

## **EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES** **(For Students Being Transported in Small Vehicles—Cars & Vans)**

In a vehicle accident or emergency situation, the driver must use his/her best judgment to decide what action shall be taken. As a driver, your primary responsibility is student safety. In an emergency, it may be necessary that the vehicle be evacuated.

### **A Vehicle Must Be Evacuated In These Situations:**

- The vehicle is on fire. It must be stopped and evacuated immediately. Passengers will move to a point 100 feet or more from the vehicle and remain there until the vehicle driver has determined that no danger remains. If a vehicle is unable to move and is close to existing fire or highly combustible materials, the danger of fire shall be assumed and all passengers must be evacuated.
- The vehicle is stopped in an unsafe location and is unable to proceed (e.g., due to an accident or weather conditions). The driver must determine immediately if it is safer for passengers to remain on the vehicle or to evacuate. For example, if the vehicle is in the path of any train, or on or closely adjacent to any railroad tracks.
- The vehicle could change position and increase the danger. For example, if a vehicle were to come to rest near a body of water or precipice where it could slide into the water or over a cliff, it must be evacuated;
- If there is danger of collision. Under normal traffic conditions, the vehicle should be visible for a distance of 300 feet or more. A position over a hill or around a curve where such visibility does not exist should be considered reason for evacuation.

**Important Factors In School Vehicle Evacuation:** The safety of the pupils is of utmost importance and must be given first consideration. Prior to evacuation, the emergency brakes shall be set, ignition turned off, the transmission placed in an appropriate gear; and hazard flashers turned on to warn traffic. The driver should stay in the vehicle during evacuation to facilitate the evacuation procedures. The driver should be familiar with any extra equipment on the vehicle that would aid in an evacuation of a student with a disability and assure that the student is safely evacuated.

Students should be instructed to evacuate on side of the vehicle away from the roadway—typically the passenger side. Evacuations shall be conducted with deliberate speed. A time interval of 1½ to 2 seconds per passenger has proven to be the safest and most efficient. A vehicle should be completely evacuated in 2 ½ minutes. To insure a safe exit, passengers must have their hands free. They must leave personal belongings in the vehicle except those needed for their safety (coats, etc.). During an evacuation, passengers must be directed to a safe point at least 100 feet from the vehicle and remain there until given further directions.

Upon evacuation, the driver should attend to any injured students and immediately contact emergency service (call 911 and the school). Discuss the accident only with police and school district officials. Do not leave the scene of an accident until the safe transportation of all students has been arranged by the student's parent, the school, or emergency personnel.

To assist the driver in evacuations (or to respond to situations where the driver is incapacitated), mature, responsible students should be selected and trained to lead passengers to safety from each door utilized for evacuation. The selected student should be trained to: • turn off ignition switches; • set emergency brakes; • summon help when and where needed (instructions and telephone numbers shall be available); • use windows for evacuation in emergencies; • set flags and reflectors or reflective triangles; • open and close service and emergency exit doors; • direct school vehicle evacuations; • perform other duties as directed by the driver.

**Emergency Equipment:** The driver should be familiar with and appropriately use emergency equipment during an evacuation. Emergency equipment for a small vehicle may include the following: • reflector kit; • vehicle-mounted hazard flashers; • body fluid clean-up kit; • first aid kits; • fire extinguishers; • triangle shaped reflectors.