



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 22315:2018
01-december-2018

Družbena varnost – Množična evakuacija - Smernice za načrtovanje (ISO 22315:2014)

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

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

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

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ICS:

03.100.01	Organizacija in vodenje podjetja na splošno	Company organization and management in general
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EN ISO 22315

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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September 2018

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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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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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INTERNATIONAL
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ISO
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First edition
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**Societal security — Mass evacuation
— Guidelines for planning**

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

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
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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).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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.