

## TERRORISM WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



Since the devastating September 11th terrorist attacks in the U.S., British Columbians are asking more questions about terrorism — what it is, what to do, and how to recognize it. Below is some information for every individual and family.

### Before An Attack

Learn about the nature of terrorism:

- terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before or after an attack such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts, and high-profile landmarks.

Learn about the different types of terrorist weapons including explosives, kidnappings, arson, hijackings, and shootings.

Prepare to deal with a terrorist incident by adapting many of the same techniques used to prepare for other crises:

- be alert and aware of the surrounding area. The very nature of terrorism suggests that there may be little or no warning.
- take precautions when travelling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behaviour. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended.
- learn where emergency exits and staircases are located. Think ahead about how to evacuate a building, or congested public area in a hurry.
- take notice of your immediate surroundings. Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.

### Preparing for a Building Explosion

The use of explosives by terrorists can result in collapsed buildings and fires. People who live or work in a multi-level building can do the following:

- review emergency evacuation procedures. Know where fire exits are located.
- keep fire extinguishers in working order. Know where they are located, and how to use them.

- learn first aid. Contact the local branch of St. John Ambulance or the Canadian Red Cross for additional information.
- following items in a designated place on each floor of the building:
  - portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries,
  - several flashlights and extra batteries,
  - first aid kit and manual;
  - several hard hats, and
  - fluorescent tape to rope off dangerous areas.

## **Bomb Threats**

If you receive a bomb threat, get as much information from the caller as possible. Keep the caller on the line and record everything that is said. Notify the police, the building management, and where applicable the workplace safety officer.

After you've been notified of a bomb threat, do not touch any suspicious packages. Clear the area around the suspicious package and notify the police immediately.

In evacuating a building, avoid standing in front of windows or other potentially hazardous areas. Do not restrict sidewalk or streets to be used by emergency officials.

In a building explosion, get out of the building as quickly and calmly as possible.

### ***During***

If items are falling off of bookshelves or from the ceiling, get under a sturdy table or desk. If there is a fire:

- stay low to the floor and exit the building as quickly as possible.
- cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth.
- when approaching a closed door, use the palm of your hand and forearm to feel the lower, middle and upper parts of the door. If it is not hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slowly. If it is hot to the touch, do not open the door-- seek an alternate escape route.
- heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling, stay below the smoke at all times.

### ***After***

If you are trapped in debris.

- use a flashlight.
- stay in your area so you don't kick up dust, and cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available (three short blasts is the international signal for help). Shout only as a last resort -- shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

## **Assisting Victims**

Untrained persons should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

## **Chemical Agents**

Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals or plants. Most chemical agents cause serious injuries or death.

The severity of injuries depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent used, and the duration of exposure.

Were a chemical agent attack to occur, authorities would instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately. Exposure to chemical agents can be fatal. Leaving the shelter to rescue or assist victims can be a deadly decision. There is no assistance that the untrained can offer that would likely be of any value to the victims of chemical agents.

## **Biological Agents**

Biological agents are organisms or toxins that have illness-producing effects on people, livestock and crops.

Because biological agents cannot necessarily be detected and may take time to grow and cause a disease, it is almost impossible to know that a biological attack has occurred. If government officials become aware of a biological attack through an informant or warning by terrorists, they would most likely instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately.

A person affected by a biological agent requires the immediate attention of professional medical personnel. Some agents are contagious, and victims may need to be quarantined. Also, some medical facilities may not receive victims for fear of contaminating the hospital population.