

# EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

**1130 Rainier**  
**1130 Rainier Ave S, Seattle, WA 98144**



YEAR BUILT: **1914**

BUILDING NET SQUARE FOOTAGE: **62,220**

CONSTRUCTION CLASS: **Masonry**

PRIMARY USE: **Office Space**

NORMAL OPERATION HOURS: **Mon-Fri, 7:00am-6:00pm**

## BUILDING SYSTEMS

|                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| FIRE ALARM         | <b>1 Silent Knight IFP-100 Fire Alarm Panel, 1 AES Radio Communicator</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| FIRE SPRINKLER     | <b>Sprinkler Riser Wet System with Standard Sprinkler Heads</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| FIRE EXTINGUISHERS | <b>27 Fire Extinguishers</b> in the Common and Mechanical Areas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| SECURITY CAMERAS   | <b>14 Kastle Cameras</b> (Up to 15-30 days of stored footage)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| ELEVATORS          | <b>1 Westinghouse Hydraulic Passenger Elevator</b><br><b>1 Motion Control Hydraulic Freight Elevator</b> (Each Serving Levels 1, 2 & 3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| HVAC               | <b>2 Baltimore Aircoil Company VTO-145-MX Cooling Towers, 1 Trane RTU Package AC SXHKD1240N, 1 Mammoth Air Handler VVX-372-GXS, 1 Mitsubishi Mini Split Condensing Unit PUY-A3NHA7, 1 Mitsubishi Fan Coil PKA-A30KA7, 2 Climate Master WCHD08041J1 Water Source Heat Pumps, 2 PACO 254JM Pumps, 2 PACO 030180P3E286JM Pumps, 47 VAVs, 10 Exhaust Fans</b> |
| INTERCOM           | <b>3 AlphaTouch Surface Mounted Intercom Control Units</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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## EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

Emergency Personnel provide professional/trained assistance during a crisis.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: **911 or 206.625.5011**

FIRE ALARM MONITORING SERVICE CONTRACT: **Fire Systems West – 253.833.1248**

FIRE ALARM MONITORING CALL CENTER SUBCONTRACTOR: **Alarm Center – 1.888.870.9779**

FIRE ALARM & SPRINKLER SERVICE: **The Safety Team – 206.762.1450**

AMBULANCE / MEDICAL EMERGENCY: **911 or 206.625.5011**

CHEMICAL SPILL EMERGENCY: **911**

POLICE: **911 or 206.625.5011**

COMMUNITY ASSISTED RESPONSE & ENGAGEMENT (C.A.R.E.): **911 or 206.625.5011**

SECURITY GUARD: **Stonewall Security** (Daily Afterhours Exterior & Interior Inspections) – **206.717.4940**

UTILITY – ELECTRICITY SERVICE: **Seattle City Light – 206.684.3000**

UTILITY – NATURAL GAS SERVICE: **N/A** (Natural gas line is capped and not in use)

UTILITY - WATER / SEWER / STORM SERVICE: **Seattle Public Utilities – 206.386.1800**

ELEVATOR SERVICE & MONITORING: **Schindler Elevator – 1.800.225.3123**

HVAC SERVICE: Mechanical: **Acco Engineered Systems – 206.787.8500**

Controls: **Sunbelt Controls – 888.786.2332**

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**EMERGENCY COORDINATORS** manage and document response efforts during a crisis.

- **Steve Belle**, Nitze-Stagen & Co., Inc., (Property Management) – **206.539.4883**
- **Coleen Spratt**, Nitze-Stagen & Co., Inc. (Property Management) – **425.503.5702**
- **Stephanie Arrol**, Nitze-Stagen & Co., Inc (Administrative Assistant) – **916.947.1650**

**BUILDING ENGINEERS** manage building equipment operations to ensure occupant safety during a crisis.

- **Facilities Partners, Inc. – 425.428.5500**

**TENANT EMERGENCY LEADERS** coordinate their organization's response during a crisis.

- Emergency Coordinators will keep a confidential, up-to-date list of Tenant Emergency Leaders.

## TENANT EMERGENCY CONTACTS

This information is provided, and approved, by each tenant organization to be published and distributed to other tenant organizations and Emergency Personnel as needed.

|     |                                                        |                                                                                               |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100 | <b>NITZE-STAGEN &amp; CO., INC.</b>                    | Primary: <b>Steve Belle – 206.539.4883</b><br>Secondary: <b>Coleen Spratt – 425.503.5702</b>  |
| 200 | <b>THE SEATTLE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY &amp; PSYCHOLOGY</b> | Primary: <b>Daniel Walkup – 206.919.4120</b><br>Secondary: <b>Kartha Heinz – 425.941.3969</b> |
| 300 | <b>GRAY &amp; OSBORNE, INC.</b>                        | Primary: <b>Tory Tanouye – 206.333.0072</b><br>Secondary: <b>Mike Johnson – 206.312.8020</b>  |

## EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Emergency coordinators may not be onsite when an emergency occurs. Once they are aware of a crisis, they will promptly notify and continue to update tenant emergency and operation contacts by email and/or phone, whichever is available and most appropriate for the situation.

## EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

The Emergency Coordinators should manage and document all response efforts, which includes overseeing critical operations, during a crisis. Emergency Coordinators are authorized to remain on the property during an emergency, however, they are not expected to endanger themselves when assisting during an emergency.

**Emergency Coordinator responsibilities include the following:**

- Respond quickly and accordingly to notifications received about a building emergency.
- Ensure all appropriate Emergency Personnel have been alerted. This includes notifying all affected Tenant Emergency Contacts.
- Provide other Emergency Personnel with the following information as needed:
  - [Building Information](#)
  - [Elevator Status](#)
  - [Actions Taken](#)
  - [Communications Sent](#)
  - [HVAC Status](#)
  - [Stairwell Status](#)
  - [Evacuation Status](#)
  - [Life Safety Status of Occupants](#)
  - [Floors Affected.](#)
- When necessary, ensure the building electricity and water utilities are disconnected by the Building Engineers and/or professional service providers.
- Ensure the Building Engineers and/or professional service providers address building equipment needs during an emergency.
- If not on-site, and only if safe to do so, travel to the property to help with on-site emergency response efforts.
- Provide Tenant Emergency Contacts with updates as they become available.
- Once the situation is under control, cooperate with law enforcement or other governmental agencies and provide any information that may assist in their investigations.
- Create and file detailed incident reports, including photos, for building records and insurance claims.
- Review and update this Emergency Action Plan on an annual basis.
- Facilitate planned, annual Emergency Evacuation/Fire drills.

### BEACHSELF

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## BUILDING ENGINEERS

The Building Engineers ensure building equipment and utilities are properly operated during an emergency, according to industry standard building equipment emergency procedures. They should provide the Emergency Coordinators with regular status reports.

If not on-site, and only if safe to do so, at least one Building Engineer should travel to the property to help with on-site emergency response efforts. The Building Engineers are authorized to remain on the property during an emergency, however, they are not expected to endanger themselves when assisting during an emergency.

## TENANT EMERGENCY LEADERS

Tenants are to appoint Tenant Emergency Leaders. Tenants are encouraged to choose members of their team who are on-site most often. Tenants may appoint any number of Tenant Emergency Leaders for their organization. Tenants should notify the Emergency Coordinators when there are updates to make to the list. Tenant Emergency Leaders are not expected to endanger themselves assisting others during an emergency.

### **In an effort to prevent and prepare for an emergency, Tenant Emergency Leaders should:**

- Help keep exits and stairwells clear and unobstructed at all times.
- Make sure evacuation routes are posted inside tenant suites. Tenants are responsible for determining their suite's evacuation routes.
- Help limit the use of extension cords and avoid connecting extension cords in series.
- Help unplug the following appliances when not in use - coffee makers, toasters, toaster ovens, food processors, and blenders.
- Ensure there is no use of any portable electric heaters on-site.
- Ensure there is no electric vehicle charging on-site. This includes electric cars, bikes, segways, hoverboards, skateboards, scooters, and one-wheels.
- Ensure any combustible materials are stored in a fireproof cabinet.
- Ensure their organization has a plan for any members or guests that have mobility limitations.
- Become familiar with all parts of this Emergency Action Plan.
- Facilitate annual Emergency Evacuation Route walk-through drills for their organization's staff. It is also recommended that new employees be trained when they are hired.
- Participate in Tenant Emergency Leader training meetings and Emergency Evacuation/Fire Drills scheduled by the Emergency Coordinators. During a building scheduled Emergency Evacuation/Fire Drill, Tenant Emergency Leaders should respond to the Fire Alarm as though it were a real emergency, following all appropriate 'Emergency Evacuation' response procedures.

### **During an 'Emergency Evacuation' response, Tenant Emergency Leaders should:**

- Quickly grab their phone and keys and put on their emergency vest.
- Direct/guide their group to the Primary Assembly Location. If this area is not safe or is being used by Emergency Personnel, Tenant Emergency Leaders should guide their group to the Secondary Assembly Location.
- Verify all rooms in their suite/area are evacuated.
- Ensure doors and windows in their suite are shut and that doors are unlocked.
- If it is safe to do so, ensure critical equipment inside their suite is shut down.
- Notify Emergency Personnel of any individuals still in the building, their location, and the reason they are still inside. It is important that each tenant organization has a system in place to determine whether someone was working in the building at the time of an 'Emergency Evacuation' and is not accounted for.
- Provide a headcount of all accounted for staff and guests to the Emergency Coordinators. Tenant Emergency Leaders are encouraged to have a system in place for quickly counting their staff and guests, such as using a tally counting clicker/device.
- Follow all instructions provided by Emergency Coordinators and Emergency Responders.



## EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The following are five types of emergency response procedures. Having clear protocols can significantly enhance the safety and well-being of building occupants during emergencies.

### 1) CALL FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

A Call For Emergency Assistance response involves alerting the appropriate Emergency Personnel and providing information about the emergency. See the list of Emergency Personnel included in this Emergency Action Plan.

### 2) SHELTER-IN-PLACE

A Shelter-In-Place response involves staying indoors and finding a safe location within the building. This procedure is used during incidents where it is safer to remain inside than to go outside. Once in a safe location, remain there until Emergency Personnel announce it is safe to leave. Tenants are responsible for planning their own Shelter-In-Place procedures for the various types of emergencies where this response is necessary.

### 3) INTERNAL RELOCATION

Internal Relocation involves moving people to a different, safer location within the same building. It is used when a specific area within the building becomes unsafe due to hazards, but the rest of the building remains safe.

### 4) EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Emergency Evacuation is necessary when there is a significant and immediate threat that makes staying inside dangerous, such as a fire. This response requires occupants to leave the building and move to a predetermined safe location outside.

If the fire alarm sounds, and if there has been no prior notification with other instructions, it should be treated as a real emergency. Building occupants should promptly and calmly leave the building following the building's Emergency Evacuation routes, marked on the Emergency Maps included in this Emergency Action Plan, and the Emergency Evacuation Maps posted in the building's common areas.

If the Primary Route is obstructed, the Secondary Route should be used. If you are trapped inside a room and cannot safely leave, keep the door to the room closed, use towels or clothing to block openings around doors or vents where smoke might enter, place a signal in the window. It is advisable not to open or break windows. Breaking windows will put occupants at risk of smoke entering from outside and complicates rescue efforts.

The elevators should NOT be used. When the fire alarm is activated, both elevator cars automatically recall to Level 2 and are not available for use. The lobbies and stairwells should be kept clear and used only when absolutely necessary.

Occupants should LEAVE BEHIND all food, beverages, and personal belongings. When exiting, occupants should test doors for heat before opening them. If it's smokey, crawl along the floor. If you are unable to leave the room you are in, put a signal in the window so you can be located by Emergency Personnel.

Occupants should quickly move to their affiliated organization's Emergency Evacuation Assembly Location and check-in with Tenant Emergency Leaders. Occupants should notify the nearest Emergency Personnel if they have any information about others trapped inside the building. Occupants should wait calmly at the Emergency Evacuation Assembly Location for further instruction.

Occupants should follow all instructions provided by Emergency Personnel throughout the 'Emergency Evacuation' response procedure.

**NO ONE IS TO RETURN TO THE BUILDING UNTIL AUTHORIZED BY EMERGENCY PERSONNEL**

- **Key Card Readers** may not work in a power outage. Exit routes do NOT require key cards.
- **HVAC** turns off when the Fire Panel is in alarm and turns back on after the Fire Panel restores.
- During scheduled building **Emergency Evacuation (Fire) Drills**:
  - The Emergency Coordinators will put the fire alarm control panel into test-mode with the alarm monitoring service. This is so alarm monitoring does not dispatch the fire department during the drill. Once in test-mode, the Emergency Coordinators will activate a fire alarm pull station. This will put the Fire Alarm Control Panel into active alarm and the horns will sound.
  - Building occupants should treat a training drill as if it were a real emergency and follow all 'Emergency Evacuation' response procedures. *\*During scheduled building **Fire Drills**, tenant organizations should evacuate the building and gather somewhere near the building where they are able to hear the announcement that the drill is over.*
  - Once all building occupants have evacuated the building, the Emergency Coordinators will silence the alarm and reset the fire alarm control panel.
  - Evacuees will be notified by verbal announcement that the drill is over and that they may return to the building. Please use all available stairwells and elevators to return to your offices.

## **5) MOVE TO A SAFE LOCATION OFF-SITE**

Some emergencies that do not pose an immediate threat to building occupant safety (Such as an Extended Power Outage) or are forecasted city-wide/regional disasters (such as Floods and Tsunamis) do not require an 'Emergency Evacuation' response. Tenants are responsible for creating their own 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site' procedures for these situations. Procedures may include emergency work from home protocols, relocating to a nearby community shelter, and/or moving to higher ground. Tenants are responsible for communicating this information to their staff and guests.

## HELPING MOBILITY-IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS

Tenants are responsible for developing and maintaining their own emergency plans that should include provisions for employees and guests with impaired mobility. This includes identifying safe areas, designated helpers, and necessary equipment. **No one is expected to endanger themselves by assisting with the evacuation of others.**

Tenants are responsible for communicating with their employees and guests to identify individuals with impaired mobility who may require assistance during an emergency.

### During an Emergency:

- A mobility-impaired individual may need assistance using the stairwells. It is recommended that people help mobility-impaired individuals use the stairwells ONLY if they are trained to do so.
- There may be others using the stairwells to evacuate the building. If it is safe to do so, mobility-impaired individuals should wait just outside the nearest stairwell until it is clear before proceeding into the stairwell.
- If no one trained to assist is available, it is recommended, when safe to do so, that one person remain with the mobility-impaired individual while another person evacuates the building to immediately notify the nearest Emergency Personnel of the location and needs of the mobility-impaired individual and anyone helping them.
- If it is not safe to stay with the mobility-impaired individual, they should be assisted to the nearest stairwell where they should wait for help from trained Emergency Personnel. The helper should immediately evacuate the building, go to their Emergency Evacuation Assembly Location, and notify the nearest Emergency Personnel of the location and needs of the mobility-impaired individual/s still inside the building.

**ELEVATORS:** Elevators should not be used during a fire or earthquake emergency. When the Fire Alarm Control Panel is in active alarm, the passenger elevator and freight elevator will automatically recall to Level 2 and are not available for use. During an earthquake, elevators can become inoperative or trap occupants due to structural damage or power outages. Exercise caution using elevators during severe weather or other natural disasters as they can cause Extended Power Outages, which could trap anyone using the elevators at the time the power goes out.

## PET POLICY

Pets, including dogs, are not allowed in the building, except for service animals as defined by the ADA. Tenants requiring accommodation for a service animal should notify management in advance. For those permitted service animals, please provide property management with vaccination records and proof of insurance before allowing the service animal on-site.

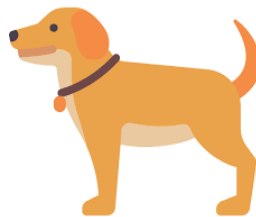
**Tenants must adhere to the following rules regarding service animals in the building:**

- Service animals must be leashed or carried in the common areas.
- Service animal owners are responsible for cleaning up after their pet and ensuring they do not disturb other tenants.
- Any damage caused by service animals will be repaired at the expense of the affiliated tenant organization.

**During an emergency:**

- Service animal owners are responsible for ensuring the safety of their pet.
- It is recommended that service animal owners have an emergency kit ready, including veterinary and vaccination records, food, water, medications, and comfort items.
- Service animals should be taken with their owners during an evacuation response if it is safe to do so. If not, owners should confine their service animal to a safe area within their unit and notify emergency responders of their location.

This policy is designed to ensure the safety and well-being of all building occupants, including their service animals, during emergencies.



## MEDICAL EMERGENCY

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE: [Call for Emergency Assistance](#)

A medical emergency is any sudden, unexpected medical condition that requires immediate attention to prevent serious harm or death. This includes, but is not limited to, severe bleeding, choking, or other life-threatening situations where immediate medical intervention is crucial.

**In the event of a medical emergency, site personnel should follow these steps:**

- Call for an [Ambulance - 911 or 206.625.5011](#)
  - Provide the following information to the operator:
    - Your name
    - The Building Name – [1130 Rainier](#)
    - The location of the emergency – [1130 Rainier Ave S, Seattle, WA 98144](#)
    - The type of injury or problem and the individual's present condition.
    - Someone will need to let the Emergency Medical Team (EMT) into the building. Let the operator know who that will be and how to get ahold of them.
- When possible, one person should wait at the building's main entry for the Emergency Medical Team (EMT) while another person stays with the victim. If only one person is present to assist, they should stay with the victim. They should make sure their phone's ring volume is at an audible level so that they are ready to provide access to the EMT upon arrival.
- If personnel trained in First Aid are not available, at a minimum, attempt to provide the following assistance (*No one is expected to endanger themselves by assisting with the evacuation of others*):
  - Do not move the victim unless absolutely necessary.
  - Stop bleeding with firm pressure on the wound/s (Note: avoid contact with blood or other bodily fluids).
  - Clear the air passages using the abdominal thrusts in case of choking.
  - In case of rendering assistance to personnel exposed to hazardous materials, consult the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) (Formerly known as MSDS) and wear the appropriate personal protective equipment. Attempt first aid ONLY if trained and qualified.



## FIRE EMERGENCY

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE: **Emergency Evacuation** and **Call for Emergency Assistance**

#### When fire is discovered:

- Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station, which will sound the building's fire alarm horns.  
*Activating a fire alarm pull station will NOT activate the fire sprinklers.*
- Notify the local Fire Department by calling **911 or 206.625.5011**. If an electric vehicle is on fire, be sure to let the Fire Department know so they come prepared to address a possible thermal runaway fire.
- Building occupants should follow the 'Emergency Evacuation' response procedures.
- Fight the fire with a fire extinguisher **ONLY** if all of the following conditions are met:
  - The Fire Department has been notified.
  - The fire extinguisher is in working condition, and you are trained to use it.
  - The fire is no bigger than a small waste basket and is not spreading to other areas.
  - A clear exit path is easily maintained, ensuring your back is always to the door while using a fire extinguisher.
  - If you empty one fire extinguisher and the fire is still active, do not attempt another. The fire is too big and must be put out by the Fire Department.
- If the fire alarm horns malfunction and are not sounding after the pull station has been activated, notify the nearest tenant organization office. If safe, Tenants should begin to notify neighboring tenants that there is an emergency, and to evacuate the building according to Emergency Evacuation response procedures. No one is expected to endanger themselves assisting during an emergency.
- Notify the Emergency Coordinators.

**ONLY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IS PERMITTED TO TOUCH THE FIRE PANEL ONCE IT HAS GONE INTO ALARM**

**Fire Extinguishers:** There are around 25 common area Fire Extinguishers. These fire extinguishers are regularly inspected and tested according to state and local requirements. **Tenants are responsible for supplying and maintaining any fire extinguishers inside their suites.**



## EXTENDED POWER LOSS

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** [Call for Emergency Assistance](#) and [Move to Safe Location Off-Site](#)

Extended power loss can occur due to several factors, including severe weather conditions, equipment failure, or grid overload. When power is lost for an extended period, a building's HVAC, Elevators, and other equipment will be inoperable, which can create a variety of risks in certain conditions.

**Doors & Card Readers:** Level 2 North, South, and West entrances, and the Level 1 North entrance from the garage tunnel, have maglocks that fail unlocked during a power outage. Tenant suite doors use high-security mechanical locksets and remain locked and operable. Card readers have backup batteries and should function during short outages; hard keys are needed if batteries fail.

**In the event of extended power loss:**

- Notify the appropriate Emergency Personnel, including the Emergency Coordinators.
  - Follow any instructions provided by Emergency Personnel.
  - Depending on the conditions, it may be necessary for all occupants to leave the building following the 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site' response procedures.
  - Ensure all unnecessary electrical equipment and appliances are turned off to protect against any power surge when power is restored, which can damage electronics.
  - If temperatures are below freezing, ensure equipment that contains fluids is moved to heated areas, drained of liquids, or provided with auxiliary heat sources.
  - When power is restored, electronic equipment should be brought up to ambient temperatures before energizing to prevent condensation from forming on circuitry.
- 

## PASSANGER TRAPPED IN ELEVATOR

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** [Call for Emergency Assistance](#)

It is possible to get trapped in an elevator due to mechanical failure, a power outage, or other emergency situations that render the elevators inoperable or unsafe to use.

**A Passenger Trapped in an Elevator should:**

- Press the "CALL FOR HELP" button on the panel inside the elevator car. This will connect you with [Schindler Elevator's 24-hour Telephone Monitoring and Emergency Call Service](#).
- If the elevator emergency phone doesn't work, and if you have a working mobile phone and a cellular signal, call **911**.
- Describe the situation to the call center representative, who are trained to manage elevator calls in such a way that they assess the situation quickly and dispatch a technician or Emergency Personnel when necessary.
- Remain calm while waiting for assistance.

## CHEMICAL SPILLS

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** A chemical spill threat involves the release of hazardous substances. The appropriate emergency response depends on the spill's location, inside or outside the building, its size, and the presence of toxic fumes. If there are toxic fumes inside a building, the appropriate response depends on the specific circumstances, including the nature and concentration of the fumes, the source of the fumes, and the design of the building's HVAC system.

### Inside the Building:

- LARGE CHEMICAL SPILLS: **Call for Emergency Assistance, Emergency Evacuation, and/or Move to a Safe Location Off-Site**
- SMALL CHEMICAL SPILLS: **Call for Emergency Assistance, Internal Relocation, and/or Move to a Safe Location Off-Site**
- TOXIC FUMES: **Call for Emergency Assistance and Emergency Evacuation**

### General Guidelines for Responding to Chemical Spills Inside the Building:

- If it is necessary for occupants to immediately leave the building, activate the nearest fire alarm pull station and follow the 'Emergency Evacuation' response procedures.
- Do **NOT** attempt to clean up a chemical spill unless trained to do so.
- Chemical spills should be cleaned up in accordance with the instructions described in the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) (Formerly known as MSDS).
- Chemical spills should be cleaned up while wearing the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- If toxic fumes are present, secure the area (with caution tape or cones) to prevent other personnel from entering.
- Opening windows can help disperse the fumes and reduce their concentration inside the building. This is usually recommended if the fumes are not due to an outdoor source.
- If the fumes can be contained to a specific area, it may be beneficial to isolate that area by closing doors and using barriers to prevent the spread of fumes.
- After the immediate danger has been mitigated, ensure proper ventilation and cleaning of the affected areas before allowing occupants to re-enter.
- Activating a Fire Alarm Pull Station will automatically shut down the HVAC system.

### Outside the Building:

- LARGE CHEMICAL SPILLS: **Call for Emergency Assistance, Shelter-In-Place and/or Internal Relocation**
- SMALL CHEMICAL SPILLS: **Call for Emergency Assistance**
- TOXIC FUMES: **Call for Emergency Assistance, Shelter-In-Place and/or Internal Relocation**
  - **HVAC** – Building Engineers are responsible for closing all outside air dampers in the event there is a chemical spill with toxic fumes outside the building. This can be done remotely.

## LARGE WATER LEAKS

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** [Call for Emergency Assistance](#), [Emergency Evacuation](#) and/or [Move to a Safe Location Off-Site](#)

A Large Water Leak involves a substantial flow of water, typically more than a few gallons per minute, compared to a small water leak, which might release only a few drops or a small trickle. Large leaks can rapidly spread and require immediate attention, while small leaks often result in minor, localized issues.

**When a Large Water Leak has occurred:**

- Immediately notify the Emergency Coordinators or the Building Engineers.
  - If possible, turn off the water at the source.
  - Contain the water with available equipment (e.g., buckets, pads, booms, fan, shop vacuum).
  - Secure the area and alert other site personnel.
  - Depending on the conditions, it may be necessary for all occupants to leave the building following 'Emergency Evacuation' or 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site' response procedures.
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## FLOODS

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** [Internal Relocation](#) and/or [Move to a Safe Location Off-Site](#)

Floods can be caused by heavy rainfall, snowmelt, urbanization, flash floods, tsunamis, storm drain blockage, ground saturation, and climate change. Each of these situations can vary in severity and impact, depending on local geography and infrastructure.

- In the event of advance flood warning expected to affect the building, and if it is safe to do so, building occupants should use 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site' procedures, follow the guidance of the National Weather Service (NWS) when determining evacuation routes, moving quickly to high ground. Avoid walking or driving through floodwater. If your car stalls, abandon it immediately and move to higher ground.
- In the event of sudden flooding with little to no warning, and if it is not safe to follow 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site' procedures, building occupants should Internally Relocate to Level 3. Once in a safe location, Call for Emergency Assistance and create a signal for emergency responders.

## EARTHQUAKES

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE: **Shelter-In-Place** and/or **Internal Relocation**

The coastline of the northwestern U.S. and Canada is bordered by an active subduction zone where the Juan de Fuca Plate is subducting, or being pushed, beneath the North American plate. Currently, the subduction zone is considered locked/not slipping. Strain is therefore accumulating on the locked interface between the plates.

During a regional disaster, such as an earthquake, emergency personnel will be overwhelmed with emergency calls. Roads may be damaged, and other hazards, such as fires, gas leaks, and structural collapses, may complicate rescue efforts. Therefore, it is crucial for all building occupants to be familiar with and prepared to execute the following earthquake response procedures to ensure their safety and the safety of others until professional help can arrive.

- Stay inside the building. Do NOT use the elevators.
  - If you are outside, get into the open, and away from buildings, power lines, chimneys, and anything else that might fall on you. If you are driving, stop, but carefully.
  - Drop, cover, and hold onto your cover as it may move. Crawl under a desk or table. If there is no desk or table, crawl on the floor toward an interior wall or corner.
  - Keep away from overhead fixtures, windows, filing cabinets, and electrical power.
  - Cover your eyes by pressing your face against your arm.
  - Remain in a crawling position until it has been at least 10 seconds since the shaking stopped.
  - Assess the situation and be cautious when moving around the building, as it may have experienced structural or other damage.
  - Be cautious of secondary impacts such as fires, hazardous material releases, landslides, and tsunamis. These secondary impacts may require 'Emergency Evacuation' and/or 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site' response procedure.
  - Turn off the building water at the water main valve on Level A.
  - Turn off the building electricity in the electrical rooms on each floor.
  - Gather in a safe, core area of the building on Level 1, such as the Kitchen.
  - Tune into available radio or online news broadcasts for information and updates. Carefully follow any instructions provided by the authorities.
  - It may become necessary to remain inside the building for up to 72 hours.
  - Tenants are responsible for creating and maintaining their own emergency supplies plan. While the building does not provide these supplies, it is recommended that each tenant organization have an emergency kit readily available. This kit might include essentials such as non-perishable food, water, medications, and personal hygiene items.
- For more information about earthquakes: **Washington State Department of Natural Resources**  
[www.dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/geology/geologic-hazards/earthquakes-and-faults](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/geology/geologic-hazards/earthquakes-and-faults)
  - Opt-In to **Wireless Emergency Alerts, Tsunami Alerts, and/or ShakeAlert** (Earthquake Early Warning)  
<https://mil.wa.gov/alerts>
  - **Great ShakeOut Earthquake Drills** – Join millions practice how to stay safe during an earthquake.  
[www.shakeout.org](http://www.shakeout.org)

## TSUNAMIS

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE: **Shelter-In-Place, Internal Relocation, and/or Move to a Safe Location Off-Site**

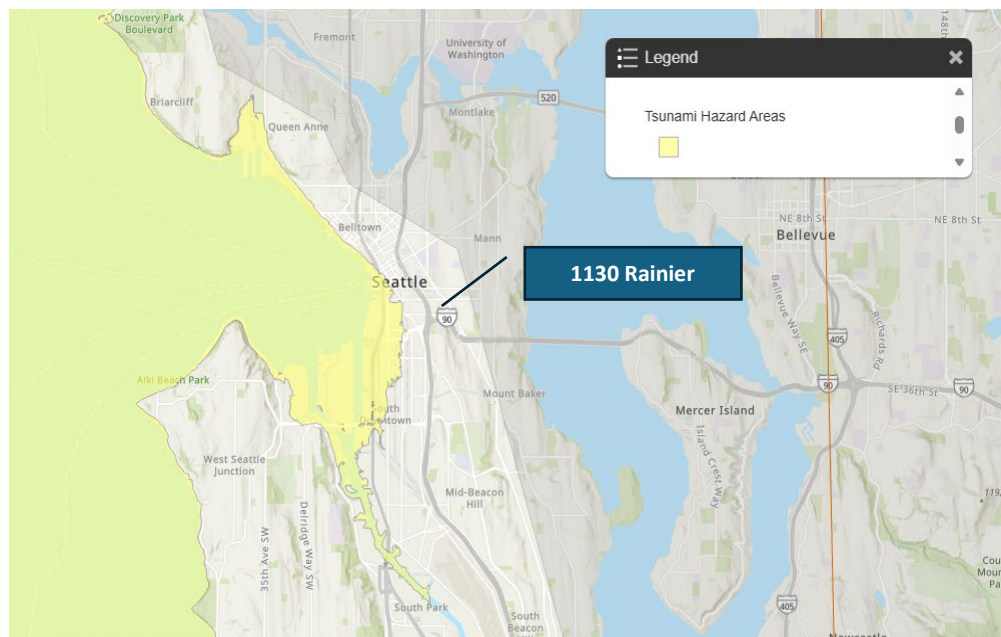
The 1130 Rainier Building is not located within the Department of Natural Resources' modeled Tsunami Hazard Zones, so there is no expected danger of a tsunami on the premises. However, built at an elevation of about seventy feet above sea level in an area susceptible to liquefaction, it could be impacted by flooding during a tsunami or earthquake emergency.

#### In the event of a Tsunami Warning not expected to affect The 1130 Rainier Building:

- Tenants should follow the guidance of state emergency coordinators. Given the specific conditions of the emergency, the safest response may sometimes be to 'Shelter-In-Place' or 'Internally Relocate', while other times it may be more appropriate to 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site'.

#### In the event of a Tsunami Warning expected to affect The 1130 Rainier Building:

- All occupants should immediately 'Move to a Safe Location Off-Site', toward higher ground.
- Damaged roads and power lines, debris, or traffic may prevent evacuations by car. If this is the case, evacuate on foot directly to the nearest high ground. Avoid lakes and wetlands, which are prone to flooding and liquefaction.



- For more information about Tsunamis: **Washington State Department of Natural Resources**  
<https://www.dnr.wa.gov/programs-and-services/geology/geologic-hazards/Tsunamis>
- Opt-In to **Wireless Emergency Alerts, Tsunami Alerts, and/or ShakeAlert** (Earthquake Early Warning)  
<https://mil.wa.gov/alerts>

## ACTIVE SHOOTER

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** During an active shooter emergency situation, conditions can change rapidly. The response to an active shooter depends on whether the shooter is inside the building or outside the building, how many shooters are involved, their intentions or demands, as well as many other unforeseeable factors. If building occupants experience an Active Shooter emergency, they should choose the best course of action based on their immediate circumstances.

**Building Occupants should attempt the following when it is possible and also safe to do so:**

- **Immediately call 911.**
- **Run:** If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Leave your belongings behind and keep your hands visible.
- **Hide:** If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the shooter is less likely to find you. Lock and barricade the door, silence your phone, and remain quiet.
- **Fight:** As a last resort, and only if your life is in imminent danger, attempt to incapacitate the shooter. Use any available objects as weapons and commit to your actions.
- **Follow Law Enforcement Instructions:** When law enforcement arrives, remain calm and follow their instructions. Keep your hands visible and avoid making sudden movements.
- **Stay in a safe location** until Emergency Personnel announce it is safe.

## BOMB THREATS

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE:** A bomb threat emergency involves a warning or suspicion of an explosive device, prompting immediate evacuation, notification of authorities, and a thorough search to ensure safety. During a Bomb Threat emergency situation, conditions can change rapidly.

Building occupants should immediately **Call for Emergency Assistance** if they suspect or know of a bomb threat. If the threat is inside the building, **Emergency Evacuation** is necessary. If the threat is outside the building, building occupants should use **Shelter-In-Place** and/or **Internal Relocation** procedures. If the threat encompasses the entire property and surrounding area, occupants should follow the **Move to a Safe Location Off-Site** response procedure.

### If you receive a bomb threat over the phone:

- Immediately signal another building occupant to call **911** and then notify Tenant Emergency Leaders and/or Emergency Coordinators.
- Stay on the call and gather information about the caller and the threat using the following list as a guide:
  - Time of call:
  - Phone number displayed (if available):
  - Exact words of the threat:
  - Any background noises:

#### Questions to ask:

- When is the bomb going to explode?
  - Where is the bomb right now?
  - What does the bomb look like?
  - What kind of bomb is it?
  - What will cause it to explode?
  - Did you place the bomb?
  - Why did you place the bomb?
  - What is your name?
  - What is your address?
- Follow any instructions provided by Emergency Personnel.
  - Stay in a safe location until Emergency Personnel announce that there is no active threat.

### In the event of Radioactive Explosions outside the building:

- Stay inside the building and listen to local radio or television stations for emergency information.
- If exposure is suspected, remove clothes as soon as possible, place them in a sealed plastic bag.
- Take a shower or wash as soon as possible to reduce exposure.

## SECURITY CAMERAS

1130 Rainier is equipped with security cameras strategically placed to monitor high-traffic areas, entrances, and exits. These cameras serve as a deterrent to criminal activity and collect valuable evidence in the event of an incident. The cameras are not monitored by a full-time security guard, but footage is kept for up to 15-30 days. Additionally, cameras have limitations, such as coverage gaps and potential technical issues.

Tenants play a crucial role in maintaining security. Everyone is responsible for helping keep each other safe by reporting unusual activity and ensuring there is no unauthorized entry into the parking garages or building main entry. No one is expected to endanger themselves in this effort.

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## EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

Emergency supplies are essential for survival during disasters, providing necessities like food, water, and medical items. Access to outside resources may be disrupted. After some kinds of emergencies, such as a regional natural disaster, it may be necessary for tenants to 'Shelter-In-Place' for an extended period.

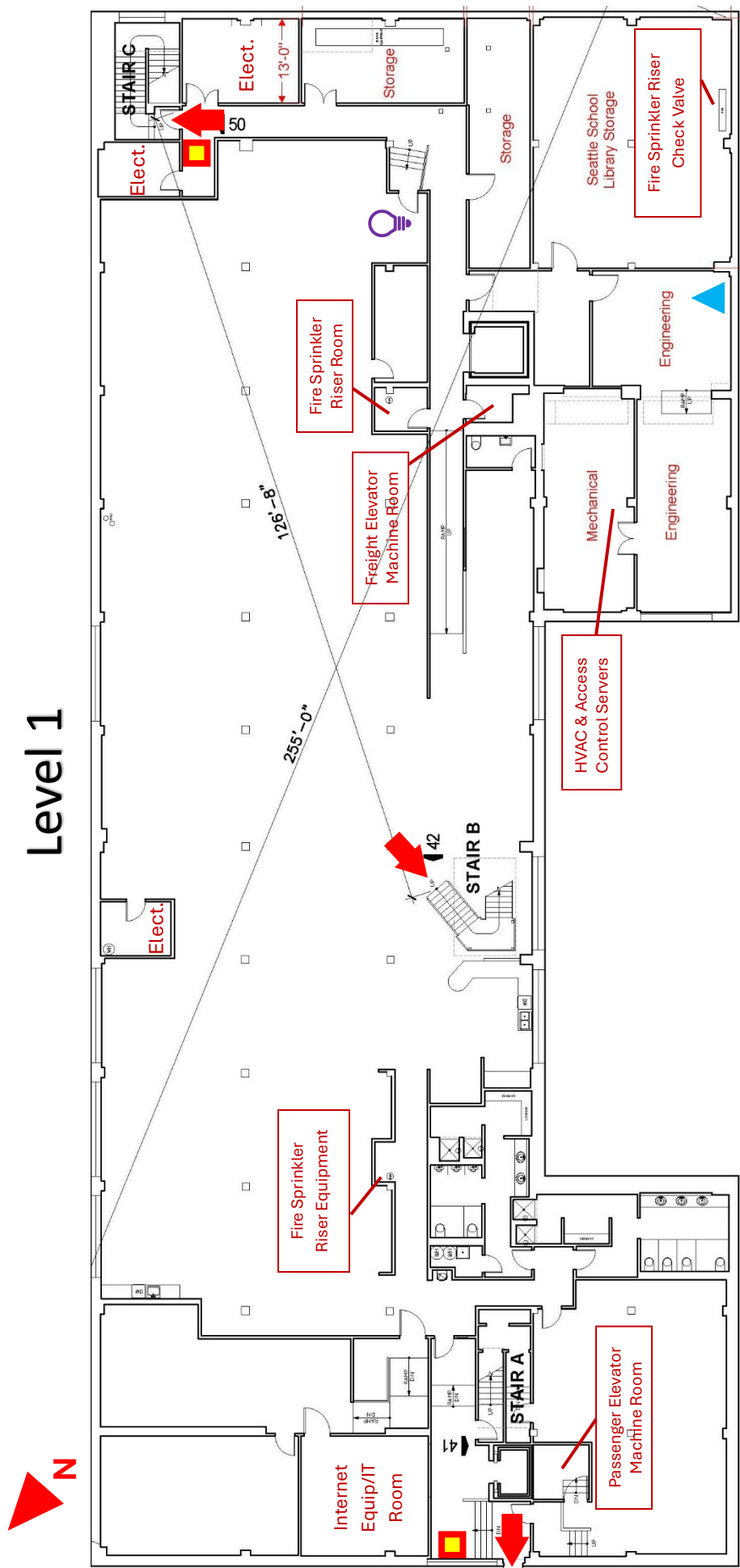
Tenant organizations are responsible for creating and maintaining their own emergency supplies plans. While the building does not provide these supplies, it is recommended that each tenant organization has an emergency kit readily available. This kit might include essentials such as non-perishable food, water, medications, and personal hygiene items.

It is recommended that Tenant Organizations have an Emergency Supplies plan in place that would accommodate their group for up to 72 hours.

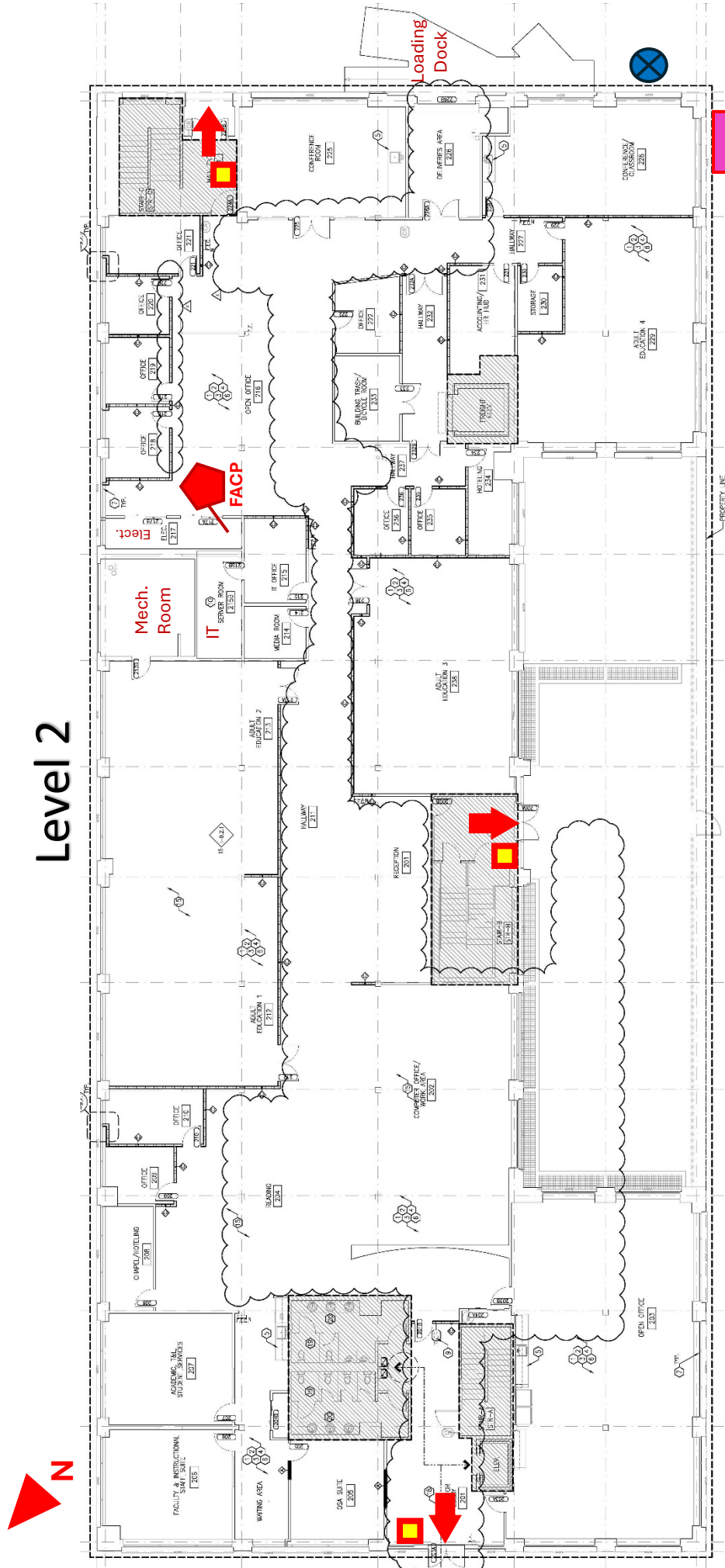
For more information, visit <https://www.seattle.gov/emergency-management/prepare/prepare-yourself>



# 1130 Rainier Emergency Map



# 1130 Rainier Emergency Map



1130 Rainier  
Emergency Map

