Disaster Management Plan 'DMP' for 'BALADOR' Project

'BALADOR' [45-Acre Township] Project, Talegaon, Dist. Pune

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Disclaimer

This report is made with the optimum utilization of available reliable data, information shared and the available knowledge application. This may be considered as a guidance manual to draft a specific framework or prepare tailor-made document once the project is completed in all respects and all concerned stake holders take charge in the project, establishing all the systems and resources in place.

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1.1 Preamble:

M/s Sabio Eagle Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. Kandivali, Mumbai is coming up with a Township Project in Talegaon Dabhade near Pune. The township is located on Plot No. 2785, Eagle Estate, Talegaon Chakan Road at Talegaon Dabhade in Mawal Taluka of Pune District. Sabio Eagle Infra Projects Private Limited is having registered office at Laxmi Shopping Centre, 2nd floor, Vasanji Lalji Lane, Kandivali West, Mumbai 400067 in Maharashtra.

1.2 About this Project:

'BALADOR' is a 45-Acre Lake Township coming up in Talegaon Dabhade promoted by M/s Sabio Eagle Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. Situated 2000 feet above sea level, this development is a well-balanced blend of residential and commercial properties served by an array of world class amenities - a serene combination of tranquility amidst the luxuries of very modern living. Talegaon today is home to some of the most reputed MNCs, major industries and business corporations of the nation. The privileged neighborhood of Balador offers everything one wants to lead a life without worry. The theme 'Where Life evolves, every moment' is the core of 'BALADOR' Project.

1.3 About the [DMP] Exercise:

A disaster management plan (DMP) is a document prepared for prevention of accidents and the reduction of adverse effects caused due to a catastrophe or an unexpected incidence that halts the normal routine of a community. It involves covering of the majority of probable hazards and disastrous situations, some of which may need detailed risk analysis, provision of specialized Systems along with Equipment & Machinery with user friendly instrumentation & control to effectively coordinate and control the situations during and after any untoward incident or a disaster.

This plan is prepared keeping in view the requirements of various local municipal bodies, government agencies and the inputs from guidelines and framework suggested by NDMA, MoEF and other concerned stake holders as applicable.

A disaster refers to a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence from natural or man-made causes, which is beyond the coping capacity of the affected community.

DM broadly involves a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for:

- Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster.
- Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences.

- Creating awareness and building capacities among stake-holders and knowledge management.
- Preparedness [through training, exercise, mock-drill] to deal with any disaster.
- Prompt response mechanism to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster.
- Evacuation, rescue and relief.
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction [Limited (or N A) in this case].

A typical DM continuum comprises six elements; the pre-disaster phase includes prevention, mitigation and preparedness, while the post-disaster phase includes response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.

Schematic of a typical D.M. Cycle

'Zero Risk' simply does not exist and hence the need of preparedness is evident for safe and resilient society.

The location of this project is Talegaon Dabhade in Pune District in the state of Maharashtra. According to the IS 1893 Part I, 2002, the state has been sub-divided into two earthquake damage risk zones. In the Pune District the small South-Waste side portion of Taluka Bhor and Velhe fall under the Zone–IV, this is a high damage risk zone. The remaining part of the district falls under the Zone-III, which is a moderate damage risk zone. All construction activity will be as per BMTP standards that includes Earth Quake resistant buildings.

Disasters

Disasters are characterized by some or all of the following:

• They are disruptive to individuals and communities.

• They are not part of day to day experience and are outside normal life expectations.

• They are unpredictable in occurrence and effects can be of sudden onset.

• They require a response for which normal local resources may be inadequate.

• They have a wide range of effects and impacts on the human and physical environment.

- Regular awareness, updating the knowledge and exercise / mock drills may help in controlling the disastrous situation at any given time.

1.4 Disaster Management Cycle

Three major functional areas were recognized as necessary components of a comprehensive approach; prevention, response and recovery. Without these areas, the key responsibilities of agencies include:

• **Planning**: -The analysis of requirements and the development of strategies for resource utilization.

• **Preparedness**: - The establishment of structures, development of systems and testing and evaluation by organizations of their capacity to perform their allotted roles.

• **Co-ordination:-** The bringing together of different individuals for common goal of mitigating [Disaster impacts] measures.

Disaster Management Plan is a comprehensive plan, which optimally utilizes men, material and available resources to prevent loss to lives and minimizes loss to property. It ensures fastest approach for rescue and rehabilitation. DMP must act as an effective tool that will guide and support every citizen [here, people associated in this Project during construction phase and then those staying or coming to serve, sell, viz. maid servants, Laundry

personnel, etc.] to act fast without feeling helpless to make themselves safe and help others to be safe in the situation of disaster and shock.

The key objectives of this Disaster Management Plan are:

• To improve the preparedness for any disastrous situation, through training, capacity building and actual participation by the people staying in this project.

• To evolve a suitable mitigation strategy so as to minimize the impact of disaster in terms of men, material and monitory loss.

• To have readily available & implementable plan in hand.

• To create awareness amongst the concerned community [of the township] to face any eventuality in the in case of a disaster.

• To involve the nearby voluntary organizations & NGO's in close vicinity in this awareness creation.

• To enable quick restoration of the normalcy and routine in the community affected by such disaster.

This DMP is presently prepared as a theoretical documented plan that will act as guidance manual to the people who will be residing in this township in near future [and may be altered/

revised as per the requirement in due course of time] and needs periodic review and revision.

Everyone including the shop owners, helpers, security and other contract personnel and the people residing in this township will be responsible for implementation of this disaster management plan. Everyone is expected to gain the basic knowledge and idea of their role in addressing the emergency situation by referring to this copy of DMP. Hence the need is to go through this plan and get acquainted to the contents in the same.

Nobody can avoid a disaster (in particular Natural) happening, but certainly take control of the overall situation soon after the disaster impact and minimize further losses in form of loss of life, degrading environment, damage to material and the monetary losses. DMP is an instrument for the same.

Critical task of the concerned official authority [In this case Secretary of the Society / Builder's Representative till society is formed] is the application and utilization of disaster mitigation plan to eliminate the impact of disaster on human activity and to build the safe environment with their communities.

1.5 Responsibilities of Disaster coordinating Manager during Disaster -

- ✓ On spot decision making;

- ✓ Control and co-ordination of response and recovery activities;
- ✓ Effective communication to concerned agencies;
- ✓ Resource mobilization and replenishment;
- ✓ Monitoring of overall response and recovery activities;
- ✓ Work for Normalizing of the situation as soon as possible.

The purpose of this DMP is also to anticipate future situations and requirements and establish the frame work to meet them. Hence, planning including all disaster related activities in the pre disaster period, during a disaster and afterward events must be discussed and confirmed from time to time. Though DMP is deviated during an actual disaster, it surely helps in preparedness and mitigation measures to be undertaken in advance.

This DMP is prepared to adopt the strategy for the major probable hazards that this area possess due to the presence of industry, flammable chemicals and fuels along with the untoward incidences of natural and man-made disasters. All the stake holders are responsible and accountable for implementation of this DMP. They are expected to gain the required knowledge for combating the emergency situation. Types of accidents and the disastrous scenario that might be possible are:

- **Fire Accidents**: This may be because of Petroleum substance Leak, Oil/Gas leakage or spillage in transportation, instrument failure, electric short circuit, nature calamity, sabotage, etc. Broad measures for protection from fire incidences and control along with specific protection devices, systems are required in place and operational all the time. Fire Water system, Fire alarms and communication system, different types of fire extinguishers with standard operating procedure defined is must. All fire extinguishers should be ISI marked.

- **Falls**: This may be because of slippery conditions/working at height /horse-play/use of non standard tools & means, deliberate action, etc. Well defined working procedures, presence of supervisor, counseling, on job training are must to avoid and reduce such incidences and save precious life and time.

- **Electrocution and Burns**: Working on Electrical equipment without permit system, no use of safety/ protective equipments, by-passing the regulations, etc. may cause electrocution. Also, remote chances of mal-functioning of the equipment may be the reason. Touching hot machinery parts, solutions with bare hand, flames, result in burning injuries. Use of PPE and knowledge of safety practices is mandatory.

- **Natural Calamity**: Such as Earthquake, Lightening striking, Cyclone and floods. For any type of these natural disasters, preparedness and mitigation measures and regular training, mock

exercise and the quick response after the incidence will surely reduce the impact. Hence every stake-holder should be aware of basic disaster mitigation measures.

Regular interaction, updating on the changes, new developments in the vicinity and co-ordination among all members is the key to cope up with any kind of disastrous situation. Team work is necessary to manage any kind of incidences and hence the need is registered Housing (co-operative) Society[once formed officially & established] should take keen interest in all these activities and nurture the culture of preparedness in the township.

No disaster plan, even well thought out, will provide all the necessary answers to every problem to be faced. But the mental discipline entailed in preparing and practicing will enable a better grasp and the ease to cope much more effectively whenever it happens.

1.6 Mitigation Measures and Plan

In case of any disaster or an emergency situation, the members of the Township must monitor, co-ordinate and implement the chalked out action plan and responsibly communicate the disaster mitigation strategy undertaken to everyone in the premises.

The visitors, contractors must be made aware of the safety plan in the form of a booklet or a displayed drawing/poster

explaining about the assembly point, evacuation route, safety alarms and compulsory use of PPEs.

Common safety measures for the certain natural & man-made disasters that may have the possibility to hit this township are discussed below.

Fire Incidence: A full-fledged dedicated Fire Station is proposed for this township that will be the main source of action for relief and rescue during fire incidence; converting it into a disaster. Trained man-force must be available round- o – clock at this station. The equipment, machinery and the preparedness must be tasted from time to time through mock-drills and exercise. Provision of Fire Extinguisher in every building and at security cabin must be ensured. Regular filling of these extinguishers from authorized agencies and knowledge of handling these extinguishers to certain members from every building must be mandatory. Simple tips followed during incidence of fire, may save injuries and harm to the people. These are –

- Avoid use of lift during fire.
- Don’t panic and run.
- Cover your mouth & nose with wet cloth and crawl to safer position at the earliest.

- Use technique of 'Stop, Drop and Roll' as per the requirement of the situation.

- If fire at certain location is beyond control and unstoppable, isolate all the flammable material from the nearby location and cut off that zone to keep other things safe.

Earthquake: Earthquakes usually give no warning at all. "Earthquakes don't kill people, unsafe buildings and acts do."

Before the earthquake: Check and safeguard your flat / home and overall facility. Report the concerned official about the cracks in the walls, loose attachments / equipments and unwanted debris, junk that may create problem.

- Good House-keeping is the first precautionary step towards disaster mitigation.

- Performing table top exercises and mock drills at regular intervals confirming attendance of everyone in the organization is beneficial.

During quake: Sometimes, a loud rumbling sound might signal quake's arrival a few seconds ahead of time. Those few seconds could give a chance to move to a safer location. Some tips for keeping safe during a quake are –

- Take cover. Go under a table or sturdy furniture; kneel, sit, or stay close to the floor. Hold on to furniture legs for balance. Be prepared to move if your cover moves.

- If no sturdy cover is nearby, kneel or sit close to the floor next to a structurally sound interior wall. Place your hands on the floor for balance.

- Never stand in doorways. Violent motion could cause doors to slam and cause serious injuries. Also, there is a possibility to be hit by flying objects.

- Do not run outside if you are inside the building. Never use lift; stay calm.

- Make sure that you are away from unsecured heavy objects, viz. Windows, showcase, bookcase, mirrors, etc.

- If outside, move to open area away from buildings, streetlights and utility lines, cables. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.

- If in a vehicle, try moving to clear area away from trees, bridge, buildings, poles & high tension lines; stop and stay in the vehicle till shaking stops.

- Make yourself safe and then help others if possible to be safe and secure.

After the quake: It is needed to be extra cautious in the aftermath of a quake that is essential for personal safety.

- Wear proper feet protection / safety shoes to protect from debris that may contain pointed objects, nails, dead animals.

- Check for fire hazards and use torch lights (safe/flameproof) instead of candles, lanterns.

- Listen to battery operated radio for the latest emergency information.

- Look for electrical system damage, gas leakage if any, foul smell, damage to sewage and water pipelines.

- Many a time there are chances of aftershocks that may cause additional damage. Aftershocks can occur in first hours, days or even weeks after the quake. Hence, try to get the proper and realistic information from Government authorities and concerned agencies.

Flood & Cyclone:

- If away from home, check for safe place and take shelter till the effect is reduced considerably. If possible keep the family

members informed and regularly communicate the situation. Don't walk / run in flowing water stream even the depth is low.

- Do not run outside if you are inside the building or home. Never use lift; stay calm.

- Make sure that you are away from unsecured heavy objects, viz. Windows, showcase, bookcase, mirrors, etc.

- Listen to battery operated radio for instructions or check the messages on your mobile about meteorological information. Plan your actions accordingly.

Lightening:

- Lightning can score a direct hit on a high-rise building. It can strike the overhead power line which enters the building, or a main power line that is blocks away. Lightning can also strike the branch circuitry wiring in the walls of the building. Provision of suitable Lightening Arrestor Device on a point above the highest part of the roof of each building to be provided to protect from this disaster.

1.7 Off-site Hazards

Following can be probable other types of hazards that may be of concern to this project for which effective mitigative measures need to be in place:

- Rail/Air Accidents
- Nuclear radiation hazards
- Traffic accidents along the main road artery
- Biological & Chemical hazard
- Violence outside the project site

Mitigation strategies for any kind of disaster and the prompt and effective response will certainly minimize the damages and loss of life and to the property. Hence proper trained man-power available all the time with sophisticated equipment and tools and sound system are needed in the organization. Also, periodic evaluation of the available resources and the capabilities [through exercises / Mock-drills] is mandatory.

This Township will be equipped with both the trained personnel available 24x7 and the expertise for handling the fire and fire fighting and the rescue equipments and tools, is confirmed by the management.

Annexure – 1

Important Contacts during Emergency

1) **Project Office** @ Site – **02114-224720/224721**

This will be replaced with Housing Society Official's number in future.

2) **Police Station**, Talegaon Dabhade – **02114-222444**

3) **Fire Brigade**, PCMC –

- Nigdi Pradhikaran Sub Station - **020-27652066**
- Pimpri Fire Brigade Station – **020-27423333/27422405**
- Bhosari Gaothan Sub Station – **020-27120090**

4) Atharva **Hospital**, Talegaon Dabhade – **02114-222444**

Dr Deshmukh - **919850777807**

5) **Blood Banks** –

- Garware Blood Bank @Talegaon Rural Hospital – **020-26993247/30924264**
- Hardik B.B. Dehu Road – **020 - 39549497**

6) Pune **District Collector** / DM – **020-26114949/26123370**

7) **IMD**, [Shivaji Nagar] Pune – **020-25535211/25535886**

Indian Meteorological Department

Annexure – 2

Abbreviations and Glossary

- DM – Disaster Management
- DMP – Disaster Management Plan
- MoEF – Ministry of Environment and Forests
- NDMA – National Disaster Management Authority
- R, R & R – Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation
- DM – District Magistrate
- MSRDC – Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation
- PCMC – Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation
- EMP – Emergency Management Plan
- FE – Fire Extinguisher
- PPE – Personal Protecting Equipment
- NGO – Non Governmental Organization
- VO – Voluntary Organization