Department of Education
National Capital Region Division of Pasig City
School District IV, Pasig IV
DELA PAZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

DELA PAZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
136733

Contingency Plan for HUMAN-INDUCED HAZARD (INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS)

CALENDAR YEAR 2024

CHAPTER I. BACKGROUND

A. Introduction

Compound of Dela Paz Elementary School

Three Room Marcos Type Building

During the initial year of its existence, the school had only one building which is the Marcos type building with three rooms in which only two rooms were used as instructional classrooms and the other room as the library, clinic and guidance.

In 1977, the Bagong Lipunan Building was constructed composed of two rooms which were used as the Principal's Office and School Canteen. This building was later demolished and replaced by Rufino Javier Building I and II in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

Dela Paz Elementary School came into existence in 1973. It started as an annex school of Manggahan Elementary School with only four classes operating from Grades I to IV. It became a complete elementary school in 1975 with one class per grade level under the supervision of Head Teacher Mrs. Avelina Porley.

During the initial year of its existence, the school had only one building which is the Marcos type building with three rooms in which only two rooms were used as instructional classrooms and the other room as the library, clinic and guidance.

In 1977, the Bagong Lipunan Building was constructed composed of two rooms which were used as the Principal's Office and School Canteen. This building was later demolished and replaced by Rufino Javier Building I and II in 1995 and 1996 respectively.

Due to rapid increase in population of Dela Paz Elementary School, Vicente P. Eusebio Building was built in 2007. It was a 4-storey building with eight classrooms. From then on classroom shortage was no more a major setback of Dela Paz Elementary School.

Dela Paz Elementary School is one of the smallest schools in the Division of Pasig City in terms of enrolment and number of teachers.

B. Hazard Analysis

CP Form 1: Hazard Analysis

HAZARD	PROBABILITY		IMPACT		AVERAGE PROBABILITY + IMPACT / 2	RANK
	RATE*	EARLY WARNING SIGNS	RATE**	TRIGGERING FACTORS		
Earthquake	5	Foreshocks, earthquake swarms,	5	Tectonic forces, volcanic activity, climate change	5	1
Flood/Tropical Cyclone	4	Weather forecasts, rapidly changing weather conditions, tropical depression or low pressure, increased wave heights and swells, sky coloration, heavy rainfall, local alerts and emergency notifications	4	Heavy rains, tropical storms and cyclones, flashfloods, blockage of natural drainage systems, dam and levee failures	4	2
Fire	3	Unusual smoke or odor, flickering or dimming lights, overloaded electrical	3	Electrical malfunctions, improper storage and handling of	3	3

		outlets, malfunctioning electrical equipment, faulty or damaged wiring, excessive clutter or blocked exits, false fire alarms		**combustible materials, cooking equipment, unattended or misused electrical appliances, smoking near school premises**		
Human-Induced Hazard (Industrial Accidents)	**2**	**Abnormal noises or vibrations, unusual odors, smoke or steam, chemical leaks**	**2**	**Equipment failure or malfunction, flammable materials, human error or neglect, structural instability**	**2**	**4**

CP Form 1 shows the different hazards that may occur in the school. It ranks according to the probability of the impact on infrastructure as well to the people inside the school.

C. Hazard to Plan for: *Human-Induced Hazard (Industrial Accidents)*

CP Form 2: Anatomy of the Hazard

HAZARD TO PLAN FOR	HUMAN INDUCED (INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS)		
ROOT CAUSES	**EARLY WARNING SIGNS**	**TRIGGERING FACTORS**	**EXISTING MITIGATING MEASURES**
Chemical hazards, equipment failure, human error, lack of proper safety checks and inspection	Unusual noises and or odors, strong winds with vibrations, smoke or steam, chemical leaks	Equipment failures or malfunctions, flammable materials, human error or neglect, structural instability	Safety protocols and procedures, equipment maintenance and regular inspections

By identifying the causes of the hazard, CP Form 2 (Anatomy of Hazard) is accomplished. The primary causes of Industrial Accidents are the chemical hazards, equipment failure, and human error such as ignoring safety protocols, lack of training or negligence.

D. Scenario

CP Form 3A: Scenario Generation for Natural Hazard

PARTICULARS **(CAN BE CUSTOMIZED)**	**BAD**	**WORSE**	**WORST**
General Description of Event	In the event of industrial accident, nearby schools might experience disruptions in their daily activities due to the unusual noise and odors commotion from emergency response vehicles and personnel. Students may be temporarily evacuated from the building as a safety precaution	If the industrial accidents involves hazardous chemicals or gases, there is potential for the school to be affected by the release of these substances. Students may need to be sheltered in place or evacuated to a safer location. The school may also need implement a decontamination process to ensure that no harmful substances are brought into the building	In a worst-case scenario, an industrial accident could result in a major explosion or structural damage to nearby buildings, including the school. Students and may be injured or killed in the blast, and the school may be completely destroyed. Emergency response efforts would likely be focused on the most severely affected areas, leaving the school vulnerable to further danger if there is a continued release of hazardous materials or gas
No. of Affected Individuals	5% of Dela Paz Elementary School population	10% of Dela Paz Elementary School population	15% of Dela Paz Elementary School population
No. of Dead	1%	2%	3%
No. of Injured	1%	2%	3%
No. of Missing	0 individuals	0 individuals	0 individuals

EFFECTS			
- Communication	Disrupt communication systems	Damage communication infrastructure making it difficult to communicate that could lead to misinformation	cause learners, and personnel to lose contact with each other, which can lead to disorientation and panic.
Power/ Electricity	Power outages	Affect the school's ability to function and maintain security	Disruption of daily routines and possible damage to ICT equipment
Transportation	Disrupt transportation systems	Affect emergency services	Cause delays, reduced capacity, and sometimes closure of the facilities
School buildings	Industrial accidents can have consequences to the school environment	Damage to school buildings can disrupt regular school activities	Water contamination, fire or explosion and Air pollution that can affect an entire school
School DRR Response Capabilities	All School Risk Reduction Management Team (SDRRM) are able to address the situation.	some personnel are also affected with the incident	Industrial accidents can result in physical injuries to some personnel
Government Response Capabilities	Immediate response	Delayed response can increase severity of the incident	Delayed response that cause panic and extensive damage to health and life

Scenario Generation CP Form 3.A is a method for providing definite situations based on facts to arrive at a plan of action. It provides us with the ability to lessen, if not eliminate, the effects of disasters. The overall number of affected learners and personnel is calculated based on the proportion assigned to each scenario, from bad to worse. This form additionally elaborates on the vulnerability of infrastructure and non-infrastructure. CP Form 3.A focuses on the worst-case scenario of Industrial Accidents, in which can cause significant negative effects on communication, infrastructure, transportation, disaster response and government intervention.

CP Form 3B: Scenario Generation for Human-Induced Hazard

PARTICULARS (CAN BE CUSTOMIZED)	MOST LIKELY (NORMAL ACTIVITIES)	BEST (WITH COUNTER-MEASURES)	WORST
General Description of Event	In the event of industrial accident, hazardous materials affects nearby schools which results in the disruption of activities due to the unusual noise, odors and commotion from emergency response vehicles and personnel. Learners immediately evacuated from buildings as a safety precaution or turn-over to guardians.	Installing air quality, and pollution monitoring systems would enable the school to respond in real-time to any hazardous leaks involving toxic emissions, that serves as warning to air contamination which will protect the health and safety of learners, school personnel, and members of the community.	In a worst-case scenario, industrial accidents or chemical leaks could result from major explosion with structural damage to nearby buildings, including the school. Learners and personnel may be injured or killed in the blast, and the school may be completely damaged. Emergency response efforts would likely be focused on the most severely affected areas, leaving the school vulnerable to further danger if there is a continued release of hazardous materials or gas
No. of Affected Individuals	50%	0	100%
No. of Dead	1%	0	5%
No. of Injured	1%	0	5%
No. of Missing	10%	0	25%
EFFECTS			
Communication	Disrupt communication systems	School have synchronized messaging systems or hand-held	cause learners, and personnel to lose contact with each other, which

		two-way radios in place of cellular networks or landlines.	can lead to disorientation and panic.
Power/ Electricity	Power outages	Installation of backup power systems or alternative solar power sources and generators	Disruption of daily routines and possible damage to ICT equipment
Transportation	Disrupt transportation systems	Establishment of alternate routes, early information dissemination to avoid congestion and delays	Cause delays, reduced capacity, and sometimes closure of the facilities
School buildings	Industrial accidents can have consequences to the school environment	Training of personnel and better coordination between government agencies	Water contamination, fire or explosion and Air pollution that can affect an entire school
School DRR Response Capabilities	All School Risk Reduction Management Team (SDRRM) are able to address the situation.	All SDRRM establish support systems and open communication, rigorous safety protocols	Industrial accidents can result in physical injuries to some personnel
Government Response Capabilities	Immediate response	Availability of necessary resources	Delayed response that cause panic and extensive damage to health and life
Others_____			

CP Form 3B Industrial accidents can have significant negative effects on communication, infrastructure, transportation, disaster response and government intervention.

CP Form 4A.1: Affected Learners

AREA/ LOCATION	NO. OF LEARNERS AFFECTED	DISPLACED LEARNERS		
		NO. OF LEARNERS INSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	NO. OF LEARNERS OUTSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT
LSEN	0	0	0	The industrial accident may result in the release of hazardous chemicals or pollutants into the environment, making it unsafe for learners to remain in the school premises. Immediately relocate the learners until the environment is deemed safe.
Kinder	158 (AM-78 PM-80)	109	49	
Grade 1	143 AM Shift	113	30	
Grade 2	186 PM Shift	139	47	
Grade 3	156 AM Shift	135	21	
Grade 4	163 PM Shift	133	30	
Grade 5	182 PM Shift	145	37	
Grade 6	168 AM Shift	155	13	
TOTAL	1156	929	227	

Based on Baseline Data as of September 2023, the total number of affected learners in CP Form 4A.1 is projected. It represents the total number of officially enrolled students in the school year. The overall projected number of displaced population (learners within and outside the evacuation center) is based on hydrometeorological hazard-related situations/scenarios.

CP Form 4A.2: Affected Personnel

AREA/ LOCATION	NO. OF TEACHING PERSONNEL AFFECTED	DISPLACED TEACHING PERSONNEL			NO. OF NON-TEACHING PERSONNEL AFFECTED	DISPLACED NON-TEACHING PERSONNEL		
		NO. OF TEACHING PERSONNEL INSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	NO. OF TEACHING PERSONNEL OUTSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT		NO. OF NON-TEACHING PERSONNEL INSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	NO. OF NON-TEACHING OUTSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT
Dela Paz Elementary School	41	23	18	Industrial accidents may result in the release of hazardous chemicals or pollutants into the environment, making it unsafe for teaching and non-teaching personnel to remain in the school. Immediate displacement is necessary until the environment is determined to be safe.	12	6	6	Industrial accidents may result in the release of hazardous chemicals or pollutants into the environment, making it unsafe for teaching and non-teaching personnel to remain in the school. Immediate displacement is necessary until the environment is determined to be safe.
TOTAL	41	23	18		12	6	6	

Based on Baseline Data as of September 2023, the total number of affected personnel: teaching and non-teaching in CP Form 4A.2 is projected. It represents the total number of employees working in the school. The overall projected number of displaced populations is based on the flood-related situations/scenarios.

CP Form 4B.1: Breakdown of Affected Learners

AREA/ LOCATION	NO. OF LEARNERS AFFECTED		BREAKDOWN (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)														
			K- G3		G4-G6		SHS		IP LEARNERS		LEARNERS WITH DISABILITY		MUSLIM LEARNERS		ALS LEARNERS		OTHERS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
LSEN	0	0	358	285	259	254	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	0	0	0
Kinder	79	79															
Grade 1	84	59															
Grade 2	101	85															
Grade 3	94	62															
Grade 4	80	83															
Grade 5	82	100															
Grade 6	97	71															

TOTAL	617	539	358	285	259	254	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	0	0	0

CP Form 4B.1 shows the projected breakdown of affected learners from each building due to the hazard: It represents the total number of learners from LSEN to Grade 6 student studying in the school. The overall projected number of displaced populations is based on the flood-related situations/scenarios.

CP Form 4B.2: Breakdown of Affected Personnel

AREA/ LOCATION	**NO. OF TEACHING PERSONNEL AFFECTED**		**NO. OF NON-TEACHING PERSONNEL AFFECTED**		**OTHERS**
	M	F	M	F	
Dela Paz Elementary School	4	37	4	8	

TOTAL	4	37	4	8	

CP Form 4B.2 shows the projected breakdown of affected teaching and non-teaching personnel from each building due to the hazard: It represents the total number of employees working in the school. The overall projected number of displaced populations is based on the Industrial Accidents-related situations/scenarios.

CHAPTER II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Goal

This Contingency Plan of Dela Paz Elementary School for Human Induced Hazard- Industrial Accidents aims to provide a timely and immediate response to learners and personnel as well. The plan is subject for modification in case of failures in the implementation due to fortuitous event or new threat arises, and if the strategies do not fit to address the scenario, a thorough review and recommendation of the experts are welcome.

This document which serves as blueprint of the School Head, School Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Coordinator, School Parents- Teachers Association President of Dela Paz Elementary School, and Barangay Captain of Barangay Dela Paz, Pasig City in compliance to Republic Act 10121, also known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management of 2010 that all government agencies have to formulate and institutionalized policy measures to address the harmful effects of the hazards.

B. General Objective(s)

This contingency plan aims to:

1. To provide safety and wellbeing of all learners, personnel, and parents on school premises during an industrial accident.
2. Minimize the impact of the industrial accident on the local community.
3. Take immediate action to prevent further damage and/or injury by containing the incident and alerting emergency services.
4. Ensure that all persons involved in the industrial accident receive prompt and appropriate medical attention.
5. Establish a communication system so that all relevant parties can be updated on the situation as it develops.
6. Sustain availability of resources to all individuals affected by the accident.
7. Work to prevent similar accidents in the future through training and education programs, regular safety checks, and ongoing evaluation of potential hazards within the school environment.

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CHAPTER III. CP Form 5: RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

The following are the required clusters, the corresponding lead and members offices, that must be activated in response to the 7.2 Magnitude Earthquake.

A. Response Clusters

RESPONSE CLUSTER	AGENCIES/OFFICES INVOLVED (NUMBER OF FIELDS CAN BE INCREASED OR REDUCED)										LEAD AGENCY/ OFFICE
	Principal Office	SDRRMC	Finance	Guidance	Property Custodian	School Publication	Teachers League / SPTA	School Clinic	TPMO	Cenro	
Logistics	✔				✔		✔		✔		Principal's Office
Security and Rescue		✔	✔	✔				✔	✔	✔	SDRRMC
Health			✔	✔	✔			✔		✔	School Clinic
Law and Order	✔			✔			✔		✔	✔	Guidance
Learning Resources	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	▪		Property Custodian
Evacuation Committee	✔	✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		▪	Teachers League/ SPTA
Waste Management	▪	▪			✔		✔	✔		✔	CENRO
Traffic Control	▪	✔					✔		✔		TPMO

All Offices/ school centers that are involved in the event of hydro metrological hazard were listed on CP Forms 5 (Cluster Identification). A Lead Agency/Office is designated to a specific response action based on their capacities and resources.

Response Activities

CP Form 6: Response Activities

TIMEFRAME *(after the trigger)*	**RESPONSE ACTIVITIES**	**RESPONSIBLE TEAM/COMMITTEE**
Before	❖ Establish a comprehensive emergency plan that includes procedures for responding to industrial accidents on school premises.. ❖ Train staff and students on emergency response procedures and conduct periodic drills to ensure that everyone knows what to do in case of an industrial accident. ❖ Conduct a hazard analysis of the school premises to identify potential sources of industrial accidents and implement measures to eliminate or reduce the risk of these hazard	SCHOOL PRINCIPAL/SDRRM TEAM
After (0-24 hours)	❖ Immediately activate the emergency response plan and notify all necessary parties, such as emergency services, school administration, affected individuals, and parents. ❖ Secure the area of the accident to prevent further harm to anyone in the vicinity. ❖ Assess the severity of the situation and prioritize the needs of those affected. ❖ Provide first aid to anyone who is injured for in need of medical attention. ❖ Evacuate the area if necessary and relocate affected individuals to a safe location. ❖ Deploy staff to assist with communication and support for those affected, such as counseling services and medical professionals. ❖ Gather information about the accident and record details for investigation purposes and future reference. ❖ Initiate the process of investigating the cause of accident. ❖ Rreview the emergency response plan and identify any areas that need to be enhanced or improved.	SCHOOL PRINCIPAL/ SDRRM/ BDRRMO/ PCDRRMO TEAM

	❖ Begin the process of recovery and restoration of normal operations at the school.	
Within 24 to 72 hours after industrial accident happened	❖ Continue to provide support and counseling services to those affected by accident. ❖ Continue to gather information and document the details of the accident for investigation purposes. ❖ Conduct a debriefing session with the emergency response team to identify the successes and challenges of the response and identify areas for improvement. ❖ Notify all necessary stakeholders, such as parents, staff, and community members, of the accident and provide updates on the status of those affected. ❖ Initiate the process of assessing the physical damage caused by the accident and determine necessary repair or replacement needs. Authorities to investigate the cause of the accident and identify any resulting legal or regulatory implications. ❖ Provide regular updates to all stakeholders about the progress of recovery and restoration efforts. ❖ Identify and implement any improvements or modifications to the emergency response plan based on lessons learned and identified areas for improvement. ❖ Address any media inquiries or public concerns in a transparent and honest manner.	SCHOOL PRINCIPAL/ SDRRM/ BDRRMO/PCDRRMO TEAM
Within 48 to 72 hours after industrial accident happened	❖ First responders: the emergency services like fire department, police, and ambulance should reach the accident spot as quickly as possible. ❖ Evacuation: if necessary, evacuate the people in the affected area to a safe distance. ❖ Medical assistance: provide immediate medical aid to the injured and transport them to nearby hospitals. ❖ Contain the spill: in case of a chemical spill, contain the spill by using absorbent materials and preventing it from spreading. ❖ Assess the damage: conduct a thorough assessment of the damage to the facility, equipment, and the environment.	SCHOOL PRINCIPAL/ SDRRM/BDRRMO/ PCDRRMO TEAM

	❖ Communicate with stakeholders: inform the public, employees, and other stakeholders about the accident and its impact. ❖ Investigate the cause: conduct a preliminary investigation to determine the cause of the accident. ❖ Secure the area: ensure that the site of the accident is secured and make sure that nobody enters the area without proper permission. ❖ Coordinate with authorities: coordinate with regulatory bodies to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations. ❖ Plan for recovery: develop a plan for recovery and rehabilitation of the affected area.	
after 72 hours and onwards	❖ Longer-term medical assistance: provide ongoing medical care and support to those injured in the accident. ❖ Environmental monitoring: monitor the environment for any long-term impacts on air, water, and soil quality. ❖ Cleanup and remediation: conduct a comprehensive cleanup of all affected areas and implement remediation measures to restore the environment. ❖ Renovate or rebuilding: renovate or rebuild damaged as needed. ❖ Reviews and updates of policies and procedures: conduct a comprehensive review of all relevant policies and procedures to prevent future accident. ❖ Employee support and assistance: provide support and assistance to employees who may have been affected by the accident, including counseling services. ❖ Stakeholder communication: maintain ongoing communication and engagement with all stakeholders, including the public, regulators, and the media. ❖ Investigation and analysis: conduct a detailed investigation and analysis to determine the root cause of the accident and take steps to prevent similar incidents in the future. ❖ Compliance and legal assessments: conduct assessments to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations and legal requirements and take appropriate action as needed.	SCHOOL PRINCIPAL/SDRRM/BDRRMO/PCDRRMO TEAM

	❖ Improvement and prevention strategies: develop and implement improvement and prevention strategies to prevent accidents from occurring in the future.	

Note: Refer to DepEd Order No. 33 s. 2021, Enclosure 2.

CP Form 6 The response activities are based on the time frame (Before, During and After) of the scenarios needed, whose responsible agencies/offices always on top of the Situation.

Resource Inventory

CP Form 7: Resource Inventory

RESPONSE CLUSTER			
AGENCY/OFFICE	**RESOURCES**	**QUANTITY**	**REMARKS**
DELA PAZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Wheel chair	Have-1 Need-3	In good condition
	Spine board	1	In good condition
	Fire Extinguisher	Have-5 Need-5	Serviceable
	Emergency Equipment Cabinet	2	In good condition
	Emergency Bag (First Aid Kit)	1	Serviceable
	Two-way Radio	Have-4 Need-4	Serviceable
	Megaphone	Have-4 Need-4	1-serviceable 3-unserviceable
	Fire Fighting Axe	1	Serviceable
	Bolt Cutter	1	In good condition
	AED	1	Serviceable
	Sledge Hammer	1	Hammer
	Fire Blanket	1	In good condition
	Safety helmet (orange)	4	Serviceable
	Firefighting hose	4 roll	serviceable
	Firefighting Nozzle	1	serviceable
	Respirator with spare	4	serviceable
	Respirator	4	serviceable

	Fire alarm	4	serviceable
	Safety googles	3	serviceable
	Ladder	1 (20ft.)	need
	Flashlights	5	need
	Smoke detector	10	need
	First Aid Cabinet	2-Have 10-need	In good condition

All the Human Resources and Supplies/Equipment are recorded in CP Form 7 - Resource Inventory. All Resources, Supplies/Equipment provided by school/ centers are indicated, along the needs needed by the school.

Resource Projection

CP Form 8: Resource Projection

RESPONSE CLUSTER						
RESOURCE	**NEED**	**HAVE**	**GAPS (NEED – HAVE)**	**ACTIVITIES/ SOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS**	**COST ESTIMATES (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)**	**SOURCE OF FUNDS (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)**
Wheel chair	4	1	3	Donation/NGO	6,000	NGO
Spine board	2	1	1	Procurement	2,500	MOOE
Fire Extinguisher	10	5	5	Procurement	2,000	MOOE
Emergency equipment cabinet	0	2	0	-	-	-
Emergency bag (First Aid Kit)	2	1	1	Donation/LGU	1,000	SEF
Two-way Radio	8	4	4	donation	1,800	MOOE
Megaphone	5	1	4	Procurement	1,500	MOOE
Fire fighting axe	0	1	0	-	-	-

Bolt cutter	0	1	0	-	-	-
AED	0	1	0	-	-	-
Sledge hammer	0	1	0	-	-	-
Fire blanket	5	1	4	Donation/LGU	250	SEF
Safety helmet (orange)	10	4	6	Donation/LGU	100	SEF
Firefighting hose	2	1	1	Donation/LGU	3,000	SEF
Firefighting nozzle	2	1	1	Donation/LGU	500	SEF
Respirator with spare	0	4	0	-	-	-
Respirator	0	4	0	-	-	-
Fire alarm	8	4	4	Donation/LGU	1,000	SEF
Safety googles	5	3	2	Donation/LGU	100	SEF
Ladder	1	0	1	Donation/LGU	3,000	SEF
flashlights	6	0	6	Procurement	500	MOOE
Smoke detector	6	0	6	Donation/LGU	1,000	SEF
First aid cabinet	12	2	10	Donation/LGU	350	SEF

Medical team	1	0	1	Training	15,000	PNRC
DRRM Alternate	1	0	1	Training	25,000	SDO-DRRM
School nurse	1	0	1	Personnel	37,000 per month	SEF
TOTAL						

In the Resource Projection CP Form 8, all the specified Human Resources and Supplies/Equipment had their Gaps determined (Needed unit/s minus available unit/s).

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CP Form 9: Resource Gap Summary

RESOURCE	TOTAL RESOURCE GAPS	TOTAL COST ESTIMATES
Wheel chair	3	18,000
Spine board	1	2,500
Fire Extinguisher	5	10,000
Emergency bag (First Aid Kit)	1	1,000
Two-way radio	4	7,200
megaphone	4	6,000
Fire blanket	4	1,000
Safety helmet (orange)	6	600
Fire fighting hose	1	3,000
Fire fighting nozzle	1	500

Fire alarm	**4**	**1,000**
Safety googles	**2**	**200**
Ladder	**1**	**3,000**
flashlights	6	3,000
Smoke detector	6	6,000
First aid cabinet	10	3,500
Medical team	1	20,000
SDRRM Alternate	1	25,000
School Nurse	1	37,000 per month
Total	62	**148,500.00**

CP form 9 shows the summary of school resource gaps of material/equipment that need to be purchased/procured, it also shows the training/seminar needed to obtain by the school incident management team.

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B. Emergency Operations Center

CP Form 10: Emergency Operations Center

LOCATION	**Dela Paz Elementary School, Pasig City**
CONTACT INFORMATION	
Primary	**Alternate**
Landline: 8561-6492 **Mobile: 09564092626** **Email Address:** delapaz20@gmail.com **Social Media:** Dela Paz Elementary School-PASIG **Others:**	**Satellite Phone: N/A** **Radio Frequency: N/A** **Others:**

EOC MANAGEMENT TEAM		
POSITION (CUSTOMIZE AS APPROPRIATE)	**NAMES AND AGENCY/ OFFICE/ ORGANIZATION (PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE)**	**CONTACT INFORMATION (PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE)**
EOC Manager	BRENDA R. PENARANDA	**09513395088**
Operations Coordinator	JENNIFER U. IBAÑEZ	**09774810704**
Planning Coordinator	ALLYSSA M. RARO	**09485319170**
Logistics Coordinator	KATHRINA MAY N. ARIEM	**09611582228**
Finance/ Admin Coordinator	FILOMENA R. EFONDO	**09683396032**
Others_____		
Others_____		
Others_____		

CP Form 11: INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

ICS FACILITIES	
FACILITIES	**LOCATIONS**
Incident Command Post	Along Peppermint Row.
Staging Area	Along Peppermint Row.
Base	Along Peppermint Row.
Camp	Along Peppermint Row.
Others:	
Others:	
Others:	

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM		
POSITION	**NAME**	**CONTACT INFORMATION**
Incident Commander	RACEL B. LOPEZ	9163329975
Public Information Officer	MARIANELA P. LOMENARIO	9957005539
Liaison Officer	NIDA D. LIGAMZON	9606128539
Safety Officer	EDGARDO E. DE GUZMAN	9606128529
Operations Section Chief	ELMEL C. ONGCOY	9563051534
Planning Section Chief	JENIL P. MORTEGA	9060612305
Logistics Section Chief	ROSA MARIE C. BARRERA	9702592955
Finance / Admin Section Chief	ELENA M. TOLANG	9173815144
Others:		
Others:		

CHAPTER IV. ACTIVATION

The contingency measure in this document aligns with the 2022 NDRRMC Harmonized Local Contingency Plan (LCP) for Human-Induced Hazard- Industrial Accident. This will enable DepEd to have better coordination horizontally, i.e. DepEd with other NDRRMC agencies, and vertically, i,e. DepEd Central Office down to the schools.

A. ACTIVATION

The activation of Dela Paz Elementary School Contingency Plan for Human-Induced Hazard- Industrial Accident is aligned with the activation of the Harmonized Local Contingency Plan. This includes any of the following triggers:

a. Industrial accidents near the school vicinity

b. Identified Teaching and Non-teaching Personnel and learners affected by Industrial accident.

B. Deactivation

When SDRRMC conduct re-assessment of the situation, The IMT recommend deactivation of contingency plan to SDS. SDS directs deactivation plan.

The Management Team is in-charge of the following:

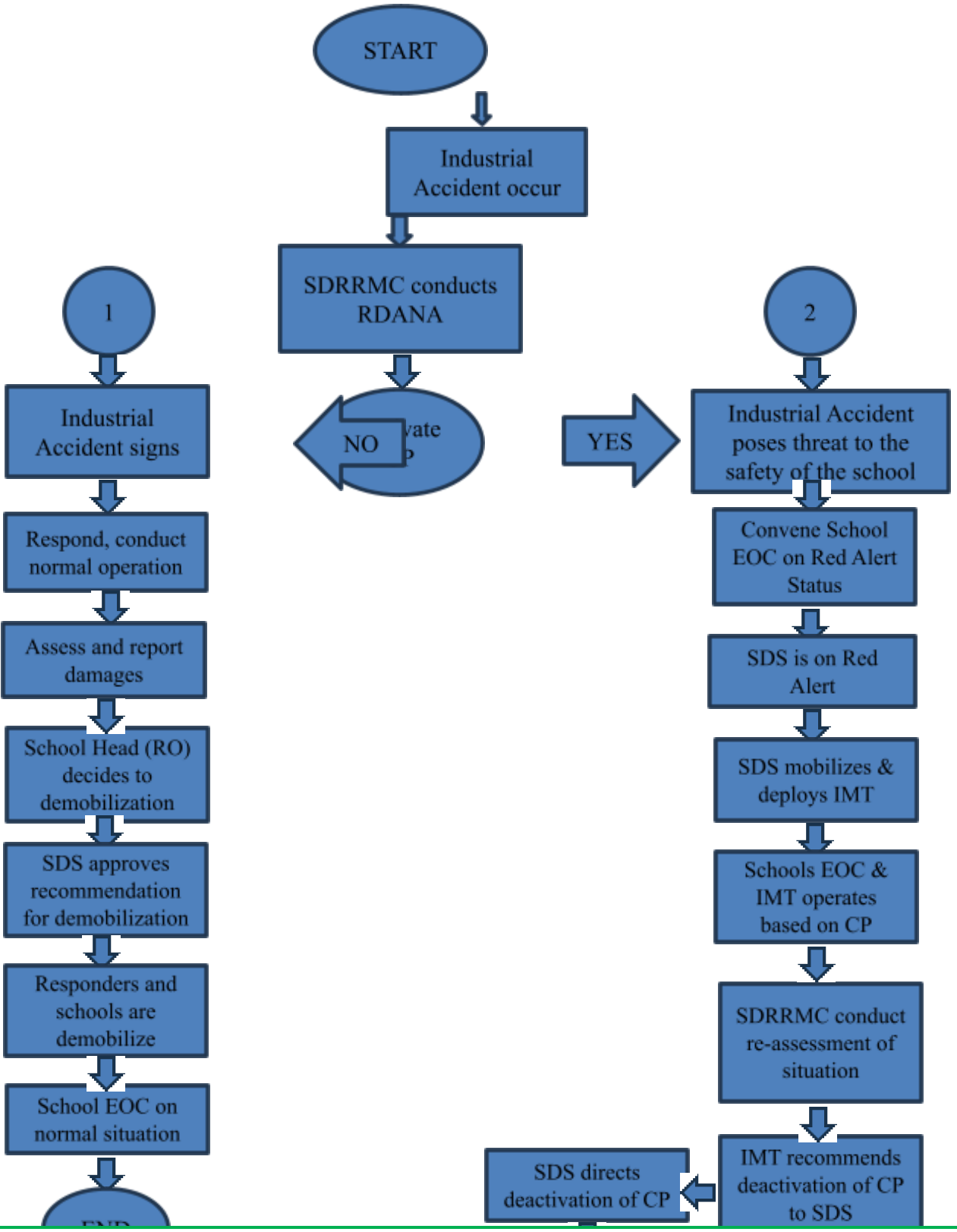
Recording and monitoring of extent of industrial accident

Referral to other agencies and medical institutions

C. Non-Activation

Pose no immediate danger to learners, teaching and non-teaching personnel or property.

CP Activation Flow Chart for HUMAN-INDUCED HAZARD (Industrial Accident)



Division of Pasig City
School District IV (Pasig City)
DELA PAZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER
GREGORIO P. DELOS SANTOS

The SDRRMC is composed of the Principal, SDRRM coordinator, SDRRM Alternate, Public Information Officer, Safety Officer. Liaison Officer, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance Section Chiefs down the line**.** This Working Group will be responsible for the refinement, finalization, testing, evaluation, packaging, updating and improvement of the CP (Earthquake, Flood, Fire, and Industrial Accident)

Duties and Responsibilities

Responsible Official

- Undertake an important role he/she provide leadership and guidance to the team.

Incident Commander (or its Alternate)

- Has overall authority for on-scene response operations
- Selected by RO based on qualifications and experience
- Acts as First Responder to the incident
- Receives briefing from RO/ outgoing IC
- Determines incident objectives based on situation assessment and priorities

Public Information Officer

- Focal person for information dissemination
- Works closely with other PIOs and the media
- May have assistant(s)
- Determines information for dissemination
- Develops press statements
- Conducts periodic media briefings
- Arranges tours and interviews
- Monitors external information (such as news and social media posts)
- Maintains summaries and displays
- Participates in the Planning Meeting

Liaison Officer

- Maintains lists of agency representatives (AREPs)
- Monitors current or potential inter-agency problems
- Undertake external coordination
- Joins in Planning Meeting

Safety Officer

- Identifies/connects hazardous situations
- Reviews IAP for safety implications
- Investigates accidents
- Develops safety messages and briefings
- Joins Tactics Meeting
- Joins in Planning Meeting

Operation Section Chief

- Supervises tactical operations
- Directs the execution of IAP
- Implements the safety plan
- Makes expedient changes to IAP, as needed

Planning Section Chief

- Collects and manages information about the situation updates
- Accounts and prepares information about resources checked-in
- Anticipates resource needs
- Manages technical specialists

- Supervises preparation of IAP
- Facilitates incident documentation
- Facilitates resource demobilization

Logistics Section Chief

- Estimates resource needs in IAP
- Provides inputs for the Communication, Medical, and Traffic Plan components of the IAP.
- Reviews and implements the logistics portion of the demobilization plan
- Activates Units or Branches under logistics section
- Facilitates resource and supply orders/requests
- Participates in Tactical and Planning Meeting

Finance Section Chief

- Meets with AREPs for financial concerns
- Ensures compliance with financial and administrative policies, rules, and regulations
- Ensures personnel time records are maintained
- Provides financial input to demobilization planning
- Joins in Planning Meeting

ANNEXES

Working Group

EFFECTIVITY

This contingency plan for Industrial Accident shall be effective upon publication. The plan shall be considered a "working document" and be subjected to continuous review and enhancement by the DepEd Technical Working Group based on latest scientific studies about geological hazards, risk assessment findings and innovations in DRRM policies and standards.

Signatories:

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