

18—Planning for Emergencies



FIG 18-9—Fire brigade hose drill provides familiarity with equipment—makes the group more effective under actual emergency conditions

Courtesy Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

least two competent men for pump duty in the main pump room, and a man for each pump located elsewhere

Training of fire fighters. The newly organized brigade should go through complete drills, preferably weekly. Later, less elaborate drills may be held at less frequent intervals. Drills should be held at unannounced times. They should be thorough in every respect, closely approximating fire conditions.

No matter how thoroughly the industrial fire brigade is trained, there still must be close cooperation between it and adjoining or nearby plants and the public fire department. As stated before, *it is recommended that the municipal fire department be called immediately upon alarm of every fire.*

Watchmen should be instructed in case of fire to open yard gates and be ready to direct fire apparatus. Where plants have railroad tracks, cars should not be permitted to block

crossings that may be needed in an emergency.

The brigade chief will be in full charge at a fire until the officer in charge of the public fire department takes over. He then serves as an advisor on plant processes and special hazards.

The fire station itself should be centrally located, but not exposed to possible fires. It should be of fire-resistant material or located in a sprinklered part of the plant and protected with portable extinguishers. A larger plant may require mobile units, such as light hand-drawn trucks outfitted for the special hazards of the plant.

Plant protection and security

Industrial security is management's responsibility. Government agencies can provide assistance and advice in establishing a policy. Since the basic problems of security are pro-