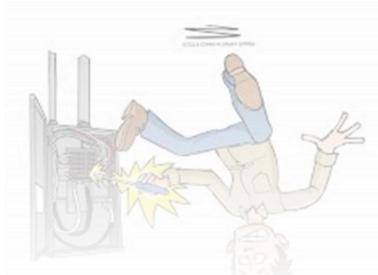




# SAFETY (स्वभति)











# SAEFTY (सलमति)

ઇલેક્ટ્રિશિયન ટ્રેડનો અભ્યાસ શરુ કરતાં પહેલા આ ટ્રેડની જાણકારી તથા ટ્રેનીંગ કર્યા બાદ ટકોની જાણકારી મેળવવી જરુરી છે.

એલેક્ટ્રિસીટી સાથે કામ કરવામાં રહેલા જોખમો શક્ય અકસ્માતો તથા તે નિવારવા માટે લેવાતા પગલાં અને તેમ છતાં પણ જો અકસ્માત થાય તો તાત્કાલીક આપવી પડતી સારવાર વિશે જાણકારી મેળવવી જરૂરી છે.

Causes of accidents -: There are many reasons for an accident which are as follows

- Aversion to work (Dislike work)
- > Hurry to work
- > Helth is not wealth
- > Ignorance
- Over confidance
- Overtime
- Condition of machine







## FIRE EXTINGUISHER

- The Water and Foam extinguisher eliminates a fire by allowing water to take away the heat component of a fire while foam separates oxygen from the fire. A water extinguisher should only be used on Class A fires (Combustibles such as wood, paper, cloth, trash, and plastics)
- ❖ Dry chemical:- A dry free-flowing chemical fire extinguishing composition in the form of a finely divided mixture of particles and consisting essentially of about 79.35% monoammonium phosphate, about 5% of tricalcium phosphate, about 12% of barium sulfate, about 2.50% of ammonium tartrate, about 0.45% of silica and about 0.70% of amonium
- **Co2 Type :-**CO2 fire extinguishers contain pure **carbon** dioxide which is a clean extinguisher, leaving no residue. Suitable for class B flammable liquid fires (petrol, oil, solvents), and recommended for use on live **electrical** equipment. Our extinguishers are BAFE approved, fully charged and supplied with a wall bracket.
- **Wet chemical :-**(potassium acetate, potassium carbonate, or potassium citrate) extinguishes the **fire** by forming an air-excluding soapy foam blanket over the burning oil through the **chemical** process of saponification

# EHS, CRP, Hazard, Risk, 5'S

- (1) EHS stands for "environment, health, and safety," and for many companies, a crucial part of their processes is EHS management, meaning the codification and practice of procedures aimed at ensuring the safety of workers and their surroundings.
- (2) CPR is an <u>emergency procedure</u> that combines chest compressions often with <u>artificial ventilation</u> in an effort to manually preserve intact brain function until further measures are taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in a person who is in <u>cardiac arrest</u>. CPR involves chest compressions for adults between 5 cm (2.0 in) and 6 cm (2.4 in) deep and at a rate of at least 100 to 120 per minute
- (3) HAZARD: A hazard is something that can cause harm, e.g. electricity, chemicals, working up a ladder, noise, a keyboard, a bully at work, stress, etc. A risk is the chance, high or low, that any hazard will actually cause somebody harm. For example, working alone away from your office can be a hazard.
- (4) RISK: Risk is the potential for uncontrolled loss of something of value. ... Risk can also be defined as the intentional interaction with uncertainty. Uncertainty is a potential, unpredictable, and uncontrollable outcome; risk is an aspect of action taken in spite of uncertainty.
- (4) 5's: 5S, sometimes referred to as 5s or Five S, refers to five Japanese terms used to describe the steps of the 5S system of visual management. Each term starts with an S. In Japanese, the five S's are Seiri, Seiton, Seiso, Seiketsu, and Shitsuke. In English, the five S's are translated as Sort, Set in Order, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain.

# FIRE SAFETY

**Fire safety** is the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire. Fire safety measures include those that are intended to prevent ignition of an uncontrolled fire, and those that are used to limit the development and effects of a fire after it starts.

#### There are four classes of fires:

Class A: Ordinary solid combustibles such as paper, wood, cloth and some plastics.

Class B: Flammable liquids such as alcohol, ether, oil, gasoline and grease, which are best extinguished by smothering.

**Class C**: Electrical equipment, appliances and wiring in which the use or a nonconductive extinguishing agent prevents injury from electrical shock. Don't use water.

Class D: Certain flammable metallic substances such as sodium and potassium.

# FIRE EXTINGUISHER

# **Using The Correct Fire Extinguisher**



# Water

For use on



Wood, Paper, Textiles etc





B Flammable liquid



Live electrical equipment



### Dry Powder

For use on



Wood, Paper, Textiles etc



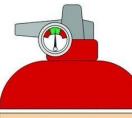
B Flammable liquids



Gaseous fires



Live electrical equipment



#### Foam

#### For use on



Wood, Paper, Textiles etc



B Flammable liquids



Live electrical



equipment



## CO<sub>2</sub>

#### For use on



B Flammable liquids



Live electrical equipment



O Do not use on



Wood, paper and textiles



D Flammable metal fires

Do not use in a confined



## Wet Chemical

#### For use on



F Cooking oil fires



Wood, Paper, Textiles etc.

Discharge entire contents on to fire from at least 1 metre distance

# **Fire Extinguisher Chart**

Extinguisher		Type of Fire			
Color	Туре	Solids (paper)	Flammable Liquids	Flammable Gas	Electrical Equipment
	WATER	Yes	No	No	No
	FOAM	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Dry Powder	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Carbon Dioxide (CO²)	No	Yes	No Safety B	Yes

