

Training Module 5: Emergency or Dangerous Situations Training

Identify, classify, and learn how to respond to emergency and dangerous situations.

August 2019



Disclaimer

This training module contains general guidelines and information. It is not intended to be a comprehensive summary or to address all possible applications of, or exceptions to, the topics described herein. Various scenarios and issues are covered, but please note that these are to be used as a tool for further guidance and do not represent an exhaustive list of possible scenarios and topics that Program Staff may encounter. This training module should not substitute for additional training to be provided by individual Covered Programs or for guidance on specific situations to be provided by administrators of Covered Programs.



Carolina Alert System

- Under Alert Carolina System Protocols adopted in August 2011 and revised in Fall 2013, the University informs the campus community using four different types of notifications – Emergency Warning, Timely Warning and Informational and Adverse Weather.
- At least one program staff person should have a registered cell phone to receive alerts. To register visit [Alert Carolina](#).



Emergency Warnings

The University will issue an Emergency Warning after confirming that a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to health or safety is occurring on campus. Because these situations call for people to act immediately, safety officials will sound the emergency sirens, which are intended to be heard by people who are outdoors.

Emergency Warning ACT NOW
Issued if there is a significant emergency or immediate health/safety threat.

- **Sirens will sound. Situations include armed and dangerous person, major chemical spill or tornado warning.**
- Go inside or take cover immediately.
- Close windows and doors.
- Stay until further notice.
- See alertcarolina.unc.edu for updates.

NOTIFICATIONS

- Text message
Official UNC Facebook and Twitter
Recorded message on 843-1234
- Alert Carolina website and unc.edu
Campus email
News media
- Campus TV
University Access Channel
Recorded Message on 1610 AM



Emergency Warnings (continued)

How to Respond

When the sirens sound, people should:

- Go inside.
- Shelter in place or take cover immediately.
- Close windows and doors.
- And stay until further notice.

The sirens also broadcast short pre-recorded voice messages. When the threat is over, the sirens will sound again with a different tone to announce an all-clear message.



Emergency Warnings (continued)

Situations in which the sirens would sound include:

- An armed and dangerous person on or near campus
- A major chemical spill or hazard
- A tornado warning for Chapel Hill and Carrboro issued by the National Weather Service
- A different emergency, as determined by the Department of Public Safety





Emergency Warnings (continued)

Notifications

When the sirens sound—including during a test—the University also sends a text message to the cell phone numbers registered by students, faculty and staff in the online campus directory.





Emergency Warnings (continued)

- In addition, the University communicates by updating alertcarolina.unc.edu and the UNC homepage, which triggers updates on official UNC Twitter and Facebook accounts, including those for the Office of New Student and Parent Programs and the Department of Public Safety.
- Other means of communication are campus-wide email, the Adverse Weather and Emergency Phone Line (919-843-1234) for recorded information, the University Access Channel (Chapel Hill Time Warner Cable Channel 4) along with other campus cable television channels, and news releases for campus and local media.






Crime Alerts

The University will issue a Crime Alert to notify the campus community of any Clery Act crime as soon as the information is available so people can protect themselves and/or their property from similar crimes. This type of warning is intended to tell people to be cautious, not to take immediate action, so the sirens will not sound.

Crime Alert BE CAUTIOUS
Issued if there is a continuing danger *and* notification will not compromise law enforcement efforts.

- Issued when a crime has been reported, including homicide, manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson or hate crimes.
- Follow instructions on alertcarolina.unc.edu and in text message.
- See alertcarolina.unc.edu for updates.

NOTIFICATIONS

-  Text message
Official UNC Facebook and Twitter
Recorded message on 843-1234
-  Alert Carolina website and unc.edu
Campus email
News media
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Recorded Message on 1610 AM



Crime Alerts (continued)

The University will issue a Crime Alert to notify the campus community of any Clery Act crime as soon as the information is available so people can protect themselves and/or their property from similar crimes. This type of warning is intended to tell people to be cautious, not to take immediate action, so the sirens will not sound.

Clery Act crimes include:

- Criminal homicide, including murder and manslaughter (negligent and non-negligent)
- Sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible)
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Hate crimes



Crime Alerts (continued)

- A Crime Alert will be issued only under the following conditions as determined by UNC Police:
 - There is a continuing danger to the campus community, and
 - Issuing the timely warning will not compromise law enforcement efforts to address the crime.
- If UNC Police believes that issuing a timely warning would compromise efforts to address the crime, the notification may be delayed until the potentially compromising situation has been addressed.



Informational Messages

The University will issue an Information message when a situation is not an emergency or does not pose an immediate threat to the campus community, but is of significant interest to campus.

Informational Message **BE AWARE**

Issued if a situation is not an emergency and does not pose an immediate threat to the campus community, but is of significant interest to campus.

- Provides information about a situation such as a violent crime/perpetrator apprehended off campus, a crime not reported in a timely manner or a major utility disruption under repair.
- See alertcarolina.unc.edu for updates.

NOTIFICATIONS

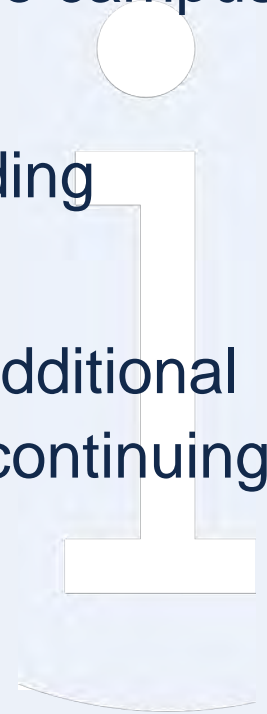
-  Alert Carolina website
Campus email
-  Official UNC Facebook and Twitter





Informational Messages (continued)

- When a situation is not an emergency or does not pose an immediate threat to the campus community, but is of significant interest to campus, the University will issue an Informational Message.
- The intent is to make the campus community aware by providing information about a situation.
- Notification may be elevated to timely warning notification if additional information becomes available to UNC Police that there is a continuing threat to the campus community.





Adverse Weather

An Adverse Weather message is issued when a tornado watch or severe thunderstorm warning is issued by the National Weather Service for Orange County. The University may also send adverse weather notifications, including email, when other circumstances exist that do not represent an immediate threat to health or safety, yet action may enable people to protect themselves and/or their property. These situations may include approaching snow or ice storms or hurricanes.

Adverse Weather BE CAUTIOUS
Issued if significant weather conditions exist.

- Issued when a tornado watch or severe thunderstorm warning is issued by the National Weather Service for Orange County.
- Issued for approaching snow or ice storms or hurricanes.
- See alertcarolina.unc.edu for updates.

NOTIFICATIONS

-  **Text message**
Also, when needed
Official UNC Facebook and Twitter
Recorded message on 843-1234
-  **Campus email**
Alert Carolina website and unc.edu
Also, when needed
News media
-  **When needed**
Campus TV
University Access Channel
Recorded Message on 1610 AM



Tornado Watch vs Warning

Tornado Watch

- Tornadoes are possible. Remain alert for approaching storms. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Tornado Warning

- A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.



What To Do During A Tornado

How to Respond to a Tornado

- If you are under a Tornado WARNING seek shelter immediately!
- The best place to be in the event of a tornado is the interior of a building with no exterior windows. If possible, get to the lowest point of the building such as the basement.
- If you are in a vehicle, do not try and outrun the tornado. Exit the vehicle as soon as possible and seek shelter in the interior of a building.



What To Do During A Tornado

(continued)

How to Respond to a Tornado (continued)

- If you are stuck outside in a tornado with no shelter, lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands. Be aware of the potential for flooding. Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location. Watch out for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.
- While most of the buildings on campus are sturdy and should be able to weather a tornado, there are some activities that take place in trailers. If you are in a trailer and there is a Tornado WATCH, evacuate your trailer and seek shelter in the nearest safe building.



What To Do During A Tornado

(continued)

How to Respond to a Tornado (continued)

Be prepared to take the following actions if the watch is elevated to a tornado warning:

- Seek shelter immediately.
- Move to an interior room on the lowest floor of a sturdy building.
- Avoid windows.
- If no shelter is available, lie down in a low-lying area.
- Protect yourself from flying debris.





What To Do During A Tornado

(continued)

- If you have any questions as to where you should go in the event of a tornado, please call EHS at (919) 962-5507.
- If Orange County is placed under a tornado warning, the University will activate the sirens as part of ALERT Carolina to indicate the situation has become imminent and life-threatening. You will need to take immediate precautions.
- For more information about all things tornado-related, visit [The Tornado Project](#) website.



Thunderstorms/Lightning

- All thunderstorms are dangerous. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. In the United States, an average of 300 people are injured and 80 people are killed each year by lightning.
- Although most lightning victims survive, people struck by lightning often report a variety of long-term, debilitating symptoms.
- Other associated dangers of thunderstorms include tornadoes, strong winds, hail, and flash flooding. Flash flooding is responsible for more fatalities - more than 140 annually - than any other thunderstorm-associated hazard.



Thunderstorms/Lightning (continued)

Thunderstorm Facts

- They may occur singularly, in clusters, or in lines.
- Some of the most severe occur when a single thunderstorm affects one location for an extended time.
- Thunderstorms typically produce heavy rain for a brief period, anywhere from 30 minutes to an hour.
- Warm, humid conditions are highly favorable for thunderstorm development.
- About 10 percent of thunderstorms are classified as severe - one that produces hail at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter, has winds of 58 miles per hour or higher, or produces a tornado.



Thunderstorms/Lightning (continued)

Lighting Facts

- Lightning's unpredictability increases the risk to individuals and property.
- Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.
- "Heat lightning" is actually lightning from a thunderstorm too far away for thunder to be heard. However, the storm may be moving in your direction!
- Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoon and evening.
- Your chances of being struck by lightning are estimated to be 1 in 600,000, but could be reduced even further by following safety precautions.
- Lightning strike victims carry no electrical charge and should be attended to immediately.



What To Do During A Storm

How to Respond to a Thunderstorm

Obviously, the best thing to do during a thunderstorm is to go inside a building. If that is not possible, however, and you find yourself outside in the following situations here is what you should:

- If you are in a forest or a wooded area, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees.
- If you are in an open area, go to a low place such as a ravine or valley.
- Be alert for flash floods.



What To Do During A Storm

(continued)

**Do not
lie flat
on the
ground.**

How to Respond to a Thunderstorm (continued)

- If you are on open water, get to land and seek shelter immediately.
- If you are anywhere you feel your hair stand on end (which indicates that lightning is about to strike), squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands over your ears and your head between your knees. Make yourself the smallest target possible and minimize your contact to the ground.



What To Do During A Storm (continued)

What to Avoid in a Thunderstorm

- Avoid natural lightning rods. For example, a tall, isolated tree in an open area.
- Avoid hilltops, open fields, the beach, or a boat on the water.
- Avoid isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
- Avoid anything metal. For example, tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, and bicycles.





Hurricanes & Tropical Storms

- Tropical storms and hurricanes are easily tracked and have as long of an advance warning period as any weather system. However, their intensity, speed and direction of motion can quickly change.
- While UNC is located inland, it does not mean that we are not at risk from high winds and rains associated with tropical storms and hurricanes. It is important to take these storms seriously and to plan accordingly.
- Four key alerts are issued that relate specifically to tropical storms and hurricanes:
 1. hurricane watch
 2. hurricane warning
 3. tropical storm watch
 4. tropical storm warning



Hurricanes & Tropical Storms

(continued)

Hurricane Watch

Hurricane conditions (sustained winds greater than 74 mph) are possible in your area within 36 hours.

Hurricane Warning

Hurricane conditions are expected in your area in 24 hours or less.

Tropical Storm Watch

Tropical storm conditions with sustained winds from 39 to 73 mph are possible in your area within the next 36 hours.

Tropical Storm Warning

Tropical storm conditions are expected in your area within the next 24 hours.



Residence Halls

How to Respond

- Residence hall staff will provide necessary instructions for emergency procedures. Please act quickly when advised by staff to evacuate to other parts of the building or make emergency preparations in your room.
- Remain in the Residence Hall unless advised otherwise by staff. In immediate danger, staff will instruct you to move to lower floors, the basement, hallways, or to evacuate the building.
- Have access to flashlights. Do not use candles or any open flame, lantern, etc. These are highly dangerous in a power outage.



Residence Halls (continued)

How to Respond (continued)

- Electrical equipment should be unplugged and placed off the floor, preferably in a closet or as far away from windows as possible.
- Since the floors can get wet, all articles such as shoes, rugs, clothes, bags, suitcases, etc., should be placed on closet shelves, in dresser drawers, or on a bed.
- All loose objects should be placed in drawers or closets. Papers, books, etc., should not be left on top of desks or dressers.
- Valuables should be placed in a theft secure place (or securable location). All doors should be locked when the occupants are not in the room or apartment.



Residence Halls (continued)

How to Respond (continued)

- All windows and drapes/curtains must be closed tightly.
- Due to heavy rain and wind, move all personal belongings away from the outside wall(s) in your room.
- Have a container with some fresh water in case water supply is affected.
- If caught outside, avoid contact with dangling or loose wires; likewise, do not touch trees or other items outside, because they may conduct electricity.
- Emergency shelters may be set up at various campus locations. Residence hall students will be instructed of locations should the need to evacuate arise.



Fire Emergency Response

In the event of a fire alarm "RACE:"

Remove anyone from immediate danger

Activate the building fire alarm system and call 911

Confine the fire by closing all windows and doors

Evacuate, leave the building

Use a fire extinguisher if the fire is very small and you know how to use it safely.



Fire Emergency Response

(continued)

How to Survive a Building Fire

- Crawl if there is smoke.
- Feel doors before opening.
- Go to the nearest exit.
- Always use an exit stair, not an elevator.
- Close doors.





Fire Emergency Response

(continued)

If you get trapped:

- Close the door.
- Seal cracks.
- Open the windows if safe.
- Signal for help and phone 911.
- Don't jump; the fire department will reach you.

1.
STOP

2.
DROP

3.
ROLL

If you
are on
fire...



Fire Emergency Response

(continued)

If you are on fire:

1. Stop
2. Drop and
3. Roll

If you get trapped:

- Close the door
- Seal cracks
- Open the windows if safe
- Signal for help and phone 911
- Don't jump; the fire department will reach you



Fire Emergency Response

(continued)

If You are Physically Impaired

- Learn about fire safety.
- Plan ahead for fire emergencies.
- Be aware of your own capabilities and limitations.
- Look for "areas of refuge" like stair enclosures or other side of corridor fire doors. Elevators are not safe during fires. Sometimes it may be safer to stay in your room. Follow the advice for being trapped.
- If there is an immediate threat to safety, ask others near you for assistance. If no help is available, seek refuge in a room with a window or stairway. If possible, call "911" to report your location and receive instructions from the Emergency Operator.



Critical Incident Response

There are two basic response actions available, which can be combined, in an emergency situation:

Shelter in Place

- Sheltering in place is necessary when external conditions make it unsafe to leave the building, for example, and armed and dangerous person.
- A special shelter in place is conducted for tornadoes and severe weather conditions. This is called duck, cover, and hold. A combination of shelter in place and then evacuation may be necessary during such situations as earthquakes.

Evacuate

- Universities have long practiced evacuating by way of fire drills. Evacuations occur when the building is not safe, or they can occur once a shelter-in-place situation is resolved.



Critical Incident Response: Run, Hide, Fight

There are three steps to survival that have been provided nationally in response to the Active Shooter events that have occurred in schools, universities, movie theatres, shopping malls and work places in recent years:

Run, Hide or Fight





Critical Incident Response: Run, Hide, Fight (continued)

- The standard procedure is to remain in a secured room, or to find one quickly and go into the shelter in place protocol.
- However, if you are alone or have no other alternative, you should be aware of the other options of evacuating to safety, or, as the very last resort, fighting to protect your campers and yourself.





Critical Incident Response: Run

(continued)

- Typically, campers and staff should only deviate from the practiced shelter in place procedure when instructed to or informed that it is safe to do so by law enforcement officers or other first responders.
- However, in an extreme case when there is no other option and the threat is imminent and unavoidable, the situation may dictate that you “run.”

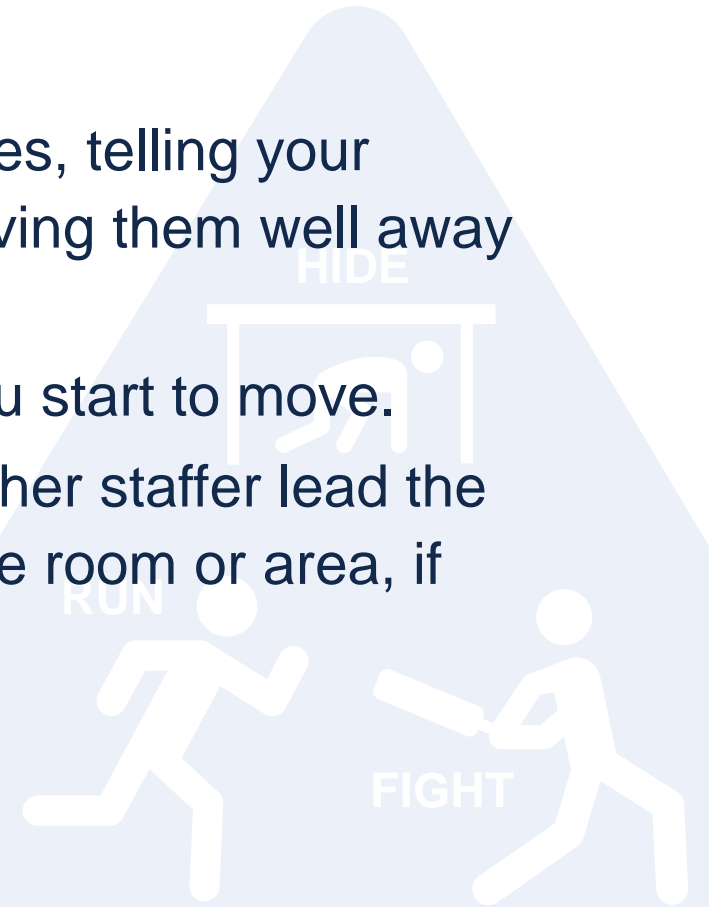




Critical Incident Response: Run (continued)

If it is safe to do so, you should seek to evacuate the premises, telling your campers which route to take, where they should go, and moving them well away from the area to a safe location. You should be sure to:

- Have an escape route and plan in your mind before you start to move.
- Ensure you account for all of the campers, having another staffer lead the campers out, while you check the last camper out of the room or area, if possible.

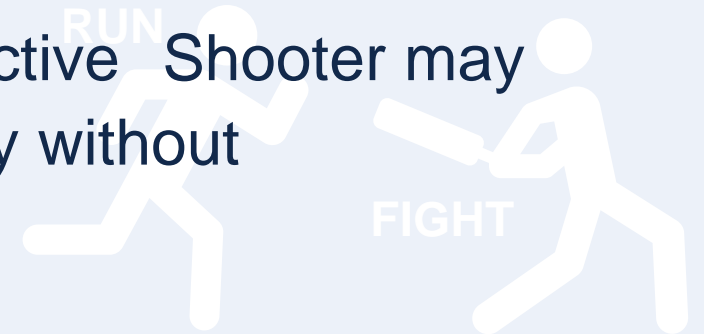




Critical Incident Response: Run

(continued)

- Leave your belongings behind, telling campers to do the same.
- Break windows to escape if you are on the ground floors, clearing away glass and laying mats or clothing over the windowsill to prevent injury. You should have an adult climb out first to help campers exit the window safely if this is possible.
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where an Active Shooter may present a threat. You should warn people to stay away without endangering yourself or your campers.





Critical Incident Response: Run (continued)

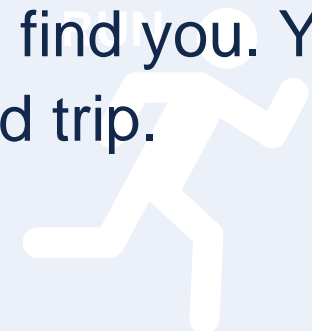
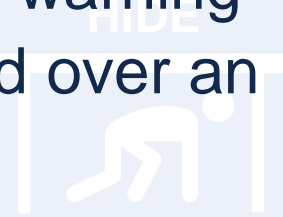
- Keep your hands visible if police officers are outside.
- Follow the instructions of any police officer.
- Not attempt to move wounded people.
- Call 911 when you are safe.
- Listen for special instructions over the alert system.





Critical Incident Response: **Hide**

- Hide is essentially an extreme version of a routine lockdown/shelter in place procedure and the recommended action to take in a no warning incident, versus a lockdown/shelter in place that is announced over an intercom.
- If evacuating is not possible, then you and your campers should find a place to hide where the Active Shooter is less likely to find you. You may be in a building or sports field, or you may be on a field trip.





Critical Incident Response: **Hide** (continued)



Your hiding places should:

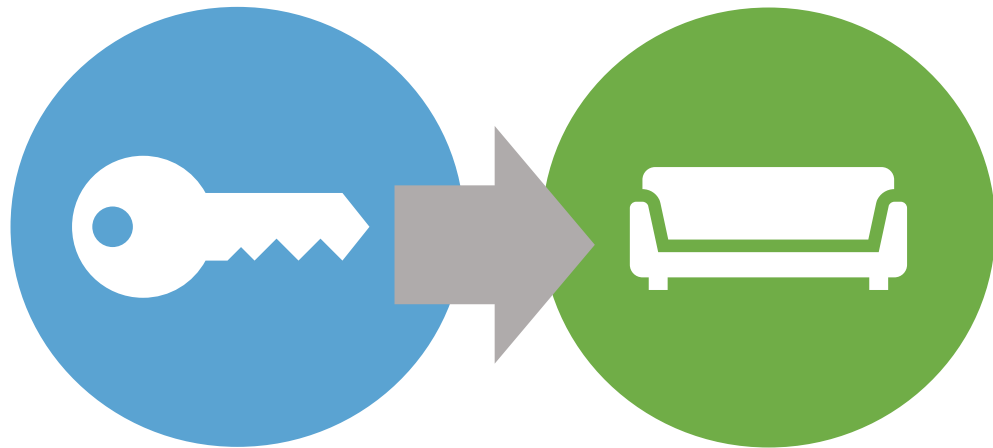
- Be out of the Active Shooter's view.
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction.
- Be away from doors and windows as bullets can pass through these easily.
- Not trap you or restrict your options for escape if that is possible.



Critical Incident Response: Hide (continued)

To prevent an Active Shooter from entering your hiding place, you should:

- Lock the door.
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture.



If the Active Shooter is nearby, then:

- Lock the door.
- Silence your cell phone or pager.
- Turn off any source of noise, such as radios and televisions.
- Hide behind large items such as cabinets and desks.
- Remain quiet and ask those around you to also remain quiet.



Critical Incident Response: Hide (continued)

If evacuation and hiding are not possible, then:

- Remain calm.
- Dial 911, if possible, in order to alert police to the Active Shooter's location. If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen to what is happening.





Critical Incident Response: **Fight**

As the very last resort, and only when your life or the lives of those around you are in imminent danger, you may decide to attempt to disrupt or incapacitate the Active Shooter by attacking or distracting them. Some options may include:

- Throwing items and improvising weapons such as a chair, a phone, laptop, tablet, stapler, file, book, or another easily accessible object.
- Yelling or shouting at the aggressor in order to distract or frighten them.
- Seeking control of the aggressor's hands in order to limit their ability to use a weapon.
- Briefing the students to escape while you are attacking or distracting the Active Shooter.



When Law Enforcement or Other First Responders Arrive

- Respond in a manner that does not present a risk to yourself or the campers.
- Police officers will proceed directly to the area where the last shots were heard. Program staff or others with camper responsibility should brief campers, especially if they are older, on what to do when the police arrive.



When Law Enforcement or Other First Responders Arrive (continued)

It is important to:

- Remain calm and follow the officers' instructions.
- Avoid startling the officers or taking actions that might be misinterpreted as being hostile.
- Put down any items in your hands and tell campers to do the same.
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers, instructing the campers to do the same.
- Keep hands visible at all times as the police will not know who the threat is and they are trained from the perspective that “hands kill”.
- Avoid making quick movements toward officers and do not attempt to hold on to them for safety.
- Avoid pointing, screaming, or yelling.
- Not stop to ask for help or directions when evacuating.



Emergency/Non-emergency Contact Numbers

UNC-Chapel Hill Police

285 Manning Drive

Chapel Hill, NC

 (919) 962-8100 (for emergencies dial 911)

 <https://police.unc.edu/>





Resources

- [UNC Environment, Health and Safety](#)
- [Alert Carolina](#)
- [Virginia Center for School and Campus Safety](#)





Certification

Instructions

1. Click on the link below to certify that you have completed this training:
https://unc.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6KHI3BvIh5J14Ed
2. Enter your email when requested to receive a notice of completion to retain for your records.