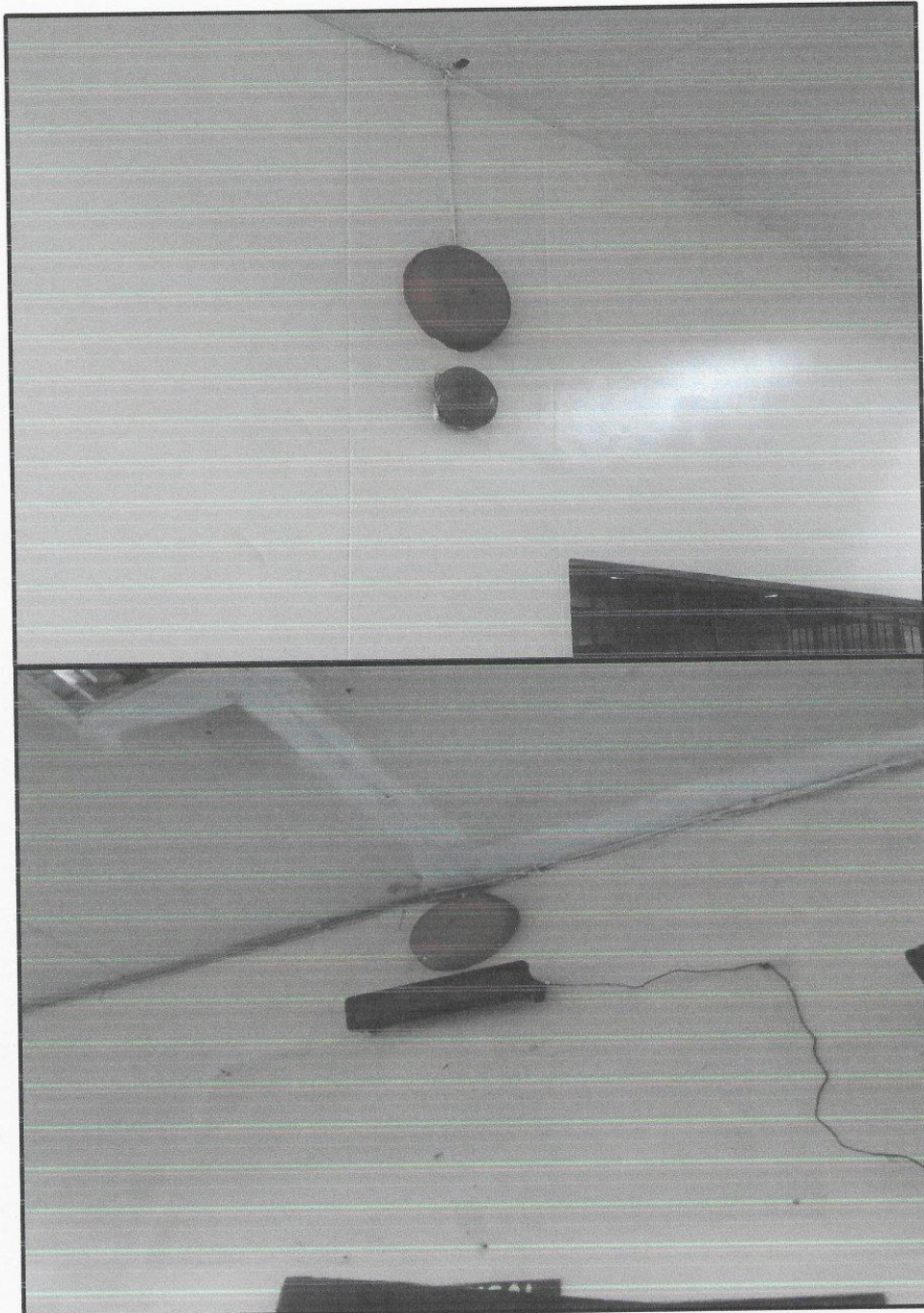




## CENTRAL FIRE ALARM AND SIGNAL

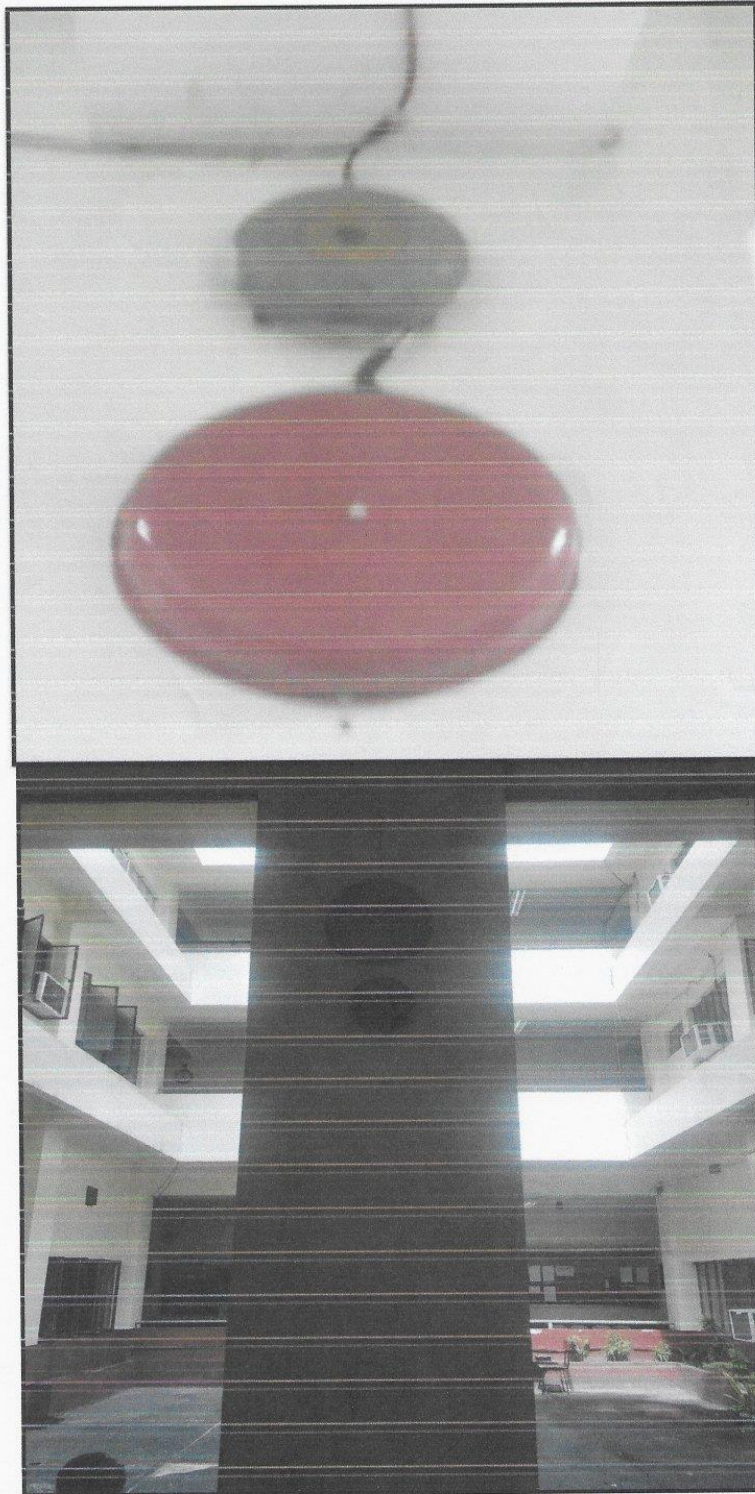


The Building's fire alarm system units.



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES  
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING  
**COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

**CENTRAL FIRE ALARM AND SIGNAL**



The Building's fire alarm system units.



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES  
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING  
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT



Republika ng Pilipinas  
POLITEKNIKONG UNIBERSIDAD NG PILIPINAS  
Sta. Mesa, Maynila

#### Phases of an Earthquake Drill

##### Phase 1. Alarm

A pre-arranged signal such as siren/bell should be known to all. During the drill, the siren/bell indicates earthquake/shaking. Students and teachers will be alerted by this signal.

##### Phase 2. Response

While the siren/bell is ongoing, everyone should move away from windows, glass, or light fixtures. In this phase, everyone should perform "**duck, cover, and hold**" under desks, tables or chairs. Remain in this position until the "shaking" stops.

##### Phase 3. Evacuation

Once the "shaking" stops, teachers and students should evacuate the school building and proceed using pre-determined routes to go to identified evacuation areas.

##### Phase 4. Assembly

At the designated evacuation area, students must be grouped together according to the class where they belong.

##### Phase 5. Head Count

Teachers should check and make sure all students are accounted for.

##### Phase 6. Evaluation

An evaluation of the drill must be conducted to identify problems encountered during the drill and how this can be corrected in the future earthquake drills.

#### Orientation Prior to the Conduct of Earthquake Drill

- Prepare the students a week before the scheduled earthquake drill. For each class, instruct the homeroom adviser to do the following:
  - Allot a specific time for lecture on earthquakes-what it is, how and why they occur, what to do before during and after an earthquake
  - Conduct a **classroom observation activity**:
    - Draw floor plan of classroom (desks, teacher's table, cabinets, etc)
    - Identify the safe spots in the classroom (tables, desks, doors, etc)
    - Identify danger zones (e.g. windows and glass, book shelves, machinery, cabinets and furniture that may topple or slide inside the classroom as well as all hanging and heavy objects)
    - When dangerous areas within the classroom have been identified, ask the students what can be done to correct these and encourage them to take actions toward correcting this
  - Introduce to the students the suggested evacuation route prepared by SDMC
  - Introduce to the students the assigned open area where they will evacuate after an earthquake
  - Assign somebody who will be in charge of making sure the door is open during the shaking
- The main concern during an ongoing shaking is how to protect oneself.
  - Give specific instructions on what to do during an earthquake. Introduce duck, cover, and hold.
    - Take cover under a sturdy table or strongly supported doorway
    - Watch out for falling debris
    - Keep calm and don't panic
  - Give specific instructions about what to do as soon as the shaking stops:
    - Be alert
    - Listen to the teacher's instructions
    - Walk out of the classroom in an orderly manner
    -



POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES  
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING  
**COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**



Republika ng Pilipinas  
**POLITEKNIKONG UNIBERSIDAD NG PILIPINAS**  
Sta. Mesa, Maynila

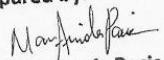
- While walking along the corridors to the nearest exit of the building, be alert and look out for falling debris.
- DON'T... Run, DON'T Push, DON'T Talk, DON'T Return, DON'T bring your things
- Quietly but quickly proceed to the designated evacuation area for the class and wait for further instructions from the teacher
- NEVER go back to the building once you are outside

Buildings should be inspected by engineers for possible damage after an earthquake. Students should stay in the open area and wait for their parents/guardians to pick them up.

- For the teacher, make sure all students are accounted for once in the designated evacuation area.

Taken from: PUP Website, <https://www.pup.edu.ph/media/theobserver.aspx>

Prepared by:

  
Prof. Marna A. Pacis