



From the first alarm to the last worker at the muster point

In a hazardous facility response is measured in seconds, the network may not be there, and ordinary phones aren't allowed in classified areas. Fawz turns a fire or gas alarm into instant activation of the right roles, works on ATEX devices without a network, and proves who reached the muster point.

THE CHALLENGE

What a facility HSE manager faces

TODAY	WITH FAWZ
The fire and gas panel sounds the alarm, but who is responding is only known minutes later.	An alarm from the panel or building system activates the code directly, and the cards reach the right roles at once.
Muster headcount is done on paper and radio, and a missing person is found late.	Check-in at muster points and zones, so the incident commander sees who is still unaccounted for.
Ordinary phones are banned in classified areas, and the network is weak.	ATEX devices with an SOS key, UHF radio for voice and short messages with no network, and every module working offline.
Smoke and darkness hide casualties.	A thermal camera on the ATEX device to locate affected people in smoke and low visibility.
Hot-work and confined-space permits are on paper, and gas tests aren't tracked.	Permits with their requirements: atmospheric testing at set intervals, fire watch, attendant, isolation and LOTO.
A change to equipment or process goes ahead without its risks assessed.	Management of change and job hazard analysis before work, with significant hazards sent to the risk register.



PROPOSED CODES

A code set for hazardous facilities

- Fire or explosion** — In process units, tank farms or warehouses
- Flammable gas** — Hydrocarbon release or lower explosive limit reached
- Man down / medical** — Injury, medical case, or a lone worker not responding
- Muster & evacuation** — Go to muster points and account for everyone
- Security threat** — Intrusion or threat to critical infrastructure
- Process upset** — Loss of power, utilities or process control
- Toxic gas** — Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) or other toxic gas release
- Chemical spill** — Hazardous material spill or loss of containment
- Technical rescue** — From a confined space or from height
- Shelter in place** — Stay in safe buildings and shut ventilation
- Environmental release** — Release to soil, water or sea
- Severe weather** — Sandstorm, extreme heat or flash flood

Codes, names and levels are configured to your facility's plan and your company's internal standards.

RESPONSE LEVELS

Three levels, by the size of the incident

Tier 1

A local incident handled with unit or site resources.

Tier 2

A facility-wide incident with emergency response teams and mutual aid.

Tier 3

An incident needing external authorities: Civil Defense and the competent agencies.

All clear

The situation is over — safe return with clear instructions.

Roles in the response plan: Incident commander · Control room operator · Emergency response team · Fire team · Gas tester · Muster wardens · Medic · Security · Environmental officer

CAPABILITIES

What a hazardous-facility HSE manager needs

Fire and gas panel integration

Through BACnet, Modbus and legacy protocols, down to dry-contact relays.

Eight permit types

Hot work, confined space, excavation, scaffolding, pressure tests, electrical/LOTO, chemical storage, lifting.

Job hazard analysis

Following OSHA 3071, with the hierarchy of controls and residual risk.

Management of change

Assess, review and approve a change before it's made, to your procedures.

Protection system readiness

Maintenance and test orders for fire systems and emergency power, with a readiness %.

Secure chat and a sealed record

Incident chat on servers inside the Kingdom; a record no one can edit undetected.

Aligned with: ISO 45001 · NFPA 1660 · OSHA 3071 · NFPA 51B · NFPA · GHS

See a gas alarm from the panel to the muster headcount

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