

# Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and Fire Protection (FP)



# **TRAINING OUTLINE**

- 1. Importance of OSH**
- 2. Legal and other regulations on OSH and FP**
- 3. Responsibilities (university&students)**
- 4. Obligations of students**
- 5. Injuries**
- 6. Personal Protective Equipment**
- 7. Safety Signs**
- 8. First Aid**
- 9. Electrical Equipment**
- 10. Fire Protection**
- 11. Classification of Fire Extinguishers**

# What does Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) mean?

System which seeks to **ensure a healthy and safe workplace**. An endeavour to make the workplace more pleasant **to ensure legal protection for employees and other people**.

## Why is OSH important?

- elimination of **injuries in the workplace**
- elimination of **occupational diseases**
- improvement of **working conditions**
- economical reasons (sanctions, incapacity for work)
- compliance with **legal** obligations



# Legal and Other Regulations on OSH and FP

Labour Code (Act No. 262/2006 Coll., as amended, in particular by Act 205/2015 Coll.) states in:

**Section 391 (1)** that students are liable to the university for damage which they caused during theoretical lessons or practical training within the university premises or in direct connection therewith. Where damage occurred during practical training or theoretical lessons within the premises on another legal entity or a natural person, this legal entity or natural person shall be liable.

**Section 4** – the relevant higher education institution is liable to university students for damage caused due to a breach of statutory duties or by injury during theoretical lessons or practical training within the university premises or in direct connection therewith. Where damage occurred in practical lessons or theoretical instruction or in direct connection therewith within the premises of another legal entity or a natural person, this legal entity or natural person shall be liable.

Act 111/1998 Coll. on Higher Education Act, section 62 (2) of this Act stipulates that students taking practical classes and undergoing practicums are subject to general regulations on work safety and health protection.

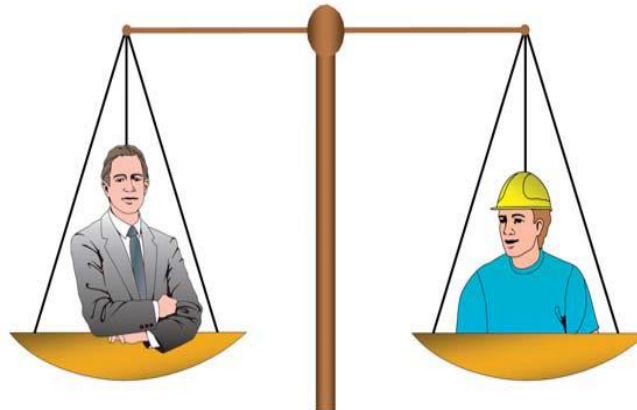
# Everyone is responsible

## University's responsibilities

- to comply with laws and regulations
- to care for health and safety
- to issue instructions
- to remedy shortcomings
- to implement protective measures
- to provide protective equipment

## Students' responsibilities

- not to endanger others
- to comply with safety regulations
- to follow the instructions of the university
- to report injuries immediately and to be cooperative
- to use protective equipment



# Students' Obligations regarding OSH

1. to attend OSH training sessions provided by the university, including the sessions of verification of the students' knowledge
2. to undergo **medical** checks, examinations or vaccinations if they are required by student's degree programme
3. to comply with the **working procedures** during lessons and practical trainings
4. to use specified **work equipment** and **follow all instructions**
5. **not to consume alcoholic beverages**, or abuse any **other addictive substances** within the university premises and not to enter the university under their influence
6. to respect **the smoking ban „NEKOUŘIT“** at the university workplace
7. to **report** any **shortcomings** and **defects** found on the university premises to the teaching staff
8. to immediately **notify** a member of teaching staff of an **injury** occurring to the student him/her self or to another student or any other person which the student witnessed and to cooperate in investigating the causes

# Injuries of students occurring on the university premises

## OBLIGATIONS IN CASE OF INJURY

- Students have to **report any injury to a member of the teaching staff.**
- **First aid kits are available on each floor and clearly marked.**

# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



**Its use is determined by the teacher before entering the laboratories.**



# RED = PROHIBITION/DANGER signs



Kouření zakázáno  
**SMOKING FORBIDDEN**



Zákaz výskytu  
otevřeného ohně  
**PROHIBITION OF FLAME**



Průchod pro pěší  
zakázán  
**PEDESTRIANS PROHIBITED**



Zákaz použití  
vody pro hašení  
**WATER PROHIBITED AS  
EXTINGUISHING AGENT**



Voda nevhodná k pití  
**WATER NOT SUSTAINABLE FOR  
DRINKING**



Nepovoleným vstup  
zakázán  
**UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS FORBIDDEN**



**FORK LIFT PROHIBITION**

Zákaz provozu - průjezdu



**DO NOT TOUCH**

Nedotýkat se

# YELLOW or ORANGE = WARNING signs



Výstraha, požárně  
nebezpečné látky  
**FIRE HAZARDOUS  
SUBSTANCES**



Výstraha,  
riziko exploze  
**RISK OF EXPLOSION**



Výstraha,  
riziko toxicity  
**RISK OF TOXICITY**



**CORROSION RISK**  
Výstraha, riziko  
koroze nebo  
poleptání



**DANGEROUS RADIOACTIVE  
SUBSTANCES**  
Nebezpečné  
radioaktivní látky



**SUSPENDED LOAD WARNING**  
Pozor na  
zavěšené břemeno



**CAUTION FORKLIFT  
OPERATING**  
Nebezpečí střetu  
s vozíkem



**DANGER ELECTRICITY**  
Nebezpečí -  
elektřina



**GENERAL WARNING SIGN**  
Varování, výstraha,  
riziko, nebezpečí

# BLUE = MANDATORY sign = must be worn

EYE PROTECTION



Příkaz k nošení  
ochrany očí

HEAD PROTECTION



Příkaz k nošení  
ochrany hlavy

WEAR EAR PROTECTION



Příkaz k nošení  
ochrany sluchu



WEAR RESPIRATOR

Příkaz k nošení  
respirátoru



WEAR SHOE COVER

Příkaz k nošení  
ochrany nohou



WEAR HAND PROTECTION

Příkaz k ochraně  
rukou



WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Příkaz k nošení  
ochranného  
pracovního oděvu



WEAR FACE SHIELD

Příkaz k nasazení  
ochrany obličeje



WEAR SAFETY HARNESS

Příkaz k nasazení  
výstroje k upoutání

# GREEN = Emergency Exit / First Aid signs

Emergency exit  
(left)



Únikový východ (vlevo)



Nouzový východ / úniková cesta



Únikový východ (dolů)



Emergency exit  
(down)

Emergency exit / escape route



# FIRST AID



Important phone numbers:

**150** = Fire brigade

**155** = Emergency service

**158** = Police

or **112** = Integrated Emergency System

## IT IS IN YOUR HANDS...

### CALL ASSISTANCE

1



AFTER A CARDIAC ARREST  
A PERSON COLLAPSES,  
DOES NOT RESPOND, CAN  
OCCASIONALLY ATTEMPT TO  
BREATHE IN

### COMPRESS THEIR CHEST

2



IF THE PERSON DOES NOT  
PROTEST, CARRY ON THE  
CARDIAC MASSAGE UNTIL  
THE ARRIVAL OF  
THE EMERGENCY SERVICES

[WWW.RESUSCITACE.CZ](http://WWW.RESUSCITACE.CZ)

...YOU WON'T  
CAUSE ANY DAMAGE  
BY DOING THAT



**Česká resuscitační rada**  
Czech Resuscitation Council

... SAVE LIFE !!!

# Students' obligations when operating ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Students are hereby acquainted with Section 3 of the Regulation no. 50/1978 Coll. on Professional Competence in Electrical Engineering and may:

- switch on simple electrical equipment;
- when switched off, move and extend movable leads by using extension leads equipped with connecting parts (movable sockets and plugs); flip a circuit breaker switch; replace fused threaded and instrument fuse inserts with new inserts of the same value (fused inserts must not be repaired); replace lightbulbs
- perform necessary maintenance according to the manufacturer's instructions such as cleaning, lubrication, routine inspections etc. which do not require disassembly of the device. The equipment must be always switched off for such maintenance.

## It is prohibited:

- to operate appliances with **wet** hands or when the appliance is wet,
- to **overload** appliances exceeding the specified technical parameters of the manufacturer,
- to **use appliances which are visibly damaged**
- to use electrical appliances where the **protective cover** is missing
- to open or remove safety guards and elements or cover ventilation holes






# FIRE PROTECTION

(Act no. 133/1985 Coll. on Fire Protection)

## Basic obligations arising from the Fire Protection Act:

1. Everyone is obliged to act in such a way so as not to cause a fire and to contribute to proper execution of fire protection tasks by providing the necessary **personal and material assistance**, e.g. by providing their vehicle to fight a fire or other natural disaster.
2. Anyone who notices a fire which they are not able to extinguish by themselves is **obliged to immediately raise the alarm** (Fire Alarm Directives are on display in all the buildings) and to call 150.

## Main types of portable extinguishers, their uses and colour coding

<p><b>WATER</b></p> <p>For wood, cloth, coal, plastics, paper, textile, and other solid material fires.</p> 	<p><b>POWDER</b></p> <p>For solid material, liquid, gas, and electrical fires.</p> 	<p><b>FOAM</b></p> <p>For solid material and liquid fires.</p> 	<p><b>CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b></p> <p>For liquid and electrical fires.</p> 	<p><b>WET CHEMICAL</b></p> <p>For fires that involve cooking oils and fats.</p> 
<p><b>NOT SUITABLE FOR all other types of fires.</b></p>	<p><b>NOT SUITABLE FOR chip or fat pan fires or metal fires (unless it is M28 or L2)</b></p>	<p><b>NOT SUITABLE FOR gas, metal, electrical, or chip and fat pan fires.</b></p>	<p><b>NOT SUITABLE FOR gas, metal, or chip and fat pan fires.</b></p>	<p><b>NOT SUITABLE FOR other types of fires (use a more appropriate extinguisher).</b></p>

The contents of an extinguisher is indicated by a zone of colour on the red body. Halon extinguishers are not shown since no new Halon production is permitted in the UK.



Thank you for your attention