

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

for

Facility Name:			
Facility Address:			
DATE PREPARED:	/	I	

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY C	OORDINATOR:		
Name:		Phone: ()
AREA MONITOI	RS (If applicable):		
Area:	Name:	Phone: ()
Area:	Name:	Phone: (
ASSISTANTS T	O PHYSICALLY CHA	LLENGED (If applicable):	
Name:		Phone: ()
Name:		Phone: ()
Date /	l		
Name:		Phone: (



EVACUATION ROUTES

- Evacuation route maps should be posted in each area. The following information is marked on evacuation maps:
 - 1. Emergency exits
 - 2. Primary and secondary evacuation routes
 - 3. Locations of fire extinguishers
 - 4. Fire alarm pull stations' location
 - 5. Assembly points
- Site personnel should know at least two evacuation routes.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

FIRE DEPARTMENT:
PARAMEDICS:
AMBULANCE:
POLICE:
SECURITY (If applicable):
BUILDING MANAGER (If applicable):
BUILDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:
JUNIOR WARDEN:

UTILITY COMPANY EMERGENCY CONTACTS

(Specify name of the company, phone number and point of contact)

ELECTRIC:
WATER:
GAS (if applicable):
TELEPHONE COMPANY:
INTERNET PROVIDER:
Date:/

EMERGENCY REPORTING AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Types of emergencies to be reported by site personnel are:

- MEDICAL
- FIRE
- SEVERE WEATHER
- BOMB THREAT
- CHEMICAL SPILL
- STRUCTURE CLIMBING/DESCENDING
- EXTENDED POWER LOSS
- OTHER (specify)
 (e.g., terrorist attack/hostage taking)

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

•	Call m	Call medical emergency phone number (check applicable):			
		Paramedics Ambulance Fire Department Other			
	Provid	le the following information: a. Nature of medical emergency, b. Location of the emergency (address, building, room number), and			
•	Call th	c. Your name and phone number from which you are calling. Do not move victim unless absolutely necessary. Call the following personnel trained in CPR and First Aid to provide the required assistance prior to the arrival of the professional medical help:			
Name	:	Phone:			
Name	:	Phone:			
•	If personnel trained in First Aid are not available, as a minimum, attempt to provide the following assistance: 1. Stop the bleeding with firm pressure on the wounds (note: avoid contact with blood or other bodily fluids). 2. Clear the air passages using the Heimlich Maneuver in case of choking.				
	Date	_//			

FIRE EMERGENCY

	When • •	n fire is discovered: Activate the nearest fire alarm (if installed) Notify the local Fire Department by calling If the fire alarm is not available, notify the site personnel about the fire emergency by the following means (check applicable):				
			Voice Communication Phone Paging		Radio Other (specify)	
	 Fight the fire ONLY if: The Fire Department has been notified. The fire is small and is not spreading to other areas. Escaping the area is possible by backing up to the nearest exit. The fire extinguisher is in working condition and personnel are trained to use it. 					
	Upon • •	Leave the building using the designated escape routes. Assemble in the designated area (specify location): Remain outside until the competent authority (Designated Official or designee) announces that it is safe to reenter.				
	Designated Emergency Coordinator or supervisors must (underline one):					
	 Coordinate an orderly evacuation of personnel. Perform an accurate head count of personnel reported to the designated area. (Establish buddy system, groups of three) Determine a method to locate missing personnel. Provide the Fire Department personnel with the necessary information about the facility. 					
	 Area Monitors must: Ensure that all employees have evacuated the area. Report any problems to the Emergency Coordinator at the assembly area 					
	Assist		Physically Challenged sho all physically challenged p		n emergency evacuation.	
Date_	/	/				



EXTENDED POWER LOSS

In the event of extended power loss to a facility certain precautionary measures should be taken depending on the geographical location and environment of the facility:

- Unnecessary electrical equipment and appliances should be turned off in the event that power restoration would surge causing damage to electronics and effecting sensitive equipment.
- Facilities with freezing temperatures should turn off and drain the following lines in the event of a long term power loss.
 - Fire sprinkler system
 - Standpipes
 - Potable water lines
 - Toilets
- Add propylene-glycol to drains to prevent traps from freezing
- Equipment that contain fluids that may freeze due to long term exposure to freezing temperatures should be moved to heated areas, drained of liquids, or provided with auxiliary heat sources.

Upon Restoration of heat and power:

- Electronic equipment should be brought up to ambient temperatures before energizing to prevent condensate from forming on circuitry.
- Fire and potable water piping should be checked for leaks from freeze damage after the heat has been restored to the facility and water turned back on.



SEVERE WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Tornado:

- When a warning is issued by sirens or other means, seek inside shelter.
 Consider the following:
 - Small interior rooms on the lowest floor and without windows,
 - Hallways on the lowest floor away from doors and windows, and
 - Rooms constructed with reinforced concrete, brick, or block with no windows.
- Stay away from outside walls and windows.
- Use arms to protect head and neck.
- Remain sheltered until the tornado threat is announced to be over.

Earthquake:

- Stay calm and await instructions from the Emergency Coordinator or the designated official.
- Keep away from overhead fixtures, windows, filing cabinets, and electrical power.
- Assist people with disabilities in finding a safe place.
- Evacuate as instructed by the Emergency Coordinator and/or the designated official.

Flood:

If indoors:

- Be ready to evacuate as directed by the Emergency Coordinator and/or the designated official.
- Follow the recommended primary or secondary evacuation routes.

If outdoors:

- Climb to high ground and stay there.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood water.
- If car stalls, abandon it immediately and climb to a higher ground.

Hurricane:

• The nature of a hurricane provides for more warning than other natural and weather disasters. A hurricane watch is issued when a hurricane becomes a threat to a coastal area. A hurricane warning is issued when hurricane winds of 74 mph or higher, or a combination of dangerously high water and rough seas, are expected in the area within 24 hours.

Once a hurricane watch has been issued:

- Stay calm and await instructions from the Emergency Coordinator or the designated official.
- Moor any boats securely, or move to a safe place if time allows.
- Continue to monitor local TV and radio stations for instructions.
- Move early out of low-lying areas or from the coast, at the request of officials.
- If you are on high ground, away from the coast and plan to stay, secure



ANGLICAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA

the building, moving all loose items indoors and boarding up windows and openings.

Collect drinking water in appropriate containers.

Once a hurricane warning has been issued:

- Be ready to evacuate as directed by the Emergency Coordinator and/or the designated official.
- Leave areas that might be affected by storm tide or stream flooding. During a hurricane:
- Remain indoors and consider the following:
 - Small interior rooms on the lowest floor and without windows.
 - Hallways on the lowest floor away from doors and windows, and
 - Rooms constructed with reinforced concrete, brick, or block with no windows.

Blizzard:

If indoors:

- Stay calm and await instructions from the Emergency Coordinator or the designated official.
- Stay indoors!
- If there is no heat:
 - Close off unneeded rooms or areas.
 - Stuff towels or rags in cracks under doors.
 - Cover windows at night.
- Eat and drink. Food provides the body with energy and heat. Fluids prevent dehydration.
- Wear layers of loose-fitting, light-weight, warm clothing, if available.

If outdoors:

- Find a dry shelter. Cover all exposed parts of the body.
- If shelter is not available:
 - Prepare a lean-to, wind break, or snow cave for protection from the wind.
 - Build a fire for heat and to attract attention. Place rocks around the fire to absorb and reflect heat.
 - Do not eat snow. It will lower your body temperature. Melt it first.

If stranded in a car or truck:

- Stay in the vehicle!
- Run the motor about ten minutes each hour. Open the windows a little for fresh air to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make sure the exhaust pipe is not blocked.
- Make yourself visible to rescuers.
 - Turn on the dome light at night when running the engine.
 - Tie a colored cloth to your antenna or door.
 - Raise the hood after the snow stops falling.
- Exercise to keep blood circulating and to keep warm.

CRITICAL OPERATIONS

During some emergency situations, it will be necessary for some specially assigned personnel to remain at the work areas to perform critical operations.

ignment
oon the or. o remain shall s. This cedures
,



TRAINING

The following personnel have been trained to ensure a safe and orderly emergency evacuation of other employees and all occupants:

Facility:				
Name	Title	Responsibility	Date	