

## **FIRE, EVACUATION AND RESCUE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES**

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As is already known, saving human lives in case of accidents and rescuing property from fire, is of crucial importance in the first moments when the accident happens or the fire starts.

Therefore, an adequate training of all employees is of immense importance, same as alarm equipment, that is, the rescue and extinguishing. For the most part, all of that is regulated by legal acts, but it is necessary to always take it a step further, looking for the best possible solutions, because we can never say we have done everything that is possible for the protection from fire and the rescuing of employees.

We should always take everything into consideration which you think might cause fire and endanger human lives, including the very estimation of the situation and of the materials which are being used, the greatest number of people that can be present in the buildings in a single moment, combustible materials and all other factors.

Our policy so far and talks with employees show there is always fear at those places where greater quantities of dangerous, harmful and inflammable materials are being stored. However, during the construction of the structures for that purpose, usually a sufficient number of measures have been taken for the reduction of the risk. Due to fear of injuries or damage in such parts of the plant, the employees approach their work very cautiously and with respect and in that way most often reduce the risk of injuries to a minimum with their own conduct.

A great deal of attention should be devoted to those places where the employees are not aware of the danger and where there is a great number of employees. In doing so, one should always be careful not to endanger the lives of employees by setting up stable systems for fire fighting, that is, the employees must be warned timely.

In all premises with electrical systems and cable channels, one should install fire alarms which are connected via fire alarm centers to the telephone network and send the signal of fire or malfunction to the central station. After the signal has been received, the staff who are responsible for a 24-hour watch warn the staff on duty about the reception of the signal and are obligated to check the received signal. In case of a false alarm, fire alarm system is being reset and returned to the original state, while the staff records in writing the type of the alarm, the part of the plant where it was activated and the possible cause. The records are controlled by the staff responsible for the monitoring of fire alert systems. It is important for one to record all false alarms and their causes and on the basis of the causes of alarm activations find solutions for the reduction of the number of false alarms.

If fire starts, an employee should try to put out small fire with a fire extinguisher, so that, in case of such situations, all employees should be introduced with the basics of using fire extinguishers. All fire extinguishers also have to be appropriately serviced and regularly controlled and one should pay close attention to the choice of the extinguisher depending on the type of fire that can break out. If the fires are big, we call our colleagues to help and, if necessary, also fire departments. At the same time, the responsible staff puts out the fire on the parts that are carrying voltage, while the staff in charge of mechanical maintenance check the hydrant networks and connect the hoses for fire fighting. The most important thing to do is to warn the staff at the entrances to the endangered structures and inform them where to direct firemen when they enter the factory.

Besides the measures for the prevention of the spreading of fire, it is extremely important that the evacuation ways are clearly and visibly marked. Apart from the occupational habit and the fear that there is something left that we have not yet undertaken, oversights can be found in many structures and all those oversights can take human lives.

We always appoint people who have enough professional knowledge and we offer specialization in evacuation and rescue through training plans. The staff that participate in the rescue are familiar with possible dangers and if they suspect their own lives might also be in danger, they are obligated to call the services for evacuation and rescue.

Many employees are members of volunteer firefighting organizations and rescue services and those associations are to a large extent familiar with dangers in our areas. There are increasingly less activities in which rescue organizations participate. The hosing down of streets to reduce dusting, assembly and works carried out at great heights are in most cases done by specialized organizations. Through such activities and by becoming familiar with areas and plants, we can significantly contribute to the speed of rescuing and the reduction of risk of accidents.

All activities related to fire extinguishing and rescuing are coordinated from the control center. All participants are obligated to constantly inform the staff responsible for the coordination of all activities, over the phones, installed in all parts of the plant, as well as over mobile devices.

All mentioned activities are of fundamental importance and none of them should not be omitted or taken lightly. One should promote and raise consciousness among the employees about safety at work and protection from fire and broaden their experience through exercises as well as discover faults, which have to be eliminated.