taught and evaluated with drills and testing at least twice a year.

Chapter 6 : Emergency Response Plan Template - Microsoft Word Templates

Mobile Emergency Response Plan. Sign In. Forgot your password?

Why have an emergency plan? Besides the major benefit of providing guidance during an emergency, developing the plan has other advantages. You may discover unrecognized hazardous conditions that would aggravate an emergency situation and you can work to eliminate them. The planning process may bring to light deficiencies, such as the lack of resources equipment, trained personnel, supplies , or items that can be rectified before an emergency occurs. The lack of an emergency plan could lead to severe losses such as multiple casualties and possible financial collapse of the organization. People may not be willing to take the time and effort to examine the problem. However, emergency planning is an important part of company operation. Since emergencies will occur, preplanning is necessary. An urgent need for rapid decisions, shortage of time, and lack of resources and trained personnel can lead to chaos during an emergency. Time and circumstances in an emergency mean that normal channels of authority and communication cannot be relied upon to function routinely. The stress of the situation can lead to poor judgment resulting in severe losses. What is the overall objective of the plan? An emergency plan specifies procedures for handling sudden or unexpected situations. The objective is to be prepared to: Prevent fatalities and injuries. Reduce damage to buildings, stock, and equipment. Protect the environment and the community. Accelerate the resumption of normal operations. Development of the plan begins with a vulnerability assessment. The results of the study will show: How likely a situation is to occur. What means are available to stop or prevent the situation. What is necessary for a given situation. From this analysis, appropriate emergency procedures can be established. At the planning stage, it is important that several groups be asked to participate. Among these groups, the health and safety committee can provide valuable input and a means of wider worker involvement. Appropriate municipal officials should also be consulted since control may be exercised by the local government in major emergencies and additional resources may be available. Communication, training and periodic drills will ensure adequate performance if the plan must be carried out. What is a vulnerability assessment? Although emergencies by definition are sudden events, their occurrence can be predicted with some degree of certainty. The first step is to find which hazards pose a threat to any specific enterprise. When a list of hazards is made, records of past incidents and occupational experience are not the only sources of valuable information. Since major emergencies are rare events, knowledge of both technological chemical or physical and natural hazards can be broadened by consulting with fire departments, insurance companies, engineering consultants, and government departments. What are technological and natural hazards? Examples of technological hazards are:

Chapter 7 : Emergency Response Plan | Emergency Management

Emergency Response Plan. This information is provided as a general reference to the Emergency Response Plan at St. John Fisher College. A more detailed guide of operational duties is maintained by emergency director, incident coordinator, section officers, and other essential team members.

Chapter 8 : Emergency Response Plan (ERP)- Rhode Island -Department of Environmental Management

Principal Emergency Response and Preparedness Requirements and Guidance Occupational Safety and Health Administration U.S. Department of Labor.

Chapter 9 : Emergency Planning : OSH Answers

If no Emergency Response Organization available within minute response time additional personnel trained in rescue operations and equipped with rescue kit must accompany the climber(s).