



Etelä-Kekkonen - Pellonreuna 2

Rescue Plan



Etelä-Kekkola - Pellonreuna 2 rescue plan

Completed Nov 19, 2013

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Last updated May 23, 2022

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This rescue plan was made using the Pelsu Rescue Plan service.

This rescue plan has 35 pages.



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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

Taloyhtiöön kuuluu kolme KOAS:n kiinteistöä. Kiinteistöt ovat C-talo D-talo ja E-talo. Jokaisessa talossa on A- ja B-raput. Alueella on myös KOAS:n toinen kiinteistö Kekkolan tie 31.

Taloissa on omat sähköpääkeskukset, ja C-talosta löytyy talojen yhteinen lämmönjakohuone.



Aluekartta

2.1 Basic information

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Property name | Etelä-Kekkola - Pellonreuna 2 |
| Building address | Pellonreuna 2 40520 JYVÄSKYLÄ |
| Number of apartments | 28 |
| Building type | Apartment building |
| Number of floors | 3 |
| Property owner | KOAS - Keski-Suomen opiskelija-asuntosäätiö tel. 029 1804444 http://www.koas.fi/ |
| Housing management office | KOAS - Keski-Suomen opiskelija-asuntosäätiö tel. 029 1804444 http://www.koas.fi/ |



2.2 Organisation

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Superintendent | Matti Paananen Koas phone 044 7504214 matti.paananen@koas.fi |
|-----------------------|---|

2.3 Other information

The site falls within the area of the following rescue service: Central Finland.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Heating type | District heating |
| Main water shutoff | Heat distribution room |
| Heat distribution room | The ground floor of building C (staircase A) |
| Electricity switchboard | The ground floor of the buildings |
| Ventilation device | Ullakoilla. C-talossa B-rapussa portaiden yläpäässä oikealla. D-talossa A-rapun portaiden yläpäässä vasemmalla. E-talossa B-rapun portaiden yläpäässä vasemmalla. |
| Air ventilation emergency stop | C-talo: A-rapun kadun puoleisella sisäänkäynnillä. D-talo: sisäpihan puoleisen B-rapun sisäänkäynnin yhteydessä. E-talo: sisäpihan puoleisen A-rapun sisäänkäynnin yhteydessä. |
| Maintenance | Jyväskylän HuoltoSilta phone 040 0917722 service 020 7351610 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Insurance company | Pohjola Vakuutus Oy tel. 03 030303 https://www.op.fi |
| Gathering area | The middle area of the yard |
| Key storage lock box | C-talon A-rapun kadunpuoleinen sisäänkäynti |
| Back-up gathering area | The stairwell of the neighbouring building |



C-talon sähköpääkeskus



D-talon sähköpääkeskus



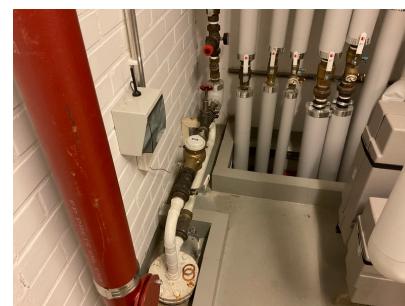
E-talon sähköpääkeskus



Lämmönjakohuoneen sisäänkäynti kadun puoleiselta sisäänkäynniltä



Putkilukot C-talon A-rapun ovella kadun puolella



Veden pääsulku



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 | Jyväskylän HuoltoSilta | 040 0917722 | 020 7351610 |

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

Danger refers to a factor or circumstance that may cause harm or an adverse event.

Risk refers to the combined effect of the probability and severity of damage associated with a threat.

| Risk and probability | Reasons for a risk to materialise | Consequence |
|--|--|--|
| Arson (unlikely) | Bin store, vehicles, goods stored next to a wall of the building, extra goods in the stairway | Property damage, risk of personal injury |
| Fire (possible) | Open fire, candles, smoking, electrical equipment, switchboards and electrical installations, vehicles, hot work, cooking | Physical injury, property damage |
| Malicious damage, vandalism (unlikely) | Inadequate lighting, front door or door to the common premises left open | Property damage |
| Theft (unlikely) | Front door or a door to the common premises left open, door opened to an unknown person | Property damage, risk of physical injury |
| Accident (possible) | Slippery conditions in winter, snow or ice falling from roofs, falling in the stairwell/common premises/in one's own apartment | Physical injury |
| Water damage (possible) | Deficiencies in maintenance/supervision, freezing, blockages, equipment failure, storm | Property damage |



| Risk and probability | Reasons for a risk to materialise | Consequence |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Gaz hazard (unlikely) | Transport of hazardous substances in the vicinity, fire in the vicinity | Finding refuge indoors |
| Power outage (possible) | Lightning, storm, equipment failures | Equipment failures |
| Traffic accident (possible) | Traffic in the vicinity, traffic in the yard | Physical injury |
| Accident involving the transport of hazardous substances on a motorway (unlikely) | Traffic, transport of hazardous substances | Finding refuge indoors |
| Radiation hazard (unlikely) | Radiation accident | Finding refuge indoors |



6 Safety procedures

6.1 Extinguishing equipment

| Location | Extinguishing equipment | Description |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Stairwells, car shelter | Fire extinguisher | 6kg ABC-jauhe |



Käsisammutin 6kg ABC-jauhe

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)

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Location of centre | Ullakoiden IV-konehuoneissa |
| Smoke removal activation | C-talo: molemmissa portaissa kadun puoleisen sisäänkäynnin yhteydessä. D- ja E-talo: molemmissa portaissa pihan puoleisen sisäänkäynnin yhteydessä. |



D-talon B-rapun savunpoistoikkuna



Savunpoistoikkunat C-talon A-rappu ja E-talon A-rappu



*Savunpoistoluukut C-talon B-
rapussa, D-talon A-
rapussa ja E-talon B-
rapussa*

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

Ullakko

Description

Poistumisopasteet ullakolta rappukäytävään



Poistumisopasteet rappukäytävään kohti

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: C-talo: A-rapun kadun puoleisella sisääkäynnillä. D-talo: sisäpihan puoleisen B-rapun sisääkäynnin yhteydessä. E-talo: sisäpihan puoleisen A-rapun sisääkäynnin yhteydessä.



Ilmanvaihdon hätäseispainike



Käynti ilmanvaihtokonehuoneeseen portaiden yläpäistä



Savunpoistokeskus ilmanvaihtokonehuoneessa

6.3 Fire safety

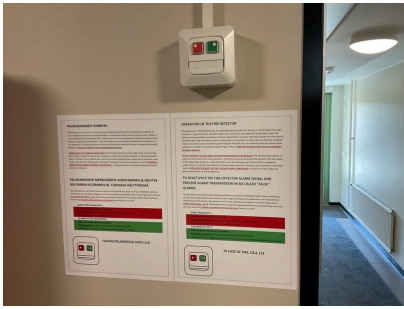
Smoke detector

The purpose of fire alarms is to alert of any imminent fire. This will enable measures to extinguish the fire, warn others and take rescue measures.



Smoke detector

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Description | <p>Ilmaisimissa on kantaäänihälytin. Jos hälytystä ei kuitata viidessä minuutissa ohjeiden mukaisesti ohjautuu hälytys kiinteistöhuollolle.</p> <p>Järjestelmän toiminta:</p> <p>Mikäli yleisissä tiloissa (porraskäytävät, kerhotilat, saunat, pesulat yms.) tapahtuu palohälytys,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> kaikki yleisten tilojen paloilmaisimien kantaäänihälyttimet alkavat hälyttää yhtä aikaa -> Huoneistojen kantaäänihälyttimet eivät hälytä. -> Paloilmoitus lähtee huoltoyhtiölle 5 minuutin viiveellä <p>-Mikäli asunnossa tapahtuu hälytys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> Asunnon kantaäänihälytin alkaa soimaan. -> Käytävän palokellot eivät ala soimaan, ajasta riippumatta. -> Paloilmoitus lähtee huoltoyhtiölle 5 minuutin kuluttua palosta, ellei asukas kuittaa paloilmoitusta. <p>Ja jos siis asunnosta savu kulkeutuu porraskäytäviin ja porraskäytävän ilmaisin tunnistaa savua, alkavat kaikki yhteistilojen kantaäänihälyttimet hälyyttää.</p> |
| Company to which alarms are directed | Jyväskylän Huoltosilta |
| Location of centre | C-talossa eli C, D, ja E-taloilla on yhteinen keskus. |
| Coverage | Yhteistilat ja asunnot |
| System model | Mains |
| Type of alarm | Directed to property services |



Paloilmaisimen kuittaus ja ohjeet



Paloilmaisin



Paloilmoitinkeskus, ilmanvaihdon hätäseispainike, savunpoiston etälaukaisu ja savunpoistokaavio

Palovaroitinjärjestelmä

Kohteessa on palovaroitinjärjestelmä. Kohteessa tapahtuvan palohälytyksen jälkeen palohälytys kuitataan seinillä olevista palohälytyksen kuittauspainikkeista. Ohjeet kuittaukseen ovat nappien vieressä. Jos hälytystä ei kuitata viidessä minuutissa, ohjautuu hälytys kiinteistöhuollolle. Huom. Jos hälytyksen syy on epäselvä tulee kiinteistöhuolto kutsua paikalle välittömästi. Ilmaisimissa on kantaäänihälytin.

Järjestelmän toiminta:

Mikäli yleisissä tiloissa (porraskäytävät, kerhotilat, saunat, pesulat yms.) tapahtuu palohälytys,

- > kaikki yleisten tilojen paloilmaisimien kantaäänihälyttimet alkavat hälyttää yhtä aikaa
- > Huoneistojen kantaäänihälyttimet eivät hälytä.
- > Ilmoitus lähtee huoltoyhtiölle 5 minuutin viiveellä

-Mikäli asunnossa tapahtuu hälytys:

- > Asunnon kantaäänihälytin alkaa soimaan.
- > Käytävän palokellot eivät ala soimaan, ajasta riippumatta.
- > Ilmoitus lähtee huoltoyhtiölle 5 minuutin kuluttua palosta, ellei asukas kuittaa hälytystä.

Jos asunnoista savu kulkeutuu porraskäytäviin ja porraskäytävän ilmaisin tunnistaa savua, alkavat kaikki yhteistilojen kantaäänihälyttimet hälyttää.

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

The yard pathways



Pelastustiekartta



*Pelastustien sisäänajo Kekko-
lantieltä kevyenliikenteenvä-
län yli*



*Pelastustien sisäänajo Pellon-
reunasta*

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 3 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 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!

7.1 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.



7.2 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.

7.3 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.

In evacuation situations the gathering area is: The middle area of the yard

Back-up gathering area: The stairwell of the neighbouring building

7.4 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.



7.5 Action in the gathering area

Gathering area: The middle area of the yard



Kokoontumispaikka

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 stairwell of the neighbouring building

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.

7.6 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.

7.7 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: Jyväskylän HuoltoSilta, phone 040 0917722, service 020 7351610
 - to the housing manager: Matti Paananen, tel. 044 7504214
- Contact the emergency number if needed **112**.
- Main water shutoff: Heat distribution room
- Heat distribution room: The ground floor of building C (staircase A)
- Electricity switchboard: The ground floor of the buildings

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.

7.8 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.

7.9 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.

7.10 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.
- 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.

7.11 Radiation hazard

Radiation situations are monitored with gauges throughout the country. Even the slightest change is detected immediately and notified of. A public warning signal is given upon the threat of radiation.

Go inside

Close doors, windows, ventilation holes, and air conditioning tightly to prevent radioactive substances from getting indoors. The centre of the building is the best place to take shelter.

Iodine tablets

Take an iodine tablet only when the authorities tell you to do so either on the radio or on television. Iodine tablets prevent radioactive iodine from building up in the thyroid gland, but offers no other protection. You should not go outside the facilities to look for iodine tablets when the danger situation is present. You can acquire iodine beforehand from the pharmacy. Each property should have 2 iodine tablets per person.

Protect your food and drinking water

Put the food products that are out into plastic bags or tight containers. The refrigerator, freezer, and tight packages protect against radioactive dust.

Moving outside

If you must go outside, use tight clothing that covers the skin, for example rain gear. Upon coming back inside, take off your clothes in the entry hall and wash up well. Use a respiratory mask, towel, or paper towel to prevent radioactive particles from getting to your lungs.

Additional instructions

You will get additional information from your city's rescue authorities, from broadcast media, and



from Yle's (the Finnish Broadcasting Company's) Teletext page 867. You can also find information from the Finnish Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority's website www.stuk.fi and from the rescue authorities website www.pelastustoimi.fi.

7.12 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 be 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.

7.13 Resident's safety and security guide

EMERGENCY NUMBER AND THE POLICE 112

MAIN SWITCHBOARD: The ground floor of the buildings

MAIN WATER SEAL: Heat distribution room

VENTILATION EMERGENCY STOP BUTTON: C-talo: A-rapun kadun puoleisella sisääkäynnillä.

D-talo: sisäpihan puoleisen B-rapun sisääkäynnin yhteydessä.

E-talo: sisäpihan puoleisen A-rapun sisääkäynnin yhteydessä.

GATHERING PLACE: The middle area of the yard

CIVIL DEFENCE SHELTER: The civil defence shelter nearest to the property is Kuokkalan yhteisväestönsuoja and it is located at:

Pohjanlahdentie 12

Self-motivated precautionary measures refer to the prevention of accidents, the protection of people, property and the environment in dangerous situations, as well as to taking precautionary measures to prevent accidents. Personal first aid and manual extinguishing skills are good examples of self-motivated precautionary measures. The Rescue Act obliges all of us to take self-motivated



precautionary measures.

Avoidance of accidents is normally simple. By immediately reacting to possible shortcomings and to broken equipment posing a hazard will go a long way to furthering safety. For example, an uncleared road, or a broken light in the basement may constitute a safety deficiency. Any observed shortcomings must be reported to the party responsible for it, such as the property manager of the building maintenance company.

Home emergency supply kit refers to such foodstuffs and other necessary items and substances that are needed in an emergency in order to survive, such as medicine, water containers, spare lights and a battery powered radio, which enable the household to survive one week in isolation. Every household should have a home emergency supply kit. Such a kit must also be maintained and updated whenever necessary. The content of the kit may vary, for example according to one's food preferences.

Making an emergency call is easy. The emergency number is **112**, which works almost everywhere in the world. The emergency centre, which responds to your call, will instruct you to act in the right way in any situation. Before calling 112, find out about the location of the accident and its nature, if possible. Better still, try to find out the precise address.

Finding refuge indoors is a means to protect against threats from outside, such as radioactive radioactivity and chemicals.

1. Go indoors and stay there.
2. Close any opening of the apartment and its ventilation. If you can't get the ventilation of the apartment stopped yourself, ask the emergency number of the maintenance company for help.
3. Switch on the radio and wait for instructions; do not panic.
4. Do not congest phone lines.
5. Do not leave the indoor premises unless the authorities tell you to do so, so as not to place yourself in harm's way after going outside.

General danger signal is a rising and falling signal one minute in length, or a warning announced by an authority. In such a situation, act in accordance with instructions for finding refuge indoors. The rising section of the signal is 7 seconds in length, and the falling one is also 7 seconds. The danger over signal is flat signal one minute in length. It signifies that the threat or danger is over.

*In the event of a fire** act as follows:

1. RESCUE immediately those in danger.
2. WARN others of the danger.
3. ALARM. Call 112.
4. EXTINGUIS THE FIRE, if you possible can.
5. CONTAIN. Close the windows and doors.
6. GUIDE the authorities to the scene.



Duty to render help is something that concerns us all. Duty to render help refers to such measures that we, within our limits, can take in order to prevent accidents and to help those who have had an accident. We also have an obligation to help authorities in accordance with their instructions.

Emergency medical care, that is, life-saving first aid is a civic skill that everyone should practice regularly. Training is provided by the Red Cross, for example. Its purpose is to prevent the condition of the patient from deteriorating before the arrival of professional assistance. Therefore, do not forget to make an emergency call. At the minimum, learn the following skills:

Recovery position refers to the position that an unconscious must be placed (turned on his/her side). An unconscious patient is breathing but does not react to talk nor to being shaken. In a recovery position, the patient is lying on his/her side, with his/her head tilted back in such a way that the respiratory tract remains open. Please remember to make an emergency call!

Cardiac resuscitation/mouth-to-mouth resuscitation aims to maintain the circulation and oxygen supply of a person who is not breathing, before professional assistance arrives. During resuscitation, the patient's rib cage is pressed 30 times and air is blown into the patient's lungs 2 times, repeating these phases.

7.14 Palovaroitin hälyttää yleisissä tiloissa

Rakennuksen yleisiin tiloihin on asennettu palovaroittimia. Varoittimien tarkoitus on varoittaa kiinteistössä olevia alkavasta tulipalosta hälytysäänellä. Varoittimet **EIVÄT TEE** ilmoitusta hätäkeskukseen.

Kuullessasi porrashuoneen hälyttimen soivan yhtäjaksoisesti, on todennäköisesti syttynyt tulipalo ja myös sinun tulee toimia seuraavasti:

HÄLYTÄ NAAPURIT

- varautukaa poistumaan rakennuksesta, jos porrashuoneessa ei ole vielä savua ja poistuminen on turvallista

JOS PORRASHUONEESSA TAI MUISSA YLEISISSÄ TILOISSA ON SAVUA, TEE HÄTÄILMOITUS NUMEROON 112

- jos porrashuoneessa on savua:
 - pysy asunnossasi
 - sulje asunnon ovi ja väliovi
 - tiivistä oven raot esimerkiksi märällä pyyhkeellä
- mene ikkunan lähelle tai parvekkeelle ja tee itsesi näkyväksi pelastajille, ilmoita tilanteesi hätänumeroon 112

OPASTA PELASTUSHENKILÖSTÖ PAIKALLE

Pelastustoimintaa nopeuttaa, mikäli voit soittaa paikalle kiinteistöhuollon.



Kiinteistöhuollon yhteystiedot:

- Jyväskylän HuoltoSilta
- 020 7351610

MIKÄLI ET HAVAITSE SAVUA, ÄLÄ TEE HÄTÄILMOITUSTA, VAAN TARKASTA TILAT

- mikäli tilojen tarkastamisen jälkeen et havaitse savua, voi palovaroittimen kuitata seinillä olevista palohälytyksen kuittauspainikkeista
 - jos hälytystä ei kuitata viidessä minuutissa, ohjautuu hälytys kiinteistöhuollolle
 - jos hälytys todetaan aiheettomaksi, remontti, ruoan käry tai muu syy, hätäilmoitusta ei tarvita, eikä pelastuslaitosta tarvitse kutsua paikalle
- jos hälytyksen syy on epäselvä tulee kiinteistöhuolto kutsua paikalle välittömästi



8 Civil defence

This property does not have its own civil defence shelter. The property is part of the general civil defence district. Rescue operations are dependent on regional population protection. Rescue operations are also prepared to operate in exceptional conditions. The core tasks are detecting threats and warning about them, maintaining ability to protect the population and taking care of rescue operations and the required additional resources. The objective is the most efficient operation possible in accident situations under exceptional circumstances.

The area rescue authorities work together with the municipalities in the area on civil defence and protection matters. The rescue authorities also ensure their own organisation's preparedness for civil defence in exceptional situations. In civil defence, the necessary rescue, first aid, ambulance, and maintenance set-ups are created only in exceptional circumstances. In these tasks, there are approximately 85,000 people nationwide.

There are 110,000 spaces altogether in the civil defence shelters of Finland. The authorities will give directions via radio if you are supposed to move to a civil defence shelter, along with the information to which shelters people are supposed to go. Moving into the civil defence shelters therefore always happens as a result of direction by the authorities. Accidents occurring in normal times do not generally ever require taking cover in civil defence shelters, with taking cover indoors being sufficient.

The civil defence shelter nearest to the property is **Kuokkalan yhteisväestönsuoja** and it is located at:

Pohjanlahdentie 12



9 Storing in the property

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. **Storing flammable substances in the flats' storage facilities is strictly forbidden. The building exits must always be kept serviceable and free of obstructions.**

- Residential apartments and their balconies, terraces or similar facilities
 - Storing of unnecessary items in the flats should be avoided.
- Means of exit, stair enclosures, internal corridors and passageways in the storage facilities
 - Not to be used for storage.
- Under or in the immediate vicinity of buildings
 - Do not store highly flammable material or other goods next to the building exterior walls, including waste bins, piles of waste cardboard and wooden pallets

Notice

In case of doubt, always contact the fire inspector of the local rescue service.

10 Attachments

This rescue plan has the following attachments:

- How to use a small fire extinguisher
- Car heating cables
- 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.



Appendix B Car heating cables

Car heating cables should be detached from the power outlet and the cable in the outlet should not be left hanging on the heating pole. The cover of the outlet box should also be kept locked.

An open outlet box and a freely hanging heating cable with voltage cause danger of an electric shock. If the plug-in unit falls into a puddle or snow, it may electrify the surrounding area. In addition, the heating cable may break and become a hazard while clearing snow in the area, for example. An open outlet box is susceptible to vandalism.

Users should be advised on the safe use and storage of the car heating cable. The housing organisation is responsible for the safety of the property, and if, for example, an external party is injured, the housing organisation will be held responsible. A car user who has incorrectly left the cable attached to the outlet is also responsible for their part for any possible damages.

When pre-heating a car, you should only use a heating cable suitable for the purpose and an interior space heater designed for cars. Using an extension cable should be avoided as extension cables are generally not child-proof and they are easily left on the ground, where they are subjected to water, dirt and snow. The connection cable and condition of the plugs should be checked at regular intervals.

If the car heating equipment is not used or their condition is not preserved, danger of an electric shock to the user or another person follows. It also poses a fire hazard.



Appendix C Home storage supplies

Home storage supplies are a part of a housing company's residents' independent protection. Surprising circumstances are easier to overcome when you have a home storage supply at home. Home storage supply means those food and other daily goods that are stocked up on more than normally needed in weekly/monthly use. The home storage supply should last for several days, even a week. The home storage supply consists of everyday groceries and items, which are stocked up on as they are used up. This way the groceries and other items stay fresh and usable.

A situation where you cannot get to the store can surprise you for many reasons. A person living alone can get sick and is not able to go shopping or a member of the family can fall sick. The wider society is vulnerable as well; there can be a strike, traffic connections may break down, or there might be a wider disturbance in the electricity grid. There can be an accident which closes the stores or prevents you from going outside. Additionally, distribution disturbances can prevent goods from getting to the stores as well as getting items from the store.

Each family has their own kind of home reserves consisting of usual groceries. The contents of the home reserves can differ based on the household's food preferences and also include containers for storing water, medicine, iodine tablets, as well as household-specific necessities. The home reserves should last at least a week, preferably two – home reserves are continuously used and restocked continuously.

The home reserves also include essential supplies, of which there must be a supply for the same period as in the case of food. These are, amongst others, personal medication, hygiene products, nappies, a battery-powered radio, an electric flashlight and batteries.