

Introduction

Welcome to Fire Safety (FS) part of the training.

This part of the training is focused on the specific conditions **at Faculty of Arts (FF MU)**.



Basic legal and other regulations for ensuring fire safety

Fire safety is regulated not only by legislation, but also by other regulations, including MU and FF MU internal regulations.

These are important documents, please study them carefully!

- [Rector's Directive No. 4/2005 Organization of Fire Safety at MU](#)
- [Organization of Fire Safety at the Faculty of Arts](#)
- [Fire Alarm Guidelines](#)
- [Fire Evacuation Plan](#)

All these documents and many more can be found on the document server in the [MU Information System](#) (IS MU).
Recommendation – save this link to your Favourites.

Emergencies – fires, explosions

When reporting a fire or explosion, follow the [Fire Alarm Guidelines](#). They are also posted in the hallways.

Anyone who sees a fire is obliged to:

1. Take the necessary measures to rescue people at risk.
2. If possible, extinguish the fire or take the necessary measures to prevent its spread (remove combustible substances, etc.).
3. If they are unable to do it alone or using the available means, they are obliged to **sound the fire alarm** to inform persons in its vicinity about the fire.
4. Report immediately any detected fire, or arrange for it to be reported, to a fire reporting point:



**FIRE REPORTING POINT at the street Arne Nováka 1 complex is at the reception of building D, extension: 1510
phone: 549 491 510**

**FIRE REPORTING POINT at the street 13 Joštová is located at the reception of the building Komenského nám. 2,
phone: 549 491 310**

**FIRE REPORTING POINT at the street Gorkého 7 and Jaselská 18 is at the reception of the building Gorkého 7,
549 491 512 (extension: 1512)**

**FIRE REPORTING POINT for Veverí 26/28 is located at the reception of building 28, (extension: 1514)
phone: 549 491 514 and 733 735 425**

**BUILDING at the street Janáčkovo náměstí 2a – the fire should be reported to the fire service's emergency line 150 (0 150) or
to the Integrated Rescue System 112 (0 112)**

The fire alarm station is marked with a sign with the inscription „Ohlašovna požáru“ (Fire alarm station).



Sounding the fire alarm

There are three ways to sound a fire alarm:

- Automatically, by EPS sensor.



- Sounding the alarm manually.



- Calling FIRE – FIRE!



Evacuation

- When the evacuation is announced, leave the building **calmly** by the shortest possible route, assist persons with reduced mobility.
- **Escape routes** are marked with a green sign with a white pictogram.



- Until the arrival of the fire brigades, the **head of the unit** or their deputy shall manage the evacuation.

- **During evacuation, only use evacuation lifts!**

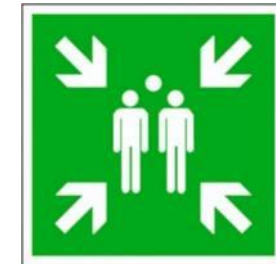
Evacuation lifts are only in the building A and B2 and marked with a sign ,



Other lifts do not use during the fire.

- After leaving the building, gather at the **assembly point**.

- **The assembly point at the Arna Nováka 1 complex is in the courtyard.**
- **The assembly point of the building Joštova 13 is on the pavement of Joštova Street.**
- **The assembly point of the building Gorkého 7 and Jaselská 18 is in Gorkého Street.**
- **The assembly point of the Veverí 26/28 building is in Veverí Street.**
- **The assembly point of the building Janáčkovo nám. 2a is in the park in front of the building.**



Shromaždiště
Assembly point

- It is essential to register so that rescuers do not search for you unnecessarily.
- When the firefighters arrive, everyone must follow the instructions of the incident commander. The [Fire Evacuation Plan](#) regulates the procedure for the evacuation of persons from a fire-affected or fire-threatened building by designated escape routes.

The Fire Evacuation Plan

During evacuation, please follow steps by [the Fire Evacuation Plan](#).
The Evacuation Plans Evacuation plans are also posted in the corridors.

Patterns of The Fire Evacuation Plan

MASARYKOVA UNIVERZITA – FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA
ARNE NOVÁKA 1, 602 00 BRNO

Budova B2

POŽÁRNÍ EVAKUAČNÍ PLÁN – 2.PP

Upravuje postup při evakuaci osob a materiálu z objektů zasažených nebo ohrožených požárem, popř. při jiné mimořádné události. Evakuace bude probíhat současně pro všechny prostory a vyskytující se osoby.

Evakuaci organizuje tajemník fakulty nebo vedoucí správy budov nebo vedoucí ústavu či jeho zástupce anebo pracovník sekretariátu v součinnosti se členy preventivní požární hlídky. Evakuace bude řízena z prostoru vstřípce areálu prostřednictvím domácího rozhlasu. Evakuace bude prováděna za pomoci všech přítomných zaměstnanců Masarykovy univerzity – Filozofické fakulty.

Evakuace bude vyhlášena ústním voláním „HORÍ“ a akustickým signálem od domácího rozhlasu.

Při evakuaci budou využity veškeré dostupné (označené) únikové cesty a únikové (nouzové) východy vedoucí na volné prostranství (viz grafická část). Evakuace je prováděna nechráněnými únikovými cestami vedoucími přímo na volné prostranství nebo ústícími do chráněných únikových cest. V objektu je instalováno nouzové osvětlení únikových cest, dále odvětrání chráněných únikových cest. Při evakuaci lze využít evakuačních výtahů.

Evakuované osoby, se svými osobními věcmi, se budou shromažďovat ve dvoře areálu. Kontrolu počtu evakuovaných osob bude provádět tajemník nebo jím pověřená osoba.

První pomoc evakuovaným osobám poskytnou zaměstnanci proškolení a pověřeni pro její poskytování. Podle potřeby zajistí přivolání rychlé záchrané služby.

Evakuace materiálu se nebude provádět.

Zpracoval: Ing. Zdeněk Ondra – OZO, č. osv. Š-OZO/58/2009 Datum zpracování: 01.12.2014 Schválil: děkan MJ - FF *[Signature]* č. výkresu: 99321-010/01

LEGENDA

- ← Úniková cesta
- Únikový východ
- Shromazdiště osob
- Přenosný hasičský přístroj
- Tlačítkový hlásič požáru
- Evakuační výtah

PŘEHLEDOVÝ PLÁN

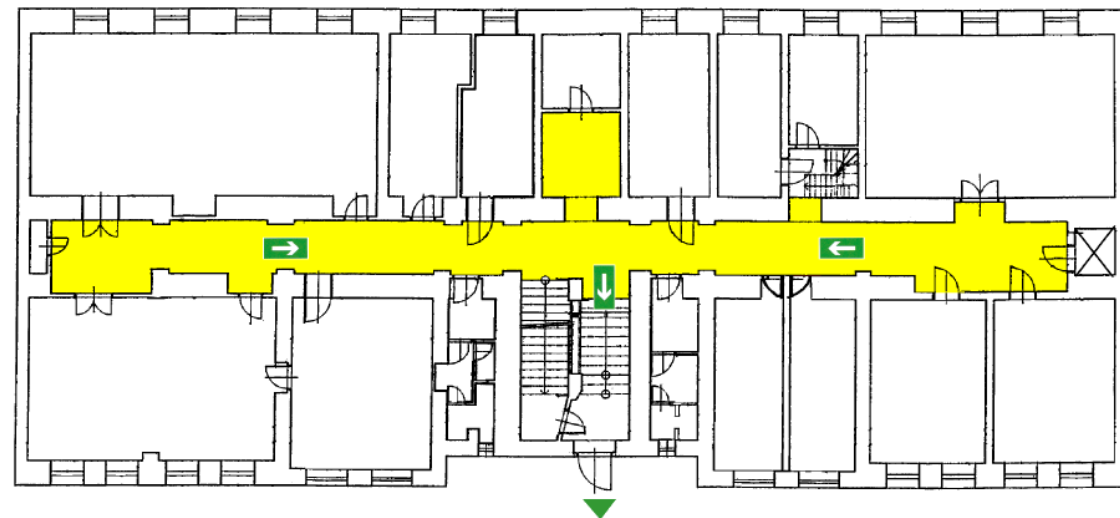
Areál Nováka
Gorkého

S

Jste zde

POŽÁRNÍ EVAKUAČNÍ PLÁN 1.PP

Gorkého 7



8.2.2018

Schválil: prof. PhDr. Milan Pol, CSc.
děkan fakulty

Ing. Dragoslav Tošič, osoba odborně způsobilá v požární ochraně, č. osvědčení Š - 330/95



Evacuation

Evacuation lifts

Evacuation lift is controlled using a special key, which is located in a box opposite the entrance to the evacuation elevator on the 1st floor in buildings A and B2 (see photo).



Building A



Evacuation elevators are primarily intended for the evacuation of persons unable to move independently and persons with reduced ability to move and orient themselves.



Building B2

Fire door



- **Fire doors limit the spread of heat and smoke** between individual fire sections and thus significantly increase the fire safety of buildings.
- **Fire doors** are doors equipped with a self-closing device and foam tape, they must not be secured by anything in a permanently open position or otherwise prevented from automatically closing after passing through this door.
- Fire doors can be single-leaf or double-leaf, wooden, glass or steel.

Fire door must be closed and function - defect



- **An open or damaged fire door** can endanger the life of a large number of people during the fire, especially due to the spread of smoke into protected escape routes.
- Fire doors must not be supported by a wedge or other barrier.
Self-closing doors must be functional and must not be disabled by unhooking or complete removal.
- For this reason, it is necessary that all fire doors are closed, functional and that the evacuation of people is not restricted or compromised.
- Fire doors can only perform their function if they are in proper technical condition.

Fire door left open – smoky escape route



Fire roller shutter



- A fire roller shutter is a type of fire barrier that serves to separate two fire sections (two spaces – in this case, a dressing room and a protected escape route), is made of non-combustible fabric and prevents its spread in the event of a fire.
- The fire shutter is pulled out under normal conditions (not visible - see photo) and is only triggered in the event of a fire, automatically by the electric fire alarm system.
- Fire shutters are only installed in building A (locker rooms/corridor) and in building B2 (evacuation elevator/corridor)

Possible causes of fire:

- defects in the electrical installation (short circuit, current overload) and subsequent ignition of the insulation
- damaged electric appliances
- kettle
- smoking (discarded cigarette butt)
- intentional ignition

Principles when using electric appliances

- It is necessary to follow the manufacturer's instructions when operating the electric appliances.
- It is forbidden to use your own unapproved and unregistered electrical appliances.
- It is forbidden to continue working with an electrical appliance that has seriously malfunctioned.
- It is forbidden to use electric appliances with damaged electrical supply.
- All appliances that are not in use must be switched off and disconnected from the mains.
- Any defect must be reported to a senior employee.

Fire safety equipment

These fire safety equipment are for detecting and fighting fire, located in the faculty building:

Electric fire alarm (EPS) - switchboard



Electric fire alarm system (EPS) is a dedicated safety device that, using fire detectors (see p.15) and manual fire detectors (see p.16), ensures timely and quick signaling and localization of fire.

Signals from fire detectors and push-button alarms are received by the EPS control panel, which is located at the gatehouse (street: Arna Nováka 1, building D on the 1st floor)

The electrical fire alarm system (EPS) is installed in buildings: A, B1, B2, D, E, F and in the building at Joštova Street 13.

Another part of the electric fire alarm is sirens (in buildings E and F) and a home radio system with forced listening (in buildings A, B1, B2, C, D and Joštova 13). The radio, sirens and warning (flashing) beacons are used to signal a fire alarm.

The EPS is connected to the HZS central protection desk.

There is no EPS in the buildings on Gorkého, Jaselská, Veverí and Janáčková náměstí streets - the fire alarm here is announced by calling Fire - Fire.

Fire safety equipment

The following fire safety equipment and means for detecting and fighting fire are located in the faculty building:

- Automatic declaration of fire alarm
- Electric fire alarm (fire detectors)



Fire detectors

The detection part of the EPS system consists of fire detectors (sometimes called detectors or sensors)

Fire detectors are placed on the ceiling in each room and react automatically to the appearance of smoke in the event of a fire.

In the event of a fire, the detectors automatically send a fire signal to the EPS control panel and issue an alarm.

Fire safety equipment

The following fire safety equipment and means for detecting and fighting fire are located in the faculty building:

- Manual fire alarm activation
- Fire alarm system



Manual fire alarm activation



**V PŘÍPADĚ POŽÁRU ROZBIJ
SKLO A STISKNI TLACÍTKO**

- Manual fire alarm activations are used to quickly declare a fire alarm and are placed on escape routes or directly at escape exits.
- **The fire alarm is announced** by breaking the protective glass and pressing the button.
- After the fire alarm is declared (by pressing the button), the sirens or the radio with forced listening are activated, the fans in the CHÚC are started and the fire shutters are closed (locker rooms - in building A + the back door of the evacuation elevator in building B2).
- After pressing the button, the fire alarm is announced immediately without a pre-alarm.

Fire safety equipment

The following fire safety equipment and means for detecting and fighting fire are located in the faculty building:

Types of portable fire extinguishers



POWDER EXTINGUISHER

- extinguishing agent: universal powder
- effect: the energy required for burning decreases and isolates the burning object from the surrounding air
- suitable: for extinguishing burning solid substances - wood, papers in bundles, textiles, liquid substances - gasoline, oil, natural gas, equipment under electrical voltage up to 1000 V
- unsuitable: for extinguishing mechanical devices, electronics and food



SNOW EXTINGUISHER (CO2)

- extinguishing agent: carbon dioxide
- effect: suffocating, cools the burning object, expels the surrounding air
- suitable for: extinguishing liquid substances, gaseous substances, devices under electrical voltage, fine mechanical devices, food
- unsuitable: for extinguishing loose bulk materials

Fire safety equipment

The following fire safety equipment and means for detecting and fighting fire are located in the faculty building:

- Fire extinguishing procedure with a portable fire extinguisher



1. Remove the fire extinguisher from the holder and take it to the scene of the fire.

2. Place the fire extinguisher on a firm surface and we hold the hose with our left hand. We aim the hose from the fire extinguisher at the source of the fire.

3. Pull out the fuse with the right hand and press the top lever we activate the output of the extinguishing medium.

Minimum duration of fire extinguisher operation: approx. 12 seconds.



Fire safety equipment

The following fire safety equipment and means for detecting and fighting fire are located in the faculty building:

- Wall hydrant system D 25



A fire hydrant is an independent source of water intended for extinguishing a fire.

Attention, it must not be used to extinguish fires in electrical equipment - snow or powder fire extinguishers are used for this purpose.

How to use:

After opening the cabinet, we check whether the flow line is closed, we open the ball valve on the inlet (the system is primed). We unroll the required length of hose from the reel so that the hose reaches the place of the fire and by turning the nozzle head we set the desired shape of the water stream. Only one person can handle it thanks to the shape-retaining hose wound on the winch drum.

Fire safety equipment

The following fire safety equipment and means for detecting and fighting fire are located in the faculty building:

Stable fire extinguishing equipment - Sprinkler system

A stable fire extinguisher is a self-acting fire safety device whose task is to extinguish the fire or at least bring the fire under control.

A stable fire extinguishing system consists of a series of sprinkler heads (see photo) located on the ceiling and connected by pipes that supply them with water.

How a stable fire extinguisher works:

When a fire breaks out, the heat will increase the temperature of the sprinkler's thermal fuse (see photo). When a certain temperature is reached, this fuse will burst, and water will immediately flow from the sprinkler (water will only flow from the nozzles that have opened due to the heat). Immediately after the start of extinguishing, the alarm device is activated.

A stable fire extinguisher is installed only in building F (library) and building B2 (only in the depository on the 2nd floor and in the library on the 5th floor and 6th floor).

Beware of mechanical damage to sprinkler heads during any work near sprinkler heads.

sprinkler head



thermal fuse

Fire safety equipment










The following fire safety equipment and means for detecting and fighting fire are located in the faculty building:










Emergency lighting



Emergency lighting is a system of lights that make the orientation in the space easier in the event of a power outage and at the same time enable the safe completion of work activities and safe exit from the building via marked escape routes.

Fire safety signs

Showing the direction of escape and evacuation of people	 
Evacuation elevator Non-evacuation lift	 
Assembly point	
Fire alarm station	
Push-button (manual) fire alarm	
Fire extinguisher / Hydrant	
No smoking	

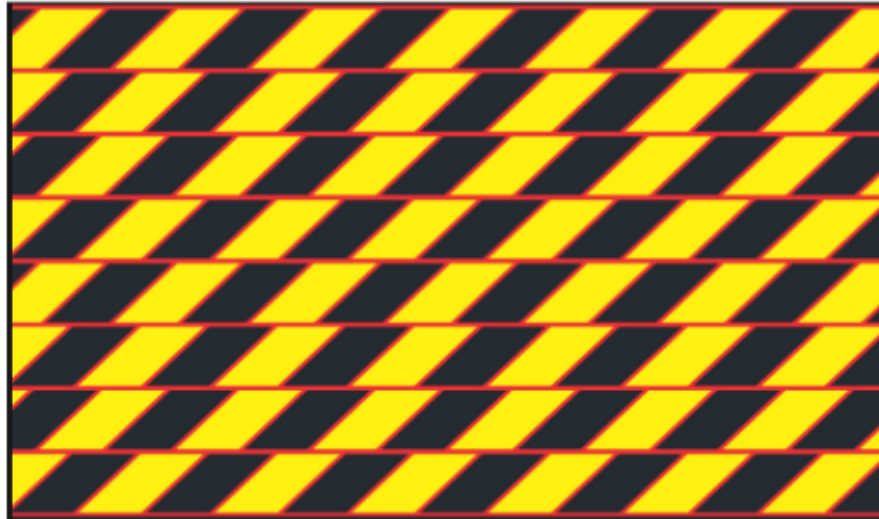
electricity switchgear signs	     
Prohibition of motorized vehicles - LPG vehicles	
No Unexpected or Uninvited Visitors	
First aid kit	

End of training

Thank you for your attention.

OHS and optical illusions

Are the red horizontal lines straight?



"Situations are not safe just because they look that way."