

**CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
INDIAN SUPER LEAGUE - 2017
KOCHI**

**PREPARED BY
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
ERNAKULAM**

Glossary

Assembly Area	Areas large enough to accommodate the crowd evacuated from a stadium and in a place of safety.
Barrier	Any element of a sports ground, permanent or temporary, intended to prevent people from falling, to retain, stop or guide people.
Contingency plan	A contingency plan is prepared by the ground management setting out the action to be taken in response to incidents occurring at the venue which might prejudice public safety or disrupt normal operations (for example, the loss of power to CCTV or PA systems).
Emergency plan	An emergency plan is prepared and owned by the emergency services for dealing with a major incident at the venue or in the vicinity (for example, an explosion, toxic release or large fire). Also known as an emergency procedure plan, or major incident plan.
Exit	A stairway, gangway, passageway, ramp, gateway, door, and all other means of passage used to leave the sports ground and its accommodation.
Exit system	A set of different types of exits, linked to form a means of passage of spectators.
Fire resistance	Ability of a component of a building to resist fire for a stated period of time, when subjected to an appropriate test.
First aider	A person who holds a National Safety (or equivalent) certificate of first aid issued to people working as first aiders at sporting venues
Flammable	Able to burn with a flame.
Place of safety	A place, away from the building, in which people are at no immediate danger from the effects of fire.
Ramp	An inclined surface linking two areas at different elevations.
Rate of passage	The number of persons per metre width per minute passing through an element of an exit system.
Refuge	A place of reasonable safety in which a disabled person and others who may need assistance may rest or wait for assistance before reaching a place of safety. It will lead directly to a fire-resisting escape route.
Stairway	That part of a structure which comprises of at least one flight of steps, including the landings at the head and foot of steps and any landing in between flights.
Stand	A structure providing viewing accommodation for spectators.
Terrace	An area of steps providing standing accommodation for spectators.

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CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION

The **2017–18 Indian Super League season** will be the fourth season of the Indian Super League, the football league, since its establishment in 2013. The season will start on 17 November 2017 and the regular season will conclude on 4 March 2018. The finals will occur from the second week of March 2018 with the final occurring on 17 March 2018 in Kolkata.

Two new sides will join the league as expansion franchises: Bengaluru and Jamshedpur. This makes this the first edition of the ISL in which there will be more than eight teams participating. As well as expanding two teams, the league will also expand two more months, being played in five months instead of three.



Image: 1 Logo of Indian Super League

1.1 PARTICIPATING TEAMS

There are currently 10 Teams Participating in Indian Super league

TEAM
ATK
Bengaluru FC
Chennaiyin FC
Delhi Dynamos FC
FC Goa
Jamshedpur FC
Kerala Blasters FC
Mumbai City FC
NorthEast United FC
FC Pune City

IV edition of the India Super League	
Founded	21 st October 2013
Current Champion	ATK
Host cities	Chennai, Delhi, Goa, Guwahati, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Bengaluru and Jamshedpur.
Motto	Come on, India. Lets Football
Teams participating	10
Opening ceremony	17 November 2017
Closing ceremony	17 March 2018 in Kolkata
Website	www.indiansuperleague.com

1.2.VENUE AND CAPACITY

Kochi is one of the ten host cities for **2017–18 Indian Super League 2017–18 season**. Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium locally known as Kaloor stadium will host 09 league match and one more matches if Kerala Blasters FC qualify for Semi-finals of **Indian Super League 2017-18 Season**. The stadium was built in 1996 by Govt. of Kerala.

Architecturally the stadium is distinctive, with giant convex floodlight pylons arching over the ground. This makes for a furnace-like effect when the ground is at all of its 40000-strong capacity, and makes the Kaloor Stadium, one of the noisiest in the world at full capacity. Another unique aspect of the stadium is its lighting towers of 2 KW floodlights. The structure of the tower is one of its kinds in India.

1.3 LOCATION

Latitude and Longitude: 9^o59'50" N 76^o18'04" E

SL. No	VENUE	CAPACITY
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru International stadium	40,000
2.	Total seating space allotted for ISL	39,368

1.4 MATCH SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Team	Venue
17-11-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs ATK	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
24-11-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs Jamshedpur FC	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
03-12-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs Mumbai City FC	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
15-12-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs NorthEast United FC	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
31-12-2017	5.30 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs Bengaluru FC	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
04-01-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs FC Pune City	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
21-01-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs FC Goa	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
27-01-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs Delhi Dynamos FC	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi
23-02-2017	8:00 PM	Kerala Blasters FC vs Chennaiyin FC	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Kochi

1.5 AREAL VIEW OF THE STADIUM



Image: 2 Areal view of the venue

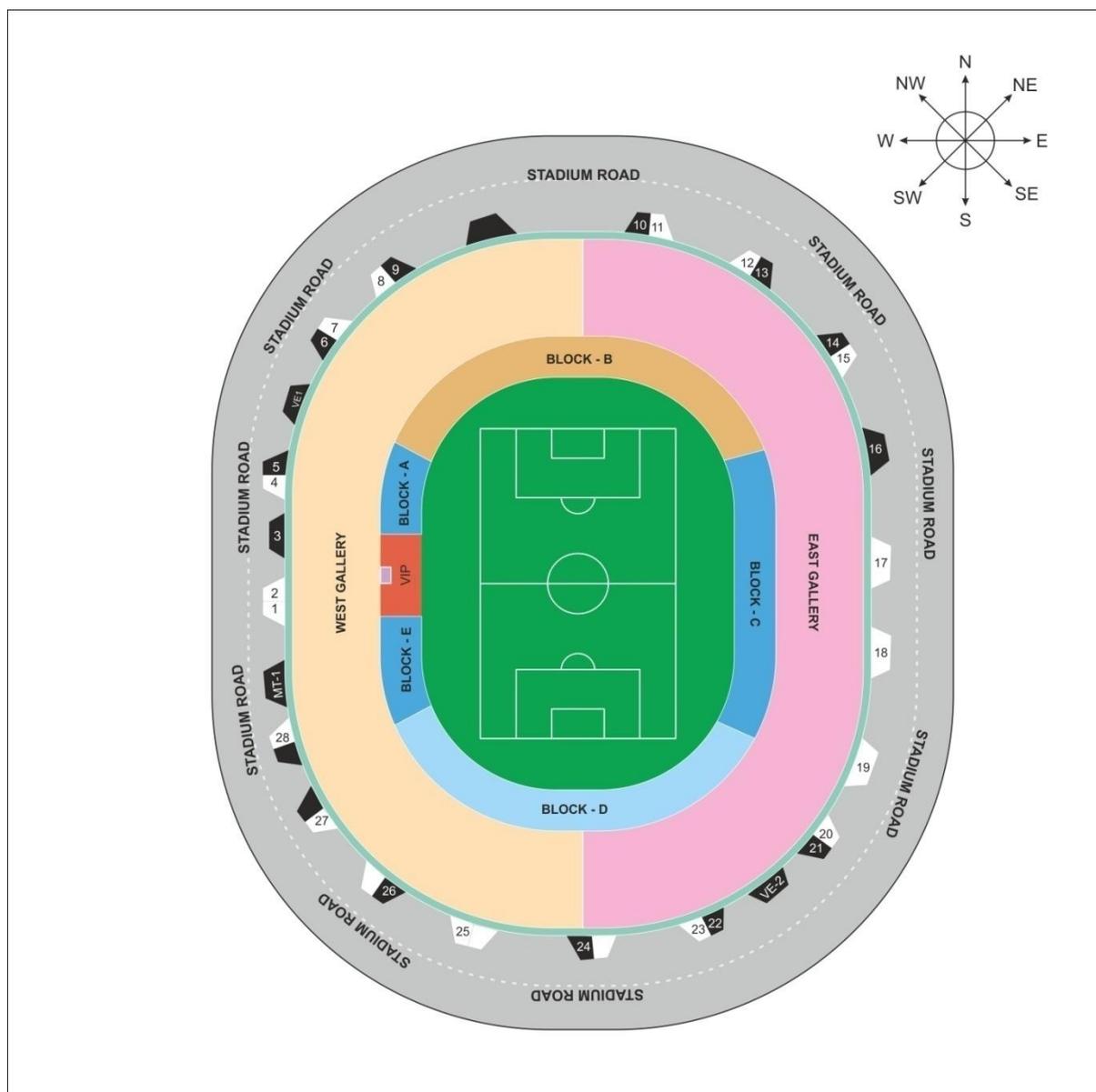


Image: 3 LAY OUT OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU INTERNATIONAL STADIUM

1.7 Nos OF EXIT AND ENTRY

➤ For Tier 1	-	08 Gates
➤ For tier II & III	-	06 Gates
➤ For VIP	-	01 Gate
➤ Owners launch	-	01 Gate
➤ Total Nuber of Entry	-	16 Gates
Number of Exits	-	31 Gates

Total Capacity - 40,000

Total seat count for the matches.-39,368

CHAPTER: 2

CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 PURPOSE

The safety of spectators and staff at the Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium is the key concern and is the responsibility of all the stake holding agencies like the stadium staff, event management and emergency services. This Disaster Management Plan has been drawn up to provide as safe a stadium as possible for every foreseeable disaster situation. Attached to this plan are the detailed individual contingency response actions of each specialist agencies to meet the potential major incidents that have been assessed as most likely based on a Risk Assessment.

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN

To protect the life of people who have assembled in the stadium and to avoid confusions among major stakeholders during emergency and to develop a basic structure for time sensitive, safe, secure, orderly and efficient evacuation if a crisis.

2.3 OVERVIEW

The control of the stadium response in case of any incident which can be managed locally, shall lie within the responsibility of the Security Manger. In such situations the incident shall be managed within the Local Organising Committee's own resources under intimation to the Venue Cdr/ VOC. If the situation escalates and it is felt that the situation might go out of hand, immediately the matter shall be reported to the VOC for follow up actions by the specialist agencies in the concerned field.

In case of declaration of a major incident the control of the stadium and all resources shall immediately come under the command of Venue Cdr and commanders all levels and agencies shall report to him for effective and quick management of the incident/ disaster

2.4 CONTROL ROOM (VENUE OPERATION CENTRE)

An emergency control room should be functioned at district headquarters and at Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium with the presence of representative of all stake holders. The stadium has a VOC which acts as the Control Room with the CCTV and communication systems being fed into it. This is the location from which coordination of

most emergencies shall be managed in consultation with the police who will have a representative based in the VOC..

2.5 DECLARATION OF MAJOR INCIDENT

The persons with the authority to declare an event a major incident are:

- Venue Commander
- The Venue Security Manager
- The police or fire service

In the event of such a declaration, the stadium shall hand-over control to the relevant emergency service

2.6 SECURITY PERSONNELS

The provision of ground safety will be supported by all staff within the stadium. This will include Police and Security personnel's deployed by ISL. They got training from Fire & Rescue, Police, and Health department for emergency management and basic life support.

2.7 Security Personnel's are responsible for:

- Familiarising themselves with all aspects of the Emergency Response Plan, noting any actions they would be required to take should an emergency occur.
- Ensuring that relevant Emergency Exits, Fire and other Emergency Equipment are unobstructed and readily accessible for use at all times.
- In the stadium there are 34 stands (gap between two spans), and between each stands security staff should be present. Each tier will be controlled by one Assistant Commissioner of Police. So if any abnormal activity is occur in the upper and lower tier the information pass to the Venue operation centre.

2.8 COMMAND AND CONTROL

The stadium chain of command shall be clearly set out for each event within the stadium. Care shall be taken to limit the Span of Control for commander at each level. There will be unity of Command. The Venue Commander will be the sole authority inside the venue who will be vested with the powers to take decisions in case any emergency arises. Nodal officers from all the stake holding agencies shall be present in the VOC to advise and guide the venue Commander in taking crucial decisions as regards any particular emergency related to their respective fields. Commanders at all levels shall always be in communication through

Walky-Talky sets and mobile phones. The contact details of all concerned must be available at the VOC so that may be approached at once when needed.

Official	Name
Venue Commander	Senior uniformed officer present in the venue
ISL Official	Venue Security Manager
Medical	District Medical officer
Fire	Divisional fire officer
Stadium In-charge	Executive Engineer, GCDA
Police	District Police Chief, Kochi City
SDMA	One representative
DDMA	Deputy Collector (DM)

Venue commander of Indian Super League 2017–18 Season matches is the senior rank officer in uniformed force present in the venue

An executive magistrate should be posted in the stadium.

After each game the venue security manager for the venue should ensure that, no tampering has happened for next day's match and ensuring that quality of water to the stadium has been checked.

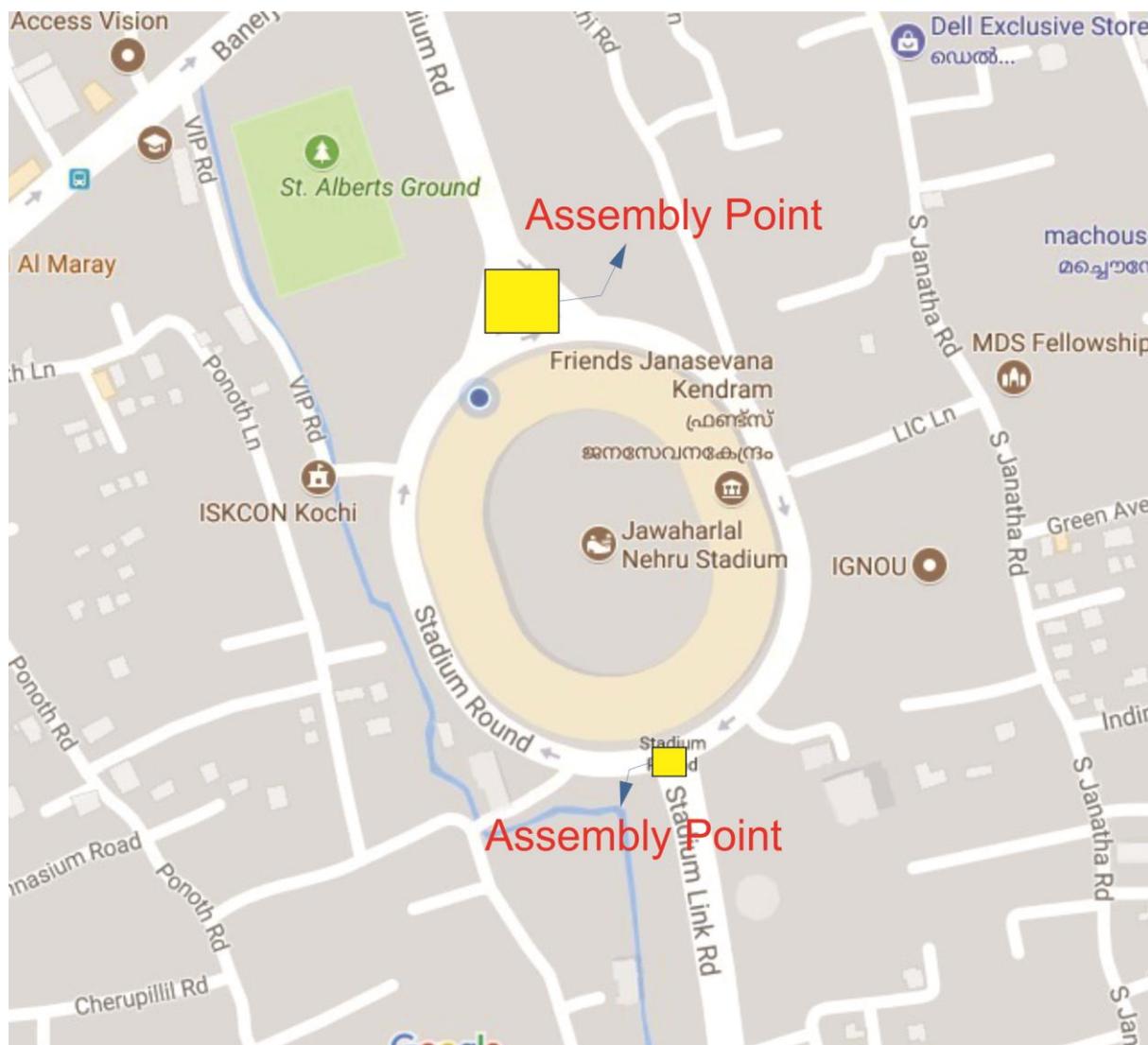
2.9 EVACUATION ASSEMBLY AREAS

The stadium will have pre-determined assembly areas for each stand or group of spectators. These shall be marked on all maps and shall have sufficient capacity to hold those spectators planned to assemble in that area. For example, a stand for 10,000 spectators will have an assembly area capable of holding the same number.

For avoiding the confusions and rush during the time of any emergency volunteer with placards should be deployed in order to evacuate spectators from the stadium to the common assembly areas. Moreover it should be ensured that the assembly area and evacuation routes are not blocked with any objects or vehicles.

- ✓ For this venue two common assembly points (One in North side and another in south side of the stadium) are identified for holding the spectators during the evacuation and

identifiable signage may be established in the assembly areas. The police shall guide the evacuees to the nearby assembly areas and further actions should be done according to the instruction from the Incident commander.



2.10 STADIUM EVACUATION ALERTS

The stadium will have public alert systems in place to warn staff and spectators if there is a problem of any sort.

- ✓ There will be Two Large display screen .One is between pillar no 7& 8 and another one is between number 24 & 25 pillar. If an emergency occurs, warnings/alert as by the direction of the venue commander, the infotainment room staff should provide through public announcement system and Display screen

2.11. EVACUATION

Where it is necessary to evacuate the building the following steps should be followed:

1. If an emergency occurs, according to the instruction from the venue commander the spectator's evacuation process starts.
2. Prior to making an announcement to Event Spectators, security personnel's should be notified to enable them to Clear General Exits, depending on the area to be evacuated, and access loud hailer.
3. Nodal Officers should also be notified prior to spectators where possible and instructed to assist in directing spectators to the nearest exit.
4. Event spectators should then be notified via the Stadium loudspeaker system

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE MANAGEMENT HAVE REQUESTED THAT ALTHOUGH YOU ARE IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER, FOR YOUR SAFETY WE HAVE TO STOP THE GAME/PERFORMANCE TEMPORARILY AND EVACUATE THE STADIUM. PLEASE ASSIST BY REMAINING CALM AND MOVE IN THE DIRECTION INDICATED BY THE NEAREST EXIT SIGNS OR EVENT PERSONNEL.”

5. Security staff should then be positioned obvious to Nodal officers and begin directing those in their area towards the relevant Emergency Exits. Spectators should be asked to remain in a safe area outside the Stadium grounds until the threat has been eliminated.
6. All the exit gate is under the control of police. So, when an emergency occurs information pass through the wireless from the VOC to the police control room and to the exit gates for open the closed gate and for safe evacuation

Total seat count for the ISL matches in the Stadium - 39,368

Total expecting crowd in the venue – 41,000(Including Officials From ISL, Emergency services, Police ,Media Personals etc.)

It is decided to conduct one mock drills prior to the event. The mock drill scheduled on 16thNovember 2017.

The aim of the mock drill is to evaluate and assess the safety measures and response actions in the stadium and identifying the bottle necks.

2.12 SIGNAGES

Stadium signage is a critical means of communication with the spectators. All signage shall be checked prior to the start of any event for condition and relevance.

All exits and exit routes, assembly areas and first aid/triage points shall be clearly signed and verified that the signs are visible in a crowded situation (i.e. in a good sightline position).

Signs will be adequately illuminated for night operation and be fitted with emergency backup lighting for key areas in the event of a power cut.

The stadium must have signage showing all critical emergency information:

- Exits and exit routes
- First aid areas
- Assembly areas

2.13 CCTV

The stadium shall have CCTV for all events and this will include cameras focussed on key crowd areas and access/egress points. CCTV will be constantly monitored by a member of the stadium staff with good communications systems to all areas of the stadium.

Close communications must be maintained between the CCTV operator and the Stadium Safety Officer.

2.14 COMMUNICATION

- ⊕ In the stadium there are 34 stands (gap between two spans), and between each stands Police shall be present. In Each tier, an Assistant Commissioner of Police should be present with wireless set. So if any abnormal activity is occur in the upper middle and lower tier the information pass to the Venue operation centre.
- ⊕ Venue commander assess the situation with the help of other nodal officers from the stakeholder department and if needed, he issued orders for the next steps (Evacuation, Emergency Response etc)
- ⊕ There are 8 Medical kiosks for spectators in addition to Public Causality in the venue for medical assistance for the victims. In case of injuries to any spectators the Security

staff shall tend to them and the victim shall be immediately evacuated to the nearest medical aid post under intimation to the VOC. Each kiosk will be manned by medical staffs and one Police Personnel will be present with walky-talky.

- ⊕ In case the victims so injured need specialist medical attention, the Medical officers shall refer him to the designated Hospitals. The victims shall be rushed to the hospital for further management by the waiting ambulances. One policeman with their wireless set should be placed with ambulance. So they can easily get the information from kiosks about the shifting of victims. It reduces the delay of shifting the victims to the hospitals.
- ⊕ If evacuation needed according to the severity of the crisis, message passes from the Venue commander to police control room and to the exit gates. All exit gate are under the control of police, so once they get the information through their wireless they should ready for safe evacuation through the gate.

2.15. AUTHORITIES

Following departments are the main stakeholders for crisis management in the venue

- ⊕ Kerala Police
- ⊕ Kerala Fire and Rescue Services
- ⊕ Rapid Action Force
- ⊕ Department of Health and Family Welfare
- ⊕ Department of Revenue & Disaster Management
- ⊕ Kerala Blaster FC - Indian super league
- ⊕ GCDA (Greater Cochin Development Authority)
- ⊕ Kerala Water Authority
- ⊕ Motor Vehicles Department
- ⊕ Factories and Boilers Department

CHAPTER: 3

HAZARD VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Name of the venue- Jawaharlal Nehru International stadium

Once the potential threats become identified and its risk should be assessed. The main Hazards which will happens during the matches at stadium are :

3.1 Crowd control

- Surging or crushing
- Ground incursion/invasion
- Late arrivals or delayed start
- Lockouts including progressive turnstile closure
- Disorder at the stadium
- Ticket forgery and illegal ticket touting
- Overcrowding of the stadium or a section of the stadium

3.2 Buildings collapse

- Damage to structures
- Passenger lift or Lift failure (if applicable)

3.3 Severe Adverse Weather

- Lightning strikes
- Thunder storm
- Strong wind
- Cloud burst flash flood

3.4 Natural disasters

- Earthquakes
- Flooding in outside the stadium

3.9 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AT THE VENUE

The management of all incidents as per the risk assessment at the venue shall be done as per the cardinal principal that an incident managed in time will spare us the spectre of disaster that looms large if it goes out of control due to delay in its management. Disasters

start as small incidents which if not managed in time, shall inevitably lead to catastrophic situations.

The following is the sequence of action to be followed in various incident management situations:

3.8 STAMPEDES

Human stampedes, the most common hazard prevailing in mass gathering events, are characterized by the surge of individuals in a crowd, in response to a perceived danger or loss of physical space.

Stampedes occur due to many reasons

- Rush and Surge of people
- Accidents
- Rumours
- Long Queue Discomfort

In case of natural or human induced hazards, the crowd will be panic and cause rush and surge of people in the stadium. Such situation the crowd shall be directed to the stadium ground for avoiding rush.

Stake Holders / First Responder Agency: Police

Supporting Response Agencies: Health Department, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Police, Transport Department

- ⊕ Stampedes at the major congregation areas are a real threat and all precautions must be taken to regulate the flow of crowd at all times.
- ⊕ Stampedes may occur at the time of entrance/ exit or even in the spectators' stands.
- ⊕ They may occur due to the ill managed flow of crowd or due to panic setting in on account of certain incident or rumours among the public.
- ⊕ All efforts shall be made by everyone present inside the stadium to prevent any stampede like situation developing due to uncontrolled rush of the crowd through limited stairways, ramps, or level passageways and Concourse. Organisers shall be responsible for management of the crowd once the spectators cross the screening area at each of the ramps/ gates.
- ⊕ Organisers shall ensure that the movement of spectators is planned in such a way that crowd pressure is distributed evenly at all the entry and egress points.

- ⊕ Even a small incident in the spectators' stands may lead to stampede, the Police or securities employed by the organisers shall be responsible to keep an eye over the movement of the crowd in or out of the stands so that any stampede like situation is not allowed.
- ⊕ The VOC shall make frequent announcements to the public to keep calm and provide them directions for their safety.
- ⊕ All information related to the incident and available with the Venue Commander shall be disseminated to the public to prevent rumour mongering and the consequent panic situation among the public.
- ⊕ Assembly areas shall be predesignated by the organisers and the same shall be prominently indicated with the help of signages placed at convenient places.
- ⊕ All the exits and egress routes shall be properly marked and well-lit with signage indicating the emergency exit.
- ⊕ Nothing shall be placed in the exit routes that obstruct the free flow of evacuation of the public.
- ⊕ It will be ensured by the organisers that all exits shall be open (no locking of doors to prevent unauthorised entry/ exit). They will be manned to control the entry/ exit.
- ⊕ In case of earthquake the VOC shall immediately ask the public to remain calm and evacuate as per the plan.
- ⊕ Evacuation plan shall be got vetted and approved from the Fire Department by the organisers prior to the commencement of the event.
- ⊕ In case of injuries to any spectators the medical shall tend to them and the victim shall be immediately evacuated to the nearest medical aid post by the Police under intimation to the VOC.
- ⊕ In case the victims so injured need specialist medical attention, the Medical officers shall refer him to the designated Hospitals. The victims shall be rushed to the hospital for further management by the waiting ambulances.
- ⊕ It will be ensured that the Patient hand over form is fully filled and victim tagging is ensured prior to his/her/ their move to the designated hospitals.

- ⊕ Medical attention to the victims shall be given as per the SOP of the Health Department for the purpose.
- ⊕ All movement of patients shall also be reported to the VOC and the Venue Commander shall coordinate all the movements from the venue upto the designated Hospitals.
- ⊕ Any and every incident observed during the period shall immediately be reported to the VOC so that the Venue Commander is well informed of the situation to allow him to take timely decisions before the matter becomes critical.

3.9 FIRE ACCIDENTS

Fire in in the venue can originate from electric short circuit, fire from temporary or permanent food stalls, Diesel storage Tanks or LPG storage points etc. Moreover, roads of Ernakulam is highly prone to chemical disasters because every day so many tanker lorries carrying various chemicals are travelled through the main and pocket roads, in this circumstances we can't ensure that there is a possibility of occurrence of a tanker lorry accidents and leakage of chemicals near the stadium.

Emergency Response Officer: District fire officer, Ernakulam

Supporting Response Agencies: Police, ISL security, Health department.

3.9.1 RESPONSE ACTONS

Fire safety is of paramount importance and a separate fire safety plan exists outlining the process for planning and management of the stadium fire risk. In the event of fire, Fire Fighters will inform the Supervisor which in then will inform the VOC for further action.

- ⊕ Stadium is well equipped to tackle any fire outbreaks. All equipment's and systems are in place and the same must be regularly inspected by the Fire department officers as per their Rules and Regulations in vogue.
- ⊕ All systems must be inspected and it should be ensured that they are in working condition prior to the commencement of the event.
- ⊕ All incidents, howsoever small must be reported to the VOC so that the Venue Commanders is well informed of the situation and other contingencies may be planned by him in time.

- ⊕ Fire operators shall initially try to put out the fire with the help of Fire Extinguishers but the situation shall be monitored at the VOC. Evacuation if required shall be ordered by the Venue Commander only under active advice from the Fire Nodal Officer present inside the VOC.
- ⊕ All the exits and egress routes shall be properly marked and well-lit with signage indicating the emergency exit.
- ⊕ Nothing shall be placed in the exit routes that obstruct the free flow of evacuation of the public.
- ⊕ It will be ensured by the organisers that all exits shall be open (no locking of doors to prevent unauthorised entry/ exit). They will be manned to control the entry/ exit.
- ⊕ In case of fire the VOC shall immediately ask the public to remain calm and evacuate as per the plan.
- ⊕ All information related to the incident and available with the Venue Commander shall be disseminated to the public to prevent rumour mongering and the consequent panic situation among the public.
- ⊕ All efforts shall be made by everyone present inside the stadium to prevent any stampede like situation developing due to uncontrolled rush of the crowd through limited stairways, ramps, vomitories, or level passageways and Concourse. Organisers shall be responsible for management of the crowd once the spectators cross the screening area at each of the ramps/ gates.
- ⊕ Organisers shall ensure that the movement of spectators is planned in such a way that crowd pressure is distributed evenly at all the entry and egress points.
- ⊕ The stadium authorities shall immediately shut off all the utilities like the electricity or gas lines if any to preclude any possibility of fire being initiated by the short-circuits/ leakage. But the emergency announcement system must continue to be operated through standalone backup power.
- ⊕ The VOC shall make frequent announcements to the public to keep calm and provide them directions for their safety.

- ⊕ In case of injuries to any spectators the Medical Team shall tend to them and the victim shall be immediately evacuated to the nearest medical aid post under intimation to the VOC.
- ⊕ In case the victims so injured need specialist medical attention, the Medical officers shall refer him to the designated Hospitals. The victims shall be rushed to the hospital for further management by the waiting ambulances.
- ⊕ It will be ensured that the Patient hand over form is fully filled and victim tagging is ensured prior to his/her/ their move to the designated hospitals.
- ⊕ Medical attention to the victims shall be given as per the SOP of the Health Department for the purpose.
- ⊕ All movement of patients shall also be reported to the VOC and the Venue Commander shall coordinate all the movements from the venue up to the designated Hospitals.
- ⊕ Any and every incident observed during the period shall immediately be reported to the VOC so that the Venue Commander is well informed of the situation to allow him to take timely decisions before the matter becomes critical.
- ⊕ Timely decision shall be taken by the Venue Commander and the Fire Department official will be asked to initiate firefighting as per their SOP for the Venue.

3.10 STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE (GALLERY, BARRICADE ETC) OR DUE TO EARTHQUAKE

Structural failure of buildings, Barricades etc in the stadium need be considered as a possible hazard during the time of matches .These structural failures leads to stampedes in large crowded area.

Emergency Response Officer : District Administration, PWD, Fire & Rescue, Police

Other Responding Force: Health Department , Electricity Department

RESPONSE ACTIONS

- ⊕ In case of earthquake or any other collapse the VOC shall immediately ask the public to remain calm and evacuate as per the plan.

- ⊕ All information related to the incident and available with the Venue Commander shall be disseminated to the public to prevent rumour mongering and the consequent panic situation among the public.
- ⊕ All efforts shall be made by everyone present inside the stadium to prevent any stampede like situation developing due to uncontrolled rush of the crowd through limited stairways, ramps, vomitories, or level passageways and Concourse. Organisers shall be responsible for management of the crowd once the spectators cross the screening area at each of the ramps/ gates.
- ⊕ Organisers shall ensure that the movement of spectators is planned in such a way that crowd pressure is distributed evenly at all the entry and egress points.
- ⊕ Even a small incident in the spectators' stands may lead to stampede; the Police or securities employed by the organisers shall be responsible to keep an eye over the movement of the crowd in or out of the stands so that any stampede like situation is not allowed.
- ⊕ The stadium authorities shall immediately shut off all the utilities like the electricity or gas lines if any to preclude any possibility of fire being initiated by the short-circuits/ leakage. But the emergency announcement system must continue to be operated through standalone backup power.
- ⊕ The VOC shall make frequent announcements to the public to keep calm and provide them directions for their safety.
- ⊕ In case of injuries to any spectators the Medical Team shall tend to them and the victim shall be immediately evacuated to the nearest medical aid post under intimation to the VOC.
- ⊕ In case the victims so injured need specialist medical attention, the Medical officers shall refer him to the designated Hospitals. The victims shall be rushed to the hospital for further management by the waiting ambulances.
- ⊕ It will be ensured that the Patient hand over form is fully filled and victim tagging is ensured prior to his/her/ their move to the designated hospitals.
- ⊕ Medical attention to the victims shall be given as per the SOP of the Health Department for the purpose.

- ⊕ All movement of patients shall also be reported to the VOC and the Venue Commander shall coordinate all the movements from the venue upto the designated Hospitals.
- ⊕ Any and every incident observed during the period shall immediately be reported to the VOC so that the Venue Commander is well informed of the situation to allow him to take timely decisions before the matter becomes critical.

3.12 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR GAS LEAKAGE INCIDENT

Ernakulam is highly prone to chemical disasters because every day so many tanker lorries carrying various chemicals are travelled through the main and pocket roads, in this circumstances we can't ensure that there is a possibility of occurrence of a tanker lorry accidents and leakage of chemicals near the stadium. Besides these shops and commercial units that are part of the stadium compound has highly flammable substances and materials and most of them have LPG cylinders..Even a small fire can leads to a very high dangerous situation..So in order to avoid the hazardous situation removal of the dangerous material should be done before the matches.

Emergency Response Officer :Factories and Boilers , Fire & Rescue

Other Responding Force: Police, Pollution Control Board, DDMA

Response actions

- when a crisis occur due to hazardous materials or gas leakage first responding agency is factories and boilers department
- First they assess the contamination or pollution quantity in the air and inform the VOC about the seriousness and actions taken to mitigate the crisis.
- If evacuation needed starts the process.
- The type of Material is required to be identified. Some products when mixed with water would cause explosions or violent reactions.
- If anyone shows suffocations the victims given medical attention and immediately shifted to the hospitals.

CHAPTER: 4
EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact Numbers
1.	Dr. K. M. Abraham	Chief Secretary	Tel. 0471-2333147, 2518181 Fax. 0471-2327176 chiefsecy@kerala.gov.in
2.	Shri. P. H. Kurian	Additional Chief Secretary & Revenue	Tel. 2329227, 2518356 Fax:0471-2329227 M-9496107100 prl.secy.revenue@gmail.com
3.	ShriLoknathBehera, IPS	DGP of Kerala	9497999999, dgp.pol@kerala.gov.in
4.	Dr.Sekhar .L.Kuriakose	Member Secretary Kerala state disaster Management authority & Head scientist SEOC	944657922 0471 2331639
5.	DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre, Collectorate,Ernakulam	0484 2423513
6.	Shri Mohammed Y. Safirulla K.	District Collector, Ernakulam	Tel: 0484-2423001, 0484-2422282(F), 0484-2372902(R), 9447729012(M) E-mail: collectorekm@sify.com dcekm.ker@nic.in
7.	Shri M.P. Dinesh. IPS	District police chief Kochi city.	0484-2385000, 9497996990
8.		Operation Head - ISL	7988728757
9.		Operation Manager – ISL	7770074811
10.		Security Manager - ISL	9582405267

ANNEXURE

CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNEXURE-1 EMERGENCY SERVICES

1.1 Medical Emergencies and Mass Causality Management

The seating facility for this match is 39,368 and besides which a large number of security and other personnel would be present with an approximate estimate of 41,000 people within the venue campus and the scenario of massive disaster with dead and injured reaching mass proportion, it is necessary to have basic hospital at the sight. There are few hospitals in potential areas which are identified. These hospitals shall be designated as hospital for receiving and treating people

1.1.1 Responsibility

Venue Medical Officer is the designated member of staff responsible for the provision of medical support to events.

1.1.2 Medical Plan

Every event will have a medical plan developed covering the appropriate issues of:

- ⊕ Weather and heat
- ⊕ First aid around the ground
- ⊕ Critical illness cover
- ⊕ Ambulance cover (vehicles, parking, access and egress, attendance of staff)
- ⊕ Medical support to evacuation
- ⊕ Alerting of local hospital in the event of a disaster

1.1.3 First Aid Cover

The stadium will have adequate first aid cover to meet the expected size of crowd and this shall be interspersed around the ground.

All first aid locations/Medical Kiosk must be marked on the maps and briefed to staff prior to events.

Medical Emergency room (temporary hospital)

- ⊕ Outside the stadium near inner perimeter, equipped with one bed, oxygen cylinders, basic medicines & IV fluids.

1.1.4 Medical Kiosk –Arrangements for this venue

- ⊕ Total -8 medical Kiosks in 3 levels for spectators in addition to one Public Casualty Room and 1 for VIP

Manpower details as follows

- ⊕ Doctors -6
- ⊕ Nurses-4
- ⊕ Physiotherapist -1
- ⊕ Emergency technician-8
- ⊕ First Aiders-30
- ⊕ Stretcher Bearers -8
- ⊕ Drivers-8
- ⊕ 1 First Aid kit per Kiosk along with basic emergency equipment/medicines
- ⊕ One police person with wireless set is should be positioned for communication

1.1.5 Public Casualty Room

A designated First Aid Room will be established in B4 Sector. This is supported by a medic on duty at all times during a game and is the office of the nominated event Doctor.

1.1.6 Ambulance Provision

The stadium will have adequate ambulance cover on site at all times during an event. The ambulance will have designated parking and be able to enter/leave the ground at all times without obstruction. Ambulances will be staffed at all times by duty medics during an event.

- ⊕ Two ICU ambulance will be stationed in the ground for players
- ⊕ Five ambulances will be stationed around the stadium for spectators.

1.1.7 Spectator Medical Ambulance facilities

- ⊕ 5 ambulance van will be on standby with all below mentioned facilities :
- ⊕ 1 ALS –Near by medical room and 3 are placed on the East, west, south entries of stadium in the inner perimeter.
- ⊕ Doctor, Paramedics and stretcher bearers to be stationed along with the ambulance in case of emergency

1.1.8 Equipment

- ⊕ Oxygen with appropriate mask / Oral airway

- ⊕ Splints (Spinal injuries)
- ⊕ Stretchers ; preferably spine board
- ⊕ Suction Machine
- ⊕ I/V drip sets with emergency injections & Medication
- ⊕ Minor Surgery supplies and equipment
- ⊕ Automated External Defibrillator

1.1.9 Numbers of First Aiders

Each event will have, within its medical plan, the appropriate designated number of medics for the expected crowd. Total 30 First Aiders are deployed for this venue.

Jawaharlal Nehru International Stadium, Kochi



1.2 HOSPITAL NEAR THE STADIUM

There are few hospitals in potential areas which are identified by the Govt. and organizing committee. These hospitals shall be designated as hospital for receiving and treating people. There are 20 beds and 2 ICU beds are kept free for emergency admission in nearby 5 hospitals.

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Contact No.	Distance from Venue (km)
1.	PVS Hospital, Kaloor	0484-418 2888	1.7
2.	RenaiMedicity Kochi	0484-288 0000	1.7
3.	General Hospital Ernakulam	0484-2361251, 0484-2386000	11
4.	Medical Trust hospital	0484-2358001	5.8
5.	Lisy Hospital	0484-2402044	2.9
6.	Medical centre	0484-2907000	3.5

1.3 FIRE RESPONSE SYSTEM

Fire staffs should be deployed in the vulnerable fire originating areas .

Resource

- **2 Fire Tenders**
- **Designated staff for the fire tender**



Location in the Stadium

Fire tender 1
South - East Tunnel
Ground Floor



Image:3- Resource Identification: Fire Tender Location -1

Location in the Stadium

Fire tender 2
North - West Tunnel
Ground Floor



Image:4- Resource Identification: Fire Tender Location -2

1.4 RESOURCE DETAILS FOR FIRE RESPONSE

3 Fire tenders

➤ No.of Hydrant valves	:	129
➤ No. of Hose reel hose	:	115
➤ No. of Smoke Detectors	:	1989
➤ No. of Sprinklers	:	2600
➤ Under ground Fire Water Tank Capacity	:	350,000 Ltr
➤ No of Fire Pumps	:	4
➤ Jockey Pump	:	15HP
➤ MainPump	:	75HP
➤ Diesel Pump 1	:	83HP
➤ Diesel Pump 2	:	90HP
➤ Over Head Fire Tank	:	20000Ltr

1.5 DUTY ARRANGEMENTS OF FIRE & RESCUE DEPARTMENT FOR THIS VENUE

Place of Duty	Vehicle/Personnel	Officer in charge
Northern gate	1 Fire tender with crew including Station Officer (5Nos)	Station officer
Southern gate	1 Fire tender with crew including Station Officer (5Nos)	Station officer
Tier-1 (Total 8 sector)	1 Persons for 2 sector for operating the Fire Hydrants with one Assistant Station Officer (5 Nos)	Assistant Station officer
Tier-2 (Total 8 sector)	1 Persons for 2 sector for operating the Fire Hydrants with one Assistant Station Officer (5 Nos)	Assistant Station officer
Gallery (Total 8 Sectors) and Electrical panel Rooms for floodlight in Gallery	1 Persons for 2 sector for operating the Fire Hydrants with one Assistant Station Officer (5 Nos)	Assistant Station officer
Fire Control Room and Fire Alarm Panel for ground floor (Total 10 Panel)	1 Persons for 2 panel with one Station Officer at Control Room	Station officer

Total Strength including Officers – 32 Nos

Overall charge of the Standby duty – Assistant Divisional Officer, Fire and Rescue Services, Ernakulam