

Heimstaden

Rautatienkatu 74

Rescue Plan



Rautatienkatu 74 rescue plan

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1 Introduction

The drafting, upkeep and communication of the rescue plan are based on the requirement of the Rescue Act (379/2011). In this rescue plan, there is an account:

1. for the conclusions of the assessment of hazards and risks;
2. for the safety arrangements of the building and the premises used in the operations;
3. regarding the instructions to be given to people for the prevention of accidents and acting in accident and danger situations;
4. other possible actions for independent preparation at the location. (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 15))

The rescue plan must be kept up to date and it must be communicated in the necessary way to the persons in the relevant building or other site. (Government Decree on Rescue Action 407/2011, Section 2.)

There are also other requirements for safety in the Rescue Act; the most important of these are: The owner and holder of the building and the operator must, for their part take care that the building, structure and its surroundings are kept in such condition that:

1. the risk of the starting, intentional starting and spreading of a fire is slight;
2. the people in the building can vacate the building in the event of fire or other sudden danger situation or they can be rescued in another way;
3. rescue operations are possible in the event of fire or another accident;
4. the safety of rescue personnel has been taken into account. (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 9))

The following equipment and devices must be kept in working order and serviced and inspected appropriately:

1. extinguishing, rescue and prevention equipment;
2. devices that facilitate extinguishing and rescue work;
3. fire detection, alarm and other devices signalling the risk of an accident;
4. the lighting and signs of the exit routes;
5. the equipment and devices of the civil defence shelters (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 12))

The owner and holder of the building and the operator must, for their part:

1. the starting of fires is to be prevented, as well as the arising of other hazardous situations;
2. the protection of persons, property and the surroundings in danger situations is to be prepared for;
3. the extinguishing of fires, and other such rescue measures that they are able to do independently, are to be prepared for;
4. start action for securing safe exit from fires and other danger situations, as well as action for

making rescue operations easier. (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 14))

2 Basic property information

Asuntoja 53

Rakennusten lukumäärä 1

Yleiset tilat

Lastenrattaiden säilytys huone, irtaimistovarasto, ulkoiluvälinevarasto, kuivaushuone

2.1 Basic information

Property name	Rautatienkatu 74
Building address	Rautatienkatu 74 90400 OULU
Number of apartments	53
Building type	Apartment building
Number of floors	5
Year of construction of the property	2012
Property owner	Heimstaden tel. 09 7253000
Housing management office	Newsec Property Asset Management Finland Oy tel. 020 7420400 http://www.newsec.fi

2.2 Organisation

Property manager	Henri Alasmäki Newsec Asset Management Oy phone 010 3896002 isannointi@newsec.fi
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2.3 Other information

The site falls within the area of the following rescue service: Pohjois-Pohjanmaa.

Heating type	District heating
Main water shutoff	In the heat distribution room
Heat distribution room	In the basement
Electricity switchboard	In the basement
Air ventilation machines	In the garage On the roof
Air ventilation emergency stop	At the fire alarm of the parking garage At the entrance on the side of the street
Location of the fire alarm	At the raisable garage door
Maintenance	Kotikatu Oy, Oulu phone 010 4208000 service 010 2708889
Gathering area	In front of Rautatienkatu 72
Back-up gathering area	The neighbouring property



Access into the technical areas



Electricity switchboard



*The main water cut-off valve
in the heat distribution room*

3 Division of responsibility

Party	Area of responsibility
Property management	Responsible for the management of the entire property, managing maintenance contracts and equivalent matters, addressing reported security or other breaches or assigning them to other parties. The manager is the contact person for regulatory control and other such matters and participates in e.g. fire inspection rounds
Property maintenance	Responsible for the technical systems and security devices on the property, management of the yard area, necessary snow clearing etc. The maintenance person observes any issues while moving around the property and manages them on their own or reports the issue to the manager.
Resident	The resident is responsible for their own living area and storage booth as well as their movables and operations in the company. The property systems or fixed structures on the residents' premises are managed by the maintenance company.
Normal information flow in terms of deficiencies: Resident--- Maintenance company --- Management	

The residents can report the safety observations or other deficiencies to the maintenance or the property management by phone or by e-mail, the necessary contact information can be found e.g. in the "Organisation" chapter of this plan.

4 Important phone numbers

4.1 Important numbers of the property

Task	Name	Telephone number	Service phone number
Maintenance company	Kotikatu Oy, Oulu	010 4208000	010 2708889
Lift maintenance	KONE Hissit Oy		0800 15063

4.2 Other important numbers

Operator	Telephone number	Duty hours
Public emergency numbers	112	24 h
Poison information centre	0800 147 111	24 h

5 Hazardous situations and their effects

Hazard is an object or condition that can cause harm or an adverse effect on someone or something.

Risk is an evaluation of harm based on a combination of probability and severity.

Risk and probability	Reasons for occurrence	Consequence
Arson (unlikely)	Waste station, vehicles, items placed along the building exterior wall, any excess items placed in the stair enclosure	Property damage, risk of personal injury
Fire (possible)	Open fire, candles, smoking, electrical equipment, electrical distribution rooms and installations, vehicles, hot work, cooking	Personal injuries and property damages
Malicious damage, vandalism (unlikely)	Lack of lighting, exterior door or other door to a common area left open	
Accident (possible)	Construction site around the property, slippery conditions, lack of protective equipment, snow falling from the roof, accident at work, cuts/burns at the restaurant, getting injured in the gym area, falling down/slipping in the sauna/shower room	Disruption of activities, Personal injuries
Water damage (possible)	Shortcomings in maintenance/supervision, freezing, blockage, equipment failure, a storm	Costs, Disruption of activities, Interruption of activities

Risk and probability	Reasons for occurrence	Consequence
Gas-related hazard (unlikely)	Transport of dangerous goods to nearby areas, fire incident in a nearby area	Lightning strike, storm, equipment malfunction, neglect of maintenance
Traffic accident (possible)	Heavy traffic due to construction sites, traffic in the nearby area, traffic in the yard area	
Violence (unlikely)	Customer, outside person	
Exposure to radiation (exceptional circumstances)	Radiation accident	Taking cover indoors
Theft (unlikely)	Exterior door or other door to a common area left open, opening the door to a stranger	Property damage. Risk of personal injury.
Accident (possible)	In the wintertime, slippery conditions, snow or ice falling from the roof, falling down in the staircase/common area/ own flat	
Radiation danger (exceptional situation)	Radiation accident	Taking cover indoors
Water damage (possible)	Shortcomings in maintenance/supervision, freezing, blockage, equipment failure, a storm	

Risk and probability	Reasons for occurrence	Consequence
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Violence (unlikely)	Customer, outside person	
Exposure to radiation (exceptional circumstances)	Radiation accident	Taking cover indoors
Gas-related hazard (unlikely)	Transport of dangerous goods to nearby areas, fire incident in a nearby area	Taking cover indoors

Risk and probability	Reasons for occurrence	Consequence
Power outage (possible)	Lightning, storm, equipment failure	Equipment breakdown
Traffic accident (possible)	Traffic in a nearby area, traffic in the yard area	
Säteilyvaara (poikkeustilanne)	Säteilyonnettomuus	Suojautuminen sisätiloihin
Radiation hazard (unlikely)	Radiation accident	Taking cover indoors

6 Safety procedures

6.1 Extinguishing equipment

Location	Extinguishing equipment
In the garage	Fire extinguisher
In the basement corridor	Fire hydrant

Hand-held fire extinguishers should be inspected:

- at least yearly when the extinguisher is subjected to factors affecting its operational ability, such as moisture, vibration or fluctuations in temperature (outdoor areas)
- at least once every two years (indoor areas)

Fire hydrants should be inspected:

- The functionality of the rapid fire hydrants should be checked every year. A pressure test for the rapid fire hydrant hoses should be performed at five-year intervals.

6.2 Safety equipment

Smoke extraction

The purpose of smoke ventilation is to remove fire gases, smoke and heat from the premises. The smoke ventilation equipment must be maintained and tested regularly according to the user maintenance instructions. The smoke ventilation equipment may only be used by the rescue services.

Smoke removal machine #1

Location of smoke extraction blower	In the garage
Smoke removal activation	At the fire alarm of the parking garage

Smoke removal machine #2

Location of smoke extraction hatches	In the stairway
Smoke removal activation	At the entrance on the side of the street



Smoke extraction activation and air-conditioning emergency stop at the entrance

Exit guide, security or signal light

Emergency exit signs show how to exit the building. Any faulty or incomplete signs must be reported to property maintenance services.

Exit guide, security or signal light

Location	On the exit routes in the basement and parking garage
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Ventilation emergency stop

If the building is subjected to an external danger, such as fire gases from an adjacent building, the ventilation must be shut off. In such a case, the rescue authorities usually issue an emergency warning, providing additional instructions, such as to turn off ventilation systems.

Air ventilation can be stopped by anyone.

Ventilation emergency stop: At the fire alarm of the parking garage, At the entrance on the side of the street

6.3 Fire safety

Fire alarm

The purpose of the automatic fire alarm system is to warn people in the property about an imminent fire. The system detects fires quickly as sensors react to the fire and the alarm bells start ringing. The system will alert the emergency response centre automatically.

Fire alarm

Location	In the parking garage, panel on the driving entrance ramp
Location of centre	At the raisable garage door
Coverage	Autohallin tilat



Fire alarm in the parking garage

Securing the functionality of the notification transfer connection

- Periodic maintenance and malfunction repairs
- Monthly testing of the notification transfer connection
- Periodic inspections

Actions in the event of malfunction of the notification transfer connection

In the event that a malfunction is detected in the notification transfer connection, an enhanced surveillance is performed on the premises with the help of personnel.

- Connection to the emergency centre
- An on-call person to supervise the fire alarm centre
- An on-call person makes the emergency notification if needed and guides the rescue department

ment to the site of fire

Fire compartmentalisation

The purpose of fire compartmentalisation is to limit the spread of smoke and fire and to secure safe exiting. For this reason, it is very important that the fire doors are kept closed. **Fire doors must not be wedged open.**

Fire door closing system

A fire compartmenting system ensures that fire doors are closed and locked if a fire is imminent. Doors are closed automatically if the system detects signs of a fire. Nothing should be left in doorways to stop the doors from closing. The equipment must be maintained and tested at regular intervals according to the user and maintenance manuals.

Fire door closing system

Location

In the parking garage on the edge of the properties



Automatic fire door in the parking garage

Rescue route

The rescue way is a drive way, which the rescue department's vehicles can use in emergency situations to reach to within close proximity of the building.

- It is not permitted to park cars, pile up snow, set up lampposts, plant vegetation, or do, leave, or set up anything else that might block traffic on the rescue way.
- Escape routes must be indicated with a text sign in accordance with Ministry of the Interior decree no. 468 of 2003.
- A rescue way sign is not used if the rescue way is not marked in the building's construction permits.
- Please contact rescue authorities for advice on any escape route questions.

Rescue route

Location

From Rautatienkatu into the inner courtyard



Rescue route

Emergency exit routes

The principle of exit safety is that all spaces of the building must have at least two exit routes at all times, which do not require keys or other tools to open the doors. Exiting must also be possible to do in the dark, which is why the exit routes must be clear at all times. Because the property has 5 floors, the window or apartment-specific balcony shall serve as an emergency exit. In this event, the rescue department shall assist in evacuating the building in case of emergency. Objects are not to be stored in front of the exits. (Environment Ministry's regulation of fire safety of buildings.)

Exit ways and doors leading to them must be easily accessible and openable in emergency situations from the inside.

A door can be locked, for example, to prevent trespassing from the outside, but must it must be possible to open it from the inside without a key during the normal use of the building.

Never exit into a smoky stairway.

Hot work

Hot work is defined as work in which sparks arise or in which naked flames or other heat sources are used and may cause a fire hazard. Such work includes e.g. oxyacetylene and arc welding, flame and arc cutting, disc cutting and metal grinding, which create sparks, as well as work involving the use of gas burners, other open fire or combustion air blowers.

Performing hot work at a temporary hot work site always requires a permission granted by a person responsible for the hot work. The hot work permission ensures the actions of the different parties regarding safety and fire protection. The person conducting the hot work must have a hot work licence.

The property manager office grants the hot work permissions.

7 Other arrangements

7.1 Lift

Lift

Location	In the stairway
Maintenance company	KONE Hissit Oy
Inspector	Inspecta

7.2 Ventilation device

Ventilation device #1

Location	In the garage
Description	Ilmanvaihtokoneen tyyppi: Koneellinen ilmanvaihto
Emergency stop switch location	At the fire alarm of the parking garage

Ventilation device #2

Location	On the roof
Description	Ilmanvaihtokoneen tyyppi: Koneellinen ilmanvaihto
Emergency stop switch location	At the entrance on the side of the street

8 Action guidelines

The following pages contain a guide on accident prevention and on how to act in accident and danger situations. **Read the action guide carefully!**

The correct actions, solutions, and choices prevent and limit accidents. This way accidents can be minimised or they can be prevented altogether.

Safety and security are our shared concern!

8.1 Alerting help

In all urgent emergency situations, whether it be a police, fire department, paramedic, or a social worker case involving an urgent need for help **CALL THE EMERGENCY NUMBER: 112**

Call the emergency number yourself if you can

It is important to make the emergency call yourself, if the matter concerns you. The victim has more knowledge on the situation, based on which the dispatcher can send help accordingly. Using middle-men to make the call can delay getting the right kind of help on site.

Tell what happened

The emergency centre dispatcher will ask the caller about what happened so that they can send the appropriate assistance.

Give the exact address and municipality

The emergency centre might have several same addresses in different municipalities/cities in its service area. Therefore it is also important to know the name of the town/city/municipality where the accident has taken place.

Answer the questions that are asked of you

The questions asked by the dispatcher are important. They do not delay alarming for help. In urgent cases the dispatcher already alerts the authorities and other partners during the call, and gives them more information on what has happened.

Act according to the information given to you

The dispatcher is trained to give instructions in various types of situations. It is important to follow the given instructions. Correct initial actions often play an important role in the end result.

End the call only after you're given permission to do so.

Ending the call too soon may delay the help from arriving. After you are given the permission to end the call, end it. Keep the phone line open. The dispatcher or the help on its way may need additional information on what has happened.

8.2 Sudden illness or accident

Find out what happened

- Has the person fallen or fainted?
- Are there possibly eye witnesses, that can tell you better about what has happened?

Check the person's condition

- Can you wake the person up by talking or shaking?

Check breathing

- If the person doesn't wake up, check breathing: place the back of your hand in front of the patient's mouth and feel if there is air flow.

Make an emergency call.

- Call the number **112**.
- Tell where you are calling from.
- Tell what happened
- Act according to directions.

Give first aid if needed.

- If the person is not breathing, start with first aid.

Turn an unconscious but breathing patient into the recovery position on their side.

Observe the patient.

- If there are changes in the patient's condition before the rescue department arrives, notify them by calling the emergency number **112**, so that the emergency centre can re-evaluate your situation.

Guide the professional help quickly to the patient

- Tell the professional help what has happened and what has been done.

8.3 Fire

Save

- Make an assessment of the situation. Rescue those in immediate danger.
- Be careful not to breathe smoke! Smoke is highly toxic and you can lose consciousness quickly if you breathe it.

Warn

- Warn others in the building about the fire and the threatening danger.
- Direct people to the gathering area.

Alert

- Call the emergency number **112** from a safe location.
- Tell who you are, where the fire is (address and floor), what is on fire, and if there are people

in danger.

- Do not hang up the phone until you are given permission to do so.

Extinguish

- Perform initial extinguishing measures, where possible.
- A grease fire is extinguished by suffocating it with a fire blanket.
- When an electrical appliance is on fire, disconnect power and begin extinguishing the fire.

Limit

- Remove fire sensitive items and flammable liquids.
- Contain the spread of fire and smoke by closing windows and the door as you exit.

Guide

- Direct the rescue personnel to the location or arrange guidance. For example: one person stays to guide on the side of the parking lot and another next to the building.

Using the lift in the event of a fire is strictly forbidden!

In evacuation situations the gathering area is: In front of Rautatienkatu 72

Back-up gathering area: The neighbouring property

8.4 Fire – instructions for situations in which safe exit is impeded

Sometimes a fire in another location prevents exiting from the property safely. In such cases, the best option is to stay where there is no smoke, keeping the doors and other egresses closed.

Stay in the flat and remain calm.

- Do not go to the stairwell.
- In a block of flats, each flat is an individual fire compartment that has been structurally protected against the spreading of fire from one flat to another.
- Jumping from height will have fatal consequences, staying in the flat will not.
- Go on the balcony or to a window and attract someone's attention
 - Call 112 and give them your exact address

Be prepared in case the fire spreads.

- As a precaution, for example, you could run water into the sink.
- If smoke starts coming into the flat from the crack in the door, the letter box or the air vents, apply natural ventilation and stop the leaks with a damp cloth.
- If the door to the flat starts to heat up, cool it down with water.
- If the flames reach the flat windows, move any objects that ignite easily away from the windows.

Follow the instructions given by the authorities.

8.5 Action in a fire alarm situation

The building has an automatic fire alarm system, which sends an alert to the rescue department. Everyone must vacate the building immediately when they hear the fire alarm.

- Bring outdoor clothes with you if they are nearby.
- Close doors and windows
- Use the nearest escape route to exit the building.
- Direct customers and guests.
- Call the number **112** from a safe location and provide further information about the situation. At the same time, you will make sure that the emergency center has been notified about the fire.
- Move to the gathering area; do not stay in front of the entrances.
- No-one may leave the gathering area without permission.

Gathering area: In front of Rautatienkatu 72

The danger is only over when the rescue department gives permission to return to the building. The safety personnel of the property passes on the announcement concerning moving back inside to the personnel.

8.6 Action in the gathering area

Gathering area: In front of Rautatienkatu 72

When people have left the building and proceeded to the gathering area, one person must be appointed to take responsibility for the activities at the gathering area. Based on the situation at hand, it is necessary to consider whether it is safe to remain in the designated gathering area or if people should be directed elsewhere, for example into a pre-arranged interior area or to a property in the vicinity (the back-up gathering area).

Do not leave the gathering area without the permission of the rescue authorities.

Factors to bear in mind in the gathering area:

- taking care of any possible injured parties
- looking after people with reduced mobility or otherwise poor physical condition
- if one is aware of someone having remained inside, this is to be reported

Back-up gathering area

Back-up gathering area: The neighbouring property

In severe winter conditions or other situations, an additional gathering area may be needed. Authorities will also provide instructions about shelter locations for long-term shelter.

8.7 Assisting people with reduced mobility in emergency situations

In an emergency situation, the movement of people with reduced mobility out of the building may be difficult and slow. If you know there is a neighbour with reduced mobility, for example handicapped, blind, or elderly, try to secure their safe exit in emergency situations. If you know your neighbour is at home, but you are not able to assist in moving them out, notify the rescue authorities about the situation as fast as possible.

Work in cooperation with the other residents.

Things to consider when helping people with reduced mobility

- Help a person with reduced mobility to exit, within the limits of your own capabilities.
- Listen to the person you're helping.
- Take care of the person you helped also after getting out.

8.8 Water damage

Action guide

- Disconnect power from where the leak is and from its proximity.
- Stop the water from flowing, from i.e. the water mains, if possible.
- Notify of the situation immediately:
 - to the maintenance personnel: Kotikatu Oy, Oulu, phone 010 4208000, service 010 2708889
- Contact the emergency number if needed **112**.
- Main water shutoff: In the heat distribution room
- Heat distribution room: In the basement
- Electricity switchboard: In the basement

Should there be threat of water outside the building

- Find out what is causing the water threat.
- If there is a leak, try to block it.
- Try to prevent the water from getting into the building.
 - by baggings
 - by using plastic covers
 - by directing the water away from the building
- Call for additional help if needed.

8.9 Under threat of violence

In an unarmed threatening situation, act in the following way.

- Act calmly and try to calm the person with your behaviour.
- Make sure you do not turn your back or let yourself be cornered, so that you will always have an escape route when a threatening person comes close.
- Call for help depending on the circumstances.
- Escape and help others escape.

Take care of your own safety. Seek to direct the threatening person to a place where they cannot harm others. After the event, contact the police about the incident if required.

If the threatening person is armed, act in the following way.

- Do not resist.
- Do whatever the person threatening you tells you to do.
- As the situation permits, try to warn others.
- By closing doors, you can limit a person's movement within the property.
- After the situation, call **112** to get professional help on site as fast as possible. Listen to directions and act accordingly.

Every threat and sighting of a possibly threatening situation must be taken seriously and the police must be informed immediately. Through your own behaviour, you can affect the progress of the situation, and thus you should take all threatening situations seriously and try to calm down already begun situations.

8.10 Public warning signal

The public warning signal is a one-minute-long ascending and descending tone or a warning announcement by the authorities. The length of the ascending tone is 7 seconds.

The public warning signal means an immediate danger threatening the public. The warning is given in population centres with an outdoor alarm system and with an alarm attached to a vehicle in rural areas.

The All Clear signal is a one-minute-long monotonous signal. It is an announcement of the threat or danger having passed.

Act in the following way after you've heard the public warning signal

- Proceed indoors.
- Stay indoors.
- Close doors, windows, ventilation holes, and air conditioning devices.
- Turn on the radio and wait for instructions.
- Avoid using the phone to prevent telephone lines from getting jammed.
- Do not leave the areas unless urged to do so by the authorities, so as not to endanger yourself on the way.

8.11 Gas hazard

Public warning signal in danger situations concerning gas

Additional information on the type of danger can be got from radio and television. The following are usually connected with a gas hazard.

- If you are indoors and can smell gas:
 - stay indoors
 - the top floors make the best shelter
 - place a wet cloth over your mouth and breathe through it
 - stay on the upper floors until the danger is over
 - do not go into the basement.
- If you are outside when you smell gas but are not able to get indoors:
 - hurry into side wind from underneath the gas cloud
 - try to get as high as possible, for example to the top of a hill
 - press a wet cloth, tuft of grass, turf, or moss in front of your mouth and breathe through it.

Additional information on taking cover from gas

- Switch off air conditioning devices and close doors and windows tightly. The more airtight you can make the building, the slower the gas can get inside.
- You can also close or tape inside doors and stay in upwind areas. If you smell gas you can breathe through a moist and spongy cloth.
- The authorities will announce on radio or with vehicles with loudspeakers when the gas cloud has dispersed. Ventilate indoors well after the event.

8.12 Radiation hazard

The radiation situation is monitored continuously with meters throughout the country. Even minor changes will be noticed, with the relevant parties notified without delay. A public warning signal is given upon the threat of radiation.

Go indoors

Going indoors is the primary precaution in case of radiation danger.

Close tightly all doors, windows and vents and switch of air ventilation to keep radioactive air from entering. The safest place is in the central part of the building.

Iodine tablets

Iodine tablets are a secondary measure, recommended for persons under 40 years of age and for pregnant women.

Do not take any iodine tablets until a recommendation by the authorities over the radio or television. Iodine tables prevent radioactive iodine from accumulating in the thyroid gland, but give no other protection. Do not go out of the building to get any iodine tables in a dangerous situation. You can buy iodine in advance at the pharmacy. You should have two iodine tables per person. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health recommends that iodine tables should be taken by persons under the age of 40 and by pregnant women.

Protect your food and drinking water

Place any food items out in the open into plastic bags or tightly sealed containers.. Refrigerators, freezers and tight packaging prevent the food from radioactive dust.

Moving outdoors

If you absolutely must go out, wear tight clothing that covers your skin, rainwear is a good alternative. Once back in, take off your clothes right away inside the door and wash yourself thoroughly. Use a face mask, towel or kitchen paper to prevent radioactive particles from entering your lungs.

Additional instructions

Additional instructions will be provided by your local rescue authorities, media and on Yle's teletext service, page 867. You can also get more information at www.stuk.fi and www.pelastustoimi.fi.

8.13 Blackouts

How to act during a power cut:

- First check the fuses. If they are intact, find out whether the electricity of your neighbour or neighbouring houses is working.
- If the electricity is out from a larger area, the problem is already known and actions to fix it have started. Most electricity suppliers have a taped recording of the malfunction on its fault service number, which will give information on the blackout situation in your area.
- When the electricity comes back but acts unusually, for example the lights burn brighter or dimmer than usual, the reason might a break in the electricity network's neutral wire. This

can result in equipment damage, fire and, in the worst case, the risk of electric shock. In such situations, switch off the electricity from the main switch and call your electricity supplier's fault emergency number.

- When a power cut lasts longer, prepare yourself with warm clothes, especially in the winter, and home storage supplies. Instructions regarding home storage supplies can be found in the appendices.

In the event of a power cut, lifts will stop working. Should you be stuck on a lift due to a power cut or other failure, act as follows:

Contact the lift maintenance emergency line:

- by mobile phone - (KONE Hissit Oy, 0800 15063)

When necessary, you can call the general emergency number 112.

Good to know during a power cut

- any electrical appliances that were on (e.g. hotplate or oven) must be switched off to prevent any fire damage when the power comes back on
- refrigerators and freezers will be switched off, and you should avoid opening them to prevent food from being spoiled
- water may be cut off, too, because the water utility's pumps operate with electricity

Any planned power cuts caused by shortage of electricity will be notified of in advance, if possible. Sometimes such information **cannot** be given in advance. Follow information from the authorities. For example, any planned power cuts will be available in Yle.

9 Civil defence

This property does not have its own civil defence shelter.

The property has a civil defence shelter. Rautatienkatu 72.

The purpose of the civil defence shelter is to protect people from collapses, explosion pressure, fragments and radiation. Moving into civil defence shelters is always done through directions from the authorities. Accidents occurring in normal times do not generally ever require taking cover in civil defence shelters, with taking cover indoors being sufficient.

10 Safeguard evasion

Safeguard evasion means controlled relocations of members of the population from a danger zone in a situation where this is considered less risky than taking cover indoors. Such situations are for example fast-developing dangerous substance accidents, extensive harm caused by exhaust fumes, danger of explosion, and radiation situations.

Safeguard evasion is always done on a special order from the authorities. The authorities have planned in advance to perform a safeguard evasion from the area and reserved the necessary transportation equipment for it.

11 Storage

Storing various items can cause a risk of a fire or the risk of a fire spreading, prevent a safe exit during an emergency, or make it more difficult to extinguish the fire. For this reason, you must always handle flammable substances according to their user instructions. **Storage of inflammable substances in flats' storage rooms is prohibited.. The building's exits must always be kept clear and free of obstacles.**

- Flats and their balconies, terraces and similar spaces
 - No unnecessary items should be stored in the flats.
- Exit routes, staircases, internal corridors and access to storage rooms
 - No storage of any kind is allowed.
- Under the buildings or in their vicinity
 - Do not keep any inflammable material or other items next to the building's walls, such as waste bins, piles of waste cardboard and wooden pallets

Note

If uncertain, please always contact the local fire inspector

12 Attachments

This rescue plan has the following attachments:

- How to use a small fire extinguisher
- Car shelter
- Home storage supplies

Appendix A How to use a small fire extinguisher

The resident is responsible for acquiring extinguishing equipment for the apartment.

A.1 Extinguishers

- Turn the extinguisher upside down and shake the extinguisher to ensure the powder's running.
- Remove the safety pin.
- Approach the fire from the direction of the wind.
- If you are indoors, approach low on the floor, as this will improve the visibility.
- Take a hold of the extinguisher's hose from the end and direct the extinguishing substance at the base of the flames, don't cut through them.
- Start extinguishing from the front and continue towards the back, or from bottom to top.
- Extinguishing can be improved with a back and forth motion.
- The whole area that is burning must be covered in the extinguisher cloud.
- After the flames are extinguished the extinguishing can be stopped.
- Observe the burnt object and make sure that the fire is out.
- If the target catches fire again, repeat the extinguishing.

A.2 Extinguishing blankets

- Take a hold of the corners of the blanket and protect your hands by placing them inside the blanket.
- Step on the blanket with your foot; this will prevent the flames from getting to your face.
- If you are outside, approach the fire from the direction of the wind.
- Extend your arms straight.
- Spread the blanket over the fire.
- Hold the blanket tightly over the fire and make sure that the fire is extinguished.
- Protect yourself while lifting the blanket as the fire can re-ignite.
- Make sure once more that the fire is extinguished.

A.3 Fire hydrant

- Open the fire hydrant cabinet. If necessary, break the plastic covering of the lockguard by, for example, hitting it with your elbow.
- Open the stopcock and pull out as much hose as you need.
- Turn on the nozzle at the end of the hose and begin extinguishing from a safe distance.
- Direct the water jet at the base of the flames and continue until the fire has been extinguished.
- Make sure the fire has been put out. Suffocate or wet all possibly still- smouldering spots.

Do not put yourself in danger. Avoid breathing smoke. If the extinguishing is not succeeding, move to safety. Close the door to the space to limit the fire.

Appendix B Car shelter

The vehicle shelter is intended only for the storage of motor vehicles. The intended use is mentioned in the up-to-date construction permit.

The fire safety requirements of the construction of a vehicle shelter are specified in class E of Finland's national building code. The requirements have some differences in relation to other usage purposes in terms of, for example, the fire resistance and evacuation safety of structures.

The car shelter may not be used in contravention of the building permit except with the permission of the building monitor. The purpose of use is a parking area for motor vehicles, i.e. not a car wash, loading area, refuse room, storeroom, shop, flea market, car repair garage, tire store etc.

Keeping other loose equipment in vehicle shelters is more limited due to greater risks to personal property and people. In addition to motor vehicles, the following objects may be stored:

- mopeds, motorcycles, snowmobiles and other motor vehicles in the Finnish Transport Safety Agency's vehicle registry
- bicycles
- a small trailer if empty
- vehicles intended for the care of the property.

In addition to the list above it is not permitted to store other property, such as:

- additional appliances attachable to the vehicles intended for the care of the property
- working machines, such as excavators, vibrators, driven cranes, etc.

Parking garage

Location	Driving entrance from Rautatienkatu
Description	Shared parking garage with the neighbouring properties

Appendix C Home storage supplies

You should have a home emergency supply kit. This will help you get better over surprising situations. In practice it means having food and other necessities in the home beyond your daily needs. There should be enough to last for three days (72 hours). This is a supply in continuous circulation, supplemented as items are consumed or used. This way the food items will keep fresh and the other items usable.

Not being able to go to the shop can take you surprise for a number of reasons.

- A person living alone may become ill, unable to go shopping.
- Society may become vulnerable; there may be a strike, transport connections may be broken, or an extensive power cut may make daily life difficult.
- A situation in which shops have to be closed or you cannot go out.

A home emergency supply kit may vary in terms of its content from the resident's diets. However, you should at least have the following: bottled water, water containers, medicine and iodine tablets. Depending on the residents, the following may also be important: personal medication, hygiene products, nappies, battery-powered radio, torch and batteries.