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ABSTRACT

This document presents guidance for protecting Tasmanian schools, buildings, and property from damage through vandalism, arson, and negligence; clarifies responsibilities; and provides advice to those who manage or use the schools. The extent of the school damage problem is outlined, along with an assignment list of responsibilities and an explanation of the Department of Education Secretary's role, as well as the role of building occupants and the public. Concluding sections present a building inspection checklist to help ensure that the likelihood of damage is minimized and provide a list of resources for assistance. (GR)





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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

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9. Proforma Action Plan



Where to go for Assistance

If unable to view the above PDF files, you may need to download a copy of the Adobe Acrobat Reader.



Security enquiries: Colleen.Rakowski@central.tased.edu.au

Schools' Security Hotline: 1800 626 468

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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

FOREWORD

Wilful damage and vandalism in schools is a widespread problem and costs Tasmanians in excess of 3 million dollars every year.

Funds badly needed for school maintenance are increasingly being diverted into meeting the costs of damage by vandalism.

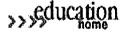
From members of the public to building occupiers, we all have some responsibility for taking ownership of the vandalism problem. By working through the issues outlined in this publication we can identify methods for addressing this problem.

The Tasmanian Department of Education acknowledges the much appreciated co-operation of the Government of Western Australia for kindly making available material for this publication.

Richard Davoren
MANAGER (FACILITY SERVICES)

Security enquiries: Colleen.Rakowski@central.tased.edu.au
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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The majority of this document was a joint effort by an interdepartmental steering committee and working groups led by the Western Australian Building Management Authority (WABMA) with significant contributions from a number of Western Australian Government agencies. The WABMA acknowledged the following organisations for their assistance:

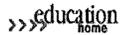
- Education Department of WA
- WA Police Service
- Fire and Rescue Service of WA
- Treasury Department of WA
- Health Department of WA
- Department of Local Government

DoE would like to thank the WABMA for permission to use their material contained in their publication.

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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

1. INTRODUCTION

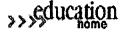
This publication has been produced as a guide to the protection of Tasmanian Department of Education schools, buildings and property from damage through vandalism, arson and negligence.

It clarifies responsibilities and provides advice to people who manage or use our schools.

The aim is to minimise the amount of money spent each year repairing damage to buildings.

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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

2. EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

Damage to buildings is expensive and inconvenient. Damage can be either accidental or wilful and can be minimised by the active participation of stakeholders.

Wilful damage refers to damage caused by:

- vandalism;
- graffiti;
- arson; and
- breaking and entering.

Accidental damage can be caused by:

- poor housekeeping;
- carelessness;
- negligence;
- lack of maintenance;
- incorrect use; and
- natural events such as earthquakes, storms, floods, etc.

Each year, damage to buildings costs the public and private sector in Tasmania millions of dollars in repairs and replacements. For example, in any one year:

- Fires cost around \$400,000 per annum.
- The Department spends around \$3 million per annum repairing wilful damage to schools including fires, broken windows and providing security services.

Much more is spent on indirect costs such as relocation, interruption, inconvenience, injuries, administration, and time spent by emergency services such as police, fire and ambulance.

This money could be better spent on preventive maintenance and providing better school services.

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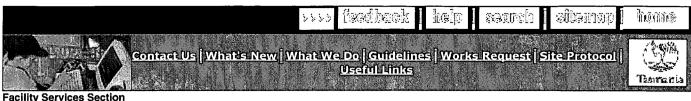
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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

3. RESPONSIBILITIES AT A GLANCE

The following table shows, at a glance, the responsibilities of all contributors to the goal of reducing the cost of wilful and accidental damage to DoE buildings.

Details of how these responsibilities can be applied are described in the sections which follow.

MINIMISING DAMAGE TO AGENCY BUILDINGS

Contribution	Head of Agency	Responsible Officers	Building Occupiers	Users and Public
Ultimate Accountability	0			
Active Involvement, Awareness and Participation	0	•	•	•
Develop and Implement Plans/Programs		0		
Carry out Inspections		0		
Monitor Building Performance		0	•	
Develop and Use Evacuation Procedures				
Observe Unoccupied Buildings				•

Legend:

Responsible Officer: The person with delegated responsibility for managing the performance of the

building asset, eg school principal, facility manager.

Building Occupiers: People who work or live in the building, eg teachers, librarians, other

employees.

Users and Public: Everyone else with an interest in reduction of damage to DoE buildings, eg

neighbours and community groups.

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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

4. THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE SECRETARY

The Department is responsible for minimising the risk of wilful and accidental damage to buildings for which it has custodial responsibilities or it occupies. This responsibility is implicit in the requirement to preserve and protect DoE assets.

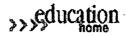
The Secretary, who has custodial responsibilities for buildings, should ensure that:

- a senior position is designated for overseeing management of the Agency's buildings and the responsibilities are clearly identified and known within DoE. That position should report on the management of assets across the Agency see attached contact list;
- appropriate asset procurement and disposal procedures are followed;
- the building is safe for workers and users of the building; and
- a system exists for reporting criminal damage to police.

Effective contributions must be made by all users of DoE buildings, but ultimate accountability for protection lies with the Secretary.

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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

5. THE ROLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS

"Responsible Officer" is the term used in this publication to describe the person with delegated responsibility for ensuring the workplace is properly maintained and kept in a secure and safe condition.

The major responsibilities of the Responsible Officer are:

- to monitor and deal with possible fire hazards;
- to monitor and review incidents of vandalism and take measures to minimise recurrences:
- to plan for and provide a contingency plan for major disasters; and
- to develop and manage a system for reporting criminal damage to police.

Maintenance Issues

Particular attention should be given to the following issues:

- the building and its environment should be maintained at a standard which prevents accumulation of unnecessary combustibles and obstructions to exits;
- graffiti should be removed immediately. If left unattended, it will usually attract further graffiti;
- vandal damage to buildings and their surrounds should be repaired as soon as possible to avoid attracting further damage; and
- safety installations and security systems must be adequately maintained and functioning to ensure their proper function.

The term "safety installation" includes:-

- Emergency lighting
- Exit signs
- Warning systems
- Fire and smoke alarms
- Fire hydrants and hose reels
- Fire extinguishers
- Sprinkler systems
- Smoke hazard management equipment
- Fire and smoke doors

(AS 1851 series, provides a guide to maintenance of these installations.)



These items are maintained under a Central Office contract and advice in this regard will be issued separately.

The term "security system" includes physical, electronic and management elements such as:

- fences and gates;
- doors and locks;
- detection systems;
- alarms; and
- control of access.

The Workplace Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1993, requires employers to provide and maintain workplaces, plant and systems of work such that employees are not exposed to hazards.

Things To Be Aware Of

The Responsible Officer should be aware of:-

- Activities or situations which might cause fire or other damage.
- Appropriate methods for dealing with such situations.

Regular inspections and surveys of buildings and surroundings will reveal inadequacies and potential for damage to occur. Refer to section 8 entitled "Building Inspection Checklist" for a suggested minimum list of areas to be inspected. This handbook also contains a Proforma Action Plan (Section 9) to assist in ensuring improvement actions are carried out.

A "Faults Book" should be used to encourage staff to notify defects as soon as they occur. For such a system to be successful, reported defects must receive prompt attention

Emergency Evacuations and Contingency Planning

Prevention of damage and injury is the top priority. However, if an emergency occurs, it is essential that evacuation procedures are in place. Emergency evacuation procedures should be clear, precise instructions detailing the action that occupants should take in the event of fire or other emergency. They should cover the essential steps of:

- Raising the alarm
- Notifying the fire brigade and other emergency services
- Dealing with the fire or other emergency
- Evacuating the premises or area under threat

Developing evacuation procedures is explained in detail in Australian Standard AS 3745 (1995) "Emergency Control Organisation and Procedures for Buildings".

Courses for fire wardens are conducted regularly by the Tasmania Fire Service. For information contact the Training Unit on (03) 6230 8684.

Consultation with the Tasmania Fire Service is recommended whenever procedures are



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written, reviewed or tested.

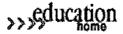
Following an emergency, it may not be possible to re-occupy all or part of a facility.

Contingency plans should be developed to minimise disruption in such an event.

The plans should consider the minimum requirements necessary to enable the organisation to function effectively. Key people to organise relocation/set up, and issues such as accommodation, equipment and information will need to be considered.

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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

6. THE ROLE OF BUILDING OCCUPANTS

How To Help

Fire safety, security and the prevention of damage are the responsibility of all building occupants.

Occupants and users of DoE buildings, including schools, can help minimise damage by working in co-operation with the Responsible Officer. A major contribution can be made by remaining observant, using initiative and taking responsibility for reporting incidents or possible hazards.

What To Look For

Features which may indicate the possibility of damage to a building or injury to its occupants include:

- unsafe structures such as paving, carpets, handrails and obstructions in areas of movement such as external footpaths, building entrances, corridors, stairways, lift lobbies, etc;
- inappropriate storage or use of flammable materials; and
- the use of open or unprotected fires.

What To Do

Report all incidents of vandalism and possible hazards to the Responsible Officer.

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Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

7. THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC

The general public can make a valuable contribution to protecting DoE buildings. A reduction in damage to DoE buildings provides public benefits such as lower costs of services and improvements in the appearance of surroundings.

What To Look For

Any activity at a DoE building which appears to be unusual or out of character could indicate that the building may be subject to damage.

What To Do

If members of the public see suspicious activity near an unoccupied DoE building they should telephone the police on (03) 6230 2111. The Department also have a security service which protects schools. They can be contacted on (03) 6233 7051 during office hours and (03) 6248 6469 after hours or mobile phone 0418 127 162.

A major contribution can be made by participating in organised community crime prevention activities such as:

- Neighbourhood Watch
- School Watch

Public involvement in helping minimise damage to DoE buildings can be encouraged through promotions, leaflets, posters and competitions.

Do not try to apprehend offenders. This is a job for the police.

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MINIMISING WILFUL AND ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE TO DOE BUILDINGS

SECTION 8: BUILDING INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Buildings and property generally should be checked by building managers to ensure that the likelihood of damage is minimised. The items listed below require inspection in most premises.

General Housekeeping	Yes	No_
Excessive stores, unused equipment, waste material and rubbish (including cartons), are removed.		
Holding areas for waste material are closely monitored to ensure they remain clear of exits and any excess waste materials are not held and are regularly disposed of to safe areas.		
There is no storage of any goods or equipment under stairways or in ducts, roof spaces, etc.		
Quantities of flammable liquids are kept to a minimum, held in proper flammable liquid storage cabinets and correctly identified or removed to separate storage areas.		
Hoods, filters and ducts over cooking equipment are kept clean and free of any build-up of grease and oils. Accumulation of these can represent a significant fire hazard.		
Warning signs for hazards are in place, legible and appropriate.		
Spillage or accumulation of flammable liquids, oils, grease, etc, is removed.		
No internal combustion engines (eg lawn mowers, motor cycles) are parked inside buildings other than purpose-built garages and workshops.		
Materials used in planter boxes, particularly ground cover, is not combustible and they are not being used for disposal of smokers debris such as matches and cigarette butts.		
Metal rubbish bins for waste rags or materials impregnated with flammable liquids are provided with lids or covers.		
Chimneys, flues and heaters are checked for soundness and any build-up of deposits removed. Where obvious faults exist, such as large cracks or degradation of brickwork, urgent repairs are made before further use.		
Receptacles for cigarette butts and smokers' waste are provided at entries and are cleared daily, and not used for general rubbish bin purposes.		
Suitable rubbish bins are provided for normal waste material.		
Furniture, curtains, towels and the like are kept clear of cooking and heating appliances.		



General Housekeeping	<u>r es</u>	140
Exhaust fans are operating correctly and kept clean.		
"NO SMOKING" signs are prominently displayed in all occupied areas especially areas where hazardous materials are used or stored.		
Decorations and wall hangings don't interfere with movement detectors.		
Reserve water storages are kept as full as practicable.		
Exits and Exit Routes	Yes	<u>No</u>
Escape paths are kept clear of furniture, stores, machines and accumulated waste.		
Seldom used exit doors are checked for correct operation.		
Security doors and their locking mechanisms are checked to ensure that locks do not jam or fail to release correctly.		
Fire doors and smoke doors are capable of opening and closing correctly (ie swing or slide freely to fully closed and latched position) and all hinges, latches, door closers, magnetic door holders, etc, are operating satisfactorily.		
Fire doors and smoke doors are not held open by wedges or other unauthorised means.		
Fire doors and smoke doors are not damaged or have missing door furniture. leaving apertures and other unsealed openings or holes.		
Smoke seals around smoke doors are in place and not damaged.		
EXIT doors on escape routes are readily openable during occupied hours.		
EXIT signs and other directional signs are clearly visible. Where appropriate the "test button" should be pressed to check that they will operate on the battery supply.		
Emergency Procedures	Yes	No
Evacuation procedures exist and are regularly practised.		
New members of staff are made fully aware of emergency procedures, including names of their wardens, basic fire safety practices and location of installed fire equipment.		
Plans exist of major services. Plans are readily accessible for use by emergency services.		
Warden lists are maintained and up to date.		



Fire Fighting Equipment	<u>Y es</u>	No
Fire equipment is maintained regularly - check dates on service tags.		
Fire extinguishers are in place, properly mounted on brackets and the type of extinguisher is consistent with the sign.		
Fire equipment is accessible and not obstructed by furniture or other accumulated materials.		
Electrical Equipment	Yes_	No
Emergency intercommunication equipment is checked regularly and is operating correctly.		
Electrical appliances are switched OFF and disconnected at power outlets when not in use.		
Double adaptors are not used. (The preferred item in lieu of double adaptors is an approved power distribution board having circuit protection built in.)		
Only one heating appliance is permitted for each power outlet.		
Heaters are not pushed up against furniture, walls or other items and not placed under desks.		
Faulty power points, switches, plugs and sockets (including any with scorch marks) are replaced.		
"Fire-stopping" is complete around penetrations through fire rated walls.		
Failed light bulbs or tubes are replaced, especially in stairwells and along exit routes.		
Emergency leads and power cords are not run under carpets or through doors and windows, where they may become crushed, kinked or otherwise damaged.		
Portable electrical appliances and leads are regularly checked.		
Portable radiant heaters have been replaced with oil filled radiators.		
Heat resisting fitments are in use for bench mounted appliances generating high heat levels, such as hot water urns, salamanders and the like.		



Hazardous Goods Storage	Yes	No_
Safety data sheets are up to date for each chemical stored and displayed adjacent to the storage area and at a remote secure location.		
Correct safety signs and hazard diamonds are in place on approach pathways to the storage area.		
Neutralising agents are readily available and the correct quantity in stock.		
Exterior emergency information panels can be clearly seen by approaching emergency services.		
Different and non compatible chemicals are segregated by either space or impervious construction.		
Bunding and run off storage tanks/sumps are in good order and repair.		
Fire Detection and Suppression Systems	Yes	No_
		_
Detection and sprinkler systems are maintained regularly - check log book.		
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Security	Yes	<u>No</u>
All security lights are in good working order and lighting time switches have been set to operate in the hours of darkness.		
All fences are in good repair.		
Locking devices latch and lock securely.		
Undergrowth is kept trimmed back in and around buildings to reduce hiding areas for people with unlawful intent.		
Records and other valuables are secured in safes and fire rated cabinets at the end of each day and during lunch hours.		
Safes and secure storage cabinets are locked at the end of each day.		
Intruder alarms are correctly maintained and all functions are operational.		
The bolts of vaults are thrown and locked in the closed position to prevent staff being locked in the vault.		
A system exists for reporting damage and security breaches to the building supervisor or manager and police.		
Valuable equipment is engraved.		
There is clear responsibility for locking and securing the building at close of business.		
Goods or items that can be used as a ladder or to assist with forced entry are not stored in areas that allow unauthorised persons to use them.		



Outdoors	<u> Y es</u>	110
Parked vehicles do not block personnel exits or emergency access for attending fire vehicles.		
Anti-collision barriers exist around hazardous goods storages, eg LPG installations, and are in good repair.		
Fire hydrants are clearly marked and prominent.		
Fire hydrants are periodically flushed to clear accumulated debris.		
Roof guttering and building surrounds are kept free of debris.		
Plastic crates and rubbish bins are not stored externally under the eaves of building or under verandahs.		
External isolating valves for services such as gas and water are clearly marked and easily located.		
Bunding around flammable liquid storage areas is in good repair.		
Stores stacked in the open are away from buildings and hazardous goods areas.		
Incinerators, including spark arresters and lids, are in good order and the surrounds kept free of combustible material.		
Ash from incinerators is regularly disposed of using metal containers with lids or covers, and separated from other waste.		
Long grass is cut, shrubs and trees are trimmed back if close to buildings, and the cut material is removed.		
Fire breaks are maintained.		
Dams and reservoirs are accessible for fire vehicles.		
Seldom used gates and locks are accessible and in good working order.		
Ensure that fire restrictions are observed.		
Birds do not have access to roof spaces through eaves where nesting		

Use the proforma action plan on the following page to list actions required to make the improvements identified above.



MINIMISING WILFUL AND ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE TO DOE BUILDINGS

SECTION 9: PROFORMA ACTION PLAN

Action Plan to Reduce Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Building	gs		
Site:		_	
Building:		_	
Address:		_	
Responsible Officer:		-	
		1	
Action Required	Who	When	Completed



Minimising Wilful and Accidental Damage to DoE Buildings

10. WHERE TO GO FOR ASSISTANCE

There are numerous organisations in Tasmania that can assist you to manage the extent of damage to your building and become proactive in controlling this problem. They include the:

- **Police Department**, who can provide advice on matters relating to the security of your premises (phone (03) 6230 2242).
- Community Fire Safety Office of the Fire Service, who can provide advice on minimising fire risks and establishing emergency evacuation procedures (phone (03) 6230 8646).
- Facility Services Section, who can provide advice to schools on issues such as the prevention and removal of graffiti, and carrying out risk audits of buildings (phone (03) 6233 7220).
- Agency's Security Unit, who have developed considerable expertise in reducing damage to schools (phone (03) 6233 7051).
- Facilities Consultants, who can provide advice on maintaining buildings to reduce damage. In Northern Tasmania, the facilities consultant currently providing these services is Clem Adams, (phone (03) 6425 6763) and in the South, David Menzie (phone (03) 6233 8712).

Security enquiries: <u>Colleen.Rakowski@central.tased.edu.au</u>
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>>>education



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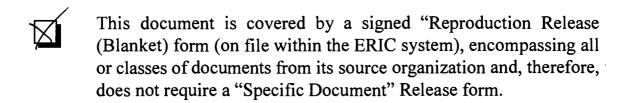
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