

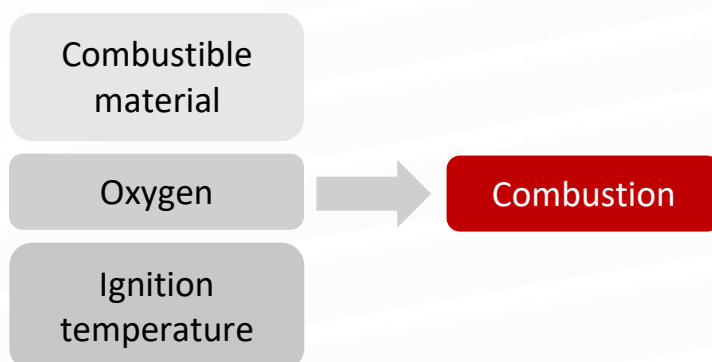
GENERAL PRE-EMPLOYMENT FIRE SAFETY TRAINING

Welcome to the general pre-employment fire safety training. This training will cover the most basic fire safety knowledge that you can use not only at work but also at home.

Please pay special attention to the curriculum, as protecting human life and safety, health, community and property values, and the built and natural environment is a shared responsibility.

At the end of the training, you will be asked to answer follow-up questions. Take notes if you feel it necessary. If you have any questions, please contact your direct supervisor or contact us using one of the contact details below.

The history of fire is older than mankind. It is one of the most elemental forms, capable of both building and destroying. Ever since man tamed fire, it has been one of his greatest fears. Fire has gradually become a part of our lives, we try to take advantage of its beneficial properties, so we encounter it in our everyday lives, even in our homes.



Let's start by getting to know the concept of fire, or burning.

Combustion is a chemical, oxidation process whereby combustible material combines with oxygen in the air at the right temperature. For combustion to take place, combustible material, oxygen and ignition temperature must be present in space and time simultaneously. When any element is removed from the chain, combustion ceases. Rapid combustion also has its side effects, of which smoke and heat are the most worrying, and we need to guard against these.

In Hungary, the fire safety responsibilities of individuals and organisations engaged in business activities are regulated by a number of laws, standards and directives. Here you will learn about your obligations in relation to fire safety.

Under the Fire Protection Act, anyone who detects a fire or an imminent threat of fire must report it immediately to the call centre. You can do this by calling the central emergency number 112.

To signal a fire or call for help, you must make your communications equipment available and, if necessary, use your vehicle to assist the fire brigade.

You are obliged to participate in the fire-fighting and technical rescue operations, without compensation, by providing information and by providing the personal details required by your age, health and physical condition.

Liability to reimburse the costs incurred in connection with fire-fighting, technical rescue and their signalling apply to:

1. the person who intentionally caused the incident requiring intervention;
2. who intentionally gave a misleading signal concerning fire-fighting or technical rescue;
3. or who, through his negligence, has caused an automatic fire alarm to be sent out incorrectly.

As a private person, you are required by law to know and keep the fire prevention rules for the use and operation of buildings, dwellings, vehicles, machinery, equipment, appliances and materials that you own or use. You must arrange for fire safety inspections of these facilities and equipment as required by law and provide fire safety inspection facilities.

You have fire safety obligations not only as an individual but also as an employee. You must carry out your work in accordance with fire legislation and the Fire Safety Regulations.



You must use all equipment and appliances in accordance with the instructions for use. You are obliged to keep access routes, escape routes and emergency exits clear, and to prevent blockages and constrictions.

It is Your obligation to familiarise yourself with the use and handling of fire-fighting equipment, appliances and tools in your work area.

You must, to the extent that you are able to do so in view of your age, health and physical condition, participate in the evacuation of persons in the danger zone in the event of a fire, use the fire-fighting equipment available to you to extinguish the initial fire and prevent it spreading, as far as you can do so safely.

At the time of closing or when the work is completed, the last worker to leave the area must check that there are no conditions left behind which could subsequently cause a fire.

You must maintain order and cleanliness and warn your colleagues if they break fire safety rules. You are required to clear up any fire risk and to report any anomalies which may cause a fire.

If you detect a fire, you must immediately inform all personnel in your immediate surroundings, for example by raising the alarm with a loud voice. In all cases, even if the fire is extinguished, you must report it to the fire brigade.

If you are reporting a fire by telephone, do so calmly and make sure you do the following:

1. Give your name and the telephone number of the telephone you are calling from.
2. give the exact location of the fire or damage;
3. inform the call taker if human life is in danger;
4. tell what is burning, what damage has occurred, what is in danger;
5. do not disconnect the line until the call taker has approved.

Fire alarms and automatic fire warnings are free of charge and take priority over other calls.

If fire alarm equipment is installed in the building, you may also signal fire by activating a manual call point.

In case of fire, do not use the elevators! Always use the stairs.

If the fire cannot be extinguished safely or you need to escape, please note the following:

1. Always use the nearest safe exit or emergency exit.
2. When escaping, warn others in the area and assist those who may need to escape.
3. When escaping, do not run if you do not have to, but move at a fast pace. Running increases the risk of falling and therefore injury and increases the panic atmosphere.
4. If you have to pass through a section of a building where you can smell smoke, try to cover your face with wet clothing if possible and walk in a crouched position with your face as close to the ground as possible. The hot air and smoke usually rises and fills the room from above. Therefore, crawl in a crouched position or, as a last resort, on all fours to avoid inhaling smoke.
5. If you are trapped in a room and cannot escape because of the fire, close but do not lock the door to the room. Try to plug any gaps in the door with a damp clothing to prevent smoke from entering from the outside. Open the window and signal your presence to anyone outside.
6. If you have left the building, proceed to the designated assembly point and wait there until further instructed. Do not leave the assembly area without permission.
7. Once the firefighters arrive on the scene, you must follow the instructions of the fire chief.

If you detect an initial fire and can safely extinguish it, you must attempt to extinguish it.

Attention! Before starting to extinguish a fire, remember that only a particular extinguishing agent will be suitable for a particular fire. It is very important that you are aware of the meaning of the fire classes and know what type of extinguishing agent you can use for which type of fire.

Let's look together at what fire classes there are:



The first is the so-called "A" fire class, which refers to fires involving combustible solids. This can be wood, paper, textiles, rubber or even straw.



The second fire class is 'B'. These are fires involving flammable liquids. A good example is petrol or kerosene.



The third fire class is "C". These are fires involving combustible gases. These can be PB gas, natural gas, acetylene or hydrogen.



The fourth fire class is not indicated by a letter. It is indicated by the pictogram of a lightning flash. This indicates a fire in their electrical live equipment. An example is the fire in an electrical switch box. In the case of electrical fires, the safety distance on the fire extinguisher, usually one and a half metres, must always be observed. If extinguished too close, live equipment can arc and the person extinguishing the fire can be electrocuted. Before use, check the voltage up to which the extinguisher is fully safe to extinguish the electrical fire.



The fifth, fire class D, is used in very rare cases. This is the fire class for fires involving combustible metals. An example is magnesium.



The sixth and last fire class is extremely important and common, yet it is often overlooked and the appropriate protection options are often forgotten. This fire class, known as 'F', refers to fires involving combustible kitchen fats. These include vegetable and animal fats, butter and ordinary frying oil.

So the first thing to do when fighting a fire is to decide what is burning, i.e. which fire class to neutralise. Once we have determined this, we need to see if the extinguishing agent we have available is capable of extinguishing that fire effectively and safely.

The following will give you an idea of the extinguishing agents you may encounter:

1. Our primary extinguishing agent is water. Water is a good extinguishing agent because it is cheap and readily available, but it is essential that it can only be used to effectively neutralise Class A fires. Water as an extinguishing agent is often found in wall hydrants.
Attention! Never, under any circumstances, try to extinguish electrical fires or fires involving flammable liquids or combustible kitchen fats with water, as this will endanger your own safety.
2. The second and, as far as fire extinguishers are concerned, the most common extinguishing agent is powder. There is a reason why powder extinguishers are so popular. It is suitable for extinguishing fires of fire classes A, B and C, as well as electrical fires. This is why it is commonly known as an ABC extinguisher.
Attention! It is forbidden to extinguish a burning person with a powder extinguisher, because the compound will cause poisoning if it enters the human body through burnt skin.
3. The third extinguishing agent encountered in fire extinguishers is carbon dioxide (CO₂). This extinguishing agent is a gaseous mixture which is suitable for extinguishing Class B fires, i.e. flammable liquids, as well as electrical fires. Attention! It is forbidden to extinguish a burning person with carbon dioxide extinguishers because it may cause frostbite.
4. The fourth and least common, but better extinguishing agent is foam extinguishers. Depending on the type of foam extinguisher, it can be used to extinguish fires of class A, B and even F.

The extinguishers are always marked with the letter code indicating the fire class for which they are suitable. It is therefore important that you are familiar with these letter codes.

Next, we will explain how to use fire extinguishers correctly and effectively.

All appliances are insured to prevent accidental start-up. This is most often a safety pin. You must first remove this safety pin from the appliance.

The second step is to point the hose at the fire from an appropriate distance, depending on the properties of the burning material. Aim neither above the flames nor into the burning material, so that it may be splashed. Aim first into the flame. If necessary, take a test shot to see how much extinguishing agent flows out of the container.

Step three is to start the extinguishing by pressing the operating lever. The operating lever can be operated intermittently, but there is a risk of re-ignition. It is recommended that the actuating lever be kept pressed down until the flame has been knocked down with great confidence and the combustible material has been completely sealed off from oxygen.

The fourth step is to move the hose in an "S" shape in a sweeping motion so that the extinguishing agent covers the entire surface of the combustible material.

If necessary, get help. The extinguishing effect of fire extinguishers is greater if they are used simultaneously rather than in succession.

Once you have extinguished the fire, do not leave it unattended to avoid reigniting it. Report the incident to the workplace manager and the fire brigade.

Do not return used fire extinguishers to their place of use. It must be removed by a professional company and replaced immediately.

When using an average 6 kg ABC extinguisher, you have about 15 seconds to extinguish the fire, because in this time, the extinguisher will blow the entire 6 kg charge out of the container by holding the push handle down. It is therefore important to know how to use it properly, as these few seconds can save lives.

When smoking, the basic rule is that burning tobacco or matches should not be placed or thrown away where they could cause a fire. Always smoke outside the building, only in designated areas, and then make sure that you have completely extinguished the butt.

Finally, we should mention the typical places where fires start in the everyday environment.

1. Electrical fires are common, caused by overloaded distributors and wiring, or by the use of damaged or faulty electrical equipment.
2. Fires caused by smoking and other activities involving the use of open flames such as candles, torches or gas burners are common.
3. There are also many fires caused by sparks from the use of wood-burning stoves, cookers, mobile heaters, ovens and other open flame devices, such as cutting and welding equipment.

Remember, prevention is always better than cure. Make sure that your tools are in a safe condition and always take the right protective measures to ensure the safety of the environment.