

### **1.8.1.1.3 Measures to be Taken Against Fire**

life and property, it is possible to minimize potential losses and measures to be taken against fire. Fire protection is challenged in two ways.

- Passive measures
- Active measures

#### **Passive Measures**

Designed in the architectural design stage, with construction of the building and called for measures with permanent functions. The fire, stopping in the smallest space, life and loss of property be taken for the prevention of structural measures are covered by passive measures.

These measures; gas and the structure for removing smoke, escape routes, planning of stairs and meeting place, the structure of fire to provide impermeable section, a non-flammable or combustion temperature is high, the use of smoke out not building material comprises withstand the high temperature of the bearing system.

Passive measures in addressing this very large area provides the protection of life and property safety during a fire.

#### **Active Measures**

Active measures which functions only as a complementary event of fire, the measures are directed to a specific destination. For example; used as fire detectors and the alarm detection and warning systems, mechanical way of controlling the movement of smoke during the fire, measures such as the use of fire-fighting systems are equipped with advanced devices.

#### **Overall in the fighting;**

- The properties of the substances found in the environment, depending on the maximum number of people can be found sufficient number of suitably qualified and needed a place with fire fighting equipment fire detection and alarm systems should be taken,
- Fire fighting equipment; visible, should be placed in easily accessible locations and should not be considered obstacles in front of them,
- Escape routes and emergency exits must be available so people can easily be unlocked and must be panic bar,
- Fire fighting emergency plans and those persons should receive training regarding fire-fighting equipment they use,
- The solvent gas such as paint which may cause fire agents, fire resistant material should be stored in accordance with the tilted areas,
- Operating environment in which to work against the substances that can cause a fire ventilation systems should be

established as appropriate,

- Electrical installation, robust, and should be safe, maintenance and repair should be performed at periodic intervals, circuit boards must be made around storing,
- Electrical installations and ventilation systems in environments with explosion may be explosion-protected (ex-proof) must be,
- Compressed gas cylinders near heat sources and should not be left in the sun, to be properly moved, valves and tube fittings shall not be destroyed,

- Especially with a high fire risk, such as welding and cutting jobs while combustible materials and ignition sources must be kept away from the media,
- Do not smoke in work environments, matches, lighters ignition sources should not be used except as required by work in the production area.