

Shoto

Fire incident management

Purpose of preparation

A production safety accident is an accident that occurs suddenly in the production and operation activities (including activities related to production and operation) of a production and operation unit, injuring personal safety and health, or damaging equipment and facilities, or causing economic losses, resulting in the temporary suspension or permanent termination of the original production and operation activities (including activities related to production and operation).

The purpose of preparing emergency rescue plans is to implement scientific and effective prevention and emergency rescue for major accidents of enterprise safety, to control and reduce the possibility of accidents, to play the fastest speed with maximum effectiveness when accidents occur, to implement rescue in an orderly manner, to control the development as soon as possible, to reduce the damage caused by accidents to enterprises, society and personnel, to minimise casualties caused by accidents and property damage, and to protect the health and safety of all plant employees and nearby residents.

The company's fire prevention work is directly related to the safety of the lives and property of the majority of employees and social stability, to further improve and perfect the company's fire management regulations and systems, strengthen the management of key areas, equipped with the necessary firefighting facilities and equipment, the fire accident potential problems in the bud, in order to enhance the company's disposal capacity, according to the "People's Republic of China Fire Law" of the relevant spirit, especially developed this plan.

1. Possible causes of fire accidents in the company

The causes of the problem include ageing wires, disorderly connection of temporary wires, unauthorised use of heating equipment and other electrical equipment, over-sealing of electrolyte, NMP and its storage room, improper operation of experiments, improper use and storage of flammable and dry items, unauthorised use of open fire, littering of cigarette butts, short-circuiting of electric cores, etc.

2. Preventive measures

2.1. The general manager is the first responsible person for fire safety of the company and is fully responsible for the fire safety work of the company, according to the fire safety laws and regulations, the development of the company's fire safety management system and the implementation of the company's fire safety responsibility system.

2.2. The departmental sub-chief and the person in charge are responsible for the fire safety of the competent department, responsible for the fire safety of the area to which they belong, and organise the arrangement, inspection, assessment and punishment of

the fire safety work and the implementation of other specific work.

2.3. Educate staff on fire safety, popularise basic firefighting knowledge, learn to use fire-fighting equipment correctly and master escape methods.

2.4. Strengthen inspection and rectify any fire hazards found.

2.5. Keep aisles clear and free from piles of objects.

3. Handling procedures

In the event of a fire, the following procedures should normally be followed.

3.1, when a fire occurs, the finder should first call the "119" telephone alarm, and at the same time reported to the company's safety and environmental management layer Wang Shuai, by Wang Shuai to the company's general manager to report the situation. Command Department organization rescue: by you Xiaojun arrangement duty electrician cut off the fire workshop power supply, by Jiang Yong to the door waiting and guide the fire truck, into the company, guide the fire hydrant location, and the fire part, guide the fire brigade to extinguish the fire. By the school into the cover is responsible for the manufacturing department of soft package a, two workshop personnel evacuation guidance and command. Qian Weiqiu is responsible for the guidance and command of the evacuation of the PACK workshop of the manufacturing department. Ma Jinchi was responsible for guiding and directing the evacuation of personnel from the aluminium shell workshop of the manufacturing department, and Cao Yamin was responsible for guiding and directing the evacuation of personnel from the office building of the first phase.

3.2. Evacuate quickly in accordance with the usual fire drill escape routes.

3.2.1 Personnel evacuation: Saving lives is the first principle. The person responsible for fire fighting and the main person in charge should, in the first instance, organise the evacuation and transfer of staff in an orderly manner.

3.2.2 In case of fire, due to smoke and poor visibility, the commanding officer at the scene should remain calm, stabilise the mood of the personnel, maintain good order at the scene and organise an orderly evacuation to prevent panic from causing accidents such as crowding and stepping on injuries.

3.2.3 In case of fire, once the human body is on fire, the clothes should be shredded and thrown away as soon as possible, remember not to run, as this will make the fire burn hotter and hotter and will also bring the fire to other places. If there is water nearby, immediately pour water over the whole body, or use a wet blanket etc. to press out the flames. The person on fire can also fall down and roll on the ground to press out the flames on his body.

3.3 Material evacuation: The purpose of material evacuation on the fire scene is to minimise damage and prevent the spread and expansion of the fire.

3.3.1 The first materials to be evacuated are those that are likely to extend the fire and present an explosion risk. Examples include oil drums, liquefied gas tanks, explosive and toxic substances in chemical laboratories near the point of fire, and materials that block access and obstruct fire-fighting operations.

3.3.2 Evacuate materials of an important and valuable nature. For example, confidential documents, archival materials, high-level instruments, precious cultural relics and materials of high value.

4、 If there is an injured person, he/she should be sent to hospital

in time for treatment. If an employee is injured, he/she should inform his/her relatives in time.

5、 When waiting for the arrival of the fire engine, the company can organize a volunteer fire brigade of employees to put out the fire under the premise of ensuring safety.

Fire fighting: the initial fire is the easiest to extinguish, before the firefighters arrive, if you can focus on the combined efforts to rescue, often turning danger into peace. Fire scene commanders should quickly mobilize the unit security personnel, volunteer firefighters, etc., concentrating all fire extinguishers in the unit and nearby, not piecemeal, focus on the use of the fire point, try to seize the opportunity to eliminate the fire, or control the development of the fire, and finally by the firefighters to completely extinguish the flames.

6、 Cooperate with the fire service to investigate the cause of the accident, maintain order and set out the warning area. Other vehicles and unrelated persons are strictly prohibited from entering the scene of fire to avoid unnecessary casualties.