

Fire safety guidelines

for ICE Krakow Congress Centre

located at ul. Konopnickiej and ul. Monte Cassino



June 2014

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Responsibilities regarding the fire safety

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Act of 24 August 1991 on fire protection (Dz.U. of 2013, Item 1635 as amended) the owner of a building, building structure or land, by providing their fire protection, shall:

- 1) abide by fire protection building, installation and technological requirements,
- 2) equip the building, the building structure or land with the required fire protection equipment and extinguishers,
- 3) provide maintenance and repairs of fire protection equipment and extinguishers in a manner that guarantees their efficient and reliable operation,
- 4) ensure safety and the possibility of evacuation to people present in the building, building structure or land,
- 5) prepare the building, building structure or land for rescue operation,
- 6) make the employees familiar with the fire safety regulations,
- 7) establish methods of conduct in case of fire, natural disaster or other local hazard,

The responsibility for fulfilling the duties concerning fire protection as referred to above, appropriately to the responsibilities and tasks entrusted as regards the building, building structure or land, shall be assumed - in whole or in part - by **their administrator or user**, pursuant to the concluded civil law agreement establishing the administration or use.

1.2. The method and principles of familiarizing themselves with the Instruction and the Guidelines

The provisions of the Fire Safety Instruction for ICE Krakow shall apply to the employees and others e.g. employees of companies doing business or executing any contracted work in the facility or in its premises. An agreement on entrusting with work or on tenancy of the facility (or its part) and General Terms and Conditions of Lease shall oblige the contractors (tenants) to observe arrangements arising from the instruction content.

Contractors (tenants) shall also familiarise their employees with the content of the Fire Safety Instruction, and these employees shall acknowledge the instruction with their own signatures.

The owner, administrator or a designated (authorised) person shall have the right and duty to check the contractors (tenants) as regards the execution of the above mentioned arrangements and observance of the provisions of instructions and guidelines by their employees.

1.3. Most important definitions and terms concerning the fire safety

Fire - every case of uncontrolled combustion process of flammable materials.

Fire zone - a space sectioned off in such a way that within a specific time a fire does not transfer outside or inside the sectioned off space.

Fire alarm system - installation for automatic detection and transfer of information about a fire, also called SSP. It consists of a fire alarm control panel, sensors and manual call points.

Permanent fire extinguishing equipment - equipment permanently connected to the facility, activated automatically or manually at an early stage of the fire development, e.g. a sprinkler system.

Smoke and fire gas discharge equipment - equipment installed in the upper parts of staircases, activated when hot gases or fire smokes are collected, in order to discharge them by natural or forced ventilation - smoke flaps.

Evacuation conditions - a set of projects and technical and organizational means to ensure fast and safe leaving of the hazard or fire zone by people.

Fire lift (for rescue teams) - popularly called a fire lift, it is a passenger lift which meets strict technical parameters. The lift is used for moving fire-fighters and rescuers during a fire in a building. The maximum time of lift transfer is 1 minute.

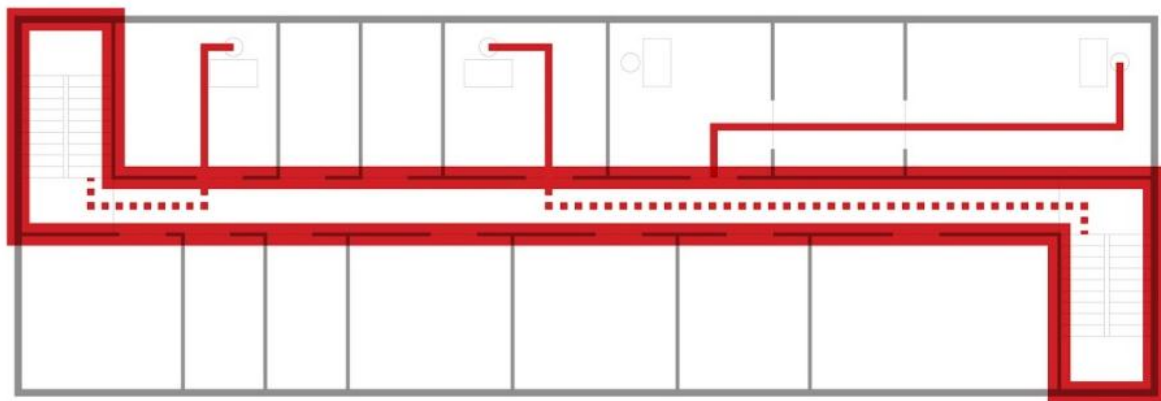
Evacuation route - the whole section of a horizontal and vertical route to be crossed from any point in the building to the end exit to the open space or to another fire zone.

Evacuation passage - the distance from the most remote place in a room to an evacuation exit to the evacuation route or to another fire zone or outside the building.

Evacuation access - the length of the evacuation route from the exit from a room to this route to the exit to another fire zone or outside the building.

Fire lane - a road with specific parameters, allowing access to specific facilities by fire-fighting units

Evacuation route lighting and sign system - the compiling of evacuation lighting and evacuation signs allowing fast and safe evacuation of people from a hazard area.



EVACUATION ROUTE

1.4 M WIDTH
2.2 M HEIGHT
SECTIONS < 50 M

EVACUATION ACCESS

MAX 30 M (single access)
MAX 60 M (double access)

EVACUATION PASSAGE

MAX 40 M
MAX 3 ROOMS

2. GENERAL DATA OF THE BUILDING

2.1. Location, the nearest State Fire Brigade intervention unit

The facility is located in Krakow, between streets: ul. Bohaterów Monte Casino, ul. Marii Konopnickiej, ul. Bułhaka and ul. Barska. The nearest building development is located at a distance of over 17m from the Congress Centre. Access to the building has been provided from three sides by a fire lane with the required minimum width of 4m.

The closest intervention units of the State Fire Service are:

- Rescue and Fire-fighting Unit No. 1 at ul. Westerplatte 19, distance of about 3km
- Rescue and Fire-fighting Unit No. 2 at ul. Rzemieślnicza 20, distance of about 3km
- Emergency phone number 998



2. 2. Description of the individual levels and methods of their operation

The ICE Krakow building is a multi-functional public utility facility. It is intended for organising congresses, conferences, concerts, theatre performances, exhibitions, cultural and social events. The building has two underground floors and five overground floors, intended for:

Level - 2 (-8.10) - a closed underground garage for cars of visitors and employees of the Congress Centre, a multi-functional room - S5 and technical rooms. staircases and lift halls. **The area of this level is about 8,300m².**

Level - 1 (-4.80) - a closed underground garage for cars of visitors of the Congress Centre, technical and utility rooms, staff welfare facilities, staircases and lift halls. **The area of this level is about 7,500m².**

Ground floor level (±0,00) - theatre room S1, auditorium room S2, lobby, box offices, porter's lodge and reception, rooms for organizational and service personnel, plumbing, unloading ramp, storerooms, entrance hall with a cloak room and security guards' room. At the ground floor level commercial and service rooms are located, accessible directly from the outside of the building: bank, bookshop, florist, commercial and service establishment. **The area of this level is about 6,700m².**

Level 1 (+5.60) - lobby, entrances to the auditorium room and the theatre room, theatre room balcony, auditorium room balconies, auxiliary rooms, florist with its back rooms, dressing rooms with a canteen, toilets. **The area of this level is about 5,000m².**

Level 2 (+10.80) - lobby, interpreters' booths, theatre room balcony, auditorium room balconies, restaurant with its back rooms, dressing rooms with a canteen, office rooms of the Congress Centre staff, toilets. **The area of this level is about 5,100m².**

Level 3 (+16.00) - communication galleries, lobby, restaurant back rooms, entrances to auditorium room balconies, bar, technical room and storerooms, complex of conference rooms, small room, dressing rooms, toilets. **The area of this level is about 3,900m².**

Level 4 (+20.00) - technical rooms At this level there are no rooms intended for stay of people. **The area of rooms at this level is about 700m².**

2. 3. Figures concerning the building

usable area:	36,720.33m²
building height:	24.92m
Number of floors:	
• underground	2

- overground

5

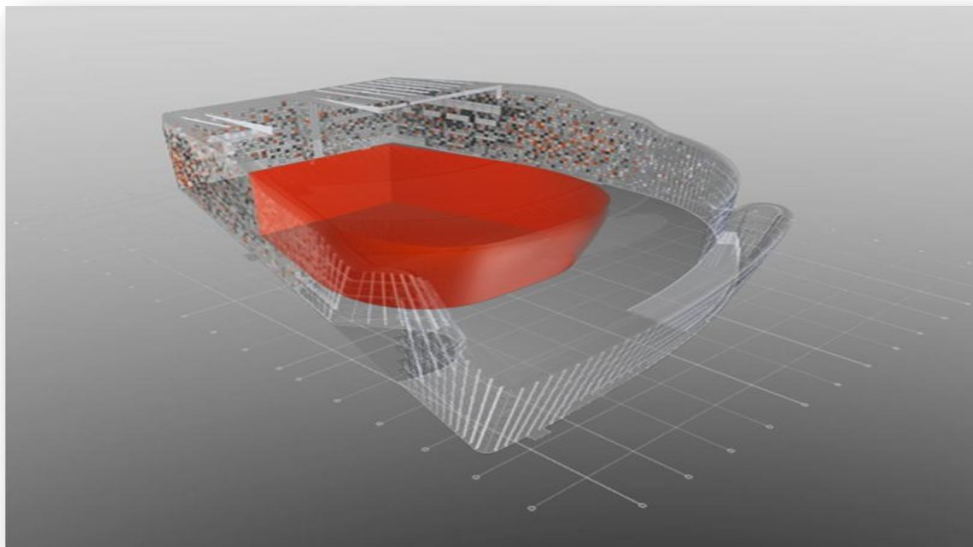
3. FIRE PROTECTION CONDITIONS ARISING FROM THE BUILDING INTENDED USE AND THE WAY OF ITS OPERATION

3. 1. Characteristics of individual, basic parts of the facility .

Auditorium room S1 - going from the ground floor to the third floor level, with an inclined main auditorium and two levels of balconies. In this room musical performances and popular concerts may be organised, as well as ballet performances and film shows.

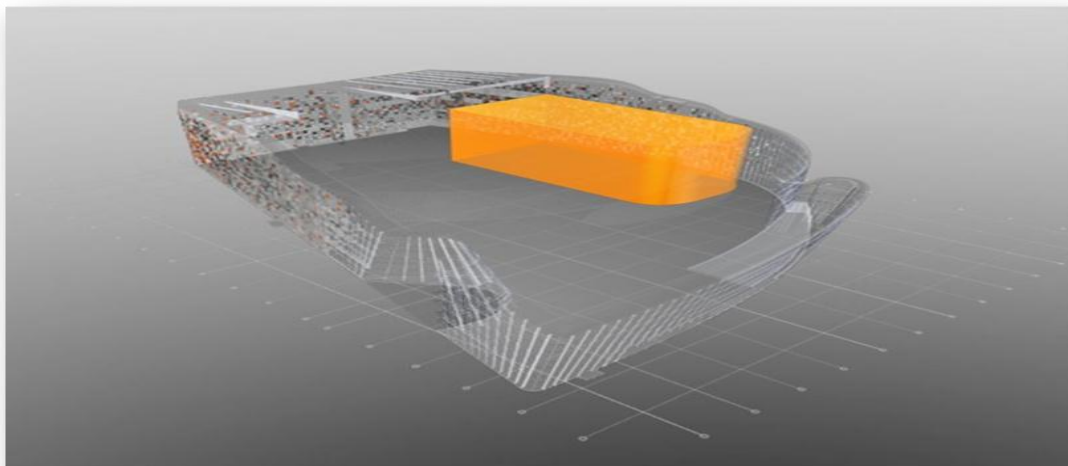
As needed the room may be used as:

- a **concert room with the audience of 1046 - 2108 spectators,**
- a **congress room with the maximum number of seats 2112.**



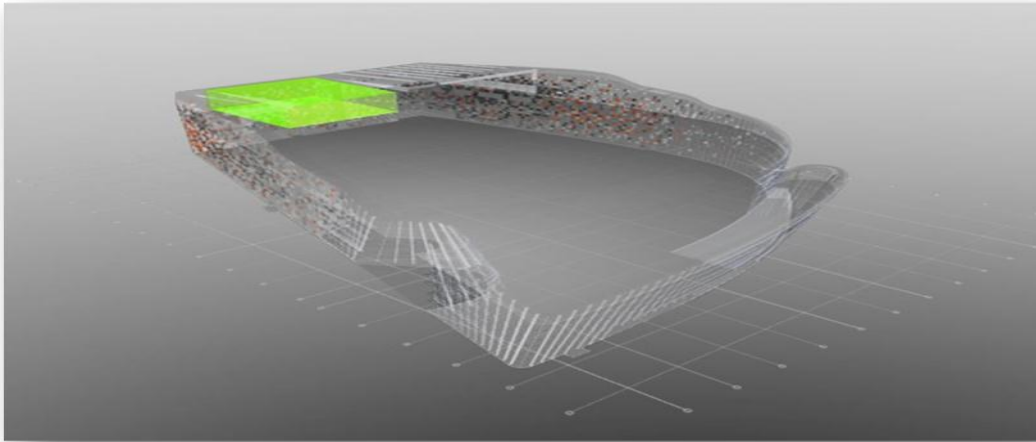
Location of auditorium room S1

Theatre room S2 - going from the ground floor to the second floor, with an inclined auditorium and three levels of balconies. The room is intended for receptions, exhibitions, fashion shows, etc. The room is designed for **about 600 people**.



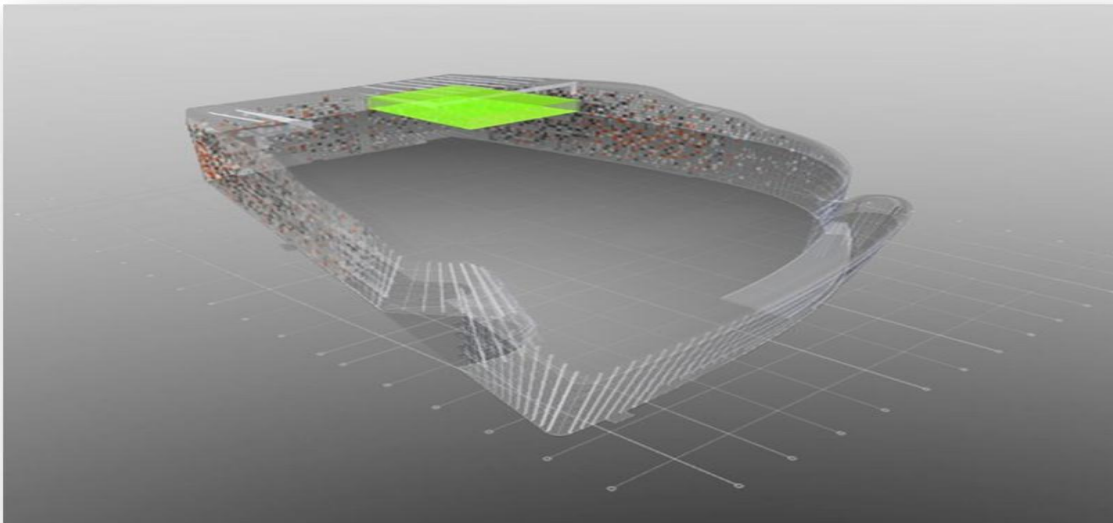
Location of theatre room S2

Small room S3 - located at the third floor level, can be divided into two parts. Designed for **300 people** or as two rooms for 150 people each.



Location of the small room

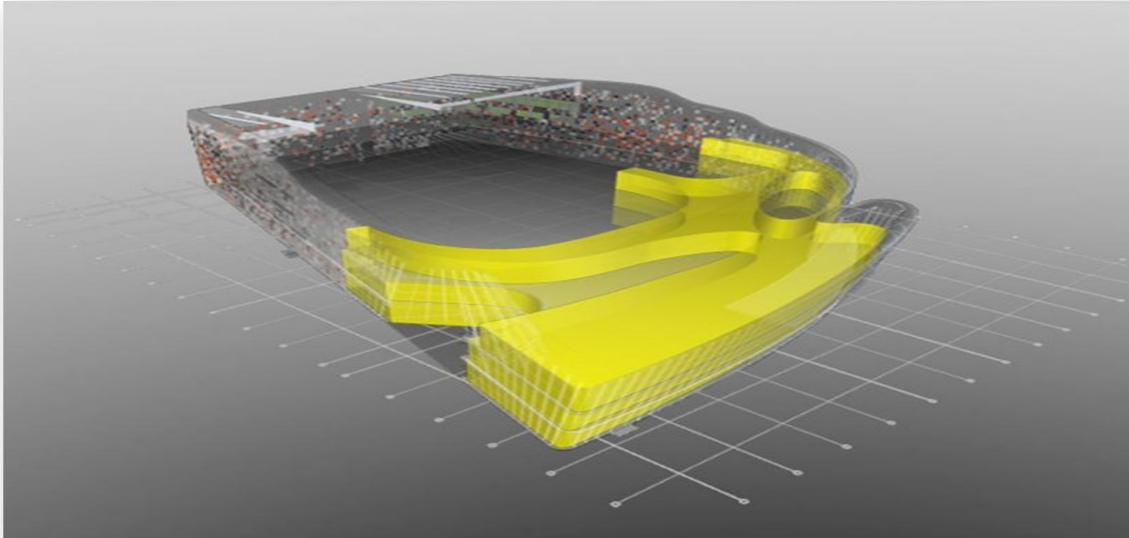
Complex of conference rooms S4 -located at the third floor level, enables the set to be arranged as 1 large conference room for about 500 people or can be divided into a few smaller conference rooms with movable acoustic partitions.



Location of the complex of conference rooms

Multifunctional room S5 - located at the second underground floor (level -8.10), designed for 200 people.

Lobby - located at three levels: F0 – 1800 m² (together with the Large Room), F1 – 1000 m², F2 – 650 m², with a view of the Old Town and Kazimierz. It may perform a function of a stately public space for the audience, as well as an exhibition space with the possibility of arranging sponsors' and exhibition stalls during congresses.



3.2. Explosion hazard evaluation

No explosion hazard rooms or zones exist in the building. No fire hazardous materials, e.g. inflammable gases or liquids, or explosives, will be stored at the facility.

No work hazardous in terms of fire is expected to be performed at the facility. If such work is to be performed, a consent from the Facility Manager should be obtained.

Acoustic and decoration members, as well as movable members of stages or movable partitions of conference rooms are made of materials that are at least flash resistant or fire-proofed to the flash resistant level. In thermal insulation only non-combustible and non-flammable materials are used.

The mechanical ventilation of the garage have been fitted with propane-butane gas sensors situated in the bottom part of the rooms. Gas detection will trigger emergency ventilation and optical signal of prohibition of entry in front of the garage entrance in vestibules and halls and in front of the entrance to the specific garage level.

3.3. Division of the building into fire zones

The Conference Centre Building has been divided into 9 fire zones. Each zone has been made in an appropriate fire resistance class, pursuant to the applicable regulations.

The ICE building is fully protected by a sprinkler system. Auditorium room S1 and theatre room S2, which are fitted with partial sprinkler protection are the exception.

3.3.1 Underground part:

Two zones are sectioned off in the underground part:

I- garage at the -8.10 level (fire zone I)

II- garage at the -4.80 level (fire zone II)

A ramp allowing communication between the garage levels at the boundary of the two zones has been equipped with a fire gate, normally kept open and closed automatically if a fire has been detected within the garage, and thus providing maintaining separate fire zones at both levels.

3.3.2 Overground part:

The Congress Centre building in its overground part has been divided into principal fire zones as described below:

III - the main lobby (fire zone III, connecting all lobby levels), along with the adjacent rooms such as box offices, porter's room and reception, audience organisation back rooms, organisation and staff rooms, bookshop, florist, commercial and service establishment accessible from the outside, café at the first floor along with its back rooms, restaurant at the second floor with its back rooms, including rooms at the third floor level.

IV - the auditorium room (fire zone IV) with the interpreters' rooms, light and sound booths, projection booth, waiting rooms, stage engine rooms and orchestra pit, along with acoustic spaces. This zone is equipped with a fire alarm system, a sprinkler system - partial protection, acoustic warning system, internal hydrants 25, emergency evacuation lighting and fire extinguishers.

V - the theatre room (fire zone V) with the interpreters' rooms, light and sound booths, projection booth, waiting room, stage engine rooms, and acoustic spaces.

VI - the ground floor (fire zone VI) including storerooms, delivery and unloading rooms, utility rooms and auxiliary rooms, including rubbish tips.

Individual main storerooms constitute separate fire zones PM. Storerooms with the area over 200m² are fitted with hydrants 52.

VIA - the service establishment, a bank (fire zone VI A) located in the north-west corner of the building have been sectioned off as a separate fire zone due to the function of the establishment.

VII - floor 1 and 2 (fire zone VII) containing dressing rooms for actors, make-up rooms, vocal exercise room, canteen for artists, office rooms, toilets.

VIII - floor 3 (fire zone VIII) including the complex of conference rooms with the lobby, the small room with (interpreters' and acoustic engineers' rooms at the 4-th floor) and auxiliary rooms.

IX - the multifunctional room (fire zone IX) at the level of the lower garage (level -8.10)

All the sectioned off zones are fire-separated with members with an adequate fire resistance class, under the applicable regulations and fitted with a fire alarm system, sprinkler system, sound warning system, internal hydrants 25 or 52, emergency evacuation lighting and extinguishers.

3.3.3. Other compartments

In the overground part of the building also independent fire zones (PM) have been sectioned off (PM), intended for storerooms, workshop, technical rooms, utility rooms, rubbish tip and the security guards' room, where also fire alarm system control panel, acoustic warning signal microphone, fire power supply switch, lobby desmoking activating members.

In the Congress Centre building all staircases and lifts have been sectioned off as separate fire zones, including three lifts (D3, D5, D6) dedicated for evacuation of handicapped people.

4. Conditions for evacuation.

Emergency lighting has been installed in the building, evacuation signs of exits and evacuation directions, with signs made "bright" (permanently highlighted during building operation). The admissible lengths of an evacuation passage and evacuation access have been determined in accordance with the applicable technical and building regulations.

5. Fire extinguishers and their deployment.

The Congress Centre building has been fitted with fire extinguishers for putting out the following fire classes: A - solid materials, B - liquids, C - gases and F - cooking oils and fats.

In the overground part there is one extinguisher GP 6 ABC for each 300m², the length of access to the equipment is 30m. The garage has been fitted with 6 kg ABC dry powder extinguishers, one for each 900m², the maximum length of access to the equipment is 30m.

Within the restaurant kitchens extinguishers for the F group (cooking oils and fats) and fire blankets have been applied.

Technical rooms have been fitted with carbon-dioxide extinguishers and fire blankets. Most extinguishers are placed in hydrant cabinets. Only equipment with valid required certificates of conformity have been applied. **Arrangement of the extinguishers is shown in the graphic part.**

6. Water supply for external fire-fighting

The fire-fighting water supply is provided by city water supply system. On the water supply system at a distance of 75m from the building there are at least two hydrants allowing the required simultaneous water consumption. The hydrant location outside the building is presented in the graphic part.

7. Installations in the building

7.1. Electrical and lightning protection installations

The building is supplied from two independent power sources, i.e. the Dajwór - Forum station and the MPEC station.

Both power sources cover the electricity demand in 100%. The electrical installation has been equipped with the main so called fire circuit breaker located in the security guards' room at the ground floor of the building, cutting off power supply to all circuits, except for the ones related to operation of technical fire protections of the building. The building has been protected with a lightning arrester installation in compliance with the Polish Standards (PN).

7.2. Emergency lighting system and evacuation signs

Within the whole building the basic function of evacuation signs is performed by emergency lighting, evacuation - directional, with signs made "bright" (permanently highlighted during building operation). The time of light fitting operation is 2 hours.

7.3. Heating, ventilation and air condition system

Ventilation ducts have been made of non-combustible materials only - galvanized steel sheet. Only materials with a feature of not spreading fire have been used for thermal insulation of ventilation and air condition conduits.

Detection of fire in the building switches the air condition and living ventilation off and closes all shut-off flaps used in the ventilation ducts and conduits.

7.4. Lifts for evacuation of handicapped people

Cars of all lifts in the building, in the case of fire detection, go down to the ground floor level, where they are interlocked in the open position, until the fire alarm signal is off.

In the case of power failure the cars of individual lifts continue their movement to the nearest stop, doors open automatically and are interlocked in the open position.

Lifts D3, D5 and D6 are adapted to evacuation of handicapped people. Start-up of the car of these lifts in the case of fire is only possible by using a key located in the security guards' room, after decision has been made by the person in charge of the rescue operation.

The said lifts have been fitted with equipment preventing filling them with smoke - overpressure mechanical ventilation. The cars of all lifts, including the cargo lift, have emergency lighting.

7.5. Gas installation

The building is not equipped with any gas installation. No liquid propane-butane gas will be used and stored in the building.

8. PROVIDING THE FACILITY WITH FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

8.1. Fire protection equipment and the sprinkler system

The Congress Centre building in its overground part is covered by the sprinkler system protection, except for the auditorium and theatre rooms, which were excluded from the sprinkler protection mainly because of their height. The auditorium and theatre rooms have been made as separate fire zones and equipped with partial sprinkler protection in the area of the orchestra pit, interpreters' booths, projection booths, stage pocket.

The installation has been fitted with a terminal to the fire service, alarm bell and alarm light signal installed at the building façade.

8.2. Smoke system

Desmoking of the lift shafts and staircases

Gravitational desmoking installation of lift shafts and staircases has been made in the facility by installation of smoke flaps. The make-up air supply is provided by automatic opening of lift doors at the ground floor level and manual opening of door from the entrance hall outside.

The smoke flaps are actuated automatically at a signal from sensors located in the space of a specific lift shaft and manually at a signal from the security guards' room.

Two staircases B and G have mechanical ventilation, it is automatically activated by the fire alarm system.

Desmoking of the lobby

Mechanical desmoking ventilation has been envisaged within the lobby. Flexible smoke curtains have been applied, being lowered from the ceiling-roof to the top level floor. The atrium space is desmoked pointwise by exhaust fans, resistant to the temperature of 400⁰ C for at least two hours.

Desmoking installation of the multifunctional room

The multifunctional room at level -8.10 is equipped with a mechanical desmoking installation, controlled automatically and manually. The room space is desmoked mechanically with exhaust points. It is assumed to maintain a smoke-free layer at the level of 4.0m over the floor. The exhaust fans are made as resistant to the temperature of 400° C for at least two hours.

Desmoking of the garages

A mechanical ventilation and desmoking system has been made in the garages. The installation has been fitted with exhaust fans removing the contaminated air or smoke from the facility and points of mechanical and gravitational ventilation. The air supply is also made up by the entrance gate. After a fire signal occurs the ventilation system automatically switches into the fire mode.

8.3. FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

The fire alarm system provides full protection of the Congress Centre. The fire alarm control panel is located in the security guards' room (at the ground floor level) and connected to the State Fire Service, as agreed with the City Fire Chief in Krakow. The facility has been fitted with manual call points.

The desmoking ventilation installation activation control is provided automatically by smoke sensors, maintaining the possibility of manual control from the dedicated security guard's room. Manual call point buttons will not activate desmoking, due to the possibility of pressing the button by people evacuating in another zone than the one affected by the fire. The fire alarm signal from two sensors will automatically notify the fire service.

8.4. The acoustic warning signal

An installation enabling voice messages to be broadcast for the needs of efficient evacuation of people present in the building has been made in the Congress Centre building. The voice messages are transmitted either automatically or manually by the person in charge of the rescue operation. The microphones have been placed in the security guards' room at the ground floor and in the building administration office at the second floor.

8.5. Fire hydrant installation

The Congress Centre has been equipped with a hydrant installation. Hydrants 52 with 20m hoses have been applied in the garages. The reach of these hydrants is 30m. The installation provides the possibility of simultaneous use of two hydrants 52.

In the overground part cabinet hydrants 25 have been applied with a rubber hose (semi-rigid) on a reel (hose length 30m and total reach of 33.0m). The hydrants are arranged so as to ensure their access to all rooms. All cabinets of hydrants 25 and 52 have room for extinguishers.

All fire protection equipment and extinguishers in the facility have valid acceptance certificates under the principles laid down in the Polish Standards.

The method of internal hydrant start-up:

1. open the hydrant cabinet,
2. uncoil the hose,
3. open (turn on) the hydrant valve,
4. direct the water jet from the fire-hose nozzle to the fire centre.

9. METHODS OF CONDUCT IN CASE OF FIRE AND OTHER HAZARD

9.1. Methods for preventing the possibility of fire occurrence

It shall be prohibited in the Congress Centre ICE Krakow:

1. To use open fire, smoke tobacco or use other thermal factors which may initiate ignition of combustible materials in rooms.
2. To use installations, equipment and tools in a bad repair or non-compliant with their intended use or conditions specified by the manufacturer or not subjected to periodic inspections, with a scope and frequency arising from the construction law provisions, if this may contribute to a fire occurrence, explosion or fire spreading.
3. To make bonfires, including burning of rubbish at a distance shorter than 10m from the facility.

4. To use electrical heating equipment placed directly on a combustible base except for equipment operated in accordance with conditions set out by the manufacturer.
5. To store flammable materials and use decorations and interior equipment of combustible materials at a distance under 0.5m from the equipment and installations whose outer surfaces may heat to a temperature exceeding 373.15K (100°C).
6. To use combustible materials for light point shields, except for flash resistant and non-flammable materials, if they are placed at a distance of at least 0.05m from a light bulb.
7. To store and leave any materials and objects on general communication routes used for evacuation purposes (corridors, pedestrian access routes, evacuation exits, etc.), obstructing these routes or reducing their width.
8. To close doors and evacuation exits in a way preventing their immediate use and restrict access to evacuation exits in any way.
9. To prevent or restrict access to:
 - fire extinguishers, hydrants and equipment,
 - electrical switches and switchboards,
10. To make repairs, modifications and assembly of installations and makeshift equipment independently or repair electrical fuses on somebody's own.

It shall also be prohibited to operate installations and equipment that may cause a fire. Technical installations and equipment should be operated and maintained in a condition compliant with the technical conditions and requirements set out by the manufacturer, in particular should be subjected to periodic inspections and maintenance.

9.2. Principles of alarming

1. Anybody who has noticed a fire or has obtained information about a fire or other hazard shall stay calm and not allowing panic immediately should **alarm**:
 - all people present in the vicinity of the fire and exposed to its effects,
 - The fire service, phone: **998**,
 - Possibly, use a manual call point,
 - Building administrator via security service.
2. After contacting the fire service, the following information should be clearly given:
 - where is the fire - name of the object and exact address,
 - what is burning - e.g. clothes lockers in the employees changing room.
 - is there a threat to human's life,
 - phone number used for the alarm and name and surname of the caller.

Note: After the call has been acknowledged by the fire service dispatcher and disconnected stay at the telephone for a while for potential check of the call.

3. When needed (accident or failure) alarm the following services:
 - 1) Ambulance:phone: **999**;
 - 2) Police:phone: **997**;
 - 3) Electricity emergency service:phone: **991**;
 - 4) Water emergency service:phone:
 - 5) Central heating emergency service:phone:
 - 6) Gas emergency service:phone: **992**;

9.3. Principles of conduct for employees in the event of fire occurrence or other hazard

1. Parallel with alarming the fire service one should set about rescue and fire-fighting operation using available fire-fighting equipment (extinguishers) and internal hydrants provided in the building.
2. Until the fire service arrives, the operation is managed by the highest level employee in the building or a person authorised. Every employee shall subordinate to orders of the person in charge of the operation.
3. Each person entering the rescue and fire-fighting operation should:
 - first rescue people, by evacuating them from the hazard area,
 - turn the power supply off (do not use water or foam extinguishers for putting out fire within life electrical installations and equipment),
 - remove all combustible materials present in the place of fire and its immediate vicinity, and also most valuable equipment and appliances and important documents, computers, magnetic information carriers, etc.,
 - do not open doors and windows to the rooms where the fire occurred if not needed, as the air supply accelerates spreading of fire.
 - when opening the door to the room where the fire occurred proceed with caution, hiding behind the wall at the door handle side and covering your face (hazard of the so-called backdraft flames caused by detonative combustion of carbon oxide when oxygen is added to the combustion zone),
 - entering rooms filled with smoke or going through such rooms, restrict the amount of inhaled combustion products, move in an inclined position, as close to the floor as possible and cover your mouth, e.g. with wet fabric (a handkerchief).

10. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION AND CARRYING OUT OF EVACUATION

10.1. Organization of people and property evacuation

Evacuation of people from the Congress Centre building may be performed in two modes:






- a) Evacuation *announced automatically* (e.g. after detection of smoke). Proceed in accordance with the instruction provided by the acoustic warning system and evacuate with designated evacuation routes (as in the graphic part).
- b) Evacuation *announced by employees* of the Congress Centre in the case of occurrence of a hazard causing the need to evacuate people and property from the facility. Then the decision about evacuation is made by the owner/administrator or a person authorised, in the case of their absence the employee with the highest position present at this time at the facility.


After making decision about evacuation of people and property one should:

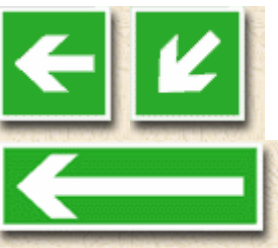






1. Inform all employees and other people present in the facility immediately about the occurrence and nature of the hazard and the need to evacuate with the acoustic warning system.
2. First evacuate people from these rooms where the fire has occurred or who are present on the way of the fire spreading and the rooms from which exit or access of safe evacuation routes may be cut off by the fire or condensed combustion products (smoke).
3. When escape routes and rooms are heavily filled with smoke move in an inclined position, trying to keep your head as low as possible, due to a smaller smoke concentration in lower parts of rooms. If possible cover your mouth and nose with wet fabric, e.g. a handkerchief - this method facilitates breathing in a smoky atmosphere. When moving through heavily smoked sections, move along the walls to prevent losing orientation as regards the direction.

4. Evacuation of property must not be conducted at a cost of means necessary for evacuation and rescue of people, bearing in mind that human health and life is the top priority. Evacuation of property should start from the most valuable equipment, documentation and objects. All able bodied people, fit for dismantling and evacuation of property should be used.
5. After finishing evacuation e.i. leaving the building, the person in charge of evacuation shall check if all employees and customers have left the building. If it is suspected that somebody has stayed in the hazard zone, this fact should be immediately reported to the fire service chief present at the place of operation and the check of the building rooms should be repeated.
6. If the State Fire Service comes during evacuation, the person in charge of the operation shall report a short information about the operation, and next subordinate to the orders of the chief of the fire service tactical unit.





10.2. Specimens of safety, evacuation and fire protection signs

No	Safety sign	Meaning (name) of the safety sign	Application
1		Push button	Used to indicate a fire alarm push button or manual control of fire-fighting equipment (e.g. permanent fire-fighting equipment).
2		Horn fire alarm	May be used on its own or together with sign no. 1 if the push button activates the acoustic alarm received directly by people present in the hazard area.
3		Emergency telephone station	A sign indicating location of the available phone for warning in the case of a fire hazard.
4		Fire extinguisher	
5		Internal hydrant	This sign is applied on the hydrant cabinet door.

6		No smoking or open flames sign.	To be applied in places where smoking or open flame may cause a fire or explosion hazard.
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No	Evacuation sign	Meaning (name) of the evacuation sign	Meaning
1		Direction of the evacuation route	This sign indicates direction to the exit, which may be used in the case of danger. Short arrows - to be used with other signs. Long arrow - to be used individually.
2		Evacuation exit	A sign used to identify exits used in the case of danger.
3		Evacuation door	A sign used over sash door which is a fire exit (left or right door).
5		Direction to the evacuation route exit	This sign indicates direction of the evacuation route to the exit; may direct to the left or to the right.
6		Direction to the evacuation route exit downstairs.	This sign indicates direction of the evacuation route downstairs to the left or to the right.
7		Direction to the evacuation route exit upstairs.	This sign indicates direction of the evacuation route upstairs to the left or to the right.
8		Push to open	The sign is placed on a door to indicate direction of opening.

No.	Sign	Meaning (name) of the sign	Application
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1		Power supply cut-off switch	In facilities, to identify the power supply cut-off switch to all circuits except of the ones that supply installations necessary to operate during a fire.
5		Fire door	To identify door located in fire partition walls.
7		Assembly point	To identify an assembly point for people during evacuation.
8		Key to the evacuation exit	To mark location of the key at the evacuation door locked with a key; an additional sign should be supplemented with the specific location of the key.