

FIRE PROTECTION TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Each student is required to

- act in such a way as not to cause a fire, endanger the life and health of persons, animals and property
- act in such a way as to prevent fire, in particular when using thermal, electrical, gas and other appliances and chimneys, when storing and using flammable or fire-hazardous substances, handling them or handling open fires or other sources of ignition
- provide access to electrical power distribution equipment and gas, water and heating shut-offs
- obey orders and prohibitions concerning fire protection in designated areas
- allow free access to fire safety equipment and fire protection equipment for timely use
- to report without delay to the competent fire brigade any fire arising from the activities it carries out or from premises it owns or uses
- comply with conditions or instructions relating to the fire safety of products or activities
- to provide adequate personal assistance and necessary material assistance in dealing with fires, natural disasters and other emergencies
- take the necessary measures to rescue persons at risk
- extinguish the fire, if possible, or take the necessary measures to prevent its spread
- report immediately to a designated place (fire alarm office) a detected fire or ensure that it is reported
- provide personal assistance to the fire protection unit at the call of the intervention commander, the fire protection unit commander or the municipality
- at the request of the intervention commander, the commander of the fire protection unit or the municipality, provide transport means, water sources, communication equipment and other things necessary for fighting the fire
- in the event that he/she notices a fire that he/she cannot extinguish by himself/herself, immediately declare a fire alarm in accordance with the fire alarm directives; the fire alarm directives are posted in visible places in the buildings of the Silesian University Opava
- familiarise themselves with the workplace regulations, fire alarm directives and the location and correct use of fire protection equipment (portable fire extinguishers, internal hydrants)
- notify the nearest manager or the nearest University employee of defects that could endanger safety and, to the best of his/her ability and capability, participate in their rectification
- to observe the prohibition of smoking and handling of open fires in the entire campus of the Silesian University in Opava

- observe a strict prohibition on the use of private electrical, gas or other appliances (except for transmission audio equipment, an exception may be made in the college regulations), especially with open flames
- Do not block escape routes, escape exits, electrical switchboards with any material. equipment and media shut-offs (water, gas ...)
- follow the instructions of the fire prevention patrol during evacuation

Students must not

- Handle cylinders; only professionally trained University staff should handle cylinders
- Handle flammable liquids (chemicals, paints, oils, thinners) themselves only under the supervision of a trained University employee who is professionally qualified to handle flammable liquids; flammable liquids may only be stored in designated areas and in permitted quantities in their original transport containers, which must be sealed
- work on electrical equipment and electrical appliances and tools without a valid inspection and review; these inspections and reviews will be arranged by the responsible University employee and appropriate documentation will be kept of the inspections and reviews carried out

No one is allowed

- carry out work that may lead to fire if he/she does not have the professional competence required to carry out such work (e.g. welding, interference with electrical wiring, etc.).
- damage, misuse or otherwise prevent the use of fire extinguishers or other fire protection equipment and fire safety equipment
- restrict or prevent the use of marked boarding areas for firefighting equipment
- when evacuating, use lifts that are not designed for evacuation
- knowingly call the fire brigade without reason or misuse the emergency call line

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Fire extinguishers shall be placed in places where fire is most likely to occur or within easy reach, so that they are easily visible and freely accessible.

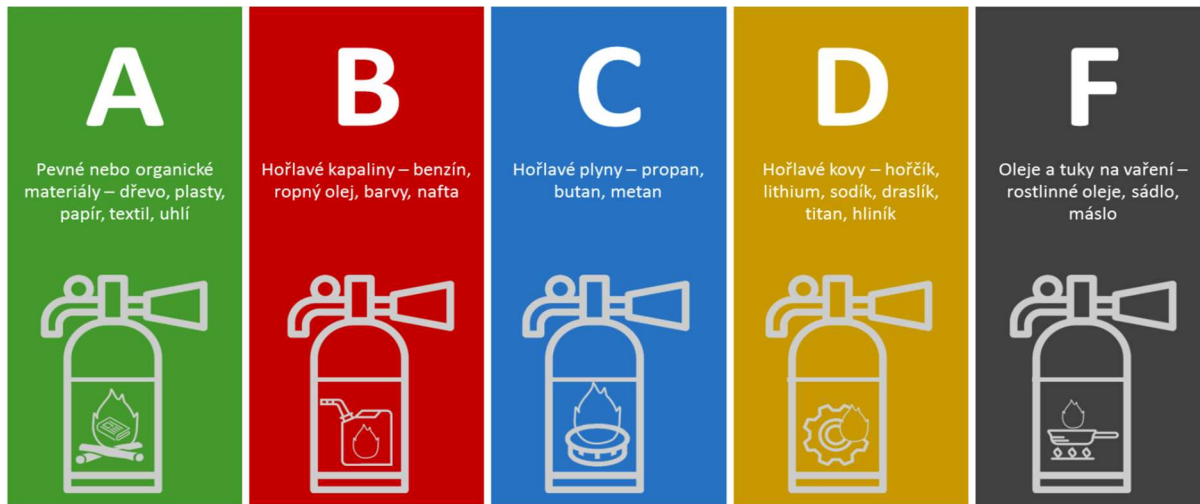


In cases where the orientation of persons with regard to the positioning of fire extinguishers is restricted or made difficult (e.g. in uncluttered, large or concealed spaces), the an appropriate fire sign shall be used to identify fire extinguishers, placed in a conspicuous place.

Use fire extinguishers according to the manufacturer's instructions. Simplified instructions are located directly on the extinguisher label.



Types of flammable substances



Water extinguishers



Water as a fire extinguishing agent is used to cool or effectively reduce the temperature of burning material below its ignition temperature. The amount of vapour produced displaces oxygen and limits combustion.

A fire extinguisher CANNOT be used to extinguish energized equipment unless it is specifically stated on the extinguisher that it can also be used for energized extinguishing.

Foam fire extinguishers



To increase the effectiveness of water as a fire extinguishing agent, additives based on foaming agents are used. During extinguishing, a heavy foam is formed which adheres better to surfaces, preventing air access. The extinguisher is capable of effectively extinguishing spilled flammable substances (oil, diesel, gasoline, etc.).

Fire extinguishers CANNOT extinguish electrically energized equipment.

Powder extinguishers



The powder, which is directed under pressure into the focus of the fire (flames), displaces oxygen from the area and prevents combustion. The space is not cooled, so close attention must be paid to all objects and materials that have burned until their temperature drops below the ignition temperature.

The extinguisher is suitable for extinguishing equipment under electric current up to 1000 V.

Snow extinguishers



The extinguishing agent is CO₂, the space is cooled while the released gas limits the access of oxygen. Increased care must be taken during extinguishing, where the temperature of the extinguishing agent can reach -76 °C and cause cold burns to the skin.

The extinguisher is suitable for extinguishing equipment under electric current up to 1000 V.

Foam fire extinguisher



It is a special extinguishing agent for use especially in fires involving edible fats and oils used in food and cooking.

Use of fire extinguishers

Transport the extinguisher as close as possible to the fire, release the transport safety catch by pulling it out, direct the extinguishing agent into the fire:

Water extinguisher - direct the water directly onto the burning object, thus cooling it and interrupting the burning.

Powder extinguisher - the direction of the powder must be directed into the flames. Burning is a physico-chemical reaction and the powder reacts with its chemical composition to interrupt the flame burning.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) extinguisher - Carbon dioxide is directed at the burning object where it reacts, the solid particles of carbon dioxide become a gas. This reaction causes the burning object to cool rapidly and the gaseous form of the oxide is non-flammable, diluting it to reduce the oxygen content of the combustion area and aborting the combustion.

WARNING - carbon dioxide is unbreathable, so after the fire is out, leave the area and ventilate the room properly.

When using multiple fire extinguishers, use as many extinguishers as possible at once (not sequentially) to increase the efficiency of fire suppression.

No water or foam extinguishers may be used to extinguish electrically energized equipment. However, if a water extinguisher has a label stating that it can also extinguish electrically energized equipment, then it can be used for this extinguishing. This is a new design of spray jet that allows the safe extinguishing of objects even under electric current.

WALL-MOUNTED FIRE HYDRANT



The extinguishing agent is water and therefore hydrants cannot be used to extinguish electrically powered equipment.

The wall-mounted fire hydrant is equipped with a hose and nozzle.

- * If the hydrant is equipped with a flattened fabric hose, the entire hose must be unrolled before use.
- * If the hydrant is equipped with a form-fitting hose on the reel, only the required length is released.
- * Release the water through the valve and direct the water stream to the fire point.

FIRE REPORTING



All are required to report fires to the local fire reporting office for that building. Fire alarm stations are concentrated in the doorways.

Telephone numbers for calling fire protection units:

- * Fire Brigade of the Czech Republic 150
- * 112 Emergency Call Centre

The obligation to train students in fire protection applies to all students enrolled in studies at the Silesian University in Opava, or to other persons in a similar situation (participants in lifelong learning, etc.).

The training of students is carried out at the first enrolment for studies at the Silesian University in Opava, or when the study programme is changed, if the content of the facts with which the student is to be acquainted changes.