Recommendations

19 Recommendations

The Swedish National Board of Accident Investigation recommends

The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning to:

- Consider whether the methods used for the dimensioning of evacuation routes ought to be renewed. In connection with which the relationship between number and width in evacuation routes ought to be particularly investigated (RO 2001:02 R1).
- Consider whether especially high demands ought to be placed on fire prevention arrangements in premises used for gatherings that are situated or constructed in such a manner as to make evacuation more difficult (RO 2001:02 R2).
- Consider introducing requirements for automatic fire alarms in premises used for gatherings and in such adjacent unoccupied spaces (RO 2001:02 R3).
- Consider introducing requirements so that a “highest number of people permitted” clause can be specified, even for public premises that are permitted to hold less than 150 people (RO 2001:02 R4).
- After consultation with the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, consider to what extent fire prevention regulations for premises used for gatherings ought to apply retroactively (RO 2001:02 R7).
- Investigate how effective the standardised warning signals are (RO 2001:02 R6).

The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning and the Swedish Rescue Services Agency to:

- Works towards demands on fire prevention arrangements being based on the possible uses of premises (RO 2001:02 R7).

The Swedish Rescue Services Agency to:

- Work towards the implementation of the requirement to appoint a person responsible for fire prevention arrangements in every premises used for gatherings (RO 2001:02 R8).
- Work towards the implementation of demands being placed on the owner or proprietor of a premises used for gatherings to draw up fire prevention documentation (RO 2001:02 R9).
- Work towards the development of clear routines for incoming emergency calls, the alerting of the rescue services (call out), documentation, information management, radio communications, the division of work, and co-operation in alarm and command centres during rescue operations (RO 2001:02 R10).
- Work towards the development of technical aids and their use so that they support and simplify important tasks, e.g. effective alarm handling, alerting several stations simultaneously, radio and telephone communication, and information management and documentation (RO 2001:02 R11).
- Work towards the development of a system that could, during a rescue operation, quickly reinforce the operational command at the scene, as well as the strategic command in the support base, with sufficient resources (RO 2001:02 R12).
- Work towards documenting, in alarm and command centres, the identity of the rescue commander at all times during a rescue operation (RO 2001:02 R13).
- Ensure that officers in the operative fire & rescue service receive further training and practice in decision-making during and command of operations in rapidly changing, complicated and dynamic situations (RO 2001:02 R14).

The Swedish Rescue Services Agency and the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare to:

- Work towards clarity between the medical service and rescue service organisations when it comes to the use of nomenclature and branch specific terms and expressions (RO 2001:02 R15).
- Look over the prevailing principles for the fire & rescue service and the ambulance service as regards radio and telephone communication with alarm centres and hospitals respectively. In connection with this particular attention ought to be paid to the fact that several people ought
to have the possibility to listen to the calls and that they ought to be recorded (RO 2001:02 R16).

The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare to:
- Work towards improved routines that can ensure that a large number of ambulances can quickly arrive at an incident site, and that can also ensure the rapid reinforcement of ambulance resources (RO 2001:02 R17).
- Work towards improved routines that can ensure that alarm centre and support staff personnel and hospitals, at an early stage of an incident, and then continuously, receive necessary information on the situation at the incident site (RO 2001:02 R18).
- Consider how to improve routines for operations with medical teams or other units that can offer qualified medical care at an incident site (RO 2001:02 R19).
- Look over the prevailing principles for medical command at an incident site with consideration to the need for medical and organisational competence, familiarity with the work of the fire & rescue service and the medical services, and the ability to work in an extreme environment with insufficient resources (RO 2001:02 R20).

The Swedish National Agency for Education to:
- After consultation with the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, consider to what extent general knowledge on risks in society, and on how they should be handled, ought to be included in the curriculum for the nine-years of compulsory schooling. Consideration should also be given to how these knowledge goals can be achieved in the best possible way (RO 2001:02 R21).