

Warden Emergency Procedure Manual 2020

North Terrace Campus

Building Name

Chief Warden

Contact Phone Number(s)

Assembly Area (1)

Assembly Area (2)

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

FIRE / POLICE/ AMBULANCE (0) 000

Security Office (08) 831 35990

Emergency (08) 831 35444

**National Security
Hotline 1800 1234 00**

1 INTRODUCTION

The University of Adelaide's Emergency Evacuation Plan has been designed to provide information on the roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Control Organisation (ECO) in each building.

For the purpose of this plan, an emergency is any unplanned event that can cause:

- Deaths; or
- Significant injuries to employees, staff, students or the public; or
- Shut down the business; or
- Disruption to operations; or
- Physical or environmental damage.

For example:

- Fire/Smoke
- Medical Emergency
- Bomb Threat
- Personal Threat
- Internal Emergency
 - Structural Damage
 - Power Failure
 - Hazardous Substance Spill
 - Biological Agent
 - Flood / Water Intrusion
- External Emergency

The Manual layout will assist your Emergency Control Organisation (ECO) to quickly access procedures/guidelines for each Emergency situation. Each emergency is colour coded. The first page(s) of each division outlines the role of the Chief Warden, Deputy Chief Warden, Wardens and staff as applicable.

This plan is designed as a template for each member of the Emergency Control Organisation (ECO) in each building.

Please review the content, and complete the relevant sections of your manual as applicable.

AMENDMENTS

The University of Adelaide is committed to continuous improvement.

The procedures in this manual will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

If you wish to suggest amendment to any section of the manual, please contact Infrastructure Branch.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you require any further information or clarification, please refer to AS 3745 – Planning for Emergencies in Facilities - Emergency control organisation and procedures for buildings, structures and workplaces (as amended), Infrastructure Branch or the Security Office.

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2 DEFINITIONS	
ARMED PERSON	A person who is, or is suspected to be or claims to be in possession of an offensive weapon or instrument
ASSEMBLY AREA	An area used for temporary assembly of staff and visitors during an emergency. The area may be internal or external to the building.
BCA	Building Code of Australia
BOMB (in accordance with AS 3745)	<p>A device of any size or shape, which can look obvious or be camouflaged, may vary in its sophistication, may explode or may not necessarily explode (i.e. incendiary, chemical, radiological, sharps, animals/reptiles).</p> <p><u>Improvised explosive device</u></p> <p>A device fabricated in an ad hoc manner, which contains explosive components designed to, or capable of causing unlawful injury or damage.</p>
CHIEF WARDEN	The person in charge of the building until relieved by an external emergency service
CODE BLACK	Personal Threat, armed or unarmed persons threatening injury to themselves or others.
CODE BLUE	Medical Emergency
CODE BROWN	External Emergency. An event which arises externally to the building.
CODE ORANGE	Evacuation of a section or whole of the building to prevent or reduce injury to staff and visitors.
CODE PURPLE	Bomb or arson threat received by telephone or other means
CODE RED	Fire/Smoke situation that threatens staff, visitors or property
CODE YELLOW	A sudden event which arises internally and which may be caused by an internal or external source and may adversely affect the safety of persons in the building.
EGRESS	Path of travel from an area in the building, through a final exit, to a place of safety.
EMERGENCY	An event either internal or external, which may adversely affect staff, visitors or property, and which requires an immediate response and/or requires the use of resources and personnel greater than the level available at the time of the emergency.
EMERGENCY CONTROL ORGANISATION (ECO)	A structured organisation, which is responsible for providing a timely and appropriate response to emergency situations.
EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTRE (ECC)	The co-ordination centre during an emergency

2 DEFINITIONS (Continued)	
EMERGENCY DOOR RELEASE	Green (or White) Break Glass Button that releases/unlocks exit door mechanisms when activated.
EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN	A documented scheme of the emergency arrangements for a facility. It consists of the preparedness, prevention and response activities and includes the assigned responsibilities, actions and procedures required in the event of an emergency.
EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (EPC)	A committee responsible for establishing and managing a building's Emergency Control Organisation and Emergency Evacuation Plan in accordance with AS 3745 (as amended). (Note: Responsibilities are managed under the University of Adelaide Emergency Management Contract)
EMERGENCY SERVICES	A member of a recognised emergency service, i.e. Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS), Country Fire Service (CFS), Police, State Emergency Services (SES)
EMERGENCY WARNING AND INTER-COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (EWIS)	A system which allows audible and visual warnings, public address announcements and alternative telephone communications during an emergency.
FIRE INDICATOR PANEL (FIP)	The control panel for the building's automatic detection system
MANUAL CALL POINT (MCP)	Red Break Glass Alarm, or White Break Glass Alarm.
MAY	Indicates the existence of an option.
PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	Persons who require more time or different forms of communication, compared with other occupants, to respond to an emergency or assistance to respond to an emergency or evacuate from a facility.
PA	Public Address System
SAFE PLACE	A place of safety within a building, structure or workplace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which is not under threat from an emergency; and • from which people are able to disperse after escaping the effect of an emergency to a road or open space. A roadside or open space.
SHALL	Indicates that a statement is mandatory.
SHOULD	Indicates a recommendation.
SUSPECT OBJECT	A suspect object is any object found on the premises and deemed a possible threat by virtue of its characteristics, location and circumstances.
TRAINING EXERCISE	An activity simulating an emergency event through activation of alarms and deployment of personnel to test the process and procedures, and identify any planning inadequacies.
WARDENS	Persons responsible for ensuring the safety of the occupants and their orderly evacuation from the danger area.
WIP	Warden Intercommunication Point (Red/White emergency phone)

3 NOMINATED EMERGENCY CONTROL ORGANISATION (ECO) FOR THE BUILDING

3.1 CHIEF WARDEN

NAME	OFFICE NO	LOCATION	CONTACT NO

3.2 DEPUTY CHIEF WARDEN(S)

NAME	OFFICE NO	LOCATION	CONTACT NO

3.3 FLOOR WARDENS

NAME	OFFICE NO	LOCATION	CONTACT NO

3.4 FIRST AID PERSONNEL (If applicable)

NAME	OFFICE NO	LOCATION	CONTACT NO

3.5 CHIEF WARDENS IN ADJACENT BUILDINGS

NAME	OFFICE NO	LOCATION	CONTACT NO

3 NOMINATED EMERGENCY CONTROL ORGANISATION (ECO) FOR THE BUILDING

3.6 In your role as the Chief Warden (and Deputy Chief Warden) :

- ✓ You are in control of the emergency until the arrival of the Emergency Services. (Security will assist you, if resources allow).
- ✓ Be familiar with the layout of your area(s) of responsibility.
- ✓ Understand the operation of the communication systems (if applicable).
- ✓ You will be required to maintain communications with your Wardens and occupants whilst the Emergency Services are managing the Emergency.
- ✓ Know the location of any staff with special needs and discuss evacuation procedures/options with them, in conjunction with the Floor Warden.
- ✓ Understand the operation of and correct use of Fire Extinguishers.
- ✓ Know the Emergency Alarms in your Building.
- ✓ Know the methods of raising the alarm.
- ✓ Know the location of the External Assembly Area(s) and alternatives.
- ✓ Familiarise yourself with your role and the procedures for all emergencies.
- ✓ Always prioritise **LIFE SAFETY** first.

3.7 In your role as the Floor Warden (and Deputy) :

- ✓ You are in control of the emergency in your area of responsibility.
 - Be familiar with the layout of your area of responsibility.
 - Be familiar with the Communication systems available in your building.
- ✓ Know the paths of egress (and alternatives).
- ✓ Understand the operation of and correct use of Fire Extinguishers.
- ✓ Know the Emergency Alarms in your Building.
- ✓ Know the methods of raising the alarm.
- ✓ Know the location of the External Assembly Area(s).
- ✓ **Understand RACE procedures:**
 - Remove people from immediate danger**
 - Alert others (eg raise the alarm if not sounding, dial (0) 000 and Security)**
 - Contain the Emergency (if possible)**
 - Evacuate/Extinguish (if trained and safe to do so)**
- ✓ Familiarise yourself with your role and the procedures for all emergencies
- ✓ Always prioritise **LIFE SAFETY** first.

If you are unsure of any of the above contact Infrastructure Branch/Security for additional information.

4 BUILDING FIRE SAFETY FEATURES

As a member of the ECO it is important that you are familiar with the layout of your area and the building fire safety features. Your building may have one or more of the following installed. If you are unsure please contact Infrastructure Branch.

4.1 Active and Passive Protection

The Building Code of Australia (BCA) dictates the features that are required in each building. Installed fire safety features can be either active or passive.

4.1.1 Active protection (Working or operative)

- ☐ Automatic detectors
- ☐ Automatic sprinkler systems
- ☐ Smoke/heat vents
- ☐ Gas flooding systems
- ☐ Air/smoke systems
- ☐ Signals (audible/visual)
- ☐ Manual Call Points and Emergency Door Release
- ☐ Hydrants, hose reels and extinguishers.

4.1.2 Passive protection (Not active – inert – power of resistance)

Refers to structural elements and fire related systems which passively protect a building by confining the fire to its area of origin. Passive protection controls the spread of fire by automatically venting or blocking combustion products.

It includes:

- ☐ Fire rated walls, floors, ceilings, windows etc
- ☐ Fire/smoke doors
- ☐ Fire and smoke dampers and ventilation
- ☐ Stairways
- ☐ Fire retardant treatments

4.2 Fire/Smoke detection systems

4.2.1 Smoke Detection - Ionization Type

- ☐ A detector which responds to combustion products capable of affecting currents of ionization within the detector.
- ☐ Provides earlier warning of fire conditions than do heat detectors
- ☐ More sensitive to fast burning flaming fires than optical smoke detectors
- ☐ Are less sensitive to slow burning, smouldering fires than optical types.
- ☐ When operated, the small red light on the detector will be illuminated. (LED – light emitting diode)

4.2.2 Smoke Detection - Photo-optical Type

- ☐ Responds to combustion products capable of affecting the absorption or scattering of radiation in the infra-red, visible and/or ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum.
- ☐ Provides earlier warning of fire conditions than do heat detectors
- ☐ More sensitive to slow burning, smouldering fires than ionization detectors
- ☐ Less sensitive to flaming fires than ionization detectors.
- ☐ When operated, the small red light on the detector will be illuminated. (LED – light emitting diode)



4 BUILDING FIRE SAFETY FEATURES

4.2.2 Fire/Smoke Detection Systems (Continued)

4.2.3 Heat Detection

- The detector is activated by the heat generated by a fire.
- Used in locations where detection is considered advisable, yet the installation of a smoke alarm is inappropriate or would cause an unacceptable level of nuisance alarms.
- Various temperature types dependent upon application.
- When operated, the small red light on the detector will be illuminated.



4.2.4 Sprinklers

- A device which discharges water automatically in a predetermined pattern over a specified area which it operates on reaching a predetermined temperature. The sprinkler cannot be switched off until the arrival of the Fire Service

4.3 Manual Call Points and Emergency Door Release

4.3.1 Red Break Glass Alarm

- A device for the manual operation of a fire alarm system.
- All visible surfaces (except for the frangible elements) shall be red.
- Usually located in corridors and at the Fire Indicator Panel.



4.3.2 White Break Glass Alarm

- A device for the manual operation of a local building alarm.
- Does **NOT** notify the Emergency Services.
- For use in situations where the building may need to be evacuated and/or the ECO to be activated without the need to alert emergency services.
- Located in some buildings.



4.3.3 Emergency Door Release

- A device for the manual operation of access control on an otherwise secure door to be overridden for emergency egress.
- Usually fitted to emergency exit doors in higher security areas.

N.B. An electromagnetic door lock on a fire exit route must be wired into the fire alarm system such that the power to the lock is cut when the alarm sounds so that the door can be pushed open freely.

In case the power to the door lock does not cut off when the alarm activates, all such doors must have an emergency door release device fitted beside them.



4.4 Hydrants

Located externally and internally.

Fire service personnel connect into hydrants for water supply.

4 BUILDING FIRE SAFETY FEATURES

4.5 Emergency Communications

Used by the Emergency Control Organisation in an Emergency to direct building occupants. May include one or more of the following:

- Public Address system
- WIPs (Warden Intercommunication Point) - Emergency Phone
- Telephone/Mobile phone/Email
- Intercom
- Radio
- Runner
- Loud Hailer

Each ECO network in each building is to identify what methods of communication are available and develop a system for all options. This will ensure communications are maintained even if one system should fail e.g. the utilisation of runners may be the only option. Communications should be clear, concise and consistent.

For runners, consider written instructions to reduce misinterpretation. Co-opt Wardens or other staff to assist if necessary.

4.6 Exit sign/Emergency lighting

- Exit signs shall be installed in the locations determined in accordance with the BCA
- They are required to provide sufficient lighting during an emergency and illuminate the safe route to an emergency exit.
- They will operate on battery for a period of 90 minutes.
- Exit signs and direction arrows shall be white and the background shall be green
- Exit signs shall be mounted at between 2m and 2.7m above floor level or immediately above the door if higher than 2.7m.

4.7 Compartmentation

- The BCA determines where and when compartmentation is required
- They are designed to contain both fire and/or smoke within a given compartment for a specific time period (e.g. 1, 2, 3 or 4 hours).
- They are specially constructed walls, floors, ceilings and doors which have Fire Resistance Levels as specified for that particular class of building and construction type.
- The doors can be identified by a compulsory tag, both on the door and door frame. Such doors must be kept shut at all times unless they are fitted with an approved door hold-open device which will automatically release in the event of an alarm.
- They may also include separation of lift shafts and stairwells.
- Compartmentation may be both horizontal and/or vertical and enable staged evacuation of a building (e.g. when occupants are disabled).
- Where compartmentation is required, the building owner must make provisions to ensure that any opening/penetration has been protected to prevent the spread of fire.
- Smoke doors are sealed and capable of resisting smoke at 200oC for 30 minutes.

4 BUILDING FIRE SAFETY FEATURES

4.8 Fire Indicator Panel (FIP)

The panel will activate an audible alarm signal and the location where a smoke detector, heat detector, sprinkler or manual call point is operated.

The panel may also:

- Alert the fire service
- Alert security
- Sound external bells
- Shutdown air-conditioning
- Activate the Emergency Warning and Intercommunication System
- Automatically close fire/smoke doors
- Release designated exit doors

4.9 Emergency Warning and Intercommunication Systems (EWIS)

- An emergency warning and intercommunication system is required for some classes of buildings – in accordance with the BCA.
- The EWIS will provide warning of occupants in the event of an emergency, and assist in the orderly evacuation of the building.
- The EWIS will generate alert & evacuation signals in individual zones within a building.
 - **Alert signal (Beep, Beep)**
Audible and repetitive signal (approx. 0.6 seconds on, 0.6 seconds off)
 - **Evacuation signal (Whoop, Whoop)**
Audible and frequency-modulated continuous tone
 - **Duration of alert signal**
 - The alert signal shall continue on until manual control of the system is taken.
 - If not responded to within a prescribed time from initiation, the automatic evacuation sequence shall commence. The prescribed time shall be established to suit the particular building, but it shall not exceed 10 minutes.
- The EWIS will provide an emergency intercommunication system (when the key switch is in the automatic and manual positions).
- The EWIS facilitates verbal address to individual zones & throughout the building.
- The EWIS will operate from a dedicated battery power supply in the event of power failure.

4.10 Warden Intercommunication Points (WIPs) – Emergency Phone

- Will provide facilities for the Chief Warden to call individual WIPs or address all WIPs simultaneously, with group connection at his/her discretion.
- When the handset is lifted, any incoming intercommunication call signals shall be muted.
- Will provide facilities for the Floor Warden to call the controlling Emergency Control Panel by lifting the handset.

4 BUILDING FIRE SAFETY FEATURES

4.11 Your building Fire Safety Features

Please conduct a walk-through inspection of your building/area of responsibility and record the following : (If unsure please contact Infrastructure Branch)

Detection Systems Installed

(X) **Please mark the features applicable**

- ☐ **Sprinklers**
- ☐ **Smoke Detectors**
- ☐ **Heat Detectors**
- ☐ **None installed**

Manual Call Points/ Emergency Door Release

- ☐ **Installed. Closest location(s)**
(1)
(2)
- ☐ **None installed**

Fire Indicator Panel

- ☐ **Installed.**
Location:
- ☐ **Not installed**

Early Warning Intercommunication System (EWIS)

- ☐ **Installed**
- ☐ **Not installed**

Compartmentation

- ☐ **Installed : Rating _____ minutes**
- ☐ **Fire Isolated Stairwell(s)**
- ☐ **Not installed**

Emergency Alarm(s)

- ☐ **Fire Alarm**
- ☐ **EWIS - Alert Tone (Beep, Beep)**
EWIS – Evacuation Tone (Whoop, Whoop)
- ☐ **No Alarm**

5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POLICY

Links to University Websites

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/hr/hsw/>

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/policies/>

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/infrastructure/services/emergency-management>

Overview:

The University recognises that it has a duty of care to protect personnel, contractors, students, co-location partners and visitors in the event of any emergency. This system comprises:

- ❑ Emergency-related building infrastructure and essential service provisions (such as alarms, fire suppression systems, fire extinguishers and evacuation pathways etc);
- ❑ Emergency Control Organisation networks (ECO'S) and
- ❑ Emergency Management Plans

Given the complexity of University locations and infrastructure, its large and varying population, range of internal hazards and complexity of emergencies needing to be considered, the University recognises that no single "Emergency Management Plan" will be able to adequately ensure safety in unpredictable situations.

Scope:

This policy applies to all students, staff, contractors, volunteers, visitors, or other co-location partners at all campuses, or other properties, which are owned by the University or occupied by University personnel.

The University's Emergency Management encompasses The Emergency Management Planning Group, the Incident Management Task Group, the Incident Response Team and the Emergency Control Organisation (Warden Network)

6 TRAINING

During an emergency, the effective operation of the emergency response is achieved only if all members of the ECO and the other occupants are familiar with their role and responsibilities.

6.1 Chief Wardens and Deputy Chief Wardens:

- Are required to attend a 1 day accredited Chief Warden course every 2 years.
A *Statement of Attainment* will be issued on successful completion of the training.
- Are required to take part in the bi-annual emergency evacuation exercise and debrief for their building/area of responsibility.

6.2 Floor Wardens:

• Level 1 Training (Initial Training)

It is a requirement by the University, for all Wardens to initially attend a 3.5hr training course which includes Nationally Accredited Fire Extinguisher Training.

A statement of attainment will be issued for the Extinguisher component of the course.

Venue: Chubb Training Group, 41-45 Richmond Road, Keswick SA 5035

Dates/Times: Refer to the Infrastructure Website, log in is required

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/infrastructure/services/emergency-management/emergency-management-information#fire-and-emergency-training>

A Statement of Attainment or Certificate cannot be provided to a student without a valid Unique Student Identifier (USI). Chubb Training will require your USI before you can be enrolled. A USI can easily be created using the [USI website](#).

• Level 2 Training (Ongoing Training)

Ongoing training will be conducted following an Emergency Evacuation Exercise.

Wardens are required to attend a minimum of one session per annum to meet the requirements of AS 3745.

Duration: 1 hr Venue: On site

Evacuation Exercise

All Wardens are required to take part in the bi-annual emergency evacuation exercises (if on duty) and debrief for their building/area of responsibility.

6.3 Dates and Times

Training dates are available on the University Infrastructure Website

<https://www.adelaide.edu.au/infrastructure/services/emergency-management/emergency-management-information#fire-and-emergency-training>

6.4 Bookings Phone 8400 6666

6.5 Venue Chief Warden & Level 1 Warden Training 41-45 Richmond Road, Keswick SA 5035

6.6 Training Attendance Records

Training attendance records (from 5/8/02 to date) are available on request from

Chubb Training Group (8400 6666)

7 EMERGENCY EVACUATION EXERCISES

7.1 Objectives and Format

The Emergency Evacuation Exercise aims to:

- Test the planning process and procedures;
- Identify needs and planning inadequacies;
- Demonstrate capabilities and communication; and
- Allow the ECO to work together as a team.

Every building is required to have one Emergency Evacuation Exercise each 6 months.

The Chief Warden may organise for a brief for the ECO prior to the exercise if necessary. All members of the ECO shall take part in the exercise (if on duty), and treat the alarm as genuine.

All members of the ECO should take part in the debrief immediately following the exercise, to provide feedback.

The outcomes of the exercise are to be documented by the Emergency Management Contract Administrator and a copy of the Emergency Evacuation Report provided to the Chief Warden, Manager Security Services and HSW Unit via email and pdf attachment.

The Chief Warden is to disseminate copies of the report to the relevant Branch/School Manager(s) and members of the ECO.

7.2 UNISAFE

If any emergency equipment is found to be faulty or there are any issues with your building please report through Unisafe. <https://www.adelaide.edu.au/hr/hsw/unisafe/>

Install the UniSafe (EHS 360) app to your mobile service:

Enter the URL: <https://www.adelaide.edu.au/hr/hsw/unisafe/>

Health and Safety Officer register : <https://www.adelaide.edu.au/hr/hsw/intranet/contact/>

In accordance with AS 3745, exercises without notice are NOT recommended

7.3 An Emergency during an Emergency Exercise

In accordance with the Australian Standard 3745, in the event of an emergency occurring during a planned exercise the words “No Duff” should be used by the ECO to confirm a real emergency situation.

- Immediately after an emergency response exercise, the ECO and other key participants shall attend a debriefing session conducted by the Chief Warden.
- Where an evacuation exercise is conducted, the observer’s checklist shall be analysed during debriefing sessions and any deficiencies shall be reported to the EPC.
- The EPC shall arrange the amendment of the procedures, where necessary and disseminate the information to all ECO members.

7.4 Dates and Times

- A mutually convenient date/time will be scheduled by the University of Adelaide Contract Administrator each year in consultation with the Chief Warden.
It is the responsibility of the Chief Warden to inform the Wardens and School/Branch heads where applicable.

7 EMERGENCY EVACUATION EXERCISES (Continued)

7.5 Test of the Emergency Alarm Signals and Communication System (EWIS)

Where applicable.

The ECO are to conduct a test of the:

- ☐ Emergency Alarm Signals; and
- ☐ Communication System (EWIS)

As often as necessary, to ensure the occupants within the building are aware of the two alarm signals, and the ECO are competent in the use of the EWIS.

Example - Chief Warden Communication Test PA Announcement (talk slowly & clearly)

- *Attention. Attention. This is the Chief Warden.*
- *I am about to conduct a test of the emergency alarm signals.*
- *Please listen to the signals but take no further action.*
- *The first signal will be the Alert signal, followed by the Evacuation signal.*
- *I repeat, this is a test only.*
- *Please listen to the signals but take no further action.*

Sound each alarm for approx. 5 seconds each, then announce:

- *This concludes the test of the alarm signals.*
- *Would all Floor Wardens please pick-up your WIP for a test of the communication system.*

The Chief Warden is to conduct a two-way communication test with each WIP.

Following the test

- ☐ The date and time of each test should be recorded by the Chief Warden.
- ☐ The Chief Warden is to report any malfunction of the signal audibility or PA clarity to Infrastructure Branch

8 MEDIA MANAGEMENT

The designated Media Spokesperson for the University of Adelaide is

Deputy Director, Media & Corporate Relations who can be contacted on 8313 5414

If unavailable, please contact Security on 8313 5990 or direct them to the Security Office.

The ECO and staff are not to make statements.

9 EMERGENCY MESSAGE/ACTION LOG

Should an emergency incident be investigated by authorities (i.e. it is a notifiable incident), the ECO may be required to provide an account of what happened, and the actions taken.

It is strongly recommended that the Chief Warden (and Wardens) record a chronological record of what occurred. An Emergency Message/Action Log is provided in the Forms/Checklists section of the manual.

It should be completed at the time of the incident, or as soon as possible and needs to be accurate.

The Emergency Message/Action Log is to be stored at the Fire Indicator Panel or within easy access.

Following the incident, copies should be filed with the Emergency Incident Report Form.

The Chief Warden (or Warden) should retain the original copy for their own records.

As a guide, complete an Emergency Message/Action Log for all Notifiable Incidents.

10 PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

In accordance with AS 3745 (Emergency control organisation and procedures for buildings, structures and workplaces), persons with special needs are those having physical, intellectual, visual or auditory impairments, either temporary or permanent.

Where a person has special needs the emergency management procedures for their building location and the University will be discussed with them during their induction by their Manager/Supervisor and/or Health and Safety Officer and/or Chief Warden/Floor Warden.

On hearing the alarm and in a Multistorey building regardless of which building the person is working in, whether in their normal work area or visiting on campus, the University's emergency procedures will be the same for a person with special needs.

They should report to the floor warden at the WIP and/or ensure that someone is aware that they require assistance.

Evacuation

If evacuation is required and the person is able to walk unaided, (i.e. minor injury affecting mobility), they should be requested to wait until the floor/area has been evacuated and then evacuate down the stairs with the Floor Warden or delegate.

They are not to use the lifts unless under the direction of the Emergency Services.

If they are unable to use the stairs, then a warden or co-opted person should remain with them near communications (e.g. the WIP). Inform the Chief Warden that you are remaining and your location.

When there is a fire emergency and you are on the fire affected floor, move away from the fire and wait in a safe place (eg fire isolated stairwell) for the Fire Service.

Always ensure that someone is aware of your location and you have reliable communication if possible. If there is no Chief Warden at the time of the alarm, then contact Security Office ext 35444 and inform them there is an emergency in your building and your current situation.

They will provide advice and assistance as required until the "All Clear" from the Emergency Services is confirmed.

Refer Section 24 Forms/Checklists

11 POST EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND DEBRIEF

Post Emergency

The actions to be undertaken by the ECO after an emergency should include, but not be limited to, the following:-

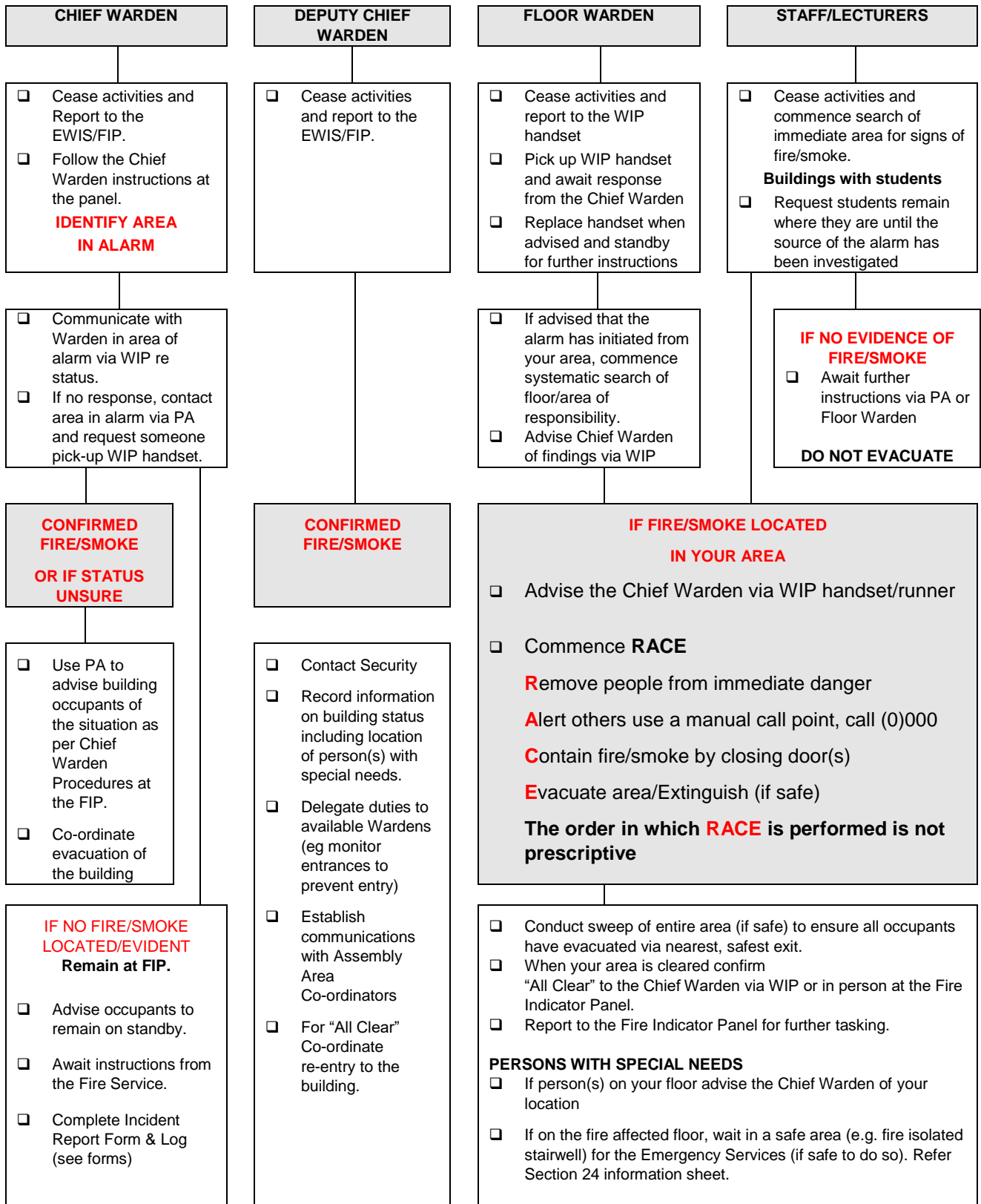
- (a) **Chief Warden:**
 - When the emergency incident is rendered safe or the Emergency Service returns control, notify the ECO members to have occupants return to their facility, as appropriate.
 - Organise a debrief with ECO members and, where appropriate, with any attending Emergency Service.
 - Compile a report for the EPC and management.
 - Refer Section 24 Forms/Checklists
- (b) **Communications Officer:**
 - Collate records of events during the emergency for the debrief and ensure they are secured for future reference.
- (c) **Floor/area wardens and wardens**
 - Compile a report of the actions taken during the emergency for the debrief.
- (d) **Emergency response team:**
 - Clean and service used specialised equipment
 - Replace specialised equipment as necessary

NOTE: The re-entry and post emergency actions should be done in collaboration with the facility owners, managers, occupants and employers.

12 FIRE/SMOKE (CODE RED)

12.1 Buildings with an EWIS

(If no Deputy, then the Chief Warden is to complete both roles or nominate a Deputy to assist)



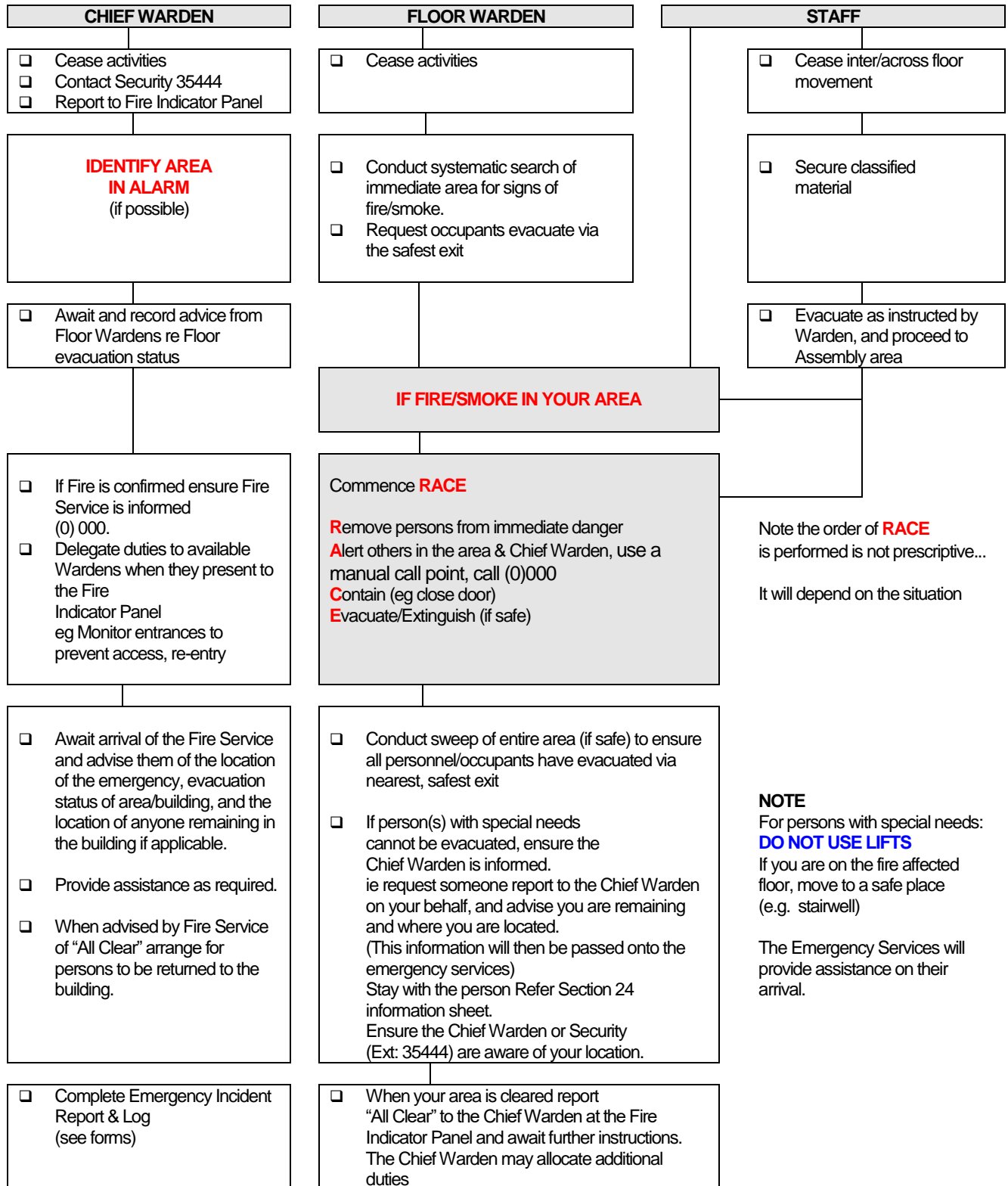
AFTER NORMAL WORKING HOURS – OCCUPANTS ARE TO EVACUATE ON EITHER SIGNAL
On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

12 FIRE/SMOKE (CODE RED)

12.2 Buildings with a Single Alarm

(If no Deputy, then the Chief Warden is to complete both roles or nominate a Deputy to assist)

ON HEARING THE FIRE ALARM BELL



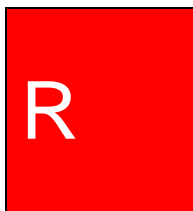
On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

12 FIRE/SMOKE (CODE RED)

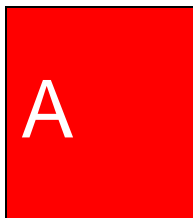
12.3 Discovery of Fire/Smoke

This includes any area on the University grounds, including carpark and areas where alarms are not installed.

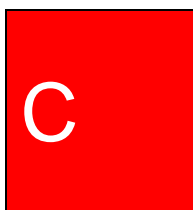
If you discover fire/smoke, follow **RACE** procedures:



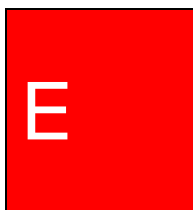
Remove people from immediate danger.
(Do not obstruct Exits or Exit routes)



Alert other occupants in the vicinity of Fire/Smoke.
Notify the Fire Service (0) 000 (or delegate).
Notify Security (831) 35444 (or delegate someone to report to Security in person to provide details). If available utilise a manual call point / break glass.



Contain the Fire and Smoke if possible
(ie close doors if applicable).



Evacuate to a safe area; or
Extinguish Fire if safe and trained to do so.
Do not attempt to fight the fire on your own.
Ensure you have back-up.

REMEMBER

The order in which RACE is performed is not prescriptive.
It will depend on the situation.

DO NOT PLACE YOURSELF AT RISK

12 FIRE/SMOKE (CODE RED)

12.4 Evacuation for confirmed Fire/Smoke Emergency

Occupants are exposed to two hazards during a fire:

1. **Flames and radiant heat**

The highest risk is in the vicinity of the fire. The danger decreases rapidly as the distance from the fire increases.

2. **Smoke**

Smoke and toxic gases given off by the fire are the more dangerous.

The risk to staff and occupants is through the inhalation of hot smoke, toxic gases or both.

The danger from this hazard is present at considerable distances from the fire itself. A smoke filled environment is hazardous to occupants and will cause them to behave irrationally, become disorientated and physically distressed if not removed. Exposure to smoke or hot air when inhaled may cause extreme irritation or burning of the respiratory passages. The effect may be so severe as to inhibit effective breathing and ultimately lead to asphyxiation.

Follow RACE Procedures

- ☐ **R**emove people from immediate danger.
- ☐ **A**lert others use manual call point, call (0) 000
- ☐ **C**ontain the Fire and Smoke if possible by closing the door
- ☐ **E**vacuate/Extinguish (if safe and trained to do so)

(The order is not prescriptive. It will depend on the situation)

Remember

- ☐ Staff are to identify the safest path of egress. (This may change depending on the nature and scale of the emergency.) Evacuation may need to be in two different directions, so you are not walking past the hazard.
- ☐ The Fire Service is normally on site to assist within 5-7 minutes.

12.5 If you are required to enter an area/room where the door is closed

- ☐ Feel the outside of the door with the back of your hand (top, centre and bottom)
 - ☐ If cool – carefully check the metal handle with the back of your hand
 - ☐ If cool – slowly open the door approx 10-20cm, shielded behind the door opening, to protect yourself.
 - ☐ If considered safe – enter the room/area
- If door/handle is hot do not open the door.
If room is filled with smoke, shut the door. Proceed to an alternative EXIT.

Remember – do not place yourself at risk

12.6 **Classes of Fire**

Fires are classified according to the type of fuel which is burning.

Class	Fuel	Which Extinguisher you should use
A Class	Paper, Wood, Plastic, Fabric	Water, Foam, Dry Powder
B Class	Flammable Liquids	Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder
C Class	Flammable Gases	Dry Powder
D Class	Fire involving combustible metals	Special Purpose Extinguishers only
E Class	Energised Electricity	Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder
F Class	Cooking oils and Fats	Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Powder

12 FIRE/SMOKE (CODE RED)

12.7 Fire Extinguishing Equipment

Fire extinguishers are located throughout the building. It is vitally important that correct extinguisher selection is made when using fire extinguishers.

- ☐ **Identify the Class of Fire and select the correct extinguisher.**
- ☐ **Check it is operating before you enter.**
- ☐ **Always position yourself between the fire and your escape route.**
- ☐ **Do not place yourself at Risk.**
- ☐ **To use an extinguisher, remember PASS**

Pull the pin – test the extinguisher

Aim at base of the fire

Squeeze the operating handle

Sweep from side to side

CO2 EXTINGUISHER

- For extinguishing Class B and E fires (those involving flammable and combustible liquids or electricity)
- Indicated by a red cylinder with a black band
- Limited effect on A class fires
- Non-conductor of live electricity
- Very effective in enclosed areas however will remove oxygen content from the atmosphere
- Lasts between 10 – 20 seconds
- Effective range approx. 1 metre






DRY POWDER EXTINGUISHER

- Used on Class B(E) or AB(E) fires. Depending on powder type
- Indicated by a red cylinder with a white band
- Extinguishes by smothering and is a chemical reaction inhibiting agent
- Creates a dense powder cloud on application
- Extinguishing powder is a particularly swift acting fire-fighting agent, however, once the powder disperses, there is a risk of the fire re-igniting, particularly if it involves flammable liquids.
- The powder residue may damage sensitive equipment and requires careful clean up after the fire.
- In enclosed spaces may be a respiratory irritant
- Lasts up to 120 seconds (depending on size of extinguishers)
 - Effective range 2 – 3 metres.



12 FIRE/SMOKE (CODE RED)

12.7 Fire Extinguishing Equipment (Continued)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WATER EXTINGUISHER • For extinguishing Class A fires (those involving common solid combustible materials). • Indicated by a red cylinder • Water is pressurised with air or nitrogen • Extinguishes fire by removing the heat • Not to be used on live electrical fires or flammable liquid • Used either as a jet stream or spray • Lasts for between 60 – 120 seconds • Effective range – up to 6 metres 	
<p>FIRE HOSE REELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consists of 20mm diameter plastic hose, up to 36 metres long and fitted with a nozzle. • The hose is wound on a reel which is connected to a water supply. • The stream of water will throw about four to six metres from the nozzle • Used to extinguish a Class A fire (those involving common solid combustibles) • Can be operated by one person, but it is recommended that two people work as a team – one at the hose reel and one at the fire. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>To operate a hose-reel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open the main valve to release the nozzle • Run out the hose • Turn on the water at the nozzle and direct water stream at the base of the fire 	
<p>FIRE BLANKETS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pull the tabs downwards. • Use blanket to protect hands and forearms. • Gently cover the vessel containing the fire completely with the fire blanket. • Turn off the heat source. • Leave the fire blanket in place until cool. 	

12 FIRE/SMOKE (CODE RED)

12.8 Information from the CFS Website:

The CFS cannot guarantee a fire appliance will be there to protect your property so you need to:

- Know that the bushfire dangers are for your areas – visit www.cfs.sa.gov.au/incidents
- On a daily basis, know the Fire Danger Rating for your area and what you need to do – Visit <https://www.cfs.sa.gov.au/site/home.jsp>
- Act decisively the moment you know there is danger
- Watch for signs of fire, especially smoke and flames
- Put your Bushfire Survival Plan into action (avoid a 'wait and see') response.

Look and listen for information on television, radio, internet, mobile phones and by speaking with neighbours.

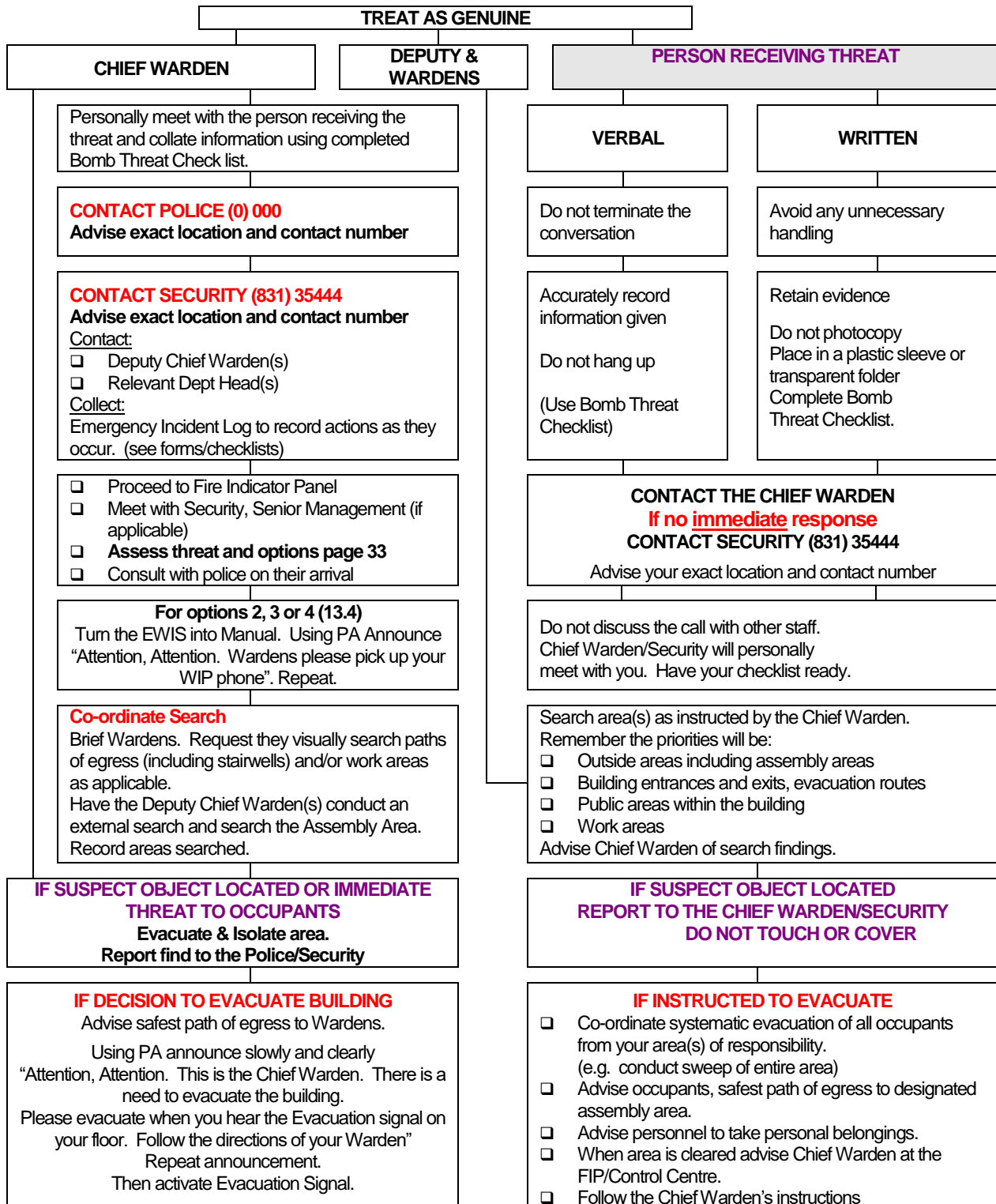
- CFS website www.cfs.sa.gov.au
- Bushfire Information Hotline **1800 362 361** or teletype service **TTY 133 677 then ask for 1800 362 361.**
- Other options are available at National Relay Service
- CFS on [Facebook](#) or [Twitter](#)
- On local [ABC radio](#), [FIVEaa](#), or one of our other Emergency Broadcast Partners

13 BOMB THREAT (CODE PURPLE)

13.1 Buildings with an EWIS

(If no Deputy, then the Chief Warden is to nominate a Deputy to assist)

ON RECEIVING A BOMB/ARSON THREAT (Verbal or Written)

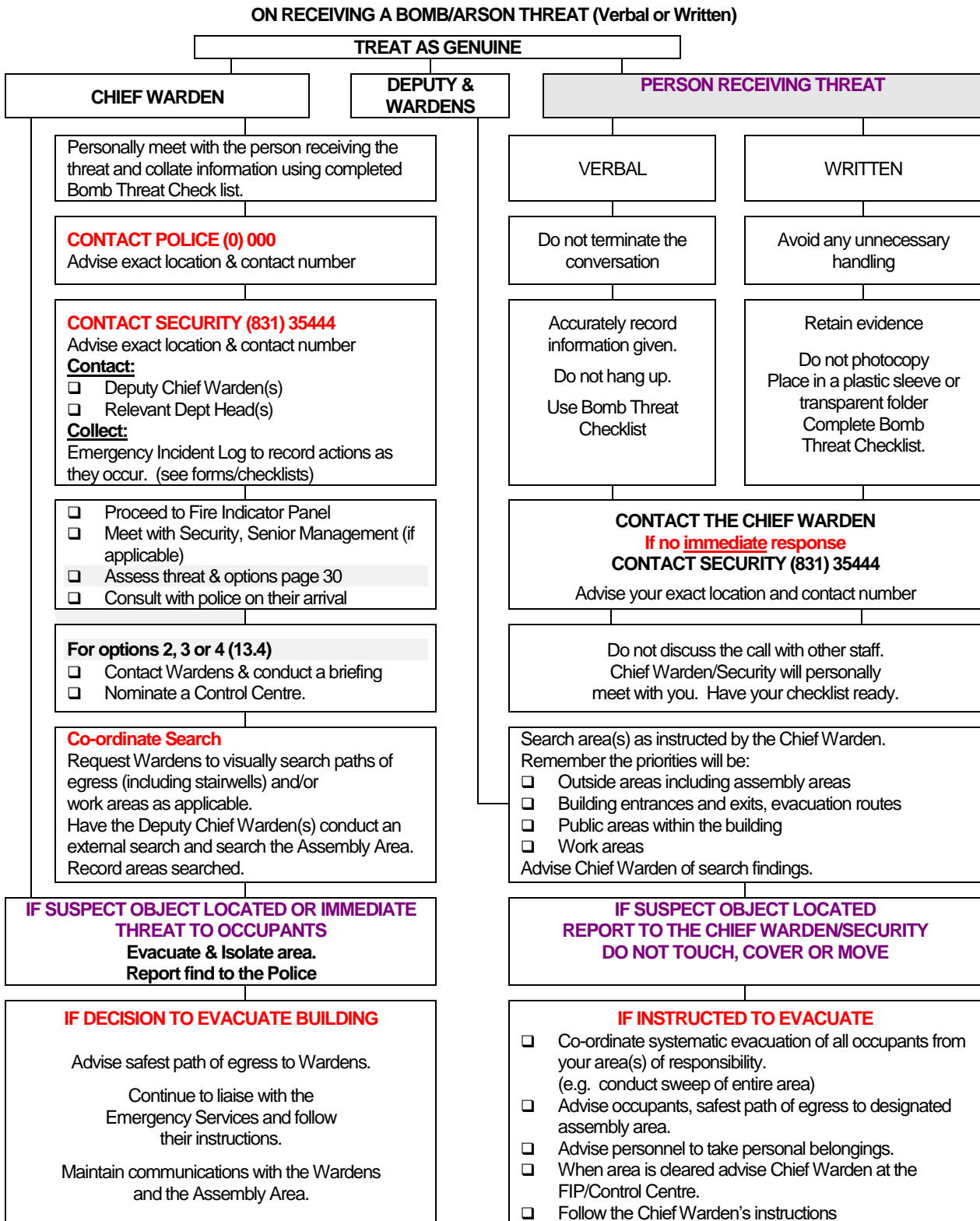


On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

13 BOMB THREAT (CODE PURPLE)

13.2 Buildings with no EWIS

(If no Deputy, then the Chief Warden is to nominate a Deputy to assist)



On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

13 BOMB THREAT (CODE PURPLE)

13.3 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ❑ All Bomb Threats will differ in circumstance. Treat all threats as serious.
- ❑ Assess each threat individually, based on the information received and then develop a strategy even if you have received a threat the day before.
- ❑ They are usually made by people seeking to create a state of alarm. They are used to disrupt productivity or an activity without actually risking life or property. (e.g. Exams)
- ❑ A "threat" is only a "threat" until something tangible is found.
- ❑ Location of a "suspect item" is treated differently.
- ❑ A threat will be either "specific" or "non-specific" i.e. the individual will provide specific and detailed information or may make a non-specific, simple statement. The non-specific threat is the more common.
- ❑ Past experience has identified that determined bombers will not normally give a warning.

Phones and Radios

In accordance with AS 3745 care should be exercised with mobile phones, radio sets, wireless technology transmission and any other equipment producing electromagnetic radiation in situations where improvised explosive devices are suspected. Such equipment should not be used until clearance is given by the attending bomb technicians.

13.4 ASSESSING THE THREAT

Chief Warden/Security Manager (or nominee):

- Personally meet with the person receiving the threat to ensure all information has been documented and a copy available for the Police.
- If possible discuss the threat and options with Management and call in Infrastructure Branch as a resource.
- Nominate a suitable control centre on the ground floor with good communications (if possible), and remain there. (e.g. EWIS for those with an EWIS)
- Advise all Wardens of the location to ensure communication is maintained.
- Once all the information is available there are four options available.
Each will have advantages and disadvantages and must be weighed against the potential risk.
- **Option 1 : Take no further action**
If the slightest doubt exists another option must be considered.
Every threat shall be treated as genuine until proven otherwise.
- **Option 2 : Search with Partial Evacuation**
If the offender has included the specific or general location of the object.
Personnel essential to a search remain and critical activities/services may be continued. Other non-essential personnel are evacuated from the area(s) at risk.
- **Option 3 : Search and Evacuation**
Nominate persons who have an understanding of what belongs or what does not belong to carry out the search. Personnel remain in-situ and are evacuated once the presence of a suspicious article is confirmed. Should a suspicious object be located then the area should be evacuated and isolated. A search of other areas should continue to ensure that there are no other suspect objects.
- **Option 4 : Evacuate Immediately**
When the risk is considered high e.g. if elevated risk due to current security alerts, recent confrontation with known potentially violent individuals or bodies or recent violent action (or malicious damage) or if threat included warning of an imminent explosion, evacuate as quickly and as safely as possible.

13 BOMB THREAT (CODE PURPLE)

13.4 ASSESSING THE THREAT (Continued)

- **Option 4 : Evacuate Immediately (continued)**

Limitations of total evacuation

In accordance with AS 3745, immediate and total evacuation would seem to be the most appropriate response, however there are significant safety and economic factors associated with a bomb threat, which may weigh against an immediate evacuation as follows:

Risk of injury

Occupants may be evacuating via areas which have easy access to the public.
i.e. their path of egress/assembly area may be where the object has been placed.

Response limitation

Total and prompt evacuation will remove personnel who may be required to make a search

Panic

A sudden bomb threat evacuation may cause panic and unpredictable behaviour, leading to unnecessary risk of injury.

Essential Services

Some evacuations may be precluded by the essential nature of the operations conducted within the building.

Loss to business services

While the protection of life should outweigh any economic loss, repeated threats may increase loss of business and interruption of services to an unacceptable level.

**“Total and immediate evacuation whilst risky is the easy decision, and having taken the easy way, the hard decision of when to return still has to be made.”
(AS 3745)**

Identifying an item as Suspect:

Is the Item:

H	Hidden?
O	Obviously a bomb?
T	Typical of its environment?
	<i>Has there been:</i>
U	Unauthorized access?
P	Perimeter Breach?

13 BOMB THREAT (CODE PURPLE)

13.5 DECISION TO SEARCH

Success of the search is reliant on local knowledge (e.g. what belongs or what does not belong in a location at a given time), therefore a search by the occupants is the most efficient. Ensure Wardens and staff (if involved) are adequately briefed and reassured.

Please note, (as outlined in AS 3745), law enforcement authorities ie the police, do not normally assist occupants of buildings, structures or workplaces in searching for suspect bombs unless a suspect bomb has been located by the site occupants.

The aim of the search is to identify any object(s) which is/are:

- not normally found in an area or location, or for which an owner is not readily identifiable suspicious for any other reason e.g. suspiciously labelled, presence of tape, wire, string or explosive wrappings suspicious due to the size, weight, shape or sound of the package;
- there is evidence of fresh diggings, footprints, marks etc on the outside of the buildings
- signs of tampering with electrical installations
- fittings have been moved
- furniture has been re-arranged
- new components introduced

Most common areas where devices are found

Where members of the public have access i.e. entrances, corridors bathrooms, storerooms, waste receptacles.

Search corridors and rooms as follows:

Conduct an audio/visual check. Listen carefully for any unusual sounds.

First Search Height:	Floor to waist
Second Search Height:	Waist to head
Third Search Height:	Head to ceiling
Fourth Search Height:	Ceiling

Exterior Search

Search begins at ground level and radiates outwardly to approx. 10 metres and to a clearly defined border such as a kerb or wall. Close attention must be given to piles of leaves, shrubbery, entrances, other access, manholes, rubbish bins, other extraneous containers, and parked vehicles.

Complete the ground level search to a height accessible to a bomber.

Documentation after an area is searched

Contact the Chief Warden so they can notate the overall search plan.

The Chief Warden (delegate) is to mark areas searched to eliminate duplication or omission.

VEHICLE SEARCH

A detailed search should only be conducted by trained technicians.

Car bombs are arguably the most hazardous devices.

Consider this when deciding on an appropriate assembly area if evacuation of the building has been initiated.

13 BOMB THREAT (CODE PURPLE)

13.6 SUSPICIOUS OBJECT LOCATED

- Do not move, touch or open any unusual object.
- Report immediately to the Chief Warden and/or Police.
- Evacuate area (at least 100 metres) and follow evacuation procedure
- Secure the area and move all persons away from glass windows, doors or partitions.
- Prevent other persons from entering the area.

Open all doors

If device/suspect device is located, the Police take control of the area and the device.

The site will remain under their control until the area is declared "safe" and control restored to the Chief Warden for subsequent re-occupation.

13.7 IF DECISION TO EVACUATE

Search exits and assembly areas before evacuation for any suspect devices.

These areas must be searched to ensure that personnel are not unnecessarily exposed to danger during the evacuation.

- Never assemble personnel in front of, or directly below glassed areas.
- Evacuate in an orderly manner approx. 30 metres apart
- Occupants are to take all of their personal belongings ie bags, parcels etc
- Utilise all available staff / visitors to assist evacuate persons with special needs
- Ensure all doors and windows are left open
- The Chief Warden may direct occupants to an alternative assembly area.

13.8 ROLE OF THE POLICE

The police are on site to:

- Provide advice to the Chief Warden
- Provide traffic control
- Assist in evacuation
- Assist with return of persons to the building.

On arrival police will:

- Conduct interviews with the Chief Warden and all persons who have had involvement; and Security to discuss access for vehicles, specific hazards within the building etc
- Consider area where item could be placed to minimise risk
- Wait at the control point until the search is completed.

If no device is located, all information will be recorded and the police will leave after the de-brief.

AS A GENERAL GUIDE

- The Emergency Services are on site to manage the emergency
- The Emergency Control Organisation (eg Chief Wardens) together with Security are responsible for the co-ordination of the search and the evacuation of the building (if required).

13.9 RE-OCCUPATION

After an evacuation the Chief Warden must consult with the Police and Security Manager (or nominated person) to decide when re-entry should occur.

If evacuation was ordered without a search, then a search must be undertaken before re-occupation. The search results should guide the decision to re-enter the premises.

If a suspicious object was located and police are in control of the building, the scene will remain under their control until the area is declared "safe". They will inform the Chief Warden when re-occupation can occur.

When given the "All Clear"

The Chief Warden/Security Manager is to nominate a person to contact the Wardens and occupants at the designated Assembly Area(s) to advise "All Clear".

13 BOMB THREAT (CODE PURPLE)

13.9 RE-OCCUPATION (continued)

It is suggested that re-occupation be systematic to ensure that “Secure areas” are not compromised. Before re-entry the Chief Warden shall first arrange for Wardens to check secure repositories to ensure that they have not been tampered with whilst unattended.

If evidence of tampering is found, Security staff should be called and the area cordoned off (to preserve evidence) before staff or students are permitted to return to the building. Floor Wardens shall co-ordinate the re-occupation of their area(s).

On ‘all clear’ Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures.

13.10 WRITTEN THREAT

On receipt of a written threat it is essential to maintain the integrity of the document.

- Place document in a plastic envelope /transparent folder to preserve the condition and prevent contamination
- DO NOT photocopy – this process could destroy useful information
- Mail bombs are constructed principally to function on opening or the removal of an inner article from an envelope or package. Most devices are designed to remain in the postal system for a period of time and robust enough to survive the rigours of the system.

MAIL BOMB RECOGNITION POINTS

Excessive securing material

Xcessive weight

Protruding wires or tin foil

Lopsided or unevenly weighted

Oily stains and discolorations

Still or rigid envelope

Is, package expected

Visual distractions

Excessive postage

Proper names and title not, or incorrectly used

Address – handwritten or poorly typed

Restrictive markings eg “CONFIDENTIAL”

Common words misspelt

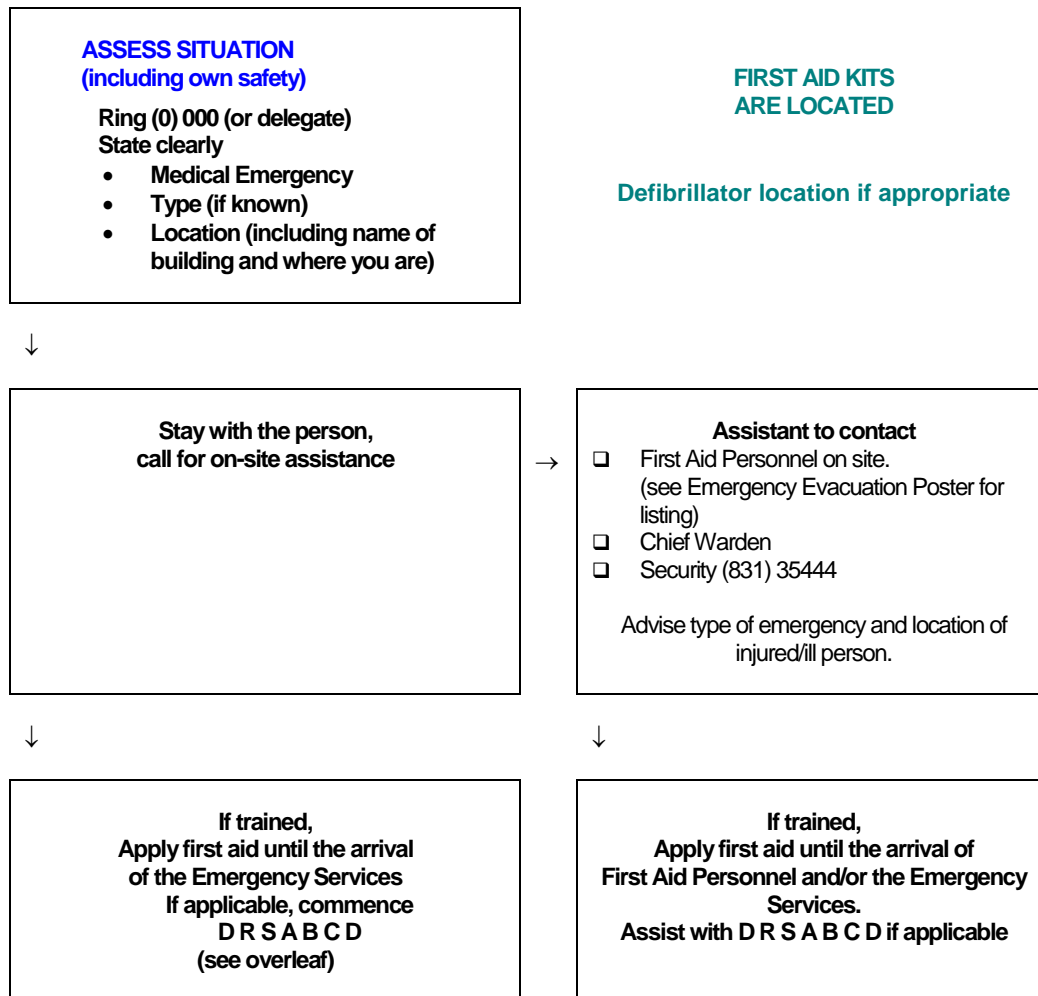
Either unusual or foreign origin

Lacks address of sender

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14 MEDICAL EMERGENCY (CODE BLUE)

14.1 On discovery of a person who needs urgent medical attention



RESUSCITATION GUIDELINES

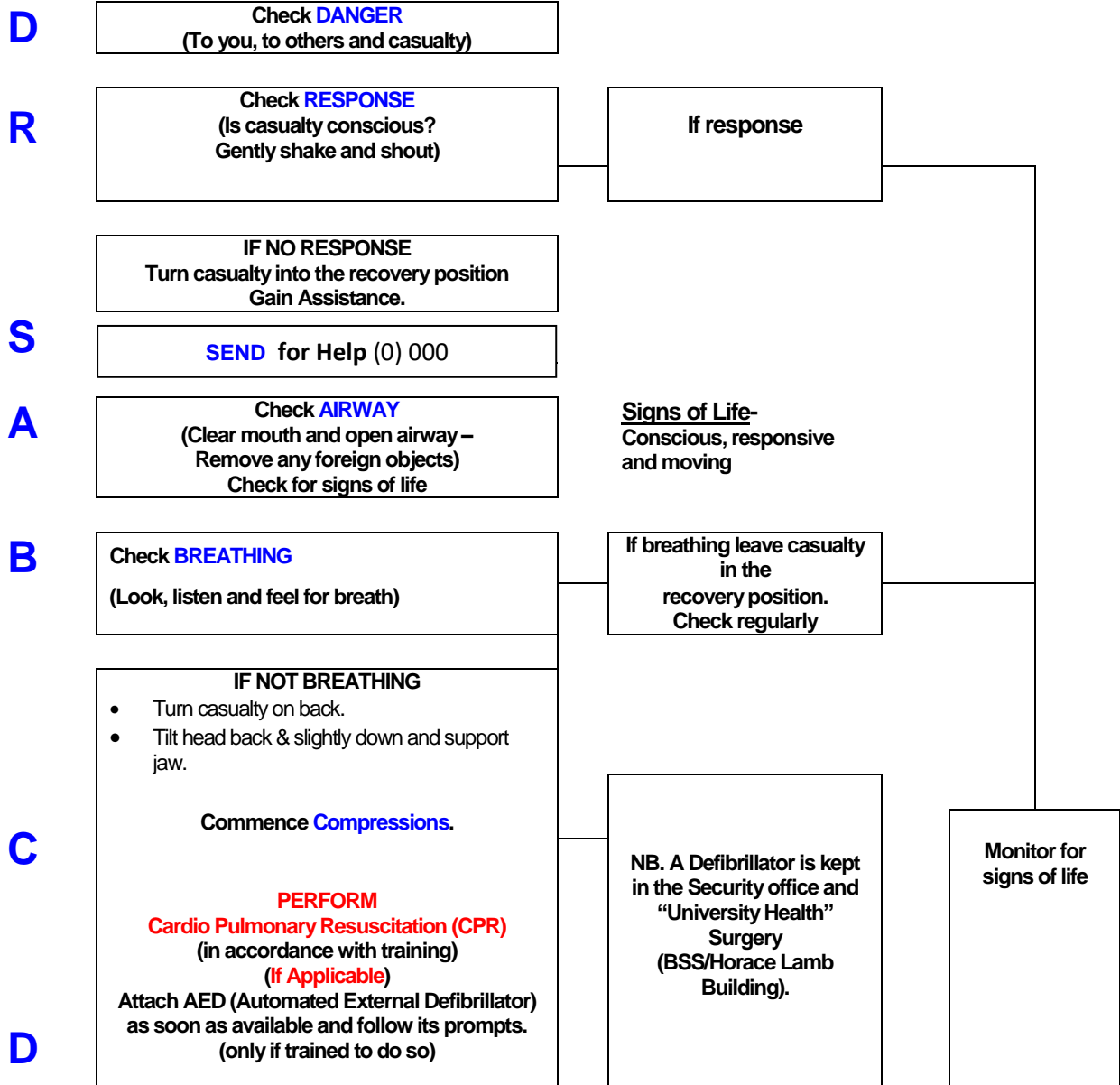
CPR (one Operator, Two Operators)	
Adult	2 breaths To 30 compressions in 15 seconds (9yrs and older) (2 hands 4-5cm compressions) 100-120 compressions per minute
Child	2 breaths To 30 compressions in 15 seconds (1-8yrs old) (2 hands 1/3 rd depth compressions) 100-120 compressions per minute
Infant	2 puffs To 30 compressions in 15 seconds (0-1yr old) (2 fingers 1/3 rd depth compressions) 100-120 compressions per minute
Note: Compressions must be paused to allow effective ventilations.	

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

14 MEDICAL EMERGENCY (CODE BLUE)

14.2 RESUSCITATION GUIDELINES

Note: On site First Aid personnel should have current First Aid Certificate.



CPR Guidelines (i.e. in the case of no pulse)
(On site First aid personnel should be proficient in CPR)

- ☐ Kneel beside casualty.
- ☐ Locate lower half of breastbone.
- ☐ Place heel of left hand on top of right
- ☐ Interlock and raise fingers
- ☐ With arms straight, press down on the breastbone to depress about 1/3 rd Depth of Chest.
- ☐ Release the pressure. Repeat 30 compressions.
- ☐ After 30 compressions, tilt head and lift chin, give 2 effective breaths.

IF BREATHING AND PULSE RESTORED

Lay casualty in recovery position. Check breathing and pulse regularly until medical aid arrives.

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

14 MEDICAL EMERGENCY (CODE BLUE)

The purpose of first-aid is to maintain life or prevent aggravation of an injury until skilled medical care is available.

ENSURE THE EMERGENCY SERVICES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED

The following information provides elementary first aid for Fire Victims

14.3 SMOKE INHALATION

If in a fire, a person is overcome by smoke or toxic gases, quickly follow these safety steps:

- ☐ Move the casualty into fresh air
- ☐ Loosen any tight clothing at the casualty's neck, chest and waist
- ☐ Call an ambulance
- ☐ Follow resuscitation procedures if the casualty stops breathing.

14.4 FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

- ☐ Remove the source of the burn
- ☐ Cool the injury
Cool the burn immediately by submerging the burn area in cold water or run cold water over the area for at least 10 minutes to reduce the heat in the skin.

For chemical burns, flush skin or eyes for up to 20 minutes.

Cooling the burn has three benefits

- It reduces the skin temperature and stops any continued burning into the skin's deeper layers
- It reduces pain
- It prevents or reduces swelling
- **Never Use Ice** – Too much cold could damage the skin and induce shock

- ☐ Scalds and burns quickly cause swelling.
- ☐ Loosen or remove any tight clothing providing it is not sticking to the burn area. Clothes hold in heat making a burn deeper.
- ☐ Remove jewellery, bracelets and footwear before they cut off circulation.
- ☐ Never try to remove burning clothing.
- ☐ Cover the burn area with a clean non-fluffy cloth such as a cotton pillow-case or sheet.
Do not cover burns with bandages or dressings.

Burns cause shock because of the loss of body fluid. It is vital that skilled attention be on hand at the earliest possible time.

14.5 HEAT EXHAUSTION AND DEHYDRATION

This type of heat illness is caused by excessive muscular effort or exercise in heat, and associated with dehydration and possible salt deficiency.

It is indicated by pallor and clamminess, dizziness, nausea, stumbling and disorientation in time or place.

Remove the patient from the heat, lie them down and remove excessive clothing.
Give cold water to drink.

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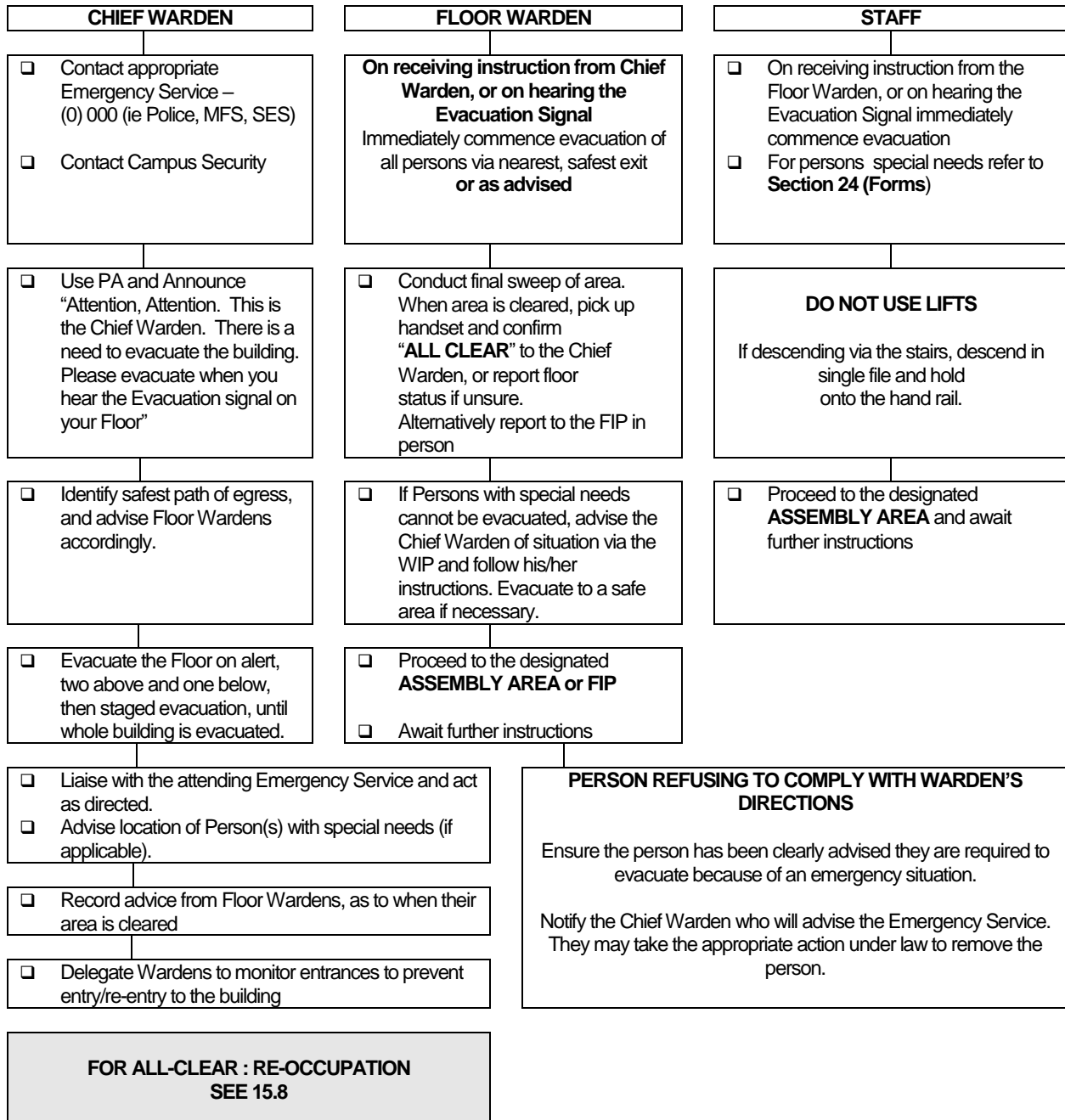
15 EVACUATION (CODE ORANGE)

15.1 Buildings with an EWIS

DECISION BY CHIEF WARDEN TO EVACUATE BUILDING

(eg confirmed fire, major hazardous substance spill, suspect object located, life threatening internal emergency, life threatening external emergency)

EVACUATION SIGNAL : WHOOP – WHOOP



On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

15 EVACUATION (CODE ORANGE)

15.2 Buildings with no EWIS

DECISION BY CHIEF WARDEN TO EVACUATE BUILDING

(Please note that an evacuation of the building may be required for other emergencies apart from fire e.g. Bomb Threat. An alarm may not always be audible)

CHIEF WARDEN	WARDEN	STAFF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Contact appropriate Emergency Service – (0) 000 (i.e. Police, Fire Service, SES) ❑ Contact Security (831) 35444 ❑ Brief Warden(s) on the nature/scale of the emergency & plan of action, including safest path of egress ❑ Evacuate the emergency affected floor/section, then commence staged evacuation, until whole building is evacuated if necessary. 	<p>On receiving instruction from Chief Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Advise occupants of safest path of egress ❑ Inform the Chief Warden if persons with special needs cannot be evacuated ❑ Delegate duties to available staff (if necessary) 	<p>Follow the Instructions of the Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Secure your area ❑ Save data and shut down computers ❑ Turn off gas (if applicable) and electrical equipment ❑ Take personal belongings. ❑ Proceed to the designated assembly area ❑ Follow the Warden's instructions ❑ Do not re-enter until given the "All Clear". ❑ Those with special needs refer Section 24 Forms – Personal Emergency Evacuation Information Sheet. <p>DO NOT USE LIFTS</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Liaise with the attending Emergency Service and act as directed. ❑ Advise location of person(s) with special needs (if applicable). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Conduct final sweep of area. ❑ When area is cleared, report to the FIP and confirm "ALL CLEAR" to the Chief Warden, or report area/floor status if unsure. ❑ If person(s) with special needs cannot be evacuated, ensure the Chief Warden is advised of the situation and follow his/her instructions. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Record advices from Floor Wardens as to when their area is cleared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Act as directed by the Chief Warden/Emergency Services 	
<p>Delegate Wardens or other available staff to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Monitor entrances to prevent entry to the building/area; ❑ Monitor lifts (if applicable) ❑ Supervise clients in the assembly area 	<p>PERSON REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH WARDEN'S DIRECTIONS</p> <p>Ensure the person has been clearly advised they are required to evacuate because of an emergency situation.</p> <p>Notify the Chief Warden who will advise the Emergency Services. They may take the appropriate action under law to remove the person.</p>	
<p>FOR ALL-CLEAR: RE-OCCUPATION SEE 15.8</p>		

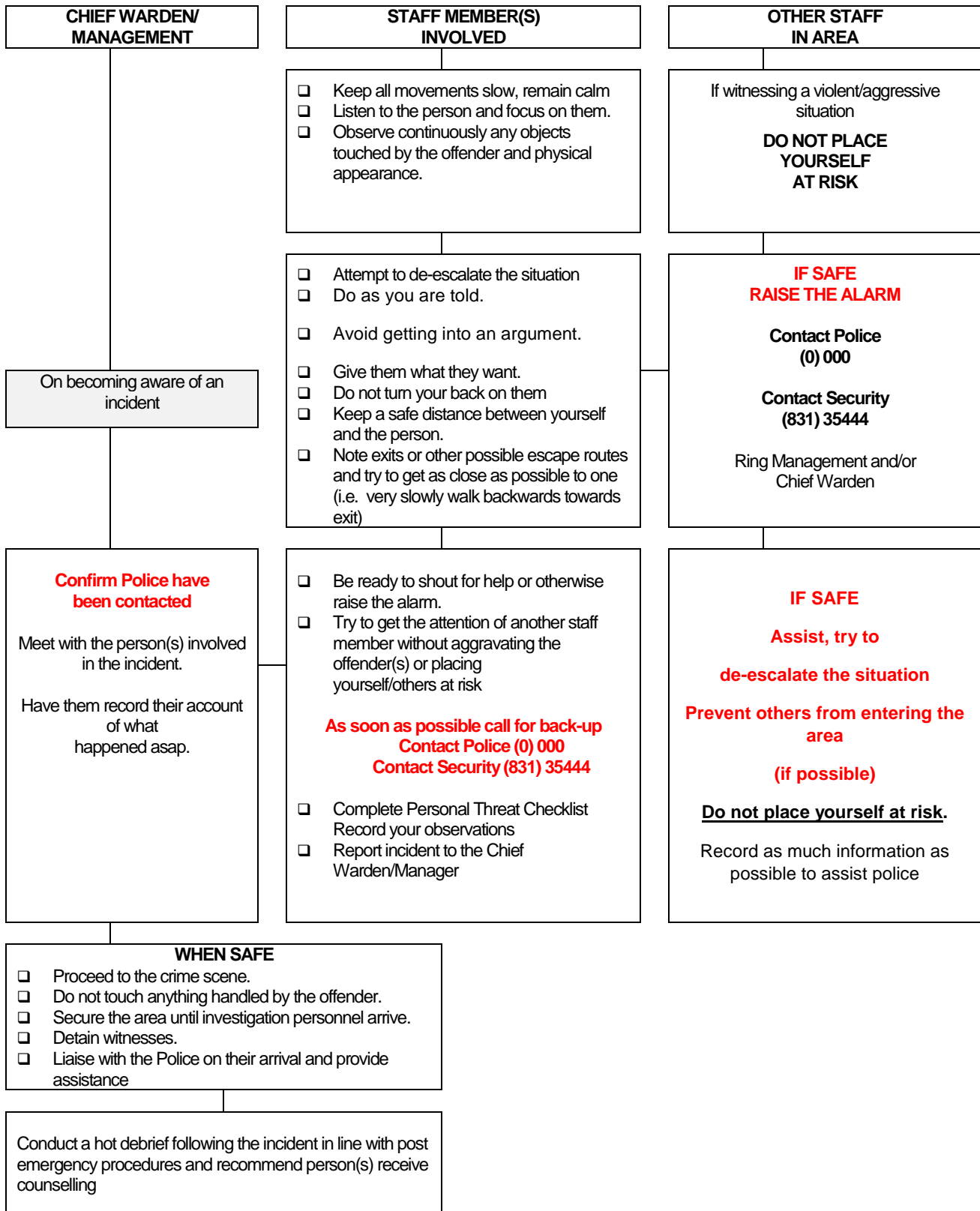
On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

15 EVACUATION (CODE ORANGE)	
15.3	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Before ordering an evacuation of an area or building, the Chief Warden will have assessed the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) seriousness and relevance of the threat to human safety; and b) proximity of hazards which may be relevant to the situation. <p>Evacuation involves the orderly movement of personnel from the area/building in as rapid and safe a manner as possible.</p>
15.4	<p>Evacuation route</p> <p>The Chief Warden is to assess the safest path of egress with regard to the proximity of the hazard, and advise the Floor Wardens accordingly via the communication methods available (e.g. PA, WIP (red phone), runner).</p> <p><u>For example</u>, in a situation where a suspicious package has been found, and the decision to evacuate has been made, the Chief Warden is to advise Floor Wardens of the area at risk to ensure occupants do not evacuate via the danger area e.g. If the package is at the southern end of the building at main reception, occupants should be instructed to leave via the northern exits.</p>
15.5	<p>Stages in Evacuation</p> <p>Evacuation may be conducted in three distinct stages according to the severity of the emergency. The Warden is to advise the Chief Warden when evacuation is complete and provide ongoing feedback as directed.</p> <p>Stage 1: Removal of people from the immediate danger area e.g. removing people from a room which is on fire or is alleged to have a bomb in it.</p> <p>Stage 2: Removal to a safer area. This may be to an adjoining area on the same level, or to a safer level.</p> <p>Stage 3 Complete evacuation of a building.</p>
15.6	<p>Order of Evacuation</p> <p>To promote rapid evacuation, occupants should be evacuated in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambulant – people able to walk unaided • Semi-ambulant – people requiring assistance • Non-ambulant – people who have to be physically moved or carried.
15.7	<p>Accounting for people</p> <p>Wardens should conduct a systematic check that all persons are cleared from the floor/area of their responsibility and report back to the Chief Warden when “All Clear”. <i>This function is of greater importance than a physical count of those evacuated.</i> If this has been conducted, the Chief Warden will be able to advise the Emergency Services of the building evacuation status and the location of any persons who remain in the building.</p>
15.8	<p>For “All Clear” to return to the building. The Emergency Services advise when it is safe to re-enter the building. The Chief Warden will contact Wardens. Wardens are to assist in co-ordinating re-entry. Before re-entry the Chief Warden shall first arrange for Wardens to check secure repositories to ensure that they have not been tampered with whilst unattended.</p> <p>If evidence of tampering is found, Security staff should be called and the area cordoned off (to preserve evidence) before staff or students are to be permitted to return to the building. Floor Wardens shall co-ordinate the re-occupation of their area(s).</p>

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16 PERSONAL THREAT (CODE BLACK)

16.1 IF A PERSON'S BEHAVIOUR IS THREATENING AND OUT OF CONTROL (i.e. staff confronted with a violent incident including abuse, threat, assault or injury)



16 PERSONAL THREAT (CODE BLACK)

16.2 External Lock down Procedure

If time permits, and if safe, this option is designed to protect occupants from an external threat by excluding or isolating the threat.

Please remember that every scenario will be different.

The Police will generally brief University Security first.

ON RECEIVING THE INSTRUCTION TO LOCK DOWN BY THE EMERGENCY SERVICES/SECURITY:

SECURITY MGR	CHIEF WARDEN	WARDENS	STAFF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the risk and scope of the lock-down Lock down sector(s) affected by Computer where possible Despatch Security Officers to manually lock-down other Buildings as applicable (if safe) Distribute radios to Chief Wardens in affected area(s) (if safe) Install Emergency Phones Send SMS Message, Email and Radio advice Contact Infrastructure Branch and gain additional resources for the Security Office Maintain an Incident Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief Wardens on the nature and scope of the Lock-down using available communication methods (eg Email, Phone, PA) Use the exact wording provided by Security to avoid misinterpretation Delegate Wardens to monitor exits (if safe to do so) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information received from the Chief Warden to staff in your area of responsibility Maintain communications with the Chief Warden <p>SHOULD AN OCCUPANT REFUSE TO FOLLOW YOUR INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>They are compromising the safety of all other occupants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take down their name and contact details and present this information to the Chief Warden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the directions of the Warden, Chief Warden, Security or Police. Ensure doors in your area are not chocked open Secure your area Do not leave the building until gaining approval from the Warden/Chief Warden or Security or until formally given the "All Clear". <p>You may be placing yourself at risk or compromising the safety of other occupants by opening external doors.</p>
<p>Each 30mins (approx) or as new information becomes available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forward updates to Chief Wardens via SMS, Email & Radio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up-date Wardens as new information received Maintain an Incident Log for your building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide up-dates to Staff when new information received using available communication methods (e.g. verbal, email, phone) 	
<p>For "All Clear"</p> <p>Forward "All Clear" via SMS, Email & Radio</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify Wardens re "All Clear" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify all occupants in your area of responsibility 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise a debrief with key personnel involved and document outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following Security debrief, conduct own debriefing with Wardens & document. Take corrective actions as applic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate outcomes of the emergency and follow-up action to occupants in your area of responsibility. 	

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

16 PERSONAL THREAT (CODE BLACK)

16.3 Civil Disorder

Please remember that every scenario will be different.

SECURITY MGR	CHIEF WARDEN	WARDENS	STAFF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the risk and scope of the demonstration Contact the Police Lock down sector(s) affected by Computer where possible Despatch Security Officers to manually lock-down other Buildings as applicable (if safe) Distribute radios to Chief Wardens in affected area(s) (if safe) Install Emergency Phones if necessary Send SMS Message, Email and Radio advice Contact Infrastructure Branch and gain additional resources for the Security Office if necessary Maintain an Incident Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief Wardens on the nature and scope of the demonstration and lock-down using available communication methods (eg Email, Phone, PA) Use the exact wording provided by Security to avoid misinterpretation Nominate an appropriate Emergency Control Centre with communications and stay there Nominate a Deputy to assist as required e.g. to act as a runner Take action to restrict contact between the demonstrators and the building occupants Provide assistance to Security and Police as applicable Maintain an Incident Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate information received from the Chief Warden to staff in your area of responsibility Maintain communications with the Chief Warden <p>SHOULD AN OCCUPANT REFUSE TO FOLLOW YOUR INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>They are compromising the safety of all other occupants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take down their name and contact details and present this information to the Chief Warden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the directions of the Warden, Chief Warden, Security or Police. Ensure doors in your area are not chocked open <p>Secure your area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lock up office(s) Secure records/files Secure cash holdings Secure valuable property <p>Do not leave the building or your area until gaining approval from the Warden/Chief Warden or Security or until formally given the "All Clear".</p> <p>You may be placing yourself at risk or compromising the safety of other occupants</p>
<p>Each 30mins (approx) or as new information becomes available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forward updates to Chief Wardens via SMS, Email & Radio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up-date Wardens as new information received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide up-dates to Staff when new information received using available communication methods (e.g. verbal, email, phone) 	
<p>For "All Clear"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forward "All Clear" via SMS/Email & Radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify Wardens re "All Clear" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify all occupants in your area of responsibility 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise a debrief with key personnel involved and document outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following Security debrief, conduct own debriefing with Wardens and document. Take corrective actions as applic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate outcomes of the emergency and follow-up action to occupants in your area of responsibility. 	

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

16 PERSONAL THREAT (CODE BLACK)

16.4 Reducing the risk of violence at work

All Staff:

- ☐ Be aware of and report to other staff, security and management immediately if a person's behaviour is threatening and you feel at risk.
- ☐ Gain assistance or ensure you have back-up if trying to de-escalate the situation.
e.g. if the violence has not occurred, but indications suggest that there is potential for it to occur.
- ☐ Alert other staff who may come into contact with the person, so they are not entering an unsafe environment.
- ☐ If you are moving into an area where you think an intruder may have gained access, do not investigate on your own.

16.5 Armed or Aggressive Offender

The person(s) may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol when they confront staff.

They may be desperate. Their behaviour may be unpredictable.

They may be nervous or even scared.

The initial actions you take are vital.

- ☐ Try to calm the offender and comply with their requests.
- ☐ Try to let another staff member know that there is a problem.
DO NOT however, take any risks doing this.
- ☐ Give the offender what they want
- ☐ Try to obtain a full description of the person and write these details down as soon as possible following the incident.
- ☐ If you are witnessing an incident start recording your observations as soon as possible.
- ☐ **Contact the Police, Security and Management as soon as it is safe to do so.**
- ☐ Isolate the area until the police arrive.

16.6 Acts of Terrorism:

Given the global security environment and increased awareness of terrorism activities please refer to Code Black guidelines (16.1 Threatening Behaviour and/or 16.3 Civil Disorder) for relevant information.

Further information may be sourced from the Australian National Security website:

The National Security Hotline number is 1800 123400 and is available 24/7

<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/WhatAustraliaisdoing/Pages/TheNationalSecurityHotline.aspx>

Consider the procedures for Escape, Hide Tell.

ESCAPE: Move quickly and quietly away from danger

HIDE: Stay out of sight and silence your phones

TELL: Call the police by dialling '000' when it is safe

<https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Securityandyourcommunity/Documents/escape-hide-tell-A3-landscape.pdf>

17 INTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE YELLOW)

17.1 Power Failure

CHIEF WARDEN	STAFF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Contact Security to obtain status <input type="checkbox"/> Advise occupants of status using emergency communications available e.g. EWIS <input type="checkbox"/> Request Wardens check lifts on their level to ensure no-one is trapped. Contact Security/Infrastructure Branch if necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Request Wardens check areas which may not have Emergency Power i.e. where someone may be disorientated e.g. toilets, storerooms <input type="checkbox"/> Provide building occupants with assistance/updates as necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Liaise with Security (guided by University Senior Management) regarding next steps if building unable to be occupied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Remain in the building unless instructed by the Chief Warden. <input type="checkbox"/> Turn off computers <input type="checkbox"/> Do not use Lifts <input type="checkbox"/> Follow building/department specific procedures for resource failure if loss of power threatens critical activities in your area

Some Internal doors may remain locked during a power failure.

To unlock – contact Security (831) 35444

IF TRAPPED and Emergency Evacuation required

Break the Break Glass Alarm.

Doors will automatically unlock.

**WHERE 15 MINUTES HAS ELAPSED,
AND POWER HAS NOT BEEN RESTORED**

- ☐ **Evacuate the building as Emergency Lighting will cease in approx. 60 minutes**

Please enter back up specific for your building	Back-up
EXIT & EMERGENCY LIGHTS:	The emergency lights will run on batteries for approx. 90 minutes.
Emergency Door Release	Where emergency door releases are present and the green/white button does not respond the green/white break glass must be activated to release the door.
EWIS (if applicable)	In the event of mains input power failure the battery is capable of maintaining the system in normal working condition for at least 8 hours. After which, sufficient capacity shall remain to operate the EWIS including all audible and visible signals at the specified outputs for a period not less than 90 minutes.
FIRE INDICATOR PANEL	In the event of a mains input power failure the battery is capable of maintaining the system in normal working condition for at least 24 hrs, after which sufficient capacity shall remain to operate two alarm zone facilities and all associated ancillary control functions for 30 mins.
SECURITY KEY PAD (if applicable)	
PHONE SYSTEM	
GENERATOR (if applicable)	
LOCATION OF EMERGENCY TORCHES (if applicable)	

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

17 INTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE YELLOW)

17.2 Hazardous Substances Spill

Incidents include the leakage or spillage of hazardous substances, including flammable liquids/gases or corrosive, toxic, biological and radioactive substances.

CHIEF WARDEN	STAFF
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT MFS – (0) 000 <input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT SECURITY (831) 35444 <input type="checkbox"/> Isolate the area to prevent access. <input type="checkbox"/> If substance known, obtain Material Safety Data Sheet & follow spill, safety & first aid procedures <input type="checkbox"/> Consider need to evacuate other areas of the building. <input type="checkbox"/> Follow Evacuation procedure if required	<p>If confronted with a leakage or spillage of hazardous material and the hazard (liquid or solid) is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaseous; • Vaporising; or • Explosive material
<input type="checkbox"/> Arrange for Medical Assistance if required Contact Ambulance Service (0) 000	<p>DO NOT SNIFF, TASTE, TOUCH OR WALK THROUGH MATERIAL</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct MFS to area <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Emergency Incident Report	<p>Break “Red Break Glass” Alarm to shut down air-conditioning if applicable to your building</p>
<p><u>FOR GAS LEAK</u></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Isolate the gas (if possible) <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminate any ignition sources <input type="checkbox"/> Break the Break Glass Alarm (If alarm not already activated) <input type="checkbox"/> Follow RACE procedures <p>Remove persons from immediate danger Alert others Contain the emergency – close doors Evacuate</p>	<p>CONTACT CHIEF WARDEN/SECURITY State Location, name of product or chemical and quantity (if known)</p>
	<p>Remove anyone in immediate danger. Contain the threat by closing doors (where possible)</p>
	<p>Await further instructions from the Chief Warden, Security or Emergency Services</p>

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

17 INTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE YELLOW)

17.3 Flood (Water intrusion)

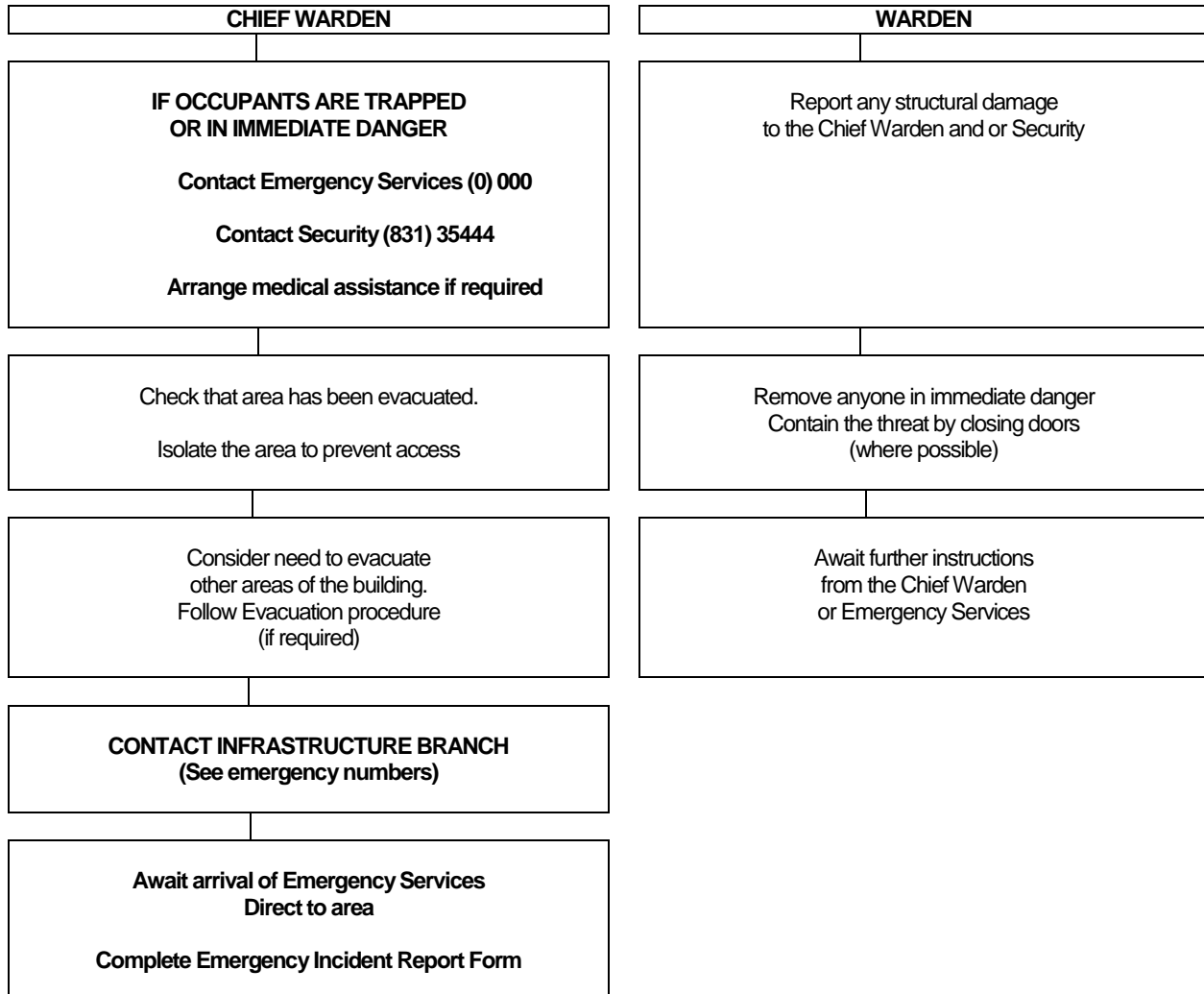
CHIEF WARDEN	STAFF
<p>Contact Security (831) 35444</p>	<p>If confronted with a flood situation Contact the Chief Warden and/or Security</p>
<p>Evaluate the need to evacuate</p> <p>If evacuation required, follow evacuation procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Remove anyone in immediate danger. <input type="checkbox"/> Alert others in the area <input type="checkbox"/> Be aware of water affected electrical installations <input type="checkbox"/> Contain the threat by closing doors etc <input type="checkbox"/> Await further instructions from the Chief Warden, Security or Emergency Services
<p>Assess and delegate the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Shut off electricity, water and gas, or have occupants switch off electrical appliances in work areas most likely to be flooded; <input type="checkbox"/> Move valuable equipment and documents to a position above anticipated flood level; <input type="checkbox"/> Arrange medical assistance if required <input type="checkbox"/> Move lifts to the top of the rise (if applicable) <input type="checkbox"/> Follow the instructions of Security or the Emergency Services <input type="checkbox"/> Complete an Emergency Incident Report Form 	

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

17 INTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE YELLOW)

17.4 Structural Damage

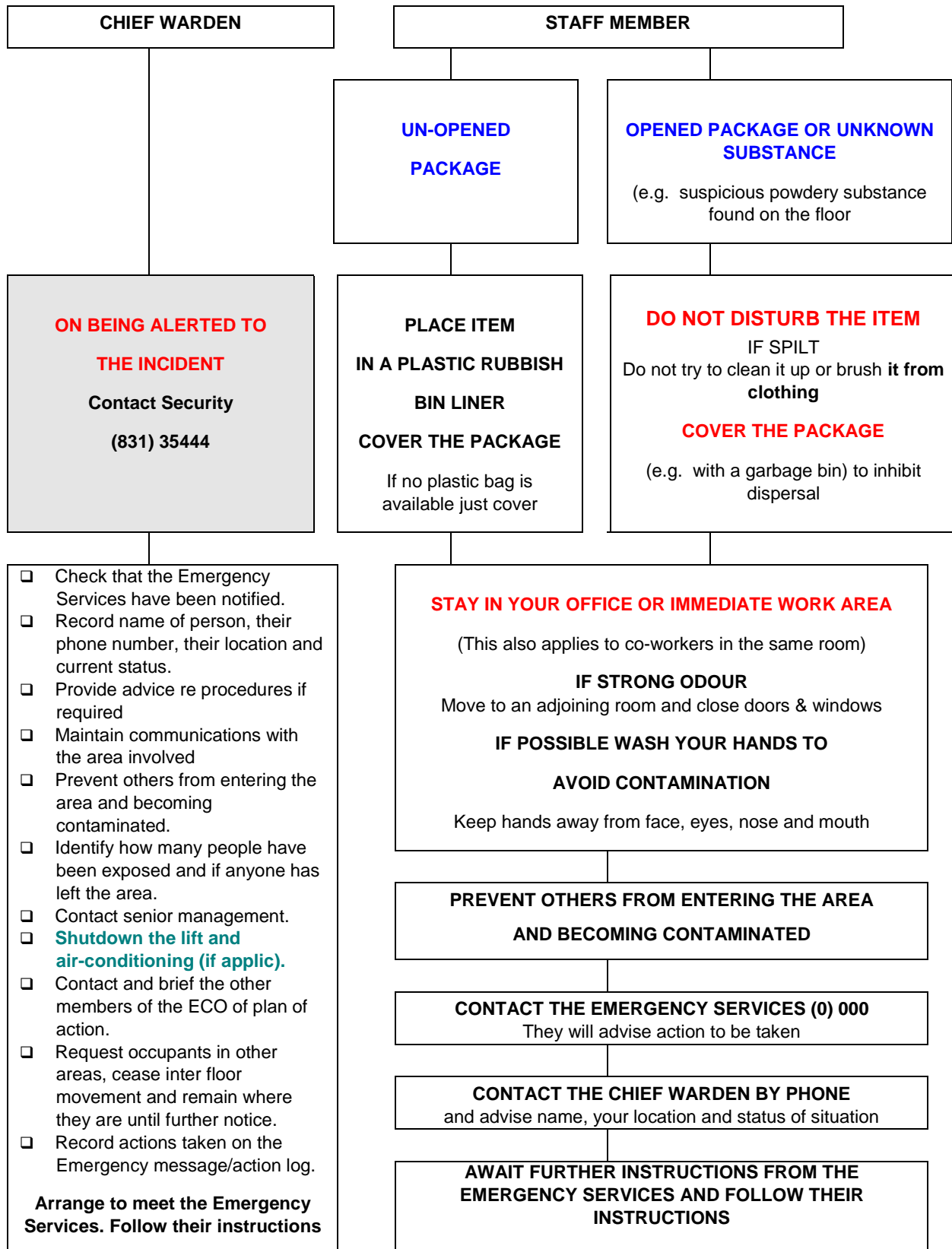
(eg building collapse, cracks, corrosion, leaks)



On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

17 INTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE YELLOW)

17.5 Biological Agent (e.g. Anthrax Scare, package, mail item, unknown substance)



On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

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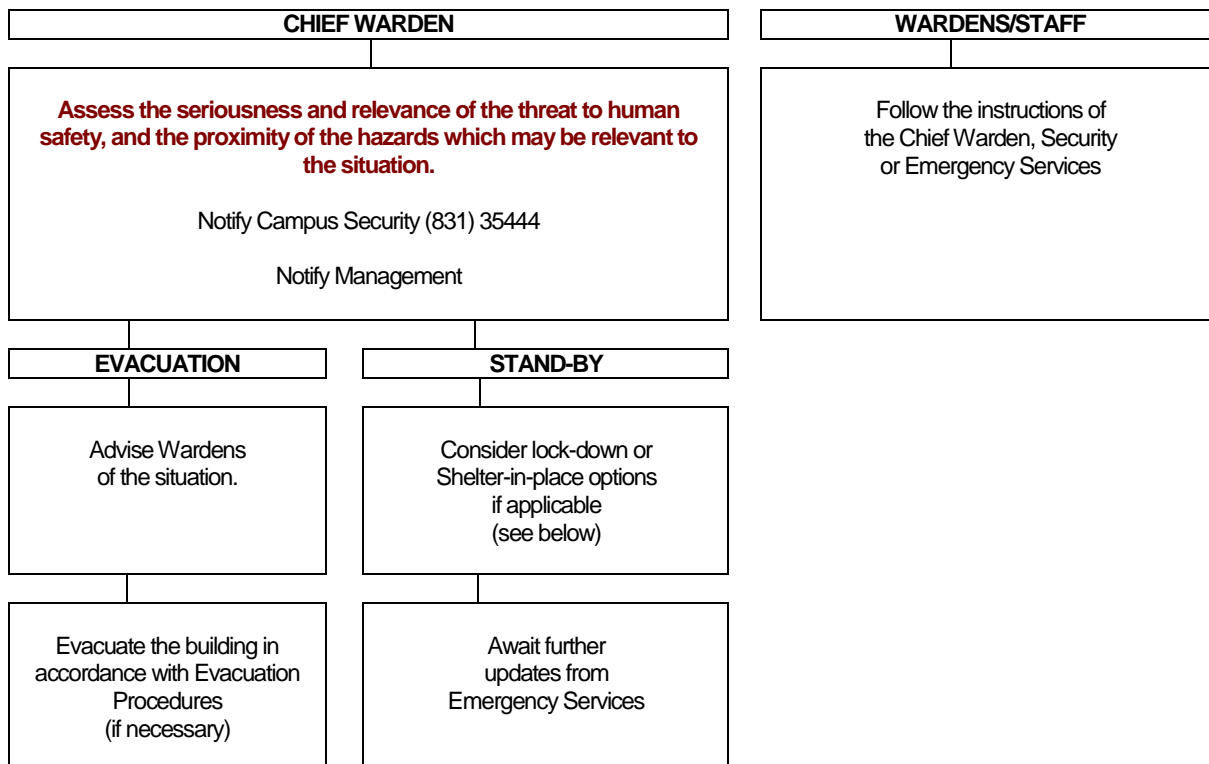
18 EXTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE BROWN)

18.1 External Disaster

An external disaster is any occurrence including fire, flood, tempest, earthquake, eruption, accident, epidemic of human, animal or plant disease, hostilities directed by any enemy against Australia that:

- Causes, or threatens to cause, loss of life or injury; and/or
- Is of such a nature or magnitude that extra ordinary measures are required in order to protect life.

ON RECEIVING NOTICE OF AN EXTERNAL DISASTER



18.2 Shelter-in-place

Shelter-in-place refers to protection of occupants within the building which they currently occupy.

This is an option where there is no immediate threat to the structure of the building itself, and an attempt to evacuate occupants from the building is likely to expose them to more danger than they would face by remaining.

The Chief Warden/Wardens should take steps to isolate occupants from the external environment including closing all outside doors and windows, turning off air handling systems and moving occupants away from outside windows and doors.

The Chief Warden will be guided by the Emergency Services re "All Clear".

18.3 Lock-down

The lock-down option is designed to protect occupants from an external threat, such as a violent person, by excluding or isolating that threat. This option will require the Chief Warden and Wardens to quickly secure exterior doors and windows and eliminate the movement of people to outside.

The Chief Warden will be guided by the Emergency Services re "All Clear".

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

18 EXTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE BROWN)

18.4 Earthquake

Tremor

Remain indoors. Take cover under a sturdy desk or table. Place one hand on a leg of the table (to keep it from shifting away from you) or go to a structurally strong location such as a hall by a pillar, or a door frame.

- ☐ Stay clear of windows, fireplaces, wood stoves, and heavy furniture or appliances that may fall over. Stay inside to avoid being injured by falling glass or building parts.
- ☐ Beware of falling objects
- ☐ Stay away from windows

When shaking stops

- ☐ Assess the situation
- ☐ Check persons in your immediate area.
- ☐ Render first aid assistance if required
- ☐ Check for hazards (e.g. leaks, spills)
- ☐ Turn off ignition and heat sources if it is safe to do so.
- ☐ Shut off all gas sources.
- ☐ Exit the building if possible and proceed to predetermined assembly areas
- ☐ Report any injuries, damage and potentially hazardous conditions to the Chief Warden/Security
- ☐ Do not re-enter the building until given the "All Clear".

18.5 Terrorist activity

Every incident is different. There may or may not be warning.

The warning or notification of a potential terrorist act could come from a number of sources. (e.g. Local, State, Federal law enforcement agencies). Follow the directions of the Emergency Services or enforcement agency.

Given the global security environment and increased awareness of terrorism activities please refer to Code Black guidelines (16.1 Threatening Behaviour and/or 16.3 Civil Disorder) for relevant information.

The National Security Hotline Number is **1800 123 400** and available 24/7

See the **Australian National Security** website:

<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/WhatAustraliaisdoing/Pages/TheNationalSecurityHotline.aspx>

What is a terrorist act?

In accordance with the Security Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act 2002, a terrorist act is defined "to mean an action or threat of action of certain kinds where the action is done or the threat is made with the intention of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause and the action is done or the threat is made with the intention of coercing or influencing by intimidation the Government of the Commonwealth, or a State, Territory, or Foreign Country or part thereof, or intimidating the public or a section of the public."

The action falls within the definition of a terrorist act, if, in addition to meeting the above requirements, it causes serious harm, that is physical harm, to a person, or causes serious damage to property, or causes a person's death, or endangers a person's life, other than the life of the person taking the action, or creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public, or seriously interferes with, seriously disrupts, or destroys an electronic system. In the event of an attack what you do matters:

<https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Securityandyourcommunity/Pages/escape-hide-tell.aspx>

18 EXTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE BROWN)

18.5 Terrorist Activity (continued)

What “weapons” are used by terrorist groups?

In the context of “Terror related” emergency events, some examples include use of:

- ☐ An explosive device;
- ☐ Biological Agents;
- ☐ Chemical Agents;
- ☐ Radioactive Agents;
- ☐ Cyber-terrorism;
- ☐ Firearms and other dangerous weapons, or means of transport, including vehicles, vessels or aircraft.

Collectively they are potentially weapons of mass destruction.

To reduce the risk of terrorist activities within the University:

- ☐ Report anyone behaving suspiciously, videotaping or photographing buildings, restricted areas or other areas identified as “high risk”.
- ☐ Report any suspicious vehicles or behaviour around vehicles near significant buildings or in busy public areas.
- ☐ Report any person where you believe they may have a false identity.
- ☐ Report if anyone has been asking detailed questions about security procedures.
- ☐ Be cognizant of surroundings.
- ☐ Secure areas at risk when they are not occupied.
- ☐ Protect critical infrastructure information systems from electronic attacks of cyber-terrorism.
- ☐ Keep ventilation systems secure, with access only by authorized personnel.

If in doubt contact campus security on (831) 35444.

18.6 Guidelines for the management of a potential Chemical, Biological or Radiological (CBR) Incident

Chemical

- Agent types include nerve, blister, blood, choking, irritating
- May be a solid, liquid or gas and in some gases, odourless, colourless and tasteless.
- Agents may be inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin.
- Effects may be immediately felt or delayed. The agent may produce incapacitation, serious injury or death, depending on the dose received.

If you believe you have been exposed:

- ☐ Hold your breath.
- ☐ Move away from the area.
- ☐ Alert others in the immediate area.
- ☐ Isolate the area (if possible) e.g. place towels or other fabric items under the door.
- ☐ Seek medical assistance (0) 000 asap and follow their instructions
- ☐ If you think you have droplets on your clothing or skin – remove outer clothing and wash exposed skin with cold water.
- ☐ Contact Security giving exact location asap.

Other precautions

- ☐ Turn off fume hoods, range hoods, air handlers, and all air conditioners.
- ☐ Seal off vents, grills or other openings to the outside.
- ☐ Do not use lifts (unless authorised).

18 EXTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE BROWN)

18.6 Guidelines for the management of a potential Chemical, Biological or Radiological (CBR) Incident (*Continued*)

Radiological

- Radiation exposure can affect the body in a number of ways, and the adverse health effects of exposure may not be apparent for many years.
Health effects range from mild to death depending on the amount absorbed by the body (the dose), the type of radiation, the route of exposure, and the length of time a person was exposed.
- Possible terrorist events could involve:
 - introducing radioactive material into the food or water supply.
 - using explosive to scatter the radioactive materials or exploding a small nuclear device.

Protective action may include:

- Shelter-in-place
- Evacuation to a safer location (follow directions of Security/Emergency services)

If you believe you have been exposed:

- Alert others
- Notify campus security
- Seek medical treatment – Dial (0) 000

Biological

- Agent types include Bacteria (eg Anthrax), Virus or Toxin.
- Normally ingested or inhaled.
- May be disseminated or transmitted easily from person-to-person.

If you believe you have been exposed:

- Do not disturb the item
- If spilt, do not try to clean it up or brush it from clothing
- Cover the package/spill if possible (eg with a large garbage bin) to inhibit dispersal
- Contact Police then Campus Security
- Advise other people to remain in the area
- Prevent other people from entering the area
- Stay where you are – help will come to you

On being advised of an Emergency Incident the Emergency Services will:

- **Assess situation**
- Set up staging area and work with the other Emergency Services
- Determine how many people have been exposed
- Secure the scene
- Commence set up of the decontamination process
Water shower – decontamination corridor
- Arrange area for shelter
- Brief those who require decontamination
- Advise healthcare/hospitals

On the all clear Chief Warden to conduct hot debrief in line with post emergency procedures

18 EXTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE BROWN)

18.7 CFS Website Information:

The CFS cannot guarantee a fire appliance will be there to protect your property so you need to:

- Know that the bushfire dangers are for your areas – visit www.cfs.sa.gov.au/incidents
- On a daily basis, know the Fire Danger Rating for your area and what you need to do – visit <https://www.cfs.sa.gov.au/site/home.jsp> (tab Bans and Ratings)
- Act decisively the moment you know there is danger
- Watch for signs of fire, especially smoke and flames
- Put your Bushfire Survival Plan into action (avoid a 'wait and see') response.

Look and listen for information on television, radio, internet, mobile phones and by speaking with neighbours.

- CFS website www.cfs.sa.gov.au
- Bushfire Information Hotline **1800 362 361** or teletype service **TTY 133 677 then ask for 1800 362 361**.
- Other options are available at National Relay Service
- CFS on [Facebook](#) or [Twitter](#)
- On local [ABC radio](#), [FIVEaa](#), or one of our other Emergency Broadcast Partners

About CFS warnings and incidents (Taken from the CFS website) Warning definitions

Bushfire Advice Message

We will issue a Bushfire Advice Message for bushfires that may pose a threat to property or public safety or events where:

- a bushfire has been reported and we are attending but no further information is available (Incident notification).
- a bushfire is producing an undesirable effect (smoke) in an area that may cause concern to the public
- the SACFS Regional Coordinator or State Coordinator wishes to advise the public of a specific event.

Bushfire Watch and Act Message

We will regularly issue Bushfire Watch and Act Messages for bushfires that pose a localised threat to property or public safety where:

- a bushfire is threatening or is a potential threat to public safety in the immediate area of the fire
- a bushfire is producing an undesirable effect (smoke) in an area that may cause concern to the public on a day of elevated fire danger
- the SACFS Regional Coordinator or State Coordinator wishes to advise the public of a specific event.

Bushfire Emergency Warning Message

Bushfire Emergency Warning Messages are the highest level of warning regarding a bushfire. They will be issued for wide area community impact when:

- an uncontrolled bushfire is burning under Severe to Catastrophic Fire Weather conditions; and
- the risk of loss of life or threat to properties is almost certain or has occurred; or where special circumstances exist and a message is approved by the State Coordinator for example when a life or house has been lost.

Recommended actions before, during, and after a bushfire.

Making an informed decision

It is difficult to make a single decision, whether you intend to stay and defend your property or leave early, as circumstances can vary. It is important to recognise that in an emergency, unexpected things are likely to occur so you will need to adapt to changing circumstances and have a plan that will work in different situations.

18 EXTERNAL EMERGENCY (CODE BROWN) Continued..

Your plan should alter according to the predicted Fire Danger Rating and is likely to change depending on your circumstances. Your children for example may be at school, your car may not be available or you may have a health issue that could restrict your capability.

You may also decide to have different plans to suit the daily Fire Danger Rating and enact one plan on days where the Fire Danger Rating is predicted to be Severe and a different plan when the Fire Danger Rating is predicted to be Catastrophic.

- Find out more about leaving early
- Find out more about staying and defending
- Find out more about pets and livestock

Stages of a bushfire

During a fire, residents and properties are at risk from several things, depending on the stage of the fire.

The ways of mitigating the threats posed at each stage are detailed in fact sheets on Preparing your Property; Preparing Yourself for Bushfires and On the Day of a Bushfire, but the main principles are listed below.

It is vitally important to plan well before the fire arrives as to what action you will take and whether you will leave early. Preparing a Bushfire Survival Plan will assist with this decision making and understand when and which plan to enact. Never wait until the bushfire arrives before preparing both your property and yourself.

Stage one - before the fire arrives:

In the time leading up to the arrival of the fire front, the main threats are ember attack, thick smoke, increasing fire noise and increasing darkness. It will also be hot and frightening. Deal with these threats by:

1. ember proofing your home
2. preparing a defensible space around your home
3. patrolling inside and outside the house, extinguishing any spot fires
4. dressing in protective clothing and wearing a protective mask
5. preparing yourself psychologically for the ordeal
6. sheltering in the house if conditions become too bad.

Stage two - during the fire:

As the fire front passes, properties will be subject to radiant heat, flame contact, ember attack, smoke, loud noise, darkness, and power failure. Radiant heat is the greatest threat to people and can kill well before the fire front arrives. You must seek shelter from it.

Stage three - after the fire front has passed:

Many hours, sometimes days, after the fire front has passed, properties continue to be at risk from ember attack and smouldering fuel. You should extinguish small fires and check roof spaces and other likely places for embers.

1. Go outside and extinguish small spot fires and burning embers
2. Patrol the property inside and out, including the ceiling space, and extinguish any fires
3. Let everyone know that you are okay
4. Monitor the radio for updates
5. Stay with your home until you are sure the surrounding area is clear of fire.

19 NOTIFICATION OF CERTAIN OCCURRENCES

The Director, Health, Safety and Wellbeing (or delegate from the HSW team) is responsible for ensuring that any dangerous occurrence is reported to SafeWork SA (www.safework.sa.gov.au) by telephone (1300 365 255) as soon as practicable after the occurrence in accordance with Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA) Section 35.0.

A notifiable dangerous incident is any incident or event which arises from operations carried on at a workplace and which causes an immediate and significant risk to a person. (Please note - the person does not have to be injured.)

The Security Office and HSW must be immediately notified of any of the following dangerous occurrences by the ECO:

19.1 Incident Notification

What is a notifiable incident?

Notifiable incident means –

- a) The death of a person; or
- b) A serious injury or illness of a person; or
- c) A dangerous incident

What is a serious injury or illness

Serious injury or illness of a person means an injury or illness requiring the person to have -

- a) Immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital; or
- b) Immediate treatment for –
 - i. The amputation of any part of his or her body; or
 - ii. A serious head injury; or
 - iii. A serious eye injury; or
 - iv. A serious burn; or
 - v. The separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue (such as degloving or scalping); or
 - vi. A spinal injury; or
 - vii. The loss of a bodily function; or
 - viii. Serious lacerations; or
- c) Medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance, and includes any other injury or illness prescribed by the regulations but does not include an illness or injury of a prescribed kind.

19 NOTIFICATION OF CERTAIN OCCURRENCES – continued

What is a dangerous incident

Dangerous incident means an incident in relation to a workplace that exposes a worker or any other person to a serious risk to a person's health or safety emanating from an immediate or imminent exposure to –

- (a) An uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance; or
- (b) An uncontrolled implosion, explosion or fire; or
- (c) An uncontrolled escape of gas or steam; or
- (d) An uncontrolled escape of a pressurised substance; or
- (e) Electric shock; or
- (f) The fall or release from a height of any plant, substance or thing; or
- (g) The collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to, any plant that is required to be authorised for use in accordance with the regulations; or
- (h) The collapse or partial collapse of a structure; or
- (i) The collapse or failure of an excavation or of any shoring supporting an excavation; or
- (j) The inrush of water, mud or gas in workings, in an underground excavation or tunnel, or
- (k) The interruption of the main system of ventilation in an underground excavation or tunnel, or
- (l) Any other event prescribed by the regulations, But does not include an incident of a prescribed kind.

Duty to preserve incident sites

- (1) The person with management or control of a workplace at which a notifiable incident has occurred must ensure so far as is reasonably practicable, that the site where the incident occurred is not disturbed until an inspector arrives at the site or any earliest time that an inspector directs.
- (2) Note: this does not prevent any action-
 - a. To assist an injured person; or
 - b. To remove a deceased person; or
 - c. That is essential to make the site safe or to minimise the risk of a further notifiable incident; or
 - d. That is associated with a police investigation; or
 - e. For which an inspector or the regulator has given permission

A written report on a Notification of dangerous Occurrence form must also be provided by the University within 24 hours to SafeWork SA.

The HSW Manager (or representative) is to be present for any interview with SafeWork SA

Contact Numbers:

Director, Health, Safety and Wellbeing
Phone: 8313 6079 During Normal working hours
Mobile: 0410 422 737

Security:
8313 5990
Security Emergency:
8313 5444

20 EMERGENCY INCIDENT REPORT FORM

To be completed by the Chief Warden after each Emergency Incident requiring attendance by the Emergency Services

- Incident Report Forms are to be completed at the de-brief following the incident.
A copy shall be forwarded to the Manager Security Services & Emergency Management
- Emergency Management Committee (C/- Security) and Heads of Faculties/Divisions and Schools/Areas.
- The Chief Warden should retain a copy for their own records.

DATE: / / TIME: _____

TYPE OF EMERGENCY

Fire/Smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	Personal Threat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bomb Threat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internal Emergency (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

EMERGENCY SERVICES IN ATTENDANCE

Metropolitan Fire Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	Police	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Emergency Services	<input type="checkbox"/>		

LOCATION OF INCIDENT

DETAILS OF INCIDENT

CHIEF WARDEN NAME & SIGNATURE _____

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

Issue Identified	Date	Follow – up action	Date Complete	Signature

Type of Incident _____

Your role _____

Your name_____

DATE / /

[illegible]

22 BOMB THREAT CHECK LIST

(in accordance with Aust. Bomb Data Centre and AS3745)

Remember to Stay Calm:

Don't Hang Up and try to Keep the Caller on the Line

Date & Time of Call:..... Duration of Call:..... Call Received on ext/no.....

EXACT WORDING OF

THREAT:.....

Bomb Threat Questions to Ask:

What type of bomb is it?.....

When is the bomb going to explode? Or when will the substance be released?.....

Where did you put it?.....

What does it look like/What is in it?.....

When did you put it there?.....

How will the bomb explode? Or how will the substance be released?.....

Did you place the bomb?..... Why?.....

Chemical / Biological Threat

What kind of substance is it?.....

How much of the substance is there?.....

How will the substance be released.....

Is the substance a liquid, powder or gas?.....

ACTION: Report call immediately to: **POLICE: 000**.....

CHIEF WARDEN.....

IDENTIFYING/LOCATING THE CALLER (Tick appropriate boxes)

CALLER'S VOICE

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MALE | <input type="checkbox"/> SLOW | <input type="checkbox"/> SLURRED | <input type="checkbox"/> DEEP BREATHING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE | <input type="checkbox"/> RAPID | <input type="checkbox"/> NASAL | <input type="checkbox"/> CRACKING VOICE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OLD | <input type="checkbox"/> SOFT | <input type="checkbox"/> STUTTERING | <input type="checkbox"/> DISGUISED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YOUNG | <input type="checkbox"/> LOUD | <input type="checkbox"/> LISPING | <input type="checkbox"/> IRRATIONAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated age..... | <input type="checkbox"/> LAUGHING | <input type="checkbox"/> RASPY | <input type="checkbox"/> FAMILIAR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ACCENT (Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> EMOTIONAL | <input type="checkbox"/> ABUSIVE | <input type="checkbox"/> INCONSISTENT |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> WELL SPOKEN | <input type="checkbox"/> INCOHERENT | <input type="checkbox"/> RECORDED |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> FOUL | <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR | <input type="checkbox"/> MESSAGE READ BY CALLER |

BACKGROUND NOISES (What could you hear in the background?)

- | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> STREET NOISES | <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL NOISES | <input type="checkbox"/> AIRCRAFT | <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL CALL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CROCKERY | <input type="checkbox"/> HOUSE NOISES | <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR | <input type="checkbox"/> STD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> VOICES | <input type="checkbox"/> MOTOR/ENGINE | <input type="checkbox"/> MUFFLED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOBILE |
| | FACTORY | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PA SYSTEM | <input type="checkbox"/> MACHINERY | <input type="checkbox"/> STATIC | <input type="checkbox"/> LONG DISTANCE |
| | OFFICE | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> MACHINERY | <input type="checkbox"/> FADING | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER |

RECIPIENT: Name: (print).....

Signature.....

Phone:.....

Area of Work.....

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23 PERSONAL THREAT DESCRIPTION OF OFFENDER

NOTES FOR COMPILATION

- Separate form required for each offender.
- To be compiled immediately after incident by each staff member and witnesses.
- Please tick as applicable.
- If answer is unknown write NK against heading.
- Do not consult others during compilation.
- Senior officer to collect forms and hand to police

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION FORM OF OFFENDER							
Name or Nicknames used				Ethnic Origin			
Approximate Age				Weight			
Height				Disguise			
Complexion	Fair	Dark	Pale	Sex	Male	Female	
	Fresh	Ruddy	Suntanned	Build	Thin	Medium	Solid
	pimply				Large		
Accent	Yes	No		Voice	Clear	Loud	Thick
	Type			Spectacles	Glasses	Sunglasses	
Posture	Erect	Normal	Stooped	Facial Hair	Unshaven	Moustache	Beard
Walk	Quick	Springy	Slow	Hands	Size		
	Limp				Calloused	Soft	Hairy
Hair	Colour			Fingers	Missing	Deformed	Nails
	Straight	Wavy	Bald	Gloves	Type		
	Curly	Thick	Long		Colour		
	Crewcut			Jewellery			
Eyes	Colour			Scars/Marks	Tattoos	Scars	
	Shape			Discolouration			Other
Ears	Size						
	Shape						
Nose	Size			Weapon Type			
	Shape						
Lips	Size			Method of escape			
	Shape			Direction of escape			
Teeth	Good	Uneven	Spaced				
	Missing	Bad	Protruding	Vehicle Make			
Piercings				Model			
Clothing	Type, colour, make, over/under sized, footwear, headwear, bag etc			Registration Number			
				Year			
				Colour			
				Description			
				Number of Occupants			
Description of what the offender did, say, touch, carry etc.				Any other information			

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

Date / /

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24 PERSONAL EMERGENCY EVACUATION INFORMATION SHEET

This emergency evacuation information sheet is designed for a person with a permanent disability / special needs or illness who may need assistance during an emergency alarm and/or evacuation.

The information may be provided during their induction to the University (e.g. in discussion with their Manager/Supervisor) or when they report that their physical capacity has changed (e.g. either temporary or permanent) so that they can be informed of the Emergency Management systems in place and the steps to take.

It is suggested that wherever possible that the Floor Warden (or delegate) physically step through the process with the person so that they understand the arrangements in their normal place of work, if they are in another building at the time of the emergency or if working after hours or in isolation.

You may wish to print this out and provide a copy to the person for their own records.

24.1 If the fire alarm sounds in a building with a two tone alarm system

On hearing the alert tone (i.e. Beep...Beep)

- ☐ Cease activities and check your immediate area for signs of fire/smoke.
- ☐ Secure any classified material
- ☐ Wait for further instructions via the PA system or the Floor Warden.

On hearing the evacuation tone (Whoop...Whoop)

- ☐ Report to the floor warden at the WIP (red phone) and/or ensure that someone is aware that you require assistance. You will be provided with information by the Chief Warden/Floor Warden in relation to the emergency. You may be able to remain where you are without evacuation until the alarm is investigated by the Emergency Services and action taken as appropriate.

If evacuation is not required

- ☐ Return to your duties when given the "All Clear" by the Chief Warden/Emergency Services via the PA system or in person.

If evacuation is required and you are in a multistorey building

If you are able to walk unaided, (i.e. minor injury affecting mobility)

- ☐ wait until the floor/area has been evacuated and then evacuate down the stairs with the Floor Warden or delegate.
- ☐ Do not to use the lifts unless under the direction of the Emergency Services.

If you are unable to use the stairs

- ☐ remain with the Warden (or delegate) near communications (e.g. the WIP).
The Floor Warden will inform the Chief Warden that you are remaining and your location.

For a fire emergency and you are on the fire affected floor

- ☐ Move away from the fire and wait in a safe place (eg fire isolated stairwell) for the Fire Service. The Floor Warden (or delegate) will remain with you.
- ☐ Ensure that someone is aware of your location and you have reliable communication if possible (e.g. a mobile phone).

After hours or if there is no Chief Warden/Floor Warden at the time of the alarm

If you are on your own:

- ☐ Remain where you have communication (e.g. desk phone, mobile phone).
- ☐ Contact Security office (831) 35444 and advise specific details of your location and your contact number.
- ☐ Await their instruction and/or all clear from the Emergency Services.
- ☐ Do not enter the stairwell unless you are at immediate risk. Some stairwells will not allow you to re-enter the floor.

24 PERSONAL EMERGENCY EVACUATION INFORMATION SHEET (Continued)

24.2 If the building has a single fire alarm (e.g. bell) and single storey

Cease activities and check your immediate area for signs of fire/smoke.

- ☐ Secure any classified material
- ☐ Evacuate via the nearest safe exit to the designated assembly area.

If the building is multistorey

If you are able to walk unaided, (i.e. minor injury affecting mobility)

- ☐ wait until the floor/area has been evacuated and then evacuate down the stairs with the Floor Warden or delegate.

If you are unable to use the stairs

- ☐ remain with the Warden (or delegate) near communications.
The Floor Warden will inform the Chief Warden that you are remaining and your location in accordance with procedures.

Do not use the lift unless under the direction of the Emergency Services.

24.3 If the person has other special requirements

Discuss the concerns with the person and identify safe steps.

Record here:

24.4 If you require any further information/assistance in relation to procedures

Please contact:

- ☐ Floor Warden _____ ext _____
- ☐ Chief Warden _____ ext _____
- ☐ Security Office (8313 5990)

24a PERSONAL EMERGENCY EVACUATION INFORMATION PLAN CHECKLIST (Optional)

To be completed by the Occupant with “Special Needs” working regularly in an area, in consultation with the Chief Warden and immediate Warden Network (e.g. your Floor or Level)

HSW Officers should retain a copy for their records.

The Chief Warden should retain a copy for their records.

Name of Occupant:

Location:

Building/Facility.....

Floor.....

Room Number.....

Is an Assistance Animal Involved? Yes/No

Are you trained in the emergency response procedures (including the evacuation procedures)? Yes / No

Preferred method of receiving updates to the emergency response procedures:

(Please state, e.g. text, email, Braille etc.)

.....

Preferred method of notification of Emergency:

(Please state, e.g. visual alarm, notification/vibrating device, SMS, etc.)

.....

.....

Type of assistance required: (Please list procedures necessary for assistance.)

.....

.....

.....

Equipment required for evacuation: (Please List)

.....

.....

Egress Procedure: (Give Step by Step details)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Designated assistants and contact details: (Please list name, phone, mobile, email)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Are your designated assistants trained in emergency response procedures (including evacuation procedures)? Yes/No

Are your designated assistants trained in the evacuation equipment? Yes/No

Diagram of preferred route for assisted evacuation: (Please provide diagram)

Issue date: / /

Review Date: / /

Occupant Approved (Signature)

Date: / /

Chief Warden: (Signature)

Date: / /