OSHAcademy™
Occupational Safety & Health Training

Emergency Action Plans and Fire Prevention Plans

This course is an introduction to the elements of an effective Emergency Action Plan and Fire Prevention Plan. Employers are required to have these two safety plans to help ensure they are prepared in emergency situations.

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OSHAcademy Course 107 Study Guide

Emergency Action and Fire Prevention Plans

This study guide is designed to be reviewed off-line as a tool for preparation to successfully complete OSHAcademy Course 107.

Read each module, answer the quiz questions, and submit the quiz questions online through the course webpage. You can print the post-quiz response screen which will contain the correct answers to the questions.

The final exam will consist of questions developed from the course content and module quizzes.

We hope you enjoy the course and if you have any questions, feel free to email or call:

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Course Introduction

Several Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards explicitly require employers to have Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for their workplaces. Emergency preparedness is a well-known concept in protecting workers' safety and health. To help employers, safety and health professionals, training directors, and others, the OSHA requirements for emergencies are compiled and summarized in this course.

Fire safety becomes everyone's job at a worksite. Employers must develop Fire Prevention Plans (FPPs) and train workers about fire hazards in the workplace and what to do in a fire emergency. If you want your workers to evacuate, you should train them on how to escape. If you expect your workers to use firefighting equipment, you must give them appropriate equipment and train them to use the equipment safely.

The EAP and FPP, along with Preventing Workplace Violence , should all be combined into an overall Emergency Preparedness Program to protect employees and help ensure continuity of the organization's business services.

This short course provides an overview of OSHA standards for emergencies contained within OSHA 1910.38, Emergency Action Plans, and 1910.39, Fire Prevention Plans. It is not intended to alter or determine compliance responsibilities in OSHA standards or the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Please review the current OSHA standards applicable to your work operations to ensure your compliance.

Modules and Learning Objectives

Module 1: Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

Learning objectives in this module include:

- List key elements in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

- Discuss reporting requirements under the EAP.

- Describe a typical evacuation procedure if a fire occurs.

- Discuss important requirements for exit routes.

- Describe evacuation warden requirements and duties.

- Discuss requirements for employees who do not evacuate.

- Discuss requirements for accounting for employees and assembly areas.

- Identify important points when coordinating with fire, rescue, and medical services.

Module 2: Fire Prevention Plan (FPP)

Learning objectives in this module include:

- Describe responsibilities for Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) managers and administrators.

- Discuss FPP responsibilities for supervisors and employees.

- Describe the requirement for a written FPP and identify components.

- Identify at least five best practices under the FPP.

- List and give examples of the various fire hazards in the workplace.

- Identify and describe the two primary types of fire extinguishing systems.

- Describe the PASS method for using fire extinguishers.

- Describe FPP education and training requirements for managers, supervisors, and employees.

Module 1: Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

Introduction

How would you escape from your workplace in an emergency? Do you know where all the exits are in case your first choice is too crowded? Are you sure the doors will be unlocked and the exit route, such as a hallway, will not be blocked during a fire, explosion, or other crisis? Knowing the answers to these questions could keep you safe during an emergency.

An emergency action plan (EAP) is a written document required by OSHA Standard 1910.38. The purpose of an EAP is to facilitate and organize employer and employee actions during workplace emergencies.

Well-developed emergency plans and proper employee training (such that employees understand their roles and responsibilities within the plan) will result in fewer and less severe employee injuries and less structural damage to the facility during emergencies. A poorly prepared plan, likely will lead to a disorganized evacuation or emergency response, resulting in confusion, injury, and property damage.

Emergency action plans must be written. However, for smaller companies, the plan does not need to be written and may be communicated orally if there are 10 or fewer employees.

Quiz Instructions

After each section, there is a quiz question. Make sure to read the material in each section to discover the correct answer to these questions. Circle the correct answer. When you are finished go online to take the final exam. This exam is open book, so you can use this study guide.

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1. The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) may be written or communicated orally if there are fewer than _____ employees.

     a. 5
     b. 10
     c. 15
     d. 20

Elements of the EAP

At a minimum, the plan must include but is not limited to the following elements:

- Means of reporting fires and other emergencies,

- Evacuation procedures and emergency escape route assignments,

- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate,

- Accounting for all employees after an emergency evacuation has been completed,

- Rescue and medical duties for employees performing them, and

- Names or job titles of persons who can be contacted.

Although they are not specifically required by OSHA, employers may find it helpful to include the following in the EAP:

- A description of the alarm system to be used to notify employees (including disabled employees) to evacuate and/or take other actions. The alarms used for different actions should be distinctive and might include horn blasts, sirens, or even public-address systems.

- The site of an alternative communications center to be used in the event of a fire or explosion.

- A secure on- or offsite location to store originals or duplicate copies of accounting records, legal documents, your employees' emergency contact lists, and other essential records.

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2. Which of the following is a MANDATORY element in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP)?

    a. Alternate communications center
    b. Description of alarm systems
    c. Means of reporting fires
    d. Secure offsite storage areas

Reporting Emergencies

Employees must know how to report emergencies. Some use internal telephone numbers, intercom, or public-address systems to notify other employees. It is important for employees to also notify the proper authorities such as fire, medical, or rescue services, if your company relies on this type of assistance during an emergency.

There are preferred procedures for reporting emergencies such as dialing 911, or an internal emergency number, or pulling a manual fire alarm but there are many other possibilities.

- Dialing "911" is a common method for reporting emergencies if external emergency personnel are used at your workplace.

- Internal numbers may be used for reporting emergencies. If they are, they should be posted on, or near, each phone. Internal numbers sometimes are connected to intercom systems so that coded announcements may be made.

- Employees may be requested to activate manual pull stations or other alarm systems.

No matter what system is used, it is imperative that emergency situations be immediately reported. Fires and other emergency situations can reach dangerous levels in seconds and any delay in getting emergency responders to the scene can result in additional loss of life and property.

> **3. Which of the following are common methods of reporting emergencies in the workplace?**
>
> a. Dialing 911, internal phone numbers, and manual alarms
> b. Cell phones, shortwave radio, and external numbers
> c. VOIP calls, cell phones, and visual alarms
> d. Radio communications, intercoms, and local emergency numbers

Evacuation Procedures

Evacuation policies, procedures, and escape route assignments are put into place so that employees understand who is authorized to order an evacuation, under what conditions an evacuation would be necessary, how to evacuate, and what routes to take. Exit diagrams are typically used to identify the escape routes to be followed by employees from each specific facility location.

Evacuation procedures also often describe actions employees should take before and while evacuating such as shutting windows, turning off equipment, and closing doors behind them.

Under the typical EAP, the employer will expect <u>all</u> employees to evacuate in an emergency. However, sometimes a critical decision may need to be made when planning - whether employees should be trained and responsible for extinguishing small (controllable) fires.

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

- conditions under which an evacuation would be necessary

- conditions under which it may be better to shelter-in-place

- a clear chain of command and designation of the person in your business authorized to order an evacuation or shutdown

- specific evacuation procedures, including routes and exits

- specific evacuation procedures for high-rise buildings for employers and employees

- procedures for assisting visitors and employees to evacuate, particularly those with disabilities or who do not speak English

- designation of what, if any, employees will remain after the evacuation alarm to shut down critical operations or perform other duties before evacuating

- a means of accounting for employees after an evacuation

- special equipment for employees

- appropriate respirators

During development and implementation of your draft plan, think about all possible emergency situations and evaluate your workplace to see if it complies with OSHA's emergency standards.

> **4. Under the typical Emergency Action Plan (EAP), the employer may assign some employees to _____.**
>
>   a. aggressively respond to uncontrollable releases of hazardous substances
>   b. fight all fires, no matter how big they are
>   c. extinguish small fires that are controllable
>   d. attempt rescue of trapped employees

Exit Routes

Normally, a workplace must have at least two exit routes to permit prompt evacuation of employees and other building occupants during an emergency. More than two exits are required if the number of employees, size of the building, or arrangement of the workplace will not allow employees to evacuate safely. Exit routes must be located as far away from each other as practical in case one exit is blocked by fire or smoke.

Exception: If the number of employees, the size of the building, its occupancy, or the arrangement of the workplace allows all employees to evacuate safely during an emergency, one exit route is permitted.

Most employers create maps from floor diagrams with arrows that designate the exit route assignments. These maps should include locations of exits, assembly points, and equipment (such as fire extinguishers, first aid kits, spill kits) that may be needed in an emergency. Exit routes should be:

- clearly marked and well lit,

- wide enough to accommodate the number of evacuating personnel,

- unobstructed and clear of debris at all times, and

- unlikely to expose evacuating personnel to additional hazards.

When preparing drawings that show evacuation routes and exits, post them prominently for all employees to see. See OSHA's Interactive Floorplan Demonstration.

5. Why must exit routes be located as far away from each other as practical?

    a. To provide adequate light during escape
    b. To satisfy the OSHA requirement for two exits
    c. To make sure at least some employees escape
    d. In case one exit is blocked by fire or smoke

Assisting Others to Evacuate

Many employers designate individuals as evacuation wardens to help move employees from danger to safe areas during an emergency. Generally, one evacuation warden for every 20 employees should be adequate, and the appropriate number of wardens should be available at all times during working hours.

Evacuation Wardens may be responsible for checking offices, bathrooms, and other spaces before being the last person to exit an area. They might also be tasked with ensuring that fire doors are closed when exiting.

Employees designated to assist in emergency evacuation procedures should:

- be trained in the complete workplace layout and various alternative escape routes if the primary evacuation route becomes blocked, and

- be made aware of employees with special needs (who may require extra assistance during an evacuation), how to use the buddy system, and any hazardous areas to avoid during an emergency evacuation.

Visitors also should be accounted for following an evacuation and may need additional assistance when exiting. Some employers have all visitors and contractors sign in when entering the workplace and use this list when accounting for all persons in the assembly area. The hosts and/or area wardens, if established, are often tasked with helping these individuals safely evacuate.

6. Generally, how many available evacuation wardens is considered adequate during work hours?

    a. Two on each floor of the building
    b. One for every 20 employees
    c. Two for every 10 employees
    d. One for each department

Employees Who May Remain to Shut Down

Large companies may have certain equipment and processes that must be shut down in stages or over time. In other instances, it is not possible or practical for employees to stay behind to shut down equipment or processes under emergency situations and everyone must evacuate.

However, smaller enterprises may require designated employees to remain behind briefly to operate fire extinguishers or shut down gas and/or electrical systems and other special equipment that could be damaged if left operating or create additional hazards to emergency responders (such as releasing hazardous materials).

Each employer must review their operation and determine whether total and immediate evacuation is possible for various types of emergencies. The preferred approach, and the one most often taken by small enterprises, is immediate evacuation of all their employees when the evacuation alarm is sounded.

If any employees will stay behind, the plan must describe in detail the procedures to be followed by these employees.

- All employees remaining behind must be capable of recognizing when to abandon the operation or task and evacuate themselves before their egress path is blocked.

- In small establishments it is common to include in the plan locations where utilities (such as electrical and gas) can be shut down for all or part of the facility either by company employees or by emergency response personnel.

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7. Why are some employees designated to stay behind and not evacuate immediately when an emergency occurs?

    a. They are responsible for looking for stragglers
    b. They will aggressively attack all releases of hazardous substances
    c. They may be needed for contain and clean up hazardous substances
    d. They may operate fire extinguishers, shut-off valves, and breakers

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Accounting for Employees

Procedures to account for employees after the evacuation to ensure that everyone got out may include designating employees to sweep areas, checking offices and restrooms before being the last to leave a workplace or conducting a roll call in the assembly area. Evacuation wardens can be helpful in accounting for employees. To ensure the fastest, most accurate accounting of employees, consider including these steps in the EAP:

- **Designate assembly areas or areas** Assembly areas, both inside and outside the workplace, are the locations where employees gather after evacuating.

  - **Internal assembly areas** within the building are often referred to as "areas of refuge." Make sure the assembly area has sufficient space to accommodate all employees.

  - **Exterior assembly areas**, used when the building must be partially or completely evacuated, are typically located in parking lots or other open areas away from busy streets. Try and designate assembly areas so that employees will be up-wind of the building.

- **Take a head count after the evacuation**. Accounting for all employees following an evacuation is critical. Identify the names and last known locations of anyone not accounted for and pass them to the official in charge.

- **Assembly area design**. When designating an assembly area, consider (and try to minimize) the possibility of employees interfering with rescue operations.

- **Account for others**. Establish a method for accounting for non-employees such as suppliers and customers.

- **Additional evacuation**. 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.

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8. What two types of assembly areas are common in Emergency Action Plans (EAPs)?

    a. Internal and External
    b. Specific and General
    c. Upwind and Downwind
    d. On-site and off-site

Fire, Rescue, and Medical Services

Although most of us quickly move away from the hazardous environments created during emergency situations, a group of dedicated and well-trained professional emergency responders and medical service personnel are tasked with containing and mitigating these incidents, rescuing individuals at-risk, and providing medical assistance to the injured.

Unless the company is a large employer handling hazardous materials and processes or has employees regularly working in hazardous situations, the company will probably choose to rely on local public resources to provide these specialized services.

If external departments or agencies, such as the local fire and police departments, medical clinics or hospitals, and ambulance services, are used, make sure they are prepared to respond as outlined in the EAP. Make sure they are familiar with the building and any dangerous locations within the building.

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9. What should be confirmed when external agencies are used to respond to the company's EAP?

    a. They must be familiar with the building and dangerous locations
    b. They must be approved by the local community response team
    c. They must be able to respond within 15 minutes of the emergency
    d. They must practice response procedures at least quarterly

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Module 2: Fire Prevention Plans (FPP)

Introduction

The most important reason to have a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is to eliminate the causes of fire, prevent loss of life, and prevent loss of property by fire. The FPP should be developed to comply with the OSHA standard [29 CFR 1910.39, Fire Prevention Plans](#). An effective FPP does all the following:

- It provides employees with information and guidelines that will assist them in recognizing, reporting, and controlling fire hazards.

- It identifies materials that are potential fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures.

- It distinguishes potential ignition sources and the proper control procedures of those materials.

- The plan describes fire protection equipment and/or systems used to control fire hazards.

- It identifies persons responsible for maintaining the equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignition of fires.

- The FPP identifies persons responsible for the control and accumulation of flammable or combustible material.

- It describes good housekeeping procedures necessary to insure the control of accumulated flammable and combustible waste material and residues to avoid a fire emergency.

- The plan provides training to employees with regard to fire hazards to which they may be exposed.

> **1. The LEAST important reason to have a Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) is to _____.**
>
>   a. comply with OSHA
>   b. prevent loss of property by fire
>   c. eliminate the causes of fire
>   d. prevent loss of life

FPP Responsibilities

Fire safety is everyone's responsibility. All employees should know how to prevent and respond to fires, and are responsible for adhering to company policy regarding fire emergencies.

Management: Management determines fire prevention and protection policies. They should do the following:

- Managers should provide adequate hazard controls to provide a safe workplace.

- Managers should also provide adequate resources and training to employees to encourage fire prevention and the safest possible response in the event of a fire emergency.

Plan Administrator: This person maintains all records pertaining to the plan. The Plan Administrator should also:

- Develop and administer the fire prevention training program.

- Ensure that fire control equipment and systems are appropriate and properly maintained.

- Control fuel source hazards in the workplace.

- Conduct fire risk surveys and make recommendations for improvement.

Supervisors: Supervisors ensure that employees receive appropriate fire safety training.

- Supervisors should notify the plan administrator when changes in operation increase the risk of fire.

- They are also responsible for enforcing fire prevention and protection policies.

Employees: All employees should complete all required training before working without supervision. It's important that employees also:

- Conduct operations safely to limit the risk of fire.

- Report potential fire hazards to their supervisors.

- Follow fire emergency procedures.

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2. Who is responsible for ensuring employees receive proper training in the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP)?

    a. Plan administrators
    b. Supervisors
    c. Safety committees
    d. Safety staff

Written Plan Components

A fire prevention plan must be in writing, be kept in the workplace, and be made available to employees for review. However, according to OSHA, if you have 10 or fewer employees you may communicate the plan orally to employees.

At a minimum, your fire prevention plan must include:

- A list of all major fire hazards, proper handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard;

- Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials;

- Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials;

- The name or job title of employees responsible for maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires; and

- The name or job title of employees responsible for the control of fuel source hazards.

An employer must inform employees upon initial assignment to a job of the fire hazards to which they are exposed. An employer must also review with each employee those parts of the fire prevention plan necessary for self-protection.

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3. At a minimum the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP) must contain _____.

    a. potential sources of overexposure
    b. procedures to control all substances
    c. a list of all major fire hazards
    d. corrective maintenance procedures

FPP Best Practices

To limit the risk of fires, good housekeeping is critical. All employees should take the following precautions:

- Minimize the storage of combustible materials.

- Make sure that doors, hallways, stairs, and other exit routes are kept free of obstructions.

- Dispose of combustible waste in covered, airtight, metal containers.

- Use and store flammable materials in well-ventilated areas away from ignition sources.

- Use only nonflammable cleaning products.

- Keep incompatible (i.e., chemically reactive) substances away from each other.

- Perform "hot work" (i.e., welding or working with an open flame or other ignition sources) in controlled and well-ventilated areas.

- Keep equipment in good working order (i.e., inspect electrical wiring and appliances regularly and keep motors and machine tools free of dust and grease.

- Ensure that heating units are safeguarded.

- Report all gas leaks immediately. A responsible person shall ensure that all gas leaks are repaired immediately upon notification.

- Repair and clean up flammable liquid leaks immediately.

- Keep work areas free of dust, lint, sawdust, scraps, and similar material.

- Do not rely on extension cords if wiring improvements are needed, and take care not to overload circuits with multiple pieces of equipment.

- Ensure that required hot work permits are obtained.

- Turn off electrical equipment when not in use.

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4. Which of the following is an important best practice within the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP)?

    a. Keep exit routes free of obstructions
    b. Ensure hot work is performed only on live pipelines
    c. Keep combustible waste in open, non-flammable, synthetic barrels
    d. Ensure flammable liquids are cleaned up as soon as practical

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Hazards that Cause Fires

Electrical Hazards: Electrical system failures and the misuse of electrical equipment are leading causes of workplace fires. Fires can result from loose ground connections, wiring with frayed insulation, or overloaded fuses, circuits, motors, or outlets.

Portable Heaters: All portable heaters should be approved by the plan administrator. Portable electric heaters should have tip-over protection that automatically shuts off the unit when it is tipped over.

Office Fires Hazards: Fire risks are not limited to industrial facilities. Fires in offices have become more likely because of the increased use of electrical equipment, such as computers.

Welding, Cutting, and Open Flame Work: Welding and cutting and working with open flames are obvious fire hazards in the workplace, and in some cases fire watches need to be positioned close by, and barriers may need to be placed between welding and materials that might catch fire.

Flammable and Combustible Materials: If your workplace contains flammable and combustible materials, the plan administrator should regularly evaluate the presence of those materials.

- **Class A Combustibles:** These include common combustible materials (wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and plastics) that can act as fuel and are found in non-specialized areas such as offices.

- **Class B Combustibles:** These include flammable and combustible liquids (oils, greases, tars, oil-based paints, and lacquers), flammable gases, and flammable aerosols.

Smoking in the Workplace: In an effective FPP, smoking is prohibited in all company buildings. Certain outdoor areas may also be designated as no smoking areas. The areas in which smoking is prohibited outdoors should be identified by NO SMOKING signs.

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5. Under the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP), portable heaters should _____.

    a. be approved by the user
    b. rely on proper manual shut-off switches
    c. have Z359-approved components
    d. have tip-over protection

Fire Extinguishing Systems

A fire extinguishing system is an engineered set of components that work together to quickly detect a fire, alert occupants, and extinguish the fire before extensive damage can occur. All system components must be:

- Designed and approved for use on the specific fire hazards they are expected to control or extinguish.

- Protected against corrosion or either made or coated with a non-corrosive material if it may be exposed to a corrosive environment.

- Designed for the climate and temperature extremes to which they will be exposed.

Fixed Extinguishing Systems: Fixed fire extinguishing/suppression systems are commonly used to protect areas containing valuable or critical equipment such as data processing rooms, telecommunication switches, and process control rooms. Their main function is to quickly extinguish a developing fire and alert occupants before extensive damage occurs by filling the protected area with a gas or chemical extinguishing agent.

Portable Extinguishing Systems: Workplace fires and explosions kill hundreds and injure thousands of workers each year. One way to limit the amount of damage due to such fires is to make portable fire extinguishers an important part of your FPP. When used properly, fire extinguishers can save lives and property by putting out a small fire or controlling a fire until additional help arrives.

For more information on fire extinguishing systems and using portable fire extinguishers, see OSHAcademy course 718 Fire Prevention Plans.

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6. Which type of fire extinguishing system is commonly used to protect areas containing valuable or critical equipment?

    a. Portable extinguishing system
    b. Fixed extinguishing system
    c. OSHA-approved extinguishing system
    d. Regulated extinguishing system

How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Even though extinguishers come in a number of shapes and sizes, they all operate in a similar manner. Here's an easy acronym for fire extinguisher use:

<div align="center">

P A S S -- **P**ull, **A**im, **S**queeze, **S**weep

</div>

Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed.

Aim the nozzle toward the base of the fire.

Squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher. Position yourself approximately 8 feet away from the fire. If you release the handle, the discharge will stop.

Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire. After the fire appears to be out, watch it carefully since it may re-ignite!

Make sure all employees who are expected to use fire extinguishers if a controllable fire occurs are properly trained with hands-on practice. There's no OSHA requirement to actually extinguish a fire or discharge a fire extinguisher during training. However, each employee should handle the fire extinguisher and demonstrate they can perform the PASS steps.

Please click on this video to learn more about the PASS technique.

7. When using a fire extinguisher, be sure use the _____ method.

    a. **O**n, **S**weep, **H**old, **A**im
    b. **P**ull, **A**im, **S**queeze, **S**weep
    c. **B**ehind, **L**oad, **A**im, **S**weep, **T**rain
    d. **H**old, **O**perate, **S**queeze, **E**mpty

FPP Training Requirements

Employers should train workers about fire hazards in the workplace and about what to do in a fire emergency.

Management Training Responsibilities. Unless a specific manager is designated, all managers should be responsible for coordinating with the Plan Administrator for training all employees covered under the FPP.

- All managers should be educated to understand their FPP responsibilities including inspection and drill procedures.

- Managers should also make sure all employees who might be expected to use portable fire extinguishers are properly trained.

- Supervisors should train employees about the fire hazards associated with the specific materials and processes to which they are exposed, and maintain written documentation of the training.

Many of the topics taught in the FPP training may be presented in the classroom. If employees are expected to use portable fire extinguishers, they must participate in "hands-on" exercises that help them understand the procedures. Hands-on training also gives employees an opportunity to demonstrate to trainers that they have the skills required to use fire extinguishers.

At a minimum, FPP Training should include all the following topics:

- review OSHA requirements contained in [29 CFR 1910.38, Emergency Action Plans](#),

- review OSHA requirements contained in [29 CFR 1910.39, Fire Prevention Plans](#),

- person(s) responsible for Control of Fuel Source Hazards,

- the location of the company FPP and how it can be accessed,

- good fire-prevention housekeeping practices and equipment maintenance,

- alarm systems and evacuation routes,

- proper response and notification in the event of a fire,

- the use of portable fire extinguishers, and

- recognition of potential fire hazards.

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8. In the Fire Prevention Plan (FPP), when must employees be given hands-on training?

  a. When given responsibility to inspect equipment
  b. When given supervisory responsibilities
  c. When acting as fire wardens
  d. When responsible for operating fire extinguishers

Additional Resources

1. Emergency Response Resources

2. NFPA 1600, Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs

3. Evacuation Plans and Procedures eTool

4. Evacuation Plans and Procedures eTool

5. Expect the Unexpected, OR-OSHA

6. Emergency Management Guide for Business & Industry

7. Napo's Films, Via Storia