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Keywords: Protection, Civil defense, Legal brigades.

1 INTRODUCTION

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The Military Fire Brigades, on a national level, have as one of their main inspection targets places where people gather, which can be analyzed in relation to the panic installed due to emergency occurrences, generating turmoil during the exit of people from a building, which can result in injured or even dead victims, not only due to the incident's generating fact, but also due to the psychological effects generated. The seriousness of this situation is heightened if children and adolescents are present in these places.

Considering that in schools, even though they are not classified as places of public gathering, most of the time there will be a large number of people: students, teachers, educators, among others. Thus, by analogy, the concern with the safe exit of people from these buildings is a relevant issue that deserves attention.

The preventionist culture that was sought through this article refers to opposing the abandonment of school buildings in emergency situations, which occupies a prominent position in many developed countries, deserving the implementation of routine simulations in order to assist in the training of people in the protocols that can be developed by this study so that, in the event of an emergency situation, the abandonment of facilities can be performed in a way that preserves the life and physical integrity of people.



2 OBJECTIVE

Analyze the possibility of proposing the implementation of a school emergency plan for the management of protection and civil defense actions, which will be managed by the legal brigades.

3 METHODOLOGY

The study was done through bibliographic, documental, descriptive, and exploratory research, seeking sources that broadened the development of the theme addressed, using the laws in force, the legislation proposals, articles, and published scientific works, whether books or institutional documents.

Still, the municipal schools of the city of Mangaratiba were taken as a base where some of the authors, agents of protection and civil defense, went to the school units observing the daily life of the school community and data on the performance of a school fire brigade in parallel with the actions of protection and civil defense foreseen in the National Policy for Protection and Civil Defense were collected.

4 DEVELOPMENT

Through the use of a school emergency plan and its simulations, we aimed to prepare the school community to act safely in a situation where there is a need for emergency exit from the school building, in order to achieve safety levels comparable to the most developed countries.

According to the Law 12608 of April 10, 2012 that establishes the National Policy for Protection and Civil Defense (PNPDEC), in Brazil (2012), in which it is determined as the duty of the Union, States and Municipalities the implementation of measures to reduce disaster risks, integrating actions of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, it is understood that the school emergency plan (ABNT NBR 15219/2005) is the responsibility of the school management, since in the occurrence of disasters they associate the damage produced to people's panic.

With the support of the so-called Brigada Legal (Legal Brigade), called by the researchers, which is constituted by school fire brigades, or herein, legal brigades, whose work is predicted by the Mangaratiba Municipal Civil Defense Secretariat, the real need and feasibility of adapting the actions and activities of these professionals to the reality of each school in the Mangaratiba Municipal Education Network were verified, in order topromote prevention and response III SEVEN INTERNACIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONGRESS

actions aimed at the emergency exit of students, teachers and other school technicians and employees, in an organized and safe manner, and also of all occupants of the school building, placing them in an equally safe place.

The training and knowledge of the area and efficiency of a building abandonment is such an important factor that it often ends up determining human losses, notably in multi-story buildings and places of public gathering, such as hospitals, schools, day care centers, theaters, cinemas, and event centers, among others.

As a hypothetical example, to make it easier for students to organize themselves at a Meeting Point, according to the COSCIP/RJ (Fire and Panic Safety Code of the State of Rio de Janeiro), it is suggested that the doors of all classrooms in the school be numbered and that the Meeting Point also be identified with this numbering, even if discreetly, so that the classes can position themselves at the Meeting Point location identified with their classroom number.

The School Plan is the responsibility of the school management, in accordance with the Ministry of Education and with the support of the Legal Brigade. It will constitute a systematic planning appropriate to the reality of each school in the State Education Network, with a view to the emergency exit, in an organized and safe way, of all the occupants of the school building.

Planning includes a series of specific functions to which staff members are assigned by the school board. Each function has a list of duties whose performance ensures the dynamics of the operationalization of abandonment itself.

The emergency plans or contingency plans will be prepared by specialists in the security area, who may be part of the Brigada Legal, and who will be responsible for implementing and training them routinely, through simulations with the school community.

And, therefore, it is clarified that the efficiency of a building abandonment is such a preponderant factor in response actions in buildings such as multi-story buildings and places of public gathering, such as hospitals, schools, daycare centers, theaters, cinemas, event centers, among others as stated in COSCIP RJ.



5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Considering the evacuation of a building as an extremely important factor in determining the success of actions aimed at rescuing people, minimizing damage, and reducing the number of victims in a disaster.

The results of the research pointed to the viability of using the so-called Brigada Legal, composed of school fire brigades, the legal brigades, to be responsible for the elaboration, implementation and training of all involved in the day to day of municipal schools of the Emergency or Contingency Plans for disasters p.

Thus, it is proposed that research be continued to develop a protocol for a School Emergency or Contingency Plan, as a model to be used by the Brazilian Civil Defense in schools.



REFERENCES

LAW No. 12.608 OF APRIL 10, 2012 - Establishes the National Policy for Protection and Civil Defense - PNPDEC; provides for the National System for Protection and Civil Defense - SINPDEC and the National Council for Protection and Civil Defense - CONPDEC; authorizes the creation of a disaster information and monitoring system; amends Laws No. 12.340, of December 1, 2010, 10.257, of July 10, 2001, 6.766, of December 19, 1979, 8.239, of October 4, 1991, and 9.394, of December 20, 1996; and makes other provisions.

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