



TOGETHER FOR
SUSTAINABILITY

TfS Supplier Academy – Fact Sheet #2

FIRE & EVACUATION SAFETY



TOGETHER FOR
SUSTAINABILITY

Supplier Academy – Fact Sheet #2

FIRE & EVACUATION SAFETY

A fire can break out everywhere and even a small fire can quickly become disastrous - almost all of the deadliest industrial accidents in history were related to fire.

Typical causes of fire include:

- Flying sparks, e.g. due to mechanical work (welding, grinding, etc.), electric sparks
- Inadequate use or storage of flammable substances
- Overheating of electrical equipment

Fires are dangerous and should generally be fought by professional fire fighters. Only small fires should be fought by workers who have received a fire fighting training.

Further, make sure to be in line with local law - always consult with the local fire fighting brigade or with local authorities.

KEY EXPECTATIONS

Minimize the risk of a fire

- ✓ Flammable substances are handled and stored properly.
- ✓ Electrical equipment is safely handled and maintained.

Ensure adequate handling of fires and safe evacuation

- ✓ Fire detection and fire fighting equipment is available and regularly checked.
- ✓ Fire evacuation drills for every employee take place at least once per year.
- ✓ Fire fighting is coordinated with local parties, e.g. local fire brigade, authorities.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

- A fire can pose a severe threat to human life. Fire safety is therefore an essential safety measure to protect workers' health and safety.
- Fires may also pose financial and legal threats to your company (e.g. damages or loss of property, long production downtime, loss of licenses, investigations against management).
- Harmful substances can be released due to a fire (e.g. fumes, soot, chlorine gas, ash). This can cause damage to the environment. For example, soil and surface water might become contaminated.

Supplier Academy – Fact Sheet #2

FIRE & EVACUATION SAFETY

The following tables provide information on fire detection and fire fighting equipment. Depending on your local regulations, some or all of these might be mandatory. Always consult your local authorities to understand your legal requirements.

FIRE DETECTION & ALARM

SMOKE DETECTOR



Smoke detectors are installed in all areas of the factory

Regular testing of smoke detectors is ensured, at least every year

FIRE ALARM

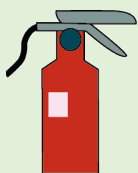


Fire alarm systems (sound and light) are installed and clearly distinct from other alarms and notification systems

Regular testing of alarm systems

FIRE FIGHTING

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS & HOSES



Fire extinguishers match the potential fire hazard and a sufficient number is available

Fire extinguishers and hoses are easily accessible and their locations clearly marked

Fire extinguishers and hoses are inspected and tested regularly and have maintenance tags indicating the date they were last checked

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER



Pressure checks of the water storage containers are conducted regularly

Check water level and pressure, water pumps, and the general condition of related equipment is inspected monthly

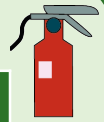
Check water flow through the sprinkler system activates the building fire alarm

Supplier Academy – Fact Sheet #2

FIRE & EVACUATION SAFETY

Selecting the appropriate fire extinguisher is essential. Using the wrong extinguisher may make a fire emergency worse!

SELECTION OF THE APPROPRIATE FIRE EXTINGUISHER



Classes of fires	Types of fires (fuel)	Picture symbol	Type of extinguisher
A	Combustibles (e.g. wood, paper, textiles)		Water Foam Dry powder
B	Flammable liquids (e.g. gasoline, oil, paint)		Foam Dry powder Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)
C	Flammable gases (e.g. butane, methane)		Dry powder
D	Flammable metals (e.g. lithium, potassium)		Specialist dry powder (for metals)
E	Electrical (e.g. computers, generators)		Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)

To be able to operate the fire extinguisher is easy to learn, yet of utmost importance.

REMEMBER THE **PASS** WORD

P

Pull
the pin

A

Aim
at the base of
the fire

S

Squeeze
the operating
handle

S

Sweep
from side to
side

Supplier Academy – Fact Sheet #2

FIRE & EVACUATION SAFETY

Some emergencies, such as a fire or large spillages of hazardous chemicals, require the evacuation of the factory premises. For evacuation safety, please refer to your company's emergency response plan. Always consult your local authorities to understand your legal requirements regarding safety.

GOOD PRACTICE FOR EVACUATION SAFETY

EVACUATION ROUTES



- Evacuation routes are clearly marked with lines and arrows.
- Routes are free from obstructions.

EMERGENCY EXITS



- Emergency exits are sufficient in number and unlocked at all times.
- All emergency exits are well indicated and properly signposted.

EMERGENCY LIGHTING



- Emergency lighting is installed along egress routes, at exits, in stairways and at other appropriate locations.
- Emergency lighting undergoes regular inspection and testing.

EVACUATION MAP



- Evacuation maps are available in all work areas and clearly visible for everyone.
- Evacuation maps contain clear explanations and are easily understandable.

ASSEMBLY POINTS



- Designated assembly points are outside the building and can shelter the entire workforce in case of an emergency.
- They do not interfere with emergency services.

Supplier Academy – Fact Sheet #2

FIRE & EVACUATION SAFETY

Everybody at the factory should receive training in order to be prepared for fires and the event of an evacuation of the premises. This must be in line with the emergency response plan and address local regulations, where applicable.

STAFF TRAINING

- All members of staff should know how to react in case of an emergency.
- Most importantly, they must know how to evacuate the premises as quick and as safe as possible.
- It is sensible to have staff trained in fighting small fires in order to respond to fires as quick as possible.

STAFF TRAINING: EVACUATION DRILLS

- Conduct an evacuation drill for all workers at least once per year.
- An evaluation of the fire drill can point out weaknesses or hazards, and will help to steadily improve the evacuation process.

STAFF TRAINING: LOCAL FIRE FIGHTERS

Fires are dangerous and should generally be fought by professional fire fighters. Small fires can be extinguished by employees, which have undergone a fire fighter training. It is suggested to:

- Form local fire fighting teams: one fire fighter for each section of the factory.
- Provide initial training to fire fighters, as well as regular updates, e.g. conducted by the local fire department or by a fire extinguisher supplier. Training should include the actual use of fire fighting equipment.
- Help everybody to identify the local fire fighters, e.g. by a brightly colored wristband, waistcoat or a badge and display their pictures prominently.

