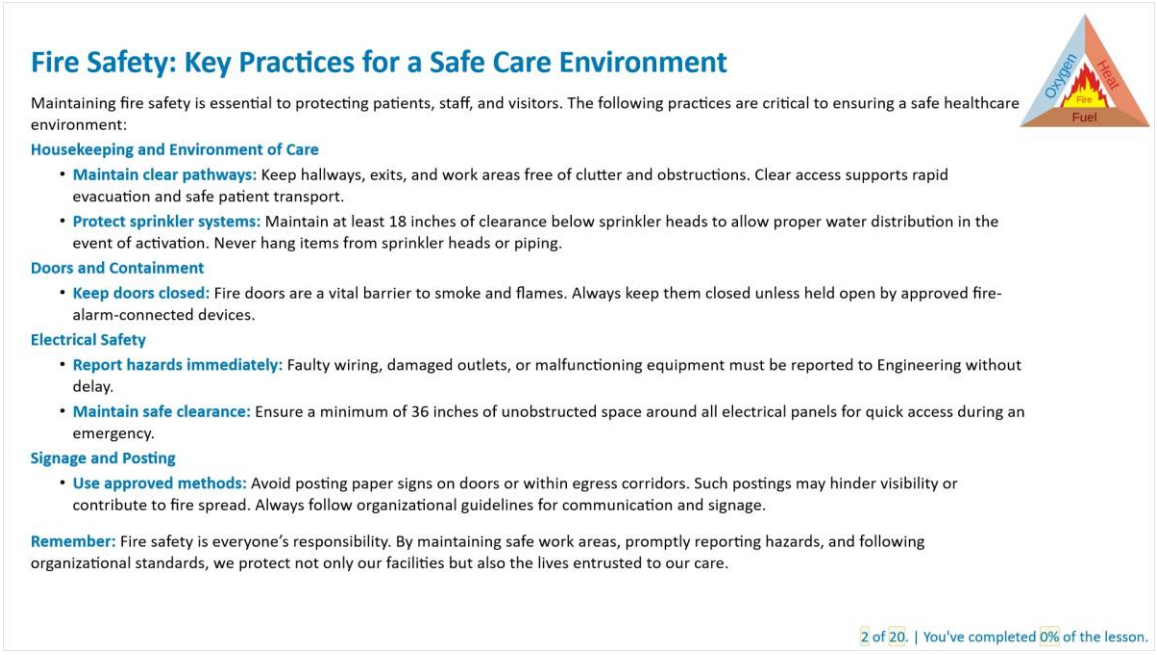
Emergency Response

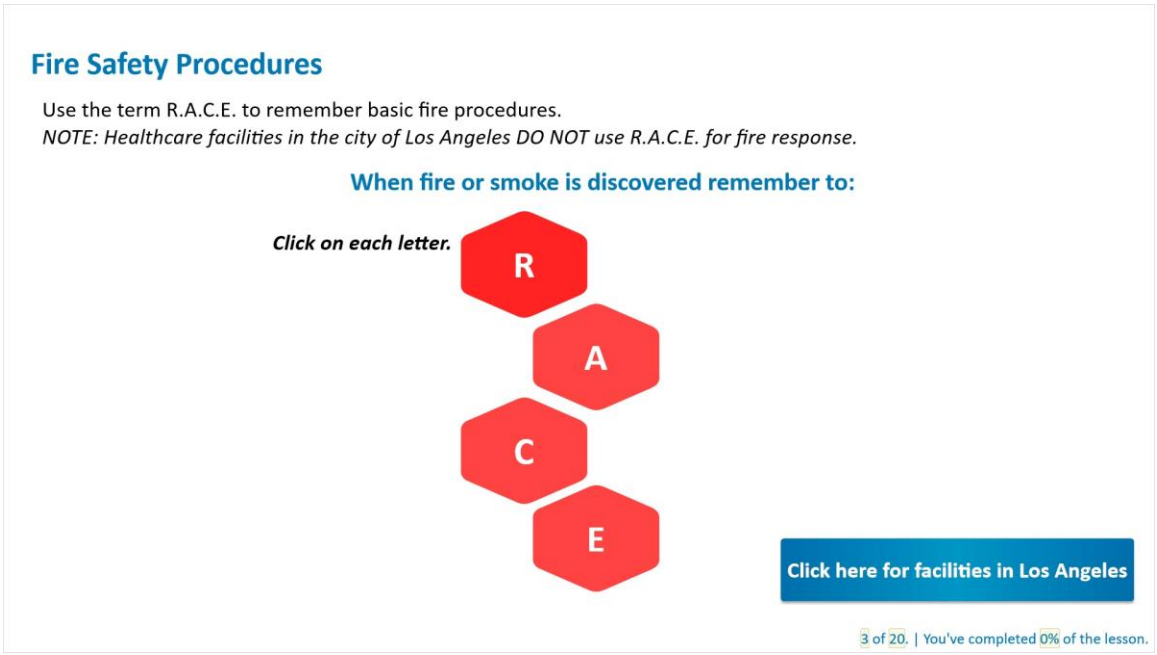
1. Emergency Preparedness

1.1 Introduction

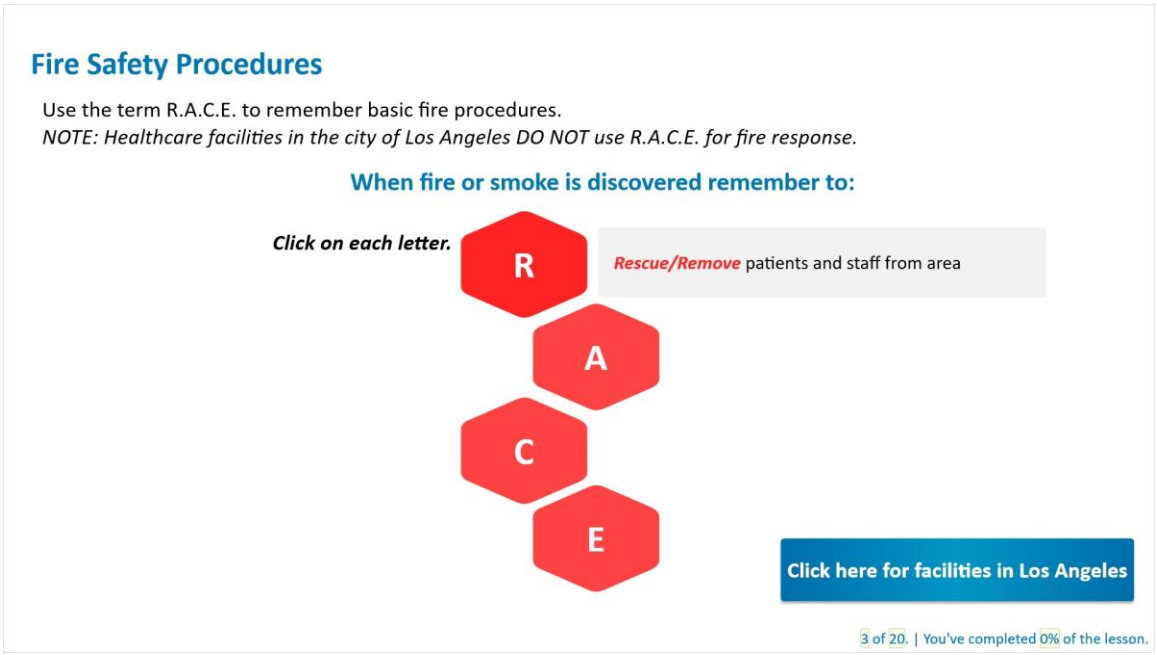
1.2 Fire Safety



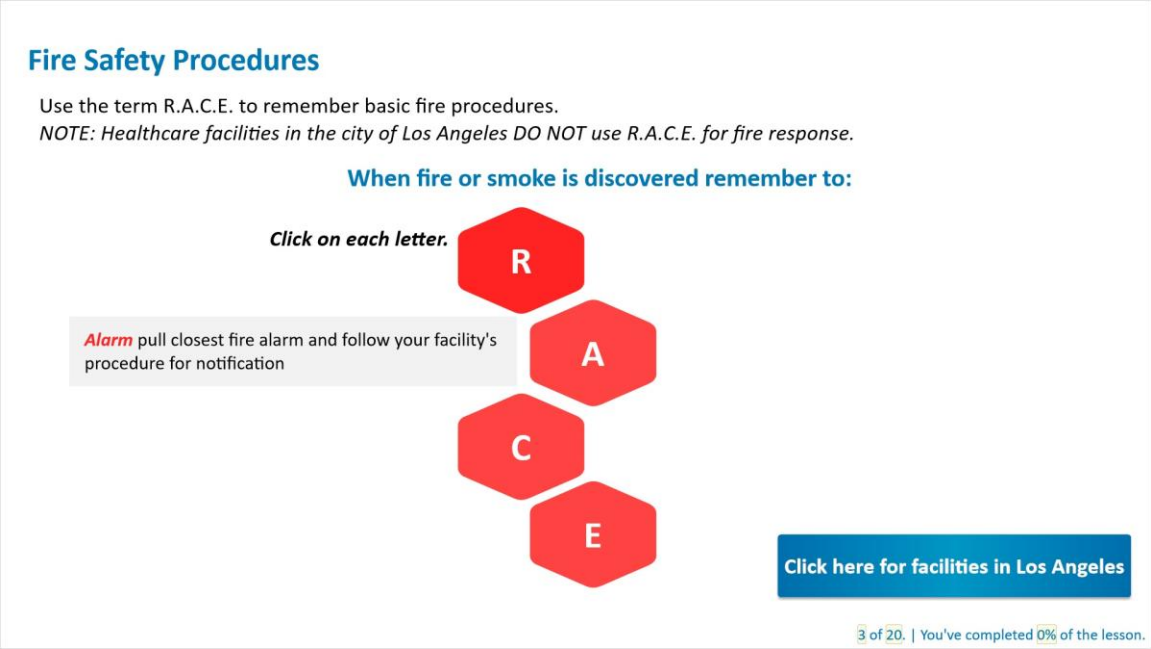
1.3 R.A.C.E.



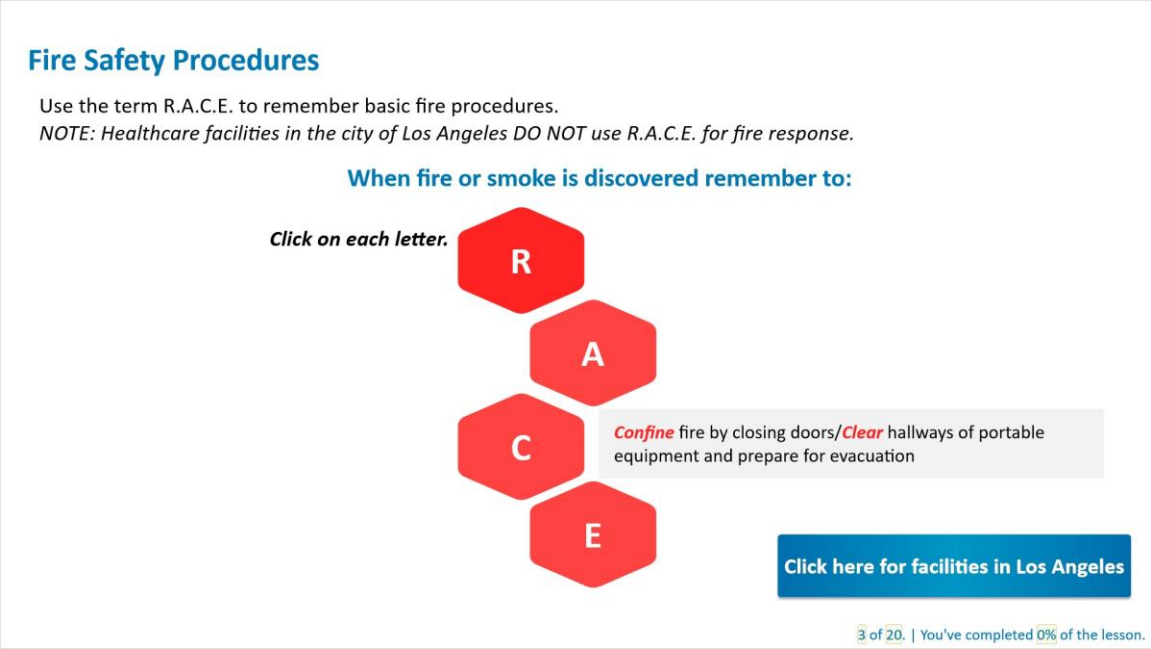
Rescue/Remove (Slide Layer)



Alarm (Slide Layer)



Confine (Slide Layer)



Extinguish (Slide Layer)

Fire Safety Procedures

Use the term R.A.C.E. to remember basic fire procedures.
NOTE: Healthcare facilities in the city of Los Angeles DO NOT use R.A.C.E. for fire response.

When fire or smoke is discovered remember to:

Click on each letter.

R

A

C

E

Extinguish the fire if small and you have been trained to operate an extinguisher (or ***Evacuate*** if directed to do so)

Click here for facilities in Los Angeles

3 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Code Response LA (Slide Layer)

Code Red Response – Medical Centers in the City of Los Angeles

Note that healthcare facilities in Los Angeles DO NOT use R.A.C.E. for fire response.

Affected hospitals include:

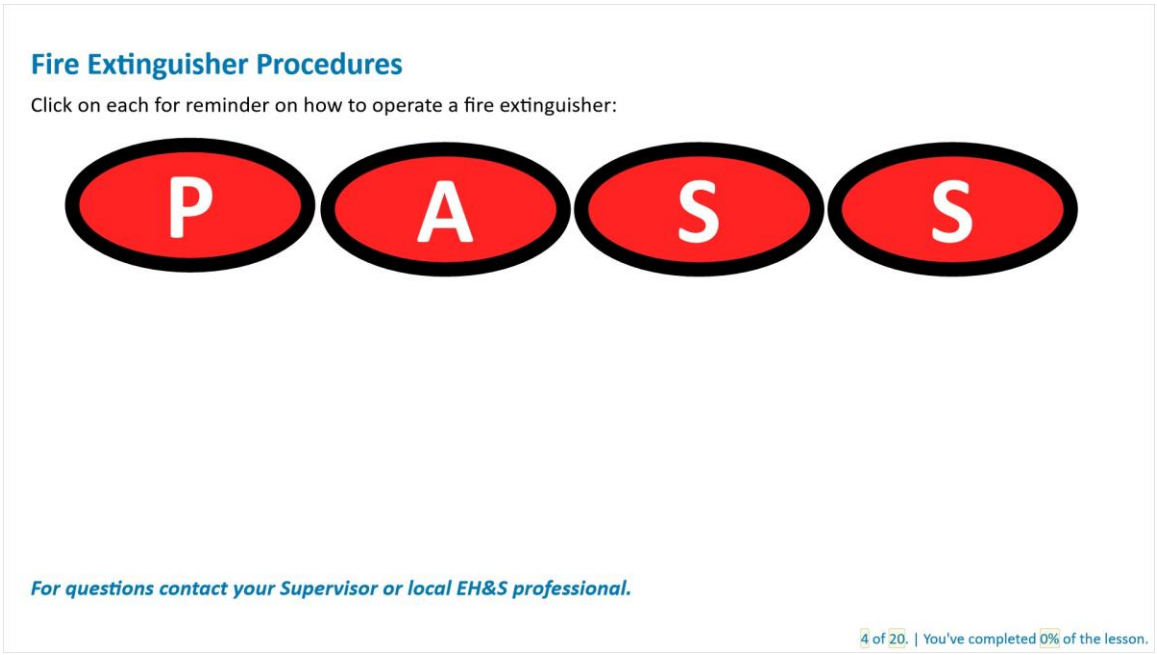
- Los Angeles/LAMC
- Panorama City
- South Bay
- West Los Angeles
- Woodland Hills

In addition, every four years hospital staff in the city of Los Angeles must complete additional training on how to respond to a fire, including use of first aid fire equipment and employee evacuation procedures.

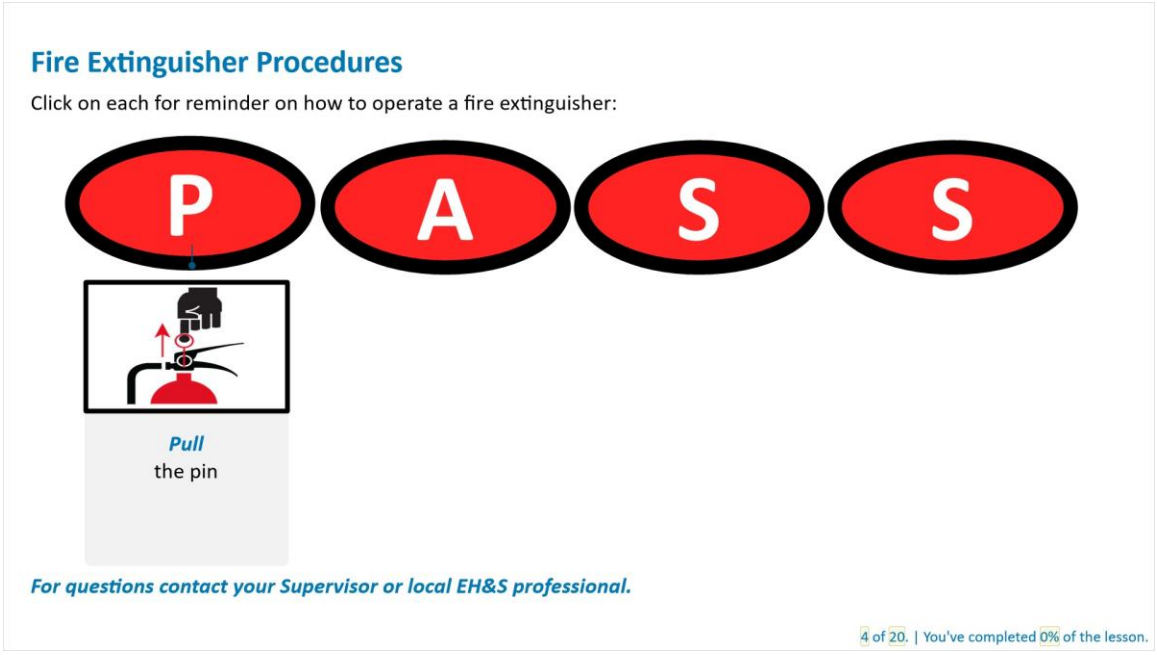
You can contact your facility's Environmental Health & Safety Department if you have questions about fire safety.

3 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

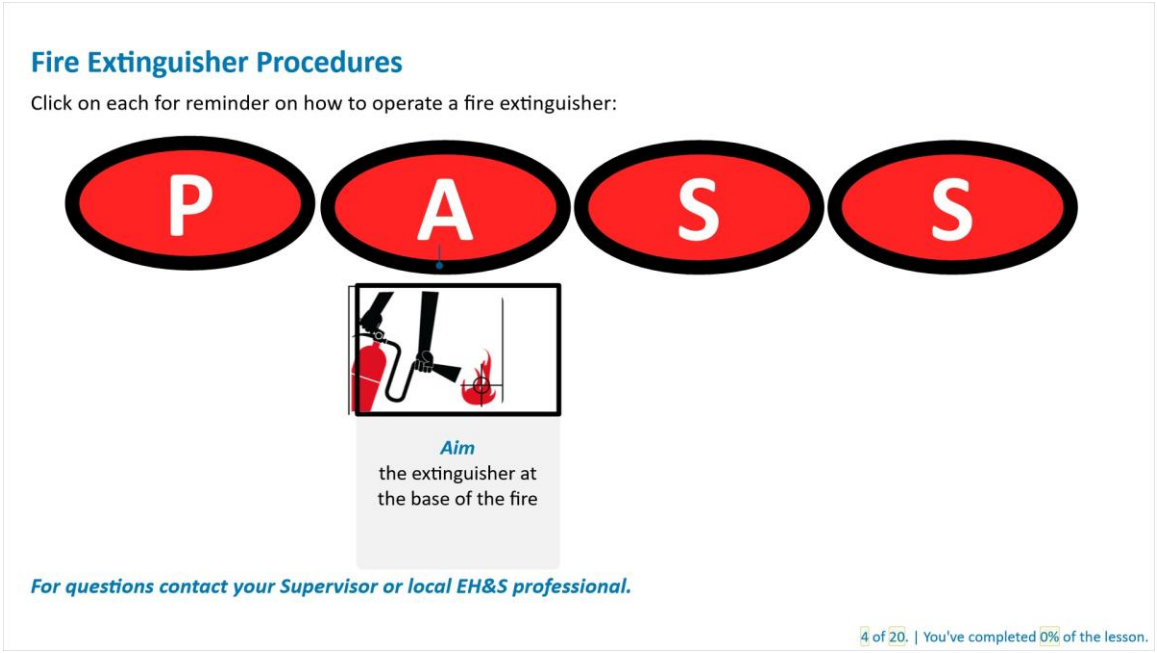
1.4 P.A.S.S.



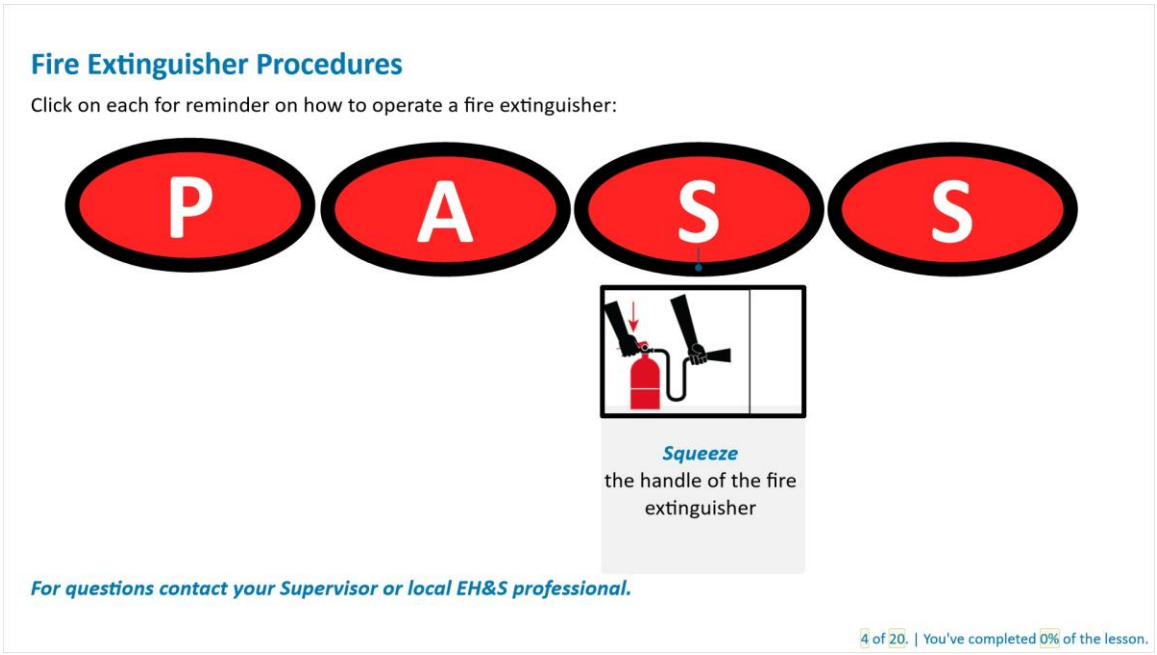
Pull (Slide Layer)



Aim (Slide Layer)



Squeeze (Slide Layer)



Sweep (Slide Layer)

Fire Extinguisher Procedures

Click on each for reminder on how to operate a fire extinguisher:

P A S S

Sweep
from side-to-side at the base of the flame

For questions contact your Supervisor or local EH&S professional.

4 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.5 Extinguishing a Fire

Extinguishing a Fire: Key Considerations

When assessing whether to use a fire extinguisher, evaluate the situation carefully:

- **Size of the fire:** Is the fire small (wastebasket-size or less) and manageable? Larger fires require immediate evacuation.
- **Air quality:** Is the smoke making it difficult to breathe? If so, evacuate immediately.
- **Visibility and heat:** Is the area too hot or too smoky to safely approach? Do not attempt to extinguish under these conditions.
- **Escape route:** Do you have a clear, unobstructed path behind you to exit quickly if the fire escalates?

Critical Safety Reminders

- Always position yourself between the fire and your exit. This ensures a direct escape route if conditions worsen.
- Do not place yourself, patients, or colleagues at risk. If there is any doubt about your safety, evacuate and call for assistance.
- Leave if conditions become unsafe. If the fire cannot be controlled immediately, or if smoke presents a hazard, prioritize evacuation and activate the fire alarm system.

REMEMBER: *Patient, staff, and visitor safety always comes first. Fire extinguishers should only be used for very small, contained fires when it is safe to do so.*

5 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.6 Hospital Fire Response

Hospital Fire Response

During a Code Red, hospitals generally follow a shelter-in-place approach to protect patients and staff. Evacuation is only used if conditions make it unsafe to remain in place.

Evacuation Procedures

- **Horizontal Evacuation**
  Movement of patients and staff from an endangered area to a safe location on the same floor of the building.
  This is the preferred method whenever possible.
- **Vertical Evacuation**
  Movement of patients and staff to a lower floor of the building.
  Used only when horizontal evacuation is not sufficient to protect safety.
- **Total Evacuation**
  At the direction of the Fire Chief or Incident Commander, all patients and staff are moved out of the building when the environment of care is no longer safe.

6 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.7 MOB Fire Response

Office and Medical Office Building Fire Response

- **Fire-Resistant Stairwells**
  Medical Office Buildings (MOBs) are equipped with stairwells designed to be both smoke- and fire-resistant, providing the safest evacuation routes during an emergency.
- **Evacuation Procedures**
  Staff in MOBs and regional buildings should follow evacuation procedures outlined by EH&S or Engineering, including the use of designated evacuation collection areas.
- **Know Your Routes**
  Familiarize yourself with both primary and secondary evacuation routes for your department.
  - Evacuation maps are posted throughout each facility.
  - Always use stairwells, never elevators, during a fire evacuation.

7 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.8 Fire Drills

Fire Drills: Ensuring Readiness and Compliance

Fire drills are not just a requirement-they are essential to protecting the lives of patients, staff, and visitors.

Compliance Standards

- In alignment with The Joint Commission Standards and the NFPA Fire Code, all employees are required to participate in fire drills.
- Drills are organized and overseen by Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) or Engineering to ensure adherence to safety standards.

Staff Expectations

- **Treat drills like a real Code Red:** Stop work, when safe, and participate fully.
- **Follow all Code Red protocols** during drills to reinforce readiness for actual events.
- Participation demonstrates both compliance and a commitment to patient and staff safety.

Frequency of Fire Drills

- **Hospitals:** One (1) drill per quarter, per shift
- **Medical Buildings (Accredited):** One (1) drill per quarter, per shift
- **Medical Offices and Other Facilities:** At least one (1) drill per year

Remember: Fire drills are designed to strengthen readiness, test communication, and evaluate evacuation procedures. By treating every drill as a true emergency, we ensure that our teams are prepared to respond quickly and effectively when lives are on the line.

8 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.9 What is an Emergency

Emergency Management: What is an "Emergency"?

Evacuation of KP Santa Rosa due to approaching wildfire

Click on each button.

"EMERGENCY" DEFINITION	"DISASTER" DEFINITION

Key Point - The most common feature of disasters is that demand for resources quickly outstrips supply.

9 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Emer Def (Slide Layer)

Emergency Management: What is an "Emergency"?

Evacuation of KP Santa Rosa due to approaching wildfire

Click on each button.

"EMERGENCY" DEFINITION	"DISASTER" DEFINITION
An unexpected or sudden event that significantly disrupts the organization's ability to provide medical care **inside or outside the facility**, and/or results in a rapid and substantial increase in demand for healthcare services.	

Key Point - The most common feature of disasters is that demand for resources quickly outstrips supply.

9 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Diaster Def (Slide Layer)

Emergency Management: What is an "Emergency"?

Evacuation of KP Santa Rosa due to approaching wildfire

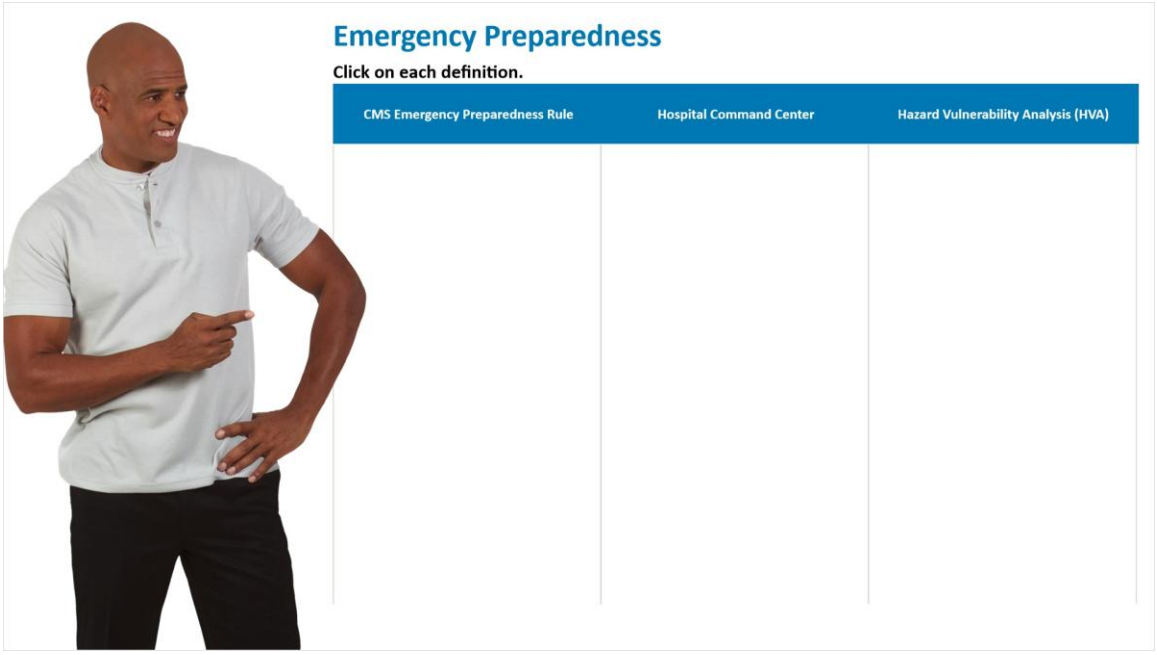
Click on each button.

"EMERGENCY" DEFINITION	"DISASTER" DEFINITION
	A major event that severely disrupts operations and **cannot be managed using standard procedures and/or resources.** Disasters are often: • *Sudden* • *Unexpected* • *Unpredictable* • *Random*

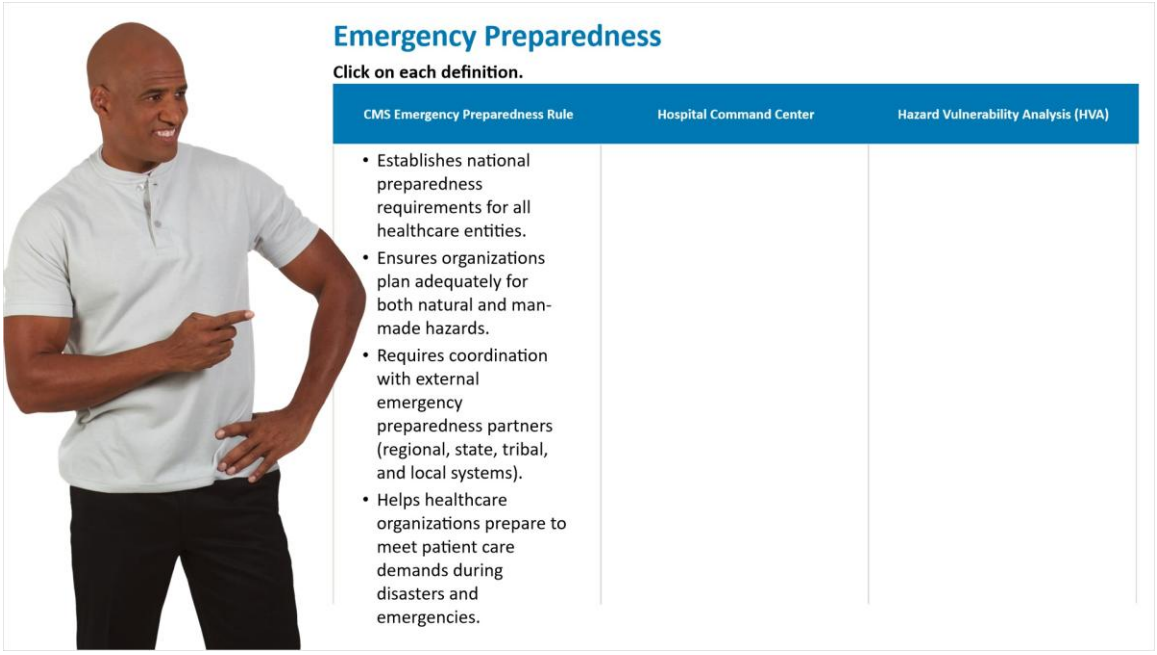
Key Point - The most common feature of disasters is that demand for resources quickly outstrips supply.

9 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

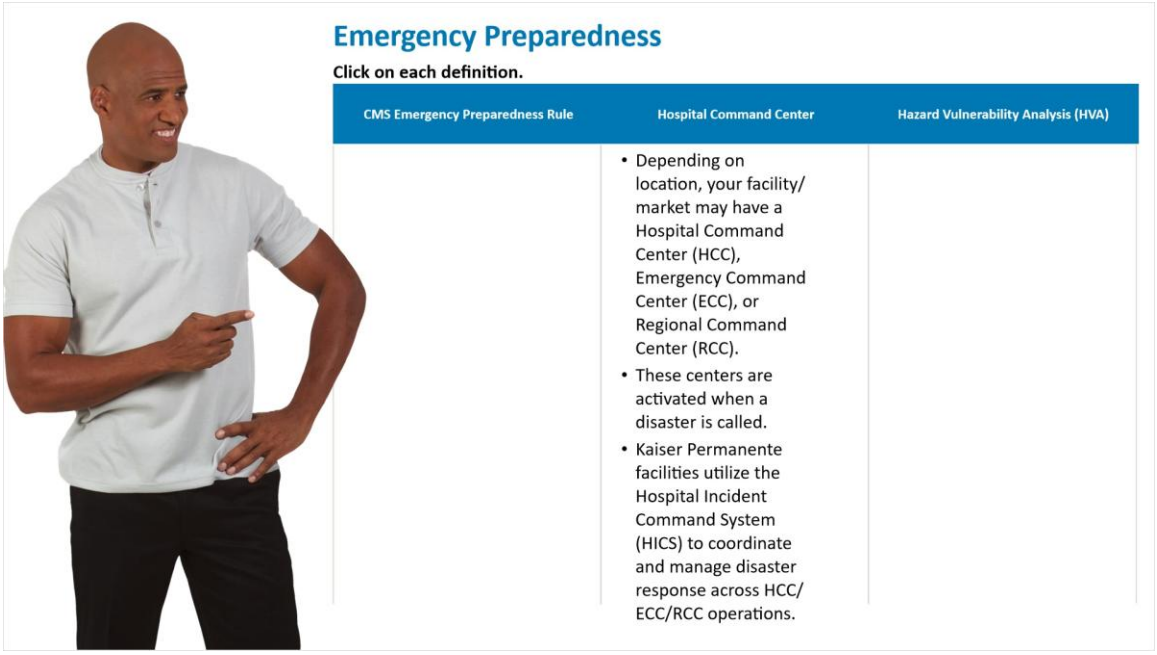
1.10 Emergency Preparedness



Date 01 (Slide Layer)



Date 02 (Slide Layer)



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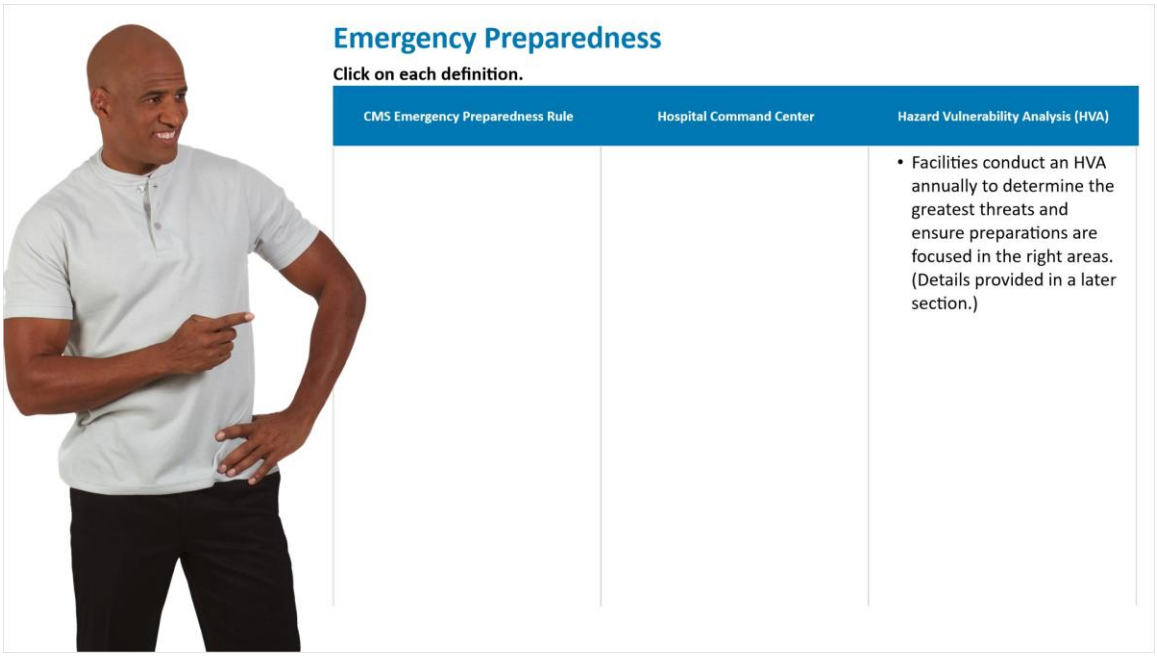
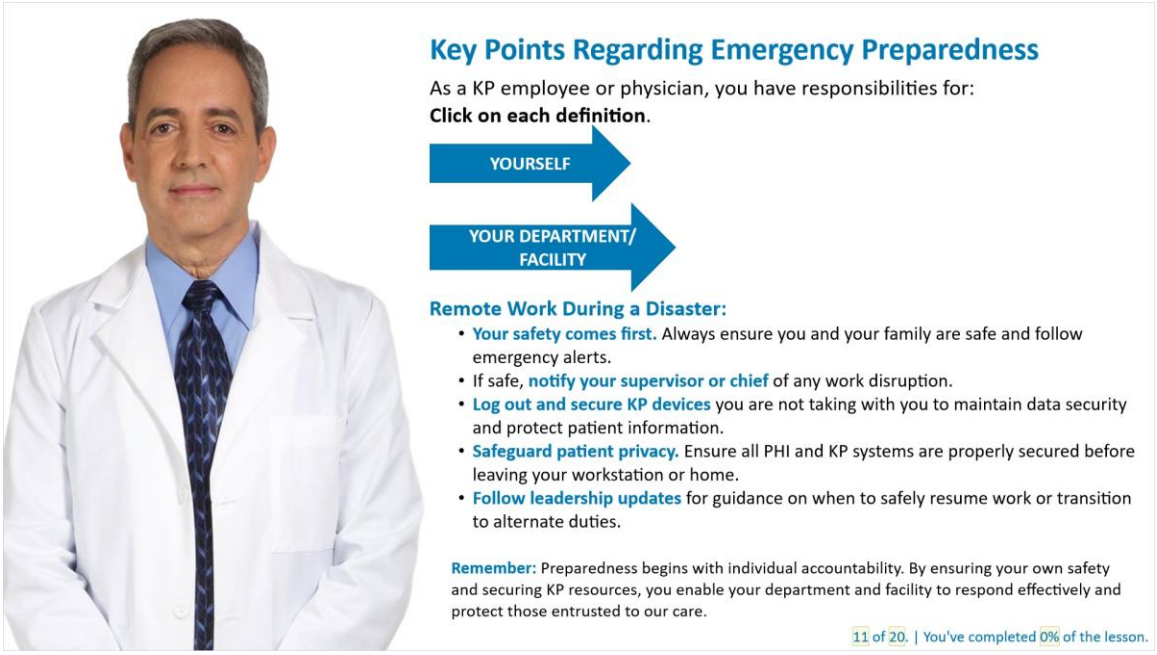
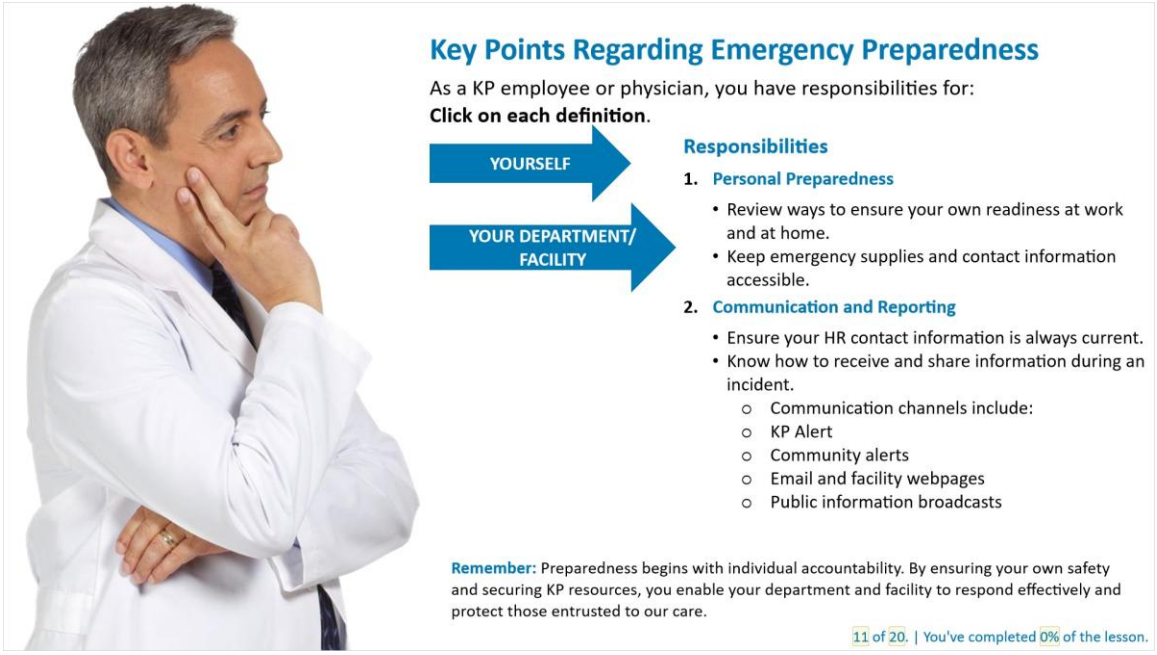


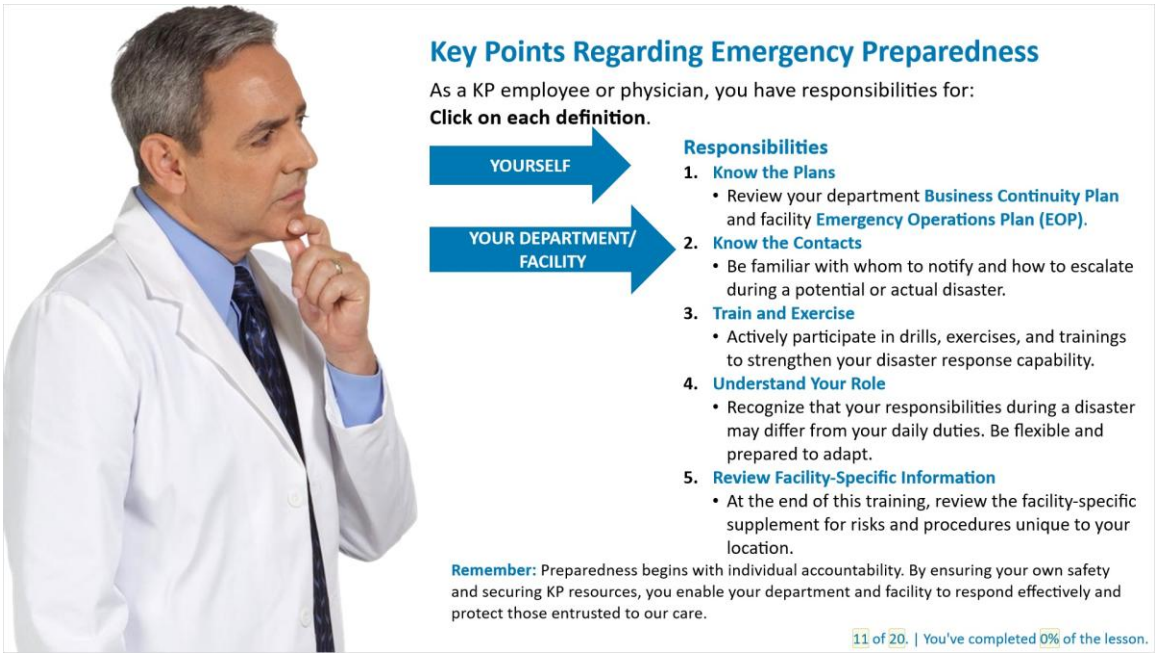
1.11 Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities



Yourself (Slide Layer)



Your Facility (Slide Layer)



1.12 Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

1.13 Personal Disaster Preparedness

Take These Steps to Prepare Yourself and Family for Disasters

1. **Create a Family Disaster Plan**
   - **Designate Meeting Places**
     - Identify a safe meeting place near your home.
     - Choose an alternate meeting location outside your neighborhood in case local access is blocked.
   - **Establish a Communication Plan**
     - Create a system for contacting each other if family members are separated.
     - Identify an out-of-area/state contact person who can serve as a central coordinator if local lines are down.
     - Ensure all family members know how to send and receive text messages, which may work when voice calls do not.
   - **Plan for Special Needs**
     - Consider requirements for young children, elderly family members, or individuals with disabilities.
     - Include pets in your plan-know which shelters and hotels accept animals.
   - **Review Emergency Roles**
     - Assign responsibilities (who grabs the emergency kit, who helps younger children, who checks on neighbors).
   - **Practice the Plan**
     - Conduct a family drill at least once a year.
     - Review and update your plan regularly as family needs or circumstances change.

1.14 Personal Disaster Preparedness

Take These Steps to Prepare Yourself and Family for Disasters

2. **Keep Emergency Kits and Supplies**
   - Stock water, non-perishable food, flashlights, batteries, medications, and first aid supplies.
   - Don't forget items specific to children, elderly family members, or pets.
   - KP has a discount with MakeSafe Emergency kits and supplies (link located in **Resources** menu)
3. **Create an Evacuation Plan**
   - **Plan Ahead**
     - Identify multiple evacuation routes from your home, neighborhood, and community.
     - Know the location of local shelters and safe destinations.
   - **Grab-and-Go Essentials**
     - Consider what you would take if you only had a few minutes to leave.
       Examples include:
       - Family heirlooms, photographs, and important documents
       - Passports, insurance policies, and financial records
       - Computers or drives with critical information
       - Medications, eyeglasses, or medical equipment
       - Cash and essential supplies
   - **Family and Pets**
     - Include transportation plans for all family members, including children, elderly relatives, and those with special needs.
     - Ensure pets are part of your evacuation plan; keep carriers, leashes, and food ready.
   - **Practice the Plan**
     - Conduct evacuation drills at least once a year to ensure everyone knows what to do.

1.15 Personal Disaster Preparedness

Take These Steps to Prepare Yourself and Family for Disasters

4. **Sign Up for Emergency Alerts**
   - **Enroll in NIXLE:** Receive real-time alerts on wildfires, severe weather, evacuations, and other emergencies directly to your phone or email.
   - **Download Emergency Apps:**
     - QuakeFeed - Earthquake alerts and tracking
     - NOAA Weather Alerts - Severe weather watches and warnings
     - USGS Earthquake Notifications - Official seismic activity alerts
     - Watch Duty - Real-time wildfire alerts and situational updates
     - WEA - Wireless emergency alert
   - **Check Local Public Safety Agencies:** Many cities, counties, and states offer additional alert systems-sign up to ensure you receive the most relevant and location-specific notifications.
   - **Stay Connected:** Confirm that all family members know how they will receive alerts and what actions to take when one is issued.
5. **Review Resources on Preparedness**
   - Access national resources such as Ready.gov or the Red Cross.
   - Review KP's personal and family preparedness guidance. (link located in **Resources** menu).

15 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.16 Potential Hazards

Potential Hazards

Healthcare facilities face a range of potential hazards that can disrupt care delivery and impact patient and staff safety. It is critical to understand the most likely threats to your facility. **Click on each button.**

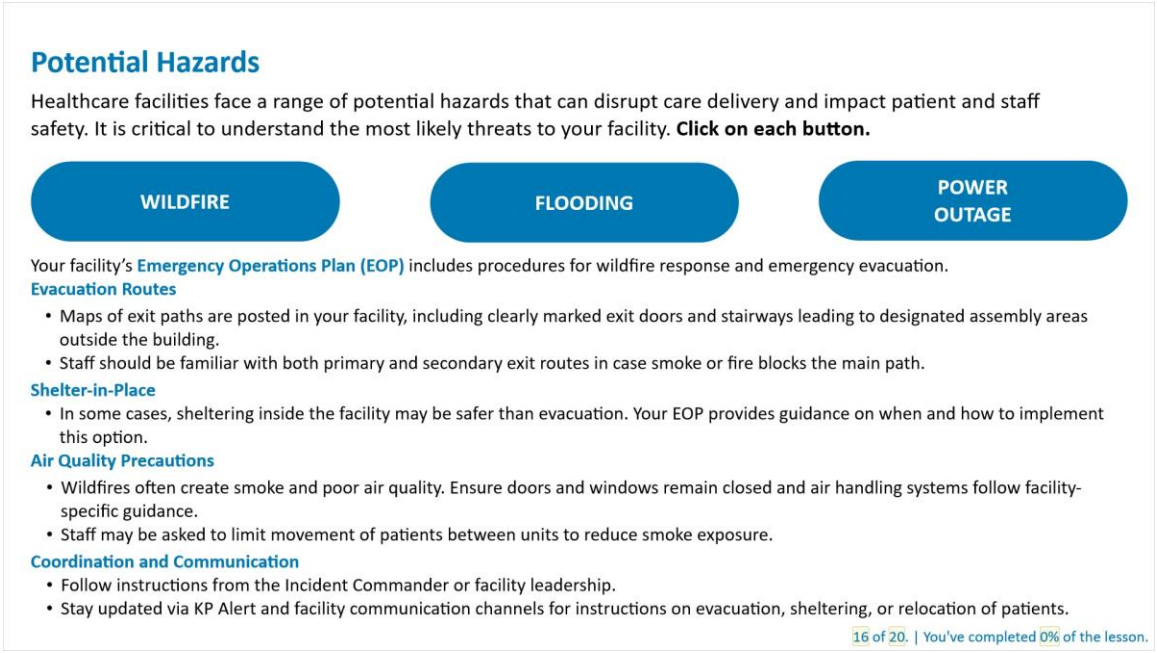
WILDFIRE | FLOODING | POWER OUTAGE

Key Takeaway

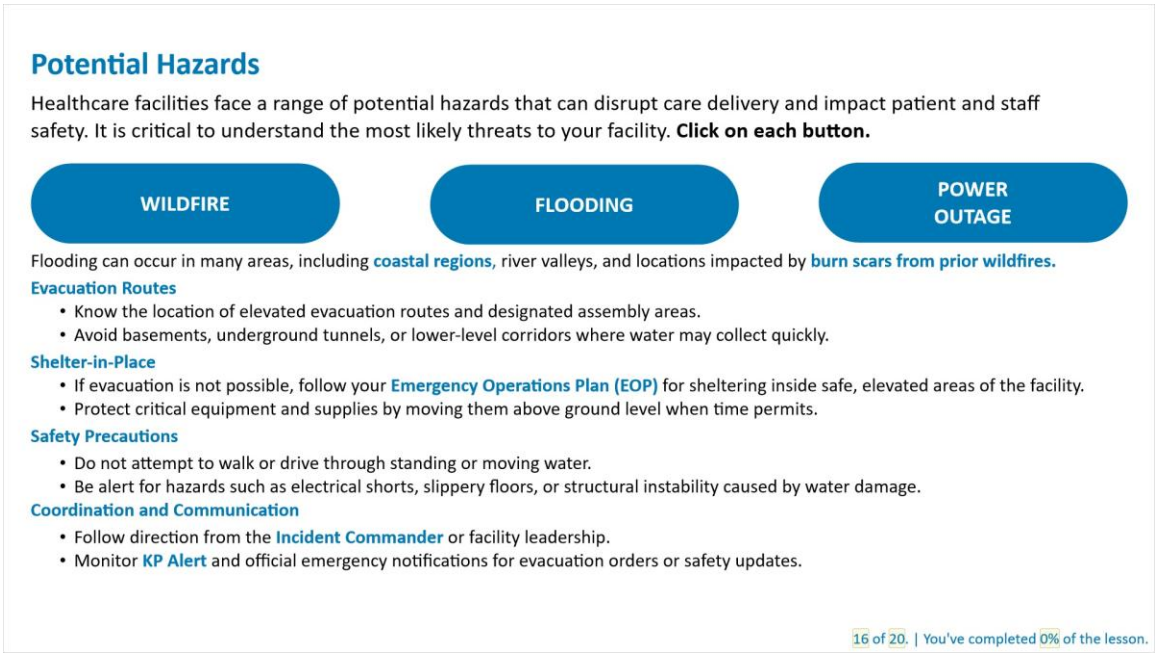
Familiarize yourself with the priority hazards for your facility. Your site-specific supplement provides detailed guidance. Click on each hazard in the training for more information.

16 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Wildfire (Slide Layer)



Flooding (Slide Layer)



Power Outage (Slide Layer)

Potential Hazards

Healthcare facilities face a range of potential hazards that can disrupt care delivery and impact patient and staff safety. It is critical to understand the most likely threats to your facility. **Click on each button.**

WILDFIRE | FLOODING | POWER OUTAGE

Power outages can occur due to **severe weather, utility grid failures, or local emergencies.** Your facility's **Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)** includes specific policies and procedures for power loss.

Critical Systems

- Essential systems such as emergency lighting, life-sustaining medical equipment, and communication networks are supported by backup generators.
- Staff should know which areas and equipment are connected to emergency power and which are not.

Staff Responsibilities

- Follow your department's power outage procedures to maintain patient care and safety.
- Report equipment or system failures immediately to Engineering or Clinical Technology.
- Conserve power by turning off non-essential equipment.

Safety Precautions

- Use flashlights-**never candles**-to provide temporary lighting.
- Take extra precautions with patients who rely on powered medical devices; verify they are connected to emergency outlets.
- Secure elevators during outages; use stairwells when required.

Coordination and Communication

- Await instructions from the **Incident Commander** or facility leadership regarding relocation or service adjustments.
- Stay informed through **KP Alert** and approved communication channels.

16 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.17 Wildfire Smoke and Air Quality

Poor Air Quality Due to Wildfire Smoke

Wildfires are increasingly common, and the particulate matter from wildfire smoke can travel long distances, affecting both indoor and outdoor environments. The Air Quality Index (AQI), established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is used to measure and report air quality.

Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
When the AQI is in this range:	*..air quality conditions are:*	*...as symbolized by this color:*
0 to 50	Good	Green
51 to 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 to 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

Click on each button.

Health Effects | Minimize your Personal Exposure | Minimize Staff Exposure

17 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Health Effects (Slide Layer)

Poor Air Quality Due to Wildfire Smoke

Health Effects

The **primary harmful pollutant** from wildfire smoke is **particulate matter (PM2.5)**-tiny particles suspended in the air that can penetrate deep into the lungs and bloodstream.

- Short-term exposure may cause:
  - Eye, nose, and throat irritation
  - Persistent coughing or wheezing
  - Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
  - Fatigue and headaches
- Serious health risks may include:
  - Reduced lung function and bronchitis
  - Worsening of asthma, COPD, and other respiratory conditions
  - Increased risk of heart failure, arrhythmias, and stroke
  - Elevated risk of premature death in sensitive populations
- Most vulnerable groups:
  - Children, elderly adults, pregnant women
  - People with asthma, COPD, heart disease, or other chronic conditions

Click on each button.

Health Effects | Minimize your Personal Exposure | Minimize Staff Exposure

17 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Exposure (Slide Layer)

Poor Air Quality Due to Wildfire Smoke

Minimize your personal exposure

Take steps to reduce your exposure to wildfire smoke during episodes of poor air quality:

- **Limit outdoor activity if you see or smell smoke, even if you are healthy.**
- **Stay indoors with windows and doors closed; use air conditioning on recirculation mode if available.**
- **Wear protection if outdoors:** If the **Air Quality Index (AQI) for PM 2.5 exceeds 150,** wear a **NIOSH-approved N95 respirator.**
- **Avoid ineffective barriers:**
  - One-strap paper dust masks and standard surgical masks do not protect against fine smoke particles.
  - Do not use **bandanas, towels, or tissues** as makeshift covers.
- **Improve indoor air quality:**
  - Use HEPA filters or portable air purifiers if available.
  - Avoid activities that worsen indoor air (smoking, burning candles, vacuuming).

Click on each button.

Health Effects | Minimize your Personal Exposure | Minimize Staff Exposure

17 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Staff (Slide Layer)

Poor Air Quality Due to Wildfire Smoke

Minimize your staff exposure

Kaiser Permanente's approach to reducing wildfire smoke exposure at work includes a layered system of controls:

- Engineering Controls
  - Indoor air filtration and HVAC systems are closely monitored during poor air quality events.
  - Adjustments are made to minimize smoke infiltration and maintain safe indoor environments.
- Administrative Controls
  - Outdoor work may be rescheduled, relocated, or modified to reduce exposure.
  - Supervisors may adjust staffing assignments or work hours when AQI levels are elevated.
- Respiratory Protection
  - When the AQI for PM2.5 exceeds 150, employees working outdoors should wear a NIOSH-approved N95 respirator.
  - Fit testing and training ensure respirators are used correctly and effectively.

Click on each button.

Health Effects | Minimize your Personal Exposure | Minimize Staff Exposure

17 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.18 Standardized Emergency Codes

Standardized Emergency Codes

Note: This does not apply to the Regional Labs. They may use different codes.

Hospitals across the country are improving patient safety by adopting **standardized emergency codes** and using **plain language**. This approach simplifies emergency response for staff and physicians who may work across multiple markets.

Click below to view your market's standardized codes.

COLORADO MARKET	MID-ATLANTIC STATES
GEORGIA MARKET	NCAL MARKET
HAWAII MARKET	NORTHWEST MARKET
KP WASHINGTON	SCAL MARKET

18 of 20. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

1.19 Additional Emergency Management Information & Training

Additional Emergency Management Information & Training

CMS Rule training: Search for **"Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Emergency Preparedness"**:

In KP Learn (search KP Learn for **"KPNC"**):

- Home, Family, & Staff Disaster Preparedness
- Emergency Management 101
- Medical Center Surge Management
- Mass Casualty Triage / MassCATT
- Using KP HealthConnect Disaster Tools
- Disaster Drilling in KP HealthConnect
- Design & Facilitate Emergency Management Exercises