

# HEALTH & SAFETY POLICY (Including Fire, Crisis and Lockdown)

# 1. Purpose Of This Guide

- 1.1. Sub section one This policy places duties in respect of health and safety on employees, students and on each person who has, to any extent, control of the School premises.
  The management of health and safety extends these duties in various respects.
  - The School Management including Owners and Governors, (herein after referred to as "The School") has the ultimate responsibility to take all reasonably practicable measures within their power to ensure that the premises are safe and risks to health and safety of the staff, students, contractors, and members of the public are minimised. In practice, the Head will ensure through the Chairperson of the Health and Safety Committees that the appropriate measures are carried out.
  - The Health & Safety Chairperson will co-ordinate health and safety policy and practice in the School as a whole and House Masters, Heads of Department, Year Leaders, and Support Staff Managers, will in turn be responsible for the health and safety of their respective departments.
  - All staff should take reasonable care of their own health and safety and that of others
    who may be affected by their legal acts or omissions and must co-operate with their
    employers on health and safety matters. This Policy Document gives details of the
    specific responsibilities of all members of staff: it can be inspected at any time by
    contacting the Director of Operations.
  - Any shortcomings, omissions or errors are to be reported to the Head, Director of Operations and or Principal Deputy Head (Pastoral and Wellbeing) by email.

# 2. General Rules

- 2.1. Good housekeeping is an important part of any safety policy and everyone staff and students, must take an active role in complying with the appropriate safety measures and contribute to the general tidiness and general efficiency of the School. The following are intended to act as a reminder to all.
  - All Harrow International Schools, Harrow Innovation Leadership Academies and Harrow Little Lions Centres are a no smoking environments. It is essential that all staff, contractors, and service providers observe this.
  - Corridors, fire exits and thoroughfares forming a means of escape must be kept free of obstructions. Fire doors must not be propped open.

- Spillages and breakages must be cleaned up immediately. "Slippery Surface" notices must be displayed during wet cleaning.
- Nobody should interfere with, obstruct, or remove first aid boxes, protective clothing, smoke stop doors, firefighting equipment, and electrical circuit breakers.
- Dangerous or faulty equipment must be reported to the Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager and action taken to isolate the equipment until the problem has been rectified
- Extra care must be taken against the possibility of tripping or stumbling when carrying glassware, hot foods / liquids, poisons, or corrosives.
- Lockers and cupboards must be kept clean and tidy and unwanted materials / equipment disposed of or returned to the appropriate place.
- Incidents and accidents to students, staff, visitors, or members of the public must be reported to the Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager immediately.

# 3. Policy Statement On Health And Safety At Work

- 3.1. The School Management accepts that it has a statutory and moral duty to ensure, in so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of all employees, students, visitors and contractors. Furthermore, to ensure that any person engaging in activities undertaken by the School or on behalf of the School does not recklessly or unknowingly endanger themselves or others participating in any authorised school activity.
- 3.2. It is, therefore, School policy to:
  - Establish and maintain a safe environment, so far as is reasonably practicable, throughout all areas used by the School to comply fully with the statutory regulations, provisions, and Codes of Practice.
  - Develop an awareness of health and safety and an acceptance of individual responsibility among employees, students, visitors, and contractors.
  - Provide all employees and students with appropriate information, instruction, training, and supervision for (a) fire safety and (b) to work safely and value their contribution to the achievement and maintenance of safety standards as appropriate.
  - Work in close collaboration and consult with safety representatives appointed by employees/the School.
  - Ensure that plant, equipment, and systems of work are safe, with risks kept to the
    minimum that is reasonably practicable, for employees, students and any other persons
    who may come into contact with such plant, equipment, or systems.
  - Arrange and operate suitable procedures for the safe handling, storage and transportation of chemicals, substances, and materials within the School.
  - Implement effective emergency procedures and first aid provision to meet statutory requirements.
  - Obtain expert advice on any item that is outside the knowledge and experience of school employees.

- The Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager will evaluate and review the content, operation, and achievement of this Policy by representation of an annual report to the Board of Governors of the Harrow International School Hong Kong
- Conduct Risk Assessments of all school activities and premises.
- · Allocate sufficient funds in annual budgets.

# 4. Roles And Responsibilities

- 4.1. Overall responsibility for health, safety, and welfare rests with the School Management but all other employees who are in any way responsible for the School's activities must take account of safety, health, and welfare at all times. All School employees have health and safety responsibilities within their own working area throughout the campus.
- 4.2. The Board of Governors of the School is, as stated in the Health and Safety statutory requirements has the responsibility of actively monitoring and controlling health and safety management within the School by:

# 4.2.1. The Governing Body

- Requiring such information including this policy, to be presented to them as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of their responsibility.
- Approving the allocation of sufficient resources, both personnel and financial, to meet the Health and Safety needs of the School.
- Ensuring that delegated functions are carried out in such a manner as to meet the statutory and ethical requirements of Health and Safety.
- There is a Governor appointed with responsibility for overseeing Health and Safety matters.

# 4.2.2. The School Head

- The Head has delegated authority from the Governing Body of the School to ensure that the School meets the statutory and ethical requirements of Health and Safety.
- The Head will ensure that: The School has an approved Health and Safety Policy (HS42) and practices, which are implemented.
- There are adequate personnel and financial resources allocated to Health and Safety.
- Health and Safety is accorded such status as to encourage the commitment, cooperation, and involvement of all staff.
- The School actively promotes an awareness and acceptance of good practice in Health and Safety.
- Discipline any member of staff found guilty of ignoring or failing to implement approved procedures and practices.
- Appropriate inspection, monitoring and auditing procedures are agreed and implemented.
- There are regular performance reviews of Health and Safety and an agreed plan for future development.

# 4.2.3. The Director of Operations

- The Head, Director of Operations Principal Deputy Head (Pastoral and Wellbeing) and/or Compliance Manager have responsibilities to ensure that:
- The policy is effectively implemented, monitored, developed, and communicated to all staff and that necessary alterations are made to the policy to reflect changes in statutory requirement or company development.
- Suitable and sufficient funds, people and equipment are made available to meet the health and safety requirements of the policy.
- The appropriate insurance cover is provided and maintained.
- Procedures are put in place to ensure that all equipment is in good condition, adequately maintained, is suitable for the purpose for which it is used and has any required certificates of inspection or examination.
- All levels of management and employees understand their responsibilities for health and safety placed upon them by this policy.
- The Senior Management Team recognises its role in providing health and safety leadership in the school and engaging the active participation of workers in improving health and safety through continuous improvement.
- Procedures are put in place to ensure that planning and control measures are provided to establish safe working methods for situations involving potential hazards.
- Procedures are put in place to ensure that adequate welfare facilities are provided for employees.
- Health and safety objectives are set, and their achievement is measured and reported as part of the management review.
- 4.2.4. Where necessary, health and safety rules are developed to meet legislative and school requirements.

#### 4.2.5. Heads of Departments/Line Managers

- Responsible for: Teachers, Students, Support Staff and Visitors to Departments etc
- The Head of Department/Line Manager has responsibility to: Having overall
  responsibility for the safe operation of the department. Note that certain elements of
  safety can be delegated, but overall responsibility remains with the Head of
  Department/Line Manager.
- Read, understand, and promote the School Health and Safety Policy.
- Ensure that a Department Policy is written to encompass relevant approved procedures and that codes of practice are produced and implemented within their areas of responsibility particularly in the Science Department.
- Carry out annual risk assessments within their areas of responsibility in conjunction with the Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager
- Ensure that all personnel receive appropriate health & safety training including evacuation procedures and fire precaution instructions.

- Ensure that all exit routes are kept clear of obstructions and that the build-up of combustible materials is prevented. Ensure correct use of fire doors (e.g., unobstructed, not propped open, close firmly).
- Ensure correct signage is displayed and in good condition; the Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager should be notified of any defects.
- Ensure that any personal electrical equipment brought into the Department is checked by the Facilities Management Team.
- Ensure that any First Aid boxes are correctly stocked, and the location clearly marked.
- Ensure that every member of the Department is aware of the name and location of the nearest qualified First Aider.
- Inform the Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager of any defects,
   which could jeopardise the health and safety of those persons in the Department.

# 4.2.6. The House Masters/Mistresses (or in his or her absence, the Assistant House Masters/Mistresses)

- Responsible for: Assistant House Masters/Mistress, Gap Tutor, Matron, Students,
   Support Staff, Visitors, and Families
  - The House Masters/Mistresses have responsibility to:
- Read, understand, implement, and promote the School Health and Safety Policy.
- Carry out annual risk assessments within their areas of responsibility in conjunction with the Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager.
- Ensure that all personnel receive appropriate Health and Safety training including evacuation procedures and fire precaution instructions.
- Ensure that all exit routes are kept clear of obstructions and that the build-up of combustible materials is prevented. Ensure correct use of fire doors (e.g., unobstructed, not propped open, close firmly).
- Conduct one fire drill per term in conjunction with the Head, Director of Operations and/or Principal Deputy Head (Pastoral and Wellbeing), Facilities Management Team and keep appropriate records.
- Ensure correct signage is displayed and in good condition; the Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager should be notified of any defects.
- Ensure that any personal electrical equipment brought into the Department is checked by the Facilities Management Team.
- Ensure that any First Aid boxes are correctly stocked, and the location clearly marked.
- Ensure that every member of the House is aware of the name and location of the nearest qualified First Aider.
- Inform the Head, Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager of any defects which could jeopardise the health & safety of those persons in the boarding block.

# 4.2.7. Staff Responsibilities

- Read, understand, implement, and promote the School Health and Safety Policy.
- Make themselves familiar with the School's Health and Safety Policy and any other safety legislation and codes of practice, which are relevant to the work of the department in which they work. The director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager will advise on what is required.
- Take reasonable care for the health and safety of colleagues, students, visitors, and any
  other persons who may be affected by their acts or omissions at work.
- Co-operate with the Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager in complying with health and safety requirements.
- Ensure that both staff and students are applying health and safety requirements, rules, routines, and procedures effectively.
- Be familiar with the School Fire Precautions and Evacuation procedures for the areas in which they work.
- Report any defects in the premises, plant, equipment, and facilities, which they observe.
- Ensure that all plant, machinery, and equipment are in good and safe working order and adequately guarded where appropriate.
- Not make unauthorised or improper use of plant, machinery, or equipment.
- Use the correct equipment for the job and wear any protective equipment or safety devices, which may be supplied.
- Report all incidents and accidents, which cause injury to any person, to the Compliance Manager and the Director of Operations. Take an active interest in promoting health & safety and suggest ways of reducing risks.
- · Heed the School's no smoking policy.

#### 4.2.8. Health and Safety Committee

The Health and Safety Committee will have overall responsibility for:

- Ensuring that adequate health and safety training, procedures and equipment is being provided for every adult employee.
- Developing the implementation of policy throughout the School
- Acting as a clearing house for complaints
- Investigating incidents
- Making recommendations to the Governing Body

# Health and Safety Committee (meet twice a term)

The membership consists of:

The Compliance Manager

The Director of Operations

The Principal Deputy Head (Pastoral and Wellbeing)

The Head of the Lower School

The Director of Sport
The Director of Science Department
Facilities Manager
Health Care Centre
Head of Art Department
Early Years Leader
Operations Manager

#### The Health and Safety Management Structure

Board of Governors

School Head

Director of Operations, Principal Deputy Head (Pastoral and Wellbeing) and Compliance Manager

# 5. Health And Safety Statement for Students

- 5.1. The School strives to make all areas where students work and undertake activities, as safe as is reasonably practicable. Students' co-operation in ensuring that the School and its activities are as safe as possible is expected and required.
  - Students are required to take all reasonable care to ensure that their actions do not
    endanger themselves or others. Pupils should not use any equipment, which they
    consider being unsafe and must report it to the teacher in charge.
  - Students should ensure that they are familiar with safe operating procedures prior to using any equipment.
  - Students must not undertake any procedure unless authorised to do so by a responsible adult.
  - Students must familiarise themselves with the Health and Safety Policy provided for certain equipment, procedures, and operations, and co-operate with all emergency evacuation drills and observe fire regulations.
  - Students are required to report any accident involving injury, either to themselves or others, to the teacher in charge, without delay.

# 6. Health And Safety Statement for Contractors

- 6.1. Contractors' health and safety responsibilities are to ensure that they:
  - Provide copies of their Health and Safety Policy and any other relevant documentation appertaining to health and safety that may be requested by the School.
  - Comply with all the requirements of the School's Health and Safety policy.
  - Undertake work in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions and taking into account the safety of others on the site and the general public.
  - Ensure that all equipment used is safe and in good working condition and is accompanied by any necessary certification.
  - Ensure that any injury suffered, or damage caused by their staff is reported immediately to the Director of Operations or the School's representative.
  - Follow the School's safety rules and comply with any safety instructions given by our representative.
  - Ensure that any materials which have health, safety or fire risks are used and stored in accordance with regulations and current recommendations and such information is

- provided to any other person who may be affected. Assessment of risk associated with any substance or process hazardous to health that will be used must be presented to the School's representative before work commences.
- Ensure that workplaces are kept tidy and all debris, waste materials, etc are cleared as work proceeds.
- Provide written instructions through risk assessment and safe systems of work to establish safe working methods, to explain the sequence of operations, outline the potential hazards and the implementation of suitable risk controls.
- Attend safety meetings as requested; these meetings shall be the principal point for the transfer of information.

# 7. Health And Safety Statement for Caterer

- 7.1. Caterer's health and safety responsibilities are to ensure that they:
  - Comply with all the requirements of School's Health and Safety Policy
  - Keep an accurate record of students' food allergies.
  - Ask their staff to wear Personal Protective Equipment while performing their duties.
  - Keep the kitchen and dining area clean and tidy.
  - · Conduct pest control timely.
  - Comply with the local ordinance and regulation for food safety.

# 8. Accident/Incident Reporting, Recording and Investigation

- 8.1. Sub section one All accidents must be reported using the Incident Reporting Form, which can be found in the Staff Handbook, and a record of all reported incident must be kept by the Director of Operations' and or Compliance Managers office.
- 8.2. Reporting
  - 8.2.1. All incidents/accidents no matter how small, must be reported to the Compliance Manager by completing the Incident Reporting Form. The member of staff responsible at the time injury/incident occurs, for example during a lesson/trip/sports match should complete the form. If the injury/incident occurs in a boarding House the House Master/House Mistress or the Resident House Tutor should complete the forms. It is not the responsibility of the Health Care Centre to fill out Incident Report Forms.
  - 8.2.2. The Compliance Manager will keep a record and report the incident to the external agencies as appropriate; all work injury related cases will be forwarded to the Human Resources Department for reporting it to the relevant department.
- 8.3. Near Miss Reporting
  - 8.3.1. Staff should report near miss incidents to the Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager (using the Incident Reporting Form). They will be recorded and monitored as a proactive measure to prevent accidents occurring. All incidents and near miss occurrences will be reported to the Governing Body annually.
- 8.4. Accident Investigation
  - 8.4.1. All incidents/accidents should be investigated to prevent further occurrence. The Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager will investigate reportable incidents/accidents with the assistance of the staff responsible for the area where the incident/accident occurred including the Human Resources Department for work injury cases.

# 9. Fire Safety Policy and Procedure

#### 9.1. Fire Safety Introduction

The School's priority is to minimise the risk to life and to reduce injury by maintaining the fire safety of the School, by ensuring that staff, students, and visitors do not add to the fire risk and through safe evacuation of our buildings if a fire breaks out. The Fire Safety Policy, procedures and risk assessments at Harrow International School, Harrow Innovation Leadership Academy or Harrow Little Lions Centre are designed to help its community to respond calmly and effectively in the event that fire breaks out in one of our buildings.

# 9.1.1. Role of the School Fire Safety Manager

The Director of Operations is the designated School Fire Safety Manager, and is responsible together with the Principal Deputy Head (Pastoral and Wellbeing), Compliance Manger and the Health & Safety Committee (H&SC) for ensuring that:

- The Board of Governors and the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) keep the Fire Safety Policy under regular review.
- The Fire Safety Policy is promulgated to the School community.
- Everyone in the School (including visitors and contractors) are given clear instructions on where they should go in the event of fire.
- Procedures and arrangements for emergency evacuation are regularly tested and lessons learnt.
- Fire risk assessments are regularly reviewed and updated.
- Fire prevention measures are followed.
- Fire procedures and risk assessments are reviewed on each occasion that a building is altered, extended, or rebuilt, or when new buildings are acquired.
- · Records are kept of all fire practices.
- Certificates for the installation and maintenance of fire-fighting systems and equipment are kept.

#### 9.1.2. Fire Drills

- Fire Drills are conducted in accordance with the local fire safety statutory requirements. Fire drills should be as realistic as possible. Accordingly, the minimum number of staff should be advised of the date and time. Security must be advised prior to the drill.
- The frequency of drills shown below is the minimum. Should the drill show deficiencies in the system of implementation, further drills will need to be organised.
- An escape route or staircase may be closed for a drill (if so, the escape route / staircase which is closed will be rotated).
- A copy of the fire drill / alarm report must be completed by the Facilities Management team and the form must be given to the Director of Operations / Compliance Manager. A hard copy is kept in the EDB folder in Reception.
- Every term a fire drill must be carried out, once in the daytime and once at night. In the
  Autumn Term the night practice must be carried out over the first two nights, and the
  daytime practice within the first 7 days. This will be organised by the Director of
  Operations and Principal Deputy Head (Pastoral and Wellbeing).

# 9.1.3. Fire Fighting Equipment

- Sprinklers, hose reels, sand buckets and fire blankets (where appropriate) are in buildings in accordance with the local statutory requirements.
- The fire alarm can be manually activated by breaking the 'break glass' unit located near
  the hose reel. Smoke/heat detectors are installed in the Boarding Block, which will
  automatically activate the fire alarm when smoke/heat builds up.

#### 9.2. Fire Organisation

Strategic

 The Health and Safety Committee (H&SC) is responsible to the Board of Governors for the fire organisation and procedures for the School. The Director of Operations coordinates the organisation and procedure on behalf of the H&SC with provision/ maintenance/ renewal of the detection/ alarm systems, fire-fighting equipment, and escape provisions.

#### 9.2.1. Accounting Responsibilities

Those listed below, or their nominated deputy, are responsible for taking registers of students, staff and external service providers after an alarm has sounded. The chain of command is as follows:

- The Class Teacher will register Lower School students and Teaching Assistants (including any parent helpers). Once the register is complete, the Class Teacher should confirm attendance with the Head of the Lower School (or in his absence, Deputy Head of the Lower School). Once the Lower School attendance has been ascertained, the Head of the Lower School passes the results of the registers to the Principal Deputy Head Pastoral and Wellbeing.
- House Masters/Mistresses are responsible for checking the names of each student of their respective house and for all Members of their House Pastoral Team (HPT)
- Clipboards with student lists will be brought to the assembly point by the Upper School
  Office and will hand them to the House Masters/Mistresses. Once all students and the
  HPT are accounted for, the House Master/Mistress will pass the completed list to the
  Principal Deputy Head Pastoral and Wellbeing
  House Pastoral Teams should report to the House Masters/Mistresses of their house.
  All matrons should report to the House Masters/Mistresses of the House that occupies
  the floor they live on. If a Matron is living in Staff Quarters, they should be assigned to
- Members of the teaching staff (including any Teaching Assistants not mentioned so far, maternity cover etc) who do not have a House attachment are assigned to flag one and report to the Principal Deputy Head Curricular who will pass the completed list to the Principal Deputy Head Pastoral and Wellbeing

one house and report to that House Master / Mistress only.

- All External Curricular Activities providers should report to the Music Administrator or the Director of Sport respectively, who will then inform the Executive Assistant to the Head when completed.
- All Administrative Staff should report to Flag 2,3 or 4, respectively.
   Flag 2 is taken by the Receptionist, Flag 3 is Director of Finance, Flag 4 is Head of Communications. All these lists are passed to the Executive Assistant to the Head
- All staff in the School Health Care Centre, Catering and Facilities Management should be registered by their respective Managers who will inform the Operations Assistant. The Operations Assistant will then inform the Executive Assistant to the Head when completed.
- The Executive Assistant to the Head will confirm when Flags 2, 3 and 4 are completed.
   They will also confirm with visiting teachers and coaches, Contractors, with the relevant staff and will pass the completed checklist to the Principal Deputy Head Pastoral and
- Authorised visitors must sign in and out with FM Security for each visit to ensure the Fire Evacuation list is accurate for the site.
- The Principal Deputy Head Pastoral has the final check list to confirm the evacuation is completed. This list also includes the approval to re-enter the building following confirmation of the Facilities Manager /Director of Operations and or the Emergency Services if they are in attendance.
- No staff or pupils are permitted to re-enter the building until approved to do so.

# **Building Out of Term**

 Security/Facilities Management Team are responsible for responding to the fire alarm, working with the Director of Operations and/or Compliance Manager during the day, to ensure the safe evacuation of the buildings and accounting for Harrow Staff.

# 9.2.2. Reporting Responsibilities

 All fire alarms, evacuations or fire drills must be recorded, and a written report should be kept in the Facilities Management Office/Compliance Manager. A hard copy is also available in the EDB folder in reception.

### 9.2.3. Staff Register

- Lists of all Upper School and Lower School teachers and pupils are kept in their respective school offices. Administrative Staff hand out the lists to the Designated Member at the Assembly point.
- A log sheet for teachers going out of the School for their personal appointments is kept with the HR team. Similarly for staff who are absent from work for the day.
- A list of all administrative staff is kept at the Reception Counter.

#### 9.3. Fire Procedures

#### 9.3.1. On Discovering a Fire

• Immediately shout "Fire" "Fire" and break glass of the fire alarm units which are positioned near the fire hose reel in corridors and leave the building via the nearest exit route and proceed at walking pace to the assembly point.

#### 9.3.2. On Hearing the Fire Alarm during the day

- Immediately walk to the nearest exit route and make your way to the Assembly Point.
- Do not stop to collect belongings, lock drawers or close windows.
- Do not use the lifts. If you are in the lift when the fire alarm sounds, the lift will stop at the nearest floor; you should use the nearest exit route to leave the building.
- Once at the Assembly Point, Upper School students should line up in their Houses, in alphabetical order, by Year group.
- Upper School students should line up on (specify the location at the Assembly Point).
   The Houses should be arranged in 'floor' order with the lower floors nearer to the halfway line.
- Lower School pupils should be organised on (specify the location at the Assembly Point) in their classes. The Early Years pupils should be at (specify the location at the Assembly Point).
- Pupils should remain guiet and orderly until told otherwise.
- All administrative staff, external service providers and contractors should also assemble on (Specify the location).
- The Designated members should take attendance of the people they are responsible for
- For any persons using wheelchairs or other mobility aids (e.g. crutches) or other
  reasons, who cannot exit via stairs should ideally stay in place or move to an area of
  refuge (lift lobby) whilst notifying a staff member to inform the Fire Evacuation Leaders
  of the location.

# 9.3.3. On Hearing the Fire Alarm at night

- Wake anyone who shares your room.
- Leave the building in a quiet and orderly manner using the nearest available exit route.
- Close all doors behind you.

- Knock on any closed doors and shout "FIRE" to alert occupants.
- Do not stop to collect personal belongings.
- Do not use the lifts.
- Do not re-enter the building until authorised to do so by the Principal Deputy Head
   Pastoral (Pastoral and Wellbeing), The Director of Operations or the Facilities Manager.
- Do not attempt to fight the fire. Personal safety must always take precedence over property.
- Students should line up in their Houses, by alphabetical order, by Year group.
- House Pastoral Teams and other resident staff should report to their House Master or House Mistress

#### 9.3.4. Fire Evacuation for the Residents of Staff Accommodation

- Shout "Fire" "Fire and break glass units which are positioned near the fire hose reel in corridors, or call (State the telephone number).
- Evacuate the building using the most direct route of the stairwells. If you are in the lift
  when the fire alarm sounds, the lift will stop at the nearest floor, you should use the
  nearest exit point to leave the building.
- All families should assemble on the Astro pitch near to the running track and the
  Facilities Management Team will take a register. Please note that all residents must
  inform Facilities Management if you and any members of your family are going to be out
  of your flat overnight (i.e., it will be empty for the night).

#### 9.3.5. Liaison with the Fire and Rescue Service

 The Security Guards / Facilities Management Team will direct the Fire and Rescue Service on their arrival. When registers have been taken, FM will be contacted to confirm that all are present or who is still missing. FM must then pass this information to the Fire and Rescue Service.

# 9.3.6. Re-Occupation

Once the Fire and Rescue Service have given the all-clear, the Facilities Management
Team will communicate that to the Director of Operations and or the Principal Deputy
Head Pastoral and Wellbeing or their nominated Deputy, who will then dismiss the
students and staff by Year group or by House. No one should leave the assembly
point until they are informed by one of the designated persons.

# 9.3.7. Fire Procedures for Public Examinations

- The exam invigilator(s) will:
- Advise candidates to leave all question papers and scripts and equipment in the examination room. Candidates must be advised to close their answer booklet.
- Collect the attendance register (to ensure all candidates are present) and evacuate the
  examination room via the rear stairs to the ground floor, invigilators should line the
  candidates up along flagpoles overlooking the garden/road by the tennis courts and it
  should be accessed by going around the rear of Astroturf. Invigilators and candidates in
  access arrangement rooms will evacuate using the nearest exit and on exiting the
  building, report to the rear of the Astro.
- Ensure the candidates leave the room in silence.
- Ensure candidates are supervised as closely as possible while they are out of the
  examination room so that there is no discussion about the examination. The nominated
  "fire squad" will supervise the candidates, as directed by the Deputy Head Academic
  and/or the Examinations Officer, to ensure that silence is maintained.
- The invigilators and examination officer will:
- Make a note of the time of the interruption and how long it lasted.
- Allow the candidates the remainder of the working time set for the examination once it resumes.

- make a full report of the incident and of the action taken and send to the relevant awarding body.
- The Deputy Head Academic and Examination Officer are responsible for ensuring that the examination rooms remain secure.

# 9.3.8. Occupants with Disabilities

- Where there are occupants with disabilities, which could affect their movement, hearing
  or sight, House Masters or House Mistresses, Heads of Department and other Line
  Managers are responsible for ensuring these controls can be followed, and for
  completing the Fire Safety Risk Assessment and submitting a copy to the Director of
  Operations office.
- **Students:** The House Master or House Mistress should assess the safest method of evacuation and communicate that to the student.
- **Staff:** The Head of Department should assess the safe method of evacuation and communicate that to the staff member.
- **Visitor:** The host member of staff should assess safe method of evacuation and communicate that to the visitor.
- NB: Lifts are not to be used, except in extreme cases and where it is known to be a scheduled drill.

#### 9.4. Fire Control/Prevention Measures

• The following fire control/ prevention measures are in place at Harrow International School, Hong Kong.

# 9.4.1. Escape Routes and Emergency Exits

- There are at least two escape routes in all buildings.
- Fire notices and evacuation signs are displayed in classrooms, offices, and bedrooms.
- Sprinklers, hose reels sand buckets, fire blankets (where appropriate) are located in buildings in accordance with Codes of Practice. The fire alarm can be manually activated by breaking the break glass unit located near the hose reel. Smoke/heat detectors are installed in the Boarding Block which can automatically activate the fire alarm when smoke/heat builds up.
- All stairs, passages and emergency exits are illuminated by emergency lighting.
- The master panel for the alarm systems is located in the FM Control Room and is fully addressable and show the activation point.
- Fire routes and exits must be kept clear at all times.
- All fire alarms are tested regularly by the Facilities Management Team in conjunction with the Fire Services Contractor.
- All fire services equipment is checked quarterly, and all inspection records are kept in the Facilities Management Office
- An annual service of alarms, smoke detectors, emergency lights etc is conducted and records of all tests are kept in the Facilities Management Office
- The main kitchen and all other kitchens on site are fitted with heat detectors and 30minute fire doors

#### 9.4.2. Electrical Safety

- The School Electrical Contractor checks and tests circuitry within buildings.
- Circuits are RCD protected and meet the requirements of the local regulations and practice for the electricity (wiring).
- The electrical system for the whole School is checked every five years and records/certificate of all inspections are kept in the Facilities Management Office.

- Departmental staff check that all scientific and design & technology equipment is switched off at the end of the School day.
- The Catering Manager checks that all kitchen equipment is switched off at the end of the day.

# 9.4.3. Lightning Protection

 All lightning protection and earthing conform to the local regulations and practice for the electricity (wiring) and is tested every five years by a specialist contractor. Records of all tests are kept in the Facilities Management Office.

# 9.4.4. Gas Safety

- All gas equipment in the Science Laboratories is regularly maintained and service by the Registered Contractor.
- The lab technician checks that gas valve is switched off at the end of the day.

There is no mains supplied gas in the School.

# 9.4.5. Safe Storage

Flammable materials used in teaching or maintenance are locked away.

#### 9.4.6. Rubbish and Combustible Materials

- Flammable rubbish is stored away from buildings.
- Combustible materials used in teaching, catering, maintenance, grounds, and caretaking are stored in flame proof cupboards.
- · Rubbish is removed daily from buildings.

#### 9.5. Fire Precautions/Control Measures in Boarding Houses

- 9.5.1. Items not allowed in student rooms.
- Electric kettles and coffee machines
- Electric heaters & fans
- Toasters and sandwich makers
- Microwave ovens
- All cooking equipment, including cookers, baby belling type cookers, electric rings, hot plates, gas hobs.
- Fridges
- · Fairy lights
- Electric blankets
- Open lamp without shade
- Lava lamps and Standard lamps
- Anything fixed to ceiling.
- Material hanging across the room.
- · Posters, drapes, etc. above lamps
- Non-Standard transformers
- Multi adapters
- Irons

#### 9.5.2. Items not allowed in escape routes.

- Obstructions to fire exit doors
- Storage of easily combustible materials
- Wedges to fire doors within escape routes
- · Obstruction to escape corridors.
- Any unplugged electrical items at night
- Where there is a single escape route, no equipment is allowed in the escape corridor.

# 9.5.3. Electrical Equipment in student rooms

- Electrical equipment within bedrooms must only be positioned on the bedside cabinet, chest of drawers, desks or other hard surface.
- No electrical equipment should be left on a bed.
- Equipment must be turned off when not in use.
- A visual check of students' equipment is carried out termly by the Facilities Management Team. Any equipment that does not have a CE mark (on either the charger or piece of equipment) is portable appliance tested and can only be used if it passes this test.
- All adapters must be fused, and CE marked.
- Pupil's rooms are regularly checked by House Pastoral Teams for electrical equipment.

#### 9.5.4. Wedges to doors

- Fire doors in corridors cannot be wedged open at any time.
- Wedges on fire doors to House rooms are only allowed in the following circumstances:
- Whilst cleaning, a maximum of two doors per time. The cleaner must be instructed to remove the wedges should the fire alarm sound.
- · Cleaners will use pink door wedges only.
- All wedges must be removed from all doors at night-time.

# 9.5.5. Fire Risk Assessments

The School's Fire Risk Assessment meets the requirements of the statutory requirements of Fire Ordinance. Specifically, it identifies:

- The hazard
- The people at risk
- The measures to evaluate, remove, reduce, and protect from risk.
- The measures needed to record, plan, inform, instruct, and train people in risk reduction or removal.

# 10. First Aid Policy

#### 10.1. Introduction

The aim of the policy is to ensure that the School has as far as possible, adequate, safe, and effective, First Aid provision for pupils, members of staff, staff of external service providers and visitors. First Aid is defined as the help that is given to an injured person until proper medical treatment is available. It can save lives and prevent minor injuries becoming major injuries.

#### 10.2. Responsibility

The Governing Body and Senior Leadership Team of Harrow International School, Hong Kong are responsible for site wide safety and that responsibility includes arrangements for First Aid, based on an assessment of the risks presented by activities across the school site and, where students or members of staff are involved, outside the site. The Head has delegated the responsibility of implementing the policy and ensuring that members of staff, students, and staff of the external service providers are aware of the policy and procedures to the Director of Operations.

#### 10.3. Risk Assessment

A First Aid risk assessment has been undertaken for the School. This identifies:

- The potential hazards on school site (activities which take place)
- People who may need assistance (students, staff members or the public)
- First Aid provision, training levels, staff numbers, equipment (First Aid boxes and location)
- The remoteness/ location of the School and the problems with the large/split site layout

- Hours that the school is occupied/events taking place on site.
- Access for the emergency services

#### 10.4. First Aiders

The School ensures that an adequate number of qualified First Aiders is available on campus and the number shall meet best practice and the local regulatory and statutory requirements. All First Aiders should go through training and obtain their certificates. They should attend refresher courses for always keeping their qualification valid. First Aiders are responsible for:

- Responding to first aid situations, including emergencies and common illnesses and injuries.
- Calling the Emergency Services and/or the Health Care Centre, getting further first aid assistance, informing the Security cabin if an ambulance is arriving on site.
- Documenting any first aid care that they give.
- Carrying out first aid treatment within the training they have received.
- Maintaining their training, proficiency, and competencies
- 10.5. Name of First Aiders is kept with the Health Care Centre and are displayed around the School with the First Aid Boxes. All boxes have a QR code with the link to the staff trained in First Aid

# 10.6. Competencies and Protocol

 At all times, First Aiders must operate within their own scope of competencies and should not attempt any skills with which they are not trained or confident. All staff who administer first aid must be within the 3-year qualification period. First Aiders must identify themselves to the patient and verbally explain that they are able to treat them.

#### 10.7. First Aid Boxes

First Aid Boxes are located across all areas of the School. These are maintained by the Health Care Centre and are contents are maintained and checked weekly. The boxes are replenished after each use.

No medication should be held in a first aid box and only the Health Care Centre Staff should administer emergency medicine. It is the responsibility of the Health Care Centre Staff to ensure that all first aid boxes are kept stocked. They should ensure that all boxes are checked twice a term. First Aid boxes are located around the School.

- The School has Automated External Defibrillators (AED's) located at key places around the site, including the Temple, Swimming Pool, Sports Halls
- AEDs are tested weekly, and the record is kept with the Health Care Centre.

#### 10.8. Procedures

# 10.8.1. In School (term time):

- If a situation is thought to be life threatening or very serious then an ambulance must be called immediately. In these cases, the Health Care Centre should be called immediately. It is also important that Facilities Management Team Hotline (9541 1900) is informed about the location of the incident and ambulance arrival. Where relevant, the Residential Matrons will also be called to attend the scene.
- Any student complaining of illness should be sent to the School's Health Care Centre where they will be seen by the Health Care Centre Staff.
- First Aiders will deal with minor injuries within their personal competency, referring the
  injured person for primary care provision if necessary. More serious injuries should be
  referred to the Health Care Centre. The Health Care Centre is open during term time
  only.
- The School recommends that, unless it cannot be avoided, no member of staff should administer first aid without a witness (preferably another member of staff). This does not apply to the Health Care Centre staff.

No member of staff or volunteer should administer first aid unless he or she is a
qualified first aider, and the qualification is in date.

#### 10.8.2. Out of School:

- First aid kits for any off-site activities are kept in the Health Care Centre and should be taken on every trip (local, overseas or sports fixtures).
- For away sports fixtures it is good practice for staff to check with the host school in advance whether there is adequate First Aid Cover in place. If an incident occurs, medical treatment should be sought from the host school first aid staff. If necessary, the pupil should be taken to the nearest Accident and Emergency Department by a member of staff. A member of staff should remain with the pupil until treatment and after-care are agreed with those providing treatment or until parents arrive. The School Health Care Centre should be informed for any follow up, if required.
- A member of staff should take a mobile phone with them on every school trip and check the nominal role of pupils for any known conditions that require regular medication. Accompanying staff should check that any asthma sufferers have their inhalers with them, and any diabetic students have the relevant medication. It is also important that any medication (Epi pens) is also carried by the member of staff, this should be part of the offsite risk assessment. Where possible the pupils should also carry a spare. And where identified staff must have received training from the Health Care Centre to administer the required medication.
- A Risk Assessment must be carried out prior to departure and cleared with the Designated Person (Insert the job title of the person); emergency procedures must be part of this risk assessment.

# 10.9. Reporting

All incidents/accidents/or when first aid is provided must be recorded by completing the Incident Report Form. The completed form should be submitted to the Compliance Manager.

# 10.10. Health and Safety

A number of risks are inherent to all those involved in dispensing first aid. All staff must take precautions to avoid infection and must follow basic hygiene procedures. Single-use disposable gloves are provided in first aid boxes. Additionally, First Aiders should ensure that they have access to hand washing facilities both before and after attending to the First Aid situation.

# 10.11. Blood Born Virus

The School has a duty of care to all employees to protect them against risks involved from their work activity. It is important that the School First Aid risk assessment contains control measures to protect staff from blood born virus. When dealing with a casualty the first aiders must wear protective rubber gloves (provided in the First Aid kits). This will give increased protection against direct contact with bodily fluids/ blood. If blood or bodily fluids have been spilt on the floor, then staff should wear gloves and clean the area using paper towels and a disinfectant solution.

After the clearing up process First Aiders should always wash their hands, this is good practice even if there has not been any contact with bodily fluids or blood. If the First Aider is at all concerned about cross infection after dealing with a casualty, then they should seek advice from the Health Care Centre staff. Such incidents must be reported to the Compliance Manager as a near miss incident.

# 11. Health And Safety Inspection Policy

This policy is a sub section of the School's main Health and Safety Policy and will be reviewed annually.

#### 11.1. Inspections

Heads of Department, House Masters and House Mistresses, Line Managers (Designated Persons) are required to undertake an annual formal health and safety inspection of their area(s) of responsibility, in conjunction with the Compliance Manager. This includes ensuring that the staff / pupils for whom they are responsible are aware of their roles and responsibilities for health and safety. Further informal inspections are necessary only when there are relevant changes within the building.

The Designated Persons should complete the checklist for their area of responsibility. The Compliance Manager will send the checklists to the Designated Persons in the beginning of each academic year for completion. It is their responsibility in conjunction with the Compliance Manager, to identify any actions required and ensure that they are carried out without delay. The Designated Person should retain the completed action plan and inspection check lists by for a minimum of two years.

Copies of both should be sent to the Compliance Manager's Office for record keeping and action, as necessary.

# 12. Display Screen VDU Policy

#### 12.1. Introduction

This policy is a sub section of the School's Health & Safety Policy and will be reviewed annually.

The School has responsibility for ensuring that adequate health and safety training in the use of workstations is provided for all users and to provide users with information on all aspects of health and safety relating to their workstations.

The School will take all reasonable steps to secure the health and safety of employees who work with VDU equipment by carrying out risk assessments, providing information and advice to enable a fuller understanding of the issues relating to working with VDU equipment. This information also extends to persons not in direct employment, e.g., students.

Those responsible for implementing this policy are:

- Director of Operations
- Compliance Manager
- Operations Manager
- Heads of Department
- Designated Persons

# 12.2. Repetitive Strain Syndrome (RSS)

There is considerable confusion as to the precise definition of Repetitive Strain Syndrome (RSS). The most used definition is an injury caused by or attributed to repetitive physical actions. Operating a keyboard for excessive periods without a break, for example, could lead to injury. It is incumbent on all employees to apply common sense to their daily work schedule. A short break taken every two hours during which the operator undertook non-repetitive physical duties, filing, for example would reduce the risk of injury.

# 13. Lone Working Policy

#### 13.1. Introduction

This policy is a sub section of the Health & Safety Policy. The aim of the policy is to ensure that any lone working carried out for the purpose of School business is performed in a controlled and coordinated manner, thereby minimising any health and safety risks to members of staff and students.

The document outlines some of the potential hazards associated with lone working, defines roles and responsibilities, and describes the practical steps that can be taken to minimise any risks.

#### 13.2. Definition of lone working

A lone worker for the purposes of this guidance is defined as someone who works on their own with no close or direct supervision. Lone working is not where individuals experience temporary situations in which they find themselves alone, but where individuals are knowingly and foreseeably placed in circumstances in which they undertake work activities without direct or close supervision.

In practical terms, persons are considered to be working alone if they have neither visual nor audible communication with someone who can summon assistance in the event of an accident or illness. Lone working is undertaken by some School employees and employees of external service providers either by virtue of their working hours, remote location, or methods of working.

Some common examples include:

- Library staff, laboratory technicians, ICT technicians.
- · Security, cleaning, porters, gardeners.
- Maintenance staff and service engineers.

#### 13.3. Responsibilities

Designated persons

- As this policy should be read in conjunction with the Health and Safety Policy, roles and responsibilities remain the same. All designated persons, such as Heads of Department, Line Managers, House Masters and House Mistresses, External Service Providers have the responsibility to ensure that:
- All lone working activities and members for staff carrying out lone working are formally identified, and appropriate risk assessments undertaken, which identify the risk to lone workers and the control measures necessary to minimise those risks, as far as reasonably practicable.
- Arrangements for lone working are communicated effectively and the details of what can or cannot be done while working alone is explicit.
- The lone worker is made aware of the hazards and understands all the necessary control measures that need to be put in place.
- Reasonable enquiries are made to ensure that the lone worker is medically fit to undertake the work alone.
- Adequate supervision, instruction and training are in place and that the lone worker is competent. The extent of the supervision is a management decision, which should be established through the risk assessment process. It should not be left to individual members of staff to decide if they require assistance/supervision.
- Monitoring of lone working practices is in place to ensure that control measures identified in the lone working risk assessment are being adhered to.

#### 13.4. Employees

All employees have a responsibility to take care of their own safety and to co-operate with the procedures. Employees should not knowingly place themselves in situations which expose them to additional risk by working alone. If a person finds that they are placed in a situation, which may be considered to be that of a 'lone worker', then they should ensure that their line manager is made aware of the circumstances at the earliest opportunity and then assist in the process of identifying the steps needed to either prevent the lone worker situation from arising, or, if this is not possible, assist in developing the precautions necessary to ensure their own safety

Lone workers have a responsibility to inform their line manager if they have any concerns over the effectiveness and efficiency of the agreed arrangements and also if there are any reasons why they would not be able to work alone or to continue to work alone in safety.

# 13.5. Potential hazards of lone working

People who work alone will, of course, face the same risks in their work as others doing similar tasks. However, additionally they may encounter the following:

- Accidents or sudden illnesses may happen when there is no-one to summon help or first aid.
- Violence or the threat of violence
- Fire
- Attempting tasks which cannot safely be done by one person alone, e.g., heavy lifting, or use of certain equipment.
- Lack of safe way in or out of a building (e.g., danger of being accidentally locked in) Steps can be taken to reduce the risks of these events.

#### 13.6. Risk Assessment

The School must consider these factors when doing risk assessments. A generic risk assessment covering all employees may be appropriate for a low-risk environment e.g. lone working in an office. Specific risk assessments will be a requirement for high-risk activities such as lone working at height, in the swimming pool, in electrical plants etc. It is expected that the risk assessment process is undertaken as a collaborative exercise by both the lone worker and their line manager/supervisor and that the agreed safe working procedures are recorded and communicated to all persons who may be required to work alone and any other employees who have a role to play in ensuring their safety.

The following is a list of key questions which can be used as a checklist for the completion of a suitable and sufficient risk assessment. It provides an indication on whether the risks can be adequately controlled by one person:

- Does the workplace present a special risk to a lone worker e.g., due to environment, location, contents, unfamiliarity, etc.? The building Facilities Manager may need to be contacted to ensure a safe entry/exit to the workplace.
- Does the work activity present a special risk to a lone worker equipment, process, substance, location, time, members of the public?
- Is there safe entry and exit from the location for one person both in the course of the normal work and in the event of an emergency? This may include information on not using lifts in an emergency.
- Can the equipment in use be adequately controlled and handled by one person?
- Can all goods, substances and materials in use be safely handled by one person?
- Is the working environment appropriate heating, lighting, ventilation, etc.?
- Are the welfare facilities adequate and accessible toilet, washing facilities, drinking water, etc.?
- Does the lone worker have, or have access to, first aid facilities?
- Does the lone worker have access to a suitable means of communication, or other means of summoning assistance, should this be required telephone, mobile phone, radio, inactivity alarm, etc.?
- Is there a risk of violence associated with the work activity and/or location?
- Is the lone worker more at risk due to their gender or inexperience?
- Has the employee received sufficient information, instruction, and training to enable the work to be undertaken safely whilst alone?
- Has the employee received specific training in how to respond to foreseeable emergencies which may arise in the course of their work alone?
- Is the lone worker medically fit to undertake the work alone? And is there a requirement for on-going health checks, health monitoring?
- Are there contingency plans in place should an alert/alarm be raised by a lone worker and are these plans well known and rehearsed – what to do, who to contact, etc.?

The risk assessment should be recorded and reviewed biannually.

# 14. First Aid Policy

#### 14.1. Introduction

Harrow International School, Harrow Innovation Leadership Academy or Harrow Little Lions Centre makes a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to the health and safety of employees while at work, including the possibility of risks to employees from manual handling. In order to minimise the risks as far as reasonably practicable, and arrange for preventive and protective measures, the preliminary assessment includes:

- Avoid hazardous manual handling operations so far as is reasonably practicable.
- Make a suitable and sufficient assessment of any hazardous manual handling operations that cannot be avoided.
- Reduce the risk of injury from those operations so far as is reasonably practicable.

#### 14.2. Risk Factors in Manual Handling

The weight of an object is the major risk factor, but it is not the only factor. Several other important factors can also increase the risk of injury. These include the characteristics of the task and the load, the working environment, and the individual capability, etc.

#### Characteristics of the task

#### Posture

Awkward body movements or postures, e.g., holding loads at a distance from the body, twisting, stooping, and reaching upward, excessive lifting or lowering distances, etc. are the common risk factors.

#### Load manipulation

Excessive pushing, pulling of loads or excessive carrying distance are some other important risk factors in manual handling.

# Frequent or prolonged manual handling

Frequent or prolonged physical effort or speeding up in order to increase the rate of work, will increase the risk of injury. In the same way, insufficient rest or recovery periods may increase incidence of injury.

#### 14.3. Loads

Weight, size and shape of the load or object are risk factors in manual handling. It is obvious. that a heavy load is hard to pick up or move, but this applies equally to loads that are not so heavy but bulky. Easy-to-grasp handles should be provided for bulky loads. Unstable loads are another serious risk and, therefore, great care should be taken in manipulating them. For example, when lifting or moving a semi-filled container containing liquid, the centre of gravity changes as the liquid moves. Another example is a box with empty space inside wherein the contents are likely to move during transportation thereby increasing the difficulty in handling or manipulation. If the object being carried is a human being or an animal, their bodily movements impose great difficulty on the handler. Objects with sharp parts, or being hot or cold, can also cause potential risks for their handlers.

# 14.4. Working environment

# **Space constraints**

 Space constraints may make it difficult for handlers to employ a good posture in manual handling. Examples include manipulating or moving objects in a restricted space or carrying bulky objects along a narrow corridor.

# Floor or other surfaces

 Working on uneven, slippery, or unstable floors and other surfaces increases the degree of risk. Examples include surfaces on a moving vehicle, moving platforms and stairs,

# Other environmental factors

• Extremes of temperature or humidity in the working environment affect a person's ability to sustain work. Sufficient lighting is another essential factor, while strong winds require special consideration when handling a bulky load.

# 14.5. Individual capability

In some situations, manual handling operations may require operators to be specially trained, or to possess a strong physique such as firemen. A person's state of health greatly affects his or her

ability to perform manual handling operations. Women who are pregnant or returning from maternity leave should avoid manual handling work that may cause safety or health risks. People recovering from surgery or who have a health problem should consult a doctor before performing certain manual handling work.

#### 14.6. Best Practices

- If a task involves holding or manipulating loads at a distance from the body trunk, the best way to reduce the holding force is to reduce the object weight, reduce the object size, reduce the holding time, provide an appropriate handle on the load, and eliminate manual handling by using mechanical aids.
- If a certain task involves twisting the body trunk, the workplace layout should be redesigned, and work practices modified to reduce such movements.
- If a task requires the handler to adopt a stooping posture, it is important to reduce the bending movements such as by positioning the heavy load at an appropriate level or using suitable mechanical aids.
- If a handler must reach upward to perform a task, it is important to reduce such stretching by providing steps, a height-adjustable work platform or other aid.
- If a task involves lifting or lowering heavy goods for excessive distances, the risk of injury can be reduced by using lift-tables, forklifts, conveyors, hoists, and other similar mechanical devices or by team lifting.

All members of staff are advised to contact Facilities Management Team for any manual handling jobs in the first instance.

# 15. Crisis Safety Procedures (Including Lockdown, and Earthquake)

# 15.1. Introduction

- 15.1.1 Events that might precipitate a crisis in schools include major security breaches, violent incidents, and natural disasters. These incidents may bring chaos to a school and threaten its stability, making students and staff feel threatened, upset, insecure, helpless, etc. Besides, rumours often spread after crisis incidents while subjective and arbitrary remarks may further traumatise students and staff. In the meantime, the school concerned often must provide information to different stakeholders. All the above situations may induce great pressure on the school administration system. Schools should implement contingency measures to minimise the negative impacts of the incident.
- 15.1.2 Earthquakes may strike without warning and the major shock is usually followed by numerous after-shocks which may last for weeks or months. The major threat of injury during an earthquake is from falling objects and debris, and many injuries are sustained while entering or leaving buildings.
- 15.1.3 For other critical incidents, the risk to the safety of pupils and staff is likely to be outside of the classroom area.

Therefore, it is important to remain inside the building where possible, quickly moving away from windows, glass and free-standing partitions and shelves and taking cover under a sturdy desk or table, or against an inside wall and covering your head with hands or clothing (Duck/Cover/Hold) until crisis is over.

- 15.1.4 This may be a frightening and difficult experience for all involved. It is important that teachers rehearse procedures with the age group of the children in mind and are all aware of the school's evacuation plan and the nearest exit point. A detailed plan and procedure in case of a crisis occurs, will minimise risks and eventually save lives.
- 15.1.5 If there is a crisis the following steps will be implemented:
- The alert will be made over the public address system by FM or a member of SLT
- The nature of the crisis will also be announced if possible three times over the public address system. Examples of this include "Lockdown, Lockdown, Lockdown"
   For lockdown, all e-lock doors will be set to the lock position by the FM team.

- All doors that are wedged open should be closed by the nearest staff member, this includes the School gates. Any doors with manual locks should be closed and locked.
- No personnel will enter or leave the site until the crisis is over. This applies to all pupils, staff, visitors, parents, contractors. Etc.
- All lifts will be isolated by the FM team in the control room and where possible they will be returned to the lowest floor they service.
- Only attending emergency service personnel will be able to access the site during the crisis.
- The emergency services may assume control of the School during a crisis.

#### 15.2. Crisis Safety Procedures - Lockdown - Indoors

- Remain Calm and keep quiet.
- Stay where you are or move to the nearest classroom, or secure space (office, toilet etc)
- Close and lock all doors and gates, turn off lights, close blinds for windows and doors.
- Move out of line of sight of windows and doors if possible.
- Use a desk or table or other sturdy furniture as cover.
- In large indoor spaces, try to stay out of sight.
- Assume DUCK, COVER, HOLD position (Drop to knees, clasp both hands behind neck,
- bury face in arms, make body as small as possible, close eyes, and cover ears with forearms.
   Protect your neck and chest)
- If notebooks or blazers are handy, hold over head for added protection.
- All personnel should remain quiet and wait for further announcements.
- Only use mobile / cellular devices if it is an emergency or if instructed to do so.
- In science labs, activate emergency shut-off for all power and extinguish all burners, if
  possible, before taking cover; stay away from hazardous chemicals that may spill. Science
  teacher and science technician to check the condition of substances considered a risk.

# All personnel should remain quiet and wait for further announcements.

#### 15.3. Crisis Safety Procedure - Lockdown - Outdoors

- Remain Calm and keep quiet.
- Staff and Students should try to calmy return to the building through the closest doorway. Noting that electronic door locks and manual door locks may already be in the locked position due to Lockdown.
- Once inside the building you should follow the Crisis Safety Procedures Indoors -Lockdown
- If you are not able to re-enter the building, you should seek cover in the nearest undercover or sheltered area.
- Assume SQUAT AND COVER position and protect vulnerable areas (the neck and chest). If clothing or blazers are handy, hold over head for added protection, or use hands if necessary.

# All personnel should remain quiet and wait for further announcements.

# 15.4. Crisis Safety Procedures - Earthquake- Indoors

- Remain Calm and keep quiet.
- Stay where you are or move to the nearest classroom, or secure space (office, toilet etc)
- Close and lock all doors and gates, turn off lights, close blinds.
- Get under desk or table or other sturdy furniture with back to windows.
- In large indoor spaces, try to stay out of sight.
- Assume DUCK, COVER, HOLD position (Drop to knees, clasp both hands behind neck,
- bury face in arms, make body as small as possible, close eyes, and cover ears with forearms.
   Protect your neck and chest)
- If notebooks or blazers are handy, hold over head for added protection.
- Stay away from windows, bookcases, or other heavy objects.
- All personnel should remain quiet and wait for further announcements.
- Only use mobile / cellular devices if it is an emergency or if instructed to do so.

In science labs, activate emergency shut-off for all power and extinguish all burners, if
possible, before taking cover; stay away from hazardous chemicals that may spill. Science
teacher and science technician to check the condition of substances considered a risk.

# All personnel should remain quiet and wait for further announcements.

#### 15.5. Crisis Safety Procedure - Earthquake - Outdoors

- Remain Calm and keep quiet.
- Assume SQUAT AND COVER position and protect vulnerable areas (the neck and chest). If clothing or blazers are handy, hold over head for added protection, or use hands if necessary.
- Maintain position until shaking stops.
- Move away from buildings, trees, overhead wires, and poles.
- After tremor stops go to Muster Point and make yourself known
- Do NOT enter the building until it is determined to be safe.

# All personnel should remain quiet and wait for further announcements.

- The crisis is active until the "all clear, all clear, all clear" message has been sent via the personal address system or by SLT upon the advice of the attending emergency services.
- There is to be no evacuation during the crisis until specifically advised to do so.
- It is possible that the fire alarm may sound during the crisis, but it is essential that all personnel do not try to evacuate. If the alarm does sound during the crisis, FM will aim to override it.

The all-clear message to identify the evacuation of the building will be made and only at this time should anyone attempt to evacuate.

#### 15.6. Evacuation

- Remain in the DUCK COVER HOLD position until given all clear that the crisis is over.
- Call names out clearly to check for casualties.
- Keep children in the drop/cover position whilst you assess any injuries.
- Only attempt to evacuate children with minor injuries rescue services will need to attend to the injured.
- Ask children to climb out from their cover proceed with caution.
- Keep the children together and walk them out of the building (after checking the state of the stairs, extreme care must be taken) and take them to muster point.
- · Keep children together.
- Do not use the lifts to evacuate. These will have already been isolated at the start of the crisis procedures.
- Keep a safe distance from any possible downed power lines.
- Teachers should work in a buddy system with another teacher or classes so that if one teacher is injured, the other will take care of students and get them to safety.

#### Muster Point – (Astro)

- Report your last location for search of injured and missing children to the site coordinator or to the next senior person who has assumed responsibility.
- Line up children as per the Fire Evacuation Procedures
- Office to distribute the fire registers to teachers and teachers to check children.
- First Aid Kits to be taken to Muster Points Office to check attendance of staff.
- Any injuries to be registered with the site coordinator and a list to be compiled immediately.
- Injured children to be kept together and designated member of staff to supervise them.

- Report any missing students to Principal Deputy Head immediately and designated members of staff to search for any missing children.
- Walkie talkies to be distributed to designated member of staff.
- Site coordinator to designate a member of staff to go to Parent Meeting Area and keep parents away from site (Outside Gate One)
- DO NOT return to building.
- Stay alert.
- If a secondary crisis occurs whilst the evacuation procedures are outside, students/staff should sit down and stay down.
- If ordered by Principal Deputy Head, start releasing children to parents, starting with youngest children. This release of children will be recorded.

Should the Astro not be accessible or safe to access following the crisis, the alternative muster point should be used.

# 15.7. Pick Up Point - Parent Meeting Area

In case of a major crisis, children will be sent home and released to parents as the parents arrive at the school to pick them up. Resident staff could supervise and stay with the children as required.

- Parents are informed by Security that they are not allowed to enter the site.
- Children must not leave unless the site coordinator has ensured the registers shows the parent is picking up.
- Children being collected by alternate adults must be checked off, adults need to sign the children off, the name of the adult need to be written down together with contact number and address where the child can be found.
- It is possible mobile phones may not be working as network coverage will be used by emergency services.
- It is important to stay as calm as possible.
- It is important to remember that in the event of a major earthquake, the extent of injuries cannot be predicted. It may be the key people themselves injured, so it will be important to make yourself known, find out who the alternates are, and report to them.

Reviewed: August 2024 Next review: August 2025 Job title: Director of Operations



# 健康及安全政策 (包括火災<u>、危機和封鎖)</u>

# 1. 本指引之目的

1.1. 第一小節 本政策規定了員工、學生以及在任何程度上控制校舍的每個人,於健康和安全方面的 責任。

有關健康和安全之管理在各個方面延展了相關責任。

- 學校管理層,包括擁有者和校董(以下簡稱「學校」),有最終責任在其權力範圍內採取 所有合理可行的措施,以確保場所安全,並盡其所能將對教職員、學生、承包商和公眾人 士的健康和安全所構成的風險降至最低。實際上,校長將透過健康和安全委員會主席,以 確保有適當措施予以執行。
- 健康與安全委員會主席將協調整個學校的健康與安全之政策和做法,而舍監、部門主管、 年級領導和後勤員工經理,將依次負責各自部門的健康與安全。
- 所有教職員均應合理地照顧自己之健康和安全,以及可能受其法律作為或不作為影響的其他人之健康和安全,且必須在健康和安全問題上與雇主合作。本政策文件詳細說明了所有教職員之具體責任:可隨時與營運總監聯繫查看。
- 任何不足、遺漏或錯誤均應以電郵報告給校長、營運總監和/或副校長(關懷及身心健康)。

# 2. 一般規則

- 2.1. 良好的內務管理是任何安全政策的重要組成部分,不論是教職員還是學生,每個人均須積極遵守 適當的安全措施,為學校的整體整潔和總體效率作出貢獻。以下內容旨在提醒大家。
  - 所有哈羅國際學校、哈羅禮德學校和哈羅小獅幼兒園均禁止吸煙。所有教職員、承包商和 服務提供商均須遵守此項。
  - 走廊、消防通道和構成逃生路線的通道,必須保持暢通無阻。防火門不得被支開著。
  - 溢出物和破損物必須立即清理乾淨。在濕式清洗期間,必須展示「地面光滑」之告示。
  - 任何人不得干擾、阻礙或移走急救箱、防護服、防煙門、消防設備及電子斷路器。
  - 必須向校長、營運總監和/或合規經理報告危險或故障設備,並採取措施隔離設備,直到問題得以糾正。
  - 在搬運玻璃器皿、熱食/液體、毒藥或腐蝕性物品時,必須格外小心,以免被絆倒或跌 倒。

- 必須保持儲物櫃和櫥櫃乾淨及整潔,不需要的材料/設備必須處理掉或歸還至合適之地方。
- 如發生有關學生、教職員、訪客或公眾人士的事故和意外,必須立即報告給校長、營運總 監和/或合規經理。

# 3. 工作上之健康與安全政策聲明

- 3.1. 學校管理層認同,在合理可行的範圍內,它有其法定和道義上的責任以確保所有員工、學生、訪客和承包商之健康和安全。以及,須確保參與學校或代表學校開展活動的任何人者,不會魯莽或於不知覺的情況下,危及自己或其他參與任何學校授權活動的人士。
- 3.2. 因此,學校的政策是:
  - 在合理可行的情況下,在學校使用的所有區域建立並維持一個安全環境,以充分遵守法定 規例、規定和《業務守則》。
  - 在員工、學生、訪客和承包商,建立健康和安全意識,並接受個人責任。
  - 為所有員工和學生提供有關(a)消防安全和(b)安全工作的適當資訊、指導、培訓和監督,並對他們實現和維護安全標準的貢獻予以恰當重視。
  - 與員工/學校委任的安全代表密切合作和協商。
  - 確保工廠、設備和工作系統安全,將風險保持在合理可行的最低限度,以確保員工、學生和任何其他可能接觸此類工廠、設備或系統的人員之風險。
  - 安排和操作適當程序,以在學校內能安全處理、儲存和運輸化學品、物質和材料。
  - 實施有效的應急程序和急救措施,以滿足法定要求。
  - 就任何不屬於學校員工知識和經驗以外之項目,徵取專家建議。
  - 校長、營運總監和/或合規經理,將通過向香港哈羅國際學校校董會提交年度報告,以評估和審查本政策的內容、運作和成效。
  - 對所有學校活動和場所進行風險評估。
  - 在年度預算中分配足夠資金。

# 4. 角色和責任

- 4.1. 健康、安全和福利的總體責任由學校管理層承擔,但以任何方式對學校活動負責的所有其他員工,均須由始至終考慮安全、健康和福利。所有學校員工在整個校園內自己所屬的工作區域裡,均有其健康和安全責任。
- 4.2. 根據健康與安全法定要求所述,校董會有責任通過以下方式主動監督和控制校內之健康與安全管理:

# 4.2.1. 校董會成員

• 需要向他們提供有效履行其責任所需之資訊,包括本政策在內。

- 批准分配足夠的人力和財力資源,以滿足學校的健康和安全需求。
- 確保以符合法定要求的方式執行所委派的職能及健康與安全之倫理要求。
- 其中一位校董將獲委任以負責監督健康和安全之事務。

# 4.2.2. 學校校長

- 校長已獲校董會授權,以確保學校符合健康與安全的法定和倫理要求。
- 校長將確保:學校擁有已獲批准的健康與安全政策(HS42)和做法,並予以實施。
- 有足夠的人員和財政資源分配給健康與安全。
- 健康與安全獲賦予鼓勵所有教職員承諾、合作和參與的地位。
- 學校積極促進對健康與安全其良好實踐之認知和接受。
- 對任何因忽視或未能執行經批准程序和做法之教職員,予以紀律處分。
- 同意並實施適當的檢查、監控和審計程序。
- 對健康與安全進行定期績效審查,並商定未來發展計劃。

# 4.2.3. 營運總監

- 校長、營運總監、副校長(關懷及身心健康)和/或合規經理有責任確保:
- 該政策得到有效實施、監控、制定並傳達給所有教職員,並會對政策進行必要之修改,以 反映法定要求或公司發展之變化。
- 提供適當和充足的資金、人員和設備,以滿足政策上有關健康與安全之要求。
- 提供並維持適當的保險。
- 制定程序以確保所有設備處於良好狀態、得到充分維護、適合其使用目的,並具備任何所需的檢查或檢驗證書。
- 各級管理層和員工均了解本政策所賦予他們的健康與安全之責任。
- 高級管理團隊認知到其在學校健康與安全方面之領導作用,並讓員工積極參與持續改進, 以改善健康與安全。
- 制定程序以確保提供規劃和控制措施,為涉及潛在危險的情況建立安全的工作方法。
- 制定程序以確保為員工提供足夠的健康設施。
- 設定健康與安全之目標,並將其實現情況進行衡量和報告,作為管理審查的其中一部分。
- 4.2.4. 如有必要,制定健康與安全之規則,以滿足立法和學校要求。

# 4.2.5. 部門主管/直屬經理

- 負責:教師、學生、後勤員工和部門訪客等
- 部門主管/直線主管有責任:全面負責該部門的安全運作。請注意,可委托部分安全要素,但總體責任仍由部門主管/直屬經理承擔。
- 閱讀、理解和推廣學校之健康與安全政策。
- 確保部門政策制定時涵蓋相關批准程序,並確保在其責任範圍內,特別是在科學部門,有 制定及實施《業務守則》。
- 與營運總監和/或合規經理,共同在其責任範圍內進行年度風險評估

- 確保所有人士接受適當的健康與安全培訓,包括疏散程序和火警指引。
- 確保所有出口路線暢通無阻,並預防可燃物堆積。確保正確使用防火門(例如:無阻礙物、不支開、緊閉)。
- 確保展示正確的標示牌,並處於良好狀態;如有任何損毀缺陷,應通知校長、營運總監和 /或合規經理。
- 確保所有帶入部門的個人電子設備均經過設施管理團隊檢查。
- 確保所有急救箱均被正確存放,並明確標識其位置。
- 確保部門的每位成員均得悉位置最近的合格急救員之姓名和位置。
- 將可能危及該部門人員健康與安全的任何缺陷,通知校長、營運總監和/或合規經理。

# 4.2.6. 社監/女社監(如他或她不在時,適用於助理社監/女社監)

- 負責:助理社監/女社監、Gap 期間導師、宿舍管理員、學生、後勤員工、訪客及家庭 社監/女社監有責任:
- 閱讀、理解、實施和宣傳學校健康與安全政策。
- 與校長、營運總監和/或合規經理,共同在其責任範圍內進行年度風險評估。
- 確保所有人士接受適當的健康與安全培訓,包括疏散程序和火警指引。
- 確保所有出口路線暢通無阻,並預防可燃物堆積。確保正確使用防火門(例如:無阻礙物、不支開、緊閉)。
- 每學期與校長、營運總監和/或副校長(關懷及身心健康)、設施管理團隊,共同進行一次火警演習,並保留適當記錄。
- 確保展示正確的標示牌,並處於良好狀態;如有任何損毀缺陷,應通知校長、營運總監和 /或合規經理。
- 確保所有帶入部門的個人電子設備均經過設施管理團隊檢查。
- 確保所有急救箱均被正確存放,並明確標識其位置。
- 確保社堂內的每位成員均得悉位置最近的合格急救員之姓名和位置。
- 將可能危及該宿舍建築內人士之安全的任何損毀缺陷,通知校長、營運總監和/或合規經理。

#### 4.2.7. 教職員責任

- 閱讀、理解、實施和宣傳學校健康與安全政策。
- 熟悉學校的健康裁安全政策,及與他們所在部門工作相關的任何其他安全法規和《業務守則》。營運總監和/或合規經理將就要求提供相關建議。
- 對同事、學生、訪客以及可能因工作中的作為或不作為而受到影響的任何人士之健康和安全,採取合理的照顧。
- 與營運總監和/或合規經理合作,遵守健康與安全之要求。
- 確保教職員和學生均有效應用健康與安全之要求、規則、例行工作和程序。

- 熟悉其工作區域適用的學校火警預防措施和疏散程序。
- 報告他們觀察到有關場所、廠房、設備和設施的任何損毀缺陷。
- 確保所有廠房、機械和設備處於良好和安全的工作狀態,並在適當的情況下獲得充分保護。
- 未經授權不得使用廠房、機器或設備,或作不當使用。
- 使用正確的工作設備,並配戴可能提供的任何防護設備或安全裝置。
- 對任何人士造成傷害的所有事件和事故,向合規經理和營運總監報告。積極關注促進健康 與安全,並提出降低風險之方法。
- 遵守學校的禁煙政策。

# 4.2.8. 健康與安全委員會

健康與安全委員會將全面負責:

- 確保為每位成年員工提供足夠的健康與安全培訓、程序和設備。
- 制定整個學校之政策執行
- 擔當投訴的信息交流橋樑
- 調查事件
- 向校董成員提出建議

# 健康與安全委員會(每學期開會兩次)

成員包括:

合規經理

營運總監

副校長(關懷及身心健康)

小學部校長

體育科總監

科學部門總監

設備經理

保健中心

藝術科主任

幼稚園部校長

營運經理

# 健康與安全管理架構

校董會

校長

營運總監、副校長(關懷及身心健康)和合規經理

# 5. 學生的健康與安全聲明

- 5.1. 學校努力使學生工作和開展活動的所有區域在合理可行的情況下盡可能安全。期望並要求學生合作,確保學校及其活動盡可能安全。
  - 學生必須採取一切合理的謹慎措施,以確保其行為不會危及自己或他人。學生不應使用任何他們認為不安全的設備,並須向負責的教師報告。
  - 當學生使用任何設備前,學生應確保他們已熟悉有關的安全操作程序。
  - 除非得到負責的成年人之授權,否則學生不得推行任何程序。
  - 學生必須熟悉為部分設備、程序和操作所提供之健康與安全政策,配合所有緊急疏散演習,並遵守消防法規。
  - 如涉及任何自己或他人受傷的事故,學生必須立即向負責的教師報告。

# 6. 承包商之健康與安全聲明

- 6.1. 承包商的健康和安全責任是確保他們:
  - 提供他們的健康和安全政策及學校可能要求與健康與安全相關的任何其他相關文件之副本。
  - 遵守學校的健康與安全政策之所有要求。
  - 按照相關法律規定進行工作,並考慮現場其他人士和公眾之安全。
  - 確保使用的所有設備安全且處於良好的工作狀態,並於必要時附上相關證明。
  - 確保如有教職員遭受任何傷害或造成損害,須立即向營運總監或學校代表報告。
  - 遵循學校的安全規則,並遵守我們代表給予的任何安全指示。
  - 確保任何具有健康、安全或火災風險的材料,其使用及儲存須符合法規和現行建議,並將 此資訊提供給可能受影響的任何其他人士。如即將使用任何危害健康之物質,須在工作開 始前向學校代表提交其物質或過程相關之風險評估。
  - 確保工作場所保持整潔,並在工作進行時清理所有碎層、廢料等。
  - 通過風險評估和安全工作系統提供之書面指引,建立安全的工作方法,以解釋操作流程, 並概述潛在危險和合適的風險控制實施。
  - 按照要求參加安全會議;這些會議應為資訊傳遞的主要場合。

# 7. 餐飲服務商之健康與安全聲明

- 7.1. 餐飲服務商之健康和安全責任是確保他們:
  - 遵守學校的健康與安全政策之所有要求
  - 準確記錄學生的食物過敏情況。
  - 要求教職員在履行責任時,配戴個人防護裝備。
  - 保持廚房和用餐區乾淨整潔。
  - 及時進行蟲害防治。
  - 遵守當地有關食品安全的法令和法規。

# 8. 就事故/意外進行報告、記錄和調查

- 8.1. 第一小節 所有事故均須使用《員工手冊》中的〈意外報告表〉進行報告,且所有意外報告之記 錄須交由營運總監和/或合規經理辦公室作保存之用。
- 8.2. 報告
  - 8.2.1. 所有意外/事故,不論程度,均須通過填寫〈意外報告表〉向合規經理報告。在發生受傷/意外時,例如:課堂/旅行/體育比賽期間,所負責的教職員應填寫表格。如在寄宿宿舍內發生受傷/意外,社監/女社監或宿舍導師應填寫表格。保健中心並不負責填寫〈意外報告表〉。
  - 8.2.2. 合規經理將保留記錄,並因應情況向外部機構報告事件;所有與工傷有關的案件將轉交人力資源部,以便向相關部門報告。

#### 8.3. 未遂報告

8.3.1. 教職員應向營運總監和/或合規經理報告未遂意外之事件(使用〈意外報告表〉)。以便記錄和監控,並作為預防意外發生的主動措施。所有意外和未遂意外之事件,將每年各校董會報告。

# 8.4. 事故調查

8.4.1. 所有意外/事故均應進行調查,以防止再次發生。營運總監和/或合規經理將在負責意外/事故發生區域的教職員(包括負責工傷案件的人力資源部)之協助下,調查可報告的意外/事故。

# 9. 消防安全政策及程序

9.1. 消防安全簡介

學校的首要任務是通過維護學校的消防安全,確保教職員、學生和訪客不會增加火災風險,並在發生火災時從我們的建築物安全疏散,從而達致最大限度地降低生命風險,並減少受傷。哈羅國際學校、哈羅禮德學院或哈羅小獅幼兒園的消防安全政策、程序和風險評估,旨在幫助社群倘若面對我們建築發生火災時,如何冷靜有效地作出反應。

#### 9.1.1. 學校消防安全經理的角色

運營總監為指定的學校消防安全經理,會與副校長(關懷及身心健康)、合規經理,及健康 與安全委員會 (H&SC) 共同負責確保:

- 校董會和資深領導團隊 (SLT) 定期審查消防安全政策。
- 會向學校社群公布消防安全政策。
- 學校裡的每位人士(包括訪客和承包商)均得到關於在發生火災時他們應該前往哪裡的明確指示。
- 定期測試緊急疏散之程序和安排,並從中汲取經驗。
- 定期審查和更新火災風險評估。
- 遵循火警預防措施之執行。
- 每次改建、擴建或重建建築物,或購置新建築物時,均會審查消防程序和風險評估。
- 保存所有火災預防措施的記錄。
- 保存消防系統和設備的安裝和維護證書。

# 9.1.2. 火警演習

- 按照當地的消防安全法定要求,進行火警演習。火警演習應盡可能切合實際情況。因此, 應將日期和時間告知最低數量的教職員。演習前必須通知保安。
- 下面所列的演習頻率為最低要求。假如演習顯示執行系統中存有缺陷,則需要組織進一步 的演習。

- 逃生路線或樓梯可能因演習而被關閉(如發生此情況,被關閉的逃生路線/樓梯將被輪流替換)。
- 火警演習警報報告之副本,須由設施管理團隊須填寫火災演習警報報告的副本,並將表格提交給營運總監合規經理。而影印本須放置於接待處的教育局檔案夾中。
- 每個學期均須進行一次火警演習,日間和晚上各一次。在秋季學期,晚間演習須於學期初的首兩個晚上內進行,而日間演習須於學期初的首7天內完成。這將交由營運總監和副校長(關懷及身心健康)組織。

# 9.1.3. 消防設備

- 根據當地法定要求,建築物內須有灑水器、水管捲盤、沙桶和滅火毯(如適用)。
- 可以透過打破位於水管捲盤附近的「玻璃破碎開關」裝置,以手動激活火災警報器。寄宿宿舍內已安裝煙霧/熱處探測器,當煙霧/熱度升高時,會自動啟動火災警報器。

#### 9.2. 消防組織

#### 策略

• 健康與安全委員會 (H&SC) 須就學校的消防組織和程序,向校董會負責。營運總監代表健康與安全委員會 (H&SC),協調組織和程序,提供、維護、更新檢測/警報系統、消防設備和逃生設施。

# 9.2.1. 點算責任

以下所列出的人員或其指定的代理人,負責當警報響起後,要對學生、教職員、外部服務提供者進行登記。指揮系統如下:

- 班主任將為小學部學生及教學助理進行登記(包括任何家長助手)。登記一旦完成後,班主任應與小學部校長(如缺席則由小學部副校長代替)確認出席率。一旦確定了小學部的出席率,小學部校長就會將登記結果交予副校長(關懷及身心健康)。
- 社監/女社監負責檢查各自社堂的每個學生、宿舍輔導團隊 (HPT) 所有成員之姓名。
- 附有學生名單的剪貼板將由中學部辦公室負責帶到集合點,並將它們交予社監/女社監。
   一旦所有學生和宿舍輔導團隊 (HPT) 均都點算後,社監將已完成的名單交予副校長(關懷及身心健康)。

宿舍輔導團隊 (HPT) 應向所屬的社監/女社監報告。所有宿舍管理員應向其居住樓層所屬的社監/女社監報告。假如宿舍管理員居於員工宿舍,他們應被分配至某一社堂,並 只向該社監/女社監報告。

- 沒有所屬社堂的教職員(包括迄今為止任何未提及的教學助理、產假替補等),會被分配至「旗幟1」,並應向副校長(學術)報告,後者完成名單後,交予副校長(關懷及身心健康)。
- 所有課外活動外部提供者應向所屬音樂管理人員或體育科總監報告,他們在完成後應通知校長之行政助理。
- 所有行政人員應分別向相應的旗幟 2、3 或 4 報告。 「旗幟 2」由接待員負責,「旗幟 3 」為財務總監負責,「旗幟 4」則由通訊主管負責。 所有這些清單均應交予校長之行政助理
- 學校保健中心、餐飲和設施管理團隊的所有員工,均應向各自的經理進行登記,經理完成 後將通知營運助理。

營運助理在完成後,應通知校長之行政助理。

• 校長之行政助理將確認旗幟 2、3 或 4 完成與否。他們同樣會與訪問教師及教練、承包商 以及相關工作人員進行確認,並將完成的清單交予副校長(關懷及身心健康)。

- 獲授權之訪客須在每次訪問時,與設施管理保安進行登記和登出程序,以確保現場的消防 疏散名單準確無誤。
- 副校長(關懷及身心健康)擁有已確認完成疏散的最終檢查清單。此清單同樣包括設施經理/營運總監和/或緊急服務人員(如在場)之確認,以批准重新進入建築物。
- 在獲得批准前,任何教職員或學生不得重新進入建築物。

# 學期以外的建築物

 保安/設施管理團隊為火災警報器作出反應,日間時由營運總監和/或合規經理合作,以 確保建築物安全疏散並點算哈羅教職員。

# 9.2.2. 報告責任

 必須記錄所有火災警報器、疏散或火警演習,並在設施管理辦公室/合規經理那裡,保存 一份書面報告。而影印本亦應放置於接待處的教育局檔案夾中。

# 9.2.3. 教職員名冊

- 所有中學部和小學部教師和學生之名單,均須保存於各自的學校辦公室。行政人員會於集 合點,將名單分發給指定成員。
- 學校人事部備有教師因個人行程而外出的記錄表。同樣亦會記錄在當日缺席未有上班的教職員。
- 所有行政人員的名單均保存於接待處。

# 9.3. 消防程序

# 9.3.1. 當發現火警時

• 立即呼叫「火警」、「火警」、「火警」,並打破位於走廊消防水管捲盤附近的火災警報器之玻璃裝置,並從最接近的出口路線離開建築物,然後步行前往集合點。

# 9.3.2. 當在日間聽到火災警報器鐘聲時

- 立即步行至最接近的出口路線,前往集合點。
- 不要停下來收拾物品、鎖上抽屜或關上窗戶。
- 不要使用升降機。假如火災警報器鐘聲響起時你身在升降機內,升降機會停在最接近的樓層;你應使用最接近的出口路線離開大樓。
- 抵達集合點後,中學部學生應按年級字母順序,在各自的社堂內排隊。
- 中學部學生應(於指定集合點的位置)排隊。各社堂應按照「樓層」順序排列,從較低的 樓層靠近中線。
- 小學部學生應(於指定集合點的位置)在其班別內組織起來。幼稚園學生應位處(於指定集合點的位置)。
- 學生應保持安靜和秩序,直至另有說明。
- 所有行政人員、外部服務提供商和承包商亦應於(指定地點)集合。
- 指定成員應對所負責的人員進行出席點算。
- 對於任何使用輪椅或其他助行器(例如:拐杖),或因其他原因而無法通過樓梯離開的人士,最好留在原地或轉移至避難區域(升降機大廳),同時須通知工作人員並告知於所屬位置的消防疏散領導。

# 9.3.3. 當在晚上聽到火災警報器鐘聲時

- 叫醒與你共處房間的任何人。
- 使用最接近的可用出口路線,以安靜有序的方式離開建築物。
- 關上你身後的所有門。
- 敲上任何關閉的門,並大聲呼叫「火警」以提醒居住者。
- 不要停下來收拾個人物品。
- 不要使用升降機。
- 未經副校長(關懷及身心健康)、營運總監或設施經理授權,不得重新進入建築物。
- 不要試圖滅火。任何時候,人身安全必須優先於財產。
- 學生應按年級、字母順序,於所屬社堂內排隊。
- 宿舍輔導團隊和其他留宿的教職員,應向其所屬的社監/女社監報告

# 9.3.4. 員工宿舍居民之消防疏散

- 立即呼叫「火警」、「火警」、「火警」,並打破位於走廊消防水管捲盤附近的火災警報器之玻璃裝置,或致電求助(說出電話號碼)。
- 使用最直接之樓梯路線,從建築物中疏散。假如火災警報器鐘聲響起時你身在升降機內, 升降機會停在最接近的樓層;你應使用最接近的出口路線離開大樓。
- 所有家庭都應在靠近跑道的 Astro 球場集合,設施管理團隊將進行登記。請注意,如你和你的任何家庭成員不會在你的公寓留宿(意指:晚上公寓將空無一人),所有住戶均須通知設施管理團隊。

#### 9.3.5. 與消防和救援服務聯絡

保安員/設施管理團隊將於消防和救援服務抵達時指引他們。當登記完成後,將會聯繫設施管理團隊,以確認所有人均在場或仍然失踪。然後,設施管理團隊必須將此資訊,交予消防和救援服務人員。

# 9.3.6. 重新進入

• 一旦消防和救援服務已經解除警報,設施管理團隊將與營運總監和/或副校長(關懷及身心健康)或其指定之副手進行溝通,然後他們將按年級或按社堂,解散學生和教職員。在 其中一位指定人員通知之前,任何人不得離開集合點。

# 9.3.7. 公開考試的消防程序

- 監考員須:
- 建議考生將所有問題卷、答案卷及設備留在考場內。必須建議考生合上答案簿。
- 收集出席登記表(以確保所有考生都在場),並通過後方樓梯疏離考場至一樓,進入時應 繞過 Astroturf 後方,監考人員應將考生沿旗桿排成一列,俯瞰網球場旁的花園/道 路。身處出入安排室的監考員和考生將使用最接近的出口疏散,並在離開大樓時向 Astro 後方報告。
- 確保考生安靜地離開房間。
- 確保考生在離開考場時受到盡可能緊密監督,以免對考試進行討論。指定的「消防隊」將 按照副校長(學術)和/或考官的指示監督考生,以確保維持安靜。
- 監考員和考官須:
- 記錄中斷之時間和持續時間。
- 允許考生在恢復考試後,有剩餘的考試時間。
- 對意外和所採取的行動進行完整報告,並交予相關的評核機構。

• 副校長(學術)和考官負責確保考場保持安全。

#### 9.3.8. 傷健人士

- 如果有人為傷健人士,即其行動、聽力或視力受到影響,社監/女社監、部門主管和其他 直屬經理,負責確保這些控制措施得以遵守,並完成消防安全風險評估,且提交一份至營 運總監辦公室。
- 學生: 社監/女社監應評估最安全的疏散方法,並將之告知該學生。
- 教職員:部門主管應評估安全疏散方法,並將之傳達給該教職員。
- **訪客**:接待人員應評估安全疏散方法,並將之告知該訪客。
- 請注意:除非在極端情況下及已知是預定演習,否則不得使用升降機。

# 9.4. 火警控制/預防措施

哈羅香港國際學校採取了以下火警控制/預防措施。

# 9.4.1. 姚牛路線和緊急出口

- 所有建築物至少有兩條逃生路線。
- 張貼消防捅告和疏散標誌於教室、辦公室和臥室內。
- 灑水裝置、水管捲盤、沙桶、滅火毯(如適用)均按照《業務守則》放置於建築物內。可以透過打破位於水管捲盤附近的「玻璃破碎開關」裝置,以手動激活火災警報器。寄宿宿舍內已安裝煙霧/熱感探測器,當煙霧/熱度升高時,將自動啟動火災警報器。
- 所有樓梯、通道和緊急出口均具備應急照明燈供照明用途。
- 火警警報系統的控制面板位於設施控制室,能夠完全得知發生位置並顯示激活點。
- 消防通道和出口須於任何時候保持暢通。
- 設施管理團隊會與消防服務承包商,須定期測試所有火災警報器。
- 每季度須檢查所有消防設備一次,並將所有檢查記錄保存在設施管理辦公室內
- 每年須對火災警報器、煙霧探測器、緊急照明燈等進行維修,並將所有測試的記錄保存在 設施管理辦公室內
- 主廚房和現場所有其他廚房均須裝有熱度探測器和 30 分鐘防火門

# 9.4.2. 電力安全

- 學校電力承包商須檢查和測試建築物內的電路。
- 電路須獲得電流式漏電斷路器(RCD)保護,並符合當地電力(線路)之法規和慣例要求。
- 每五年須檢查一次整個學校的電力系統,並將所有檢查記錄/證書保存在設施管理辦公室 內。
- 部門工作人員須檢查所有科學、設計與技術之設備是否在放學時已關閉。
- 餐飲經理須檢查所有廚房設備是否在一天結束時已關閉。

#### 9.4.3. 防雷保護

所有防雷和接地須符合當地的電力(線路)法規和慣例,並由專業承包商每五年測試一次。所有測試記錄均須保存在設施管理辦公室內。

# 9.4.4. 煤氣安全

- 科學實驗室內的所有煤氣設備均須由註冊承包商定期維護和保養。
- 實驗室技術人員須在每一天結束時,檢查煤氣閥是否已關閉。

# 學校並沒有主供應之煤氣。

## 9.4.5. 安全儲存

• 用於教學或維護的易燃材料須被鎖起。

#### 9.4.6. 垃圾和可燃物

- 易燃垃圾須存放於遠離建築物的地方。
- 用於教學、餐飲、維護、庭院和看護的可燃物均須存放於防火櫃之中。
- 須每天清理建築物內的垃圾。

## 9.5. 寄宿宿舍的火警預防措施/控制措施

- 9.5.1. 以下物品並不允許出現於學生宿舍。
- 電水壺和咖啡機
- 電暖器和風扇
- 多士爐和三明治機
- 微波爐
- 所有烹飪設備,包括炊具、Baby Belling類型煮食爐、電熱環、電烤盤、煤氣燈。
- 冰箱
- 仙女燈串
- 雷熱殺
- 沒有燈罩的電燈
- 熔岩燈和落地燈
- 任何固定在天花板上的物件。
- 懸掛在房間內的材質。
- 電燈上方的海報、窗簾等
- 非標準變壓器
- 通用適配器
- 熨斗

# 9.5.2. 逃生路線中不允許攜帶的物品。

- 會阻礙防火門的物件
- 儲存易燃品的容器
- 逃生路線內防火門的門楔
- 會阻礙逃生通道的物件。
- 任何於晚上拔下的電器配件
- 在只有一條逃生路線的情況下, 逃生通道內不允許設有任何設備。

## 9.5.3. 學生房間的電器設備

- 臥室內的電器設備只能放置於床頭櫃、抽屜櫃、書桌或其他堅硬的表面上。
- 不得將任何電器設備放在床上。
- 設備在不使用時必須關上。

- 設施管理團隊每學期須對學生設備進行目測檢查。任何設備如沒有歐盟 CE 標誌(在充電器或設備上),均須經過便攜式設備測試,通過此測試方能使用。
- 所有適配器均須裝有保險絲,並帶有歐盟 CE 標誌。
- 社堂輔導團隊須定期檢查學生房間內的電器設備。

#### 9.5.4. 門楔

- 任何時候,走廊的防火門均不能被支開。
- 只有在以下情況下,社堂的防火門才允許安裝門楔:
- 清潔時,每次最多只清潔兩扇門。如火災警報器響起,須指導清潔工移除門楔。
- 清潔工只可使用粉紅色的門楔。
- 晚間時,所有門楔均須從門上被移除。

#### 9.5.5. 火警風險評估

學校的火警風險評估須符合消防條例的法定要求。具體來說,它標識:

- 處於危險中之人士
- 用以評估、消除、減少和防範風險的措施。
- 措施需獲記錄、計劃、通知、指導和培訓相關人士,以減少或消除風險。

# 10. 急救政策

#### 10.1. 簡介

該政策之目的是確保學校有為學生、教職員、外部服務提供商的員工和訪客提供盡可能充足、 安全和有效的急救服務。急救之定義,為在獲得適當的醫療之前向受傷人士提供幫助。能以此 挽救生命,並避免從輕傷惡化成重傷。

# 10.2. 責任

哈羅香港國際學校的校董會和資深領導團隊,負責整個校園的安全,該責任包括根據對整個學校場地內之活動,學生或教職員亦處在內,所帶來的風險進行評估,並以此安排急救措施。校長已委任營運總監,有關執行此政策,及確保讓教職員、學生和外部服務提供商的員工了解此政策和程序之責任。

# 10.3. 風險評估

學校已進行急救風險評估。這標識:

- 學校場地的潛在危害(進行活動)
- 可能需要協助之人士(學生、教職員或公眾)
- 急救規定、培訓水平、教職員人數、設備(急救箱和位置)
- 學校的遠端/位置,及大型/分割場地的佈局問題
- 學校被佔用/場地正發生事件之時間。
- 緊急服務之權限

# 10.4. 急救員

學校確保校園內有足夠數量的合資格急救員,數量應符合最佳做法,以及當地法規和法定要求。所有急救員均應經過培訓並已取得證書。他們應該參加進修課程,以維持其資格有效。

## 急救員之責任為:

- 應對急救情況,包括緊急情況、常見疾病和受傷。
- 致電緊急服務中心和/或保健中心,以取得進一步的急救協助,如有救護車到達現場,請 通知保安控制室。
- 記錄任何進行的急救護理。
- 在其經培訓範圍內,提供急救治療。
- 保持其培訓、熟練程度及能力
- 10.5. 急救員的姓名由保健中心保存,並與急救箱共同張貼於學校各處。急救員的姓名由保健中心保存,並與急救箱共同張貼於學校各處。

## 10.6. 能力和協議

• 任何時候,急救員均須在自己能力範圍內實踐,不應嘗試任何未經訓練或沒有信心的技能。所有實施急救的急救員,須在其3年資格期限內。急救員須向患者表明自己身份,並口頭解釋自己具備能力治療患者。

#### 10.7. 急救箱

急救箱遍布學校所有區域。由保健中心維護,每周維護和檢查一次當中物資。 每次使用後均會補充箱物資。

急救箱中不應存放任何藥物,只有保健中心的工作人員才能提供急救藥物。保健中心的工作人員有責任確保所有急救箱均有妥善存放。他們應確保每一學期有進行兩次檢查。急救箱存放於學校周圍。

- 學校在校址周圍的主要位置設有自動體外心臟去顫器 (AED),包括聖堂、泳池、體育館
- 每週測試一次 AED, 並將記錄保存在保健中心裡。

# 10.8. 程序

## 10.8.1. 在校(學期內):

- 如情況被認為會危及生命或非常嚴重,必須立即呼叫救護車。在這些情況下,應立即致電保健中心。同樣重要的是,致電通知設施管理團隊熱線 (9541 1900) 有關意外地點和救護車到達。在相關情況下,宿舍管理員也將被召集至現場。
- 任何申報不適的學生均應被送至學校的保健中心,並讓所在的保健中心工作人員看到學生。
- 急救員將在其個人能力範圍內處理輕傷,並在必要時會將傷者轉介至初級護理人員。更嚴重的受傷,應將之轉診保健中心。保健中心僅在學期期間開放。
- 學校建議,除非無法避免,否則任何教職員都不應在沒有見證人(最好是另一名教職員) 的情況下,實施急救。這不適用於保健中心內的工作人員。
- 除非為合資格的急救員,且其資格是處於有效期內,否則任何教職員或志願者均不應實施 急救。

## 10.8.2. 校外:

- 用於任何校外活動的急救箱均存放在保健中心,每次旅行(當地、海外或體育賽事)都應 攜帶。
- 對於客場體育項目,教職員最好提前與主辦學校核實,是否具有足夠的急救員。如發生意外,應向所在學校的急救員尋求治療。如有必要,應由其中一位教職員將學生送往最接近的急症室。其中一位教職員應陪同在學生身邊,直到與提供治療的人就治療和善後護理達成一致後,或直至家長到達後。如有需要,應通知學校保健中心進行任何跟進。

- 其中一位教職員應在每次學校旅行時隨身攜帶手機,並檢查學生的標識身分裡,是否存在任何需要定期服藥的已知狀況。陪同的教職員應檢查哮喘患者是否已隨身攜帶吸入器,患有糖尿病的學生有否有攜帶相關藥物。同樣重要的是,任何藥物(如:注射腎上腺素EpiPen)也由教職員攜帶,應屬校外風險評估的一部分。在可能的情況下,學生們也應該攜帶以供備用。此外,已確定的教職員必須經過保健中心的培訓,方能管理所需藥物。
- 出發前必須進行風險評估,並與指定人員(插入此人的職位)進行核對;應急程序亦必須 為此風險評估的一部分。

## 10.9. 報告

所有意外/事故/或提供急救的時間,均須通過填寫〈意外報告表〉作記錄。表格填妥後,應 交予合規經理。

#### 10.10. 健康和安全

所有參與分發急救品的人員都存在一定既有風險。所有教職員均須採取預防措施以避免感染,並須遵守基本的衛生程序。急救箱中需提供一次性即棄手套。此外,急救員應確保他們在處理 急救情況之前和之後,均可以使用潔手設施。

## 10.11. 血源性病毒

學校有責任人保護所有員工,免受工作活動中所涉及的風險。重要的是,學校急救風險評估要涵蓋保護教職員免受血源性病毒感染的控制措施。在處理傷者時,急救員必須戴上防護橡膠手套(在急救箱中提供)。這將能提供更好保護,防止直接接觸體液/血液。如血液或體液灑在地板上,教職員應戴上手套,並使用紙巾和消毒劑清潔該區域。

任何時候,當清理過程結束後,急救員應前程潔淨雙手,即使沒有接觸過體液或血液,這亦是良好做法。如急救員在處理傷者後,對交叉感染感到擔心,他們應保健中心的工作人員尋求建議。此類事件必須作為未遂意外事件,報告給合規經理。

## 11. 健康與安全檢驗政策

此政策為學校主要健康與安全政策的一個子部分,每年均會進行審查。

## 11.1. 檢驗

部門主管、社監和女社監、直屬經理(指定人員),必須與合規經理共同對其責任範圍內的年度健康與安全進行正式檢查。這包括確保他們所負責的教職員/學生有否了解他們在健康與安全方面的角色和責任。只有當建築物內部出現相關變化時,才有必要進一步進行非正式的檢查。

指定人員應完成其責任範圍內的檢查清單。合規經理將於每個學年開始時,將檢查清單發送給指定人員,以供他們完成檢查。他們有責任與合規經理共同確定任何需要採取的行動,並確保相關行動沒有延誤執行。指定人員應保留完整的行動計劃和檢查清單至少兩年。

兩者的副本均應交予合規經理辦公室,以便在必要時進行記錄保存和採取行動。

# 12. 顯示屏 VDU 之政策

## 12.1. 簡介

此政策為學校健康與安全政策的一個子部分,每年均會進行審查。

學校有責任確保為所有用家提供足夠有關使用工作站之健康和安全培訓,並向他們提供與其工作站相關的健康和安全各方面之資訊。

學校將採取一切合理措施,通過進行風險評估、提供資訊和建議,以確保使用 VDU 設備的員工 之健康與安全,以便更全面地了解與 VDU 設備相關的問題。此資訊同時適用於非直接就業人 員,例如學生。

負責實施該政策的人員是:

- 營運總監
- 合規經理
- 營運經理
- 部門主管
- 指定人士

#### 12.2. 重複性勞損 (RSS)

有關重複性勞損 (RSS) 的準確定義存在相當大的混亂。最常用的定義是由重複性身體動作所引起,或歸因於重複性身體動作的傷害。例如,長時間不間斷地操作鍵盤可能會導致受傷。所有員工均有責任將常識應用至他們的日常工作安排中。每隔兩小時進行一次短暫休息,在此期間,操作者進行非重複性的體力勞動,例如歸檔,以降低受傷風險。

## 13. 單獨工作政策

#### 13.1. 簡介

此政策是健康與安全政策的一個小節。該政策之目的是確保為學校業務而進行的任何單獨工作,均以受控和協調的方式進行,從而最大限度地減少對教職員工和學生所造成的任何健康與安全風險。

該文件概述部分與單獨工作相關的潛在危險,定義角色和責任,並描述可採取的實際步驟,以盡量將任何風險降至最低。

## 13.2. 單獨工作的定義

於本指引中,單獨工作的人員被定義為在沒有密切或直接監督的情況下,獨自工作的人士。單獨工作不是意指個人發現自己獨自一人所經歷的暫時情況,而是意指個人在知情和可預見的情況下,在沒有直接或密切監督的情況下從事工作活動。

實際而言,如有人士在發生事故或生病時,無法與可尋求幫助的他人進行視覺或聽覺交流,則被認為是單獨工作。學校部分僱員和外部服務提供商的員工,由於工作時間、地點偏遠或工作方法而會單獨工作。

# 常見例子包括:

- 圖書館教職員、實驗室技術人員、ICT技術員。
- 保安、清潔工、搬運工人、園丁。
- 維修人員和支援工程師。

## 13.3. 責任

指定人士

• 由於此此政策應與健康與安全政策共同閱讀,因此其角色和責任保持不變。所有指定人 員,例如:部門主管、直屬經理、社監和女社監、外部服務提供商,均有責任確保:

- 所有單獨工作活動和進行單獨工作活動之員工均須獲得確定,並進行適當的風險評估,以 確定單獨工作的員工所面對之風險,以及在合理可行的情況下,將這些風險降至最低所需 之控制措施。
- 單獨工作的安排要取得有效溝通,並且確認有關單獨工作時有甚麼可以做或不能做之相關 細節。
- 告知單獨工作的人員意識相關危害,並了解所需採取的所有必要控制措施。
- 進行合理調查,以確保單獨工作的人員在身體上適合單獨承擔工作。
- 備有充份的監督、指示和培訓,以讓單獨工作的人員能勝任。監督之範圍為管理層所決定,並應通過風險評估過程而確定。不應由個別職員決定是否需要協助/監督。
- 對單獨工作的實踐進行監督,以確保單獨工作之風險評估中所確定的控制措施得到遵守。

## 13.4. 僱員

所有僱員均有責任照顧自己的安全,並配合相關程序。僱員不應於知情下,因單獨工作而將自己置於額外風險的情況中。如有人士發現自己處於可能被認為是「單獨工作」的情況下,應確保其直屬經理盡早了解相關情況,然後在過程中予以協助,以防止單獨工作的人員情況的發生,或是情況如不可能,要協助制定必要的預防措施,以確保他們的自身安全。

如單獨工作之人士對商定安排的有效性和效率有任何疑慮,並如有任何原因導致他們無法單獨工作或繼續安全地單獨工作,則有責任通知其直屬經理。

## 13.5. 單獨工作的潛在危害

單獨工作的人員在工作時,固然會面對與其他從事類似工作之人員相同的風險。然而,他 們還可能遇到以下情況:

- 在沒有人可尋求幫助或急救時,可能會發生事故或突發疾病。
- 暴力或暴力威脅
- 火警
- 嘗試完成一個人無法安全完成的任務,例如:舉提重物,或使用個別某些設備。
- 缺乏進出建築物的安全通道(例如:有被意外鎖在其中的危險)可以採取措施以降低相關事件的風險。

#### 13.6. 風險評估

學校在進行風險評估時,必須考慮這些因素。涵蓋所有僱員的通用風險評估,可能適用於低風險環境,例如:單獨在辦公室裡工作。特定的風險評估將是有關高風險活動之要求,例如在高空、泳池、電廠等進行單獨工作。預計風險評估過程是由單獨工作的人員和其直屬經理/主管共同進行,並記錄所商定的安全工作程序,且將其傳達給所有可能需要單獨工作的人員,及任何其他在確保其安全方面發揮作用之員工。

以下是關鍵問題列表,可作為完成適當及充份的風險評估之檢查清單。它提供有關風險是 否可以由一個人士充份控制的指示:

- 工作場所是否會對單獨工作的人員構成特殊風險,例如:由於環境、地點、內容、不熟悉等原因?有可能需要聯繫建築物之設施經理,以確保安全進出工作場所。
- 工作活動是否會給單獨工作的人員帶來特殊風險——設備、流程、物質、地點、時間、公 眾人士?
- 該地點是否能讓一個人可以安全進出——不論是在正常工作過程中,還是在緊急情況下?
   這有可能包括有關在緊急情況下不使用升降機的資訊。
- 使用中的設備能否由一個人充分控制和處理?使用中的設備能否由一個人充分控制和處理?
- 所有使用中的貨物、物質和材料能否由一個人安全處理?
- 工作環境是否合適——供暖、照明、通風等?
- 健康設施是否充足並方便使用——洗手間、清洗設施、飲用水等?
- 單獨工作的人員是否具備或可以使用急救設施?

- 如果需要,單獨工作的人員是否能使用合適的通訊方式,或其他尋求協助的方式——電話、手提電話、收音機、閒置警報器等?
- 是否存在與工作活動和/或地點相關的暴力風險?
- 單獨工作的人員會否因其性別,或缺乏經驗之緣故,而面對更大風險?
- 僱員是否接受了足夠的資訊、指導和培訓,以使其能夠在單獨一人下安全地進行工作?
- 僱員是否曾接受專門培訓,有關如何應對在單獨工作程序中可能出現的可預見緊急情況?
- 單獨工作的人員其身體狀態是否適合從事此項工作?另,是否需要進行持續的健康檢查及 健康監測?
- 是否有適當的應急計劃,以應對單獨工作的人員所發出的警報/警鐘?這些計劃是否廣為 人知,並經過演習——做甚麼、與誰聯繫等?

風險評估應每半年記錄並審查一次。

# 14. 急救政策

### 14.1. 簡介

哈羅國際學校、哈羅禮德學校和哈羅小獅幼兒園,對僱員在工作中的健康與安全風險要進行適當和充分的評估,包括體力處理對僱員造成風險的可能性。為在合理可行的範圍內盡可能降低風險,並安排預防和保護措施,初步評估包括:

- 在合理可行的情况下,避免具危險性的體力處理操作。
- 對任何無法避免的危險體力處理操作,進行適當和充分的評估。
- 在合理可行的情况下,盡可能降低這些操作可造成受傷的風險。

#### 14.2. 體力處理的風險因素

物體的重量為主要風險因素,但不是唯一因素。其他數個重要因素也會增加受傷的風險。包括任務特點、負載物、工作環境及個人能力等。

## 任務特點

## · 姿勢

不當的身體動作或姿勢,例如:拿起重物並保持與身體一定距離的位置,扭曲、彎腰和向上伸手、舉起或放下時距離過大等等,都是常見的風險因素。

## · 負載物操作

過度推、拉負載物,或搬運距離過遠,均是體力處理的其他重要風險因素。

# · 頻繁或長時間的體力處理

頻繁或長時間的體力處理,或為了提高工作速度而加速,均會增加受傷的風險。同樣地,休息 不足或恢復期不足也可能會增加受傷的發生率。

# 14.3. 負載物

負載物或物體的重量、尺寸和形狀,均為體力處理的風險因素。明顯地,

沉重的負載物難以拿起或移動,但這同樣適用於重量不大但體積龐大的負載物。應為巨大的負載物提供易於抓握的手柄。不穩定的負載物是另一個嚴重風險,因此,在操作它們時應格外小心。例如在提高或移動裝有液體的半滿容器時,重心會隨著液體的移動而有所變化。另一例子是一個內部有空隙的盒子,內裡的物件在運輸過程中可能會移動,從而增加了搬運或操作的難度。如被搬運的物體是人或動物,其肢體動作會給操作員帶來很大困難。帶有尖銳部件、過熱、或過冷的物體也可能對其操作員造成潛在風險。

# 14.4. 工作環境

## 空間限制

• 空間限制可能使操作員難以在搬運時使用良好姿勢。例子包括在受限空間內搬運或移動物 體,或在狹窄走廊上搬運大型物體。

# 地面或其他表面

在不平整、濕滑或不穩定的地面和其他表面上工作,會增加風險程度。例子包括在移動中的車輛表面、可移動平台和樓梯等。

#### 其他環境因素

• 工作環境中的極端溫度或濕度,會影響一個人持續的工作能力。充足的照明為另一個重要因素,而在搬運大型負載物時,需要特別考慮強風。

## 14.5. 個人能力

在某些特定情況下,體力處理操作可能需要操作員經過專門培訓,或具備如消防員般的強健體格。 一個人的健康狀況會極大程度地影響他/她執行體力處理操作時的能力。懷孕中或產假休息後返回 工作崗位的婦女,應避免從事可能導致安全或健康風險的體力處理工作。手術後康復者或有健康問 題的人士,在執行某些體力處理工作之前應諮詢醫生。

## 14.6. 最佳做法

- 如一項任務中,涉及在距離身體驅幹較遠的地位拿取或操作負載物,要減低握持力的最佳 方法是減輕物體重量、減小物體尺寸、減少握持時間、為負載物提供適當的把手,以及通 過使用機械輔助工具消除體力處理。
- 如某項任務涉及扭轉身體軀幹,則應重新設計工作場所之佈局並修改工作方式,以減少此類動作。
- 如一項任務中,要求操作員使用彎腰姿勢,就必須減少彎腰的動作,例如將重物放置在適當的水平或使用合適的機械輔助工具。
- 如操作員必須向上拉伸方能執行任務,必須通過提供台階、可調高度的工作平台或其他輔助工具,以減少這種拉伸動作。
- 如一項任務中,涉及過遠距離提起或降低重物,則可以通過使用升降台、叉式起重車、輸送帶、起重機和其他類似的機械設備,或通過團隊以降低受傷風險。

建議所有職員先聯繫設施管理團隊,以進行任何體力處理工作。

## 15. 危機安全程序——室內

# 15.1. 簡介

- 15.1.1 可能在學校引發危機的事件包括:重大安全漏洞、暴力事件和自然災害。這些事件可能會為學校帶來混亂,威脅學校的穩定,使學生和教職員感到受威脅、不安、不安全及無助等。此外,危機事件發生後,謠言往往會傳播,而主觀武斷的言論可能會為學生和教職員帶來進一步的創傷。與此同時,學校往往關注必須向不同持份者提供資料。上述所有情況,均可能對學校行政系統構成巨大壓力。學校應實施應變措施,以盡量減低事件的負面影響。
- 15.1.2 地震可能會在沒有警告的情況下發生,而大地震後通常會出現多次餘震,有可能持續數 週或數月。地震期間導致受傷的威脅,主要來自墜落的物體和碎片,以及人們在進入或離開建築物時受傷。
- 15.1.3 對於其他危機,學生和教職員的安全風險可能位於課室之外。 因此,在可能的情況下,必須盡可能留在建築物內,迅速遠離窗戶、玻璃和獨立的隔板和架子,並躲在堅固的書桌或桌子下,或靠著內牆,用手或衣服遮蓋頭部(趴下/掩護/穩住),直至危機結束。
- 15.1.4 對於所有牽涉的人員來說,這可能是一次可怕而艱難的經歷。重要的是,教師在演習程序時要考慮到孩子的年齡組別,並讓他們得知學校的疏散計劃和最接近的出口點。一個詳細的計劃和程序,將能在危機發生時能最大限度地降低風險,從而最終能挽救生命。
- 15.1.5 如危機出現,須實施以下步驟:

- 設施管理團隊或資深領導團隊成員,會透過公共廣播系統發出警報。
- 如可能的話,危機的性質也將透過公共廣播系統宣布三次。當中的例子包括「**封鎖、封鎖、封鎖**、**對** 鎖」

在封鎖的情況下,設施管理團隊會將所有電子門鎖設置為鎖上的狀態。

- 所有打開的門都應由最近的職員關上,包括學校閘門。任何帶有手動鎖的門都應關閉並鎖上。
- 在危機結束前,任何人員都不應進入或離開現場。這適用於所有學生、教職員、訪客、家長、 承包商。Etc.
- 所有升降機將由設施管理團隊在控制室進行封鎖,並在可能的情況下,將它們返回至其服務範圍內的最低樓層。
- 在危機期間,只有參與緊急服務的人員方能在危機期間進入現場。
- 在危機期間,緊急服務可能會接管學校。

## 15.2. 危機安全程序——封鎖期間:室內

- 保持冷靜及安靜。
- 留在原地或移動至最近的教室或安全空間(如:辦公室、洗手間等)
- 關閉並鎖上所有門和閘門,關掉燈,並關上窗和門窗上的百葉簾。
- 可行的話,請移出門窗的視線範圍。
- 使用桌子或其他堅固的家具作為遮掩物。
- 在廣闊的室內空間內,盡可能離開他人的視線範圍。
- 採取「趴下、掩護、穩住」的姿勢(雙膝跪地,雙手抱於頸後,
- 將臉埋在手臂中,身體盡可能小,閉上眼睛,用前臂蓋住耳朵。保護頸部和胸部)
- 如果筆記本或西裝外套方便拿取,請舉過頭頂以提供額外保護。
- 所有人員應保持安靜,並等待進一步通知。
- 僅在緊急情況或接到指示時,才使用行動/蜂巢式通訊設備。
- 在科學實驗室中,可行的話,在隱蔽之前啟動所有電源的緊急關閉,並熄滅所有燃燒器;並遠離可能溢出的危險化學品。科學科教師和科學技術員檢查被認為有風險的物質其狀況如何。

# 所有人員請保持安靜,等待進一步通知。

# 15.3. 危機安全程序——封鎖期間:室外

- 保持冷靜及安靜。
- 教職員和學生應盡可能保持冷靜,並通過最接近的通道回到建築物內。請注意:因處於封 鎖期間,電子門鎖和手動門鎖可能已經處於鎖定狀態。
- 進入建築物後,應遵循「危機安全程序——封鎖期間:室內」
- 如已無法重新進入建築物,應尋找最接近的隱蔽處或庇護處。
- 採取蹲下並掩蓋的姿勢,並保護脆弱部位(頸部和胸部)。如衣服或西裝外套在手邊,請將其舉過頭頂以上,以提供額外保護,或在必要時用手。

# 所有人員請保持安靜,等待進一步通知。

## 15.4. 危機安全程序——地震期間:室內

- 保持冷靜及安靜。
- 留在原地或移動至最近的教室或安全空間(如:辦公室、洗手間等)
- 關閉並鎖上所有門和閘門,關掉燈,並關上百葉簾。
- 躲在書桌或桌子下,或其他背靠窗戶的堅固傢俱下面。
- 在廣闊的室內空間內,盡可能離開他人的視線範圍。
- 採取「趴下、掩護、穩住」的姿勢(雙膝跪地,雙手抱於頸後,
- 將臉埋在手臂中,身體盡可能小,閉上眼睛,用前臂蓋住耳朵。保護頸部和胸部)
- 如筆記本或西裝外套在手邊,請將其舉過頭頂以上,以提供額外保護。

- 遠離窗戶、書架或其他重物。
- 所有人員請保持安靜,等待進一步通知。
- 僅在緊急情況或接到指示時,才使用行動/蜂巢式通訊設備。
- 在科學實驗室中,可行的話,在隱蔽之前啟動所有電源的緊急關閉,並熄滅所有燃燒器;並遠離可能溢出的危險化學品。科學科教師和科學技術員檢查被認為有風險的物質其狀況如何。

## 所有人員請保持安靜,等待進一步通知。

# 15.5. 危機安全程序——地震期間:室外

- 保持冷靜及安靜。
- 採取蹲下並掩蓋的姿勢,並保護脆弱部位(頸部和胸部)。如衣服或西裝外套在手邊,請 將其舉過頭頂以上,以提供額外保護,或在必要時用手。
- 維持姿勢直至震動停止。
- 移離建築物、樹木、架空電線及桅杆。
- 震動停止後,前往集合點並讓大家知道自己狀況。
- 不應進入建築物,直至能確認情況安全。

## 所有人員請保持安靜,等待進一步通知。

- 在透過個人地址系統或資深領導團隊根據參與緊急服務的建議發送有關「全部清除、全部 清除、全部清除」訊息之前,危機狀態一直維持。
- 除非有特殊建議告知,否則危機期間不得疏散。
- 危機期間可能會有火警警報器響起,但至為重要的是,所有人士均不要試圖疏散。如火警警報器在危機期間確實響起,設施管理團隊將致力將它停止。

只有取得從建築物疏散的明確訊息後,此時任何人均應嘗試疏散。

## 15.6. 疏散

- 保持在「趴下、掩護、穩住」位置,直至指示所有危機已經結束。
- 清楚呼叫名字,以檢查傷亡情況。
- 在評估任何受傷情況時,讓兒童保持趴下/掩護姿勢。
- 只嘗試疏散受輕傷的兒童——救援服務將需要照顧傷者。
- 指示兒望從其掩護體中爬出來——謹慎行事。
- 將兒童集中在一起,帶領他們走出建築物(在檢查樓梯的狀態後,必須格外謹慎小心), 然後把他們帶到集合點。
- 將兒童集中在一起。
- 不要使用升降機進行疏散。於危機程序的開始階段,這些將已被隔離。
- 與任何可能倒下的電線保持安全距離。
- 教師應與另一位教師或班別以夥伴系統合作,如是者,假如其中一位教師受傷,另一位教 師將照顧學生並帶領他們至安全地方。

#### 緊急集合地點 - (Astro)

- 向現場協調員或下一位承擔責任的高級人員,報告你搜索受傷和失蹤兒童的最後位置。
- 按照消防疏散程序,讓孩子們排隊
- 辦公室將消防登記名冊分發給教師,以供教師檢查兒童。
- 將急救箱帶至緊急集合地點,以供檢查教職員的出席率。
- 如有任何受傷,均要向現場協調員登記,並立即編制一份清單。

- 將受傷的兒童集中於一起,並由指定一名教職員監察他們。
- 如有任何失蹤學生,立即向副校長報告,並由指定教職員搜索任何失蹤兒童。
- 對講機將分發至指定的教職員。
- 現場協調員會指定一位教職員前往家長會面區,並讓家長保持遠離現場(一號門外)
- 不要返回建築物。
- 保持警覺。
- 如在外面進行疏散程序時發生第二次危機,學生/教職員應坐下並保持安靜。
- 副校長如發出指令,便從年齡最小的兒童開始,將兒童交還給家長。交還兒童的紀錄將被 記下來。

如危機發生後,無法進入或無法安全進入 Astro 位置,則應使用替代集合點。

#### 15.7. 接送點一家長會面區

如發生重大危機,兒童將被送回家,並在家長到達學校接走兒童時,將其交還給家長。留宿的教職員可按照需要,監督和陪伴兒童。

- 保安會通知家長不得進入該地點。
- 除非現場協調員確保登記上顯示家長將接回兒童,否則兒童不得離開。
- 由替代成人接走的兒童必須進行核對,成人需要為兒童簽名作實,需要填寫成人的姓名、 聯繫電話和可以找到兒童的地址。
- 由於網絡用作緊急服務使用而受到覆蓋,手提電話有可能無法使用。
- 重要的是,要盡可能保持冷靜。
- 最重要的是緊記,在發生大地震時,受傷的程度是無法預測的。可能是關鍵人物自己已受傷,所以要讓別人知道自己的名字,並找出候補者是誰,並向他們報告。

審核日期:2024年8月 下一次審核:2025年8月 職位名稱:營運總監



# 健康及安全政策 (包括火灾、危机和封锁)

# 1. 本指引之目的

有关健康和安全之管理在各个方面延展了相关责任。

- 学校管理层,包括拥有者和校董(以下简称"学校"),有最终责任在其权力范围内采取所有合理可行的措施,以确保场所安全,并尽其所能将对教职员、学生、承包商和公众人士的健康和安全所构成的风险降至最低。实际上,校长将透过健康和安全委员会主席,以确保有适当措施予以执行。
- 健康与安全委员会主席将协调整个学校的健康与安全之政策和做法,而舍监、部门主管、 年级领导和后勤员工经理,将依次负责各自部门的健康与安全。
- 所有教职员均应合理地照顾自己之健康和安全,以及可能受其法律作为或不作为影响的其他人之健康和安全,且必须在健康和安全问题上与雇主合作。本政策文件详细说明了所有教职员之具体责任:可随时与营运总监联系查看。
- 任何不足、遗漏或错误均应以电邮报告给校长、营运总监和/或副校长(关怀及身心健康)。

## 2. 一般规则

- 2.1. 良好的内务管理是任何安全政策的重要组成部分,不论是教职员还是学生,每个人均须积极遵守 适当的安全措施,为学校的整体整洁和总体效率作出贡献。以下内容旨在提醒大家。
  - 所有哈罗国际学校、哈罗礼德学校和哈罗小狮幼儿园均禁止吸烟。所有教职员、承包商和 服务提供商均须遵守此项。
  - 走廊、消防通道和构成逃生路线的通道,必须保持畅通无阻。防火门不得被支开着。
  - 溢出物和破损物必须立即清理干净。在湿式清洗期间,必须展示"地面光滑"之告示。
  - 任何人不得干扰、阻碍或移走急救箱、防护服、防烟门、消防设备及电子断路器。
  - 必须向校长、营运总监和/或合规经理报告危险或故障设备,并采取措施隔离设备,直到问题得以纠正。
  - 在搬运玻璃器皿、热食/液体、毒药或腐蚀性物品时,必须格外小心,以免被绊倒或跌 倒。

- 必须保持储物柜和橱柜干净及整洁,不需要的材料/设备必须处理掉或归还至合适之地方。
- 如发生有关学生、教职员、访客或公众人士的事故和意外,必须立即报告给校长、营运总 监和/或合规经理。

# 3. 工作上之健康与安全政策声明

- 3.1. 学校管理层认同,在合理可行的范围内,它有其法定和道义上的责任以确保所有员工、学生、访客和承包商之健康和安全。以及,须确保参与学校或代表学校开展活动的任何人者,不会鲁莽或于不知觉的情况下,危及自己或其他参与任何学校授权活动的人士。
- 3.2. 因此,学校的政策是:
  - 在合理可行的情况下,在学校使用的所有区域建立并维持一个安全环境,以充分遵守法定规例、规定和《业务守则》。
  - 在员工、学生、访客和承包商,建立健康和安全意识,并接受个人责任。
  - 为所有员工和学生提供有关(a)消防安全和(b)安全工作的适当资讯、指导、培训和监督,并对他们实现和维护安全标准的贡献予以恰当重视。
  - 与员工/学校委任的安全代表密切合作和协商。
  - 确保工厂、设备和工作系统安全,将风险保持在合理可行的最低限度,以确保员工、学生和任何其他可能接触此类工厂、设备或系统的人员之风险。
  - 安排和操作适当程序,以在学校内能安全处理、储存和运输化学品、物质和材料。
  - 实施有效的应急程序和急救措施,以满足法定要求。
  - 就任何不属于学校员工知识和经验以外之项目,征取专家建议。
  - 校长、营运总监和/或合规经理,将通过向香港哈罗国际学校校董会提交年度报告,以评估和审查本政策的内容、运作和成效。
  - 对所有学校活动和场所进行风险评估。
  - 在年度预算中分配足够资金。

#### 4. 角色和责任

- 4.1. 健康、安全和福利的总体责任由学校管理层承担,但以任何方式对学校活动负责的所有其他员工,均须由始至终考虑安全、健康和福利。所有学校员工在整个校园内自己所属的工作区域里,均有其健康和安全责任。
- 4.2. 根据健康与安全法定要求所述,校董会有责任通过以下方式主动监督和控制校内之健康与安全管理:

## 4.2.1. 校董会成员

• 需要向他们提供有效履行其责任所需之资讯,包括本政策在内。

- 批准分配足够的人力和财力资源,以满足学校的健康和安全需求。
- 确保以符合法定要求的方式执行所委派的职能及健康与安全之伦理要求。
- 其中一位校董将获委任以负责监督健康和安全之事务。

## 4.2.2. 学校校长

- 校长已获校董会授权,以确保学校符合健康与安全的法定和伦理要求。
- 校长将确保:学校拥有已获批准的健康与安全政策(HS42)和做法,并予以实施。
- 有足够的人员和财政资源分配给健康与安全。
- 健康与安全获赋予鼓励所有教职员承诺、合作和参与的地位。
- 学校积极促进对健康与安全其良好实践之认知和接受。
- 对任何因忽视或未能执行经批准程序和做法之教职员,予以纪律处分。
- 同意并实施适当的检查、监控和审计程序。
- 对健康与安全进行定期绩效审查,并商定未来发展计划。

## 4.2.3. 营运总监

- 校长、营运总监、副校长(关怀及身心健康)和/或合规经理有责任确保:
- 该政策得到有效实施、监控、制定并传达给所有教职员,并会对政策进行必要之修改,以 反映法定要求或公司发展之变化。
- 提供适当和充足的资金、人员和设备,以满足政策上有关健康与安全之要求。
- 提供并维持适当的保险。
- 制定程序以确保所有设备处于良好状态、得到充分维护、适合其使用目的,并具备任何所需的检查或检验证书。
- 各级管理层和员工均了解本政策所赋予他们的健康与安全之责任。
- 高级管理团队认知到其在学校健康与安全方面之领导作用,并让员工积极参与持续改进, 以改善健康与安全。
- 制定程序以确保提供规划和控制措施,为涉及潜在危险的情况建立安全的工作方法。
- 制定程序以确保为员工提供足够的健康设施。
- 设定健康与安全之目标,并将其实现情况进行衡量和报告,作为管理审查的其中一部分。
- 4.2.4. 如有必要,制定健康与安全之规则,以满足立法和学校要求。

# 4.2.5. 部门主管/直属经理

- 负责:教师、学生、后勤员工和部门访客等
- 部门主管/直线主管有责任:全面负责该部门的安全运作。请注意,可委托部分安全要素,但总体责任仍由部门主管/直属经理承担。
- 阅读、理解和推广学校之健康与安全政策。
- 确保部门政策制定时涵盖相关批准程序,并确保在其责任范围内,特别是在科学部门,有制定及实施《业务守则》。
- 与营运总监和/或合规经理,共同在其责任范围内进行年度风险评估

- 确保所有人士接受适当的健康与安全培训,包括疏散程序和火警指引。
- 确保所有出口路线畅通无阻,并预防可燃物堆积。确保正确使用防火门(例如:无阻碍物、不支开、紧闭)。
- 确保展示正确的标示牌,并处于良好状态;如有任何损毁缺陷,应通知校长、营运总监和 /或合规经理。
- 确保所有带入部门的个人电子设备均经过设施管理团队检查。
- 确保所有急救箱均被正确存放,并明确标识其位置。
- 确保部门的每位成员均得悉位置最近的合格急救员之姓名和位置。
- 将可能危及该部门人员健康与安全的任何缺陷,通知校长、营运总监和/或合规经理。

## 4.2.6. 社监/女社监(如他或她不在时,适用于助理社监/女社监)

- 负责:助理社监/女社监、Gap 期间导师、宿舍管理员、学生、后勤员工、访客及家庭
- 社监/女社监有责任:
- 阅读、理解、实施和宣传学校健康与安全政策。
- 与校长、营运总监和/或合规经理,共同在其责任范围内进行年度风险评估。
- 确保所有人士接受适当的健康与安全培训,包括疏散程序和火警指引。
- 确保所有出口路线畅通无阻,并预防可燃物堆积。确保正确使用防火门(例如:无阻碍物、不支开、紧闭)。
- 每学期与校长、营运总监和/或副校长(关怀及身心健康)、设施管理团队,共同进行一次火警演习,并保留适当记录。
- 确保展示正确的标示牌,并处于良好状态;如有任何损毁缺陷,应通知校长、营运总监和 /或合规经理。
- 确保所有带入部门的个人电子设备均经过设施管理团队检查。
- 确保所有急救箱均被正确存放,并明确标识其位置。
- 确保社堂内的每位成员均得悉位置最近的合格急救员之姓名和位置。
- 将可能危及该宿舍建筑内人士之安全的任何损毁缺陷,通知校长、营运总监和/或合规经理。

# 4.2.7. 教职员责任

- 阅读、理解、实施和宣传学校健康与安全政策。
- 熟悉学校的健康裁安全政策,及与他们所在部门工作相关的任何其他安全法规和《业务守则》。营运总监和/或合规经理将就要求提供相关建议。
- 对同事、学生、访客以及可能因工作中的作为或不作为而受到影响的任何人士之健康和安全,采取合理的照顾。
- 与营运总监和/或合规经理合作,遵守健康与安全之要求。
- 确保教职员和学生均有效应用健康与安全之要求、规则、例行工作和程序。

- 熟悉其工作区域适用的学校火警预防措施和疏散程序。
- 报告他们观察到有关场所、厂房、设备和设施的任何损毁缺陷。
- 确保所有厂房、机械和设备处于良好和安全的工作状态,并在适当的情况下获得充分保护。
- 未经授权不得使用厂房、机器或设备,或作不当使用。
- 使用正确的工作设备,并配戴可能提供的任何防护设备或安全装置。
- 对任何人士造成伤害的所有事件和事故,向合规经理和营运总监报告。积极关注促进健康与安全,并提出降低风险之方法。
- 遵守学校的禁烟政策。

# 4.2.8. 健康与安全委员会

健康与安全委员会将全面负责:

- 确保为每位成年员工提供足够的健康与安全培训、程序和设备。
- 制定整个学校之政策执行
- 担当投诉的信息交流桥梁
- 调查事件
- 向校董成员提出建议

# 健康与安全委员会(每学期开会两次)

成员包括:

合规经理

营运总监

副校长(关怀及身心健康)

小学部校长

体育科总监

科学部门总监

设备经理

保健中心

艺术科主任

幼稚园部校长

营运经理

## 健康与安全管理架构

校董会

校长

营运总监、副校长(关怀及身心健康)和合规经理

# 5. 学生的健康与安全声明

- 5.1. 学校努力使学生工作和开展活动的所有区域在合理可行的情况下尽可能安全。期望并要求学生合作,确保学校及其活动尽可能安全。
  - 学生必须采取一切合理的谨慎措施,以确保其行为不会危及自己或他人。学生不应使用任何他们认为不安全的设备,并须向负责的教师报告。
  - 当学生使用任何设备前,学生应确保他们已熟悉有关的安全操作程序。
  - 除非得到负责的成年人之授权,否则学生不得进行任何程序。
  - 学生必须熟悉为部分设备、程序和操作所提供之健康与安全政策,配合所有紧急疏散演习,并遵守消防法规。
  - 如涉及任何自己或他人受伤的事故,学生必须立即向负责的教师报告。

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- 6.1. 承包商的健康和安全责任是确保他们:
  - 提供他们的健康和安全政策及学校可能要求与健康与安全相关的任何其他相关文件之副本。
  - 遵守学校的健康与安全政策之所有要求。
  - 按照相关法律规定进行工作,并考虑现场其他人士和公众之安全。
  - 确保使用的所有设备安全且处于良好的工作状态,并于必要时附上相关证明。
  - 确保如有教职员遭受任何伤害或造成损害,须立即向营运总监或学校代表报告。
  - 遵循学校的安全规则,并遵守我们代表给予的任何安全指示。
  - 确保任何具有健康、安全或火灾风险的材料,其使用及储存须符合法规和现行建议,并将此资讯提供给可能受影响的任何其他人士。如即将使用任何危害健康之物质,须在工作开始前向学校代表提交其物质或过程相关之风险评估。
  - 确保工作场所保持整洁,并在工作进行时清理所有碎屑、废料等。
  - 通过风险评估和安全工作系统提供之书面指引,建立安全的工作方法,以解释操作流程, 并概述潜在危险和合适的风险控制实施。
  - 按照要求参加安全会议;这些会议应为资讯传递的主要场合。

# 7. 餐饮服务商之健康与安全声明

- 7.1. 餐饮服务商之健康和安全责任是确保他们:
  - 遵守学校的健康与安全政策之所有要求
  - 准确记录学生的食物过敏情况。
  - 要求教职员在履行责任时,配戴个人防护装备。
  - 保持厨房和用餐区干净整洁。
  - 及时进行虫害防治。
  - 遵守当地有关食品安全的法令和法规。

# 8. 就事故/意外进行报告、记录和调查

- 8.1. 第一小节 所有事故均须使用《员工手册》中的〈意外报告表〉进行报告,且所有意外报告之记录须交由营运总监和/或合规经理办公室作保存之用。
- 8.2. 报告
  - 8.2.1. 所有意外/事故,不论程度,均须通过填写〈意外报告表〉向合规经理报告。在发生受伤/意外时,例如:课堂/旅行/体育比赛期间,所负责的教职员应填写表格。如在寄宿宿舍内发生受伤/意外,社监/女社监或宿舍导师应填写表格。保健中心并不负责填写〈意外报告表〉。
  - 8.2.2. 合规经理将保留记录,并因应情况向外部机构报告事件;所有与工伤有关的案件将 转交人力资源部,以便向相关部门报告。
- 8.3. 未遂报告
  - 8.3.1. 教职员应向营运总监和/或合规经理报告未遂意外之事件(使用〈意外报告表〉)。以便记录和监控,并作为预防意外发生的主动措施。所有意外和未遂意外之事件,将每年各校董会报告。
- 8.4. 事故调查
  - 8.4.1. 所有意外/事故均应进行调查,以防止再次发生。营运总监和/或合规经理将在负责意外/事故发生区域的教职员(包括负责工伤案件的人力资源部)之协助下,调查可报告的意外/事故。

# 9. 消防安全政策及程序

9.1. 消防安全简介

学校的首要任务是通过维护学校的消防安全,确保教职员、学生和访客不会增加火灾风险, 并在发生火灾时从我们的建筑物安全疏散,从而达致最大限度地降低生命风险,并减少受伤。哈罗国际学校、哈罗礼德学院或哈罗小狮幼儿园的消防安全政策、程序和风险评估,旨 在帮助社群倘若面对我们建筑发生火灾时,如何冷静有效地作出反应。

#### 9.1.1. 学校消防安全经理的角色

运营总监为指定的学校消防安全经理,会与副校长(关怀及身心健康)、合规经理,及健康与安全委员会(H&SC)共同负责确保:

- 校董会和资深领导团队 (SLT) 定期审查消防安全政策。
- 会向学校社群公布消防安全政策。
- 学校里的每位人士(包括访客和承包商)均得到关于在发生火灾时他们应该前往哪里的明确指示。
- 定期测试紧急疏散之程序和安排,并从中汲取经验。
- 定期审查和更新火灾风险评估。
- 遵循火警预防措施之执行。
- 每次改建、扩建或重建建筑物,或购置新建筑物时,均会审查消防程序和风险评估。
- 保存所有火灾预防措施的记录。
- 保存消防系统和设备的安装和维护证书。
- 9.1.2. 火警演习
- 按照当地的消防安全法定要求,进行火警演习。火警演习应尽可能切合实际情况。因此, 应将日期和时间告知最低数量的教职员。演习前必须通知保安。
- 下面所列的演习频率为最低要求。假如演习显示执行系统中存有缺陷,则需要组织进一步 的演习。

- 逃生路线或楼梯可能因演习而被关闭(如发生此情况,被关闭的逃生路线/楼梯将被轮流替换)。
- 火警演习警报报告之副本,须由设施管理团队须填写火灾演习警报报告的副本,并将表格提交给营运总监合规经理。而影印本须放置于接待处的教育局档案夹中。
- 每个学期均须进行一次火警演习,日间和晚上各一次。在秋季学期,晚间演习须于学期初的首两个晚上内进行,而日间演习须于学期初的首7天内完成。这将交由营运总监和副校长(关怀及身心健康)组织。

# 9.1.3. 消防设备

- 根据当地法定要求,建筑物内须有洒水器、水管卷盘、沙桶和灭火毯(如适用)。
- 可以透过打破位于水管卷盘附近的"玻璃破碎开关"装置,以手动激活火灾警报器。寄宿宿舍内已安装烟雾/热感探测器,当烟雾/热度升高时,会自动启动火灾警报器。

## 9.2. 消防组织

## 策略

• 健康与安全委员会 (H&SC) 须就学校的消防组织和程序,向校董会负责。营运总监代表健康与安全委员会 (H&SC) ,协调组织和程序,提供、维护、更新检测/警报系统、消防设备和逃生设施。

# 9.2.1. 点算责任

以下所列出的人员或其指定的代理人,负责当警报响起后,要对学生、教职员、外部服务提供者进行登记。指挥系统如下:

- 班主任将为小学部学生及教学助理进行登记(包括任何家长助手)。登记一旦完成后,班主任应与小学部校长(如缺席则由小学部副校长代替)确认出席率。一旦确定了小学部的出席率,小学部校长就会将登记结果交予副校长(关怀及身心健康)。
- 社监/女社监负责检查各自社堂的每个学生、宿舍辅导团队 (HPT) 所有成员之姓名。
- 附有学生名单的剪贴板将由中学部办公室负责带到集合点,并将它们交予社监/女社监。 一旦所有学生和宿舍辅导团队(HPT)均都点算后,社监将已完成的名单交予副校长(关怀及身心健康)。
- 宿舍辅导团队 (HPT) 应向所属的社监/女社监报告。所有宿舍管理员应向其居住楼层所属的社监/女社监报告。假如宿舍管理员居于员工宿舍,他们应被分配至某一社堂,并只向该社监/女社监报告。
- 没有所属社堂的教职员(包括迄今为止任何未提及的教学助理、产假替补等),会被分配至"旗帜1",并应向副校长(学术)报告,后者完成名单后,交予副校长(关怀及身心健康)。
- 所有课外活动外部提供者应向所属音乐管理人员或体育科总监报告,他们在完成后应通知校长之行政助理。
- 所有行政人员应分别向相应的旗帜 2、3 或 4 报告。
- "旗帜 2"由接待员负责,"旗帜 3"为财务总监负责,"旗帜 4"则由通讯主管负责。
   所有这些清单均应交予校长之行政助理
- 学校保健中心、餐饮和设施管理团队的所有员工,均应向各自的经理进行登记,经理完成 后将通知营运助理。
- 营运助理在完成后,应通知校长之行政助理。
- 校长之行政助理将确认旗帜 2、3 或 4 完成与否。他们同样会与访问教师及教练、承包商 以及相关工作人员进行确认,并将完成的清单交予副校长(关怀及身心健康)。

- 获授权之访客须在每次访问时,与设施管理保安进行登记和登出程序,以确保现场的消防 疏散名单准确无误。
- 副校长(关怀及身心健康)拥有已确认完成疏散的最终检查清单。此清单同样包括设施经理/营运总监和/或紧急服务人员(如在场)之确认,以批准重新进入建筑物。
- 在获得批准前,任何教职员或学生不得重新讲入建筑物。

# 学期以外的建筑物

• 保安/设施管理团队为火灾警报器作出反应,日间时由营运总监和/或合规经理合作,以 确保建筑物安全疏散并点算哈罗教职员。

#### 9.2.2. 报告责任

• 必须记录所有火灾警报器、疏散或火警演习,并在设施管理办公室/合规经理那里,保存一份书面报告。而影印本亦应放置于接待处的教育局档案夹中。

# 9.2.3. 教职员名册

- 所有中学部和小学部教师和学生之名单,均须保存于各自的学校办公室。行政人员会于集合点,将名单分发给指定成员。
- 学校人事部备有教师因个人行程而外出的记录表。同样亦会记录在当日缺席未有上班的教职员。
- 所有行政人员的名单均保存于接待处。

# 9.3. 消防程序

# 9.3.1. 当发现火警时

• 立即呼叫"火警"、"火警"、"火警",并打破位于走廊消防水管卷盘附近的火灾警报器之玻璃装置,并从最接近的出口路线离开建筑物,然后步行前往集合点。

# 9.3.2. 当在日间听到火灾警报器钟声时

- 立即步行至最接近的出口路线,前往集合点。
- 不要停下来收拾物品、锁上抽屉或关上窗户。
- 不要使用升降机。假如火灾警报器钟声响起时你身在升降机内,升降机会停在最接近的楼层;你应使用最接近的出口路线离开大楼。
- 抵达集合点后,中学部学生应按年级字母顺序,在各自的社堂内排队。
- 中学部学生应(于指定集合点的位置)排队。各社堂应按照"楼层"顺序排列,从较低的楼层靠近中线。
- 小学部学生应(于指定集合点的位置)在其班别内组织起来。幼稚园学生应位处(于指定集合点的位置)。
- 学生应保持安静和秩序,直至另有说明。
- 所有行政人员、外部服务提供商和承包商亦应于(指定地点)集合。
- 指定成员应对所负责的人员进行出席点算。
- 对于任何使用轮椅或其他助行器(例如:拐杖),或因其他原因而无法通过楼梯离开的人士,最好留在原地或转移至避难区域(升降机大厅),同时须通知工作人员并告知于所属位置的消防疏散领导。

# 9.3.3. 当在晚上听到火灾警报器钟声时

- 叫醒与你共处房间的任何人。
- 使用最接近的可用出口路线,以安静有序的方式离开建筑物。
- 关上你身后的所有门。
- 敲上任何关闭的门,并大声呼叫"火警"以提醒居住者。
- 不要停下来收拾个人物品。
- 不要使用升降机。
- 未经副校长(关怀及身心健康)、营运总监或设施经理授权,不得重新进入建筑物。
- 不要试图灭火。任何时候,人身安全必须优先于财产。
- 学生应按年级、字母顺序,于所属社堂内排队。
- 宿舍辅导团队和其他留宿的教职员,应向其所属的社监/女社监报告

## 9.3.4. =员工宿舍居民之消防疏散

- 立即呼叫"火警"、"火警"、"火警",并打破位于走廊消防水管卷盘附近的火灾警报器之玻璃装置,或致电求助(说出电话号码)。
- 使用最直接之楼梯路线,从建筑物中疏散。假如火灾警报器钟声响起时你身在升降机内, 升降机会停在最接近的楼层;你应使用最接近的出口路线离开大楼。
- 所有家庭都应在靠近跑道的 Astro 球场集合,设施管理团队将进行登记。请注意,如你和你的任何家庭成员不会在你的公寓留宿(意指:晚上公寓将空无一人),所有住户均须通知设施管理团队。

## 9.3.5. 与消防和救援服务联络

保安员/设施管理团队将于消防和救援服务抵达时指引他们。当登记完成后,将会联系设施管理团队,以确认所有人均在场或仍然失踪。然后,设施管理团队必须将此资讯,交予消防和救援服务人员。

## 9.3.6. 重新讲入

• 一旦消防和救援服务已经解除警报,设施管理团队将与营运总监和/或副校长(关怀及身心健康)或其指定之副手进行沟通,然后他们将按年级或按社堂,解散学生和教职员。在 其中一位指定人员通知之前,任何人不得离开集合点。

# 9.3.7. 公开考试的消防程序

- 监考员须:
- 建议考生将所有问题卷、答案卷及设备留在考场内。必须建议考生合上答案簿。
- 收集出席登记表(以确保所有考生都在场),并通过后方楼梯疏离考场至一楼,进入时应 绕过 Astroturf 后方,监考人员应将考生沿旗杆排成一列,俯瞰网球场旁的花园/道 路。身处出入安排室的监考员和考生将使用最接近的出口疏散,并在离开大楼时向 Astro 后方报告。
- 确保考生安静地离开房间。
- 确保考生在离开考场时受到尽可能紧密监督,以免对考试进行讨论。指定的"消防队"将按照副校长(学术)和/或考官的指示监督考生,以确保维持安静。
- 监考员和考官须:
- 记录中断之时间和持续时间。
- 允许考生在恢复考试后,有剩余的考试时间。
- 对意外和所采取的行动进行完整报告,并交予相关的评核机构。
- 副校長(學術)和考官負責確保考場保持安全。

## 9.3.8. 伤健人士

- 如果有人为伤健人士,即其行动、听力或视力受到影响,社监/女社监、部门主管和其他 直属经理,负责确保这些控制措施得以遵守,并完成消防安全风险评估,且提交一份至营 运总监办公室。
- 学生:社监/女社监应评估最安全的疏散方法,并将之告知该学生。
- 教职员:部门主管应评估安全疏散方法,并将之传达给该教职员。
- 访客:接待人员应评估安全疏散方法,并将之告知该访客。
- 请注意:除非在极端情况下及已知是预定演习,否则不得使用升降机。

## 9.4. 9.4. 火警控制/预防措施

• 哈罗香港国际学校采取了以下火警控制/预防措施。

#### 9.4.1. 姚生路线和紧急出口

- 所有建筑物至少有两条逃生路线。
- 张贴消防捅告和疏散标志于教室、办公室和卧室内。
- 洒水裝置、水管卷盘、沙桶、灭火毯(如适用)均按照《业务守则》放置于建筑物内。可以透过打破位于水管卷盘附近的"玻璃破碎开矣"装置,以手动激活火灾警报器。寄宿宿舍内已安装烟雾/热感探测器,当烟雾/热度升高时,将自动启动火灾警报器。
- 所有楼梯、通道和紧急出口均具备应急照明灯供照明用途。
- 火警警报系统的控制面板位于设施控制室,能够完全得知发生位置并显示激活点。
- 消防通道和出口须于任何时候保持畅通。
- 设施管理团队会与消防服务承包商,须定期测试所有火灾警报器。
- 每季度须检查所有消防设备一次,并将所有检查记录保存在设施管理办公室内
- 每年须对火灾警报器、烟雾探测器、紧急照明灯等进行维修,并将所有测试的记录保存在 设施管理办公室内
- 主厨房和现场所有其他厨房均须装有热度探测器和 30 分钟防火门

# 9.4.2. 电力安全

- 学校电力承包商须检查和测试建筑物内的电路。
- 电路须获得电流式漏电断路器(RCD)保护,并符合当地电力(线路)之法规和惯例要求。
- 每五年须检查一次整个学校的电力系统,并将所有检查记录/证书保存在设施管理办公室内。
- 部门工作人员须检查所有科学、设计与技术之设备是否在放学时已关闭。
- 餐饮经理须检查所有厨房设备是否在一天结束时已关闭。

## 9.4.3. 防雷保护

所有防雷和接地须符合当地的电力(线路)法规和惯例,并由专业承包商每五年测试一次。所有测试记录均须保存在设施管理办公室内。

## 9.4.4. 煤气安全

- 科学实验室内的所有煤气设备均须由注册承包商定期维护和保养。
- 实验室技术人员须在每一天结束时,检查煤气阀是否已关闭。学校并没有主供应之煤气。

# 9.4.5. 安全储存

• 用于教学或维护的易燃材料须被锁起。

## 9.4.6. 垃圾和可燃物

- 易燃垃圾须存放于远离建筑物的地方。
- 用于教学、餐饮、维护、庭院和看护的可燃物均须存放于防火柜之中。
- 须每天清理建筑物内的垃圾。

## 9.5. 寄宿宿舍的火警预防措施/控制措施

- 9.5.1. 以下物品并不允许出现于学生宿舍。
- 电水壶和咖啡机
- 电暖器和风扇
- 多士炉和三明治机
- 微波炉
- 所有烹饪设备,包括炊具、Baby Belling类型煮食炉、电热环、电烤盘、煤气灯。
- 水箱
- 仙女灯串
- 电热毯
- 没有灯罩的电灯
- 熔岩灯和落地灯
- 任何固定在天花板上的物件。
- 悬挂在房间内的材质。电灯上方的海报、窗帘等
- 非标准变压器
- 通用适配器
- 熨斗

## 9.5.2.

- 9.5.3. 逃生路线中不允许携带的物品。
- 会阻碍防火门的物件
- 储存易燃品的容器
- 逃生路线内防火门的门楔
- 会阻碍逃生通道的物件。
- 任何于晚上拔下的电器配件
- 在只有一条逃生路线的情况下, 逃生通道内不允许设有任何设备。

## 9.5.4. 学生房间的电器设备

- 卧室内的电器设备只能放置于床头柜、抽屉柜、书桌或其他坚硬的表面上。
- 不得将任何电器设备放在床上。
- 设备在不使用时必须关上。
- 设施管理团队每学期须对学生设备进行目测检查。任何设备如没有欧盟 CE 标志(在充电器或设备上),均须经过便携式设备测试,通过此测试方能使用。
- 所有适配器均须装有保险丝,并带有欧盟 CE 标志。

• 社堂辅导团队须定期检查学生房间内的电器设备。

#### 9.5.5. 门楔

- 任何时候, 走廊的防火门均不能被支开。
- 只有在以下情况下,社堂的防火门才允许安装门楔:
- 清洁时,每次最多只清洁两扇门。如火灾警报器响起,须指导清洁工移除门楔。
- 清洁工只可使用粉红色的门楔。
- 晚间时,所有门楔均须从门上被移除。

#### 9.5.6. 火警风险评估

学校的火警风险评估须符合消防条例的法定要求。具体来说,它标识:

- 危害
- 处于危险中之人士
- 用以评估、消除、减少和防范风险的措施。
- 措施需获记录、计划、通知、指导和培训相关人士,以减少或消除风险。

# 10. 急救政策

#### 10.1. 简介

该政策之目的是确保学校有为学生、教职员、外部服务提供商的员工和访客提供尽可能充足、安全和有效的急救服务。急救之定义,为在获得适当的医疗之前向受伤人士提供帮助。能以此挽救生命,并避免从轻伤恶化成重伤。

# 10.2. 责任

哈罗香港国际学校的校董会和资深领导团队,负责整个校园的安全,该责任包括根据对整个学校场地内之活动,学生或教职员亦处在内,所带来的风险进行评估,并以此安排急救措施。校长已委任营运总监,有关执行此政策,及确保让教职员、学生和外部服务提供商的员工了解此政策和程序之责任。

# 10.3. 风险评估

学校已进行急救风险评估。这标识:

- 学校场地的潜在危害(讲行活动)
- 可能需要协助之人士(学生、教职员或公众)
- 急救规定、培训水平、教职员人数、设备(急救箱和位置)
- 学校的远端/位置,及大型/分割场地的布局问题
- 学校被占用/场地正发生事件之时间。
- 紧急服务之权限

# 10.4. 急救员

学校确保校园内有足够数量的合资格急救员,数量应符合最佳做法,以及当地法规和法定要求。所有急救员均应经过培训并已取得证书。他们应该参加进修课程,以维持其资格有效。 急救员之责任为:

- 应对急救情况,包括紧急情况、常见疾病和受伤。
- 致电紧急服务中心和/或保健中心,以取得进一步的急救协助,如有救护车到达现场,请通知保安控制室。

- 记录任何进行的急救护理。
- 在其经培训范围内,提供急救治疗。
- 保持其培训、熟练程度及能力
- 10.5. 急救员的姓名由保健中心保存,并与急救箱共同张贴于学校各处。急救员的姓名由保健中心保存,并与急救箱共同张贴于学校各处。

## 10.6. 能力和协议

• 任何时候,急救员均须在自己能力范围内实践,不应尝试任何未经训练或没有信心的技能。所有实施急救的急救员,须在其3年资格期限内。急救员须向患者表明自己身份,并口头解释自己具备能力治疗患者。

#### 10.7. 急救箱

急救箱遍布学校所有区域。由保健中心维护,每周维护和检查一次当中物资。 每次使用后均会补充箱物资。

急救箱中不应存放任何药物,只有保健中心的工作人员才能提供急救药物。保健中心的工作人员有责任确保所有急救箱均有妥善存放。他们应确保每一学期有进行两次检查。急救箱存放于学校周围。

- 学校在校址周围的主要位置设有自动体外心脏去颤器 (AED),包括圣堂、泳池、体育馆
- 每周测试一次 AED,并将记录保存在保健中心里。

#### 10.8. 程序

#### 10.8.1. 在校(学期内):

- 如情况被认为会危及生命或非常严重,必须立即呼叫救护车。在这些情况下,应立即致电保健中心。同样重要的是,致电通知设施管理团队热线 (9541 1900) 有关意外地点和救护车到达。在相关情况下,宿舍管理员也将被召集至现场。
- 任何申报不适的学生均应被送至学校的保健中心,并让所在的保健中心工作人员看到学生。
- 急救员将在其个人能力范围内处理轻伤,并在必要时会将伤者转介至初级护理人员。更严重的受伤,应将之转诊保健中心。保健中心仅在学期期间开放。
- 学校建议,除非无法避免,否则任何教职员都不应在没有见证人(最好是另一名教职员) 的情况下,实施急救。这不适用于保健中心内的工作人员。
- 除非为合资格的急救员,且其资格是处于有效期内,否则任何教职员或志愿者均不应实施 急救。

## 10.8.2. 校外:

- 用于任何校外活动的急救箱均存放在保健中心,每次旅行(当地、海外或体育赛事)都应携带。
- 对于客场体育项目,教职员最好提前与主办学校核实,是否具有足够的急救员。如发生意外,应向所在学校的急救员寻求治疗。如有必要,应由其中一位教职员将学生送往最接近的急症室。其中一位教职员应陪同在学生身边,直到与提供治疗的人就治疗和善后护理达成一致后,或直至家长到达后。如有需要,应通知学校保健中心进行任何跟进。
- 其中一位教职员应在每次学校旅行时随身携带手机,并检查学生的标识身分里,是否存在任何需要定期服药的已知状况。陪同的教职员应检查哮喘患者是否已随身携带吸入器,患有糖尿病的学生有否有携带相关药物。同样重要的是,任何药物(如:注射肾上腺素EpiPen)也由教职员携带,应属校外风险评估的一部分。在可能的情况下,学生们也应该携带以供备用。此外,已确定的教职员必须经过保健中心的培训,方能管理所需药物。

• 出发前必须进行风险评估,并与指定人员(插入此人的职位)进行核对;应急程序亦必须 为此风险评估的一部分。

#### 10.9. 报告

所有意外/事故/或提供急救的时间,均须通过填写〈意外报告表〉作记录。表格填妥后,应 交予合规经理。

## 10.10. 健康和安全

所有参与分发急救品的人员都存在一定既有风险。所有教职员均须采取预防措施以避免感染,并须遵守基本的卫生程序。急救箱中需提供一次性即弃手套。此外,急救员应确保他们在处理 急救情况之前和之后,均可以使用洁手设施。

## 10.11. 血源性病毒

学校有责任人保护所有员工,免受工作活动中所涉及的风险。重要的是,学校急救风险评估要涵盖保护教职员免受血源性病毒感染的控制措施。在处理伤者时,急救员必须戴上防护橡胶手套(在急救箱中提供)。这将能提供更好保护,防止直接接触体液/血液。如血液或体液洒在地板上,教职员应戴上手套,并使用纸巾和消毒剂清洁该区域。

任何时候,当清理过程结束后,急救员应前程洁净双手,即使没有接触过体液或血液,这亦是良好做法。如急救员在处理伤者后,对交叉感染感到担心,他们应保健中心的工作人员寻求建议。此类事件必须作为未遂意外事件,报告给合规经理。

# 11. 健康与安全检验政策

此政策为学校主要健康与安全政策的一个子部分,每年均会进行审查。

## 11.1. 检验

部门主管、社监和女社监、直属经理(指定人员),必须与合规经理共同对其责任范围内的年度健康与安全进行正式检查。这包括确保他们所负责的教职员/学生有否了解他们在健康与安全方面的角色和责任。只有当建筑物内部出现相关变化时,才有必要进一步进行非正式的检查。

指定人员应完成其责任范围内的检查清单。合规经理将于每个学年开始时,将检查清单发送给 指定人员,以供他们完成检查。他们有责任与合规经理共同确定任何需要采取的行动,并确保 相关行动没有延误执行。指定人员应保留完整的行动计划和检查清单至少两年。

两者的副本均应交予合规经理办公室,以便在必要时进行记录保存和采取行动。

## 12. 显示屏 VDU 之政策

#### 12.1. 简介

此政策为学校健康与安全政策的一个子部分,每年均会进行审查。

学校有责任确保为所有用家提供足够有关使用工作站之健康和安全培训,并向他们提供与其工作站相关的健康和安全各方面之资讯。

学校将采取一切合理措施,通过进行风险评估、提供资讯和建议,以确保使用 VDU 设备的员工之健康与安全,以便更全面地了解与 VDU 设备相关的问题。此资讯同时适用于非直接就业人员,例如学生。

# 负责实施该政策的人员是:

- 营运总监
- 合规经理
- 营运经理
- 部门主管
- 指定人士

# 12.2. 重复性劳损 (RSS)

有关重复性劳损 (RSS) 的准确定义存在相当大的混乱。最常用的定义是由重复性身体动作所引起,或归因于重复性身体动作的伤害。例如,长时间不间断地操作键盘可能会导致受伤。所有员工均有责任将常识应用至他们的日常工作安排中。每隔两小时进行一次短暂休息,在此期间,操作者进行非重复性的体力劳动,例如归档,以降低受伤风险。

# 13. 单独工作政策

#### 13.1. 简介

此政策是健康与安全政策的一个小节。该政策之目的是确保为学校业务而进行的任何单独工作,均以受控和协调的方式进行,从而最大限度地减少对教职员工和学生所造成的任何健康与安全风险。

该文件概述部分与单独工作相关的潜在危险,定义角色和责任,并描述可采取的实际步骤,以尽量将任何风险降至最低。

## 13.2. 单独工作的定义

于本指引中,单独工作的人员被定义为在没有密切或直接监督的情况下,独自工作的人士。单独工作不是意指个人发现自己独自一人所经历的暂时情况,而是意指个人在知情和可预见的情况下,在没有直接或密切监督的情况下从事工作活动。

实际而言,如有人士在发生事故或生病时,无法与可寻求帮助的他人进行视觉或听觉交流,则被认为是单独工作。学校部分雇员和外部服务提供商的员工,由于工作时间、地点偏远或工作方法而会单独工作。

## 常见例子包括:

- 图书馆教职员、实验室技术人员、ICT技术员。
- 保安、清洁工、搬运工人、园丁。
- 维修人员和支援工程师。

# 13.3. 责任

# 指定人士

- 由于此此政策应与健康与安全政策共同阅读,因此其角色和责任保持不变。所有指定人员,例如:部门主管、直属经理、社监和女社监、外部服务提供商,均有责任确保:
- 所有单独工作活动和进行单独工作活动之员工均须获得确定,并进行适当的风险评估,以确定单独工作的员工所面对之风险,以及在合理可行的情况下,将这些风险降至最低所需之控制措施。
- 单独工作的安排要取得有效沟通,并且确认有关单独工作时有什么可以做或不能做之相关细节。
- 告知单独工作的人员意识相关危害,并了解所需采取的所有必要控制措施。
- 进行合理调查,以确保单独工作的人员在身体上适合单独承担工作。

- 备有充份的监督、指示和培训,以让单独工作的人员能胜任。监督之范围为管理层所决定,并应通过风险评估过程而确定。不应由个别职员决定是否需要协助/监督。
- 对单独工作的实践进行监督,以确保单独工作之风险评估中所确定的控制措施得到遵守。

#### 13.4. 雇员

所有雇员均有责任照顾自己的安全,并配合相关程序。雇员不应于知情下,因单独工作而将自己置于额外风险的情况中。如有人士发现自己处于可能被认为是"单独工作"的情况下,应确保其直属经理尽早了解相关情况,然后在过程中予以协助,以防止单独工作的人员情况的发生,或是情况如不可能,要协助制定必要的预防措施,以确保他们的自身安全。

如单独工作之人士对商定安排的有效性和效率有任何疑虑,并如有任何原因导致他们无法单独工作或继续安全地单独工作,则有责任通知其直属经理。

## 13.5. 单独工作的潜在危害

单独工作的人员在工作时,固然会面对与其他从事类似工作之人员相同的风险。然而,他 们还可能遇到以下情况:

- 在没有人可寻求帮助或急救时,可能会发生事故或突发疾病。
- 暴力或暴力威胁
- 火警
- 尝试完成一个人无法安全完成的任务,例如:举提重物,或使用个别某些设备。
- 缺乏进出建筑物的安全通道(例如:有被意外锁在其中的危险)可以采取措施以降低相 关事件的风险。

## 13.6. 风险评估

学校在进行风险评估时,必须考虑这些因素。涵盖所有雇员的通用风险评估,可能适用于低风险环境,例如:单独在办公室里工作。特定的风险评估将是有关高风险活动之要求,例如在高空、泳池、电厂等进行单独工作。预计风险评估过程是由单独工作的人员和其直属经理/主管共同进行,并记录所商定的安全工作程序,且将其传达给所有可能需要单独工作的人员,及任何其他在确保其安全方面发挥作用之员工。

以下是关键问题列表,可作为完成适当及充份的风险评估之检查清单。它提供有关风险是 否可以由一个人士充份控制的指示:

- 工作場所是否會對單獨工作的人員構成特殊風險,例如:由於環境、地點、內容、不熟悉等原因?有可能需要聯繫建築物之設施經理,以確保安全進出工作場所。
- 工作活动是否会给单独工作的人员带来特殊风险——设备、流程、物质、地点、时间、公众人士?
- 该地点是否能让一个人可以安全进出——不论是在正常工作过程中,还是在紧急情况下? 这有可能包括有关在紧急情况下不使用升降机的资讯。
- 使用中的设备能否由一个人充分控制和处理?使用中的设备能否由一个人充分控制和处理? 理?
- 所有使用中的货物、物质和材料能否由一个人安全处理?
- 工作环境是否合适——供暖、照明、通风等?
- 健康设施是否充足并方便使用——洗手间、清洗设施、饮用水等?
- 单独工作的人员是否具备或可以使用急救设施?
- 如果需要,单独工作的人员是否能使用合适的通讯方式,或其他寻求协助的方式——电话、手提电话、收音机、闲置警报器等?
- 是否存在与工作活动和/或地点相关的暴力风险?
- 单独工作的人员会否因其性别,或缺乏经验之缘故,而面对更大风险?
- 雇员是否接受了足够的资讯、指导和培训,以使其能够在单独一人下安全地进行工作?
- 雇员是否曾接受专门培训,有关如何应对在单独工作程序中可能出现的可预见紧急情况?

- 单独工作的人员其身体状态是否适合从事此项工作?另,是否需要进行持续的健康检查及 健康监测?
- 是否有适当的应急计划,以应对单独工作的人员所发出的警报/警钟?这些计划是否广为 人知,并经过演习——做什么、与谁联系等?

风险评估应每半年记录并审查一次。

## 14. 急救政策

## 14.1. 简介

哈罗国际学校、哈罗礼德学校和哈罗小狮幼儿园,对雇员在工作中的健康与安全风险要进行适当和充分的评估,包括体力处理对雇员造成风险的可能性。为在合理可行的范围内尽可能降低风险,并安排预防和保护措施,初步评估包括:

- 在合理可行的情况下,避免具危险性的体力处理操作。
- 对任何无法避免的危险体力处理操作,进行适当和充分的评估。
- 在合理可行的情况下,尽可能降低这些操作可造成受伤的风险。

## 14.2. 体力处理的风险因素

物体的重量为主要风险因素,但不是唯一因素。其他数个重要因素也会增加受伤的风险。包括任务特点、负载物、工作环境及个人能力等。

## 任务特点

#### 姿势

不当的身体动作或姿势,例如:拿起重物并保持与身体一定距离的位置,扭曲、弯腰和向上伸手、举起或放下时距离过大等等,都是常见的风险因素。

#### ・ 负载物操作

过度推、拉负载物,或搬运距离过远,均是体力处理的其他重要风险因素。

## • 频繁或长时间的体力处理

频繁或长时间的体力处理,或为了提高工作速度而加速,均会增加受伤的风险。同样地,休息 不足或恢复期不足也可能会增加受伤的发生率。

#### 14.3. 负载物

负载物或物体的重量、尺寸和形状,均为体力处理的风险因素。明显地,

沉重的负载物难以拿起或移动,但这同样适用于重量不大但体积庞大的负载物。应为巨大的负载物提供易于抓握的手柄。不稳定的负载物是另一个严重风险,因此,在操作它们时应格外小心。例如在提高或移动装有液体的半满容器时,重心会随着液体的移动而有所变化。另一例子是一个内部有空隙的盒子,内里的物件在运输过程中可能会移动,从而增加了搬运或操作的难度。如被搬运的物体是人或动物,其肢体动作会给操作员带来很大困难。带有尖锐部件、过热、或过冷的物体也可能对其操作员造成潜在风险。

## 14.4. 工作环境

#### 空間限制

空间限制可能使操作员难以在搬运时使用良好姿势。例子包括在受限空间内搬运或移动物体,或在狭窄走廊上搬运大型物体。

#### 地面或其他表面

• 在不平整、湿滑或不稳定的地面和其他表面上工作,会增加风险程度。例子包括在移动中的车辆表面、可移动平台和楼梯等。

## 其他环境因素

• 工作环境中的极端温度或湿度,会影响一个人持续的工作能力。充足的照明为另一个重要 因素,而在搬运大型负载物时,需要特别考虑强风。

## 14.5. 个人能力

在某些特定情况下,体力处理操作可能需要操作员经过专门培训,或具备如消防员般的强健体格。 一个人的健康状况会极大程度地影响他/她执行体力处理操作时的能力。怀孕中或产假休息后返回 工作岗位的妇女,应避免从事可能导致安全或健康风险的体力处理工作。手术后康复者或有健康问 题的人士,在执行某些体力处理工作之前应谘询医生。

## 14.6. 最佳做法

- 如一项任务中,涉及在距离身体躯干较远的地位拿取或操作负载物,要减低握持力的最佳 方法是减轻物体重量、减小物体尺寸、减少握持时间、为负载物提供适当的把手,以及通 过使用机械辅助工具消除体力处理。
- 如某项任务涉及扭转身体躯干,则应重新设计工作场所之布局并修改工作方式,以减少此类动作。
- 如一项任务中,要求操作员使用弯腰姿势,就必须减少弯腰的动作,例如将重物放置在适当的水平或使用合适的机械辅助工具。
- 如操作员必须向上拉伸方能执行任务,必须通过提供台阶、可调高度的工作平台或其他辅助工具,以减少这种拉伸动作。
- 如一项任务中,涉及过远距离提起或降低重物,则可以通过使用升降台、叉式起重车、输送带、起重机和其他类似的机械设备,或通过团队以降低受伤风险。

建议所有职员先联系设施管理团队,以进行任何体力处理工作。

# 15. 危机安全程序——室内

## 15.1. 简介

- 15.1.1 可能在学校引发危机的事件包括:重大安全漏洞、暴力事件和自然灾害。这些事件可能会为学校带来混乱,威胁学校的稳定,使学生和教职员感到受威胁、不安、不安全及无助等。此外,危机事件发生后,谣言往往会传播,而主观武断的言论可能会为学生和教职员带来进一步的创伤。与此同时,学校往往关注必须向不同持份者提供资料。上述所有情况,均可能对学校行政系统构成巨大压力。学校应实施应变措施,以尽量减低事件的负面影响。
- 15.1.2 地震可能会在没有警告的情况下发生,而大地震后通常会出现多次余震,有可能持续数周或数月。地震期间导致受伤的威胁,主要来自坠落的物体和碎片,以及人们在进入或离开建筑物时受伤。
- 15.1.3 对于其他危机,学生和教职员的安全风险可能位于课室之外。 因此,在可能的情况下,必须尽可能留在建筑物内,迅速远离窗户、玻璃和独立的隔板和架子,并躲在坚固的书桌或桌子下,或靠着内墙,用手或衣服遮盖头部(趴下/掩护/稳住), 直至危机结束。
- 15.1.4 对于所有牵涉的人员来说,这可能是一次可怕而艰难的经历。重要的是,教师在演习程序时要考虑到孩子的年龄组别,并让他们得知学校的疏散计划和最接近的出口点。一个详细的计划和程序,将能在危机发生时能最大限度地降低风险,从而最终能挽救生命。

## 15.1.5 如危机出现,须实施以下步骤:

- 设施管理团队或资深领导团队成员,会透过公共广播系统发出警报。
- 如可能的话,危机的性质也将透过公共广播系统宣布三次。当中的例子包括"**封锁、封锁、封锁**" **锁"**
- 在封锁的情况下,设施管理团队会将所有电子门锁设置为锁上的状态。
- 所有打开的门都应由最近的职员关上,包括学校闸门。任何带有手动锁的门都应关闭并锁上。

- 在危机结束前,任何人员都不应进入或离开现场。这适用于所有学生、教职员、访客、家长、 承包商。Etc.
- 所有升降机将由设施管理团队在控制室进行封锁,并在可能的情况下,将它们返回至其服务范围内的最低楼层。
- 在危机期间,只有参与紧急服务的人员方能在危机期间进入现场。
- 在危机期间,紧急服务可能会接管学校。

## 15.2. 危机安全程序——封锁期间:室内

- 保持冷静及安静。
- 留在原地或移动至最近的教室或安全空间(如:办公室、洗手间等)
- 关闭并锁上所有门和闸门,关掉灯,并关上窗和门窗上的百叶帘。
- 可行的话,请移出门窗的视线范围。
- 使用桌子或其他坚固的家具作为遮掩物。
- 在广阔的室内空间内,尽可能离开他人的视线范围。
- 采取"趴下、掩护、稳住"的姿势(双膝跪地,双手抱于颈后,
- 将脸埋在手臂中,身体尽可能小,闭上眼睛,用前臂盖住耳朵。保护颈部和胸部)
- 如果笔记本或两装外套方便拿取,请举过头顶以提供额外保护。
- 所有人员应保持安静,并等待进一步通知。
- 仅在紧急情况或接到指示时,才使用行动/蜂巢式通讯设备。
- 在科学实验室中,可行的话,在隐蔽之前启动所有电源的紧急关闭,并熄灭所有燃烧器;并远离可能溢出的危险化学品。科学科教师和科学技术员检查被认为有风险的物质其状况如何。

## 所有人员请保持安静,等待进一步通知。

## 15.3. 危机安全程序——封锁期间:室外

- 保持冷静及安静。
- · 教职员和学生应尽可能保持冷静,并通过最接近的通道回到建筑物内。请注意:因处于封锁期间,电子门锁和手动门锁可能已经处于锁定状态。
- •进入建筑物后,应遵循"危机安全程序——封锁期间:室内"
- 如已无法重新进入建筑物,应寻找最接近的隐蔽处或庇护处。
- 采取蹲下并掩盖的姿势,并保护脆弱部位(颈部和胸部)。如衣服或西装外套在手边,请将其举过头顶以上,以提供额外保护,或在必要时用手。

## 所有人员请保持安静,等待进一步通知。

# 15.4. 危机安全程序——地震期间:室内

- 保持冷静及安静。
- 留在原地或移动至最近的教室或安全空间(如:办公室、洗手间等)
- 关闭并锁上所有门和闸门,关掉灯,并关上百叶帘。
- 躲在书桌或桌子下,或其他背靠窗户的坚固家具下面。
- 在广阔的室内空间内,尽可能离开他人的视线范围。
- 采取"趴下、掩护、稳住"的姿势(双膝跪地,双手抱于颈后,
- 将脸埋在手臂中,身体尽可能小,闭上眼睛,用前臂盖住耳朵。保护颈部和胸部)
- 如笔记本或西装外套在手边,请将其举过头顶以上,以提供额外保护。
- 远离窗户、书架或其他重物。
- 所有人员请保持安静,等待进一步通知。
- 仅在紧急情况或接到指示时,才使用行动/蜂巢式通讯设备。
- 在科学实验室中,可行的话,在隐蔽之前启动所有电源的紧急关闭,并熄灭所有燃烧器;并远离可能溢出的危险化学品。科学科教师和科学技术员检查被认为有风险的物质其状况如何。

## 所有人员请保持安静,等待进一步通知。

## 15.5. 危机安全程序——地震期间:室外

- 保持冷静及安静。
- 采取蹲下并掩盖的姿势,并保护脆弱部位(颈部和胸部)。如衣服或西装外套在手边,请将其举过头顶以上,以提供额外保护,或在必要时用手。
- 维持姿势直至震动停止。
- 移离建筑物、树木、架空电线及桅杆。
- 震动停止后,前往集合点并让大家知道自己状况。
- 不应进入建筑物,直至能确认情况安全。

# 所有人员请保持安静,等待进一步通知。

- 在透过个人地址系统或资深领导团队根据参与紧急服务的建议发送有关"全部清除、全部 清除、全部清除"讯息之前,危机状态一直维持。
- 除非有特殊建议告知,否则危机期间不得疏散。
- 危机期间可能会有火警警报器响起,但至为重要的是,所有人士均不要试图疏散。如火警警报器在危机期间确实响起,设施管理团队将致力将它停止。

只有取得从建筑物疏散的明确讯息后,此时任何人均应尝试疏散。

## 15.6. 疏散

- 保持在"趴下、掩护、稳住"位置,直至指示所有危机已经结束。
- 清楚呼叫名字,以检查伤亡情况。
- 在评估任何受伤情况时,让儿童保持趴下/掩护姿势。
- 只尝试疏散受轻伤的儿童——救援服务将需要照顾伤者。
- 指示儿望从其掩护体中爬出来——谨慎行事。
- 将儿童集中在一起,带领他们走出建筑物(在检查楼梯的状态后,必须格外谨慎小心), 然后把他们带到集合点。
- 将儿童集中在一起。
- 不要使用升降机进行疏散。于危机程序的开始阶段,这些将已被隔离。
- 与任何可能倒下的电线保持安全距离。
- 教师应与另一位教师或班别以伙伴系统合作,如是者,假如其中一位教师受伤,另一位教师将照顾学生并带领他们至安全地方。

# 紧急集合地点 - (Astro)

- 向现场协调员或下一位承担责任的高级人员,报告你搜索受伤和失踪儿童的最后位置。
- 按照消防疏散程序,让孩子们排队
- 办公室将消防登记名册分发给教师,以供教师检查儿童。
- 将急救箱带至紧急集合地点,以供检查教职员的出席率。
- 如有任何受伤,均要向现场协调员登记,并立即编制一份清单。
- 将受伤的儿童集中于一起,并由指定一名教职员监察他们。
- 如有任何失踪学生,立即向副校长报告,并由指定教职员搜索任何失踪儿童。
- 对讲机将分发至指定的教职员。
- 现场协调员会指定一位教职员前往家长会面区,并让家长保持远离现场(一号门外)
- 不要返回建筑物。
- 保持警觉。

- 如在外面进行疏散程序时发生第二次危机,学生/教职员应坐下并保持安静。
- 副校长如发出指令,便从年龄最小的儿童开始,将儿童交还给家长。交还儿童的纪录将被记下来。

如危机发生后,无法进入或无法安全进入 Astro 位置,则应使用替代集合点。

## 15.7. 接送点一家长会面区

如发生重大危机,儿童将被送回家,并在家长到达学校接走儿童时,将其交还给家长。留宿的教职员可按照需要,监督和陪伴儿童。

- 保安会通知家长不得进入该地点。
- 除非现场协调员确保登记上显示家长将接回儿童,否则儿童不得离开。
- 由替代成人接走的儿童必须进行核对,成人需要为儿童签名作实,需要填写成人的姓名、 联系电话和可以找到儿童的地址。
- 由于网络用作紧急服务使用而受到覆盖,手提电话有可能无法使用。
- 重要的是,要尽可能保持冷静。
- 最重要的是紧记,在发生大地震时,受伤的程度是无法预测的。可能是关键人物自己已受伤,所以要让别人知道自己的名字,并找出候补者是谁,并向他们报告。

审核日期:2024年8月 下一次审核:2025年8月 职位名称:营运总监