



# Health and Safety for congregations Emergency Plan Guide

## How this guide can help you

The actions taken in the initial minutes following an emergency are critical. Emergencies can occur any time without warning. Preventing emergencies and promptly warning people to evacuate, shelter or lockdown can save lives. Being prepared also means that panic and confusion are minimised.

Note: lockdown is a measure taken during an emergency to prevent people from leaving or entering a building.

### In this section you will learn:

- What is an emergency plan
- How to develop an emergency plan
- How to plan or conduct evacuations and lockdowns
- Emergency equipment
- Training and instruction
- Emergency testing
- Reviewing emergency plans
- When children are involved

### The practical tools you will find:

- *Emergency Plan Template*

## What is an emergency plan and what should be included?

An emergency plan is a written set of instructions outlining what staff, contractors, volunteers and others should do in an emergency.

### An emergency plan must include:

- Emergency procedures
- Information, training and instruction arrangements for staff, volunteers and contractors
- Evacuation procedures
- Processes for providing first aid and immediate assistance to people in the vicinity
- Effective communication mechanisms between the person nominated to coordinate the emergency response and other people there
- The process for alerting emergency services
- Testing of the emergency procedures (including frequency)

### It can also be helpful to include:

- Names and contact details for people with assigned roles in an emergency such as, first aid coordinators, fire wardens, emergency coordinators.





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## What is an emergency plan (continued)

- Contact details for local emergency services, for example police, fire brigade and the poison information centre
- A map of any buildings, illustrating the location of fire protection equipment, emergency exits and assembly points
- The post-incident follow-up process, for example notifying the regulator of a notifiable incident, organising trauma counselling or medical treatment
- Evacuation procedures for assisting people with hearing, vision or mobility impairments
- Triggers and processes for advising neighbouring businesses about emergencies

## Developing an emergency plan

Emergency plans do not necessarily have to be lengthy or complex. They should however be easy to understand and tailored to the specific locations to which they apply. To get started, you should identify potential emergency scenarios that could occur in your congregation. The emergency plan should be based on a practical assessment of hazards associated with the work and activities performed by the congregation.

External hazards should also be considered in preparing an emergency plan, for example if a chemical storage facility is across the road, an understanding of what could happen will enable you to determine the resource requirements and help to develop plans and procedures to ensure you are prepared.

To get you started, we have developed an emergency plan template for common emergencies. Download the *Emergency Plan template* and populate details for your specific congregation.

- [Emergency Plan Template](#)

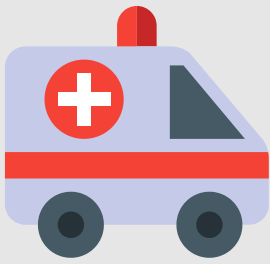
## Evacuations

When there is a hazardous situation within the building such as a fire or a bomb threat, occupants should be evacuated or relocated to safety. Prompt evacuation requires a warning system that can be heard throughout the building. Test your fire alarm system to determine if it can be heard everywhere in the building. If there is no fire alarm system, or for other types of emergencies use air horns, microphones or another way to warn everyone to evacuate. Sound the evacuation signal during planned drills so everyone is familiar with the sound.

When determining emergency routes, you should:

- Make sure that sufficient exits are available at all times. Ensure primary and secondary evacuation routes and emergency exits are designated from every floor of the building.





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## Evacuations (continued)

- Walk around the building and verify that exits are marked with exit signs and there is sufficient lighting so people can safely find an exit. If you find that anything blocks an exit, have it removed.
- You should also ensure that emergency evacuation routes are wide enough to accommodate the number of people evacuating and not likely to expose people to additional hazards.

You should appoint an emergency coordinator who will take the lead during an emergency and during emergency drills. The emergency coordinator should also direct people to the nearest safe exit and towards the assembly point. You should also make sure someone else knows how to fulfil the role of the emergency coordinator if the primary emergency coordinator is away. It is also important to establish procedures for assisting people with disability and those who do not speak English. It is important to assign buddies to assist people with impaired mobility during an emergency.

Once it appears as though everyone has evacuated, it is also important for the emergency coordinator to ensure everyone has safely evacuated by accounting for everyone. Systems should be established. Consider how you would access important personal information about staff, contractors and volunteers in an emergency (for example, contact numbers for their home and next-of-kin).

## Training and instruction

Staff, volunteers and others that may be on site must be adequately trained in emergency procedures. Arrangements for information, training and instruction must also be set out in the emergency plan. It is important to train your staff and regular attendees about the types of emergencies that may occur and how they should respond in emergency situations.

Ensure they understand:

- The emergency plan
- The evacuation procedures
- Where to find emergency telephone numbers
- Designated assembly points

When determining training requirements you should consider:

- How you will train new people
- How you will provide refresher training to existing staff (this should occur at least annually)
- How you will inform staff, volunteers and others that may be on site (this may not need to be as extensive as may be required for staff members)

You may also wish to consider specific training for individuals who have a formal role in an emergency. For example fire wardens, emergency coordinators and first aid officers/coordinators. Whilst training for emergency coordinators or fire wardens is not legally required, training can help ensure those coordinating activities are confident in their role. This can help avoid confusion and panic if emergencies arise.





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### Testing emergency procedures

Once you have your emergency plan in place, and have trained your staff and others, test it at least annually. This will show you if it is really the best option or if amendments are needed. Performing additional emergency drills on a Sunday will also help ensure your emergency plan is suitable for large numbers of visitors. Debriefing after an emergency drill will allow you to revise the plan. Documentation about how the emergency drill went should be kept following emergency drill.

When children are in our care and away from their parents, emergency and evacuation procedures should be rehearsed more frequently. All children, volunteers and staff present must participate at the time of the rehearsal.

### Reviewing emergency plans

For emergency plans to remain current and effective they must be reviewed and revised (if necessary) on a regular basis. An emergency plan should be reviewed:

- When there are changes, such as re-location or refurbishments
- When new activities are introduced
- After the plan has been tested

### Emergency equipment

You will need emergency equipment appropriate to the potential emergency scenarios you identify in your emergency plan. Not all fire extinguishers are appropriate for every emergency. Emergency equipment needs to be located where it's readily accessible in the event of an emergency. Use signage so people can see where the equipment is kept. DO NOT use any equipment if you are not trained/confident to use it.

Make sure your emergency equipment is tagged, regularly inspected and maintained. Testing and tagging of fire extinguishers or hoses should occur every 6 months.

### Further support

Providing support after an emergency can be helpful. Counselling services are available via our Employee Assistance Program.

### Resources

As mentioned earlier in the guide to get you started, we have developed an emergency plan template for common emergencies. Download the *Emergency Plan Template* and populate details for your specific congregation.

