# **Safety First**

# **EMERGENCY EVACUATION SYSTEM**

Emergency evacuation system is developed to ensure the safest and most efficient evacuation time of all expected residents of a structure, city, or region. A benchmark "evacuation time" for different hazards and conditions is established. These benchmarks can be established through using best



practices, regulations, or using simulations, such as modeling the flow of people in a building, to determine the benchmark. Proper planning will use multiple exits, contra-flow lanes, and special technologies to ensure full, fast and complete evacuation. Consideration for personal situations which may affect an individual's ability to evacuate is taken into account, including alarm signals that use both aural and visual alerts.





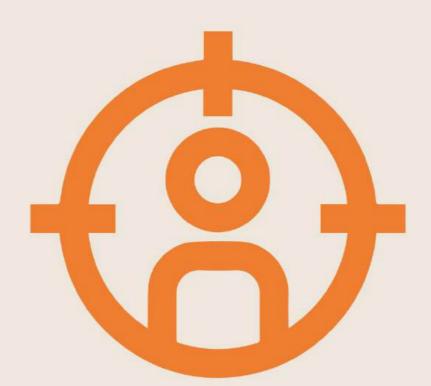


# 1. Purpose

This document explain the features available in our Emergency Evacuation System.

Emergency evacuation is the urgent immediate egress or escape of people away from an area that contains an imminent threat, an on-going threat or a hazard to lives or property.

Examples range from the small scale evacuation of a building due to a storm or fire to the large scale evacuation of a city because of a flood, bombardment or approaching weather system. In situations involving hazardous materials or possible contamination, evacuees may be decontaminated prior to being transported out of the contaminated area.



# 2. Audience

Primary audiences for this document are the management contacts at factories in charge of the systems covered by Overseas Technology Team Services, and the engineers in the extended Overseas Team





# 3. Introduction

Nobody expects an emergency or disaster - especially one that affects them their employees, and their business personally. Yet the simple truth is that emergencies and disasters can srike anyone anytime, and anywhere. you and your employees could be forced to evacuate your company when you least expect it.

This booklet is designed to help you, the employer, plan for that possibility. The best way to protect yourself, your workers, and your business is to expect the unexpected and develop a well-thought-out emergency action plan to guide you when immediate action is necessary.



# 4. what is a workplace emergency?

Aworkplace emergency is an unforeseen situation that threatens your employers, customers, or the puplic; or causes physical or environmental damage.

Emergencies may be natural or manmade and include the following:

Floods, Hurricanes, Toradoes, Fires, Toxic gas releases, Chemical spills, Radiological accidents, Explosions, Civil disturbances, and Workplace violence resulting in bodily harm and trauma.



# 5. How do you protect yourself, your employees, and your bussiness?

The best way is to respond to an emergency before it happens. how people can think clearly and logically in a crisis, so it is important to do so in advance, when you have time to be thorough.

Brainstorm the worst-case scenarlos. Ask yourself what you would do if the worst happened. What if a fire broke out in your boiler room? Or a hurricane hit your building head-on? Once you have identified potential emergencies, consider how they would affect you and your workers and how you would respond.

### 6. What is an emergency action plan?

An omergency action plan covers designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies. Not all employers are required to establish an emergency action plan. Even if you are not specifically required to do so, compliling an emergency action plan is good way to protect yourself, your employees, and your business during an emergency.

Putting togethger a comprehensive emergency action plan that deals with all types of issues specific to your worksite is not difficult.



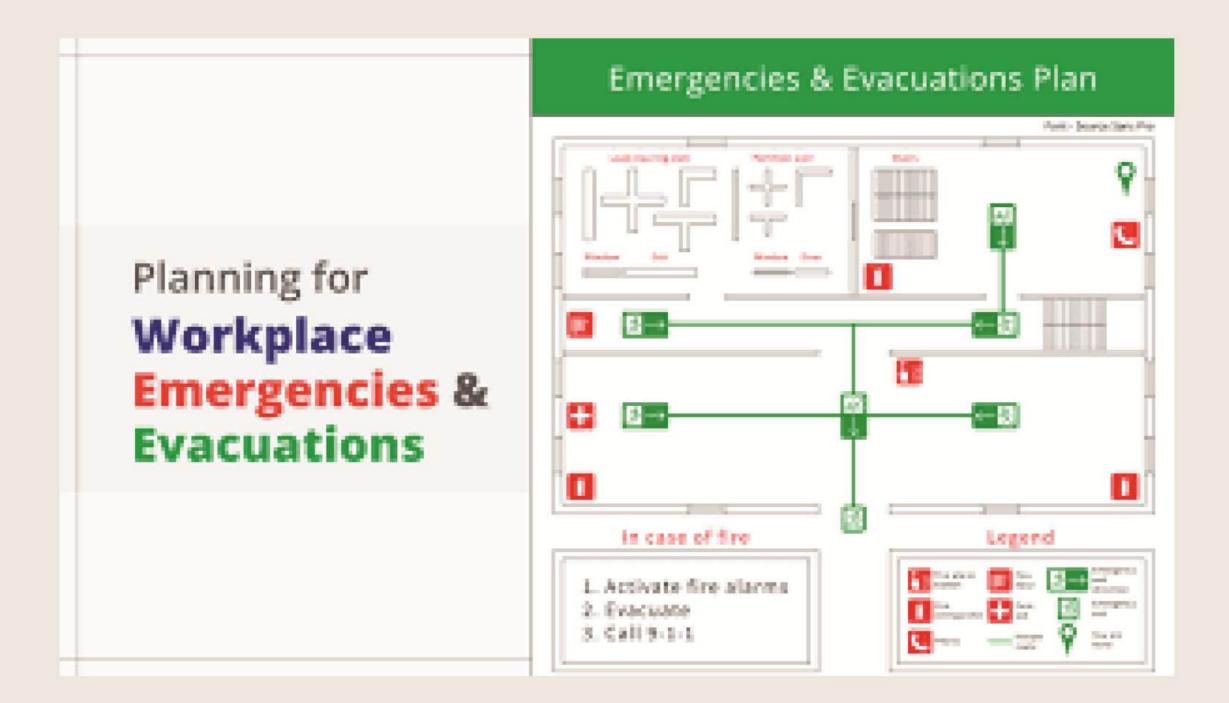


# 6. What should your emergency action plan include?

When developing your emergency action plan, it is a good idea to look at a wide variety of potential emergencies that could include information about all potential sources of emergencies.

Developing an emergency action plan means you should do a hazard assessment to determine ehat, if any, physical or chermical hazard in your workplaces could cause an emergency. if you have more than one worksite, each site should have an emergency action plan.

- At a minimum, your emergency action plan must include the following:
- A preferred method for reporting fires and other emergencies.
- An evacuation policy and procedure.
- Emergency escape procedures and route assignments, such as floor plans, workplace maps, and safe or refuge areas.





# 7. How do you alert employees to an emergency?

Your plan must include a way to alert employees, including disabled workers, to evacuate or take other action, and how to report emergencies as required. Among the steps you must take are the following:

- Make sure alarms are distinctive and recognized by all employees as a signal to evacuate the work area or perform actions identified in your plan;
- Make available an emergency communications system such as a public address system, portable radio unit, or other means to notifyemployees of the emergency and to contact local law enforcement, the fire department, and others; and
- Stipulate that alarms must be able to be heard, seen, or otherwise perceived by everyone in the workplace. You might want to consider providing an auxiliary power supply in the event that electricity is shut off.

Although it is not specifically required by OSHA, you also may want to consider the following:

- Using tactile devices to alert employees who would not otherwise be able to recognize an audible or visual alarm; and
- Providing an updated list of key personnel such as the plant manager or physician, in order of priority, to notify in the event of an emergency during off-duty hours.





# 8. How do you develop an evacuation policy and procedures?

A disorganized evacuation can result in confusion, injury, and property damage. That is why when developing your emergency action plan it is important to determine the following:

Conditions under which an evacuation would be necessary;

A clear chain of command and designation of the person in your business authorized to order an evacuation or shutdown. You may want to designate an "evacuation warden" to assist others in an evacuation and to account for personnel;

Specific evacuation procedures, including routes and exits. Post these procedures where they are easily accessible to all employees;

Procedures for assisting people with disabilities or who do not speak English;

Designation of what, if any, employees will continue or shut down critical operations during an evacuation. These people must be capable of recognizing when to abandon the operation and evacuate themselves; and A system for accounting for personnel following an evacuation. Consider employees' transportation needs for community-wide evacuations.





# 9. Under what conditions should you call for an evacuation?

In the event of an emergency, local emergency officials may order you you to evacuate your premises. In some cases, they may instruct you to shut off the water, gas, and electricity. If you have access to radio or television, listen to newscasts to keep informed and follow whatever official orders you receive.

In other cases, a designated person within your business should be responsible for making the decision to evacuate or shut down operations. Protecting the health and safety of everyone in the facility should be the first priority. In the event of a fire, an immediate evacuation to a predetermined area away from the facility is the best way to protect employees. On the other hand, evacuating employees may not be the best response to an emergency such as a toxic gas release at a facility across town from your business.

The type of building you work in may be a factor in your decision. Most buildings are vulnerable to the effects of disasters such as tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, or explosions. The extent of the damage depends on the type of emergency and the building's construction. Modern factories and office buildings, for example, are framed in steel and are structurally more sound than neighborhood business premises may be. In a disaster such as a major earthquake or explosion, however, nearly every type of structure will be affected. Some buildings will collapse and others will be left with weakened floors and walls.

EVACUATION

ALARM

floors and walls.



# 10. What is the role of coordinators and evacuation wardens during an emergency?

When drafting your emergency action plan, you may wish to select a responsible individual to lead and coordinate your emergency plan and evacuation. It is critical that employees know who the coordinator is and understand that person has the authority to make decisions during emergencies.

#### The coordinator should be responsible for the following:

Assessing the situation to determine whether an emergency exists requiring activation of your emergency procedures;

Supervising all efforts in the area, including evacuating personnel;

Coordinating outside emergency services, such as medical aid and local fire departments, and ensuring that they are available and notified when necessary; and

Directing the shutdown of plant operations when required.

You also may find it beneficial to coordinate the action plan with other employers when several employers share the worksite, although OSHA standards do not specifically require this.

In addition to a coordinator, you may want to designate evacuation wardens to help move employees from danger to safe areas during an emergency. Generally, one warden for every 20 employees should be adequate, and the appropriate number of wardens should be available at all times during working hours.

Employees designated to assist in emergency evacuation procedures should be trained in the complete workplace layout and various alternative escape routes. All employees and those designated to assist in emergencies should be made aware of employees with special needs who may require extra assistance, how to use the buddy system, and hazardous areas to avoid during an emergency evacuation.





# 11. How do you account for employees after an evacuation?

Accounting for all employees following an evacuation is critical. Confusion in the assembly areas can lead to delays in rescuing anyone trapped in the building, or unnecessary and dangerous search-and-rescue operations. To ensure the fastest, most accurate accountability of your employees, you may want to consider including these steps in your emergency action plan:

- Designate assembly areas where employees should gather after evacuating;
- Take a head count after the evacuation. Identify the names and last known locations of anyone not accounted for and pass them to the official in charge;
- Establish a method for accounting for non-employees such as suppliers and customers; and
- Establish procedures for further evacuation in case the incident expands. This may consist of sending employees home by normal means or providing them with transportation to an offsite location.





# 11. What employee information should your plan include?

In the event of an emergency, it could be important to have ready access to important personal information about your employees. This includes their home telephone numbers, the names and telephone numbers of their next of kin, and medical information.





# 12. What type of training do your employees need?

Educate your employees about the types of emergencies that may occur and train them in the proper course of action. The size of your workplace and workforce, processes used, materials handled, and the availability of onsite or outside resources will determine your training requirements. Be sure all your employees understand the function and elements of your emergency action plan, including types of potential emergencies, reporting procedures, alarm systems, evacuation plans, and shutdown procedures. Discuss any special hazards you may have onsite such as flammable materials, toxic chemicals, radioactive sources, or water-reactive substances. Clearly communicate to your employees who will be in charge during an emergency to minimize confusion.





# 13. How often do you need to train your employees?

Review your plan with all your employees and consider requiring annual training in the plan. Also offer training when you do the following:

- Develop your initial plan;
- Hire new employees;
- Introduce new equipment, materials, or processes into the workplace that affect evacuation routes;
- Change the layout or design of the facility; and
- Revise or update your emergency procedures.

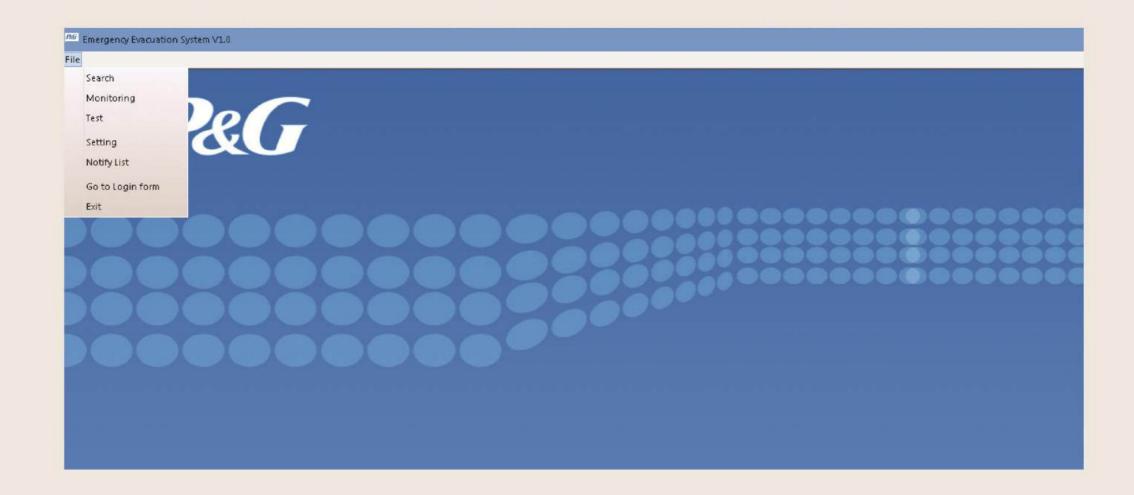


### Login Screen

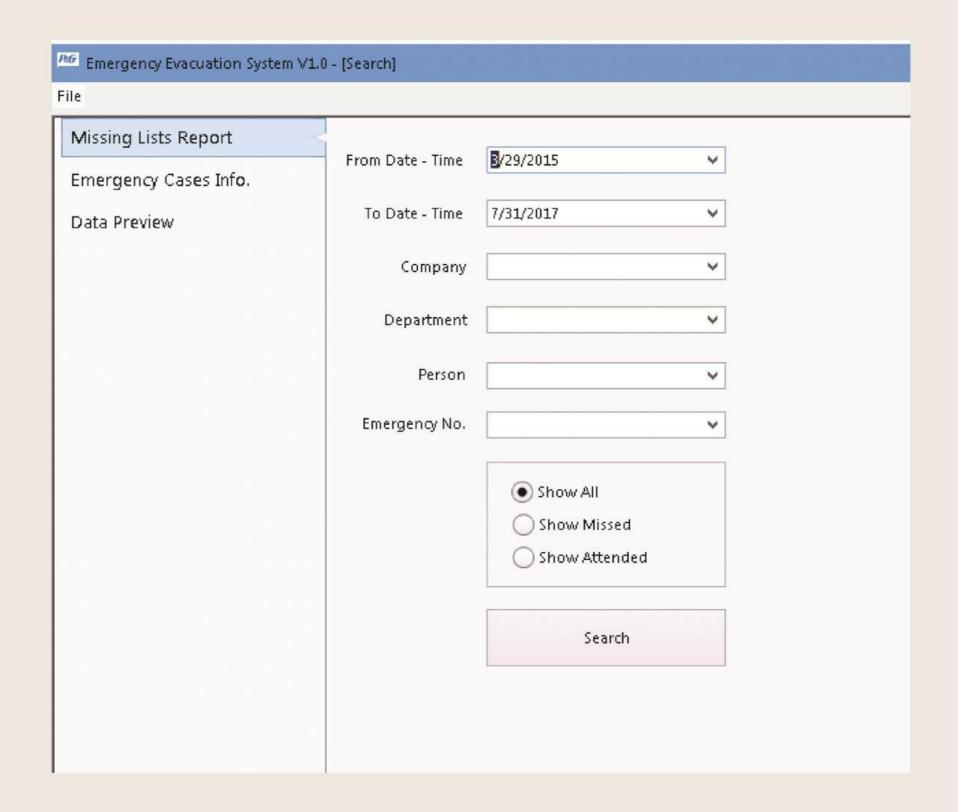




#### Main Screen



# Search and reporting for Evacuation cases You can show all cases-Missed People list – or attended for EM case

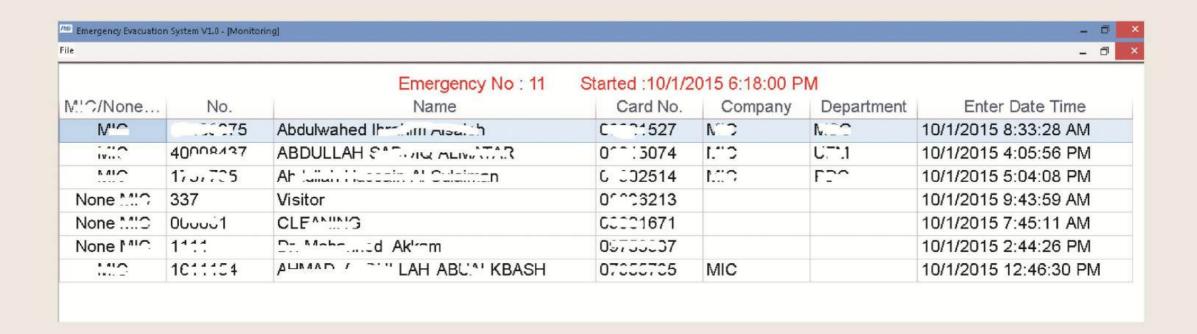




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### **Monitoring Of lost People List**







# About us "The Owner of System"



With more than 500 customers and deployments in 5 countries, Overseas offers a comprehensive and fully integrated stack of Solutions, Consultation & cloud applications, platform services, and engineered system. learn more about overseas www.over-seas.net

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#### Some of our clients



































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