OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH)
AND
FIRE PROTECTION (FP)

TRAINING OUTLINE

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USB SUPPORT IN EMERGENCY AND CRISIS SITUATIONS

mobile phone number: **+420 702 027 176**
e-mail address: **emergency@jcu.cz**

- 24/7 service
- support in English

Students can contact this Emergency line in these **crisis situations**:

- **Covid-19 related issues**
- if they are the victim or witness of a **serious crime** (e.g. assault / rape, missing, kidnapping, serious injury, death, etc.) and need support to deal with it
- if their **mental health** gets worse seriously
- if there is a **natural or anthropogenic crisis** (natural disasters, mass infections, large-scale accidents, political / social crisis, war conflict, severe security situation, terrorism, etc.)

More info at : http://www.jcu.cz/study-at-usb/practical-info/support-in-emergency-and-crisis-situations

COVID - 19

If you have **BASIC Covid-19 SYMPTOMS** (respiratory problems, dry cough, fever lasting more than 2 days)

1st step: call the **USB Emergency number** +420 702 027 176

2nd step: keep calm and wait for instructions given by the operator

3rd step: USB Covid-19 coordinator will give further instructions and decide on test/quarantine or other measures

Important links: http://www.jcu.cz/international/current-information-about-the-coronavirus-epidemic

IMPORTANCE OF OSH

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 permises or in direct connecion therewith. Where damage occured during practical training or theoretical lessons within the permises 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 wihthin the university permises or in direct connection therewith. Where damage occured in practical lessons or theoretical instruction or in direct connection therewith within the permises 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.

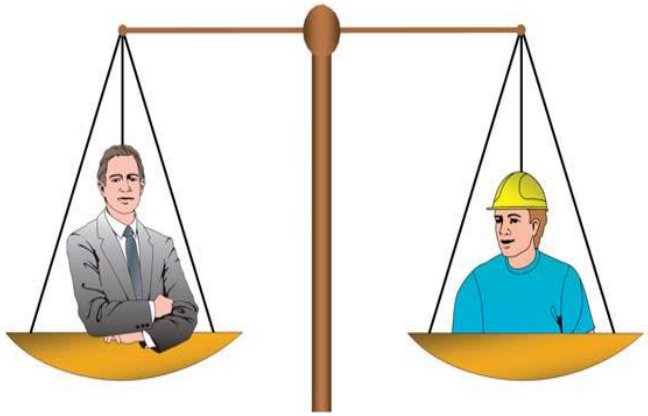
RESPONSIBILITIES: UNIVERSITY & STUDENTS

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



OBLIGATIONS OF STUDENTS

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 permises to the teaching staff

8. to immediately notify a member of teaching staff of an injury occuring 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

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 entring the laboratories.

SAFETY SIGNS

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

Nepovolaným vstup zakázán
UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS FORBIDDEN

FORK LIFT PROHIBITION
Zákaz provozu - průjezdu

DO NOT TOUCH
Nedotýkat se

SAFETY SIGNS

YELLOW or ORANGE = WARNING signs

SAFETY SIGNS

BLUE = MANDATORY sign = must be worn

SAFETY SIGNS

GREEN = Emergency Exit / First Aid signs

Emergency exit (left)

Únikový východ (vlevo)

Únikový východ (dolů)

Emergency exit (down)

Nouzový východ / úniková cesta

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 BREATH 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

...YOU WON´T CAUSE ANY DAMAGE BY DOING THAT

Česká resuscitační rada
Czech Resuscitation Council

... SAVE LIFE !!!

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.

CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Main types of portable extinguishers, their uses and colour coding

WATER
For wood, cloth, coal, plastics, paper, textile, and other solid material fires.

NOT SUITABLE FOR all other types of fires.

POWDER
For solid material, liquid, gas, and electrical fires.

NOT SUITABLE FOR chip or fat pan fires or metal fires (unless it is M28 or L2)

FOAM
For solid material and liquid fires.

NOT SUITABLE FOR gas, metal, electrical, or chip and fat pan fires.

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2)
For liquid and electrical fires.

NOT SUITABLE FOR gas, metal, or chip and fat pan fires.

WET CHEMICAL
For fires that involve cooking oils and fats.

NOT SUITABLE FOR other types of fires (use a more appropriate extinguisher).

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