

GENOME SCIENCES DEPARTMENT W.H. FOEGE BUILDING

Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan (EEOP)

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Genome Science Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan

(I) Purpose, Scope, and Emergency Resources

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to establish procedures and duties, to promote planning, and to establish training for the staff of W.H. Foege Building, Genome Sciences for fire, earthquake, bomb threats, chemical spill, and other emergency evacuations as required by Chapter 4 of the Seattle Fire Code, the Washington Administrative Code (WAC 296-24-567), and the UW Emergency Response Management Plan.

SCOPE

This plan applies to all occupants in the W.H. Foege Building, Genome Sciences:

Genome Sciences occupies 5 floors of the South Wing of the W.H. Foege Building. Part of the first floor is not controlled by Genome Sciences. GS does not occupy the Vista Café located in: S140, S130, S130A, S100F.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER EMERGENCY PLANS

An EEOP is a key component of Departmental Health and Safety Plans and University disaster planning. The EEOP must be coordinated with the following emergency/safety plans.

- 1. **UW Emergency Response Management Plan** The ERMP provides the management structure, key responsibilities, emergency assignments, and general procedures to follow during and immediately after an emergency. It provides a temporary crisis management structure, which provides for the immediate focus of management on response operations and the early transition to recovery operations. The ERMP includes procedures for communicating with the UW Emergency Operations Center as well as the management structure of the Incident Command System.
- 2. **Other Departmental Emergency Response Plans** This departmental plan has been coordinated as necessary with other departmental plans in the building as follows:

Housing and Food Services: Vista Café - South Foege, Floor 1 Bioengineering – North Foege Comparative Medicine – North Foege

COORDINATION WITH DEPARTMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PLANS

The EEOP reflects the University's emergency response procedures and programs and satisfies an element of the Departmental Health and Safety Plan required by the Department of Labor and Industries (WAC 296-24-567).

UNIVERSITY EMERGENCY RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

Table 1 summarizes the UW's emergency resources, contact information, and responsibilities of each emergency resource.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

- 1. **Telephones** The campus telephone system will be used to the extent possible. In case of system failure or a power failure, campus phones will not function.
- 2. **Fire Alarm System -** The building fire alarm system is continuously monitored for alarm by a contracted service and, in a backup capacity, by the UWPD Communication Center. All alarms result in an automatic response by Seattle Fire Department, UWPD, and Facilities Services' FOMS unit.

In addition, Genome Sciences has Tyco ambient air temperature monitoring devices in S050, S042, S027, S020, S051A, S109, S143A, S209, S243A, S309, S343A, S409, S443A.

EMPLOYEE ORIENTATION

New employees must be informed of the EEOP as part of their new employee safety orientation. This initial plan and all significant revisions to the plan should be routed to all personnel. The faculty and staff should be reminded of the plan as necessary and encouraged to discuss the plan with their research groups, students, and visitors. To assure the safety of all building occupants, the Evacuation Director and Evacuation Wardens will work together to assure all departmental employees are aware of the plan, and that students and visitors are also oriented.

EVACUATION DRILLS

Evacuation drills will be scheduled, conducted, and recorded by the Evacuation Director. Procedures for planning, scheduling, conducting, evaluating, recording, and reporting evacuation drills are outlined in Appendices E, F, and G.

Table 1: University Emergency Resources and Contacts

Emergency Resource	Contact Information	Purpose & Responsibilities
	1117 NE Boat Street in the Bryant Building.	
UW Police Department (UWPD)	Immediate Emergency Assistance Dial 9-1-1.	Maintains an emergency Communications Center 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call UWPD for emergency of any kind, including but not limited to fire, medical emergency, or hazardous material spills or release.
	Non Emergency Assistance 206-543-9331	
Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S)	Call (206) 543-0465 during normal business hours. After normal business hours, EH&S may be reached at 685-UWPD using the EH&S Duty Officer system.	EH&S maintains guidelines and provides training, consultation and support for building emergencies. EH&S is also available to provide consultation and support for hazardous material spills and releases, temporary controls, and other general information to the Seattle Fire Department (SFD), UWPD, and UW departments.
Facilities Services (FOMS & ATC-20)	Routine and emergency services (essential services are covered 24 hours a day) may be obtained by calling: 685-UWPD.	Facilities Services' Plant Operations division maintains a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week response unit called "FOMS" or "Unit 2". The FOMS respond automatically to all fire alarms, and other emergencies to provide support for the UWPD and SFD. This support includes, but is not limited to, the operating/resetting of the fire alarm system; operating the heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems (HVAC); and the shutdown of steam, water, electrical, and other utilities. Also provides ATC-20 teams for rapid structural assessments of buildings following earthquakes.
UW Office of Emergency Management (OEM)	Call (206) 897-8000 during normal business hours.	OEM staff is available during normal business hours to provide general disaster planning guidance and training resources to faculty and staff. OEM maintains and coordinates all EOC activities and campus-wide disaster drills and recovery efforts.
UW Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	The primary EOC is located in UW Tower, 4333 Brooklyn Ave NE, Room C-140. The secondary EOC location is Poplar Hall, Rooms 105 & 106	For a major local or regional emergency, the UW President or his/her designee may request activation of the University's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). EOC staff will decide on the use of available resources and communicate with outside agencies and authorities. Information on missing persons, building emergencies, first aid, and other needs during large-scale emergency must be provided to the EOC by using campus telephone systems, computer, (See Emergency Communications in Section 1) or by runner if the telephone systems fail.
KOMO 1000 AM	On the radio at AM 1000 and/or call UW 206-897-4636	The Official Area Broadcast Station in case of major disaster or University "suspended operations." Tune into this station for information.

Table 1: University Emergency Resources and Contacts

(II) Building Evacuation

UW Personnel Duties and Responsibilities

An effective emergency evacuation and subsequent response requires the coordination of many occupants in a building. All building occupants, including employees, faculty, staff, and students, need to be aware of their roles and responsibilities in case of an emergency. This section outlines specific responsibilities for employees, faculty, and staff, as well as the Evacuation Director and Evacuation Wardens.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UW DEPARTMENTS AND STAFF

Employees, Faculty, & Staff - Employees, faculty, and staff are responsible for:

- 1. Being familiar with and following EEOP procedures when required.
- 2. Participating in drills and training as required.
- 3. Orienting students with a brief overview of emergency evacuation procedures on the first day of class to assure that:
 - They are aware that evacuation is required when the alarm system is activated and
 - They know where the nearest exits are located.
- 4. Informing and assisting visitors unfamiliar with building procedures as appropriate prior to and during an emergency evacuation.

When the fire alarm sounds, begin immediate evacuation according to the plan.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF EVACUATION DIRECTOR/EVACUATION WARDENS

Special Positions – The Evacuation Director, Evacuation Wardens, and their alternates are employees and occupants of the building and have either volunteered or been appointed to serve in these positions. They receive special training and the authority for their role in employee safety.

1. Evacuation Director Responsibilities and Control

a. The Evacuation Director acts as the liaison with the responding emergency service, EH&S and others if a building emergency occurs. In their absence, the alternates are responsible for carrying

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- out the requirements. If an emergency happens when these members of the department are not available, the most senior employee will have decision-making authority. A contact person, appointed by the advisor of each research group, is responsible for laboratories and work areas. Any possible problem areas should be reported to responding emergency personnel.
- b. For a community wide event (Level III), the Evacuation Director or an alternate will establish contact with their Unit Response Center if their department/building has one. Otherwise contact the UW Emergency Operations Center (EOC) directly. The first location for the EOC at the UW Tower 4333 Brooklyn Room C-140. The secondary location is in rooms 105 and 106 at Poplar Hall. Contact will be established by normal phone system (9-1-1), single line phones or runners.
- c. Refer to Checklist 1 on the following page for a detailed list of the Evacuation Director duties and responsibilities.
- 2. **Evacuation Warden Duties and Responsibilities** Checklists 2a and 2b list the responsibilities and duties of the Evacuation Wardens. Checklist 2a is for pre-evacuation planning and training. Checklist 2b lists the Evacuation Warden duties and procedures during emergency evacuations.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FACULTY/LECTURERS/TAS

Checklist 3 lists the responsibilities and duties of faculty, lecturers, and TAs (also see Appendix K).

Checklist 1: Evacuation Director Duties and Responsibilities

Subject Area	Duties/Responsibilities	
	Prepare and maintain the building Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan (EEOP). EH&S can help with technical questions.	
Administrative	Keep a copy of the completed EEOP in all department reference stations.	
	Review the EEOP at least annually and confirm that it is current.	
	Coordinate with building/department administrators responsible for employee, student, and visitor health and safety.	
	Ensure that public event staff are assigned duties and receive required training for events with an occupancy of 50 or greater (see Appendix G).	
Pre- Emergency	Ensure that classroom instructors inform students about emergency procedures, exit routes, and assembly points on the first day of class.	
Coordination	Ensure that emergency procedures for special needs populations are developed.	
	Ensure that new and temporary employees, including student employees, are informed about emergency procedures outlined in EEOP during new employee safety orientation.	
	Assign Evacuation Wardens (and alternates) for all areas of the building and ensure that they know what their duties are in case of an evacuation.	
Evacuation	Evacuation Warden orientation is required when there are changes of personnel.	
Wardens*	A current list of Evacuation Wardens and alternates is to be maintained in the building's EEOP (see Appendix A).	
	Schedule "Evacuation Warden Training" for assigned personnel. Contact the EH&S Training Section.	
Training/ Drills	Schedule, conduct, and record evacuation drills as required by the Seattle Fire Code and WAC 296-24 (see Appendices E, F, and G).	
	Ensure that emergency services, UWPD, FOMS, SFD, and EH&S are notified for all building emergencies as appropriate.	
	During a building evacuation, report to the evacuation assembly point and act as a liaison with responding emergency services.	
	Receive status reports from area evacuation wardens	
	Provide information about the building layout, systems, processes, and special hazards to Facility Services, SFD, UWPD, and other emergency personnel	
Emergency/ Evacuation	Help the Facility Services Personnel (FOMS), and the Seattle Fire Department in the operation of the Fire Alarm Panel if required	
	Coordinate with key building administrators on building occupation and operation issues	
	Assign Evacuation Wardens or other assigned personnel, as needed, to be stationed by all other building entrances to prevent unsuspecting personnel from reentering the building.	
	When SFD or UWPD signals "ALL CLEAR," the Evacuation Director notifies the Evacuation Wardens that the occupants may reenter the building.	

Checklist 1 Evacuation Director Duties and Responsibilities

Checklist 2a: Evacuation Warden Pre-Evacuation Planning and Coordination

Subject	Duties/Responsibilities	
Administrative	Be familiar with the "Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan" (EEOP). It contains: the function and activities of building staff during many emergencies how these activities are to mesh with responding emergency personnel information on the building and its emergency protection systems emergency equipment testing procedures a list of all the evacuation wardens in your building.	
	Distribute copies of the completed EEOP, or appropriate sections of it, to all people in your area of responsibility.	
	Know where persons with disabilities are located in your area and what their alarm response will be (See Appendix D). Areas of Refuge or individual rooms may be used by persons with mobility disabilities during a fire alarm. The Areas of Refuge may be identified on your evacuation plans found in Appendix C. If you have a staff member with a mobility disability and cannot find an area of refuge on your floor plan, contact EH&S Fire Safety at (206) 543-0465.	
	Coordinate with the other Evacuation Wardens on your floor to work together and avoid duplication of tasks.	
Pre-	Walk over your primary and secondary evacuation routes at least once to familiarize yourself with emergency exits and routes to the Evacuation Assembly Points (EAPs).	
Emergency Coordination	Know where hazardous conditions or situations in your area may exist. Know the location of flammable, radioactive and other hazardous materials, as well as chemical and/or biological spill cleanup kits	
	Know where the phones and pull stations are and know HOW to turn in an alarm.	
	Know how the alarm system responds. For most buildings, the alarm sounds throughout the building and all occupants, except persons with physical disabilities, must evacuate. High-rise buildings may only alarm in certain floors or areas.	
	Become familiar with the location and operation of emergency equipment, including fire extinguishers, first aid kits, spill cleanup kits, and disaster supply kits.	
Training	Attend training sessions and meetings to review procedures and duties, if necessary. EH&S and SFD offer Evacuation Warden training sessions regularly.	
2. 3000005	Participate in evacuation drills as requested by Evacuation Director.	

Checklist 2a: Evacation Warden Pre-Evacuation Planning and Coordination

Checklist 2b: Evacuation Warden Emergency Evacuation Duties

Subject Area	Duties/Responsibilities	
	Begin at the farthest reach of your area and assure that the occupants ahead of you have evacuated. Direct occupants to the exits and tell them where to reassemble	
	Conduct a quick search as you go to make sure hazardous equipment is shut off, doors are closed and no one is left behind.	
	If a stairway is full of smoke go to another stairway.	
Building Evacuation	If there is smoke in the hall, stay low, cover your mouth with a damp cloth or handkerchief, visualize where the exits are, stay close to and use the wall to guide you so you do not become confused.	
Evacuation	If there is no smoke, you may have trouble getting people to evacuate. Be assertive, positive and insistent.	
	Students and visitors who may not be familiar with this plan must be informed of the requirement to evacuate.	
	If you have helpers, station them in front of the elevator to make sure no one attempts to use it.	
	Do not go to the roof unless it is the only way out; there is often too many obstructions for a helicopter rescue.	
44 4h - E 4 D	Conduct a headcount by using the checklist in Appendix I to account for all occupants in your area of responsibility.	
At the EAP	Immediately report to the Evacuation Director any missing persons on your list and their last known location.	
G . 11.	Do not allow the stairway doors and other exit doors to be blocked/wedged open. Leaving stairway doors blocked or held open makes the stairwells dangerous and unusable.	
Special Items	Special attention needs to be given to any persons with disabilities, in particular those who are visitors and unfamiliar with the building. A process is necessary to insure they are notified and accounted for. See Appendix D for further details.	

Checklist 2b: Evacuation Warden Emergency Evacuation Duties

Silencing of the alarm is not considered an all-clear signal!

Checklist 3: Faculty/Lecturer/TAs Duties and Responsibilities

Subject Area	Duties/Responsibilities	
Administrative/	Provide classroom or audience with general information relating to emergency procedures. This information should be shared during the first week of class or at the start of a seminar. Note the posted information for "Classroom Emergency Procedures/Checklist" (See Appendix K).	
Preparation	Know how to report an emergency from the classroom being used.	
	Assure that persons with disabilities have the information they need. The instructor should be familiar with the student's plan and also be able to direct visitors with disabilities.	
Emergency Evacuation	Take responsible charge of the classroom and follow emergency procedures for all building alarms and emergencies.	

Checklist 3: Faculty/Lecturer/TAs Duties and Responsibilities

(III) SPECIFIC EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

FIRE EMERGENCIES/BUILDING FIRE ALARMS

1. Procedures for Occupants

- a. When an alarm sounds on your floor or area, begin immediate evacuation following your plan (See Appendix C, Building Evacuation Plan). Close doors behind you.
- b. **If you discover a fire, activate the nearest pull station and call 9-1-1.** Then you may attempt to put it out if it is small (no larger than a wastebasket) and you have called for HELP. If the fire is too large or you are uncomfortable or unfamiliar with the proper use of a fire extinguisher, simply close the door and evacuate.
- c. **If the fire alarm does not work, call 9-1-1 and notify occupants verbally** of the emergency and the need to evacuate. Evacuation Wardens or another responsible party needs to confirm that all occupants are notified.

Remember that hazardous equipment and processes should be shut down unless doing so presents a greater hazard. Close doors before leaving.

- d. **If you are on fire**, *STOP---DROP---ROLL*. **If another person is on fire**, yell---STOP---DROP---ROLL.
- e. **Evacuate via the nearest stairwell or grade level exit.** Do not block/wedge exit doors in an open position. The doors must remain closed to keep smoke out and keep them safe for evacuation and fire personnel. Leaving doors open makes the stairwells dangerous and unusable. Persons with physical disabilities have several options (See Appendix D).

DO NOT USE THE ELEVATORS!

When an alarm is sounded many of the elevators will be automatically recalled to a pre-determined floor and shut-off.

- f. **Go to your pre-determined Evacuation Assembly Point** (EAP) as outlined in Appendix C. You may have two or more EAP's depending on the size of the building. Immediately report to your designated Evacuation Warden so that you have been accounted for by the Warden. Evacuation Wardens will report to the Evacuation Director.
- g. **If you are trapped** by smoke, stay low, cover your mouth with wet cloth, stay near a window, open it but do not break it, hang something out the window to let fire personnel know you are there and put something in cracks around the door, phone 9-1-1 if possible.

2. Special Instructions for Evacuation Wardens (see Section 2 for Evacuation Warden Checklist)

- a. **Begin at the farthest reach of your area and assure that the occupants ahead of you have evacuated.** Conduct a quick search as you go to make sure hazardous equipment is shut off, doors are closed and no one is left behind. If there is smoke in the hall, stay low, cover your mouth with a damp cloth or handkerchief, visualize where the exits are, stay close to and use the wall to guide you so you do not become confused. If there is no smoke, you may have trouble getting people to evacuate. Be strong, positive and insistent. Students and visitors who may not be familiar with this plan must be informed of the requirement to evacuate.
- b. **Direct occupants to the exits and tell them where to reassemble** (See Appendix C). If you have helpers, station them in front of the elevator to make sure no one attempts to use it. Do not go to the roof unless it is the only way out; there is often too many obstructions for a helicopter rescue. If a stairway is full of smoke go to another stairway.
- c. **At the Evacuation Assembly Point** (EAP), conduct a headcount by using a checklist to account for all occupants in your area of responsibility. Immediately report to the Evacuation Director any missing persons on your list and their last known location.
- d. **Do not allow the stairway doors and other exit doors to be blocked/wedged open**. Leaving stairway doors blocked or held open makes the stairwells dangerous and unusable.
- e. **Special attention needs to be given to any persons with disabilities**, in particular those who are visitors and unfamiliar with the building. A process is necessary to insure they are notified and accounted for. See Appendix D for further details.

EARTHQUAKES

1. During ALL Earthquakes (all occupants)

- a. Inside a Building.
 - Take cover immediately under a desk, table, or chair, in a corner away from windows, along a wall in a hallway, or in a structurally strong location such as a hall by a pillar.

Drop, Cover, and Hold

- Watch for falling objects such as light fixtures, bookcases, cabinets, shelves, and other furniture that might slide or topple. Stay away from windows. Do not run outside.
- Do not dash for exits since they may be damaged and the building's exterior brick, tile, and decorations may be falling off.
- Do not use the elevators.
- b. Outside a Building.
 - Remain outside, preferably in a vehicle.
 - Stay clear of electrical wires, poles, trees, or anything that might fall.
- 2. After a MAJOR Earthquake (violent shaking motion). Evacuation Wardens shall:
 - a. Check for injuries to personnel in your area. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger. Render first aid assistance if required.

Be familiar with the location of first aid kits, fire alarms, and extinguishers, as well as personnel with first aid skills.

- b. Check for fires or fire hazards, spills of flammable or combustible liquids, or leaks of flammable gases. These activities must not significantly delay departure from the building or put the Evacuation Warden in danger.
- c. **Turn off ignition and heat sources** if properly trained and it is safe to do so.
- d. Shut off all gas sources if trained to do so.
- e. **Exit the building**, if possible, and go to the EAP to report on injuries, damages, and potentially hazardous conditions. Take emergency/first aid kit and personal belongings. Account for persons

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- in your area of responsibility. Mass assembly areas (see Appendix O) may be used in the event of a major earthquake and the EOC is activated (Emergency Level 2 or 3 refer to EMP).
- f. **Do not reenter until the building has been declared safe** by trained emergency personnel (Seattle Fire Department or ATC-20 assessment teams).
- g. **Use the telephone system only for urgent matters**. Call or send a runner to the Emergency Operations Center or Unit Response Center to notify them of any needed assistance and emergencies that may exist. Use handheld radios or Ham radio services if telephone services are not available.
- h. Expect Aftershocks.
- i. **Evacuation Wardens who are also CERT team members** must fulfill their evacuation warden duties first before joining CERT team response.
- 3. After a Minor Earthquake (brief rolling motion)
 - a. Restore calm.
 - b. Examine your area for damage. Evacuation Directors may use checklist in Appendix M to help assess if the building should be occupied, evacuated, and/or re-entered. Look for
 - Damaged, leaking or ruptured utility lines (gas, water, electrical, telephone, computer network)
 - Toppled furnishings or equipment
 - Spilled hazardous materials
 - Damaged building components such as ceilings, walls, beams, columns, doors
 - c. **Evacuate the building** if damage is found or the power is out. Report evacuation to UWPD or SFD. Do not reenter until the building has been declared safe by trained emergency personnel.
 - d. **Asbestos-containing Materials**. Certain buildings will be evacuated for ALL earthquakes because of the potential damage of asbestos-containing building materials. See the list of buildings in Appendix M.
 - e. Laboratories: Check for chemical spills. For small isolated spills, use spill cleanup procedures as outlined in Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures. If SOP or chemical spill cleanup kit is not available, then evacuate lab and notify authorities. For larger spills, evacuate building and notify authorities. See UW Laboratory Safety Manual for earthquake procedures specific to laboratories.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS/RELEASE

Localized/Small Spills

- a. Spills that do not endanger workers in the immediate area may be cleaned up by personnel who have been trained by their supervisor, PI or lab manager and are properly equipped to handle the situation.
- b. Hazardous materials spill guidelines should be established by the supervisor, PI or lab manager after reviewing MSDS information on MYCHEM or hard copies of MSDSs kept on site. These procedures need to be included in the lab specific Standard Operating Procedures.
- c. Spill cleanup guidelines for small localized spills should take into consideration the following:
 - The hazards of the hazardous material(s) involved.
 - The amount of the hazardous material(s) spilled.
 - The possible spill locations.
 - Availability of spill clean up materials or kits.*
 - * (See Section 4 of the UW Laboratory Safety Manual for help in assembling a chemical spill clean up kit. See the EH&S website for other clean up kits.)

Large Spills. If the chemical spill endangers other people outside your workspace or might cause a fire, pull the nearest fire alarm to initiate evacuation and call the local fire department. Call 911 as soon as you are safe to let emergency personnel know what happened. Stay available to help emergency personnel.

If the spill caused serious injury or exposure, call 911 from any phone or location. For chemical exposure, use the eye wash or safety shower for 15 minutes, removing all clothing that is contaminated with the chemical.

If you have been exposed to a spill and are not sure whether or not you should seek medical attention, you should request an exposure assessment. Call the Employee Hall Health Clinic at 206-685-1026.

Evacuate all personnel from the area.

Contact:

- Main Campus UW Police Dial 9-1-1
- UW Medical Center
 Dial 9-1-1

When placing an emergency call:

- Give your name.
- Give your location (room and building).
- Give the phone number you are using.

- Describe the emergency/injuries.
- If possible, remain in vicinity, away from danger, to assist emergency responders.

UW Police will notify the Seattle Fire Department who will respond to stabilize and contain the chemical spill, often leaving behind hazardous waste and contaminated equipment. If the hazardous waste is not properly cleaned up and packaged by the Seattle Fire Department, do not reoccupy the area. Contact Environmental Health & Safety at (206) 685-5835 for assistance.

Note that packaged waste must be handled according to chemical waste management policies and guidelines established in Section 3 of the Laboratory Safety Manual. Please Contact the EH&S Environmental Programs Office at (206) 685-5835 for assistance.

BOMB THREATS

- 1. University personnel receiving telephoned threats should attempt to get the exact location where the bomb has been planted, or is going to be planted.
- 2. Attempt to **get as much information as possible about the caller**, for example, male or female, accent, etc. (use **Bomb Threat checklist** on following page).
- 3. **Listen for any background noise** that may indicate the location of the caller.
- 4. The checklist on the next page lists information that can aid in locating a bomb. **Complete the checklist asap** after receiving a threatening call and report it immediately to the University Police Department at 9-1-1 (TDD 206-543-3323).
- 5. **Bomb threats received through the mail** or by other means are also to be reported immediately to the University Police Department.

BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

Exact words	of caller				
QUESTION					
1. When is	the bomb going to	explode?			_
2. Where is	the bomb?				_
					-
					_
					_
					_
7. Why?					_
					_
					_
					_
CALLER'S	VOICE (circle)	Male Fe	emale		
Calm		Nasal		Broken	
		Sincere		Rapid	
Giggling	Deep	Crying	Squeaky	Excited	
	Accent				
If voice is familiar, whom did it sound like?					
Were there a	any background n	oises?			
Person recei	ving call:				
Date:Telephone number call received at:					

Checklist 4: Bomb Threat Checklist

SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES AND MAIL

A suspicious **LETTER** may have:

- 1. No Return Address
- 2. Restrictive markings, such as PERSONAL!
- 3. It is sealed with tape
- 4. The address has:
 - misspelled words
 - is addressed to a title but not a person
 - an incorrect title
 - is badly typed or handwritten

A suspicious **PACKAGE** may also have:

- 1. Oily stains, discolorations, or crystallizations on the wrapper
- 2. Strange odor
- 3. Excessive tape
- 4. Is rigid or bulky
- 5. Lopsided or uneven
- 6. The weight is odd for its size

(Reference: US Postal Service Poster – http://about.usps.com/posters/pos84.pdf

If you find a SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE/LETTER:

- 1. **Handle with care**. Do not shake or bump.
- 2. Isolate it immediately
- 3. Don't open, smell, touch, or taste
- 4. Treat it as suspect
- 5. Evacuate the area and call 9-1-1 from a safe location

If you suspect the mail may contain:

- 1. A bomb or explosive:
 - Evacuate immediately
 - Call 9-1-1 from a safe location

2. A radiological threat:

- Limit exposure do not handle
- Evacuate area
- Shield yourself from object
- Call 9-1-1 from a safe location

3. A biological or chemical threat:

- Isolate Do not handle
- Evacuate Immediate Area
- Wash your hands with soap and warm water
- Call 9-1-1 from a safety location

If the **LETTER OR PACKAGE** has already been opened, and a powder or other substance has spilled from the package or letter, **DO NOT CLEAN IT UP.** Leave it where it is, evacuate the area, wash your hands with soap and water, and call 9-1-1 from any Campus phone.

Due to occasional anthrax threats in the United States, the Washington State Health Department and Center for Disease Control have issued guidelines to follow if you suspect a letter could contain dangerous substances. The guidelines sent out by these agencies are in the following section.

ANTHRAX THREAT

- 1. **Anthrax is a rare disease caused by bacteria**, which is capable of forming spores that can survive in the environment for long periods of time. In an intentional exposure, such as a bioterrorism event, breathing in the spores is the most likely route of exposure that might lead to a serious infection.
- 2. **Inhalation anthrax (through the lungs) is the most serious type of anthrax.** It is caused by inhaling anthrax bacteria into the lungs. Initial symptoms may resemble those of flu or a common cold, such as fever, cough, headache, chills, weakness, difficulty breathing, and chest discomfort. After several days, the symptoms may progress to severe breathing problems and shock. This type of anthrax infection is often fatal if not treated promptly.

3. Follow Procedure for Suspicious Letters and Packages. Specifically:

- a. DO NOT open the package
- b. Call 9-1-1 to request police and fire
- c. If the package has already been opened, and a powder or another substance spills out, DO NOT clean it up
- d. Keep others away from the area
- e. Evacuate the immediate area
- f. Immediately wash your hands with soap and water
- g. Ensure that all persons who have handled the letter/package wash their hands
- h. Wait for the police and fire personnel to arrive
- i. Start a list of names and telephone numbers for all persons who have handled the letter and who were in the immediate area when the letter/package was opened

4. Police and fire personnel will:

- a. Secure the area
- b. Assess and determine whether a credible threat exists
- c. Secure the letter/package
- d. Contact appropriate public health and other response officials
- e. Decontaminate people and their clothing as appropriate

5. Persons with Probable or Known Exposure:

- a. Will be directed to seek immediate medical attention
- b. Will be monitored by local public health to ensure appropriate treatment and follow-up

6. People without a known exposure:

- a. Should be assured that infection without known exposure is rare
- b. Should seek medical care for further concerns following the incident
- c. Should understand that there are not routine screening tests available to detect Anthrax infection in persons without known exposure to Anthrax spores

7. Clean-up After the Spill of a Powder or Other Substances

a. If police and fire deem that there is no credible threat:

- Clean up by custodial personnel should be accomplished by following established protocols for cleaning spills
- Facilities without protocol should use a 1:10 solution of household bleach in water
- Wet powders before disturbing them during clean-up
- b. **If police and fire deem there is a credible threat,** they will determine who will clean the affected area before personnel will be allowed to return.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

There is a First Aid and CPR guide located in all first aid kits. These guides give detailed steps in the event of a heart attack, CPR and infant CPR, choking, bleeding, poisoning, and burns, as well as other injuries.

EH&S recommends First Aid/CPR training for a handful of building volunteers to assist with medical emergencies associated with building evacuation and emergencies.

- 1. **Stay calm. Assess the situation.** Look for a Medic Alert bracelet or necklace on the person requiring help.
- 2. **Have someone call 9-1-1.** If you are alone, yell as loudly as possible for help. If you are unable to summon help, call 9-1-1 first, then return and assist the person to the best of your ability (see below).
- 3. When calling 911, give the operator as much information as possible, i.e. type of emergency, what help is needed, exact address, building name, room number, telephone number, information from Medic bracelet or necklace, and victim information. Don't hang up until you are told to do so by the 911 operator.
- 4. Do not move the victim.

CIVIL DEMONSTRATIONS

- 1. Most demonstrations must be pre-approved through the UWPD (206-685-5258). With advanced planning there should not be disturbance or disruption to the normal campus schedule or activities. Should you find that a demonstration is causing a disruption to classes or businesses on our campus, contact the UWPD at 9-1-1 or the Special Events Sergeant at 206-685-5258.
- 2. In the unlikely event that a demonstration becomes destructive, get away from the area of potential harm and call 9-1-1.

Appendix A

Responsible Individuals

EMERGENCY POLICE, FIRE, AND MEDICAL AID		
Campus Phone	9-911	
Non-campus phone	911	
UW Police Emergency Line	206.543-9331 or 206-685-UWPD	
UW Police Administrative Line	206.543-0507	
UWCARES (evening walk assistance)	206.685-WALK	
Poison Center	1.800.732-6985	

A. EVACUATION DIRECTOR AND ALTERNATES

1. Evacuation Director for W.H. Foege

Beth Hammermeister Manager of Physical Operations, Genome Sciences Foege S340 (206) 543-8948; 206-949-9350 (cell) bethh@uw.edu

2. Alternates for the Evacuation Director

For each alternate include the following information:

Sandra Pennington Research Scientist / Engineer Foege S026 & Foege S041A (206) 543–7539; (206) 314-5031 (pager) spenning@uw.edu

David Paschall Laboratory Technician Foege S030 (206) 543-5926 Allan Doyle Laboratory Technician Foege S030 (206) 543-5926

B. EVACUATION WARDENS

For evacuation wardens, please see: list of floor wardens

C. FIRST AID CONTACTS

CPR/ First Aid contacts are listed on each lab's or group's clipboards.

Appendix B

Unusually Hazardous Locations and Key Laboratory Personnel

The following areas have been identified as unusually hazardous locations. The first responsibility in case of an emergency is getting yourself to safety. If time permits, it is recommended that all hazardous processes, gas and power in these areas be shut down by the operator before evacuating the building.

List unusually hazardous locations and who the Principal Investigator and lab contacts are for each location and their contact information. Make a floor plan showing these locations and have this available for first responders (SFD and UWPD).

Examples of locations may include flammable liquid storage rooms, compressed gas storage areas, Biological Safety Level 3 labs, hazardous waste rooms, animal areas, and similar spaces.

Please refer to the hard copy EEOP for information on hazardous locations. Hard copies are available in S340 and S250.

Hazardous Locations and Laboratory Personnel

Room	Hazards	P.I.	Lab Contact
S051	Fume Hood/Flammables	Facilities / Media Prep	Sandra Pennington
S041B	Radiation Room	Bonny Brewer / M. Raghuraman	Gina Alvino
S041	Fume Hood/Flammables	Bonny Brewer / M. Raghuraman	Gina Alvino
S031	Fume Hood/Flammables	Doug Fowler	Jason Stephany
S021	Fume Hood/Flammables	Deborah Nickerson	Bryan Paeper
S143	Fume Hood/Flammables	Willie Swanson	Jan Aagaard
S133	Fume Hood/Flammables	Judit Villen	Judit Villen
S113	Fume Hood/Flammables	Mike MacCoss	Rich Johnson
S107	Compressed Gas	Mike MacCoss	Rich Johnson
S243	Fume Hood/Flammables	Colin Manoil	Kiara Held / Beth Ramage
S233	Fume Hood/Flammables	Deborah Nickerson	Bryan Paeper
S213	Fume Hood/Flammables	Deborah Nickerson	Bryan Paeper
S203	Fume Hood/Flammables	Jay Shendure	Choli Lee
S210B	Fume Hood/Flammables	Jay Shendure	Choli Lee
S220A	Fume Hood/Flammables	Jay Shendure	Choli Lee

S201A	Compressed Gas	Jay Shendure	Choli Lee
S343	Fume Hood/Flammables	Bob Waterston	Dionne Vafeados
S333	Fume Hood/Flammables	Cole Trapnell (as of 7/1/14)	Cole Trapnell
S313	Fume Hood/Flammables	Stan Fields	Russ Lo
S303	Fume Hood/Flammables	Josh Akey	Jenny Madeoy
S301A	Compressed Gas	John Stamatoyannopoulos	Pete Sabo / Bob Thurman
S310B	Fume Hood/Flammables	John Stamatoyannopoulos	Pete Sabo / Bob Thurman
S320A	Fume Hood/Flammables	Phil Green	Brent Ewing
S443	Fume Hood/Flammables	Leo Pallanck	Evvie Vincow / Ruth Thomas
S401F	Compressed Gas	Leo Pallanck / Celeste Berg	Evvie Vincow / Celeste Berg
S433	Fume Hood/Flammables	Celeste Berg	Celeste Berg
S413	Fume Hood/Flammables	Evan Eichler	Carl Baker
S413B	Radiation Room	Evan Eichler	Carl Baker
S403	Fume Hood/Flammables	Maitreya Dunham	Emily Mitchell
S401A	Compressed Gas	Maitreya Dunham	Emily Mitchell
S410B	Fume Hood/Flammables	Christine Queitsch	Karla Schultz
S420A	Fume Hood/Flammables	Christine Queitsch	Karla Schultz

Date updated: 04/11/2014

Appendix C

Building Evacuation Plan

A. EVACUATION PLANS

The posted floor plans identify exits and exit routes for the building. Occupants should go to the nearest exit when the alarm sounds. If access to the nearest exit is obstructed, an alternate exit should be taken. Floor plans are posted in each lab, on each floor near the elevators, and near each stairwell.

B. EVACUATION ASSEMBLY POINTS/AREAS OF SAFE REFUGE

The primary and secondary Evacuation Assembly Points (EAPs) for this building are:

Primary: W-35 Parking Lot and surrounding area

Secondary: Fisheries Lawn between the Fishery Sciences Building and the W35 parking lot.

Building occupants will assemble at the primary EAP following a building evacuation. If the Evacuation Director finds the primary EAP unsuitable, then evacuees will be moved to the secondary EAP. Areas of Safe Refuge should be established inside the building for persons with disabilities or for buildings with more than four levels. Indicate each floor's designated EAPs and Areas of Safe Refuge on each emergency evacuation floor plan.

1. Evacuation Assembly Points (outside building)

The Evacuation Assembly Point (s) should be an open area away from the building and out of the way of responding emergency personnel. Establish primary EAPs and secondary EAPs in case the primary cannot be occupied during or after an evacuation. A separate EAP may be necessary for earthquake evacuation. Occupants meet after evacuation so that they may be accounted for or lend assistance as needed. There may be more than one assembly point depending on the size of the building and the location of the exits. Note: Some EAPs may be unsuitable for assembly following an earthquake event.

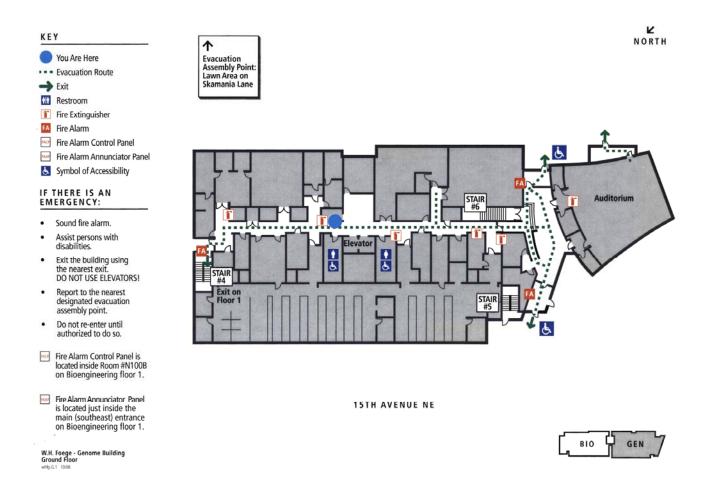
2. Areas of Safe Refuge (inside building)

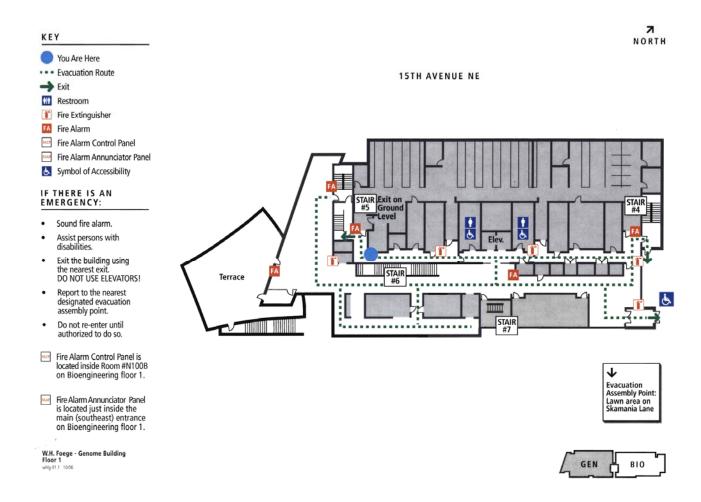
- a. Occupants should have an Area of Safe Refuge (inside the building) four floors below their floor of origin if the building is designed for partial evacuation (i.e., only fire floor and floor above alarm).
- b. Establish Areas of Safe Refuge for persons with disabilities. Maintain a list of these locations that will be used by persons with disabilities, a system to account for persons with disabilities, and means to communicate with persons taking refuge in these areas. See Appendix D for further information.

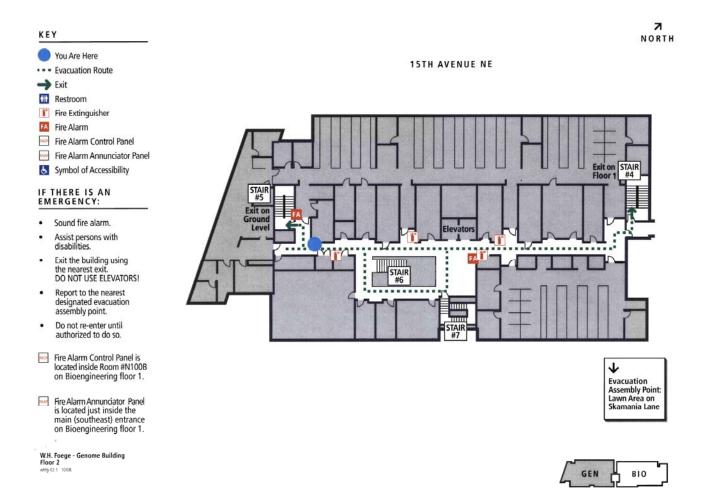
Evacuation Plans

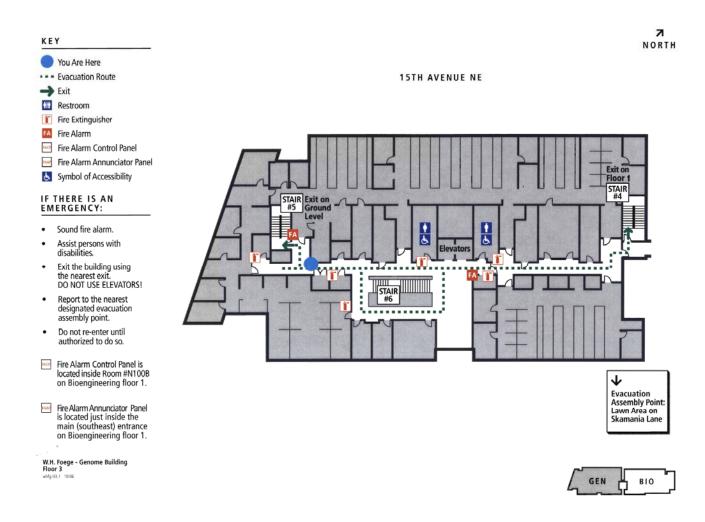
The attached floor plans identify exits and exit routes for the building. Occupants should go to the nearest exit when the alarm sounds. If access to the nearest exit is obstructed, an alternate exit should be taken.

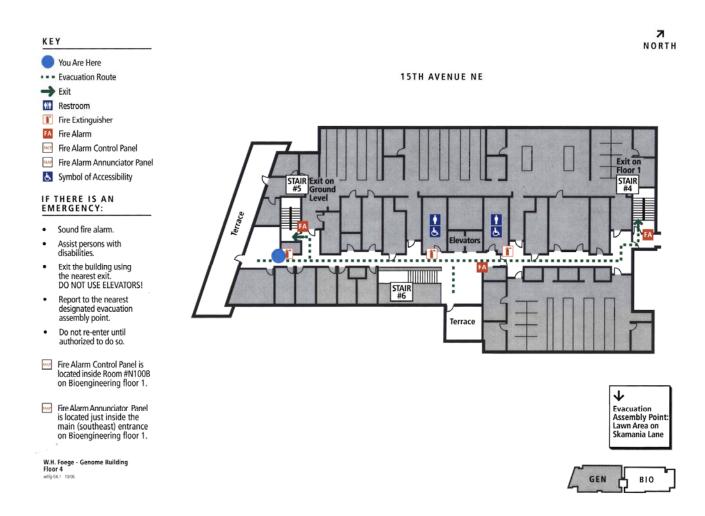
Insert your floor and building evacuation diagrams in the following pages. An example evacuation plan is provided for your reference.











Appendix D

Emergency Evacuation for Persons with Disabilities

General

This appendix provides a general guideline of evacuation procedures for persons whose disabilities could make exiting difficult during building evacuations. Faculty, staff, students and visitors with disabilities must develop their own facilities' evacuation plans and identify their primary and secondary evacuation routes from each building they use. They should:

- Be familiar with evacuation options.
- Seek evacuation assistants who are willing to assist in case of an emergency.
- Ask supervisors, instructors, Disability Resources for Students, Disability Services Office, or Environmental Health & Safety about evacuation plans for buildings.

Most UW buildings have accessible exits at the ground level floor that can be used during an emergency. In buildings like the Health Sciences Center or Padelford Hall, people can move into the unaffected wings of the building rather than exiting. However, in most UW buildings people will need to use stairways to reach building exits. Elevators cannot be used because they have been shown to be unsafe to use in an emergency and in some buildings they are automatically recalled to the ground floor.

Evacuation Directors and Evacuation Wardens need to *pre-identify* staff, faculty, and students with disabilities and their locations. Determine their evacuation options, identify Areas of Refuge, coordinate obtaining an Assisted Evacuation Device (as needed – see below), and determine how they will evacuate from the building.

Individuals are also encouraged to sign up for UW Alerts on the UWEM website. UW Alerts will broadcast information electronically during crises or emergencies that may disrupt routine UW campus operations.

Evacuation Options

Persons without disabilities must evacuate to the nearest exit. Persons with disabilities have five basic evacuation options.

- *Horizontal* evacuation: Use building exits to the outside ground level or go into unaffected wings of multi-building complexes.
- Stairway evacuation: Use steps to reach ground level exits from the building.
- Stay in Place: Unless danger is imminent, remain in a room with an exterior window, a telephone, and a solid or fire-resistant door. With this approach, the person may keep in contact with emergency services by dialing 911 and reporting his or her location directly. Emergency services will immediately relay this location to on-site emergency personnel, who will determine the necessity for evacuation. Phone lines are expected to remain in service during most building emergencies. If the phone lines fail, the individual can signal from the window by waving a cloth or other visible object.

The Stay in Place approach may be more appropriate for sprinkler protected buildings or buildings where an "area of refuge" is not nearby or available. It may also be more appropriate for an occupant who is alone when the alarm sounds. A "solid" or fire-resistant door can be identified by a fire label on the jamb and frame. Non-labeled 1 3/4 inch thick solid core wood doors hung on a metal frame also offer good fire resistance.

• **Area of Refuge**: With an evacuation assistant, move to an area of refuge away from obvious danger. The evacuation assistant will then go to the building evacuation assembly point and notify the on-site emergency personnel of the location of the person with a disability. Emergency personnel will determine if further evacuation is necessary.

Usually, the safest areas of refuge are pressurized stair enclosures common to high-rise buildings, and open-air exit balconies. Other possible areas of refuge include: fire rated corridors or vestibules adjacent to exit stairs, and pressurized elevator lobbies. Many campus buildings feature fire rated corridor construction that may offer safe refuge. Taking a position in a rated corridor next to the stair is a good alternative to a small stair landing crowded with the other building occupants using the stairway. For assistance in identifying Areas of Refuge, call EH&S, Building and Fire Safety Office at (206) 543-0465.

For false or needless alarms or an isolated and contained fire, a person with a disability may not have to evacuate. The decision to evacuate will be made by the Seattle Fire Department (SFD). The SFD will tell the individual their decision or relay the information via the University of Washington Police Department (UWPD).

• Assisted Evacuation Device. In the event of a major earthquake or other campus-wide event that would prevent first responders from responding quickly, an assisted evacuation device such as a chair, can be used by trained personnel to evacuate mobility disabled persons.

Disability Guidelines

Prior planning and practicing of emergency evacuation routes are important in assuring a safe evacuation. In addition, helpers and others who may assist those with disabilities are reminded to always ask someone with a disability how you can help before attempting any rescue technique or giving assistance. Ask how he or she can best be assisted or moved.

Mobility Impaired - Wheelchair

Persons using wheelchairs should stay in place, or move to an area of refuge with their assistant when the alarm sounds. The evacuation assistant should then proceed to the evacuation assembly point outside the building and tell SFD or UWPD the location of the person with a disability. If the person with a disability is alone, he/she should phone emergency services at 911 with their present location and the area of refuge they are headed to.

If a stair landing is chosen as the area of refuge, please note that many campus buildings have relatively small stair landings, and wheelchair users are advised to wait until the heavy traffic has passed before entering the stairway.

Stairway evacuation of wheelchair users should be conducted by trained professionals (SFD). Only in situations of extreme danger should untrained people attempt to evacuate wheelchair users. Moving a wheelchair down stairs is never safe.

Evacuation devices such as evacuation chairs may be used when first responders are unavailable. This could occur following a campus-wide emergency such as an earthquake or weapons of mass destruction (WMD) event. The following requirements must be met when using evacuation devices:

- Contact EH&S at 543-0465 to identify an appropriate device and determine where to store or place the device. In general, this will apply to departments with a mobility impaired employee whose primary work location is above the ground floor.
- Assign a primary and secondary user of the evacuation device.
- Each user must be a trained Evacuation Warden who has attended the Evacuation Warden training class offered by EH&S.
- Train each user on the proper operation and use of the evacuation device. Coordinate this training with the EH&S Building and Fire Safety Office (543-0465).
- Update and document this training annually.
- Install the evacuation device in a location where it cannot impede egress of others from the building.
- The device will be used only by the assigned users and only when first responders are unavailable to assist a mobility impaired person to evacuate.
- Evacuation devices will be available for use by specially trained Evacuation Wardens only.
- Update the building's Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan by describing the standard operating procedures for the evacuation device.

Mobility Impaired - Non-Wheelchair

Persons with mobility impairments, who are able to walk independently, may be able to negotiate stairs in an emergency with minor assistance. If danger is imminent, the individual should wait until the heavy traffic has cleared before attempting the stairs. If there is no immediate danger (detectable smoke, fire, or unusual odor), the person with a disability may choose to stay in the building, using the other options, until the emergency personnel arrive and determine if evacuation is necessary.

Hearing Impaired

Some buildings on campus are equipped with fire alarm strobe lights; however, many are not. Persons with hearing impairments may not hear audio emergency alarms and will need to be alerted of emergency situations. Emergency instructions can be given by writing a short explicit note to evacuate.

Reasonable accommodations for persons with hearing impairments may be met by modifying the building fire alarm system, particularly for occupants who spend most of their day in one location. Persons needing such accommodation should contact Disability Services Office.

Visually Impaired

Most people with a visual impairment will be familiar with their immediate surroundings and frequently traveled routes. Since the emergency evacuation route is likely different from the commonly traveled route, persons who are visually impaired may need assistance in evacuating. The assistant should offer their elbow to the individual with a visual impairment and guide him or her through the evacuation route. During the evacuation, the assistant should communicate as necessary to assure safe evacuation.

Speech Impaired

People with speech impairments can hear standard alarms and voice announcements, and they can see visual indicators that warn of danger and the need to evacuate. Therefore, no special accommodations or

additional planning is needed for speech impaired persons.

Cognitively Impaired

People with cognitive impairments can hear standard alarms and see visual indicators of the need to evacuate. However, the ability to recognize, understand, and respond appropriately to fire alarms and other emergency notification systems, as well as the ability to locate exits in an emergency should be evaluated. Plans for assistance may need to be developed by the department.

EVACUATION PLAN

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

PERSONAL INFORMA	ATION					
Name:	Genome Sci	ences	Room S332		Phone 20	06-543-3593
Arno Motulsky						
Supervisor Name	Phone: 206-	221-3974	Cell Phone			
Gail Jarvik						
Emergency Contact: Harvey Motulsky (son)	Phone: 206-	935-9028	Alt. Phone:	206-683	3-6772	
TYPE OF DISABILITY	7					
			Communicati	tion/Cno.	a a b	
Mobility – non-wheelchai	ir		Communicat Limitation	non/spe	ecn	
Mobility – Electric Whee	lchair		Blind			
user Mobility – Manual Wheel	lchair	$\Box \mathbf{x}$	I W:-:			
user		□/X	Low Vision			
Deaf/Hard of Hearing – s. language	ign		Color Blind			
Deaf/Hard of Hearing - oral			Developmen	tal		
Learning Difference			Psychologica	al		
Service Animal User			Other			
Limitations and informati		_			_	
Dr. Motulsky brings his w		vork. He co	an walk very s	lowly on	level groi	und, but he
can no longer go up or do	own stairs.					
EVACUATION PLAN (make one for each building that you occupy)						
Building Name	Time of D	ay Genera	lly in Building	2.		
South Foege			F: 12:30PM			
Days Generally in	Sun	M	Γu Wed	Th	Fr	Sat
Building			\Box \Box x		$\Box \mathbf{x}$	
Date Plan Completed: 04/	/07/2014					

Effective Dates			From ((04/11/2014)	014) Through (04/11/2016)	
Key Personnel to	Coı	ntact f	or Assi	stance in Dev	eloping Yo	our Evacuation Plan
Name		Title				Phone
Beth Hammermeis	ster	GSF	acil <u>itie</u>	s Manager		206-543-8948
Designated Budd	lies					
Buddy #1:	S3	40	Phone: 206-543-3594			
Loryn Paxton						
Buddy #2:	S3	34		Phone: 206-6	<u>516-4</u> 538; 2	206-616-2009
Maureen Munn						
Buddy #3	S3	40		Phone: 206-6	616-7297	
Brian Giebel						
`		eribe p	lan for	evacuation. If	applicable,	include location for Stay in Place
or Area of Refuge	;):					
enclosed stairwell mostly clear, and and tell emergency they can enter the	Dr. Motulsky's buddy will take him to a place of refuge on the 3 rd floor. For example, the enclosed stairwell farthest away from the emergency. The buddy will wait until the stairwell is mostly clear, and then leave Dr. Motulsky in the stairwell landing. The buddy will exit safely, and tell emergency personnel (Seattle Fire Dept.) where Dr. Motulsky is sheltering in place so they can enter the building and evacuate him.					ldy will wait until the stairwell is ding. The buddy will exit safely, Motulsky is sheltering in place so
Primary Evacuation Route (include Evacuation Assembly Point):						
	lot, o	r the s	econda	ry EAP, Fisĥei	ries lawn. λ	e Emergency Assembly Place in Note that by using the 3 rd floor each street level.
Secondary Evacua Same as above.	ation	Route	(if prin	nary route bec	omes inacc	essible during emergency):
Assistance Instruc	ctions	s (Sucl	n as me	dical, equipme	ent, commu	nication and carry instructions):
						

Appendix E

Procedures for Planning and Scheduling Evacuation Drills

A. PREPARATION

1. Meet with Evacuation Director and Evacuation Wardens to:

- a. Review procedures, duties, evacuation routes as outlined in the plan.
- b. Determine who will participate in the drill.
- c. Confirm participants are familiar with the plan.
- d. Establish a date and time for drill that is convenient but assures appropriate participation.

2. Notification and Technical Assistance

- a. Call Facilities Services Signal Shop's Supervisors at (206) 685-1411 to arrange for a technician to activate the alarm system and reset it after the drill.
- b. Notify UWPD of the time and date of the drill.
- c. For assistance in conducting and evaluating the drill, notify EH&S Building and Fire Safety Office at least one week in advance at (206) 543-0465 (optional).

3. Publicize Drill Event to Building Occupants

Approximately three days before the drill post notices in conspicuous locations informing all occupants of the time and date of the drill. Notification via e-mail and other means is also encouraged.

B. DAY BEFORE DRILL

1. Prepare any Special Props for the Drill (optional)

- a. Cardboard flames or balloon for location of fire.
- b. Cardboard smoke barriers to indicate blocked corridors and/or stairways.

2. Confirm Responsibility Roles with Players

- a. Building staff (Evacuation Director and Evacuation Wardens).
- b. Plant Operations to activate the alarm system.
- c. EH&S Building and Fire Safety Office or other third party observer (optional).

Appendix F

Procedures for Conducting, Evaluating and Recording Evacuation Drills

Building Procedures for Conducting, Recording Fire Drills

A. CONDUCTING THE EVACUATION DRILL

1. Participation

Chapter 4 of the Seattle Fire Code along with The Washington Administrative Code 296-24-567 requires that all employees train a sufficient number of persons to assist in safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees. To meet this requirement and satisfy public safety for all faculty, staff, students, and visitors, University buildings must conduct a fire drill that will include the participation of all the building occupants. It is recommended that the annual drill be conducted during Autumn Quarter to orient new faculty, staff and students.

2. Alarm Activation and Evacuation

- a. Special props, if used, should be installed just prior to activating the alarm.
- b. A building wide alarm will be initiated by Plant Operations personnel upon request of the Evacuation Director. An "all call" announcement indicating that this is a drill will be made prior to activation of the speakers and strobes as follows:
 - "A building wide fire drill will commence in the next few minutes. This is only a drill but it requires full participation. If you are unfamiliar with fire drill procedures, please ask your colleague or other building occupant".
- c. Evacuation of all occupants should follow in accordance with established procedures (See Section H and Appendix C).
- d. Evacuation Wardens must report to their area of responsibility.

B. EVALUATING THE DRILL

The following should be verified by the Evacuation Wardens and Evacuation Director:

- Evacuation Wardens responded to assigned floor or area and performed assigned duties.
- Staff could hear clearly and respond to the alarm and any additional instructions.
- Evacuation Wardens accounted for missing occupants, guided occupants to safety, completed floor checks and reported to the Evacuation Director.
- Persons with disabilities were accounted for and helped.
- No one attempted to use elevators for evacuation.
- Occupants reported to nearest stair or exit and proceeded to an evacuation assembly point where applicable.
- Occupants who exited did not reenter prematurely.

C. RECORDING THE DRILL

- The Evacuation Director will summarize evaluation comments and initiate appropriate follow-up for items that need improvement.
- The Evacuation Director will complete and distribute the Fire Drill Report Form (attached).

Appendix G

Assembly Occupancies Procedures for

Conducting, Evaluating and Recording Evacuation Drills

Occupancies Procedures for Recording Fire Drills

A. CONDUCTING THE FIRE DRILL

1. Participation

Section 405.2 of the Seattle Fire Code requires employees (event staff) of public assemblies with an occupancy of 50 or greater participate in fire drills or related activity at least every quarter (not to exceed 120 days). Patrons are not required to attend or participate. To meet this requirement assembly occupancies will:

- a. Every quarter or prior to the event for athletic and other seasonal events, the building Evacuation Director, or appointee, will meet with event staff to conduct a drill or exercise to review employee procedures and duties.
- b. A drill, exercise, or orientation will be performed whenever there is a change in staff, building/exit configuration, or other substantive change.

2. Set up and Alarm Activation

- a. Special props, if used, should be installed just prior to performing the drill.
- b. An assembly drill may be performed at the same time as a comprehensive building fire drill, or independently. If conducted as part of a larger building drill using the fire alarm system, Plant Operations personnel must first bypass the fire alarm panel so the Fire Department doesn't respond to an activated alarm system. If the drill is performed independently, activation of the alarm system may not be possible without disrupting the balance of the building. In this case the audible alarm may be simulated.
- c. Staff, ushers, stagehands and other associated staff should report to their area of responsibility. Requesting a small number of persons to simulate patrons may be helpful in making the drill more realistic.

3. Evacuation Procedures

The following procedures should be simulated as practical for fire drills:

- a. As the alarm sounds, or upon instruction, begin evacuation. Staff, ushers, and stagehands should promptly assist patrons and players from the facility in a safe and orderly fashion.
- b. Keep people moving calmly, yet quickly. No one should be allowed to run. Assist those individuals with special needs.

- c. Use all exits. Prop exterior exit doors open to help facilitate evacuation. Outdoor lighting will encourage and help speed the evacuation of patrons.
- d. Keep patrons informed of the situation. Have a prepared evacuation message to help convey appropriate evacuation instruction and take pressure off staff.
- e. Instruct people to move away from the building to a predetermined evacuation assembly point.
- f. Prevent people from re-entering the building. (Patrons may re-enter the building only after the building has been declared safe by the Fire Department). Silencing the alarm should not be considered an all-clear signal.
- g. Meet the fire department. The building emergency coordinator or event designee should meet the arriving fire department to inform them of the situation and assist them as needed.
- h. Account for personnel as practical and identify a single location for patrons who have become separated from their parties to reunite.

B. EVALUATING THE DRILL

The following should be considered in evaluating the drill:

- Did staff know the layout of the building?
- Did staff respond promptly as outlined above?
- Were all exits used?
- Is staff familiar with how to activate the fire alarm system?
- Is staff familiar with the evacuation procedures specific to this facility?
- Were all occupants accounted for?
- Is staff familiar with how to notify emergency services?
- Was a prepared evacuation statement read or available?
- Was the alarm audible?

C. RECORDING THE DRILL

The Evacuation Director will complete and distribute the Fire Drill Report Form (Appendix H), record performance using evaluation questions above and on the form, and initiate appropriate follow-up for items which need improvement.

Appendix H

Fire Drill Report Form

Drill Report Form

Use the UoW 1213 form. A hard copy is available from the EH&S Building and Fire Safety Office at (206) 543-0465.

An electronic copy of the UoW 1213 form is available at the EH&S website:

http://www.ehs.washington.edu/forms/fso/firedrillreport.pdf

Appendix I Evacuation Warden Headcount Checklist

NAME OF EMPLOYEE/VISITOR PRESENT ABSENT INTITUDE INJURED MISSING LAST KNOWN LOCATION EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENT (Enter Building Area) Image: I	Building/EAP Location:	Evacuation Warden Name:			Date:		
Name: <th></th> <th>PRESENT</th> <th>ABSENT</th> <th>INJURED</th> <th>MISSING</th> <th></th> <th></th>		PRESENT	ABSENT	INJURED	MISSING		
Name:	(Enter Building Area)						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
(Enter Building Area)	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	(Enter Building Area)						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
(Enter Building Area)	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
Name:	(Enter Building Area)						
	Name:						
Name:	Name:						
	Name:						

Checklist 5: Evacuation Warden Headcount Checklist

Appendix J

About the UW Emergency Response Management Plan (ERMP)

App

Background

In June of 2005, the University of Washington published a revised comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (EMP) for campus operation during large scale or campus-wide emergencies. Copies of the EMP are available at the Emergency Management website below:

http://www.washington.edu/emergency/ep

The following is a summary of the EMP.

The UW All-Hazards Emergency Management Plan

The EMP provides guidelines for the management of the immediate actions and operations required to respond to an emergency or disaster. The overall priorities of the University during a disaster are the protection of lives, live assets, valuable research processes, property, the community, and the environment. The overall objective is to respond to emergency conditions and manage the process of restoring University academic and research programs and services. This plan represents the Campus Emergency Management Plan, which encompasses the facilities, services and the administration of the UW Seattle campus.

Purpose of the Emergency Management Plan

This plan provides the management structure, key responsibilities, emergency assignments, and general procedures to follow during and immediately after an emergency. The University has established this plan to address the immediate requirements for a major disaster or emergency in which normal operations are interrupted and special measures must be taken to:

- Save and protect the lives of students, patients, employees, and the public.
- Manage immediate communications and information regarding emergency response operations and campus safety.
- Provide essential services and operations.
- Provide and analyze information to support decision-making and action plans.
- Manage University resources effectively in the emergency response.
- Ensure University-wide compliance with federal National Incident Management principles and requirements.

This plan does not supersede or replace the procedures for safety, hazardous materials response, or other procedures that are already in place at the University. It supplements those procedures with a temporary crisis management structure, which provides for the immediate focus of management on response operations and the early transition to recovery operations.

It is important to point out that this EMP does not cover specific departmental operations, even for those departments assigned emergency response functions. All departments must establish their own emergency operations plan that considers their specific needs and how they will interface with the UW EMP.

Appendix K

Classrooms and Teaching Laboratories Emergency Procedures for Faculty, Lecturers, and Teaching Assistants

Instructor's Responsibility

"Because of the personal nature of safety performance, everyone with supervisory responsibility will be expected to directly participate in the supervision of programs to assure that safe working conditions are maintained. Faculty and staff shall be directly responsible for their own safety, for the safety of students and employees under their supervision; and for the safety of their fellow employees. This responsibility can neither be transferred nor delegated. Supervisors shall provide training for accident prevention as necessary, for those working under their direction."

Ref: "University Handbook", Vol. 4; Part VI; Chapter 4, University Safety Programs; Section 1, Statement of Policy and Responsibilities (Executive Order No. 55 of the President, last revision April 1994).

Consistent with this order, instructors must:

- Provide his or her class or audience with general information relating to emergency procedures. This information should be shared during the first week of class or at the start of a seminar. Please note the posted information for "Classroom Emergency Procedures/Checklist" at the end of this Appendix.
- Know how to report an emergency from the classroom being used.
- Assure that persons with disabilities have the information they need. The instructor should be familiar
 with the student's plan and be able to direct visitors with disabilities.
- Take responsible charge of the classroom and follow emergency procedures for all building alarms and emergencies.

Supplemental Information

Every University department and unit should have a written Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan covering specific procedures for their facility and employees. These plans will cover events such as: fire, earthquake, power outage, bomb threat, hazardous material spills, severe weather, etc. Instructors will find it helpful to review the plans for the buildings in which they teach to see if the plans differ from the general information provided here.

The "Instructor" is an authoritative figure for the student, either consciously or subconsciously, and can influence how the student responds in an emergency. Calm, collected, and clear directions by the instructor will have a calming effect on the students. In order for the instructor to exhibit this controlled personae he or she must be prepared for emergencies.

How to Report an Emergency

Use the nearest fire alarm pull station. If possible, call 9-1-1 from any telephone. If there is a fire smaller than a trash can and you have been trained to use a fire extinguisher, use the nearest fire extinguisher to put out the fire.

Fire Activate Fire Alarm Pull Station, then Call 9-1-1

Health/Police Call 9-1-1
Hazardous Material Spill Call 9-1-1

Facility or Utility Failure Call 9-1-1 in an emergency or 206-685-UWPD in a non-life

threatening.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

See Table K-1, *General Emergency Evacuation Information for Faculty, Lecturers, and TAs*, which provides a general summary of emergency evacuation information for instructors.

Refer to the end of this Appendix for *Classroom Emergency Procedures/Checklist* for more specific emergency evacuation procedures.

Table K-1. General Emergency Evacuation Information for Faculty, Lecturers, and TAs

	Floor plans that show evacuation routes are posted on building walls throughout the campus. If you have trouble finding a
EVACUATION ROUTES	posted floor plan, contact the EH&S Building and Fire Safety Office at (206) 543-0465.
	Evacuation routes in most University buildings lead the occupants out the building. However, in some high-rise buildings
	(see Appendix N of EEOP) the evacuation routes may lead occupants horizontally into another wing or down a couple of floors below the source of the alarm. These high-rise buildings may have Evacuation Assembly Points for both inside and
	outside the building.
	Each building has designated EAPs. After the class leaves the alarmed building or area, it is important for them to go to the
EVACUATION ASSEMBLY	EAP where the presence of persons can be documented. At the EAP, the class will not interfere with responding emergency
POINTS (EAPs)	services nor place themselves at risk of injury from the emergency.
Look on the building	Accounting for all students can be very difficult, particularly with a large class. However, an attempt must be made. After
evacuation route floor plans	all the students have left the room/lab, instructors can:
for the designated Evacuation	 use the class roster,
Assembly Points.	use a head count, or
	ask students about the students seated next to them in the classroom to see if they are at the assembly point.
	You must also account for persons with disabilities (See Appendix D).
	If there is a person with a disability in the class, the instructor must be knowledgeable of their response and who may be assisting them. Four options are available to persons with disabilities:
EVACUATION FOR	Horizontal Evacuation to outside or another building, if available.
PERSONS WITH	Stairway Evacuation.
DISABILITIES	• Stay in Place unless danger is imminent.
	 Area of Refuge if available.
REPORTING TO	Notify the building Evacuation Director about any missing students and their last known location in the building. After
EVACUATION DIRECTOR	exiting and accounting for students, the building Evacuation Director will notify emergency personnel of persons missing or
EVACUATION DIRECTOR	trapped as well as persons with disabilities that are waiting assistance in areas of refuge.
	Fire alarms will sound a slow WHOOP and include strobe lights for people with hearing disabilities. When the alarm
FIRE ALARMS	sounds, everyone must exit the alarmed area according to the evacuation plan.
	Procedures that may be hazardous if left unattended should be shut down.
	Verify that everyone leaves and that all the doors are closed. Closed doors significantly reduce fire and smoke damage.
FADTHOUAKES	Most of the injuries that occur during earthquakes are caused by interior items falling on the building occupants, such as books, shelves, light fixtures, ceiling tiles and office equipment.
EARTHQUAKES	The first thing to do during an earthquake is to have everyone drop to the floor, cover their head, and hold that position.
	The first time to do during an eartifuake is to have everyone drop to the floor, cover their head, and note that position.

	After the shaking stops, and if there is building damage, tell the class to collect their possessions calmly and evacuate the building to the Evacuation Assembly Point. Caution them to watch for brick and other exterior building materials that may
	have been knocked loose by the earthquake.
	The University campus power system is served by the Campus Power Plant with back up from City Light and, over time, has proven to be fairly reliable, even during major windstorms. Many campus buildings are provided with emergency or standby power from the campus power plant's emergency generators. This system is automatic and should be operational within 60 seconds.
POWER OUTAGES	If the power does go out during class, have the people stay in their seats for a little while and wait for the power to return. If the power does not return in a reasonable length of time (~ 5 minutes) then evacuate the classroom or laboratory. Evacuation should take advantage of available lighting unless the building is in alarm, then use the same evacuation procedures as during a fire.
	Caution the students that there is no rush and they should take their time exiting the building. Emergency lighting may or
	may not be functioning in the room, hallway, or stairways.

Table 2: General Emergency Evacuation Information for Faculty, Lecturers, and TAs

Classroom Emergency Procedures/Checklist

•	Roster	
•	Important telephone numbers (in additio	n to Emergency numbers)
	Department Administrator/Manager	
	Classroom Services	
	Student Services	
	Other - as appropriate	

1. What Emergency Preparedness materials should I have with me at class?

2. When you hear the **fire alarm...**

• Everyone should calmly collect their coats and books and exit the classroom, lecture hall, or laboratory. Please turn off the gas supplies in laboratories.

Everyone Must Evacuate Immediately!

- Verify that everyone leaves and that all the doors are closed. Closed doors significantly reduce fire and smoke damage.
- Leave the room/lab and go the nearest building exit. Know the location of alternate exits.

The elevators cannot be used during an emergency evacuation!

- Go to the Evacuation Assembly Point (See the posted floor plan in the exit corridors). Exception: Persons with disabilities may choose to remain in place or report to an area of refuge. See the University brochure, Campus Health and Safety, Emergency Evacuation for Persons with Disabilities.
- Account for students by using class roster. Notify the building Evacuation Director about any missing students and their last known location in the building.

3. When there is a **power outage...**

- Everyone should stay in their seat to see if the outage is temporary and to let their eyes adjust to the lower light level.
- If the outage appears to be long term, everyone should calmly collect their materials and carefully exit the building.

4. If there is an earthquake...

- Everyone DROPS to the floor, COVERS their head, and HOLDS that position.
- After the shaking stops, calmly evacuate the building to Evacuation Assembly Point. Evacuation floor plans are posted on walls for reference.

Procedures that may be hazardous if left unattended should be shut down.

Note: Additional information on emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and floor plans can be found posted on walls

Appendix L

University of Washington

EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND PLANNING CHECKLIST

Instructions

This emergency evacuation and planning checklist is provided by EH&S for Evacuation Directors and Evacuation Wardens to assess the readiness of their buildings for emergency evacuations. This checklist focuses on practices and procedures as outlined in the model EEOP. It is recommended that Evacuation Directors complete this checklist annually.

This checklist is composed of Part I and Part II. Part I contains a list of questions only. Part II contains the same list of questions, but also includes references and links to resources to assist Evacuation Directors and Wardens identify the necessary corrective actions to comply with EEOP procedures.

The procedures for completing this form are as follows:

- 1. The Evacuation Director should complete this checklist with assistance from Evacuation Wardens as needed.
- 2. Maintain a copy of the completed checklist with the building EEOP.
- 3. Share the completed form with the Evacuation Wardens and other stakeholders in the building for emergency evacuations.
- 4. Correct each identified deficiency as soon as possible and document corrections on the original form.
- 5. If you need assistance correcting conditions identified in the checklist, or have any questions or concerns about fire and life safety, whether they pertain to this inspection or not, contact the Building and Fire Safety Office of Environment Health & Safety at (206) 543-0465.

This form was designed to help ensure compliance with Seattle Fire Department, International Fire Code, WISHA, and other codes and regulations. This form is not a comprehensive checklist otherwise available from EH&S and should not be considered a substitute for a comprehensive survey or audit of regulatory requirements and code compliance.

Evacuation Director: Beth Hammermeister

Building: W.H. Foege, Genome Sciences

Evacuation Director / Alternate: Sandra Pennington

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND PLANNING CHECKLIST (Part I)

Director Phone/E-mail: 206-543-8948 / bethh@uw.edu Alternate Phone/E-mail: 206-543-7539

Date: April 11, 2014

Please check the boxes indicating Yes (satisfactory), No (See Part II for Correc Web Links for additional information), or N/A (not applicable).	tive Actions and
1. Do you have an up-to-date written Departmental Health and Safety Plan? Do your employees know about this plan, where to find it, and how to use it?	1 ⊠ Yes □ No □ N/A
2. Do you have an up-to-date written Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan (EEOP)?	2 × Yes No No
3. Have the Evacuation Director and Evacuation Wardens attended UW emergency evacuation training? – Yes, 1/29/2009	3 ⊠ Yes □ No □ N/A
4. Are fire and emergency evacuation drills done on a regular basis to keep employees, faculty, and staff aware of EEOP and emergency procedures?	4 Yes No No
5. Are new, temporary, and student employees informed about emergency procedures in the EEOP during the new employee safety orientation?	5 ⊠ Yes □ No □ N/A
6. Are Evacuation Wardens familiar with the EEOP and building specific information such as escape routes, assembly points, areas of safe refuge for persons with disabilities, and how the alarm system responds?	6 Nes No No N/A
7. Are Evacuation Wardens familiar with procedures in various types of emergencies: earthquake, fire, chemical release, bomb threat?	7 ⊠ Yes □ No □ N/A
8. Do Evacuation Wardens and people in their areas of responsibility know the location of primary and secondary Evacuation Assembly Point(s)?	8 ⊠ Yes □ No □ N/A
9. Do Evacuation Wardens know the locations and types of fire extinguishers in the building?	9 \(Yes \) No \(\) N/A
10. Are there adequate disaster supply kits and first aid kits in the building? Are Evacuation Wardens familiar with their location?	10 🖂 Yes 🗌 No 🗌 N/A
11. Are chemical spill kits available for each lab, shop or clinical area that contains chemicals or chemical products?	11 \(\sum \) Yes \(\sum \) No \(\sum \)
12. Do Evacuation Wardens follow an established procedure to conduct a head count of evacuated building personnel at the EAP?	12 🖂 Yes 🗌 No 🗌 N/A
13. Do Evacuation Wardens know the procedures to account for persons with disabilities, visitors, and people unfamiliar with the building?	13 🖂 Yes 🗌 No 🔲 N/A
14. Do Evacuation Wardens know the location of employees in the building who have basic emergency skills (first aid, CPR, CERT)?	14 🖂 Yes 🗌 No 🔲 N/A
15. Do Evacuation Wardens know the proper procedures for re-entering a building after different types of evacuations?	15 🖂 Yes 🗌 No 🗌 N/A
	-

OTHER FIRE/LIFE SAFETY HAZARDS

	n be used to	comment on	any conditions	described	in the	above
1	NTS vided below car	NTS vided below can be used to	NTS vided below can be used to comment on	NTS vided below can be used to comment on any conditions	NTS vided below can be used to comment on any conditions described	

EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND PLANNING CHECKLIST (Part II)

References and Links to Resources

WRITTEN POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. Do you have an up-to-date written Departmental Health and Safety Plan? Do your employees know about this plan, where to find it, and how to use it?

Corrective Action: Develop a written Departmental Health and Safety Plan using the Sample Health and Safety Plan available from the EH&S website.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/ohshsplans/index.shtm

Completion Date: TO BE COMPLETED AS OF 10/2010

2. Do you have an up-to-date written Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan (EEOP)?

Corrective Action: Develop a written EEOP for your building using the sample model plan for low-rise buildings at the EH&S website.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/modevacplans.shtm

Completion Date: YES, UPDATED 4/11/2014

EMPLOYEE AND VISITOR TRAINING

3. Have the Evacuation Director and Evacuation Wardens attended UW emergency evacuation training?

Corrective Action: Register Evacuation Directors and Evacuation Wardens to attend the *Floor Warden/Building Evacuation Training* course offered by EH&S. Additional training, such as first aid/CPR certification and earthquake/disaster preparedness, should occur as needed.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edsu/psotrain/corsdesc.shtm

Completion Date: YES, AS NEW EVACUATION WARDENS ARE SELECTED

4. Are fire and emergency evacuation drills done on a regular basis to keep employee, faculty, and staff aware of EEOP and emergency procedures?

Corrective Action: Conduct annual fire and evacuation drills in general office and classroom buildings, and quarterly in healthcare facilities following the fire drill requirements at EH&S website. Use the Fire Drill Report form at the EH&S website to document the effectiveness of the drill.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/fireexitrequirements.shtm

http://www.ehs.washington.edu/forms/fso/firedrillreport.pdf

Completion Date: TO BE COMPLETED IN 2014.

5. Are new, temporary, and student employees informed about emergency procedures in the EEOP during the new employee safety orientation?

Corrective Action: During new employee safety orientation, inform employees, including temporary staff and student employees, about the emergency evacuation procedures contained in the EEOP.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/forms/pso/NewEmployeeSafetyOrientation.pdf

Completion Date: YES AT NEW EMPOLYEE ORIENTATION SESSIONS

EVACUATION WARDEN RESPONSIBILITIES

6. Are Evacuation Wardens familiar with the EEOP and building specific information such as escape routes, assembly points, areas of safe refuge for persons with disabilities, and how the alarm system responds?

Corrective Action: Evacuation Wardens should review the building EEOP at least annually. Be familiar with the function and activities of building staff during many types of emergencies, escape routes, areas of safe refuge for persons with disabilities, and assembly points. Be familiar with how the fire alarm system responds when initiated.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/evacwardduties.shtm

Completion Date: YES, POSTED ON GS WEBSITE.

7. Are Evacuation Wardens familiar with procedures in various types of emergencies: earthquake, fire, chemical release, bomb threat?

Corrective Action: Evacuation Wardens must be familiar with emergency and evacuation procedures for various types of emergencies, including basic sheltering in place, and share this information with employees in their area of responsibility. Review relevant sections of EEOP and conduct periodic drills with each type of major emergency.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/emergproc.shtm

Completion Date: YES, POSTED ON GS WEBSITE.

8. Do Evacuation Wardens and people in their areas of responsibility know the location of primary and secondary Evacuation Assembly Point(s)? Primary EAP is W35 parking lot. Secondary is the Fisheries Lawn.

Corrective Action: Evacuation Wardens need to know the location of primary and secondary EAP(s) and share this information with employees in their area of responsibility.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/evacinfo.shtm

Completion Date: YES, POSTED ON GS WEBSITE.

DISASTER SUPPLY/EMERGENCY KITS

9. Do Evacuation Wardens know the locations and types of fire extinguishers in the building?

Corrective Action: Evacuation Wardens should familiarize themselves with the location and types of fire extinguishers in the building. Locate these on evacuation floor plans in the EEOP. Take EH&S training class on fire extinguisher use as necessary.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsofire/fireextinguishers.shtm

Completion Date: YES, POSTED ON EACH FLOOR AND IN EACH LAB SAFETY MANUAL.

10. Are there adequate disaster supply kits and first aid kits in the building? Are Evacuation Wardens familiar with their location?

Corrective Action: Obtain disaster supplies sufficient for building occupants to use for at least five days. Obtain first aid kits and strategically place throughout the building. If an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) is located in the building, Evacuation Wardens should know their location.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/ohshsplans/firstaidkit.shtm

Completion Date: YES, 9/2010

11. Are chemical spill kits available for each lab, shop or clinical area that contains chemicals or chemical products?

Corrective Action: Obtain chemical spill kits if needed. Familiarize Evacuation Wardens with location of kits.

Online: https://www.ehs.washington.edu/epo/spills/chemspills.shtm

http://www.ehs.washington.edu/ohshsplans/firstaidkit.shtm

Completion Date: YES, EACH LAB IS REQUIRED TO HAVE A CHEMICAL SPILL KIT IN THEIR LAB.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

12. Do Evacuation Wardens follow an established procedure to conduct a head count of evacuated building personnel at the EAP?

Corrective Action: Train Evacuation Wardens to follow a set procedure for ensuring occupants have left their area and use a checklist of names at the EAP to account for the occupants in their area of responsibility. The Evacuation Director and emergency responders need to be notified immediately about any missing personnel.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/evacwardduties.shtm

Completion Date: YES, POSTED ON GS WEBSITE.

13. Do Evacuation Wardens know the procedures to account for persons with disabilities, visitors, and people unfamiliar with the building?

Corrective Action: Establish written procedures for Evacuation Wardens to account for persons with disabilities, special needs individuals, and building visitors after evacuation. Develop evacuation options as outlined in Appendix D of the model EEOP and as described at the EH&S website indicated below.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/assemblyoccevac.shtm

http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/firesafetydirectorresp.shtm

http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/disabledevacguide.shtm

Completion Date: YES, POSTED ON GS WEBSITE.

14. Do Evacuation Wardens know the location of employees in the building who have basic emergency skills (first aid, CPR, CERT)?

Corrective Action: Maintain a list of employees who have first aid/CPR training and their locations in the building. If your building has a CERT team, know who is on the team and their location in the building.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/index.shtm

http://www.washington.edu/admin/business/oem/cert/buildings teams.html

Completion Date: YES, EACH LAB IS REQUIRED TO HAVE A LIST OF EMPLOYEES WITH FIRST AID/CPR

15. Do Evacuation Wardens know the procedures for re-entering a building after different types of evacuations?

Corrective Action: Familiarize Evacuation Directors and Evacuation Wardens with proper re-entry procedures. An evacuated building may be re-entered only after an "ALL CLEAR" determination is made by the Seattle Fire Department or the UW Police Department.

Online: http://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/emergproc.shtm

Completion Date: YES, POSTED ON GS WEBSITE.

Checklist 7: Emergency Evacuation and Planning Checklist Pt II

Appendix M

Evacuation Director Post Earthquake Checklist Following a Mild Earthquake (Gentle Rolling Motion)

After a mild earthquake (gentle rolling motion), the Evacuation Director may use the attached checklist as a guide to determine if a building should be (1) evacuated, and (2), if evacuated, if the building can be reoccupied without receiving an all-clear signal from the Seattle Fire Department and/or the campus ATC-20 teams.

At all times, the safety of building occupants is paramount. This checklist is primarily used for general guidance in decision-making. However, if Evacuation Directors observe ANY conditions in their building that they suspect are unsafe or that they are uncertain about, then the building should not be reoccupied until the SFD and/or ATC-20 teams have given permission to re-enter the building. Always err on the side of safety. Be aware that strong aftershocks can occur as well, which should be considered before re-occupying a building.

NOTICE: The buildings listed below in Sections A and B require special consideration and it may be appropriate to evacuate and await re-entry until the buildings are evaluated by Environmental Health & Safety, a qualified asbestos consultant, or ATC-20 earthquake inspection teams.

A. The following buildings# have a moderate amount of asbestos-containing materials (i.e., fireproofing above ceilings or plaster materials on walls/ceilings) that, depending upon the severity of the earthquake, could become loose and present an exposure to occupants. A building specific re-entry plan developed by a qualified asbestos consultant is advised.

Balmer Hall Magnuson HSB - T-Wing Pack Forest

Communications Building

Friday Harbor Shaw Beach House McCarty Hall Schmitz Hall

Kincaid Hall More Hall Student Union Building (HUB) -Partial

Magnuson HSB - BB-Tower (9-16) Utility Tunnels

#Revised 10/2008

B. In 1991, the *Earthquake Readiness Advisory Committee* (ERAC) evaluated buildings on campus for damage potential in a major earthquake. The following buildings# should be evacuated and not re-entered until evaluated by ACT-20 earthquake inspection teams because of higher potential for damage or greater life safety risk. :

Anderson Hall Gowen Hall Pavilion Pool - Men's
Art Building Hutchinson Hall Plant Operations Building

Canoe House Lewis Hall Raitt Hall
Chemistry Library Building Miller Hall Smith Hall

Denny Hall Music Building Faculty Center (UW CLUB) Observatory

Evacuation Director Post Earthquake Checklist Following a *Mild* **Earthquake (Gentle Rolling Motion)**

Complete this checklist following a *mild* earthquake. Evacuation Directors should use extreme caution and care when surveying their building. If the answer is YES for those items which list (**EVACUATION**), then evacuate the building (unless conditions outside the building are too hazardous for evacuation and assembly). Notify UWPD at 9-1-1 (or by runner if the telephone system is not working) to report the building evacuation and the reason(s) for the evacuation. The building will remain evacuated until ATC-20 structural assessment teams and/or Seattle Fire Department has cleared the building for re-entry.

If the evacuation director checks YES on one of the items on the checklist that does not list an **(EVACUATION)** notation, then the evacuation of the building is at the discretion of the Evacuation Director. Consider if the observed conditions represent a safety or health risk to workers, students, or visitors to the building. Also report any hazardous materials spills/leaks and utility line damage to 9-1-1.

Building	g Name: Date:	
Evacuat	ion Director: Director Phone/I	B-mail:
UTILI	ITIES	
1.	Is the power out? (EVACUATE)	1 Yes No N/A
2.	Are there any damaged, leaking or ruptured utilities (EVACUATE)	s? 2 Yes No No N/A
3.	Do you smell natural gas or hear a hissing noise from a galeak? (EVACUATE)	as 3 Yes No N/A
4.	Are there any light fixtures that are hanging loose from the ceilings, fallen on the floor, or any exposed wires (EVACUATE)	
5.	Is there evidence of leaking or ruptured water lines, such a water leaking from ceilings, floors, or walls? (EVACUATE)	as 5 Yes No No N/A
6.	Are there damaged steam pipes or radiators? Is there visib steam leaking from these sources? (EVACUATE)	le 6 Yes No No N/A
7.	Are there exposed, damaged, frayed, or broken electrical cords, electrical wire/cable, or cable conduit? (EVACUATE)	
8.	Are there damaged sinks, toilets, piping or other plumbin (EVACUATE if water is leaking or running uncontrolled)	
9.	Is hot water heater(s) detached or leaking (EVACUATE gas water heater)?	if 9 Yes No N/A

10. Are telephones and/or computer network out of order?	10 🗌 Yes 🔲 No 🔲 N/A
MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	
11. Is there damaged air handling equipment such as fans, fan motors, or ductwork? (EVACUATE)	11 Yes No N/A
12. Are there damaged electrical panels, circuit breakers, or leaking transformers?	12 Yes No No N/A
13. Are elevator doors stuck in a closed or partially open position (EVACUATE)?	13 Yes No No N/A
14. Is the elevator stuck between floors? (EVACUATE)	14 🗌 Yes 🔲 No 🔲 N/A
15. Have any appliances such as refrigerators and freezers toppled over?	15 Yes No N/A
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/CONDITIONS	
16. Are there fires in the building too large to be contained by a trained and competent person with a fire extinguisher (larger than a wastebasket)? (EVACUATE)	16 Yes No N/A
17. Have hazardous chemicals or other hazardous materials leaked or spilled, and is the spill larger than can be cleaned up with a chemical/biological spill kit by competent and trained personnel? (EVACUATE)	17 Yes No N/A
18. Are there any damaged or leaking compressed gas cylinders, high pressure vessels, or storage tanks? (EVACUATE)	18 Yes No N/A
19. Have numerous bookcases, filing cabinets, computer monitors, and other building furnishings toppled over? Are they blocking emergency exits? (EVACUATE)	19 Yes No N/A
20. Is there damaged pipe insulation or fireproofing that are labeled or known to be asbestos-containing? (EVACUATE)	20 Yes No No N/A
WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS, WINDOWS	
21. Are there uneven floors, buckled carpets, or broken tile/vinyl flooring? (EVACUATE)	21 Yes No N/A
22. Do any walls, support columns, or beams appear bent, twisted, sagging or leaning? (EVACUATE)	22 Yes No No N/A
23. Are there severe cracks in the walls? (EVACUATE)	23 🗌 Yes 🔲 No 🔲 N/A

24. Are there any doors or windows difficult to open or close? (EVACUATE)	24 Yes No No N/A
25. Is the suspended ceiling framework bent, twisted, or fallen? (EVACUATE)	25 Yes No No N/A
26. Is there damage to stairs, stairwells, or handrails?	26 Yes No No N/A
27. Are there displaced or fallen ceiling tiles?	27 🗌 Yes 🔲 No 🔲 N/A
28. Are there damaged or broken windows and/or window frames?	28 Yes No No N/A
BUILDING FAÇADE/OUTDOORS	
29. Are any outside building components (brick, mortar, stonework, chimneys) cracked or broken? Are there chunks of debris on the ground near the base of the building? (<i>Caution</i> : avoid debris as EVAC occurs and while waiting for all clear).	29 Yes No N/A
30. Are there downed trees, power poles, electrical wires outside the building? (<i>Caution</i> : If evacuating building, avoid debris and wires as EVAC occurs and while waiting for all clear.)	30 Yes No N/A

Checklist 8: Evacuation Director Post Earthquake Checklist

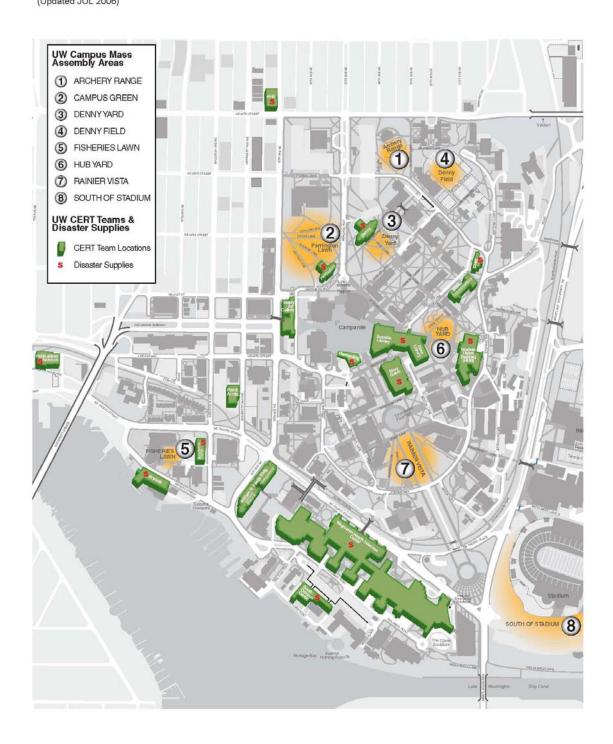
Deliver a copy of this completed checklist to either the Unit Response Center or the EOC. Post a completed copy near the main entrance(s) for emergency response personnel to reference.

Appendix N

Acronym List

ATC-20App	plied Technology Council (Rapid Assessment Teams for Earthquakes)
CERT	
EAP	Evacuation Assembly Point
ECS	Emergency Communication System
EEOP	Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan
EH&S	Environmental Health and Safety Department
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERMP	Emergency Response Management Plan
FOMS	Facility Operations Maintenance Specialist
HVAC	
ICS	
MSDS	
MyChem	EH&S Online Chemical Inventory Management System
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
SFD	Seattle Fire Department
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UW	
UWPD	University of Washington Police Department
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

Current UW and Campus Mass Assembly Areas (Updated JUL 2006)



Appendix P

High-Rise Buildings

APPENDIX P IS NOT APPLICABLE TO THE W.H. FOEGE BUILDING