

Counter Terrorism

First Aid Preparedness for Organisations

Introduction

Public and private sector organisations are strongly encouraged to enhance their first aid preparedness and response planning, so it takes into account the likely injuries as a result of a malicious event, such as a terrorist attack.

This guidance, which is relevant to public and private sector organisations, has been produced to help organisations with their level of first aid preparedness during a terrorist attack. This guidance is not exhaustive, and further information on first aid preparedness can be found in the links within the document and towards the end of this guidance.

Background

A terrorist attack will present challenges that may not be encountered during any other event, which results in life threatening injuries to any individual.

Recent terrorist attacks within the UK have demonstrated a willingness from the general public caught up in the attack to help where they can, and in particular, provide first aid to those who are injured.

Those individuals caught up in the attack who are willing and able to administer first aid should not be discouraged from doing so. However, to support their actions there needs to be due regard for their safety to be able to administer first aid as safely and effectively as possible.

Response from the emergency services may be delayed, owing to the dangers that may be present, which may limit an effective response.

A local first aid response will undoubtedly place significant demands on the emergency services and the healthcare system. This will be exacerbated when there are multiple casualties spread over a wide area.

Whilst the types of injuries during a terrorist attack may be no different to any other incident, the dangers posed by the attacker(s) will require greater planning on the level of first aid preparedness.

Organisations are well placed to bridge this time gap by enhancing their level of first aid planning and the availability of first aid provisions for the general public, which focuses on the treatment of immediate, life threatening injuries.



It should be acknowledged that the sooner a person with life threatening injuries receives first aid, the greater their chances of survival.

First aid preparedness is a common place activity within organisations, not only as a regulatory requirement, but as a means of improving the first aid resilience of a workforce. Safeguarding the interests of employees, visitors and any person within the immediate area of a business premises by providing humanitarian assistance to those in need.

By enhancing their level of first aid provisions, an organisation will be helping to improve the resilience of the general population to effectively administer lifesaving first aid, which will almost certainly improve the chances of survival of a person with life threatening injuries.

Organisational first aid



First aid preparedness should form an integral part of an organisations business continuity and emergency planning.

Information on first aid at work is provided by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), which should form the foundations to all first aid planning. Further information can be found on the [HSE Website](#). An extract from HSE states

“As a minimum, low-risk workplace such as a small office should have a first-aid box and a person appointed to take charge of first-aid arrangements, such as calling the emergency services if necessary. Employers should provide information about first-aid arrangements to their employees.

Workplaces where there are more significant health and safety risks are more likely to need a trained first-aider. A first-aid needs assessment will help employers decide what first aid arrangements are appropriate for their workplace”.

Additional considerations need to be taken into account for the challenges that first aid during a terrorist attack may present.

Two considerable challenges which may impede an effective first aid response include:

1. **The intent of an attacker(s) who may still be at large and present an unknown threat to any individual(s) within the area.**
2. **Unlikely delay to the emergency services response.**

Whilst there may be differences on the actual level of first aid preparedness by an organisation, the considerations which help inform the assessment which in turn determines the actual level of preparedness should remain the same.

Organisations should not be limiting their first aid preparedness to within the boundaries of their premises, and at a minimum should cover the immediate area outside their location.

The type of injuries sustained as a result of a terrorist attack will most likely be no different to any other life threatening injuries. These are:

Major bleeding (sometimes referred to as catastrophic bleeds) as the result of cuts, slashes and stab wounds. Shrapnel from glass and other debris. Gunshot wounds. Severed limbs and open wounds.

Not breathing as a result of unconsciousness or an obstructed airway, typically after a head injury or cardiac arrest.

There should also be an assumption that there will be more than one casualty.

To assist organisations on their counter terrorism (CT) first aid preparedness and response, this guidance will prioritise four key areas:

1. First Aid Needs Assessment, which includes taking a risk based approach
2. First Aid Response Plan
3. First Aid Provisions
4. Training

First Aid Needs Assessment

Central to determining the level of first aid provisions an organisations has in place is a **First Aid Needs Assessment**.

“In order to decide what provision you need to make you should undertake a first-aid needs assessment. This assessment should consider the circumstances of your workplace, workforce and the hazards and risks that may be present. The findings will help you to decide what first-aid arrangements you need to put in place”. **Health and Safety Executive**

Prior to undertaking a First Aid Needs Assessment, organisations should ensure a good level of scrutiny has taken place on their terrorism risk assessment.

A Risk Based Approach

As with any other counter terrorism related planning, a sound understanding of risk management which takes into account the likely terrorism risks (likelihood v impacts) should help to inform the First Aid Needs Assessment.

Terrorist attacks will have unknown and / or high levels of risk which may be exacerbated by the nature of the attack, possible hijacking and the unpredictable intentions of the attacker.

Terrorism risk management is a challenging activity which requires knowledge of terrorism risks, methodologies and threats.

Risk assessments should take into account any measures that is in place which limits the likelihood and impact.

*“The Cabinet Office publish the **National Risk Register** which provides information on risks and is intended to encourage public debate on security and help organisations, individuals, families and communities prepare for emergencies”*

Further information can be found on the [National Risk Register pages](#)

The casualties from a terrorist attack are a consequence of a terrorism risk

Risk description

There are numerous terrorism risks which will all have differing outcomes. It is important that organisations assess all terrorism risks.

Likelihood

An assessment which best determines the likelihood of a terrorist related incident taking place.

Impact

An assessment which best determines the impact the terrorism risk will have.

Reasonable Worst Case Scenario (RWCS)

This is the final assessment once all the mitigation / controls have been put in place which reduces the likelihood and impact.

Example of First Aid Risk Management

The following risk has been included within the Risk Register of a shopping centre located in a city centre.

Risk Description

An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) detonated within their main shopping area and there are at least 50 casualties.

Catastrophic



The likelihood of a number of casualties cannot be reduced any further regardless of any mitigative security controls that are in place.

The impact (relating to casualties) has significantly reduced (from very high), as measures have been put in place. These measures include:

- Messaging (such as Run, Hide, Tell) across the premises informing all persons what to do in the event of a terrorist attack.
- Increasing the number of first aid trained staff.
- Ensuring the First Aid Response Plan, which has a tried and tested command structure in place is effective.
- Increasing the number of first aid provisions (which includes PACT First Aid Kits and Defibrillators) across the shopping centre premises.

UK National (Terrorism) Threat Levels

The UK National (terrorism) threat levels are designed to provide a broad indication of the likelihood of a terrorist attack. They are based on the assessment of a range of factors including current intelligence, recent events and what is known about terrorist intentions and capabilities.

There are five terrorism threat levels

UK National Threat Level
CRITICAL An attack is highly likely in the near future
SEVERE An attack is highly likely
SUBSTANTIAL An attack is likely
MODERATE An attack is possible but not likely
LOW An attack is highly unlikely

SUBSTANTIAL and **SEVERE** threat levels indicate a high level of threat and that an attack might well come without warning.

CRITICAL is the highest level and during this level, organisations should put in place the maximum protective security and preparedness plans. This **MUST** include first aid.

Organisations should be flexible on their approach, and be able to change their posture dependant on the threat level.

Further information on threat levels can be found on the [MI5 Website](#).

Building Response Levels

There are 3 types of building response level: **‘Exceptional’**, **‘Heightened’** and **‘Normal’**.

Building response levels provide a general indication of the protective security measures that should be applied at a given time. They are informed by the UK national threat level, but also take into account specific assessments of vulnerability and risk.

Building response levels tend to apply to sites, whereas the UK national threat levels usually relate to broad areas of activity. There are a variety of site specific security measures that can be applied within each building response level, although the same measures will not necessarily be found at every location.

The security measures deployed at different response levels should not be made public to avoid informing terrorists about what we know and what we are doing about it. However, signage should be displayed which informs the Building Response Level.

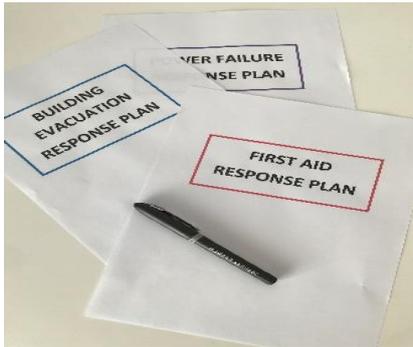
Further information on Building Response Levels can be found within the [Guidance on Places](#)

UK National Threat Level and Definition	Building Response Level	Description
CRITICAL An attack is highly likely in the near future	EXCEPTIONAL	Maximum protective security. CRITICAL measures to meet specific threats and to minimise damage and risk.
SEVERE An attack is highly likely	HEIGHTENED	Additional and sustainable SUBSTANTIAL and SEVERE protective security measures reflecting the broad nature of the threat combined with specific business and geographical vulnerabilities and judgements on acceptable risk.
SUBSTANTIAL An attack is likely		
MODERATE An attack is possible but not likely	NORMAL	Routine protective security. LOW and MODERATE measures appropriate to the business concerned.
LOW An attack is highly unlikely		

In addition to the guidance provided by the Health and Safety Executive, organisations should consider the:

- Threat the attackers present, which includes how many there are, where they are and what they are armed with.
- Unknown number of casualties and their types of injuries.
- Availability, training and competence of individuals present to administer first aid during a terrorist attack
- Availability of first aid provisions for life threatening injuries.
- Likely emergency service response (capability and arrival time).
- Environmental challenges, which include damaged buildings and vehicles.

First Aid Response Plan



Organisations should have a **First Aid Response Plan**, which provides strategic oversight, management and direction setting for the administration of first aid.

This plan, which is most likely to be generic for any first aid related event, should have an appreciation of the challenges terrorist attacks present.

At what point would an individual be able to confirm if an incident is terrorism related?

Organisations intent on managing the **INITIAL** first aid response during a terrorist attack, **prior to the arrival of the emergency services** must have carried out a risk based assessment which will help to determine the effectiveness of their response, and inform how the response will be once the emergency services arrive on the scene.

As a minimum, the risk assessment for a first aid response plan should consider:

- The safety of all individuals, which includes staff and visitors.
- The level of training staff have received.
- The capability of staff to perform (especially under a stressful event).
- The availability of provisions and their location.
- The footprint of the premises and the areas to be covered.
- Legislative and regulatory compliance (Health and Safety regulations).
- The likely emergency services response.

The overall aim of the First Aid Response Plan is to improve the survivability of a person with life threatening injuries. However, there also needs to be due regard to that of the person performing the first aid.

The First Aid Response Plan should dovetail into all other emergency plans, and in particular, an organisation's evacuation and invacuation plan, and should be regularly tested and exercised.

During a terrorist attack, there should be assumption that (in no particular order):

- There is a continuing threat of immediate, life threatening danger to any person.
- The injuries will most likely be life threatening.
- There will be more than one casualty.
- The emergency services response may be delayed.

The plan should be developed in collaboration with neighbouring organisations and the emergency services. This introduces situational awareness and an enhanced level of knowledge of each other's capabilities. This will also help the emergency services understand the level of first aid preparedness an organisation has in place and where possible, work towards a common approach that is understood by all parties.

Where possible, consider possible locations for the emergency services to convene prior to attending the actual venue (known as a Rendezvous Point or RVP). A degree of flexibility is required as this location may change dependant on the type of incident.

The plan should take into account the National Stay Safe guidance [RUN, HIDE, TELL](#) provided by Counter Terrorism Policing for those caught up in a terrorist attack.

All individuals should carry out a dynamic risk assessment prior to administering first aid.

Individuals should not be discouraged from providing first aid, yet this should only be considered if:

- **The injured person cannot help themselves**
- **The first aider is not injured themselves**
- **The first aider is able and willing to help others**

*Information on actual first aid training can be found on the "how to" page on the [St John Ambulance website](#)

There should be a belief that the attackers may still be in the immediate area, so always plan for an escape route should the attackers return.

There may be more than one casualty. Those with life threatening injuries should be treated first over those with minor injuries, such as small cuts and bone breaks.

However, not all casualties will require first aid. Some may be able to help themselves.

There must be an appreciation that the actions of individuals caught up in an attack, who may be suffering from confusion, shock and hearing loss, may mean their actions becoming unpredictable.

Ideally, you should only administer first aid to one casualty at a time, unless you are able and confident to help more than one.

Never assume someone else has called the emergency services.

The emergency services will be interrupted in the location of the attackers, the number of casualties and the types of injuries.

The emergency services response may take time to arrive depending on the type of incident and the dangers that are present.

Armed police may be the first emergency service responders to arrive and will prioritise dealing with any attackers over administering first aid.

Emergency service personnel may be wearing enhanced protective equipment such as body armour and helmets.



Effective Public Communications

First aid messaging should take as much primacy as all other safeguarding messaging such as the National Stay Safe message [RUN, HIDE, TELL](#) and fire evacuation.

Effective communication during the first few minutes are critical

There should be a risk based approach used to decide the level of messaging, and what message should be delivered.

In large premises, and those where there is a public address (PA) and visual messaging systems, consider what message could be shared, if any at all.

Pre-recorded PA messages (such as those for fire evacuation) which repeat messaging every couple of minutes are a good secondary option yet, where possible, there should be an ability to deliver instantaneous messaging.

Visual messaging systems such as those seen upon entering a building and / or those located across the premises are ideal for illustrating messaging.



Keep messaging simple, one which may inspire / prompt an individual to do something.

First aid messaging should be:

- **Clear**
- **To the point**
- **As minimal as possible**

Long messages may only add further confusion.

We recommend messaging is done in English, unless an assessment has been made otherwise.

The messaging should not give away positions of people and / or equipment as this may draw the attacker to that area. For instance, if a message informs that first aid kits are located in the reception area, people may gather there along with any attacker.

Leadership & Chain of Command

The period before the arrival of the emergency services is CRITICAL for immediate, lifesaving actions.

The vast majority of people within the UK will not have been caught up in a terrorist attack. Which is why it is important that organisations do not assume how people (employees and non-employees) will react if they are caught up in one.

Consider, at what point would it become apparent that a terrorist attack has taken place?

In the first instance of planning, organisations will need to undertake an assessment which best determines whether it is achievable for staff to carry out certain functions in the event of a terrorist attack, which they may ordinarily be able to carry out during a non-terrorist attack.

A clear understanding of the level of expectations, will help determine what can be achieved for the benefit and safety of all individuals. This includes the safety of employees carrying out functions, and the safety of non-employees who may well be looking for guidance on what to do.

PEOPLE MUST NOT BE EXPECTED TO PUT THEMSELVES IN DANGER



Organisations that intend to manage the **INITIAL** first aid response during a terrorist attack prior to the arrival of the emergency services, must first carry out a risk based assessment which determines the effectiveness of their response.

Structure plays an important role in any response, and as part of the First Aid Response Plan, organisations should have some degree of command and control, which directs the human resources involved in managing a first aid response.

These roles and responsibilities will be dependent on a number of factors, yet will most likely be influenced by the level of risk involved and the resourcing and capability of staff (See previous section First Aid Response Planning)

Consider what actions staff and visitors are likely to carry out, and use this as a foundation for what can be expected in an emergency so this can be achieved as safely and effectively as possible.

As mentioned earlier in the document, previous events have shown that there may be a proportion of people who are willing and able to help where they can.

ANY member of staff should be able to carry out ANY role, provided they are willing and able to do so.

It is strongly suggested to keep the roles as simple and to task as possible.

The roles and responsibilities should remain flexible and seniority should not be a deciding factor, although this is a decision for an organisation to assess and confirm how this is to be managed.

Consider what the other roles and responsibilities individuals will hold during a terrorist attack and how this may affect the first aid response plan?

The Centre for Protection of National Infrastructure have published **Responding to Terrorist Incidents – Developing Effective Command and Control** guidance for those responsible for security control rooms.



The guidance covers a host of issues and whilst it is designed for security control rooms, the information is relevant for all organisations. Further information can be found on the [CPNI Website](#).

“The Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme, also known as JESIP, sets out a framework all members of the emergency services, and wider responders work to during major incidents”.

Further information can be found on the [JESIP website](#).

WITHDRAWN

Example of a Command Structure during a terrorist attack

A large sports arena has a dedicated security team who will assume the Command and Control for the **immediate response to the terrorist attack, prior to the emergency services arriving.**

The organisation has provided in house training for all security staff who, for resilience planning, are able to carry out all roles.

They have undertaken a risk assessment on the actions that staff can take.

It has been determined that the level of responsibility for their command structure will follow the level of supervisory responsibility.

The roles and responsibilities are defined below:

Strategic

The most senior security officer **on duty and on site**, operating within a security control room. They are responsible for all security staff and have situational awareness of what is taking place. They are best placed to assume overall command and control of the incident until emergency services arrive.



Tactical

A security officer supervisor managing what is taking place within the immediate area of where the injured people are. This person is able to help direct resources and is the link with the strategic lead.

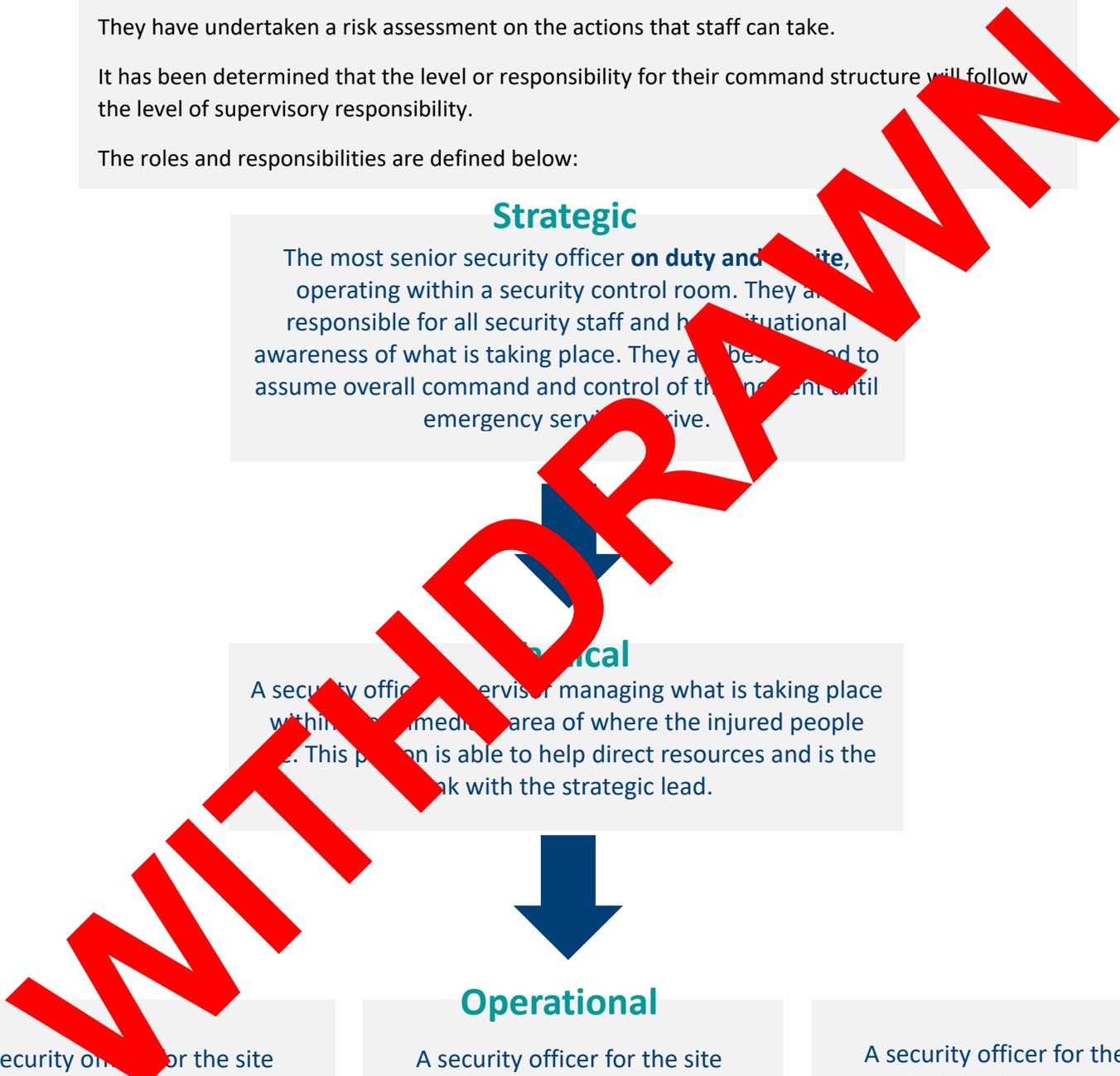


Operational

A security officer for the site who is able to liaise with the emergency services upon their arrival.

A security officer for the site who is in the immediate area of the attack and is able to direct people to safety.

A security officer for the site who is in the area and is willing and able to administer first aid.



First Aid Provisions

“First aid provision must be 'adequate and appropriate in the circumstances'. This means that you must provide sufficient first aid equipment (first aid kit), facilities and personnel at all times”. **Health and Safety Executive.**

First aid provisions should be in publically accessible locations and available for use by any person regardless of their level of training.

These provisions should support the administrating of immediate, lifesaving first aid.

The provisions should be well advertised across the premises, ensuring all staff, visitors and guests are made aware of them.



Consider where people would expect to find them.

This section will cover the key first aid equipment we strongly recommend organisations include within the first aid provisions they have in place. These provisions should be located in more than one place.

First Aid Kits

Organisations should undertake an assessment to determine if the current first aid kit, such as workplace first aid kits, are adequate for the treatment of immediate life threatening injuries?

Consider:

- Do they support the treatment of those with major bleeding?
- Do they support those who are not breathing as a result of unconsciousness or an obstructed airway, typically after a head injury or cardiac arrest?
- Are they able to help more than one injured person?

Organisations are encouraged to speak to their first aid suppliers to ensure their provisions are adequate.

Counter Terrorism Policing, working with various lead government departments and medical professionals/organisations have introduced Public Access Trauma (PACT) First Aid Kits.

A PACT First Aid Kit supports the treatment of immediate, life threatening injuries such as major bleeding and those who are not breathing for their own.

PACT First Aid Kits must be located in publically accessible locations and areas in which people can easily access. They are designed to be used by ANY person, regardless of their level of first aid training and supports the first aid efforts until such time the emergency services arrive.

The PACT First Aid Kit may also be used by an injured person who is able to self-treat themselves.

Further separate guidance on PACT First Aid Kits is available and should be read in conjunction with this guidance document.



Defibrillator

A defibrillator is a device that gives a high energy electric shock to the heart of someone who is in cardiac arrest.

This high energy shock is called defibrillation, and it's an essential part in trying to save the life of someone who's in cardiac arrest.

A defibrillator may also be referred to as a defib, an AED (Automated External Defibrillator) or a PAD (Public Access Defibrillator).

These are becoming more widespread across the country.

Further information on defibrillators can be found on the [British Heart Foundation website](#) and the [Resuscitation Council UK website](#)



Casualty Stretchers



Casualty stretchers (which includes grab sheets) come in a variety of forms and are designed to transport an injured person.

Stretchers require a greater level of planning to determine how safe, effective and necessary they are to use.

Stretchers may offer injured persons a greater chance of survival by moving them to an area that is better prepared to support first aid.

An assessment will need to take place to help understand and determine the use of stretchers during a terrorist attack.

Each situation will be different and it may be a decision to only use the stretchers once the emergency services have arrived and / or there is confirmation that the danger has gone.

Stretchers will provide an additional provision which will compliment those the emergency services have.

Considerations:

- How will the location and use of the stretchers be advertised?
- What training be required for their use? What, if any instructions on their use should be with the stretcher.
- How many people will be required to effectively use the stretchers? Will the weight and size of an injured person make ease of use difficult?
- What injuries would the stretchers be used for? Is it practical and necessary to move the injured person? Can they be given first aid where they are?
- Will the environment and architecture of the building limit their effectiveness (stairs and tight corners etc.)?
- Will people know where to move injured people to? Is the route safe? Does it present greater danger?

Regardless of the above considerations, stretchers are an important first aid provision and having them in place is much better than to not.

Locations for first aid provisions

As has been discussed earlier, first aid provisions should be located in publically accessible locations.

Consider mounting them on a wall or in a cabinet so it is visible and easy to access by any person. However, consider how accessible the kit will be for a person with an injury who would require the kit to self-treat. Especially if this person cannot reach above a certain height as a result of their injury.

As with any other publically accessible equipment, there must be due regard to the security of the kit to ensure the integrity remains intact and opportunistic crime/vandalism is mitigated. Consider the use of tamper proof seals, similar to those used on fire safety equipment such as fire extinguishers.

However, the security of the kit MUST NOT inhibit the accessibility and functionality of the kit when required in an emergency.

Example of a defibrillator outside a council building.



An assessment process will help determine the best location for the PACT First Aid Kits. An example of the types of locations are illustrated in the table below.

Business Type	Main Entrance	Fire Exit	Concourse	Muster Point	Refuge Area	Queue / Booking Hall	Platforms	Drivers Cockpit
Offices	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗			
Retailers	⊗	⊗						
Stadiums/Arenas/Hotels/ Conference Centres/Museums	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗		
Transport Locations/Vehicles	⊗	⊗	⊗			⊗	⊗	⊗
Public Areas Inc. parks, play areas	⊗			⊗				
Events Inc. fates, festivals, shows	⊗			⊗		⊗		

WITHDRAWN

Training

A First Aid Needs Assessment, in addition to a training needs analysis, will determine the level of first aid training employees receive, and the level of awareness non employees may require.

As a minimum, organisations should ensure all safeguarding training (such as fire safety and first aid) covers terrorism related first aid.

A holistic approach should be taken to all levels of training related to first aid. Consider the leadership and chain of command (page 9/10) and what training would be required to fulfil each role.

ACT Awareness e-learning

ACT Awareness e-learning is a counter-terrorism awareness product designed for all UK based organisations and individuals. It provides nationally accredited, corporate CT guidance to help industry better understand and mitigate against current terrorist methodology.



The following modules are available:

1. Introduction to Terrorism
2. Identifying Security Vulnerabilities
3. How to Identify and Respond to Suspicious Behaviour
4. How to Identify and Deal with a Suspicious Item
5. What to do in the Event of a Bomb Threat
6. How to Respond to a Firearms or Weapons Attack
7. Summary and Supporting Material

Further information can be found at <https://ct.highdelearning.com/>.

In addition to the ACT Awareness e-learning, a second media clip and self-delivered power points are available free of charge for any person and provides information on how to provide first aid as safely and effectively as possible during a terrorist attack. [Further information on this can be found here.](#)



Accredited first aid training

Organisations should ensure mass casualty and catastrophic bleed injuries are included within their

Level of first aid training

Exploit opportunities to enhance and professionalise, with training, the roles and responsibilities of staff during a first aid response. This will ensure a structured and targeted approach to the first aid response.

St John Ambulance

Accredited first aid training is undertaken by St John Ambulance. Further information can be found on the [SJA website](#). St John Ambulance also have a free to download mobile app, which provides prompts on first aid treatment.



Testing and exercising

In addition to training, organisations are encouraged to support, and where possible, participate in exercises held by the emergency services. These are an excellent opportunity to familiarise response plans and help inform any training needs requirement.

Scalability

The table below outlines the broad level of first aid related activity an organisation can measure themselves against.

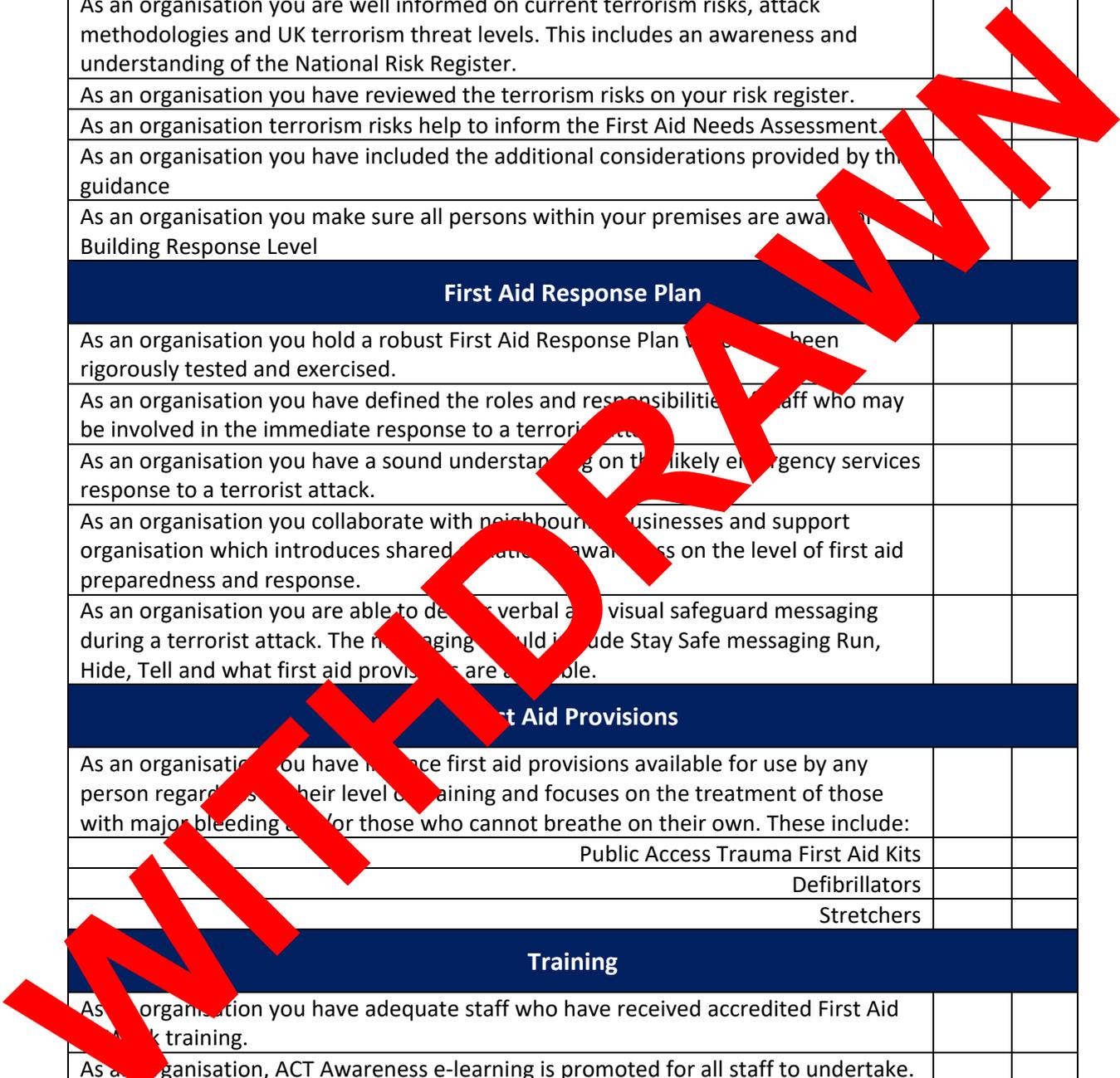
The table covers the four key areas discussed above in the guidance. This is not exhaustive and organisations are encouraged to go above and beyond this.

A more thorough checklist can be found on the next page.

Activity	Foundation	Developed	Advanced	Optimised
First Aid Needs Assessment	Conforms to requirements set out by HSE.	First Aid Needs Assessment takes into consideration terrorism risks.	Terrorism risks regularly reviewed and form part of the First Aid Needs Assessment.	
First Aid Response Plan	Conforms to requirements set out by HSE.	Plan sets out the role and responsibilities of staff during a terrorist attack.	Plan developed in collaboration with neighbouring organisations.	Plan developed in collaboration with emergency services and includes regular testing and exercising.
First Aid Provisions	Conforms to requirements set out by HSE.	Public Access Trauma First Aid Kit and Automated External Defibrillators located within premises.	Scalable and multiple Public Access Trauma First Aid Kit and Automated External Defibrillators located within premises.	Stretchers located across the premises.
Training	Conforms to requirements set out by HSE.	ACT Awareness e-learning forms part of staff training.	Staff have received accredited first aid training which includes life threatening injuries and the use of the contents within a PACT First Aid Kit.	Staff have received accredited first aid training which includes mass casualty and the use of stretchers.

Action / Check List

ACTIVITY	YES	NO
First Aid Needs Assessment		
As an organisation you have undertaken a First Aid Needs Assessment		
As an organisation you are well informed on current terrorism risks, attack methodologies and UK terrorism threat levels. This includes an awareness and understanding of the National Risk Register.		
As an organisation you have reviewed the terrorism risks on your risk register.		
As an organisation terrorism risks help to inform the First Aid Needs Assessment.		
As an organisation you have included the additional considerations provided by the guidance		
As an organisation you make sure all persons within your premises are aware of the Building Response Level		
First Aid Response Plan		
As an organisation you hold a robust First Aid Response Plan that has been rigorously tested and exercised.		
As an organisation you have defined the roles and responsibilities of staff who may be involved in the immediate response to a terrorist attack.		
As an organisation you have a sound understanding on the likely emergency services response to a terrorist attack.		
As an organisation you collaborate with neighbouring businesses and support organisation which introduces shared practice awareness on the level of first aid preparedness and response.		
As an organisation you are able to deliver verbal and visual safeguard messaging during a terrorist attack. The messaging should include Stay Safe messaging Run, Hide, Tell and what first aid provisions are available.		
First Aid Provisions		
As an organisation you have in place first aid provisions available for use by any person regardless of their level of training and focuses on the treatment of those with major bleeding and/or those who cannot breathe on their own. These include:		
Public Access Trauma First Aid Kits		
Defibrillators		
Stretchers		
Training		
As an organisation you have adequate staff who have received accredited First Aid training.		
As an organisation, ACT Awareness e-learning is promoted for all staff to undertake.		
As an organisation all staff are aware of the Counter Terrorism Stay Safe Guidance Run Hide Tell		
As an organisation all staff are aware of the Counter Terrorism First Aid During a Terrorist Attack		
As an organisation staff have received training on catastrophic bleeds and mass casualty and will be conversant on the use of stretchers.		



Legislation

Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981

Requires employers to provide adequate and appropriate equipment, facilities and personnel to ensure their employees receive immediate attention if they are injured or taken ill at work.

The Regulation sets out the essential aspects of first aid that employers have to address within all workplaces.

As a minimum, there must be:

- A suitably stocked first-aid kit
- An appointed person to take charge of first-aid arrangements;
- Information for all employees giving details of first-aid arrangements

Social Action Responsibility and Heroism Act 2015 (England & Wales)

Legislation is in place to support the actions of individuals acting for the benefit of society or intervening to help someone in an emergency

Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992

There must also be compliance with any overriding Health and Safety Regulations such as Manual Handling Regulations 1992.

References

[National Counter Terrorism Security Office](#) – Information and guidance on counter terrorism protective security and preparedness which includes CT first aid.

[St John Ambulance](#) – Accredited first aid training and suppliers of first aid products.

[citizenAID](#) - Free information on how to stay safe and treat casualties before the 999 services arrive. Suppliers of first aid products.

[Faculty of Pre Hospital Care](#) – Information on pre hospital clinical standards.

[Resuscitation Council](#) – Information on CPR and defibrillators.

[British Heart Foundation](#) – Information on defibrillators

[JESIP](#) - The Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme, also known as JESIP, sets out a framework for all members of the emergency services, and wider responders work to during major incidents.

[Health & Safety Executive](#) – Guidance for employers on first aid.

[UK National \(Terrorism\) Threat Levels](#) – Information on UK Terrorism threat Levels.

[National Risk Register](#) – Information on the National Risk Register.

[Local Resilience Forums](#) - Local resilience forums (LRFs) are multi-agency partnerships made up of representatives from local public services, including the emergency services, local authorities, the NHS, the Environment Agency and others. These agencies are known as Category 1 Responders, as defined by the Civil Contingencies Act.