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**Amusement Park Safety - Emergency Management**

游乐园安全 应急管理

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# Amusement Park Safety - Emergency Management

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the basic requirements, emergency response organization, emergency plan, emergency support capacity construction, emergency education and training, emergency drill, emergency implementation, emergency evaluation and continuous improvement, and emergency files of the emergency management of amusement parks.

This document is applicable to the emergency management of amusement parks. Tourist attractions may take this as a reference.

## 2 Normative References

The contents of the following documents constitute indispensable clauses of this document through the normative references in this text. In terms of references with a specified date, only versions with a specified date are applicable to this document. In terms of references without a specified date, the latest version (including all the modifications) is applicable to this document.

GB/T 29639 Guidelines for Enterprises to Develop Emergency Response Plan for Work Place Accidents

GB/T 33942 Guidelines for the Preparation of Emergency Response Plan for Special Equipment Accident

GB/T 38315 Guidelines for Preparation and Implementation of Fire Fighting and Emergency Evacuation Plans for Workplaces

GB/T 42101 Amusement Park Safety - General Requirements

GB/T 42103 Amusement Park Safety - Risk Identification and Assessment

GB/T 42104 Amusement Park Safety - Safety Management System

AQ/T 9009 Specification for Emergency Exercises Evaluation of Production Safety Accidents

## 3 Terms and Definitions

What is defined in GB/T 42101 and the following terms and definitions are applicable to this document.

### 3.1 Comprehensive Emergency Plan

Comprehensive emergency plan refers to an emergency plan that requires the joint participation

- r) emergency plan and emergency response project.

**NOTE:** the comprehensive emergency plan that has been formulated in accordance with GB/T 29639 is considered as the emergency management program document.

**4.5** The amusement parks shall improve the monitoring and early warning of emergencies, and establish an information early warning mechanism based on the actual situation of the organization and the monitoring institutions of relevant government departments. For safety risks that are not monitored by relevant government departments, it is advisable to strengthen the construction and improvement of the self-monitoring capability.

**4.6** The amusement parks shall improve the information release system of “categorized management and graded early warning” to achieve timely early warning and alarm-answering; establish an effective information communication and linkage mechanism with the government emergency management departments and professional emergency rescue teams.

## **5 Emergency Response Organization**

**5.1** The emergency response organization of the amusement parks include the emergency leading group, daily emergency management institution (hereinafter referred to as emergency management institution) and emergency implementation team, whose responsibilities of emergency response shall be respectively clarified.

**5.2** The emergency leading group shall be composed of the main person in charge of the organization, the person in charge of the business, the person in charge of special safety and the person in charge of the main department. The emergency management institution should be established by the comprehensive functional department of the amusement park, and composed of personnel in charge of administrative affairs, operations, security, safety management and engineering equipment, etc. The emergency implementation team shall include the emergency command institution, overall emergency command, on-site emergency command and each emergency functional group.

**5.3** The leader of the overall emergency command, the on-site emergency command and each emergency functional group in the emergency implementation team shall set up Commander A and Commander B, so as to prevent that the on-site rescue cannot be timely implemented or the rescue cannot be effectively implemented due to lack of personnel in case of emergency.

**5.4** The main person in charge of the amusement park shall formally appoint the emergency commanders-in-chief A and B of organizations at all levels, and the on-site emergency commanders A and B, and establish clarified regulations on the following situations.

- a) Empower the emergency commander-in-chief and the on-site emergency commander with the necessary command power:
- 1) the power to command and dispatch relevant personnel and materials;

- 2) the power of temporary decision-making.
- b) The capability to undertake overall emergency command and on-site emergency command:
  - 1) familiar with relevant emergency plans;
  - 2) grasp emergency response measures and methods;
  - 3) understand the on-site situation;
  - 4) have participated in relevant emergency drills;
  - 5) have experience in emergency response, etc.
- c) Clarify the authority of the emergency commander-in-chief and the on-site emergency commander, and the provisions on the circumstances, under which, the position of the emergency commander-in-chief or the on-site emergency command is transferred to the higher-level emergency commander-in-chief or the higher-level on-site emergency commander.
- d) Prove the assessment requirements for the qualification of the overall emergency command and the on-site emergency command work.
- e) Standardize the relevant documents (post responsibilities and management documents, etc.) of the overall emergency command and the on-site emergency command work.

**5.5** The emergency implementation team shall allocate personnel with corresponding specialties or corresponding emergency response capabilities in accordance with the emergency situation of dealing with different types of emergencies.

**5.6** The number of all kinds of full-time and part-time emergency rescue personnel shall be able to satisfy the demand for emergency rescue work for emergencies. The emergency rescue personnel shall have the knowledge and skills on emergency rescue, and be familiar with and grasp the emergency plans, and the performance and usage of emergency equipment and facilities, so as to ensure the effective implementation of emergency rescue. Professional emergency rescue personnel shall also have state-approved relevant qualifications.

**5.7** The amusement parks shall establish a cooperative relationship with external emergency rescue forces based on their emergency response capabilities, and should also establish a cooperative relationship with psychological counseling institutions.

## **6 Emergency Plan**

**6.1** The amusement parks shall organize the formulation of emergency plans in accordance with the requirements of the formulation procedures of emergency plans specified in GB/T 29639.

activities;

- 3) various specialized emergency plans for large-scale commercial complexes and densely populated venues;
  - 4) emergency plan for major safety risks;
  - 5) specialized emergency plan for large-scale amusement facilities, passenger ropeways, stage machinery and other manned equipment;
  - 6) response plan for meteorological disasters above orange;
  - 7) specialized emergency plan for amusement projects in forest areas or forest fires in exhibition areas;
  - 8) emergency plan for safety accidents that may cause casualties to tourists and have major social impacts due to improper emergency disposal of boilers, pressure vessels, gas, flammable and explosive hazardous substances, etc.
- b) Grade-2 emergency plan: specialized emergency plan within the scope of jurisdiction of the business department, and does not fall within the scope of a), or important emergency response project connected to the situations specified in a).
  - c) Grade-3 emergency plan: emergency plans for situations other than those specified in a) and b).

**6.7** The main person in charge of the amusement parks shall act as the emergency commander-in-chief of the following emergency plans:

- a) Grade-1 emergency plan;
- b) Emergency plan for safety accidents with uncertain safety risks and potentially serious consequences (such as: damage to water bodies and equipment in large-scale aquariums, and massive water leakage);
- c) Other emergency situations where the main person in charge of the organization shall be the commander-in-chief.

**6.8** On the basis of the formulation of the emergency plan, a concise, practical and effective emergency response card shall be compiled in accordance with the procedures and key points of emergency response in the emergency plan for the safety risks of workplaces and posts. The emergency response card shall be conveniently carried by the employees, and shall be posted in the workplace with obvious signs, so that the personnel on duty can quickly carry out on-site emergency responses.

**6.9** During the formulation of the emergency plan, the relevant departments and their personnel may take the form of tabletop drills (such as: emergency response for large-scale activities and peak passenger flow, etc.) to simulate the emergency response process, step-by-step analyze,

discuss and form records, test the feasibility of the emergency plan and further improve the emergency plan.

**6.10** After the emergency plan is formulated, the main person in charge of the amusement park shall organize a review or demonstration of the organization's emergency plan, and form a written review or demonstrative summary. The procedure and content of the review may take GB/T 29639 as a reference. The emergency plan after the review or demonstration shall be signed and announced by the main person in charge of the amusement park, and distributed to the relevant organizations, posts and emergency rescue teams in a timely manner.

## **7 Emergency Support Capacity Construction**

**7.1** The amusement parks shall be equipped with emergency equipment and facilities, tools and protective equipment that can satisfy the demands of emergency work; establish a list and archives of emergency equipment, facilities and tools; carry out daily inspections, testing and maintenance, and keep records, so as to ensure that the emergency supplies are in good condition and effective.

**7.2** The amusement parks shall sort out the list, address, contact person and contact information of relevant government departments and emergency foreign aid institutions that can provide emergency assistance; distribute them to organizations at all levels and ensure that the information is updated in a timely manner.

**7.3** The amusement parks should establish a digitalized monitoring system, a professional early warning and forecast information system, an emergency command information system and a database supporting the above-mentioned systems. Those who use the monitoring system shall establish a connection with the organization's safety management information system to share emergency information and emergency database.

**7.4** The amusement parks shall establish an emergency traffic guarantee mechanism, which can quickly implement necessary traffic control in case of emergency; set up warning areas and guard posts to control the scene of the accident; activate the "Green Channel" for emergency rescue.

**7.5** In accordance with the focus of safety management, it is advisable to set up emergency shelters in amusement parks. The emergency shelters shall have obvious signs and shall be regularly maintained.

**7.6** The amusement parks can configure emergency medical rescue teams in accordance with the situation, so as to ensure rapid response and treatment to the wounded when emergencies occur. In addition, an emergency medical rescue coordination mechanism shall also be established to establish a cooperative relationship with nearby hospitals and emergency medical rescue centers (120). Alternatively, the amusement parks can set up first-aid sub-stations to ensure that there are a sufficient number of ambulances and medical personnel for the emergency response work, and that the wounded can receive timely pre-hospital first aid and

emergency education and training shall be truthfully recorded in the organization's safety education and training files.

## 8.2 Emergency Drills

**8.2.1** The organization of the amusement parks at all levels shall carry out emergency drills of different levels and categories (comprehensive, specialized and on-site response), different organizational forms (practical drills and tabletop drills), different purposes and functions (testing, demonstration and research).

**NOTE:** tabletop drills are drill activities aiming at emergency situations where it is difficult to carry out on-site emergency drills, and using drawings, sand tables, flow charts, computers, videos and other auxiliary means to conduct interactive discussions or simulate emergency actions in emergency situations in accordance with the emergency plan.

**8.2.2** The organization of the amusement parks at all levels shall take the testing of emergency plans, the adaption of emergency mechanisms, the training of emergency teams, the improvement of emergency skills, the popularization of emergency knowledge and the perfection of emergency preparedness as the purpose of the emergency drills.

**8.2.3** The amusement parks shall formulate an annual emergency drill plan to ensure that each comprehensive emergency plan and specialized emergency plan are drilled at least once a year, and each emergency response project is drilled at least once every six months. The requirements for the drill timing and frequency of the emergency plan are as follows:

- a) Before the arrival of peak passenger flows, such as: National Day, Spring Festival, winter and summer vacations, and special operating activities, peak passenger flow response drills shall be carried out;
- b) The fire-fighting and emergency evacuation drills of key fire safety organizations shall be conducted at least once every six months, and should be carried out in conjunction with the expected peak passenger flow;
- c) The amusement parks involving forest fire prevention shall carry out at least one forest fire fighting and emergency evacuation drill before entering the special protection period for forest fire prevention every year;
- d) Emergency drills for special equipment shall be organized at least once a year, in which, the emergency rescue drills for each set of large-scale amusement facility and passenger ropeway should be carried out in conjunction with the expected peak passenger flow;
- e) Specialized emergency plans for large-scale activities shall be drilled at least once before the implementation of each large-scale activity. For evacuation drills for large-scale activities that cannot be practically carried out, the form of tabletop drills may be adopted;



- f) The emergency drills for fires, gas leakages and other accidents that may occur during non-business hours shall be carried out at least once every six months during non-business hours;
- g) Lifesaving and fire drills for passenger ships shall be carried out at least once every six months, and the lifesaving and fire drills for working ships shall be carried out at least once a year.

**8.2.4** The emergency drills shall start from the perspective of actual combat, focus on emergency rescue teams and front-line practitioners, and with the joint participation of relevant management personnel, technical personnel and front-line operating personnel in related positions. If conditions permit, “double-blind” drills shall be regularly carried out to check whether the communication and transmission of emergency information is smooth, and emergency personnel’s familiarity with the emergency plan and the operability of the emergency plan; check whether the responsibilities of each department are clear, and whether the emergency command and emergency response are scientific and appropriate.

**NOTE:** the double-blind drill refers to emergency drills that are carried out without informing the participating departments and personnel of the time, location and content of the drill before the drill.

**8.2.5** Before the emergency drill, the emergency management institution or relevant organizations of the amusement parks shall plan and prepare for the execution of the emergency drill. For the drill of Grade-1 emergency plan, the emergency drill work plan, drill script and drill safety guarantee plan can be formulated; the work coordination and scenario layout, and the funds and materials required by relevant emergency drills can be prepared. The scripting of emergency drills shall comply with the requirements of emergency response in the emergency plan.

**8.2.6** When formulating the emergency drill plan for the comprehensive emergency drill, combined with the actual situation of the organization, the most complicated situation that may arise shall be simulated to formulate a joint emergency drill plan, so as to inspect the emergency response and coordinate emergency response capabilities of the emergency commands and emergency rescue teams.

**8.2.7** The emergency drills shall be carried out in accordance with the stipulations of the emergency plan. The main person in charge of the amusement parks or the emergency commander-in-chief B shall participate in the emergency drill specified in 6.7.

**8.2.8** Large-scale emergency drills with real-scene simulations shall be announced to the public in advance or on the site of the drill. If the emergency drill may affect the normal production and life of the surrounding public, it shall be announced 7 days before the drill and shall be filed with the relevant government departments in advance in accordance with the stipulations.

**8.2.9** After the drill of the emergency plan is over, the effect of the emergency plan drill shall be evaluated in accordance with the requirements of AQ/T 9009. The emergency drill

rescue, and immediately rush to the scene of the emergency.

**9.2.3** After the emergency plan is initiated, the emergency implementation team and relevant departments shall immediately take corresponding actions, perform their duties, fulfill their responsibilities, and cooperate with each other to carry out on-site emergency response and rescue in accordance with the procedures, methods and technical measures specified in the emergency plan. When initiating the emergency plan specified in 6.7, the main person in charge of the organization or Commander B shall act as the emergency commander; other people who do not satisfy the requirements of 5.4 shall not be authorized.

**9.2.4** Emergencies that may cause consequences under the jurisdiction of the government shall be reported to the relevant departments of the local government in accordance with the specified reporting procedures, time limits and requirements. In addition, the progress of the situation shall be followed up; supplementary and follow-up reports of relevant safety accidents shall be timely submitted.

**9.2.5** The emergency commander-in-chief shall organize emergency management personnel and professional technical personnel to study and judge the hazards and development trends of emergencies based on the actual situation on the site of the emergency, as well as the possible impact of endangering life, impairing property and environmental safety; formulate recommendations for preventive and protective measures.

**9.2.6** If it is necessary to activate an external professional emergency rescue team or related enterprises, for example, water supply, electricity supply and gas supply, for support, they shall be immediately informed of the request for support, so as to prevent the situation from escalating. When an emergency occurs exceeds the emergency response authority of the organization, it shall be immediately reported to the relevant government department, requesting to initiate the government's emergency plan and prepare for the transfer of emergency rescue command.

**9.2.7** During the implementation of emergency response and rescue, the on-site rescue team shall give priority to evacuating and rescuing personnel. When conditions permit, the strategy of simultaneous evacuation and rescue of personnel, and control of escalation shall be implemented. The emergency rescue personnel shall thoroughly take safety measures, be equipped with necessary emergency protective equipment and tools, and have special supervision for dangerous operations of emergency rescue. In the event of a major emergency that may severely endanger personal safety or may cause serious secondary or derivative disasters, the on-site operations shall be immediately stopped and personnel shall be evacuated; the scene of the accident shall be blocked; the surround personnel shall be evacuated; hazardous materials that may cause escalation of the situation shall be transferred; all possible measures shall be taken to avoid or minimize the hazard.

### **9.3 Completion of Emergency Response and Aftermath Treatment**

**9.3.1** When all persons in distress in an emergency have been rescued, the scene has been effectively controlled, the hazards of secondary and derivative accidents have been basically

eliminated, the on-site emergency response and rescue work has been basically completed, and the specified termination conditions have been satisfied, the emergency rescue commander-in-chief shall declare the completion of the emergency response.

**9.3.2** After the emergency response and rescue is completed, the aftermath treatment shall be immediately carried out, which includes, but is not limited to the following aspects:

- a) Provide compensation to the victims, and provide legal aid, psychological counseling and comfort;
- b) Check the conditions, under which, the personnel can enter or return to the site;
- c) Clean the site and detect the affected area;
- d) Control epidemic situation or eliminate environmental contamination;
- e) Restore electricity supply, communication, water supply, water drainage and road access;
- f) Report emergencies;
- g) Hand over relevant documents to the accident investigation and handling team.

**9.3.3** After the emergency response is completed, the emergency commander-in-chief shall organize the personnel participating in the emergency work to conduct a comprehensive summary of the work in all aspects and links of the emergency response and rescue; propose improvement measures for the existing problems and deficiencies.

**9.3.4** The summary of emergency response work includes, but is not limited to the following aspects:

- a) information reception, circulation and submission;
- b) early-stage response;
- c) the execution and actual effect of emergency response and rescue;
- d) rescue plan formulated on the site and its implementation;
- e) the work of on-site emergency rescue team;
- f) communication and handling of special situations on the site;
- g) on-site management and information release;
- h) the guarantee of emergency resources;
- i) the implementation of measures to prevent and control environmental impacts;

- e) improve the mode of emergency drill;
- f) improve early warning, alarm-answering and information reporting of emergency response;
- g) improve the emergency coordination requirements;
- h) improve the form and content of emergency education and training.

**10.2.2** Under one of the following circumstances, the emergency plan shall be timely revised and filed:

- a) when there are major changes in the relevant stipulations of laws, regulations, rules, standards and upper-level plan, on which, the emergency plan is based;
- b) when the emergency command institution and its responsibilities are adjusted;
- c) when there are major changes in the safety risks confronted;
- d) when there are major changes in important emergency resources;
- e) when other important information in the plan changes;
- f) when problems found in the implementation of emergency drills and emergency rescue need to be revised;
- g) other situations that require revision of the plan.

**10.2.3** For deficiencies or problems in the implementation of emergency drills, emergency response and emergency evaluation, the goal of rectification shall be determined, the plan of rectification shall be formulated, and the rectification measures shall be effectively implemented. In addition, the completion of rectification shall also be tracked and supervised, the results of rectification shall be verified. Upon receiving approval from the main person in charge of the amusement park, it can be confirmed that the problems have been resolved.

## 11 Emergency Plan

**11.1** The amusement parks shall establish, improve and implement an emergency filing system for emergencies.

**11.2** The emergency files shall include, but not be limited to the following aspects:

- a) framework documents of the emergency response organization (appointment documents, etc.);
- b) relevant emergency documents for the safety management system specified in 4.4;
- c) responsibilities of the emergency command organization and relevant personnel;

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