



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 22315:2018

Societal security - Mass evacuation - Guidelines for planning (ISO 22315:2014)

I.S. EN ISO 22315:2018

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National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 22315:2018 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 22315:2018, Societal security - Mass evacuation - Guidelines for planning (ISO 22315:2014)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 22315

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2018

ICS 03.100.01

English Version

Societal security - Mass evacuation - Guidelines for planning (ISO 22315:2014)

Sécurité sociétale - Évacuation de masse - Lignes
directrices pour la planification (ISO 22315:2014)

Sicherheit und Schutz des Gemeinwesens -
Massenevakuierung - Leitfaden für die Planung (ISO
22315:2014)

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EN ISO 22315:2018 (E)

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European foreword

The text of ISO 22315:2014 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292 "Security and resilience" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 22315:2018 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 391 "Societal and Citizen Security" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2019.

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The text of ISO 22315:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 22315:2018 without any modification.

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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
22315**

First edition
2014-12-01

**Societal security — Mass evacuation
— Guidelines for planning**

*Sécurité sociétale — Évacuation de masse — Lignes directrices pour
la planification*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 223, *Societal security*.

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Introduction

This International Standard provides guidance on planning for mass evacuation. An evacuation in response to a risk or threat is the movement of people from a designated area. In this context a mass evacuation is characterized by the need for multi-agency collaboration and resources. Typically this involves a larger number of people or wider area at risk. It is difficult to define mass evacuation in terms of numbers or scale because disasters, communities and responder capabilities differ. However, it can be considered in terms of the number of evacuees exceeding an everyday scale of response such as the evacuation of a city, region or large populated area.

The need for evacuation can arise from naturally occurring events, human induced events (both intentional and unintentional) and events caused by technological failures. Some events require an immediate evacuation while others give advanced warning.

Effective planning is important to help save human life and reduce suffering. Planning helps to deliver an effective response and is part of emergency management. This International Standard provides guidance for developing mass evacuation plans, supporting decision-making, increasing the potential for an effective response, and strengthening preparedness of the public and organizations. It also recognizes that there are barriers that could hinder people from evacuating, such as concern for pets, valuable possessions or items that sustain livelihoods.

This International Standard is intended for use by those responsible for establishing mass evacuation plans as well as preparing locations to receive evacuees on a mass scale. It includes the following eight activities that also provide the structure to the eight clauses in this International Standard ([Clauses 4 to 11](#)), the order of which does not necessarily suggest a sequence.

Table 1 — [Clauses 4-11](#) in this International Standard

General aspects for mass evacuation planning (Clause 4)						
Prepare the public for mass evacuation (Clause 5)	Visualize the areas that are at risk or affected (Clause 6)	Make the evacuation decision (Clause 7)	Public warning (Clause 8)	Analyse evacuee movement (Clause 9)	Assess evacuee shelter requirements (Clause 10)	Evaluate and continually improve (Clause 11)

[Table 1](#) illustrates that there are some general aspects for mass evacuation planning ([Clause 4](#)) (for example, risk assessment and exercising) and these support the provisions contained in [Clauses 5 to 11](#). A plan to prepare the public to react effectively ([Clause 5](#)) and a plan to understand and visualize an area at risk and/or an affected area ([Clause 6](#)) provide decision-makers with information to enable them to decide whether to call for an evacuation. A plan to make the decision to call for an evacuation ([Clause 7](#)) aims to ensure that the decision-making process, objectives and participants are appropriate. A plan to warn the public of the need to react as advised ([Clause 8](#)) considers protocols for communication and community-based warning systems. Plans also consider the analysis of evacuee movement to an area of safety ([Clause 9](#)), for example, to understand transportation needs, demands and availability. Plans also aim to assess evacuee shelter requirements ([Clause 10](#)). For example, they can identify the demand for shelters and establish agreements to provide shelters. A plan for evaluating and continually improving evacuation plans ([Clause 11](#)) concludes this International Standard.

While this International Standard recognizes the importance of stabilizing the affected area after an evacuation, as well as the importance of protecting property and preserving the environment, these aspects are not its main focus.

Societal security — Mass evacuation — Guidelines for planning

1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidelines for mass evacuation planning in terms of establishing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, reviewing and improving preparedness. It establishes a framework for each activity in mass evacuation planning for all identified hazards. It will help organizations to develop plans that are evidence-based and that can be evaluated for their effectiveness.

This International Standard is intended for use by organizations with responsibility for, or involvement in, part or all of the planning for mass evacuation. It is applicable to all types and sizes of organizations that are involved in the planning for mass evacuation, such as local, regional, and national governments; statutory bodies; international and non-governmental organizations; businesses; and public and social groups.

This International Standard covers planning for mass evacuation in order to gain a more effective response during the actual evacuation. It will assist organizations to meet their obligation of saving human life and reducing suffering.

This International Standard does not cover activities to stabilize the affected area after an evacuation, protect property and preserve the environment.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22300, *Societal security — Terminology*

ISO 22320, *Societal security — Emergency management — Requirements for incident response*

ISO 22322, *Societal Security — Emergency management — Public warning*

ISO 22398, *Societal security — Guidelines for exercises*

ISO 31000, *Risk management — Principles and guidelines*

ISO/IEC 31010, *Risk management — Risk assessment techniques*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22300 and the following apply:

3.1

incident management system

system that defines the roles and responsibilities of personnel and the operating procedures to be used in the management of incidents

3.2

preparedness

knowledge and capacities developed to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impact of likely imminent or current hazard events or conditions

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3.3 community-based warning system

method to communicate information to the public through established networks

3.4 area at risk

location that could be affected by a disaster

Note 1 to entry: The term is more relevant to preventative evacuations

3.5 affected area

location that has been impacted by a disaster

Note 1 to entry: The term is more relevant to immediate evacuations

4 General aspects for mass evacuation planning

4.1 Introduction

The organization should develop, implement and document transparent decision-making processes, some of which are common across all activities for mass evacuation planning. [Clause 4](#) details planning issues which are common across [Clauses 5](#) to [11](#), including:

- risk assessment ([4.2](#));
- compliance with legislations and policies ([4.3](#));
- information gathering and analysis ([4.4](#));
- planning operational resource allocation ([4.5](#));
- planning and documenting processes ([4.6](#));
- effective multi-agency partnering arrangements ([4.7](#));
- training and exercising ([4.8](#)).

4.2 Risk assessment

The organization should develop processes for risk management which includes performing a risk assessment in accordance with ISO 31000 and ISO/IEC 31010. The risk assessments should be:

- strategic (determining the risks associated with when to order an evacuation) or tactical (deciding to evacuate an area with a high proportion of vulnerable people, thereby creating a higher risk of being unable to evacuate them in time);
- conducted for specific locations (including the shelter area);
- conducted for known risks and their different evacuation scenarios;
- conducted before, during and after an evacuation to understand how the situation changes over time in terms of the hazard, population, infrastructure and transportation;
- used to influence resource management and the evacuation response;
- updated during an incident as new data are received from different sources.

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