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# Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for public warning

*Sécurité et résilience — Gestion des situations d'urgence — Lignes directrices relatives aux mises en garde de la population*



Reference number  
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## Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Public warning system</b> .....	<b>1</b>
4.1 General.....	1
4.2 Design the framework.....	2
4.2.1 General.....	2
4.2.2 Hazard monitoring function.....	3
4.2.3 Warning dissemination function.....	3
4.2.4 Responsibility for authorizing public warning.....	3
4.3 Identify public warning objectives.....	4
4.4 Implement the public warning process.....	4
4.5 Evaluate and improve.....	4
<b>5 Public warning process</b> .....	<b>4</b>
5.1 General.....	4
5.2 Hazard monitoring process.....	5
5.2.1 Identify the hazards to be monitored.....	5
5.2.2 Monitor the hazards.....	6
5.2.3 Identify the area to receive the public warning.....	6
5.2.4 Communicate status updates.....	6
5.3 Operational decision-making.....	6
5.4 Warning dissemination process.....	6
5.4.1 General.....	6
5.4.2 Capturing of the characteristics of the area to receive the public warning.....	7
5.4.3 Specify information content.....	7
5.4.4 Select warning methods.....	8
5.4.5 Disseminate public warning.....	8
5.5 Human factor considerations.....	9
<b>Annex A (informative) Relationship between alert and notification in public warning</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Public awareness</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>12</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292, *Security and resilience*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 22322:2015), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The changes are as follows:

- the title has been updated;
- references to guidance in other relevant standards have been added;
- the Bibliography has been updated.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## Introduction

Disasters, terrorist attacks and other major incidents need an effective incident response in order to save lives, mitigate harm and damage. Emergency response organizations need to respond quickly to a developing emergency situation. Time to communicate is limited and often a specific message involving practical action is to be disseminated to a large group. Simple procedures that send the message efficiently and create the desired response can save lives, protect health and prevent major disruptions.

The protection of people at risk from harm is an important part of an incident response. Public warning enables response organizations to alert their responders and allows people at risk to take safety measures to reduce the impact of incidents. Effective public warning consisting of alert and notification can prevent panic reactions and support response organizations in optimizing their responses and mitigating the impact.

Effective incident response needs a structured and pre-planned public warning. Public warning is based on two functions: hazard monitoring and warning dissemination. It is also necessary to establish a mechanism for risk identification, hazard monitoring, decision-making and warning dissemination, and to evaluate and improve.