

The image features a white background with four decorative blue circles in the corners. The top-left corner has a large light blue circle and a smaller dark blue circle. The top-right corner has a large light blue circle. The bottom-left corner has a large dark blue circle. The bottom-right corner has a large dark blue circle and a smaller light blue circle.

EMERGENCY SAFETY

WHAT IS AN EMERGENCY?

An event that endangers life, property, or the environment and requires a significant, coordinated response.

Natural:

- Fire
- Flood
- Storm
- Earthquake

Man Made:

- Threat of violence towards others
- Explosion
- Hazardous material spill
- Structure failure – building collapse
- Infrastructure failure

WHAT DO WE DO IN AN EMERGENCY?

- Immediately alert others in the vicinity
- Attempt to isolate the area if safe to do so
- Alert the chief warden (Elder / service leader) who will determine the response

WHO ARE OUR WARDENS?

- Chief Warden is the Elder leading the service that day
 - 1 x Kids Church leader
- 1 x additional rostered emergency warden

CHIEF WARDEN

The Chief / Warden will be familiar with:

- The facility layout
- Installed Fire Safety Features
- Any hazardous installations
- Alternate evacuation routes and safe assembly points
 - Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans (PEEPs)

CHIEF WARDEN

The Chief Warden shall take charge of until arrival of responding emergency services. That may include:

- Evacuation - life is threatened
- Lock down - protect from outside
- Shelter-in-place - Remain inside for protection but not "locked in"
 - No immediate action - no risk to occupants
 - Liaise with Emergency Services

CHIEF WARDEN

If there is any doubt, the Chief Warden should commence evacuation and seek direction from the Officer-In-Charge of the attending Emergency Services.

The Chief Emergency Warden may not sit within the standard management structure, they are able to make decisions to ensure safety of persons on Site regardless of “rank”.

The Chief Warden is ultimately the co-ordinator of the Emergency Response Plan.

WARDEN

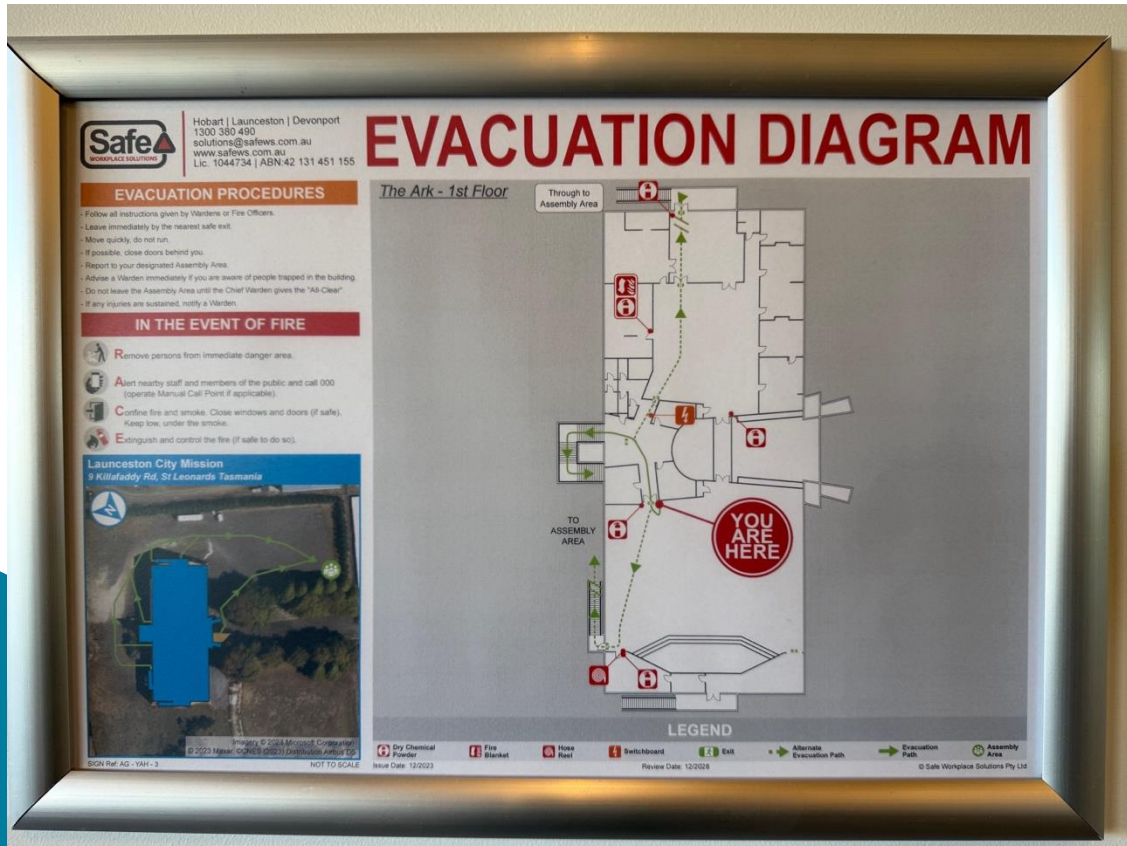
Assist with the implementation of the response as directed by the Chief Warden

Place safety of persons above all other matters

- Assist with lockdown – secure doors
 - Assist with evacuation

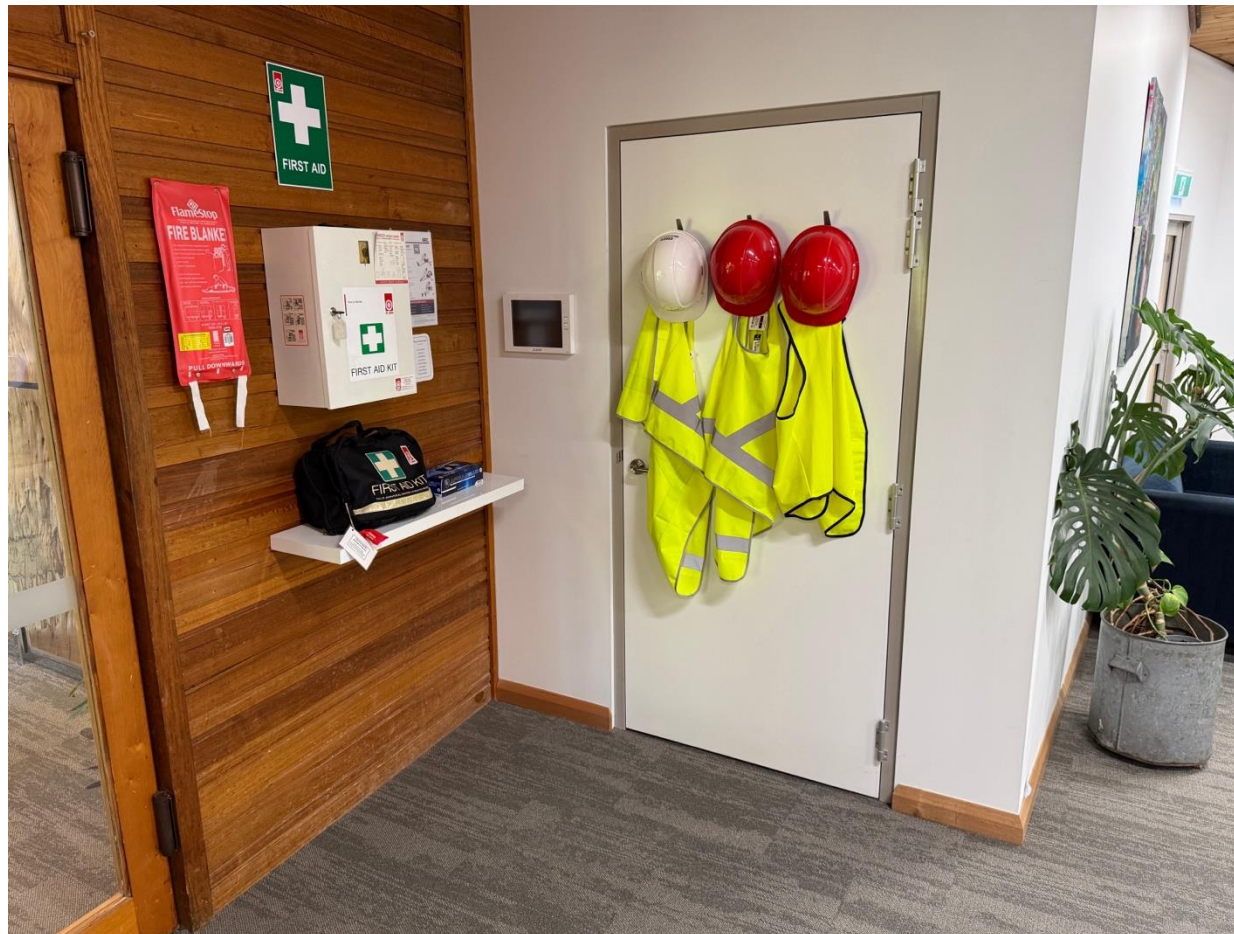
EVACUATION

Be familiar with the evacuation diagram and assembly point:



EVACUATION

Grab your hat and vest located near the door to the bridge in the program room:



EVACUATION

Calmly assist people to leave the building and move to the assembly point. You may ask others for help.

Once the majority are out of the building, ensure rooms in your area are clear and close the door.

- Kids church warden to clear kids rooms
- Other warden to clear auditorium, foyer, toilets, store rooms etc.
 - Advise Chief Warden once your area is clear.
- Remain with people at the assembly point until emergency services arrive

EVACUATION

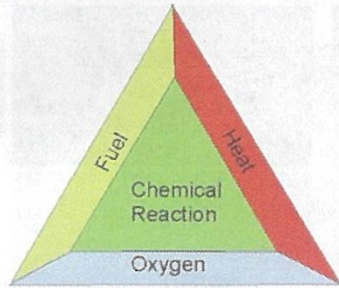
BUT WHAT IF??

- Someone won't comply?
- A person is mobility compromised?
 - Anything else?
 - Alarm demo

FIRE FIRE FIRE!

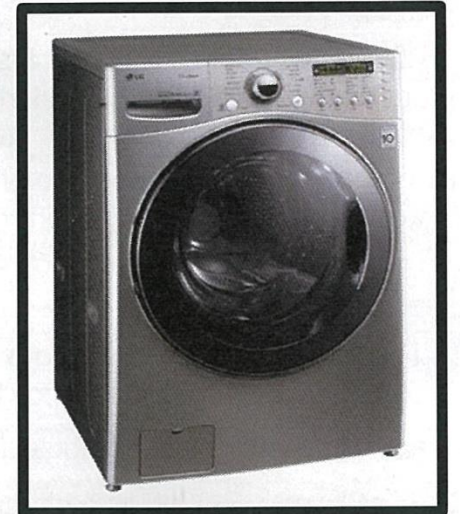
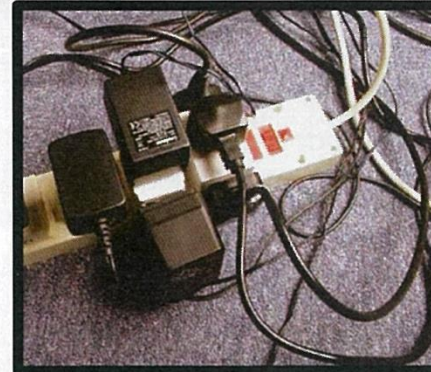


FIRE 101 – THE BASICS



- In ideal conditions, an un-controlled Fire may double in size every 10-30 seconds. Ideal conditions will supply the Fire with sufficient HEAT / FUEL / OXYGEN.
- Smoke is the most immediate threat to persons initially and during a Fire Emergency. Smoke within a structure can quickly overcome persons and a real threat is present of inhalation where smoke exists.
- Fire classification is based on the materials that are available for fuel. There are 6 classes of Fire – A,B,C,D,E and F. There are also specific extinguishing agents required for each class of Fire.
- You may have live electrical sources present as well as smoke/heat/flame in a Fire Emergency. Water is not the preferred method in all cases to extinguish a Fire.
- Up to 70% of all structure fires have an electrical source present.

HIGH RISK SOURCES



FIRE SAFETY 101

We SHOULD

- Immediately alert others in the vicinity
- Attempt to isolate the area (close doors / windows) to limit the supply of oxygen. This may assist in slowing down any subsequent Fire present.
- Activate a fire alarm / evacuation alert if not already activated
- Prepare or assist to Evacuate the building / area as required in the Emergency Management Plan
- Comply with all instructions from Emergency Services – no exceptions.
- At all times consider your own safety to be a priority – remember, your decisions may also affect the safety of others. The Emergency Services may not be able to assist persons if their safety is in doubt.
- Call 000 (triple zero) if urgent assistance is required prior to the Chief Warden making the call for assistance.

FIRE SAFETY 101

We SHOULD NOT

- Attempt to investigate the cause / area without notifying others first of the discovery and your intention to investigate.
- Open doors that have visible signs of smoke / heat or flame present under any circumstances. This may cause serious or fatal injury to you, others and significantly put Emergency Services at risk.
- Simply leave the building without reporting the incident or assisting with activating the Emergency management procedure for FIRE.
- Re-enter the building after being requested to Evacuate unless given permission to do so by the Emergency Services.
- Attempt to extinguish a Fire unless you are trained with the operation and type of fire equipment installed.

DON'T BE A HERO

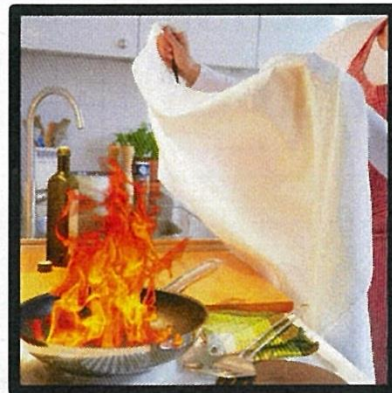
**Don't fight a fire unless safe and practical to do
so.**

Removing people is the priority.

BUT IF YOU DO

Operation and understanding of portable Fire Equipment

- What is portable fire equipment?
- Who can use it?
- How many different types are there?
- Fire blanket VS Fire extinguisher
- Hazards of attempting to extinguish a fire
- Best practice use of portable fire equipment – when/what/how



EXTINGUISHERS

TYPE OF EXTINGUISHER Colour scheme - AS 1841.1		A Wood, Paper & Plastic	B Flammable & Combustible Liquids	C Flammable Gasses	E Energised Electrical Equipment	F Cooking Oils & Fats	NOTES: *Limited indicates that the extinguishant is not the agent of choice for the class of fire, but that it will have limited extinguishing capability. Australian Standard AS 2444 provides more advice in selecting an extinguisher.
Pre 1997	Post 1997						
	 Powder ABE						General purpose extinguisher.
	 Powder BE						Special Powders suitable where Class A fires are not the major risk.
	 Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)						Generally not suitable for outdoor fires. Suitable only for small fires.
	 Water						Dangerous if used on flammable liquid, energised electrical equipment and cooking oil/fat fires.
	 Foam						Dangerous if used on energized electrical equipment.
	 Wet Chemical						Dangerous if used on energized electrical equipment.
	 Vaporising Liquid						Specialised for high valued electronic/computer equipment fire risks.
	 Fire Blanket						Can be wrapped around a human on fire. Ensure you replace the blanket with a new one after use.
	 Fire Hose Reel						Unlimited water supply for large Class A fires.