The small manual of fire safety & protection



University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

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Responsibilities of the fire protection warden

1.

Self-Check

Due to the size of the building, it is not possible for the fire protection officer to carry out regular self-checks completely independently.

This is done by fire protection wardens who support the fire protection officer and thus carry out regular self-checks in their own building areas.

The corresponding list of deficiencies in the self-inspection is sent to the fire protection officer at regular intervals.

Escape agent

All fire protection wardens also serve as escape helpers. This is an important function as there are many people who are unfamiliar with the location in the university buildings.

Training / further education

The basic training is carried out in an external training facility for fire protection to acquire general basic knowledge as well as a fire protection pass.

In addition, internal training courses are offered by the fire protection officer.

Behavior in case of fire

1. ALERT

Report of fire Fire brigade: 122





Operate fire alarm

122

WHO reports?
WHERE is the fire?

WHAT burns?

Warn colleagues in the vicinity!

2. SAVE

Bring to safety Evacuate the disabled!







Rescue endangered or injured persons, close doors, open smoke flaps, follow escape routes, do not use the elevator! Visit assembly points, check that everyone is present, follow the instructions of the fire department and the fire protection officer.

Do not return into the building without permission!

3. FIRE EXTINGUISHING

Try to extinguish





Use fire extinguisher Extinguish incipient fire

Avoid any risk - self-protection comes first!

Extinguishing agents – fire classes

Fire class	Symbol	Fuel	Example	Extinguishing agent	Notice
A	A A	solid substances	wood, paper, etc.	water, aqueous solutions, foam, ABC powder, fire blanket	
В	B XXX	liquid or liquid becoming substances	petrol, ethanol, tar, wax, etc.	foam, ABC powder, BC powder, CO2 extinguisher	also, substances that become liquid when the temperature rises
С	C	gaseous fires	ethyne, hydrogen, natural gas, methane, propane, butane, town gas	ABC powder, BC powder	extinguish gas fires only when the gas supply can be cut off, otherwise an explosive gas-air mixture can be formed
D		fires involving metals	aluminum, magnesium, sodium, potassium, lithium and their alloys	metal fire powder (D powder), as well as extinguishing agent dry sand, dry road salt	never use water as an extinguishing agent in case of D class fires
F	F	edible oil and grease fires	edible oil and fat	special extinguishing agent for saponification of fats	never use water as an extinguishing agent in case of F class fires

!! ATTENTION !!

always pay attention to self-protection

Application - portable fire extinguishers



Attack fire in the direction of the wind





Extinguish fire from front to back and from bottom to top





BUT: extinguish drip fires and flowing fires from the top to the bottom





use several fire extinguishers simultaneously – not successively





Beware of re-ignition extinguish embers always with water





Do not hang up used fire extinguishers let them refill beforehand



Fire protection at events

For events which take place within the area of the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, the instructions of the fire prevention officer (BSB) and/or BSB deputy need to obey in terms of fire safety.

When using fuel pastes, deep fryers, or other inflammable substances (e.g., with buffets), this must be reported to the fire protection officer as soon as possible.

Stoves, coffee machines, electric hotplates and similar equipment can only be used on sufficient dimensioned, non-flammable surfaces (tiles, fire protection panels, etc.) and under supervision.

When leaving the working rooms, it must be ensured that the listed devices are switched off.

Decorative objects must comply with hardly combustible, slightly smoking and non-dripping according to Ö-NORM B 3800-1in fire behavior, if they exceed a negligible dimension.

All escape routes must be always kept clear and may not be blocked with any objects etc. even for a short time.

In case of fire, the building must be left immediately using the appropriate escape routes and go to the assembly point. The building can be re-entered only after the clearance of the fire brigade or the fire protection officer.

Self-Check

During fire safety inspections, particular attention should be paid to the following areas of focus:

1. Fire doors

are there visible damages, does the closing sequence work, do the holding magnets release (test release via pushbutton), etc.?

2. Escape routes

are the escape routes obstructed, are there trip hazards (e.g., loose cables on the floor)?

3. Fire bulkheads

is there any damage to the fire bulkheads (e.g., holes) etc.?

4. Fire extinguishers and fire blankets

if fire extinguishers are damaged, an inspection is necessary (label expired), is appropriate labeling present, are fire blankets present and installed in kitchens, etc.?

5. Escape route signs and emergency lighting

are escape route signs present and properly mounted, is the emergency lighting present and properly working, etc.?

Contact Details

The following people act as fire protection officers at the university for Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna:

Fire prevention officer (BSB) and fire prevention manager

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