

Gateway Community Charters: Gateway International School

900 Morse Avenue, Sacramento



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Executive Summary

The Gateway Community Charters (GCC) Site Safety Report assesses the facility's current safety practices and infrastructure, providing actionable recommendations to enhance security, emergency preparedness, and operational efficiency. This report underscores the school's proactive approach to safeguarding its community.

Key Recommendations:

- Enhance access control by locking office doors, installing intercom systems, and implementing visitor management systems.
- Provide two-way radios for all staff, conduct training, and integrate communication systems for streamlined emergency response.
- Reconnect or replace duress alarms, ensure proper training, and develop a comprehensive testing schedule.
- Implement safer corners in classrooms, store emergency supplies there, and provide clear signage for students and staff.
- Expand camera system access to reception and principal staff, add coverage outside reception areas, and consider remote police access during emergencies.
- Add an AED near the sports field, lockdown supplies in classrooms, and smaller first aid kits throughout the facility. Ensure all staff are trained on emergency equipment and procedures.
- Trim overgrown landscaping to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards, reducing potential hiding spots and increasing visibility.
- Reinforce the back perimeter fence, restrict unauthorized access, and explore privacy screening options.
- Install additional wayfinding signage and enhance building identification with large, visible numbers.

Background

On Tuesday, December 10th, security experts Chris Usher and Charlie Taylor visited the Gateway International School to conduct a site safety review. The school has approximately XX staff and XXX students in attendance and enrolls students from kindergarten through 8th grade in the Arden-Arcade area of Sacramento and is an international baccalaureate school.

This survey is not meant to identify every potential hazard, safety concern, training need, or emergency supply requirement. While we have noted many positive aspects of your facility, this report focuses on areas that may require further attention. It is designed to assess your facility's current state and highlight areas for improvement based on the information provided.

Private and public organizations across America are responsible for providing safe and secure environments for work and learning. These are places where employees and students should feel protected from undue harm and risk. By conducting this vulnerability assessment, your facility is taking a proactive step toward enhanced safety.

This report provides an overview of your facility's current safety awareness, including findings and recommendations derived from on-site interviews, observations, and a review of materials provided by facility administrators.

Scope

The following activities are within the scope of this project:

- Interviews with key staff members responsible for policy, administration, day-to-day operations, facilities management, and safety.
- A visual walk-through of the facilities with administrative and facilities personnel to assess physical site safety.

The following activities are NOT part of this security assessment.

- Testing current facility-developed safety plans or emergency response plans.
- DPrep/WVPA did not independently verify information provided by employees.
- This security assessment does not include any aspect of IT/Cyber vulnerabilities, which should be assessed independently.

Disclaimer

Any action taken by a recipient of this report or by their representatives based upon this security assessment does not guarantee nor warrant in any way whatsoever that the assessed location(s), facility, its users, or visitors may or may not be rendered safer, invulnerable, or in any fashion impervious to successful penetration, attack, or other acts which could cause property damage and/or personal injury to the facility or its patrons. By accepting this security assessment report and/or by taking or avoiding taking any action based on its written or verbal content, Gateway Community Charters hereby agrees to release, waive, discharge, hold harmless, and not sue WVPA, DPrep Inc., any of their officers and/or employees, for any and all loss, harm, liability, or damage caused as a consequence of the security assessment, release of the written report, pictures, and assessors' opinions, including any loss arising from a claim of negligence. Further, by accepting this report, Gateway Community Charters agrees to indemnify WVPA, DPrep Inc., their agents, officers, and employees from any loss, harm, liability, lawsuits, damages, or costs, including court costs and attorney fees.

Facility-Wide Suggestions

Exterior Signage

Effective signage and wayfinding are fundamental to workplace security, as they provide clear directions, identify hazards, and establish boundaries, thereby enhancing safety and preventing accidents. Strategically placed signs guide employees and visitors, reducing confusion and ensuring efficient evacuation during emergencies.¹ Signage and a well-maintained site also convey a sense of preparation and attention to detail that can deter crime or other hostile actions. Clear and sufficient signage aids emergency services personnel with improved navigation and timeliness of response during emergencies and other critical incidents.

The Center for Safe Schools suggests exterior signage should be: 1) visible from the street or nearest driveway, 2) contrasting with their background, and 3) reflective for low light or smoky conditions. All exterior doors should be numbered in sequential order in a clockwise manner, with the main entrance designated as number one.²

Gateway International School (GIS) has good exterior signage. In addition to signs signifying the name of the school, there are signs noting the presence of cameras and personal vehicle liability. The school also uses portable signs to direct visitors to the office and notes that they must register.



¹ American Society of Safety Professionals. (n.d.). Three ways signage can improve workplace safety. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from https://www.assp.org/news-and-articles/three-ways-signage-can-improve-workplace-safety?utm_source=chatgpt.com

² Center for Safe Schools (2024). Model Door and Window Classroom Numbering. Retrieved from <https://www.centerforsafeschools.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/CSS-Door-and-Window-Classroom-Numbering-2024.pdf>

Moving Forward:

- Consider additional wayfinding signs posted on the school exterior directing visitors or first responders.
- Consider adding larger, easy-to-read building numbers and signs on each building.
- Signage on the public street leading up to the school was difficult to see. Consider improved signage with guidance from county officials.

Cameras

Cameras play a vital role in safety by providing real-time surveillance that can help detect and deter potential threats, ensuring a quicker response to incidents. According to the U.S. Secret Service, monitored and strategically placed cameras are essential for identifying suspicious behavior and enhancing situational awareness in critical areas.^{3,4} Reviewing camera footage after the fact may provide investigative material or document a critical incident but will not aid in preventing an incident.

Cameras provide three general functions when it comes to safety and security.

1. Cameras record what occurred on-site during a hazard, conflict, theft, crime, or other critical event, providing detailed documentation and legal risk mitigation when assessing how employees handle critical incidents. The footage is helpful in training scenarios and as part of an after-event review.
2. Cameras deter those who may be engaged in penetration testing or assessing the site as a potential target. Multiple cameras and signage warnings about being recorded offer a level of hardening a target location that is part of a layered safety and security approach.
3. Cameras that are live monitored by office staff at their desks or broadcast to a larger screen in a public area increase situational awareness and response time when reacting to threats, physical altercations, or an active assailant. Providing this live feed link to local law enforcement improves their awareness when responding to a crisis on-site.

The camera system is monitored by the site manager but is not accessible to the police. It is also unclear how long any footage is stored. A best practice involves sharing remote access for the cameras with local law enforcement to assist in response to critical incident events such as an active assailant.



3 U.S. Secret Service, National Threat Assessment Center. (2019). Protecting America's schools: A U.S. Secret Service analysis of targeted school violence. Retrieved from https://www.secretservice.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/Protecting_Americas_Schools.pdf

4 Alcatraz Lock. (n.d.). How CCTV cameras can help to prevent school shootings. Retrieved from <https://alcatrazlock.com/how-cctv-cameras-can-help-to-prevent-school-shootings/>



Moving Forward:

- Consider expanding camera monitoring access to include reception area staff as well as the school principal. This should be achievable through access to current software.
- Consider adding a camera outside the reception area to allow the reception staff to see who is approaching the door.
- Consider remote camera access for police in the event of an emergency.
- Ideally, there should be at least 30 days of recorded footage.
- Confirm a schematic with all camera locations and coverage areas is available. An assessment should be conducted to confirm adequate coverage (DPrep Safety can assist in this process).

Emergency Medical Supplies/Lockdown Supplies

First aid response is dependent on two central concepts: materials and training. Having materials available without knowing how to use them is equally problematic as having people trained without providing access to materials. The American Red Cross recommends that first aid kits and AEDs (Automated External Defibrillators) be available in multiple locations and that all employees be trained in their use.⁵

The GIS main office has a fully stocked first aid cabinet alongside EpiPens, Narcan, an AED, and a bleeding control kit. Cintas is responsible for keeping the cabinet stocked and performing monthly inspections of the equipment. The school did not appear to have any lockdown supplies present.



Moving Forward:

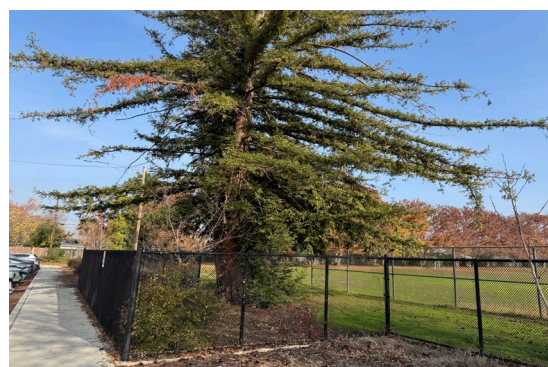
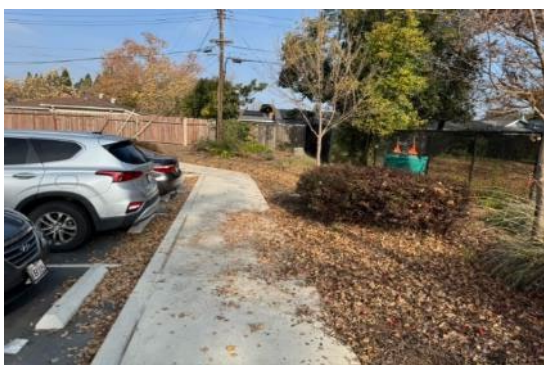
- Consider another AED unit closer to the sports field and exterior classrooms. Having these supplies outside of either classroom B06 or C06 would provide better response time in a medical emergency.
- Consider the addition of lockdown supplies to each safer corner/room, perhaps in the red bucket containers used by other schools in the district. The central office may still have a supply of these.
- Invest in several smaller first aid kits, commonly known as 'boo-boo' kits, that would allow for more strategic placement around the facility and provide easier access to commonly used materials such as alcohol wipes and Band-Aids.
- Ensure all staff are trained on AED use, epi-pen usage, anti-overdose treatment, bleeding control kits, and basic first aid skills.

⁵ American Red Cross. (n.d.). *Workplace safety training courses*. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from <https://www.redcross.org/take-a-class/organizations/workplace-safety>

Landscaping

According to the American Society of Landscape Architects, maintaining landscaping can enhance safety by creating clear sightlines, removing hiding spots, and creating opportunities for natural surveillance, all principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Well-maintained landscaping can also reduce the perception of neglect, further aiding in crime deterrence.⁶

The landscaping appears to be overgrown and provides concealment both in the parking lot and by the sports fields. Additionally, along the back fence, some sections are completely overgrown and coupled with fence issues, potentially allowing someone to observe children without being seen. It was noted that the front parking lot has had issues with theft from cars; better visibility from the building could serve as a deterrent.



Moving Forward:

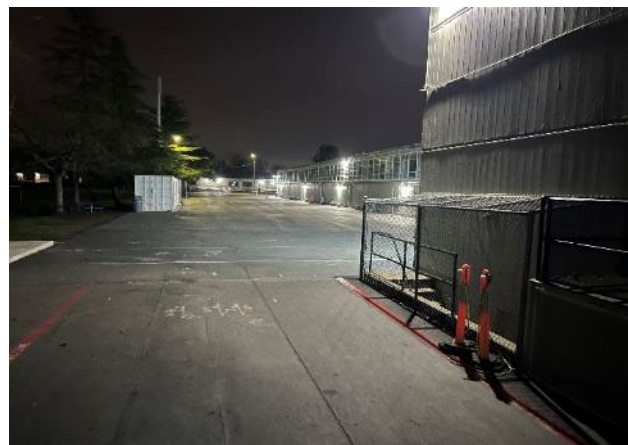
- Trim all landscaping in line with CPTED's "2-foot, 6-foot" rule. This means shrubbery should be no higher than two feet, and tree canopies should be trimmed to hang no lower than six feet. This will provide better sightlines, enhance feelings of safety for students and staff, and increase territorial reinforcement as it indicates to an observer that the property is cared for and monitored.

⁶ American Society of Landscape Architects. (n.d.). *Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) presentation*. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from https://www.asla.org/uploadedFiles/CMS/PPNs/Landing_Pages/ASLA_Urban_Design_PPN_CPTED_Presentation.pdf

Lighting

Lighting is important as it enhances natural surveillance by improving visibility at night, deterring potential offenders. According to the International CPTED Association, well-designed exterior lighting reduces dark areas and increases the likelihood of criminal activities being observed.⁷

Lighting at GIS appears to be good, with both building and parking lot lights providing good visibility and sightlines at night.



Moving Forward:

- A further assessment of exterior lighting during the evening hours by staff familiar with the buildings is recommended.

⁷ International CPTED Association. (n.d.). *Primer in CPTED – What is CPTED?*. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from <https://www.cpted.net/Primer-in-CPTED>

Perimeter

Territorial reinforcement involves designing spaces to clearly define ownership, using elements like fences, signage, and landscaping to discourage unauthorized access and promote a sense of ownership by employees. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, establishing clear territorial boundaries enhances security by fostering ownership and responsibility among occupants.⁸

On three sides of the property, the perimeter is defined by excellent fencing made up of an anti-climb fence with poured footing to impede digging. The fence on the remaining side of the property, which borders private residences, is dilapidated and overgrown. There is a gate apparently installed by a neighbor to access a field; the school has installed wooden fencing to block access.



Moving Forward:

- Consider replacing the back fence with fencing matching the other three sides.
- Ensure that the neighbor's access to school property is restricted.
- Consider the addition of privacy screening to any fence that faces a publicly accessible area. The highest priority areas would be any areas facing classrooms and the play area. The school colors or mascot can be used on the screening to enhance territorial reinforcement and impede anyone from observing children.

⁸ Zahm, D. L. (2007). *Using crime prevention through environmental design in problem-solving*. U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved from <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/using-crime-prevention-through-environmental-design-problem-solving>

Exterior Facility Access

Access Control

Access control is the ability to secure a site and regulate the keys and electronic systems that allow staff to access the worksite.⁹ Access control includes both after-hours and how employees and the public access the site during operation hours. Common systems include master keys and keys with more limited access, key fobs, locked doors, turnstiles, locked fences, sally ports/man traps, counters, and glass/plexiglass barriers.

The main office is kept unlocked, with visibility through the office windows. Anyone can freely enter the office. There is a gate just past the office door to stop anyone from getting access to the campus, but once someone is in the office, they can easily bypass that gate. Guests are checked in through a logbook.



Moving Forward:

- The office door should remain locked. An intercom system should be installed to allow staff an opportunity to vet visitors.
- Consider a visitor management system that will scan IDs and allow for the creation of reports or quick access to data. These systems can also check against the sexual offender database and typically allow for input.
- Consider replacing the gate with a more permanent device to prevent easy access to the campus.

⁹ School Safety Working Group. (2020). Ten Essential Actions to Improve School Safety. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Department of Justice.

McPhaul, K., London, M., Murrett, K, Flannery, K, Rosen, J. and Lipscomb, J. (2008). Environment Evaluation for Workplace Violence in Healthcare and Social Services. Journal of Safety Research, 237-250.

Doors & Windows

Implementing physical security measures like locked doors is fundamental in securing a workplace environment. Locked doors help prevent unauthorized access, protect sensitive information, and ensure the safety of employees and assets.¹⁰

While the types of locks varied at GIS, every door we encountered was properly locked. Many outside doors also had painted "door swing" lines for increased safety. Metal doors (both exterior and interior) had magnetic covers.

Some exit doors were blocked by stored items. This poses a significant safety risk in the event of any emergency evacuation.



Moving Forward:

- Consider standardizing door locking hardware for consistency in maintenance and use.
- Ensure that all exit doors are clear of any stored items or anything that may impede egress.

¹⁰ National Center for Education Statistics. (1998). *Creating safe and drug-free schools: An action guide - Chapter 5: School security technology*. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs98/safetech/chapter5.asp>

Roof Access

Roof access, while needed for maintenance, can be problematic if it is accessible to others intent on bad acts or who may put themselves in a dangerous situation, increasing risk and liability for the facility.¹¹

There is no interior roof access at GIS. Maintenance access is provided using ladders outside the building. There appears to be no landscaping that would allow access, but some fencing could be used to climb onto a building roof.



Moving Forward:

- Consider a different type of fencing near buildings or a barrier on the building to prevent unauthorized roof access.

¹¹ Utah State Board of Education. (2019). *School safety*. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from <https://schools.utah.gov/schoollandtrust/resources/02.2019.SchoolSafety.pdf>

Facility Interior

Doors

Locked interior doors are vital for workplace security because they prevent intruders from freely accessing the facility. By limiting internal movement, they help protect sensitive information, assets, and ensure employee safety. Implementing access controls like locked interior doors is essential for safeguarding organizational assets.¹²

Again, while door locking hardware varied, doors were consistently locked inside the facility. A few rooms have sliding doors that open into a courtyard. These doors use a lock consisting of a wing nut and bolt (as pictured below right). While the lock may be effective, the wingnut could easily be misplaced, and the mechanism would take too much time and dexterity during an active threat.



Moving Forward:

- Consider a different locking mechanism for the classroom sliding doors.

¹² National Institute of Standards and Technology. (1995). *An introduction to computer security: The NIST handbook* (NIST Special Publication 800-12, Chapter 15). Retrieved from <https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-12/800-12-html/chapter15.html>

Interior Signage

Signage in the building conveys a sense of order, preparedness, and professionalism to visitors and those who may look to cause harm to the facility. The Center for Safe Schools offers the following guidelines for interior door numbering: 1) always place them on the hinge side of the door near the bottom so they can be viewed in smokey conditions, 2) contrast with their background, and 3) be retroreflective for low light and smokey conditions.¹³ This helps emergency responders and those evacuating navigate the space during a critical incident.

Classrooms each have numbered signs. There is little interior wayfinding signage except for evacuation maps posted in each classroom and admin area.



Moving Forward:

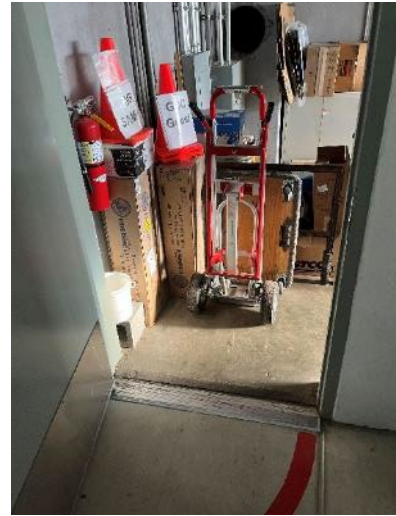
- We recommend removing this map near the main entrance/security gate (above on the top left) so it is not accessible to the public. It can be put on a clipboard and stored in the front office for easy access.
- Consider installing additional evacuation wayfinding, including the use of arrows where possible to indicate exit routes. These can be affixed to walls or waxed onto the floors.
- Highlight "shelter in place" areas or "safer rooms" in existing diagrams. Bathrooms and utility closets are good options for safer rooms. These areas should not be defined/labeled on the maps, as this could give potential assailants the knowledge of secure areas. Staff and students should be trained on their locations.

¹³ Center for Safe Schools (2024). Model Door and Window Classroom Numbering. Retrieved from <https://www.centerforsafeschools.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/CSS-Door-and-Window-Classroom-Numbering-2024.pdf>

Electrical Panels and Utility Areas

Implementing physical access controls for sensitive areas is essential for protecting organizational assets and ensuring safety. Securing utility areas prevents unauthorized individuals from tampering with critical systems like electrical, plumbing, and HVAC equipment, reducing the risk of accidents, service disruptions, and security breaches.¹⁴

Electrical panels and other utility access were found locked, and keys secured. We did find a storage closet open and unlocked (pictured on the right).



Moving Forward:

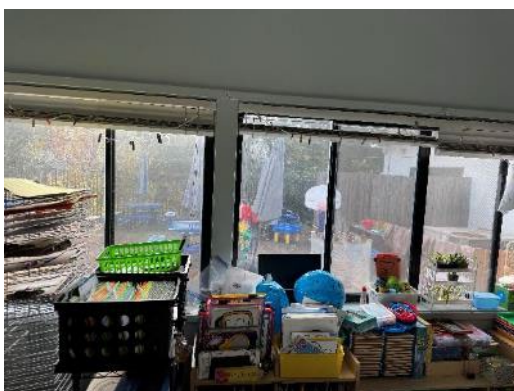
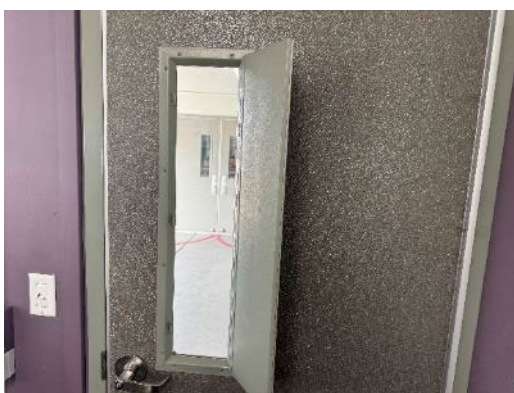
- Implement a policy for checking panels regularly to confirm that they are secure and that the areas around them are clear.
- All storage areas should be kept locked.

¹⁴ National Fire Protection Association. (n.d.). *NFPA 730: Guide for premises security*. Retrieved from <https://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/nfpa-730-standard-development/730>

Windows and Window Coverings

Windows enhance natural surveillance by allowing visibility into and out of a building, thereby deterring potential offenders. According to the International CPTED Association, properly designed and placed windows can increase security by promoting observation, while window coverings can balance privacy needs.¹⁵ Window coverings are also important during active assailant incidents to provide concealment from the attacker. Temporary coverings are preferable to permanent ones to allow monitoring of classroom activities and prevent unauthorized use of empty classrooms.¹⁶

The majority of exterior windows had coverings, but few were in use on the day of the site visit. Metal doors with an inset window, including those in classrooms, had unique coverings that were attached to the window on a piano hinge and stayed closed magnetically.



Moving Forward:

- In areas where natural light is desired, consider the use of tinted window film to allow in sunlight but not allow anyone to see in the room from outside.
- If exterior window covers are available, they should be used when school is in session.

¹⁵ International CPTED Association. (2020). *What is CPTED?* <https://cpted.net/what-is-cpted>

¹⁶ Keehan, A. (2023). Secure Classroom Doors to Stop Active Shooters. Retrieved on November 15, 2024 from <https://www.ue.org/risk-management/premises-safety/secure-classroom-doors-to-stop-active-shooters/>

Safer Corners

Designating "safer corners"—areas within rooms that offer protection and are not visible from doorways—is important for enhancing occupant safety during emergencies. According to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, identifying secure locations within a building can increase personal safety during incidents like active shooter situations.¹⁷ Safer corners are considered essential for school safety, based on lessons learned from previous school shootings, such as the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School incident.¹⁸

No safer corners are designated at GIS.



These photos provide an example of a safer corner marked with the school's mascot. These low-cost/no-cost safety measures should be tied to a larger training program to ensure the practices are understood by all staff and are put into place consistently across the GCC community.

Moving Forward:

- Designate safer corners in each classroom and create a policy that lockdown supplies are to be kept in these areas. These areas can be designated with a picture of the mascot so that children of all ages can be aware of the areas. This should be accompanied by additional training and align with the Comprehensive School Site Safety Plan (CSSP).
- Consider assigning responsibility to an individual or department for maintaining safer corners and ensuring proper signage.
- Consider storing basic emergency supplies in each safer corner.
- Consider reviewing possible locations and create additional safer spaces.

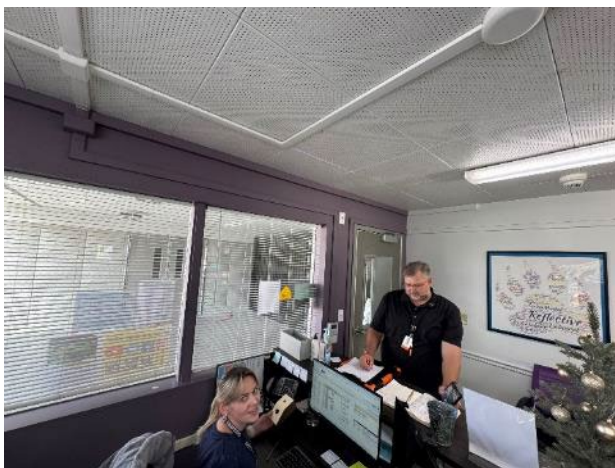
¹⁷ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. (2015). *Active Shooter Emergency Action Plan Guide*. <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/active-shooter-emergency-action-plan-guide>

¹⁸ New Hampshire Department of Safety. (2019). *Recommendations: Hard corners*. Retrieved from <https://schoolsafetyresources.nh.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Recommendations-Hard-Corners.pdf>

Visibility

Natural surveillance is a CPTED concept that involves designing and positioning features and people to enhance visibility and make it easier to observe activities. The goal is to remove potential hiding spots and improve the ability of authorized personnel to monitor and respond effectively. This approach helps deter aggressive behaviors by increasing the likelihood of detection and enhancing the sense of safety.¹⁹

As previously noted, there are good sightlines inside and outside of buildings with good lighting at night. The hallways, while decorated for the season, did not have sightlines blocked by decorations or other items. The ability to see who is entering the building from the reception area is unimpeded; however, anyone outside can see into the office.



Moving Forward:

- Consider the installation of tinted film on the office window to allow staff to view who is entering but will not allow others to see in.
- As mentioned above, ensure that overgrown landscaping does not impede visibility.

¹⁹ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (U.S.). Division of Violence Prevention. (2017). Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) School Assessment (CSA).

Communication

The ability to communicate with staff, administrators, and teachers throughout the school during a critical incident requires each staff person to have access to a two-way radio, with appropriate training on how to use this radio and which channels should be utilized.

While a number of radios were present at GIS, most them are used only for an after-school program. Currently, only a few staff have radios.



Moving Forward:

- Consider purchasing two-way radios for all staff and provide training on their use. These devices provide immediate contact among school staff, which helps both in everyday management and daily operations.²⁰ These radios are reliable through both power outages and network issues that may impact the internet or cellular services. They also offer a relatively low-cost solution that can scale with the schools' needs.
- Ensure coordination among the various communication methods to be used in an emergency, including the phone system, two-way radios, and duress/panic alarms.

²⁰ Dougherty, K. (2024). Prioritizing School Safety: The Value of Two-Way Radios in School Administration. Retrieved on December 23, 2024 from <https://marketscale.com/industries/podcast-network/jcom/prioritizing-school-safety/>

Bryant, K. (2020). The Role of Communications in Implementing a FEMA Emergency Response. Retrived on December 23, 2024 from www.ehstoday.com/safety-technology/article/21135511/the-role-of-communications-in-implementing-a-fema-emergency-response

Duress Alarms

Providing staff with access to duress alarms (more commonly known as 'panic' alarms) helps improve emergency service reaction time during a critical incident.²¹ Ideally, there should be several of these alarms, some stationary and some mobile (to be used during tense meetings or customer interactions). These alarms should be tested quarterly to ensure they are in proper working order. Staff should be trained to understand how and when to use the alarm and who the alarm notifies.

The duress alarms at GIS appear to be disconnected. Staff were unsure if they ever worked or if they were ever tested.



Moving Forward:

- Consider installing new duress alarms in the lobby. The need for additional mobile panic or duress buttons should be reviewed.
- Ensure proper training for all staff on how to use all the emergency alert systems and in what order they should be used during a crisis.
- Explore software-based panic/duress alarms at each of the computer terminals.
- Consider training for staff, including where the signal goes when they are used and the need for quarterly testing.
- Consider creating a list of where all panic alarms are if this does not currently exist.

²¹ Hattersley, R. (2024). More Campuses Adopting Panic Alarm Tech, Most Satisfied with System Performance. Published by Campus Safety Magazine. <https://www.campussafetymagazine.com/insights/more-campuses-adopting-panic-alarm-tech-but-satisfaction-with-system-performance-is-slipping/161115/>

Appendix A: Sample Products

Medical

- Smaller “boo-boo” first aid kits: [Johnson & Johnson Travel Ready Portable Emergency First Aid Kit](#)
- Tourniquet: [Stop The Bleed® Basic Kit with CAT Tourniquet](#)
- Wound packing: [Critical Essentials Bleeding Control Kit for Chest & Limb Wounds](#)
- Security seals for AEDs: [Security Control Locks](#)
- Overdose kits: [Naloxone Overdose Emergency Kit Cabinet](#) and [Narcan medication](#)
- Anti-choking kits: [VitalVac](#), [LifeVac](#) and [Arixmed](#)

Fire

- Fire Blanket: [Prepared Hero Emergency Fire Suppression Blanket for Kitchen](#)

Lockdown/Barricade

- Window pulls: [Nightlock window shade](#) and [Hideaway Helper window shade](#)
- Door locking devices: [TeacherLock](#), [SAFEBOLT](#), [Brinks door security bar](#), [Door armor max](#), [DoorJammer Lockdown](#), [The Boot](#), [Bolo Stick](#), [Rhino Ware](#)
- Mobile panic/duress apps: [SHEQSY app](#), [Blackline Safety](#), [OK Alone](#), [Lone Worker app](#)
- Summary article on panic/duress alarms: [Deepdive: 2023 Panic Alarm and Mobile Duress Systems and Apps](#)