

Table 19.1: Emergency Action Plan Requirements

ITEMS	REQUIREMENTS
<b>3. STRATEGIES</b>	<p><b><u>1. GENERAL</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The fundamental goal of any emergency response strategy shall be to move people to a point of safety from the emergency situation.</li> <li>ii. Accurate communication and methods of communication between emergency management team and occupants is of high importance to achieve orderly evacuation.</li> <li>iii. Withholding information from the occupants may not resolve panicking in every situation.</li> <li>iv. Effective coordination between facility emergency management team and various responding agencies such as Civil Defence, Police, Medical Services etc.</li> <li>v. Irrespective of the strategy, the emergency management team shall ensure that exit routes, elevators and corridors are free of fire and smoke and are safe to use.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>2. NO EVACUATION (REMAIN IN PLACE) STRATEGY</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Any “No Evacuation (Remain in place)” strategies shall be evaluated and certified by Civil Defence.</li> <li>ii. Remain in place strategy shall be adapted for facilities where in depth analysis of nature of building, hazard and occupants proves that such an action would best provide for the safety of building occupants. For example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A small fire incident in the residential and hotel apartment unit or hotel guest room, or service rooms such as transformer rooms, generator rooms, electrical rooms etc., where total or partial evacuation may not be necessary. Except for the occupants of such unit, rest of the occupants can remain in place till the emergency management team notifies.</li> <li>b. Remain in place strategy may not be a suitable strategy for a factory or warehouse or commercial unit fire, however small, as the fire load in such units may be significantly higher and fire spread can be quick and unpredictable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b><u>3. PARTIAL EVACUATION STRATEGY</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Partial evacuation would a suitable strategy for highrise, Superhighrise buildings and hospitals, where total evacuation, upon contained fire incidents maybe impractical and unnecessary. For example, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It is impractical for immediate evacuation of the entire highrise and super high-rise office building because of a fire incident in one of the offices or basements. Partial evacuation strategy till the incident is assessed by first responders would be a suitable strategy to restrict the evacuation to fire floor, floor above and floor below.</li> <li>b. Hospitals, where total evacuation of bedridden patients, physically disabled and sick would be unnecessary, where fire accident maybe contained in small rooms, store rooms, basements etc. Partial evacuation of immediately affected people and areas through horizontal exits, to a point of safety would be a preferred strategy till the situation is assessed further.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>