

FIRAT UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

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URGENT ACTION PLAN

PUBLICATION DATE: 22.08.2024
VALIDITY DATE: 22.08.2030

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Evacuation Plan



EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

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1. AIM

The purpose of this procedure is to determine the authorities, methods and responsibilities for the activities to be carried out in order to detect all kinds of emergencies during the activities of FIRAT UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES and to ensure the planning, implementation and reporting of what to do in emergencies .

2. SCOPE

This procedure **University District**, **Rectorate Campus**, **23119**, ELAZIG activity showing **FIRAT UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY OF** building It covers the processes that employees must follow regarding emergencies that may occur in the field.

3. DEFINITIONS

Emergency: An unexpected and serious event or situation that requires immediate intervention or reaction. Urgent situations; deaths, injuries, people's their places abandon they do, illness, These may include disability, food insecurity, damage to or loss of infrastructure, and weakened or compromised workplace safety and security.

Accident: An undesirable event that results in death, illness, injury, property damage or other losses.

Fire: Thick, liquid or gaseous flammable substances heat by taking control female is burning.

Earthquake: Fault on Accumulating format changing of energy suddenly discharge result occur are displacement movements.

Leak – Shedding: Person to your health And to the environment directly or indirect One in this way damage can give It is the discharge of harmful substances by leaking or spilling from a container.

First Help: Any One for this reason dangerous situation entered the one which, sick or accident It is a temporary, non-medical intervention performed at the scene of an accident to prevent the victim's condition from getting worse .

Sabotage: Each various activity Realizing factory, facility And workplaces, temporary One duration for activity It is a form of aggressive and destructive activity aimed at destruction in order to ensure that it remains outside the country.

Disaster: The consequences of natural, technological or anthropogenic events that cause physical, economic, social and environmental losses for people, affect communities by stopping or interrupting normal life and human activities, and that the affected community cannot cope with using its local opportunities and resources are called disasters.



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4. RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

4.1. Procedure Implementation

This procedure in its implementation **FIRAT UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES At the FACULTY** worker all employee And managers are responsible.

4.2. Urgent Situation Teams

to the Regulation on Emergency Situations, support personnel have been determined from among the employees of each unit to be assigned in the fields of a) Search, Rescue, Evacuation, b) Fire Fighting, c) First Aid. The teams formed in accordance with the Regulation on the Protection of Buildings from Fire are listed below. duties is stated. Each in the unit security officer aspect worker Persons Amongst These teams were formed according to the number of people.

Firefighting Team: Emergency in cases, urgent extinguishing situation in teams list as a team Persons on duty fire Instruction And fire urgent situation to the plan according to movement does. Possible fire They carry out extinguishing activities in case of emergency.

Rescue Team: In case of emergency, the people on the emergency team list who are assigned as rescue team. urgent situation feature according to relating to plans by applying, danger under people And in fire first on the rescue list stated document and remove materials from the environment as soon as possible removal and is responsible for carrying it to the area where the first aid team is located.

Protection – Communication Team: Urgent in cases, urgent situation teams on the list Persons on duty as protection-communication teams prepare relevant plans according to the nature of the emergency. It is responsible for notifying the relevant places and responsible persons specified in the emergency telephone list, ensuring environmental safety, calming down panic and checking that the emergency area is completely evacuated .

First Aid Team: In case of emergency, the people who are on duty as first aid team in the emergency team list. health to their teams news by giving And recovery team by first help to the region It is the duty of the person to apply the necessary first aid interventions to the people brought until the medical teams arrive.

Transportation Team: In emergency situations, drivers assigned as transportation teams on the emergency team list are responsible for transporting the injured to the nearest hospitals in cases where the ambulance is not sufficient or is not needed.

Energy Resources Response Team: In emergencies, individuals on the emergency team list who are assigned as the energy resources response team are responsible for cutting off electricity, natural gas and hazardous chemical lines going to the emergency area.

Communication Team: In emergencies, as the communication team on the emergency team list, it is responsible for notifying the fire department, police and the nearest hospitals.

*Urgent Situation Teams Urgent Situation Team It is stated in the List .



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4.3. Urgent In the situation To be done Works

What to do in case of fire is stated in the "Emergency Instructions". If necessary in case other urgent situation events for also instructions and/or instructions can be created.

4.4. Urgent Situation Plans

What the personnel should do in case of an emergency is specified in the emergency plans for work accidents, fires, earthquakes and leaks, floods, sabotage, electric shocks, electrical burns, trauma, burns, poisoning and machinery and equipment damage. All employees are obliged to comply with these plans.

4.5. Record And Equipment Protection

Documents and items that need to be protected and saved during a fire are listed in the list of things to be saved first in a fire.

5. URGENT IN CASES ORGANISATION INTRA And FEMALE CONTACT WITH AUTHORITIES

The telephone numbers listed in the emergency telephone list, which may be needed in emergencies, should be posted in places accessible to everyone and kept up to date. Emergency teams will also be able to communicate within the group using radios, if available, from team leaders, in addition to telephones.

6. URGENT STATUS GEAR

Equipment designated for use in emergencies must be listed in the emergency equipment list and must be provided in sufficient quantities.

These equipments have certain intermittently active in case to check that they are These equipment should be shown on the emergency layout plan and announced to all employees (alarm systems, fire extinguishers, fire cabinets, fire hydrants, fire station pumps, power supplies, emergency exitsdoors, gas-electric main valves or switches, first aid equipment, eye wash showers, etc.).

7. DRILLS

Emergency drills will be planned and conducted at our university. Those who participate in the drill should be listed on the drill participation list. After each drill, drill minutes should be filled out and delivered to the occupational safety unit, responsible persons and human resources unit.

8. EDUCATION

Urgent situation intervention to their teams duties with relating to education should be given. In addition, they should be taught which extinguishing devices and tools should be used against which type of fire .

Most in less than a year One exercises by having it done This training should be renewed. First aid and rescue personnel must receive training from institutions licensed by the Ministry of Health, as specified in the First Aid Regulation, on what needs to be done to save lives in case of injury or illness until they are taken to the nearest health institution.



EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS

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FIRE INSTRUCTIONS

1. THEORETICAL

INFORMATION

FIRE

The chemical process that occurs when matter combines with heat and oxygen is called **Combustion**. In order for combustion to occur, flammable matter, heat and oxygen must be present together. This process is called the "Fire Triangle".

Benefit purpose with burned fire outside consisting of And uncontrollable combustion to the incident **FIRE**

It is called.

FIRES CLASSIFICATION

The fire type burning the one which... to the substance according to varies. This for this reason fires five W e can collect it in the classroom.

Types of Fire	Α	В	С	D	то
Туре	Thick	Liquid	Gas	Metal	Electric
Flammable Article	Paper , Wood, Wood, Fabric, Cotton etc.	Paint, Thinner, Oil, Fuel etc.	Natural Gas, Methane, LPG, Propane, Acetylene etc.	Magnesium, Aluminum, Sodium etc.	Electric
Extinguishing Method	Cooling, Combusti on Preventio n	Blocking, Suffocating, Cooling	Blocking	Cooling, Suffocat ion	First work power outage

Extinguisher Used	This, ABC powder and foam extinguishe r,	ABC and B.C. dusty, halo gaseous, CO2 and foam extinguisher	ABC and B.C. dusty, Halon And CO2 gas extinguishe	Only D powder extinguish er	ABC and B are dusty, Halon gas extinguishe r
----------------------	--	---	---	--------------------------------------	--

Generally;

- 1. Dry dusty fire extinguisher "each type fire for"
- 2. Sparkling fire extinguisher "solid And liquid for fires"
- 3. Aqueous fire extinguisher "thick fires for"
- **4.** Halocarbon type fire extinguishers "electric And electronic environment fires can be used for.

CAUSES OF FIRE

Protection measures not taken

Most important is the reason. Fire, electric contact, heating systems, Natural gas, LPG tubes, It is caused by the inadequate protection of flammable and explosive materials. If the electrical power system is built according to technical conditions, LPG cylinders and natural gas are used correctly, chimneys are cleaned and necessary precautions are taken for flammable and explosive materials, there will be a significant decrease in fire disasters.

Ignorance

It is necessary to know how to take precautions against fire. Not knowing how to use electrical appliances correctly, incorrectly placing stoves and heating systems, placing easily flammable items in the attic and on the roof invite fire. It is necessary to learn about the fire incident in order to prevent the formation of fire and to extinguish it.

Neglect

It is not enough to be knowledgeable about fire. A match or cigarette butt thrown away without being extinguished, an LPG cylinder forgotten to be turned off, a stove whose fire has not been extinguished, an iron left unplugged can cause major fires due to negligence. Therefore, we need to be more careful and meticulous about fire.

Accidents

Some unintentional events can cause a fire. Being adequately informed about fire will help us understand how to act in such events.

Vault

Control under One of fire, neglect or ignorance result spreading or It is always possible for it to flash and explode.

Sabotage

Some people, various aim And earning for the sake of willful aspect fire They take it out. This type to events necessary precautions must be taken against it.

Natural events

windy weather, lightning strikes and similar natural events.

EXTINGUISHING PRINCIPLES

By cooling Extinguishing

- **a.This With By cooling Extinguishing:** By cooling extinguishing principles in -most A lot The physical-chemical properties of water suffocate the flammable material and extinguish the fire by taking heat from the flammable material.
- **b. Dispersion of Combustible Material:** By dispersing burning materials, the high heat that causes the fire is divided, the divided heat decreases and the fire gradually goes out. This type of extinguishing is not applied to fuel fires.

The air Cutting

a.Covering: Cutting off oxygen from a burning material using solids or chemical compounds. is an event. Liquid fuel in fires cloth constituent chemical compounds **b** . **Suffocation:** It is the process of cutting off or reducing the fire's relationship with oxygen.

Flammable The substance Elimination:

On fire elimination of substances in, combustion triangle cannot be formed. Therefore, the fire is extinguished.



YANGIN SÖNDÜRME CİHAZLARI NASIL KULLANILIR

KKT: Cihazın tetiğindeki emniyet pimini çekerek çıkart, sağ elle tetiğe basarken sol elle hortumdan çıkan söndürücüyü ateşin merkezine tut ve tarayarak söndür.

CO₂: Cihazın pimini yerinden çıkart.Valfi sola doğru çevirerek aç, çıkan söndürücüyü ateşin merkezine tut ve tarayarak söndür.



RÜZGARI ARKANA AL





CİHAZI ALEVİN DİBİNE TUT





CİHAZI YANGININ DOĞDUĞU YERE TUT.





ÖNDEN İLERİYE DOĞRU SÖNDÜR







YANGIN TAMAMEN SÖNMEDEN AYRILMA





USED EXTINGUISHERS IN ITS PLACE DO NOT HANG AGAIN FILLING FOR TO THE CONCERNED PERSONS REPORT.

EXTINGUISHING OF THEIR DEVICES USAGE

The trigger on top pin Pull



The hose from its nest Take your leave And Trigger to the end much press







o The hose from the end coming out fire extinguisher matter fire Empty it to the area



FIRE OPPOSITE TO BE PURCHASED PRECAUTIONS

Fire escape on their way And the doors of front and behind them Do not leave any material behind.

Chemicals

- o All chemicals as required in this way tagged And closed in containers should be stored.
- Where chemicals are used, only the amount of chemical required should be kept and all containers used should be labelled.
- o Chemicals on their labels Written by in heat should be stored.
- The amount of 50 lt 'i exceeding solvents (solvents) chemical to spill despite should be stored in metal cabinets with trays to collect spills and/or in specially prepared or purpose-built rooms.
- Chemical warehouses lighting And electric plumbing watertight will be.
- Warehouses all electric systems warehouse outside control will be done.
- Warehouse inside chemicals suitable in this way tagged storage to the conditions according to will be stored.
- Warehouse inside And outside both cupboard And on the shelves both also employee

- for necessary grounding system will be made.
- o In warehouses continually aspect clean weather Entry must be provided.
- Chemicals ignition from the sources far should be kept.
- Personnel working with chemicals should wear cotton work clothes. Synthetic clothes can accumulate static electricity.

Flammable Gases

- o Gas pipes durable must be And more warming up path won't open should be placed as follows.
- Unused gas valves completely should be closed.
- Unused gas tubes outside to fall opposite resistant One in this way should be put on hold.
- o Flammable gases while being used study area abandon should not be done.
- Flammable gases with Working in places used gases with relating to gas detectors must be found.
- o "No smoking" and "be careful when approaching fire" signs should be hung in appropriate places in the work environment.
- o Gases with Working in the environment continually aspect clean weather Entry must be provided.

Electric Boards, UPS, Transformer

- Cleaning And care for used fatty cloth And oakum parts mouth with lid are thrown into garbage bins.
- Lightning Rods And ground cables periodic aspect control is done.
- Suitable to places "cigarette to drink "It is forbidden" And "attention with fire approach" plates is hung.
- Sufficiently suitable type (foam and/or co2 etc.) fire extinguishers and other fire extinguishing equipment are kept ready for active use.
- o Automatic fire perception detectors suitable are placed in places .

Material / Equipment Depots

- Warehouses inside And materials between cigarette to be drunk permission not given.
- o Quick flammable and to the heat counter materials chic chic control is done.
- o In the warehouses materials feature according to suitable in type Fire extinguishing tubes full and is available for use.
- Warehouses suitable And can be seen to their places "cigarette to drink "It is forbidden" plates are placed.
- Electrical installations, cable connections, plugs and sockets are checked every week according to a plan and checklist, and faulty and damaged ones are replaced.

Open Areas

- o is cleaned of flammable waste such as weeds, paper, cloth, etc., and the cut grass is thrown away. is not burned and is removed from the facility.
- o Fire hydrants valve and manholes continuous Well-groomed and kept clean.
- hydrants to be used until the fire department arrives. The hoses in question should be placed in a closed box to protect them from sun and rain. (in an order that will not put its availability at risk in terms of time).

Electric Installations

- Electric to the installation, project external more installed devices does not fit.
- All building And facilities electric distribution on the boards Insurances protected And it becomes automatic .
- With electricity worker from devices, technical to the document according to necessary Those who are grounded .
- Electrical equipment such as bare or damaged cables, sockets, plugs, etc. in buildings and facilities are immediately replaced.
- o Electric of the installation periodic control And maintenance official employee is made by .
- On the roofs pigeon manure is is not, electric cable control And flue control is performed.

FIRE DURING TO BE DONE TRANSACTIONS

In case of a fire, action will be taken according to the previously prepared **Fire Emergency Plan**. What if it happens Let the first thought be your own to ensure life safety and Nearby By cutting off the power of the machinery or equipment in question, you will go to the **"Emergency Assembly Area"** without panicking, using the emergency exit routes that have been previously determined and announced in the faculty.

- **1.** Do not worry.
- **2.** Fire Small Diameter whereas suitable extinguishing Equipment with intervention by saying Extinguish the fire and notify the unit manager and Fire Safety Officer.
- **3.** Used the tube filling for Fire Security To the person responsible Please report.

Fire intervention as much as you can't big whereas;

- **4.** Loud aspect those around you informed Please do so.
- 5. Where you are located on the ground Fire alarm button There is whereas him press.
- 6. Security And To the Power Plant Unit Please notify.
- 7. Worked you are Machinery and Equipment energy cut.
- 8. The fire spreading to prevent for door And windows Close it.
- 9. First Aid You have a certificate whereas to the wounded first intervention your structure.
- **10.** Wounded no whereas urgent exit route using collection to the region TRUE trustworthy Move in a way that is safe to use (if there is an item nearby that would be the first to be saved in a fire, take it with you).
- **11.** These while doing yourself And others in danger do not throw away.
- **12.** Collection to the region when you come to your superior you came to report Please do not forget.
- This in between teams team leaders accompanied by duty definitions in event in its place intervenes. Fire-fighting came from the moment from fire-fighting of officers assistant to your location They pass.

- a. From the board fire its place detection Please do so.
- **b.** Telephone And Radio by of fire LOCATION, TYPE AND SIZE Get information about.
- **c.** Fire from the locality you received information in line with respectively;
 - (110)' u by calling
 - Fire place, gender, size and address about summary information Please give.
- **d.** All buildings from the incident telephone or radio with Please be informed .
- e. Electric, Natural gas And Chemical lines to be cut off to ensure for the purpose of,
 - Electric for
 - Natural gas for
 - Chemicals for
- **f.** This engine start for **This Purification** unit of informed Please do so.
- **g.** Fire Security To the person responsible news Please give.
- **h.** The fire occur came your department fire team leader And section Please notify the manager.
- i. If necessary Ambulance call (112).
- j. Police' I am informed Please do (155).
- k. Natural gas smell If you hear Natural gas emergency please call (187).

TEAMS' DUTIES

Extinguishing Team:

Fire your place around required device takes, fire to extinguish or attempts to prevent its expansion.

- 1) Personnel in the extinguishing team must know which type of extinguishing equipment and method to use in which fire.
- 2) All employee, fire extinguishing their devices to use should know.
- 3) From the smoke not to be poisoned for chic chic out by going out clean weather should be taken.
- 4) The personnel on duty in the extinguishing team will be paired in groups of two and will be brought into the fire zone. While these two people are extinguishing the fire, they will also look out for each other and protect each other from injury, burns, smoke suffocation and poisoning.
- **5)** Firefighting personnel will occasionally wet each other to prevent their clothes from scorching and thus sudden ignition.

Recovery Team:

If there are any living beings, they first rescue them, then with the help of those present and under the supervision of team leaders, they place the documents, files and other items that are to be rescued first in the fire into sacks and bags, if possible, and make them ready to be unloaded. If deemed necessary by the workplace authorities, the sacks and bags are moved to parts of the workplace that are not yet in danger of burning.

- 1) The first priority in rescue is **PEOPLE.** There may be people in the fire area who are injured, burned, drowned, poisoned, unconscious or dead. First, they will be rescued and handed over to the first aid team.
- 2) Second priority is to remove flammable materials such as explosives, alcohol, thinner, LPG cylinders, which will cause the fire to grow (if any), hinder the work and harm the employees if ignited, and deliver them to the protection team.
- **3)** After the above-mentioned items are fulfilled, the other materials will be rescued according to the priority order on the labels and delivered to the conservation team.
- 4) Recovery in your team duty will take employee, wounded transport their methods will know And They will be assigned in pairs, as in the fire extinguishing team.

Protection Team:

They keep the emptied items and documents in a place designated by the security forces or institution officials and deliver them to the relevant persons after the fire is extinguished.

- 1) Environment safety by providing heat those who do not have will not enter the area.
- 2) Suspicious persons will catch.
- 3) Fire-fighting of their vehicles will pass ways open will keep.
- 4) Plunder, theft And to chaos obstacle will be.
- 5) From the fire rescued materials will secure.
- **6)** Collection in the region census will do.

First Help Team:

Injured or for those who are sick first help they provide service.

- **1)** First they will intervene.
- 2) First help team, certified first aid Education took from people will be created.

Transportation Team:

Transportation in your team officer the one which... drivers when necessary the wounded -most is responsible for transporting the patient to the nearest hospital .

*Firat University Hospital, University Neighborhood, Yahya Kemal Street No:25 CENTER/ELAZIG Wire: 0424 233355

Energy Resources Response Team:

The people on duty in the energy resources intervention team are responsible for cutting off electricity, natural gas and hazardous chemical lines going to the emergency area and activating water engines.

Communication Team:

Communication in your team officer Those who are Fire-fighting (110) and Police (155) by calling danger They are obliged to provide accurate information about the subject. If wounded if there is ;

112 or the nearest hospitals: Firat University Hospital, University Neighborhood, Yahya Kemal Street No:25 CENTER/ELAZIĞ

Wire: 0424 2333555 by phone information they are required to give .

RECORD AND OF THE EQUIPMENT PROTECTION

Fire during Protection And rescue required document And your things upon them in fire The first, second and third to be rescued will be marked.



DRILLS

within the plan scenarios to be determined at the university . Fire drills will be conducted at least once a year. All personnel will participate in the drill within the scenario and the course of action will be followed in a way that reflects reality. In the light of the reports to be prepared after the drills, deficiencies and incorrect behaviors will be seen and it will be expected that each drill will be more successful than the previous one.

EDUCATION

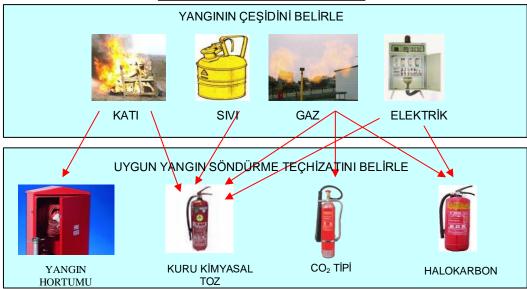
To the fire intervention each At the stage may be encountered with topics relating to need will be heard. The determination, coordination and implementation of training topics and the planning and execution of fire drills to be held at least once a year will be carried out by support staff and OHS officers.

FIRE POST PROCEDURES TO BE CARRIED OUT

After a possible fire, technical and administrative personnel will come together and conduct a detailed investigation. After the investigation, the causes of the fire, negligence and those responsible, etc. will be determined and a fire report will be prepared.

YANGIN ACİL EYLEM PLANI















İLKYARDIM YAP

İTFAİYE (110) VE AMBULANSA (112) HABER VER







YERLEŞİM ŞEMALARINA GÖRE ÇIKIŞ

TAHLİYEYİ SAĞLA



TOPLANMA GÖLGESİNDE BULUŞMA



TOPLANMA BÖLGESİNDE SAYIM

YANGININ BİR DAHA ÇIKMAMASI İÇİN ARAŞTIRMA YAP ÖNLEYİCİ VE DÜZELTİCİ ÖNLEMLER AL



EARTHQUAKE INSTRUCTIONS

From the earthquake Before

Earthquake you can't prevent it! But;

- injury ,
- Naughty to minimize,
- After an earthquake, you should be prepared to survive unaided under the rubble for at least 72 hours.

Earthquake during And after What to be done as required about prepared you should be. Make a list of your needs. Divide the work. Write down your plan and practice it.

Your faculty Safe for And dangerous sections know!

Urgent situation your supplies prepare:

No from the ground help without taking 72 hour or more LONG One duration along own to your head Be prepared to fight for survival at home, in your car, or at work.

During an Earthquake

Earthquake when it starts where If you are be, immediately yourself to protect forehead And shake stay there until it stops.

Faculty inside if you are;

- Most close sheltered in the region earthquake effect until it passes much wait (Fixed Machine Body The sides, Toilet, Bath, Workshop like Small voluminous your rooms beams, under tables, etc.).
- It can be overturned, may fall big And heavy from materials Be protected (in the stack And coils on the floor, materials on the shelves, all kinds of chemical containers and tanks, etc.)
- Electric board and from their rooms far Please stop.
- Earthquake effect when passed -most close urgent exit from the door by going out collection to the region Go away.

Administrative building if you are in;

- Stay there; do not run outside.
- Protect yourself under or next to a sturdy table, furniture, etc. hold on to it.

If corridor, stock warehouses etc. may fall materials is in the region if you are;

- The wall get to the bottom of it.
- On the threshold Don't stop, door will hit And to your injury From where will be.
- Your head And your face protect.

• Windows, pine compartments, mirrors, stoves, bookcases, high materials, stay away from coil stocks and loose structural members.

If the Faculty is open in the field if you are;

- You are on the ground thick.
- Try to move to the nearest assembly area, staying away from windows, buildings, power lines and poles.

Forklift, truck, work machine and if you are in a private vehicle;

Intermediary trustworthy somewhere to approach work.

- Vehicle operation stop it, if possible hand pull the brakes
- The way not to close care show.
- From bridges, lower And from overpasses And from buildings as much as possible away park try to do it.

If crowded if you are in a community;

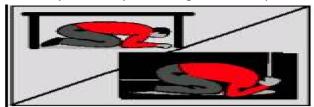
- You won't be crushed One to the point to take shelter work.
- High structures pedestrian where ways especially is dangerous.
- If If you are inside, overthrown columns etc. will hit for out don't run.
- Shopping in their centers, -most close to the store take shelter.
- From the windows, from shop windows, from projectors , heavy with stuff full from the shelves far wait.

<u>Wherever you are</u>, be prepared for the possibility of violent shaking of the ground. Cover yourself with a solid object. If you can't do this, drop to the ground and cover your head and face. Be prepared for other shaking that may follow the initial shaking.

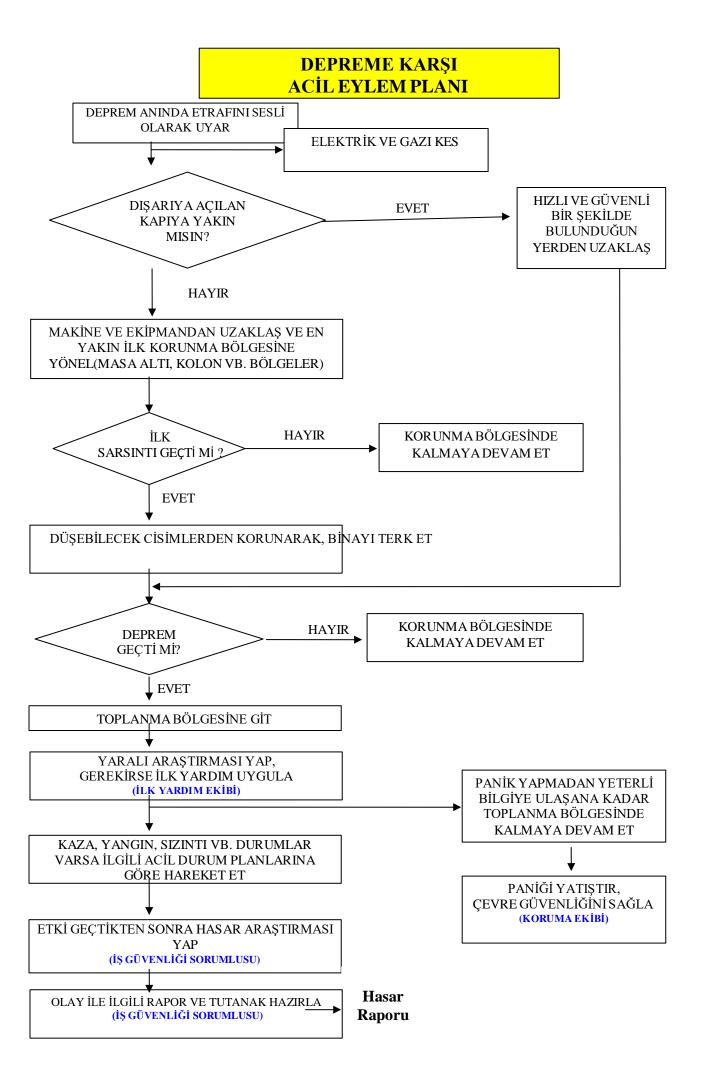
SQUAT: Because squatting aim to reduce, upon you TRUE will fall elements you wounding reduces the risk.



PROTECT: With your arms head And your neck close. One trench next to you either in under Protect yourself by assuming the FETAL position. This shield can be a table, console, or chair.



WAIT: Shake until it ends much holding on wait. Shake during to run, It is dangerous to go down the stairs.



SABOTAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Sabotage The shapes

Sabotages in general construction to your style according to And used to the material according to They are divided into two:

a- Active Sabotages:

- [1]- Fire,
- [2]- Explosive article,
- [3]- Mechanical,
- [4]- Bacteriological and chemical,

b- Passive Sabotages:

- [1]- The idea,
- [2]- Psychological.

To the sabotage Opposite Protection Precautions

To the sabotage opposite active and passive aspect This precautions should be taken.

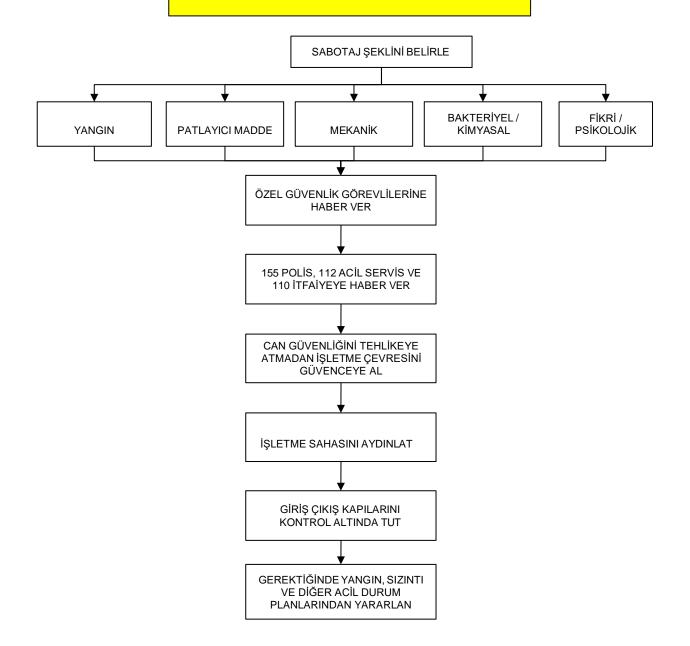
- **a-** All workplace the exterior must be protected.
- **b-** All workplace inside and should be illuminated outside .
- **c-** All at work night and daytime security personnel should be kept available.
- **d-** Necessary And upon request alarm systems should be established.
- **e-** Necessary And requirement who wired or wireless communication system should be established.
- **f** Necessary Warning signs must be found.
- **g-** Login-Logout number of -most little to the level should be downloaded And doors control s h o u l d b e k e p t under.
- **h-** Fire warning, notice And extinguishing systems should be established.
- i- Necessary protective measures should be taken on floor windows that are at a lower level than the ground.
- j- Due to their susceptibility to sabotage, care must be taken especially in loading, transporting, unloading and using explosive, flammable, combustible and corrosive substances.
- **k** Arrivals and departures to all workplaces should be kept under control. IDs should be requested in large and central units and records should be kept when necessary.
- I- To be done with trainings employee should be made aware.

Sabotage During Things to Do

- Time Security without losing To your unit Let me know .
- Sabotage to the shape of according to relating to to places news give (Security, Central, Advice)
 - o Police (155)
 - Fire-fighting (110)
- Life security in danger without throwing business its surroundings assurance under take it (Protection Team)
- Business field enlighten (Electric Care)
- Entrance, exit your doors control under tutu (Security Unit)

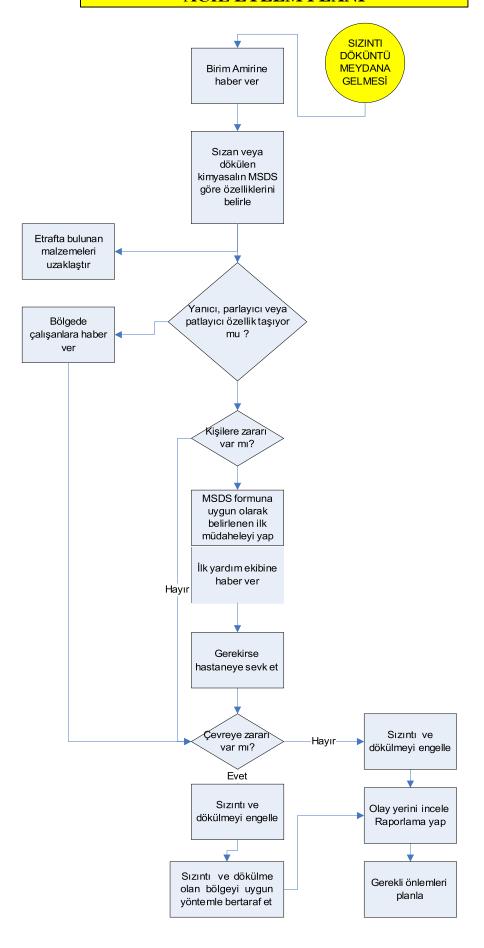
•	Collection To your region go and to the relevant parties helper be (All Staff)

SABOTAJ OLAYLARINA KARŞI ACİL EYLEM PLANI



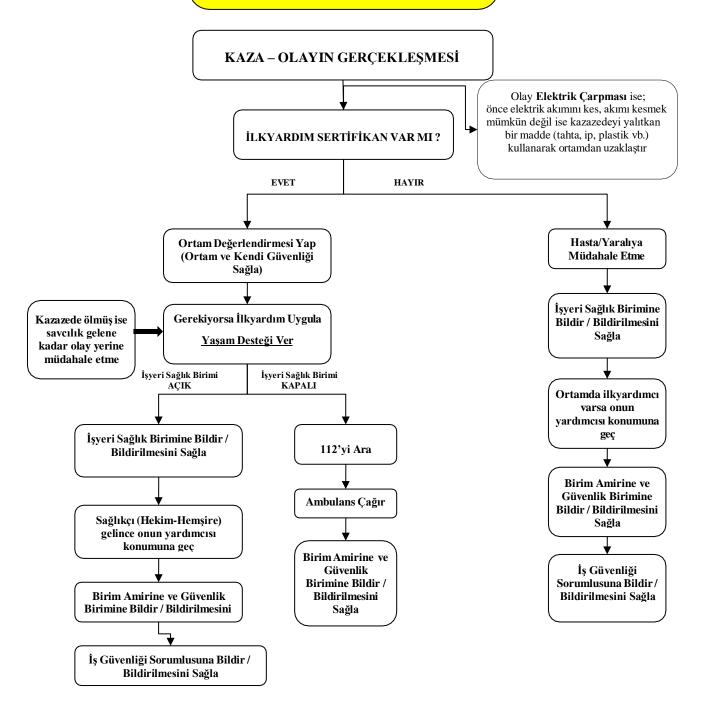
SIZINTI VE DÖKÜLMELERE KARŞI

<mark>ACİL EYLEM PLANI</mark>



KAZA – SAĞLIK OLAYLARI ACİL EYLEM PLANI

(Travma, Yaralanma, Yanık, Elektrik Çarpması, Zehirlenme vb.)





INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING FIRE EXTINGUISHING DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT

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INSTRUCTION FLOW APPLICATION

- **1-** The device from $60 \,^{\circ} \,^{\circ}$ high in temperature Do not keep.
- **2-** The manometer chic frequent checking by saying pressure Showing does not show control Please do so.

TAŞINABİLİR YANGIN SÖNDÜRME CİHAZLARININ TİPİK PARCALARI



- **3-** Fire your tube without using before 1-2 times shake it.
- **4-** Most little use distance 1 meters. Discharge as the speed increases use distance of also Please note that the increase .
- 5- Trigger mechanism Locking lead sealed safety from its nest by pulling Remove it.
- **6-** Into the fire possible is much approaching trigger to the mechanism press And device hold on to the source of the fire.
- **7-** The wind at your back Take it.



- **8-** From above dripping flammable and/or inflammable article if any from above (to the source) Please intervene.
- **9-** More effective One extinguishing for devices only only use in its place same at the moment strange intervention from all directions Please do so.
- **10** Fire completely because it is off sure without fire locality abandon Please do not. After the fire is outlater in cooling process application Please do not forget.
- 11 Separate the YSCs you have used from others. Delivered to the relevant person for filling and maintenance. Please do so. Completely undischarged genius Even if they were, to the trigger printed all YSCs decompression therefore a more cannot be used Please do not forget.





USING A FIRE HOSE CABINET INSTRUCTIONS

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1. INSTRUCTIONS FLOW- APPLICATION

- 1. Fire your closet Open the cover .
- 2. Your closet in wrapped in the situation hose outside Take it out and open.
- 3. The hose to the end lance wear it.
- **4.** The hose other the end of fire your closet inside (next to) fire to the tap (to the hydrant) and turn on the water.
- **5.** If necessary electricity take a nap.
- **6.** If necessary the region Have it emptied.
- 7. To the fire necessary perform the intervention .
- 8. Alev exit the reason (oxygen, gas, etc.) detection whether if any valves if you can close it Close it.
- 9. To the fire wind towards intervention Please do so.
- **10.** The fire exit point detection please do and he to the point intervention Please do so.
- **11.** Fire after it fades And cooling Studies after it's over later the hose connected to Close the valve of the tap (hydrant) and cut off the water.
- 12. The hose inside compressed water Empty and the hose at the end lance disassemble.
- 13. The hose hydrant connection dismantle And inside water completely Empty it.
- **14.** The hose to the reel wrap it.
- **15.** The hose And lance to the fire cabinet place.
- 16. Your closet cover Close it.
- **17.** Determined organised at intervals fire your closet And hydrant with controls necessary do their maintenance .



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1. INSTRUCTIONS FLOW- APPLICATION

First aid education took First aiders by implementation as required never should not be forgotten.

1. First Your help General Their purpose

- 1. First your help purpose sick or the wounded treatment to do not, person's the situation more is to prevent it from getting worse.
- 2. First in help necessary interventions while it is being done sick or to the wounded damage should not be given .
- 3. Urgent treatment; with medicine or Another treatment purposeful are transactions, first your help subject is outside. In first aid, emergency care is provided first.

2. First In help To be done First Transactions:

- 1. Person or Persons danger from the source should be removed.
- 2. Sick or wounded if possible little must be moved.
- 3. Sick or the injured person breathing control should be done, if necessary official person by artificial respiration should be performed.
- 4. Bleeding in cases bleeding control should be taken under .
- 5. Help while being called TRUE And full information should be given (Event place, the incident What is, (such as the person's gender, age, etc.)

3. To the wounded First Help While providing:

- a. The wounded Identity must be determined.
- b. The patient's general appearance, behaviors, skin color, your eyes situation should be noted.
- c. Mouth around crushing, stain is that it is not should be looked into. His breath control should be done, It must be determined whether or not the person is alcoholic.
- d. The wounded throat control should be done, weather way suitable One should be cleaned properly .

4. First Help Types:

4.1. Breathing To ensure For First Help:

- a. Smoke suffocation,
- b. Gas poisoning,
- c. Drowning in water,



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- d. Electric shock,
- e. Heart insufficiency

like in cases respiratory if it has stopped first help aspect breathing to ensure should. Every minute without oxygen brings death closer. First aid to be given is to practice mouth-to-mouth respiration.

To be done Transactions;

- 1. In the mouth seen foreign objects is removed.
- 2. In help found person's hand the patient under the neck placed slowly is removed.
- 3. The patient's head back TRUE slightly being pushed chin up get up is provided.
- 4. With fingers the patient nose holes is closed.
- 5. In help found deep breath takes, your mouth into the patient's mouth adheres tightly.
- 6. Breath the patient in your mouth is blown. This process the patient chest until it rises continues .

4.2. In bleeding First Help:

- 1. Wounded little movement should be carried out.
- 2. Broken or? the injured person's arm And legs if possible high is removed.
- 3. By eye seen bleeding stop wound for clean One cloth or naked by hand grasp and apply pressure.
- 4. Bleeding continue if it does bandage should be implemented, urgent help to come much APPLICATION should continue .
- 5. Bandage while being applied blood circulation not to prevent attention should be paid.
- 6. If bleeding cannot be stopped with this procedure, a pressure dressing and a tourniquet should be applied to the pressure points between the heart and the wound. The tourniquet should not remain in place for more than 2-3 hours. Compulsory unless there is a tourniquet application should not be done (PRESSURE POINTS: On the arm; on the arm drink your face with the wrist shoulder the middle of the distance. On foot; with thighs body between is the middle).
- 7. Superficial in injuries; wound soap And This with should be washed, sterile One with cloth in the wound Foreign objects should be cleaned and shown to a doctor.

4.3. In poisonings First Help:

1. The patient's consciousness in place whereas him One glass This or milk by drinking poison concentration should be lowered.



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- 2. The patient's From where poisoned by learning medical immediately urgent treatment for to the hospital should be reported or taken to hospital.
- 3. Toxic herb, cosmetic in poisoning; to the patient salty This by drinking, possible If not, he should be made to vomit by putting his finger in his throat.

4.4. Exhaust in poisoning:

- a. Sick clean should be taken into the air,
- b. If necessary official person by artificial respiratory should be done,
- c. Medical emergency aid for hospital should be informed or to the hospital should be cultivated.

4.5. In shock First Help:

1. Shock; in the body systems in his work is a decline. Moment One illness or accident result occurs due to decreased blood circulation.

Severe injury, abdominal ruptures, injuries, blood loss, burns, poisoning, excessive fluid loss, your wife intra- in inflammations, extreme fear And in excitement blood circulation Loss of consciousness due to deterioration is called shock.

- 2. In shock blood in circulation reduction because of blood pressure (blood pressure) falls.
- 3. The shock main symptoms;
- a. Cold, pale a skin
- b. Quick And irregular breathing
- c. Fast pulse shot
- d. Weakness, unwillingness, It is fatigue.
- 4. Shock in case; the patient breath And blood loss follow-up should be done, first help measures should be implemented.
- 5. Sick should be calmed down, to the ground should be deposited, body the heat of control for if necessary above should be covered and a blanket should be placed under the stretcher.
- 6. The patient's consciousness if closed side laid down, in your mouth liquids outside removal must be provided.
- 7. Bleeding if any is stopped. Respiratory control is done.
- 8. His feet from the ground 30-40 cm. much is raised. Respiratory Trouble if so, it should be downloaded.
- 9. In shock to the patient one by one nothing is given.
- 10. The patient's on boring clothes if any is loosened.



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11. First help following medical urgent help for hospital informed should be done or must be brought to the hospital .

4.6. In fainting First Help Rules:

Fainting: Sick or the injured person brain functions of One momentary stop, himself is the state of not being .

a) Fainting From where Situations that will happen:

- 1. Heart insufficiency
- 2. Bleeding
- 3. Moment drop in blood pressure
- 4. Difficulty breathing
- 5. Moment loss of consciousness

b) Symptoms:

- 1. Percentage pallor, head return
- 2. On the skin humidity and cold
- 3. Difficulty breathing
- 4. Moment loss of consciousness
- 5. Pulse light difference is done and fast.

c) First aid:

- The patient boring clothes is loosened.
- Shock position is given.
- Stimulant scents are smelled.
- Respiratory control is performed.

4.7. Consciousness The loss And First Aid in Coma:

Consciousness closed in people five sense with perception disappears. In this situation the one which... patients;

- 1. Help cannot want.
- 2. Carefully will not be evaluated if it happens the patient died It may be thought.
- 3. To the reason oriented guess life saver it could be.
- 4. Respiratory way choked it could be.
- 5. Sick may vomit, vomit respiratory on their way can escape.
- 6. In the eye reflex mechanism has disappeared.



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To be done First Help;

- 1. First aspect weather way opens.
- 2. Respiratory if it does, coma is brought into position.
- 3. Respiratory if he can't, official person by artificial to respiration begins, Pulse control is done.
- 4. Heart if it has stopped, official by heart massage with together artificial respiratory is done.

4.8. In burns First Aid:

Burn: These are injuries caused by various factors in the tissues. Flame, hot weather, hot This, steam, acid, other chemical burners, electric current, lightening, radioactive Rays they cause burns.

First aid:

- 1. Flammable One person's immediately to the ground deposit And own around rolling is provided.
- 2. In general flame fades never fades This person's over blanket or the carpet is rolled up.
- 3. Flames fades never fades, dresses by cutting is removed.
- 4. First to help before starting before hands soap And This should be washed with .
- 5. This bubbles does not explode.
- 6. Burn wound over clean wet gaseous cloth sheet is covered.
- 7. Shocked opposite precaution is taken.
- 8. To the patient oral One thing not given.
- 9. To the eye burner One article leap in eyelash *-most less than twenty minute* plenty with water should be washed.

Electric burns:

- -Electric hit in case of first before current will stop switch download.
- -Circuit breaker event from its place if it is far wounded current is from the ground, wood, plastic And tyre like It is removed with current-proof materials and taken to the nearest health institution.
- a. First degree burns: Redness, light swelling And pain state.
- 10.Burning place immediately cold into the water is kept or is suppressed, pain until it passes much One amount is kept waiting.
- 11. Sterile dry One with bandage hugs lightly. Urgent medical help is called or is taken to the hospital
- **b. Second degree burns:** Mottled visible bubbles And big pain state.
- 12. The patient's dresses if necessary is cut off And is loosened.
- 13. Pain until it passes much cold into the water is kept or is suppressed.
- 14. Sterile with bandage is covered, the blisters are not damaged.
- 15. Shocked opposite precaution by taking Urgent medical help is called or to the hospital is taken away.



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c. Third degree burns: In this burn skin destruction has happened.

16.The patient's burning place thick sterile with cloth should be covered. Shocked opposite precaution by taking Urgent call for medical help *or take them to hospital*.

4.9. In fractures First aid:

- 1. Fractures closed and open to be It is divided into two as follows.
- a. Closed broken: one or more more broken bone your skin is under.
- b. Open broken: Broken bone from leather outside It has come out, broken your place in your mouth open There is a wound.
- 2. Wounded if possible movement should not be made, if not A lot carefully slight movement should be carried out.
- 3. Broken suspicion the one which... place supported, bleeding if any to be stopped is worked on, clean cloth or it should be padded or wrapped with clothing; the wound should not be constricted.
- 4. Feet And arms normal stop required to location is brought, broken to the bone as untouchable as possible.
- 5. Sick if necessary Splint should be taken.
- 6. The patient's Splint to be taken the following should be as follows.
- a. Splint taking: Wounded the region to support And to protect for is applied. Wood or Hard materials such as iron are used. Depending on the condition of the injury Soft splints such as towels and pillows can also be used, as in sprain injuries.
- b. Splint injured of the region lower And top completely will grasp in length must be And should extend to the joint.
- c. Wide One with cloth is tightly connected. This tightness the wound should not be damaged.
- 7. First help following medical urgent help for hospital informed should be done or must be brought to the hospital .

4.10. Dislocations, Sprains And In injuries First Help:

- 1. Dislocation: Your bone joint out of the capsule is to come out.
- a. Simple broken like precautions must be taken.
- b. Area Splint should be taken. Movement not to do must be provided.
- c. From its place out bones wrong old by method in its place to be placed should not be worked on. Otherwise, it may cause more damage.
- d. First help following medical urgent help for hospital informed must be taken or taken to hospital.



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- 2. Sprain: Joint around tissues is an injury.
- a. Injured of the region move should be prevented.
- b. Wounded its weight wound to the region should not give.
- c. Towel, pillow like soft splint is used.
- d. First help following medical urgent help for hospital informed should be done or must be brought to the hospital .
- 3. Injury: Eyebrow is damage. Your body more strain, unsuitable lifting occurs as a result.
- a. Sick rest is carried out.
- b. Hurt after recovery later light exercises is done.
- c. Waist in their injuries sick hard and straight One to the ground by depositing doctorate should be shown.

4.11. In injuries First Help:

- 1. Wounded One to the person first help application will do nobody each First of all trust and He should begin his help with words of hope.
- 2. Wounded hurtful from the factors should be removed. For example fire from its place either in debris Care must be taken when removing the item from underneath, and behaviors that may cause new injuries must be avoided.
- 3. Your wounds care should be done, bleeding if any must be stopped. The wounded external from the factors to protect Necessary precautions are taken for the injured person to be transferred to the nearest health institution.
- 4. The wound in broken bone parts if any This parts cannot be thrown away. Pine parts If there are, no pressure is applied to them.
- 5. In injuries -most dangerous active **Tetanus** It is a microbe. Vaccine should be done.

4.12. In the water Suffocation:

Those who are drowning in water should only be rescued by those who know how to swim very well, using appropriate techniques. Life bagel to be thrown away, unsinkable One object throw away helper it could be. First helper It helps the drowning person by grasping one of their wrists so that one of their hands is free.

First aid: The person is immediately laid face down. The lower part of the drowning person's body is lifted and to your wife oppression by being done swallowed This is emptied. Later back above is translated, educated person by artificial respiration is performed.



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4.13. Head And On the neck Coup In his injuries First aid:

From the head, from the nose, by ear This And blood come and did not come is looked at. Eyelash around glasses It is important to check whether there is any bruising, such as bruising or not. The difference in the size of the pupils and whether there is any loss of consciousness are checked. Vomiting that sounds like squirting, and a decrease in the pulse rate are conditions that require urgent treatment.

By ear blood if it is coming bleeding ear over is deposited. Respiratory half wheezing The patient is referred in a sitting position.

4.14. Body Into their gaps Foreign Object Escape:

Foreign Object in the Ear: If a plant substance gets into the ear, it should not be wetted. It should come out by swelling. becomes stronger. No liquid not dripped. Live bug if he runs away hand flashlight eclipse ear It is beneficial to lay on the side. Foreign objects should not be inserted into the ear.

Foreign Body in the Nose: Tweezers or a pointed tool should be used to remove the foreign body. To the person oral deep One breath to take And blowing his nose If it does not come out, consult a doctor.

To the Bosphorus Foreign Object Escape: Foreign body (bone either in similar) visible One on the ground whereas We can take it with our clean fingers. If the object that escapes is a lump, a round thing (usually happens in children), we can if enough head down situation is brought. Our Power if it is not enough side deposited spade A few strong slaps are given to the lower part of the bone.

Your wife, chest, to the arms And to the eye foreign object if it gets stuck pull out should not be removed. Surroundings should be wrapped and sent to the hospital. Only if the foreign object stuck in the cheek causes bleeding and endangers breathing is it removed.

4.15. Heat Stroke:

People exposed to extreme heat have symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and headache. Rapid pulse, skin pale And It is moist. Blood pressure is low. Sick immediately cool One to the ground is taken, shock position is given.

4.16. Freezing And Cold:

Cold Impact: Extreme cold in the air in the rest sees. Skin waxy One appearance takes. Spotted bruises appear on the hands.



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First Help: Sick room to the temperature is taken.

Freezing: The cold physical effect to freezes reason It is possible. The person's weak be alcohol took temperature, duration of exposure to cold and wind accelerate freezing.

Symptoms: Weakness, numbness, sleep request, consciousness is lost. Skin white And it has a tough appearance.

First Help: Sick room to the temperature is taken. Cannot be put to sleep. Frozen parts scrub, massage It is dangerous to do so. Blisters should not be popped.

The patient should definitely not smoke, and the frostbitten area should be protected from the cold. Wet clothing should be removed, on the blanket should be wrapped. Consciousness if appropriate oral hot drink can be given. Sugary drinks should not be given. Alcohol does not protect from cold, it makes it easier to freeze. It is very dangerous to give.

4.17. Wire Transfers:

High into the fire connected remittances, more A lot in children (6 month- 3 age) is seen. The fever needs to be reduced. For this purpose, the child's arms and legs are wiped with a wet gauze. If this is not enough, the body can be wiped with cold water. The child is taken to a doctor immediately.

Reason: In the brain One your focus abnormal Warnings is sending.

4.18. Epilepsy (Epilepsy):

During epileptic seizures, the patient may experience cramps in the arms and legs at any time and in any place. to the ground falls. Environment with interest cuts. Your eyes One to the point sews. His mouth becomes foamy and may leak stool and urine.

First Help: The patient's your tongue does not bite for your teeth between handkerchief is placed. It prevents him from getting injured. The surrounding area is cleared.

4.19. Heart In their crisis First Help:

- 1- Heart crisis reason: Heartland nourishing from veins in one your blood is coagulation.
- 2- Heart crisis symptoms:
- a. Your chest in the middle continually pressure, contraction, compression. This complaints coke, on the shoulder, It may spread to the neck, jaw, and back.
- b. Shortness of breath, fear, sweating state.
- c. I have it too paleness, on the lips, in the skin slight redness.



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- d. The reason clear fatigue that does not exist, indigestion, vomiting states of affairs.
- 3- Sick comfortable One should be brought into position .
- 4- Rush ambulance And urgent medical help must be called.
- 5- Sufficient ventilation must be provided.

Closed Heart Massage (By educated people):

- 1. To the patient 3-4 times orally to the mouth artificial respiratory is done.
- 2. The patient's shah vein And Pulse if it doesn't throw, in help found your hands to the wrist overlaps in close parts.
- 3. The patient's chest your bone lower to the end, chest your cage 3-4 cm will stretch in the form of 6-8 pressure is applied (1 time per second).
- 4. Again oral 2-3 times artificial respiratory is done.
- 5. Again heart massage is done. Sick to life until i return continue is done.

4.20. Snake Bites:

Snakes in our country are generally non-venomous. However, in any case, it is important to bring the snake as a whole to the health institution in order to recognize it. The patient should be calmed down immediately and laid down calmly. Alcohol should not be given to the patient to calm him down. The wound should be washed with plenty of water. All bracelets and rings should be removed against the possibility of swelling in the skin. A tourniquet is applied to the upper and lower edges of the swelling in the sting area from a distance of 5 cm. Rubber tubes are suitable for this (used when giving an intravenous injection). (rubber tubes). These tourniquets will block venous circulation but not arterial circulation. will not prevent in tightness be should. The patient's to walk permission not given. The bitten arm or leg is put in a splint. It should be taken to the hospital immediately. If there is no hospital or it is too far away, the snake's bite marks should be 0.5 cm deep along the length of the teeth. A 1 cm long incision is made. A clean, sterile instrument is used for this, and sufficient bleeding is ensured from there. If there is a special absorbent instrument, it can be used (simple absorbent instruments with balloons).

4.21. Bee Sting:

Bee And similar insects sting result itching, redness, pain And swelling occur income. The possibility of an allergic reaction, which may be delayed up to 24 hours in some people, should not be forgotten.



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Overreaction the one which... in people kidney functions of closely to be monitored should. If bee's If the needle is detected, it is removed immediately. During this removal, the poison sac at the tip of the needle is stroked. poison be careful not to discharge should be shown. Soap for wounds This is washed with. Ice application may be helpful in reducing pain. For multiple stings or stings around the eyes or mouth, the patient should be taken to a health care facility.

4.22. Scorpion Sting:

Snake in the sting is like is treated. Arm either in leg still halo is brought. The scorpion is taken to the nearest health institution to be treated with serum.

All bug in their stings And animal in their bites Tetanus to his illness Don't get caught risk In these cases, tetanus vaccination should be given.

4.23. Tick Bite:

Tick is a lazy animal and can usually be found in grass, bushes and places where animals roam. In case of a tick bite, you should definitely not scratch it and remove it while the tick is inside. similar liquids won't spill (inside (so that it does not secrete the virus) should be removed with tweezers so that the head is not left inside or should be taken to the nearest health institution. After the tick is removed, it should be disinfected with soapy water. Tick repellent sprays to dresses bored a few hour after being kept waiting later to the land should be exited And trotter And arms must be closed.

5. Of the wounded Transport:

One the patient on the stretcher without deposit to carry if possible also This type Transports A lot strength And is risky. Therefore, transportation with a stretcher is the most ideal.

Sick And Of the wounded In the transportation To the wounded Positions to be given:

- 1. Respiratory in difficulty, chest in injuries; half sitting position.
- 2. Your wife in injuries; back above, knees to your wife right slant.
- 3. Spine in fracture; hard One on the ground, back above.
- 4. Arm, leg And hip in fractures; half sits in position enthusiasm 5. In shock; lay flat on the back, legs are raised.



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A. Blanket with transport:

Four personality One team heavy a wounded the patient Can be carried comfortably with a blanket

This type in transport the patient body next to you, the blanket outside remainder parts The patient is placed in a folded position. The patient is slowly lowered onto the folded part. After the patient is turned towards the middle of the blanket, on both sides of the patient The remaining edges are rolled by pressing firmly and the hand is brought into a holding position. Four people hold the blanket with their hands at equal distances from each other and slowly carry the patient.

B. Gold Cradle Transport:

Sick sitting but movement if not able, carriers One hands own your wrists the other one with They can also hold their friend's wrists to form a cradle and carry the patient by seating him in this cradle.

C. Chair with Transport:

It is an easier method of carrying than the golden cradle. The injured person must be conscious. It is a very useful method especially when going up and down stairs. It is applied by **two first aiders**. One first helper the chair back from the side, to sit squint close One from the ground, The other first aider carries the chair by grasping the front legs from the lower part.

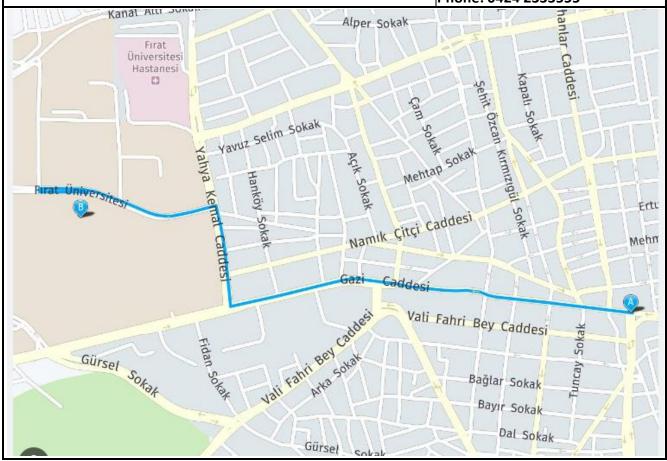


FIRAT UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY

URGENT SITUATION PHONES / EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS		
1. FIRE-FIGHTING	110	
2. AMBULANCE	112	
3. GENDARME	156	
4. POLICE HELP	155	
URGENT IN CASE WANTED EMERGENCY CALLS	DUTY POSITION	TELEPHONE NO TELEPHONE NUMBER
OSMAN AKIN	Faculty Secretary (Urgent Situation Coordinator (Assist .)	0533 763 71 69
ROSE GREEN	First Aid Team The head	533 170 12 55
ABDULLAH YOUNG	Extinguishing Team The head	0537 226 73 78
BEKIR DAGDEVİREN	Recovery Team The head	0553 322 03 35
UMIT BAHCECI	Protection Team Leader	0530 431 82 40
·		

IN CASE REQUIRING EMERGENCY MEDICAL INTERVENTION, THE INJURED PERSON MAY BE TAKEN TO THE FOLLOWING HOSPITAL. MORE IT WILL BE UPDATED IF A NEARBY HOSPITAL IS FOUND.

HOSPITAL	ADDRESS - PHONE
FIRAT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	University District, Yahya Kemal Street, No:25 23119 Phone: 0424 2333555



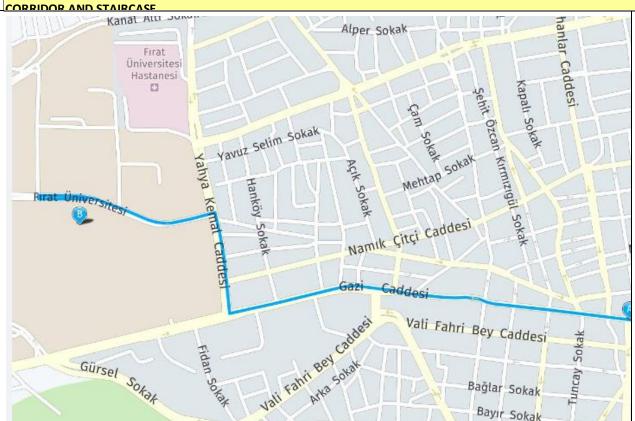


FIRAT UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY URGENT ACTION PLAN AND FIRE INSTRUCTIONS

University District, Rectorate Campus, 23119, ELAZIG

FIRE IN CASE OF TO DO WHAT IS REQUIRED

- 1- DON'T WORRY, WHAT YOU WILL DO PREVIOUSLY KNOW.
- 2- YOU ARE LOCATED IN ON THE GROUND FIRE NOTICE BUTTON YES WHEREAS PRESS. INSURANCES CLOSE.
- 3- FIRE TO THOSE AROUND YOU, ENVIRONMENT FLOOR AND TO THE BUILDINGS ANNOUNCE.
- 4- FIRE-FIGHTING TO THE ORGANIZATION NEWS TO GIVE FOR CALL 110.
- 5- FIRE YOUR PLACE ADDRESS MOST SHORT IN SHAPE AND TRUE PLEASE REPORT.
- 6- POSSIBLE WHEREAS OF FIRE TYPE REPORT (BUILDING-FUEL-LPG-ENGINE VEHICLE LIKE).
- 7- FIRE-FIGHTING UNTIL IT COME MUCH OF FIRE NOT GROWING FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHING WITH YOUR DEVICE INTERVENTION GET IT.
- 8- OF FIRE SPREADING TO PREVENT FOR DOOR AND WINDOWS CLOSE.
- 9- FIRE INSTANTLY YOURSELF AND PEOPLE AROUND YOU IN DANGER DO NOT THROW AWAY, PANIC DO NOT DO IT. 10- FROM THE OFFICERS SOMEONE ELSE'S FIRE TO THE FIELD TO ENTER OBSTACLE BE.
- 11- KNOW THE ORDER OF PRIORITY DURING EVACUATION. NEVER USE THE ELEVATOR, USE THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE





DEAN'S OFFICE ENTRANCE PARKING AREA AND STUDENT ENTRANCE PARKING AREAAS AN EMERGENCY MEETING AREA DETERMINED.

MOST CLOSE HOSPITALS



FIRAT UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL

University District, Yahya Kemal Street, No:25, 23119, ELAZIG 04242333555

URGENT SITUATION TEAMS	
EXTINGUISHING TEAM	RECOVERY TEAM
ABDULLAH YOUNG	BEKIR DAGDEVİREN
VAHIT DABAK	M.NURI GUROCAK
CEVDET SUMAY	GULÇIN KARAKAYA
PROTECTION TEAM	FIRST AID TEAM
PROTECTION TEAM UMIT BAHCECI	FIRST AID TEAM ROSE GREEN
UMIT BAHCECI	ROSE GREEN

ALL EMPLOYEES

- 1. Fire during Don't worry, panic do not create.
- 2. The fire-fighting to the organization Report it.
- 3. Fire in the region electric, gas And fuel valves definite.
- 4. Siren with fire Report of strengthen.

EXTINGUISHING TEAM

- 1. Fire Department to come much -most close on the ground suitable Fight the fire with extinguishing equipment.
- 2. Fire Another to the ground leap to prevent work.
- 3. Yourself or someone else in danger do not throw away.
- 4.Incoming fire-fighting to their teams helper be.
- 5.Fire Department Authorities your advice obey.

RECOVERY TEAM

- 1.If any if before living things save.
- 2. More later from fire first to be saved document, Recover files, machinery, equipment and other items.
- 3. Materials managers will give to the instruction And priority Transport from the fire scene to the evacuation area in order.

PROTECTION TEAM

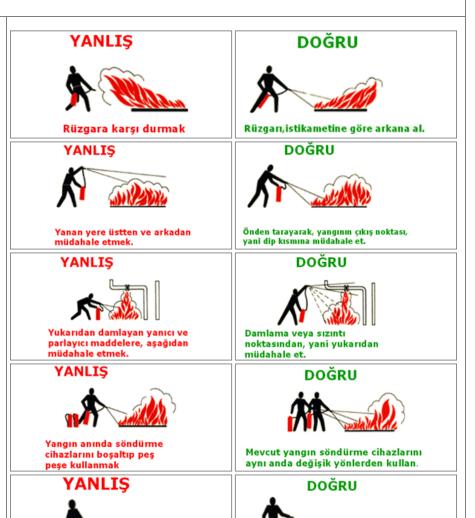
- 1. Evacuated furniture And document casing please.
- 2. Material never destruction not being attention please.
- 3. Fire after it fades later to the authorities delivery please.
- 4. Fire to the field from the officer someone else do not insert.

FIRST AID TEAM

- 1. If any the wounded safe One to the region carry.
- 2.Emergency help To 112 situation telephone with Report it.
- 3.As required in this state First aid application perform.

	URGENT SITUATION PHONES		
	1. FIRE-FIGHTING	110	
	2. AMBULANCE	112	
3. GENDARME 156			
	4. POLICE HELP	155	
	URGENT IN CASE WANTED		
	ODDINIADY LACT	DUTY	TELEBUIONE NO

	URGENT IN CASE WANTED		
	ORDINARY LAST	DUTY	TELEPHONE NO
	OSMAN AKIN	Faculty Secretary	0 533 763 71 69
	ROSE GREEN	First Aid Team Leader	0 533 170 12 55
	ABDULLAH YOUNG	Extinguishing Team	0 537 226 73 78
	BEKIR DAGDEVİREN	Recovery Team The	0 553 322 03 35
	UMIT BAHCECI	Protection Team The	0 530 431 82 40





Yangın mahallini terk etmek.

Yangının tamamen söndüğüne

emin olmadan yangın mahallini



EMERGENCY EXERCISE FORM SAMPLE

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The form Prepared by:	Company Region Fire Department Chief of Staff		
Firm Ordinary And Address:			
Drill Type:	Hypothetical Fire drill Exercise Type : Notified		
	Urgent Situation Preparation Without		
	Joint Fire Drill notice		
Drill Leader:			
Drill Scenario:			
Alarm If given :	Megaphone Detector (Gas / Smoke) Other:		
	The alarm Issued by :		
Weather Condition:	Clear -Sunny Overcast -Cloudy Rainy - Snowy		
Drill Duration : Start	: End :		
From the alarm Later Intervention Start min			
Used Equipment:			
Participating Teams:			
Evaluation :	Poor Good Very Good		
Target :	Weak Good Very Good		
DRILL POST DETECTED IMPORTANT ISSUES			



NEAR MISS FORM

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- * RAMAC KALA 's well wound without taking, accident without stopping by you got over situations, This Please fill out the form and submit it by putting it in the boxes provided.
- * Firm in any One on the ground seen you are, urgently precaution to be taken Please fill out this form and report any DANGEROUS situation/behavior that you think needs to be addressed to your Department Manager/Supervisor IMMEDIATELY.

addressed to your Bep	u. c.	The fit with tage 1/3 aper visor in the EDIATEET.			
Nearby Kala/Danger It is:					
History	:				
Hour	:				
Place	:				
Danger the remaining (s)	:				
His current duty	:				
Cheap Explain the evasion/	'ha	ard .			
Receiving required precaut	tion	why, What do you recommend?			



NEAR MISS FORM

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Unsafe Behaviors			Unsafe Conditions		
Authority work without			Insufficient machinery/ equipmen preservation		
Incorrect give/rece	eive	warning	Insufficient personal protector material		
In the police statio	n n	nistake	Defective equipment /machinery		
Suitable non- spee	d		Insufficient warning system		
Safety your device	no	t to use	Fire may come out and/or p jumpe environment		
Personal protector	no	t using materials	Wind		
Equipment use mis	stak	xe	Insufficient ventilation		
Defective equipme	ent	to use	Unsafe stacking		
Knowledge of It is not work in the field/machine			Unobstructed holes/gaps		
To the instructions not to comply			Unsafe, wrong lifting		
Fatigue/insomnia			Electric in their systems fault		
Morale disorder/fear/absent-mindedness			Irregular environment		
Undisciplined world	<td>eriously not to take</td> <td>Excessive noise</td>	eriously not to take	Excessive noise		
Working even though he knows it is dangerous			Slippery ground		
Study or to the equipment inappropriateness			Insufficient lighting		
Other (Explain): The form Filling ou	ıt				
Name -Surname	:				
Department	:				
His duty	:				
Notification Date	:				
Signature	:				

Evaluation The result Planned DÖF/Historical



EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM LIST AND DUTIES

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Communication

0553 322 03 35

0536 561 76 58

0535 641 39 23

FIRAT UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIE	NCES FACULTY	DATE: AUGUST 22 , 2024		
POLICE HELP 155	FIRE NOTICE 110	FIRST AID 112		
GENDARME	ELECTRIC	NATURAL GAS		
156	186	187		
ALL EMPLOYEES: 1. Urgent situation during Don't worry, panic do not create. 2. The fire fire-fighting to the organization Report it. 3. Fire in the region electric, gas And fuel valves definite. 4. Siren with fire Report of strengthen.				
JRGENT SITUATION TEAMS COORDINATION RESPONSIBLE				

Communication

0537 226 73 78

0535 718 68 74

0535 299 68 53

URGENT SITUATION TEAMS CHIEF:

His duty

Team President

Team Member of

Team Member of

FIRE EXTINGUISHING TEAM

Ordinary Last name

Abdullah YOUNG

Vahit DABAK

Cevdet SUMAY

COMMUNICATION

Ordinary Last name

Gulcin Karakaya

Bekir DAGDEVİREN

M. Nuri GUROCAK

RECOVERY TEAM

His duty

President

Team

Team

Team

FIR	E YOUR TEAM DUTY			SEARCH/RESCUE/EVACUATIO	N YOUR TEAM DUTY	
extinguishing	ne much to the fire -most clos	e on the ground suitab	2. More la	ater from fire first to be saved	l document, file, machine,	
2. The fire Another to the ground leap to prevent work.3. yourself or someone else in danger do not throw away.			athartha a	equipment And other the striff cours Transport the materials from the fire scene to the evacuation area		
4. Incoming to the fire of 5. Fire-fighting Authority	•		according t	o the instructions and priority give	en by the managers .	
PROTECTION TEAM	1		FIRST AID	TEAM		
His duty	Ordinary Last name	Communication	His duty Ordinary Last name Communication			
Team President	Umit BAHCECI	0530 431 82 40	President	Rose GREEN	0533 170 12 55	
Team Member of	Gulsah AKTO	0538 019 88 78	Team	Kürşat KARGÜN	<mark>0532 629 57 76</mark>	
Team Member of	Mecit CANBOLAT	0537 701 45 42	Team	Military ÇANKAYA	0507 638 21 12	
PRO	TECTION YOUR TEAM DUTY			FIRST HELP YOUR TE	AM DUTY	
1.Evacuated furniture A	and document casing please.		1.If any the	wounded safe One to the region	carry.	
2.Material never destru	action not being attention please.		2.Emergen	cy help To 112 situation teleph	none with	
3. Fire after it fades later to the authorities delivery please.			3.As require	3.As required in this state first help application perform.		
4.Fire to the field from	the officer someone else do not ir	nsert.				

VARIOUS PROVISIONS:

- 1. IN THE TEAM DUTY AREA ALL EMPLOYEE THEY RECEIVED EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH URGENT TO THE SITUATIONS FROM THE INTERVENTION
- 2. IN THE TEAMS NAME FROM THE CHANGE DEAN RESPONSIBLE.

IMPORTANT NOTE: DEAN SUITABLE URGENT SITUATION THEIR TEAMS BY CREATING NAME, SURNAME AND COMMUNICATION IT WILL ENSURE THAT INFORMATION IS POSTED IN APPROPRIATE PLACES WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN SEE IT.



URGENT SITUATION EQUIPMENT LIST

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All fire extinguishing equipment will be numbered and placed. Periodic checks should be carried out by the authorized person and control labels should be attached showing the date of the check. Visual checks will be carried out by the personnel on duty in the emergency teams at least once a month and recorded with control forms.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING TUBES	
LOCATED IN FLOOR	PIECE
A BLOCK BASEMENT FLOOR (CANTEN)	2
A BLOCK GROUND FLOOR (DEAN'S OFFICE ENTRANCE)	3
B BLOCK GROUND FLOOR	3
B BLOCK 1ST FLOOR	7
FIRE CABINET	
LOCATED IN FLOOR	
A BLOCK GROUND FLOOR (DEAN'S OFFICE ENTRANCE)	1
A BLOCK BASEMENT FLOOR (CANTEN)	2
B BLOCK 1ST FLOOR	2
FIRST AID CABINET	
LOCATED IN FLOOR	PIECE
B BLOCK GROUND FLOOR	1
B BLOCK 1ST FLOOR	2
URGENT SITUATION BUTTON	
Emergency on ground floors situation There is a button.	



SUPPORT STAFF ASSIGNMENT ARTICLE

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Date: August 2024

FIRAT UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY

18.06.2013 dated 28681 numbered Official In the newspaper published In workplaces Urgent Situations About the Regulation In Article 11 (1) Employer; in workplaces danger their classes detection who In the notification determined A lot dangerous in class place area in workplaces 30 to the employee, dangerous in class place area in workplaces 40 employees And little in dangerous class place area in workplaces 50 to the employee much;

- a) Call, recovery And evacuation,
- b) By fire struggle,
- of the subjects each someone for suitable to the hardware owner And special educated -most little one by one employee support as an element assigns. At work These exceeding in numbers employee's presence in, danger to the class According to each 30, 40 And To 50 much worker for one by one support staff more assigns.
- (2) Employer, First aid about 22/5/2002 dated And 24762 numbered Official In the newspaper published First Aid According to the principles of the regulation assigns support staff.

30.06.2013 dated 28339 numbered Official In the newspaper published Work His health And Security The law 3. In its article (Article 3/ c: Support element: Original your duty next to you work health And security with relating to prevention, protection, evacuation, by fire struggle, first help And similar on the subjects special aspect appointed suitable equipment And sufficient to education owner person), task definition made the one which... support element responsibility In order to carry out and implement its duties within;

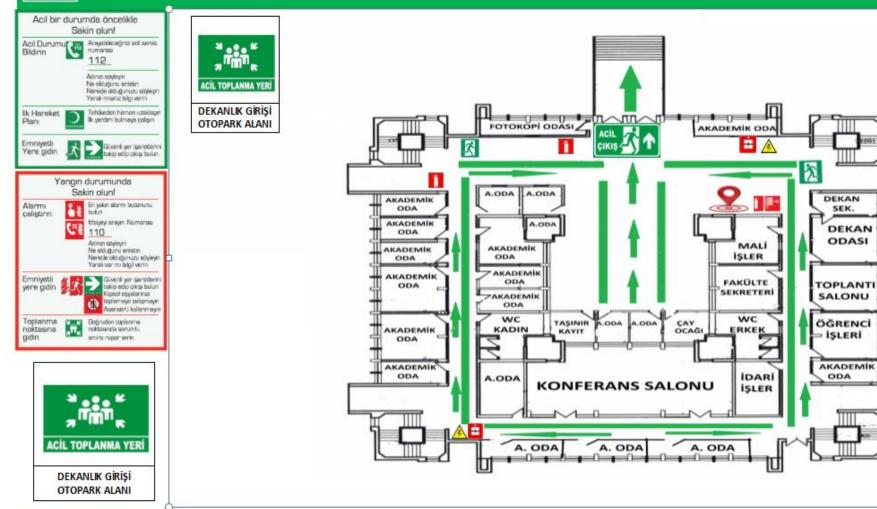
August 22, 2024 on date support staff aspect has been assigned.

DUTY	NAME SURNAME	SIGNATURE
By fire Struggle	Abdullah YOUNG	
Fire Fighting	Vahit DABAK	
Fire Fighting	Cevdet SUMAY	
Call, recovery And evacuation	Lecturer BekirDAGDEVIREN	
Call, recovery And evacuation	M.Nuri GUROCAK	
Call, recovery And evacuation	Gulcin Karakaya	
First Aid	Lecturer Gullu YESIL	
First Aid	Lecturer Kürşat KARGÜN	
First Aid	Dr. Lecturer Military ÇANKAYA	
Protection	Umit BAHCECI	
Protection	Gulsah AKTO	
Protection	Mecit CANBOLAT	



SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ A BLOK ZEMİN KAT ACİL DURUM TAHLİYE PLANI

HAZIRLAYAN Ümit BAHÇEÇÎ



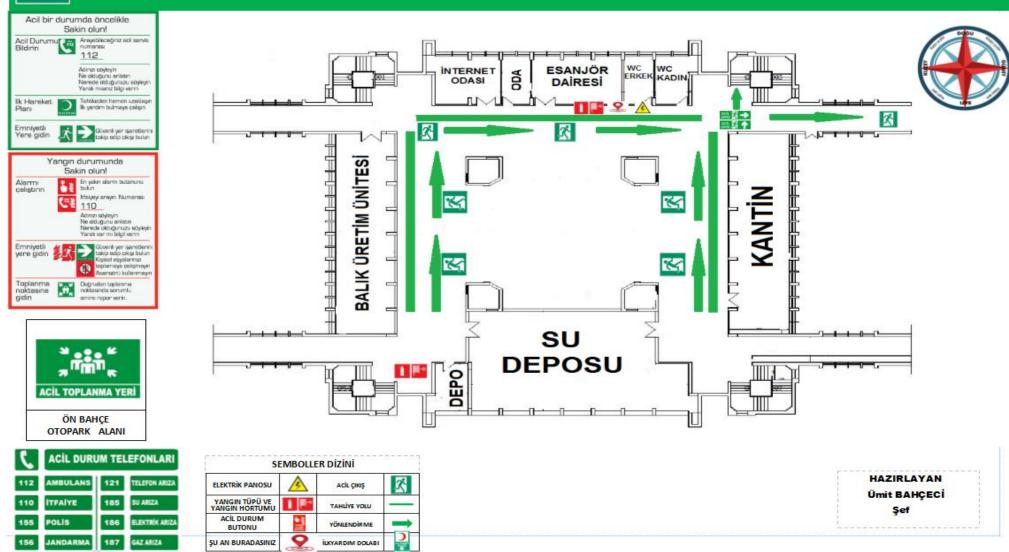
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6	ACIL DUR	JM TEL	EFONLARI
112	AMBULANS	121	TELEFON ARIZA
110	İTFAİYE	185	SU ARIZA

	III	105	
155	POLIS	186	ELEXTRIX ARIZ
156	JANDARMA	187	GAZ ARIZA





SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ A BLOK BODRUM KAT ACİL DURUM TAHLİYE PLANI





SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ B BLOK BODRUM KAT ACİL DURUM TAHLİYE PLANI









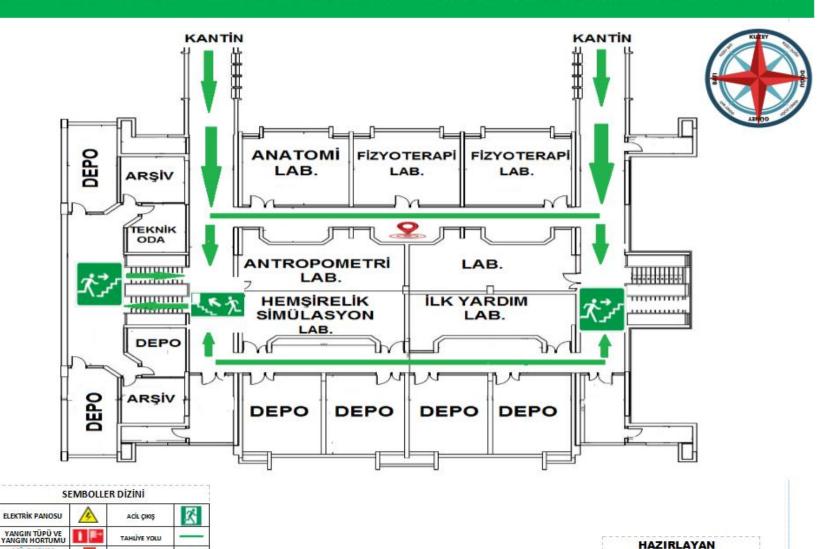
ACIL DURUM

BUTONU

ŞU AN BURADASINIZ

YÖNLENDİRME

İLKYARDIM DOLABI

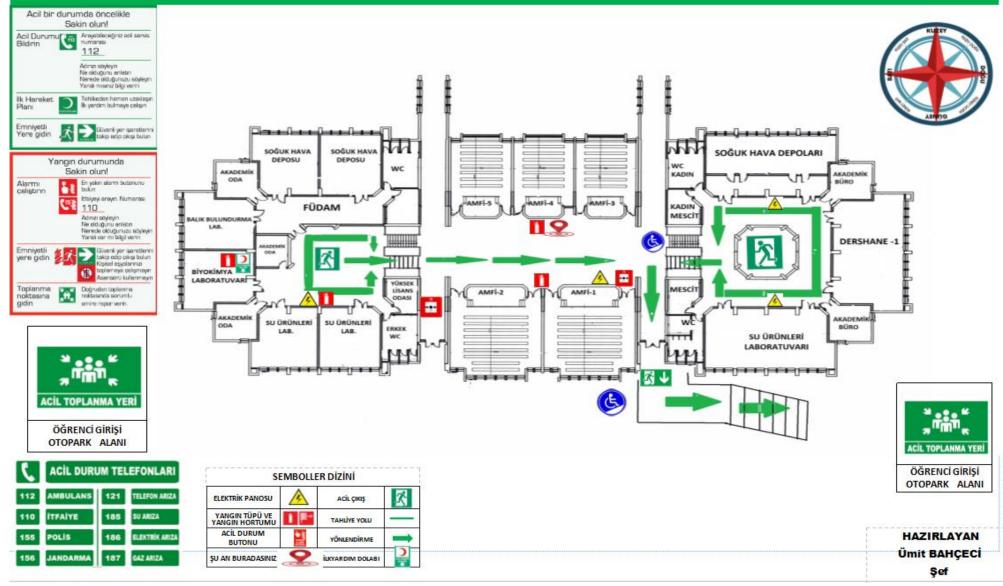


Ümit BAHÇECİ

Şef



SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ B BLOK ZEMİN KAT ACİL DURUM TAHLİYE PLANI





SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ B BLOK 1. KAT ACİL DURUM TAHLİYE PLANI

