

**escape requirements analysis (ERA)** The process of estimating the overall requirements for a successful evacuation.

**escape route** A preferred route or pathway that leads from an exit point to an assembly area. People use escape routes to reach safety once they are out of the building or workplace.

**evacuation** The process and procedures that are used in an emergency to alert people and get them from their normal place of work to a place of safety.

**evacuation plan** A description of the procedures and processes that are used to alert people and get them from their normal place of work to a place of safety.

**exercise** A procedure, routine, or drill which is carried out for training, learning, and improvement.

**exit route** A preferred route or pathway that leads from the normal place of work to an emergency exit point. People use exit routes to get out of the building or workplace.

**fire exposure analysis (FEA)** A process which can be used to demonstrate the value of effective emergency evacuation procedures.

**imminent catastrophic event (ICE)** A term used to describe the situation where there is some warning of a significant threat to a building, usually in relation to a non-fire type of threat.

**impact** Cost to the enterprise, not necessarily measured in purely financial terms.

**incident** Any event that is, or is likely to become, an emergency or a disaster.

**ingress** A term sometimes used to describe the entrance or a way into a site, a building, or an area within a building.

**invacuation** The special form of evacuation that seeks to make use of internal refuges.

**invocation** A formal notification that a contingency plan is to be adopted.

**maximum tolerable missing persons (MTMP)** A target in relation to accounting for everyone in an emergency situation.

**maximum tolerable period of exposure (MTPE)** The absolute maximum time which can be allowed to elapse before everybody has reached safety.

**muster point** A particular spot within an emergency assembly area to which personnel report their presence or in which they gather for further information or instructions.

**personal emergency evacuation plan (PEEP)** A personal emergency or egress plan, normally customized and therefore specific to the situation and needs of a particular individual.

**physical risk assessment (PRA)** The process of identifying threats which could trigger the need for an emergency evacuation.

**primary threat** A trigger event or situation that may be the direct cause of an emergency.

**recovery plan** A plan designed to support the resumption of a specific essential operation, function, or process of an enterprise. Traditionally referred to as a disaster recovery plan (DRP).

**recovery site** A designated site for the recovery of critical functions or operations.

**recovery team** A team of people, assembled in an emergency, which is charged with recovering an aspect of an enterprise, or obtaining the resources required for the recovery.

**resilience** The ability of an organization or a system to anticipate, absorb, respond to, and even profit from the impact of risks and changes. In a BC or emergency context, resilience would include enhancing the effectiveness of the organization through improved availability, rapid response to potential disruptions, and continuity of operations with limited negative effects.

**risk** The possibility that an event or action may result in an undesirable outcome such as loss, damage, or injury.