

**HOAS**

# Hoas, Kumpula / Pietari Kalmin katu 1 Rescue Plan



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# 1 Introduction

The drafting, upkeep and communication of the rescue plan are based on the requirement of the Rescue Act (379/2011). In this rescue plan, there is an account:

1. for the conclusions of the assessment of hazards and risks;
2. for the safety arrangements of the building and the premises used in the operations;
3. regarding the instructions to be given to people for the prevention of accidents and acting in accident and danger situations;
4. other possible actions for independent preparation at the location. (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 15))

The rescue plan must be kept up to date and it must be communicated in the necessary way to the persons in the relevant building or other site. (Government Decree on Rescue Action 407/2011, Section 2.)

There are also other requirements for safety in the Rescue Act; the most important of these are: The owner and holder of the building and the operator must, for their part take care that the building, structure and its surroundings are kept in such condition that:

1. the risk of the starting, intentional starting and spreading of a fire is slight;
2. the people in the building can vacate the building in the event of fire or other sudden danger situation or they can be rescued in another way;
3. rescue operations are possible in the event of fire or another accident;
4. the safety of rescue personnel has been taken into account. (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 9))

The following equipment and devices must be kept in working order and serviced and inspected appropriately:

1. extinguishing, rescue and prevention equipment;
2. devices that facilitate extinguishing and rescue work;
3. fire detection, alarm and other devices signalling the risk of an accident;
4. the lighting and signs of the exit routes;
5. the equipment and devices of the civil defence shelters (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 12))

The owner and holder of the building and the operator must, for their part:

1. the starting of fires is to be prevented, as well as the arising of other hazardous situations;
2. the protection of persons, property and the surroundings in danger situations is to be prepared for;
3. the extinguishing of fires, and other such rescue measures that they are able to do independently, are to be prepared for;
4. start action for securing safe exit from fires and other danger situations, as well as action for

making rescue operations easier. (Rescue Act 379/2011, Section 14))

## 2 Basic property information

The building is a student house, completed in 2018. The building's apartments vary from studios and family apartments to shared apartments and rooms in shared apartments.

### 2.1 Basic information

<b>Property name</b>	Hoas, Kumpula / Pietari Kalmin katu 1
<b>Building address</b>	Pietari Kalmin katu 1 00560 HELSINKI
<b>Number of apartments</b>	362
<b>Building type</b>	Apartment building
<b>Number of floors</b>	7
<b>Year of construction of the property</b>	2018
<b>Property owner</b>	HOAS tel. 09 549900 <a href="http://www.hoas.fi">http://www.hoas.fi</a>
<b>Housing management office</b>	HOAS tel. 09 549900 <a href="http://www.hoas.fi">http://www.hoas.fi</a>

### 2.2 Organisation

<b>Customer service</b>	ma-pe klo 9-16 HOAS phone 09 549900
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### 2.3 Other information

The site falls within the area of the following rescue service: Helsinki.

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<b>Heating type</b>	District heating
<b>Main water shutoff</b>	Heat distribution room: block A, entrance 2, opposite the first-floor lift, there is a service corridor with the maintenance room
<b>Heat distribution room</b>	Block A, stairway 2,. opposite the first-floor lift, there is a service corridor with the maintenance room
<b>Electricity switchboard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Switchboard: A-block, at the end of stairwell 1, 1st floor, switchboard opposite the apartment.</li><li>- Meter panel: block A, stairway 2, opposite the first-floor lift, there is a service corridor with the maintenance room.</li><li>- Meter panel: between blocks A and B, stairway 3, 1st floor, maintenance room behind the elevators.</li></ul>
<b>Location of substation</b>	A-block's basement. Entrance next to the car entrance of the parking garage.
<b>Ventilation device</b>	The building is mechanically ventilated, with two rooftop ventilation rooms
<b>Air ventilation emergency stop</b>	On the smoke extraction system board at the entrance (on Kustaa Vaasan tie side) to stairway 3
<b>Maintenance</b>	HOAS/Välittömiä toimenpiteitä vaativat vikailmoitukset phone 020 4912720 service 020 4912720
<b>Insurance company</b>	If tel. 010 191919 <a href="http://www.if.fi">http://www.if.fi</a>
<b>Gathering area</b>	In the courtyard on Gadolininkatu's side
<b>Back-up gathering area</b>	Specified when needed
<b>Number of civil defence shelters</b>	2
<b>Location of civil defence shelter VSS1, VSS2</b>	In the basement of the A block, in the service corridor between stairwells 2 and 3

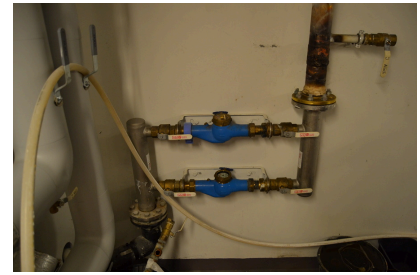
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*Electricity switchboard*



*Heat distribution room*



*Main water shut-off valve at  
the back of the heat distribu-  
tion room*



## 3 Important phone numbers

### 3.1 Important numbers of the property

Task	Name	Telephone number	Service phone number
Maintenance company	HOAS/Välittömiä toimenpiteitä vaativat vikailmoitukset	020 4912720	020 4912720
Lift maintenance	Schindler		020 320500

#### Maintenance

	Name	Telephone number	Duty hours
Maintenance duty	Securitas (Välittömiä toimenpiteitä vaativat vikailmoitukset)	020 4912720	Outside of working hours

### 3.2 Other important numbers

Operator	Telephone number	Duty hours
Public emergency numbers	112	24 h
Poison information centre	0800 147 111	24 h

### 3.3 Contact with property management

[www.hoas.fi](http://www.hoas.fi)

Fault reports regarding the apartment, property or outdoor areas must be submitted using the fault report form, which is available on the Hoas website ([www.hoas.fi/en](http://www.hoas.fi/en))([www.hoas.fi](http://www.hoas.fi)) . A detailed description of the fault should be given on the the fault report form, and is sent to the property maintenance company along with the tenant's permission for the maintenance staff to enter the apartment. For these reasons, we do not accept fault reports by phone or email.

**Immediate action** (e.g.. leaking pipes, broken windows) required, fault reports are directed to the

24-hour service number **020 491 2720**. The service is provided by Securitas.

Hoas on-call contacts and contacts for the door opening service are displayed on the outside doors of the building.

*In case of an emergency, call the general emergency number 112\*.*

You should always call the emergency number 112 in case of an urgent and genuine emergency, when a person's life, health, property or the environment are threatened or in danger. The emergency number should also be called if you suspect a threatening or dangerous situation.

If you are uncertain about whether a situation is an emergency, calling the emergency number 112 is always better than not calling.

- When faced with an emergency or you urgently need the authorities on site.
- When you know or doubt that life, health, property or environment is threatened or in danger.

**For example, call 112 when**

- you come across an accident or a fire
- you come across a crime being or having been committed
- there is need for an ambulance or authorities

When you call 112, make sure to give your precise address and municipality: Pietari Kalmin katu 1, Helsinki.

Ambulances and emergency vehicles can reach this destination from three streets: Kustaa Vaasantie, Pietari Kalmin katu and Gadolininkatu.

There is access from Gadolininkatu to both the A and B blocks.

## 4 Risks

The risk evaluation has been attached to the plan in Finnish and English.

The most relevant dangers in the building are:

- Falling, slipping, tripping and other accidents
- Dangers due to weather conditions, such as accumulated snow falling on people or property
- External dangers, such as a traffic accident happening close by or danger due to radiation/gas
- Dangers caused by human activity, such as charging a phone in bed

## 5 Safety procedures

### 5.1 Extinguishing equipment

Location	Extinguishing equipment	Description
In all kitchens of residential apartments	Fire blanket	
In the shared kitchen and in the kitchen of the common room	Fire blanket	
Altogether four in the garage in the basement	Fire extinguisher	6kg dry-powder extinguishers. The extinguishers are secured to the posts in line with the centre of the hall, one extinguisher in the fire extinguisher cabinet
In the parking garage in the basement	Fire hydrant	Equipped with a 30 m hose reel

#### Hand-held fire extinguishers should be inspected:

- at least yearly when the extinguisher is subjected to factors affecting its operational ability, such as moisture, vibration or fluctuations in temperature (outdoor areas)
- at least once every two years (indoor areas)

#### Fire hydrants should be inspected:

- The functionality of the rapid fire hydrants should be checked every year. A pressure test for the rapid fire hydrant hoses should be performed at five-year intervals.

### 5.2 Safety equipment

#### Smoke extraction

The purpose of smoke ventilation is to remove fire gases, smoke and heat from the premises. The smoke ventilation equipment must be maintained and tested regularly according to the user maintenance instructions. The smoke ventilation equipment may only be used by the rescue services.

### Smoke removal machine

Location of smoke extraction hatches	Smoke hatches in stairwells, storage areas and aisles on every floor
Description	Smoke extraction from the parking garage and basement is directed through smoke extraction paths to street level. Smoke extraction from air raid shelters through emergency hatches.  Smoke extraction from storages through opening windows.  Remote controlled smoke hatches in stairways
Location of centre	In the lobby of block A. At the entrance of the garage.
Smoke removal activation	Smoke extraction system at the entrance (on the Kustaa Vaasan tie side) to stairway 3



*Smoke extraction activation panel*

### Exit guide, security or signal light

Emergency exit signs show how to exit the building. Any faulty or incomplete signs must be reported to property maintenance services.

#### Exit guide, security or signal light

Location	Illuminated exit route signs in use on the exit routes of the building
Description	Battery-powered exit signs and emergency lights are in use
Coverage	Evacuation routes and exits, garage



*Emergency evacuation maps  
in the hallways*

### Ventilation emergency stop

If the building is subjected to an external danger, such as fire gases from an adjacent building, the ventilation must be shut off. In such a case, the rescue authorities usually issue an emergency warning, providing additional instructions, such as to turn off ventilation systems.

**Air ventilation can be stopped by anyone.**

Ventilation emergency stop: On the smoke extraction system board at the entrance (on Kustaa Vaasan tie side) to stairway 3



*Entrance (on Kustaa Vaasan  
tie side) to stairway 3*



*Ventilation emergency stop at  
the smoke extraction system*

## 5.3 Fire safety

### Smoke detector

The purpose of fire alarms is to alert of any imminent fire. This will enable measures to extinguish the fire, warn others and take rescue measures.

### Smoke detector

Location	Mains-powered smoke alarms in the entrance halls and bedrooms of residential apartments
Coverage	Stairways, hallways, residential apartments
System model	Mains



*Fire alarm mute button*

### Rescue route

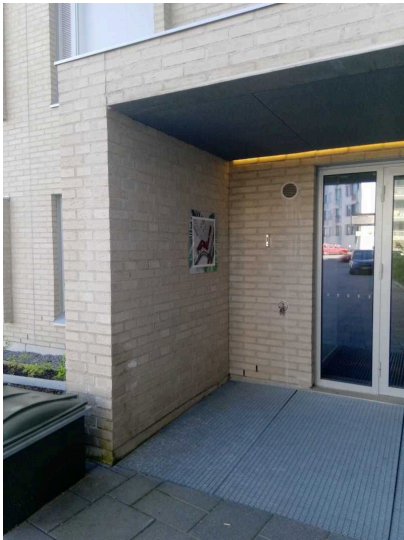
The rescue way is a drive way, which the rescue department's vehicles can use in emergency situations to reach to within close proximity of the building.

- It is not permitted to park cars, pile up snow, set up lampposts, plant vegetation, or do, leave, or set up anything else that might block traffic on the rescue way.
- Escape routes must be indicated with a text sign in accordance with Ministry of the Interior decree no. 468 of 2003.
- A rescue way sign is not used if the rescue way is not marked in the building's construction permits.
- Please contact rescue authorities for advice on any escape route questions.

### Rescue route

Description	<p>Ambulances and emergency vehicles can reach this destination from three streets:</p> <p>Kustaa Vaasan tie, Pietari Kalmin katu and Gadolininkatu. There is access from Gadolininkatu to both the A and B blocks.</p> <p>Guidemaps are located on Pietari Kalmin katu, Kustaa Vaasan tie, and Gadolininkatu (courtyard).</p>
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*Guide on the Gadolininkatu side (courtyard)*



*Kustaa Vaasan tie guide*



*Sign on the Pietari Kalmin katu side*



*Sign on the Pietari Kalmin katu side*

## Emergency exit routes

The principle of exit safety is that all spaces of the building must have at least two exit routes at all times, which do not require keys or other tools to open the doors. Exiting must also be possible to do in the dark, which is why the exit routes must be clear at all times. Because the property has 7 floors, the window shall serve as an emergency exit. In this event, the rescue department shall assist in evacuating the building in case of emergency. Objects are not to be stored in front of the exits. (Environment Ministry's regulation of fire safety of buildings.)

Exit ways and doors leading to them must be easily accessible and openable in emergency situations



from the inside.

A door can be locked, for example, to prevent trespassing from the outside, but must it must be possible to open it from the inside without a key during the normal use of the building.

### Hot work

Hot work is defined as work in which sparks arise or in which naked flames or other heat sources are used and may cause a fire hazard. Such work includes e.g. oxyacetylene and arc welding, flame and arc cutting, disc cutting and metal grinding, which create sparks, as well as work involving the use of gas burners, other open fire or combustion air blowers.

Performing hot work at a temporary hot work site always requires a permission granted by a person responsible for the hot work. The hot work permission ensures the actions of the different parties regarding safety and fire protection. The person conducting the hot work must have a hot work licence.

The property manager office grants the hot work permissions.

## 6 Action guidelines

The following pages contain a guide on accident prevention and on how to act in accident and danger situations. **Read the action guide carefully!**

The correct actions, solutions, and choices prevent and limit accidents. This way accidents can be minimised or they can be prevented altogether.

**Safety and security are our shared concern!**

### 6.1 Alerting help

In all urgent emergency situations, whether it be a police, fire department, paramedic, or a social worker case involving an urgent need for help **CALL THE EMERGENCY NUMBER: 112**

**Call the emergency number yourself if you can**

It is important to make the emergency call yourself, if the matter concerns you. The victim has more knowledge on the situation, based on which the dispatcher can send help accordingly. Using middle-men to make the call can delay getting the right kind of help on site.

**Tell what happened**

The emergency centre dispatcher will ask the caller about what happened so that they can send the appropriate assistance.

**Give the exact address and municipality**

The emergency centre might have several same addresses in different municipalities/cities in its service area. Therefore it is also important to know the name of the town/city/municipality where the accident has taken place.

Address: **Pietari Kalmin katu 1, Helsinki.**

Ambulances and emergency vehicles can reach this destination from three streets: Kustaa Vaasantie, Pietari Kalmin katu and Gadolininkatu.

There is access from Gadolininkatu to both the A and B blocks.

**Answer the questions that are asked of you**

The questions asked by the dispatcher are important. They do not delay alarming for help. In urgent cases the dispatcher already alerts the authorities and other partners during the call, and gives them more information on what has happened.

**Act according to the information given to you**

The dispatcher is trained to give instructions in various types of situations. It is important to follow the given instructions. Correct initial actions often play an important role in the end result.

**End the call only after you're given permission to do so.**

Ending the call too soon may delay the help from arriving. After you are given the permission to end the call, end it. Keep the phone line open. The dispatcher or the help on its way may need additional information on what has happened.

## 6.2 Sudden illness or accident

### Find out what happened

- Has the person fallen or fainted?
- Are there possibly eye witnesses, that can tell you better about what has happened?

### Check the person's condition

- Can you wake the person up by talking or shaking?

### Check breathing

- If the person doesn't wake up, check breathing: place the back of your hand in front of the patient's mouth and feel if there is air flow.

### Make an emergency call.

- Call the number **112**.
- Tell where you are calling from.
- Tell what happened
- Act according to directions.

### Give first aid if needed.

- If the person is not breathing, start with first aid.

### Turn an unconscious but breathing patient into the recovery position on their side.

### Observe the patient.

- If there are changes in the patient's condition before the rescue department arrives, notify them by calling the emergency number **112**, so that the emergency centre can re-evaluate your situation.

### Guide the professional help quickly to the patient

- Tell the professional help what has happened and what has been done.

## 6.3 Fire

### Save

- Make an assessment of the situation. Rescue those in immediate danger.
- Be careful not to breathe smoke! Smoke is highly toxic and you can lose consciousness quickly if you breathe it.

### Warn

- Warn others in the building about the fire and the threatening danger.
- Direct people to the gathering area.

### Alert

- Call the emergency number **112** from a safe location.
- Tell who you are, where the fire is (address and floor), what is on fire, and if there are people

in danger.

- Do not hang up the phone until you are given permission to do so.

### **Extinguish**

- Perform initial extinguishing measures, where possible.
- A grease fire is extinguished by suffocating it with a fire blanket.
- When an electrical appliance is on fire, disconnect power and begin extinguishing the fire.

### **Limit**

- Remove fire sensitive items and flammable liquids.
- Contain the spread of fire and smoke by closing windows and the door as you exit.

### **Guide**

- Direct the rescue personnel to the location or arrange guidance. For example: one person stays to guide on the side of the parking lot and another next to the building.

### **Using the lift in the event of a fire is strictly forbidden!**

In evacuation situations the gathering area is: In the courtyard on Gadolininkatu's side

Back-up gathering area: Specified when needed

## **6.4 Action in the gathering area**

**Gathering area:** In the courtyard on Gadolininkatu's side



*Gathering area*

When people have left the building and proceeded to the gathering area, one person must be appointed to take responsibility for the activities at the gathering area. Based on the situation at hand, it is necessary to consider whether it is safe to remain in the designated gathering area or if people should be directed elsewhere, for example into a pre-arranged interior area or to a property in the vicinity (the back-up gathering area).

Do not leave the gathering area without the permission of the rescue authorities.

Factors to bear in mind in the gathering area:

- taking care of any possible injured parties
- looking after people with reduced mobility or otherwise poor physical condition
- if one is aware of someone having remained inside, this is to be reported

### Back-up gathering area

**Back-up gathering area:** Specified when needed



*Back-up gathering area*

In severe winter conditions or other situations, an additional gathering area may be needed. Authorities will also provide instructions about shelter locations for long-term shelter.

## 6.5 Assisting people with reduced mobility in emergency situations

In an emergency situation, the movement of people with reduced mobility out of the building may be difficult and slow. If you know there is a neighbour with reduced mobility, for example handicapped, blind, or elderly, try to secure their safe exit in emergency situations. If you know your neighbour is at home, but you are not able to assist in moving them out, notify the rescue authorities about the situation as fast as possible.

Work in cooperation with the other residents.

### Things to consider when helping people with reduced mobility

- Help a person with reduced mobility to exit, within the limits of your own capabilities.
- Listen to the person you're helping.
- Take care of the person you helped also after getting out.

## 6.6 Water damage

### Action guide

- Disconnect power from where the leak is and from its proximity.
- Stop the water from flowing, from i.e. the water mains, if possible.
- Notify of the situation immediately:
  - to the maintenance personnel: HOAS/Välittömiä toimenpiteitä vaativat vikailmoitukset, phone 020 4912720, service 020 4912720
- Contact the emergency number if needed **112**.
- Main water shutoff: Heat distribution room: block A, entrance 2, opposite the first-floor lift, there is a service corridor with the maintenance room
- Heat distribution room: Block A, stairway 2, opposite the first-floor lift, there is a service corridor with the maintenance room
- Electricity switchboard: - Switchboard: A-block, at the end of stairwell 1, 1st floor, switchboard opposite the apartment.
  - Meter panel: block A, stairway 2, opposite the first-floor lift, there is a service corridor with the maintenance room.
  - Meter panel: between blocks A and B, stairway 3, 1st floor, maintenance room behind the elevators.

### Should there be threat of water outside the building

- Find out what is causing the water threat.
- If there is a leak, try to block it.
- Try to prevent the water from getting into the building.
  - by baggings
  - by using plastic covers
  - by directing the water away from the building
- Call for additional help if needed.

## 6.7 Under threat of violence

**In an unarmed threatening situation, act in the following way.**

- Act calmly and try to calm the person with your behaviour.
- Make sure you do not turn your back or let yourself be cornered, so that you will always have an escape route when a threatening person comes close.
- Call for help depending on the circumstances.
- Escape and help others escape.

Take care of your own safety. Seek to direct the threatening person to a place where they cannot harm others. After the event, contact the police about the incident if required.

**If the threatening person is armed, act in the following way.**

- Do not resist.
- Do whatever the person threatening you tells you to do.
- As the situation permits, try to warn others.
- By closing doors, you can limit a person's movement within the property.
- After the situation, call **112** to get professional help on site as fast as possible. Listen to directions and act accordingly.

Every threat and sighting of a possibly threatening situation must be taken seriously and the police must be informed immediately. Through your own behaviour, you can affect the progress of the situation, and thus you should take all threatening situations seriously and try to calm down already begun situations.

## 6.8 Public warning signal

**The public warning signal** is a one-minute-long ascending and descending tone or a warning announcement by the authorities. The length of the ascending tone is 7 seconds.

The public warning signal means an immediate danger threatening the public. The warning is given in population centres with an outdoor alarm system and with an alarm attached to a vehicle in rural areas.

**The All Clear signal** is a one-minute-long monotonous signal. It is an announcement of the threat or danger having passed.



**Act in the following way after you've heard the public warning signal**

- Proceed indoors.
- Stay indoors.
- Close doors, windows, ventilation holes, and air conditioning devices.
- Turn on the radio and wait for instructions.
- Avoid using the phone to prevent telephone lines from getting jammed.
- Do not leave the areas unless urged to do so by the authorities, so as not to endanger yourself on the way.

## 6.9 Gas hazard

**Public warning signal in danger situations concerning gas**

Additional information on the type of danger can be got from radio and television. The following are usually connected with a gas hazard.

- If you are indoors and can smell gas:
  - stay indoors
  - the top floors make the best shelter
  - place a wet cloth over your mouth and breathe through it
  - stay on the upper floors until the danger is over.
- If you are outside when you smell gas but are not able to get indoors:
  - hurry into side wind from underneath the gas cloud
  - try to get as high as possible, for example to the top of a hill
  - press a wet cloth, tuft of grass, turf, or moss in front of your mouth and breathe through it.

**Additional information on taking cover from gas**

- Switch off air conditioning devices and close doors and windows tightly. The more airtight you can make the building, the slower the gas can get inside.
- You can also close or tape inside doors and stay in upwind areas. If you smell gas you can breathe through a moist and spongy cloth.
- The authorities will announce on radio or with vehicles with loudspeakers when the gas cloud has dispersed. Ventilate indoors well after the event.

## 6.10 Radiation hazard

Radiation situations are monitored with gauges throughout the country. Even the slightest change is detected immediately and notified of. A public warning signal is given upon the threat of radiation.

**Go inside**

Close doors, windows, ventilation holes, and air conditioning tightly to prevent radioactive substances from getting indoors. The centre of the building is the best place to take shelter.

**Iodine tablets**

Take an iodine tablet only when the authorities tell you to do so either on the radio or on television. Iodine tablets prevent radioactive iodine from building up in the thyroid gland, but offers no other protection. You should not go outside the facilities to look for iodine tablets when the danger situation is present. You can acquire iodine beforehand from the pharmacy. Each property should have 2 iodine tablets per person.

**Protect your food and drinking water**

Put the food products that are out into plastic bags or tight containers. The refrigerator, freezer, and tight packages protect against radioactive dust.

**Moving outside**

If you must go outside, use tight clothing that covers the skin, for example rain gear. Upon coming back inside, take off your clothes in the entry hall and wash up well. Use a respiratory mask, towel, or paper towel to prevent radioactive particles from getting to your lungs.

**Additional instructions**

You will get additional information from your city's rescue authorities, from broadcast media, and from Yle's (the Finnish Broadcasting Company's) Teletext page 867. You can also find information from the Finnish Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority's website [www.stuk.fi](http://www.stuk.fi) and from the rescue authorities website [www.pelastustoimi.fi](http://www.pelastustoimi.fi).

## 6.11 Blackouts

How to act during a power cut:

- First check the fuses. If they are intact, find out whether the electricity of your neighbour or neighbouring houses is working.
- If the electricity is out from a larger area, the problem is already known and actions to fix it have started. Most electricity suppliers have a taped recording of the malfunction on its fault service number, which will give information on the blackout situation in your area.
- When the electricity comes back but acts unusually, for example the lights burn brighter or dimmer than usual, the reason might a break in the electricity network's neutral wire. This can result in equipment damage, fire and, in the worst case, the risk of electric shock. In such situations, switch off the electricity from the main switch and call your electricity supplier's fault emergency number.
- When a power cut lasts longer, prepare yourself with warm clothes, especially in the winter, and home storage supplies. Instructions regarding home storage supplies can be found in the appendices.

In the event of a power cut, lifts will stop working. Should you be stuck on a lift due to a power cut or other failure, act as follows:

Contact the lift maintenance emergency line:

- by mobile phone - (Schindler, 020 320500) or
- the emergency button inside the lift. (This will connect directly to the lift maintenance emergency line.)

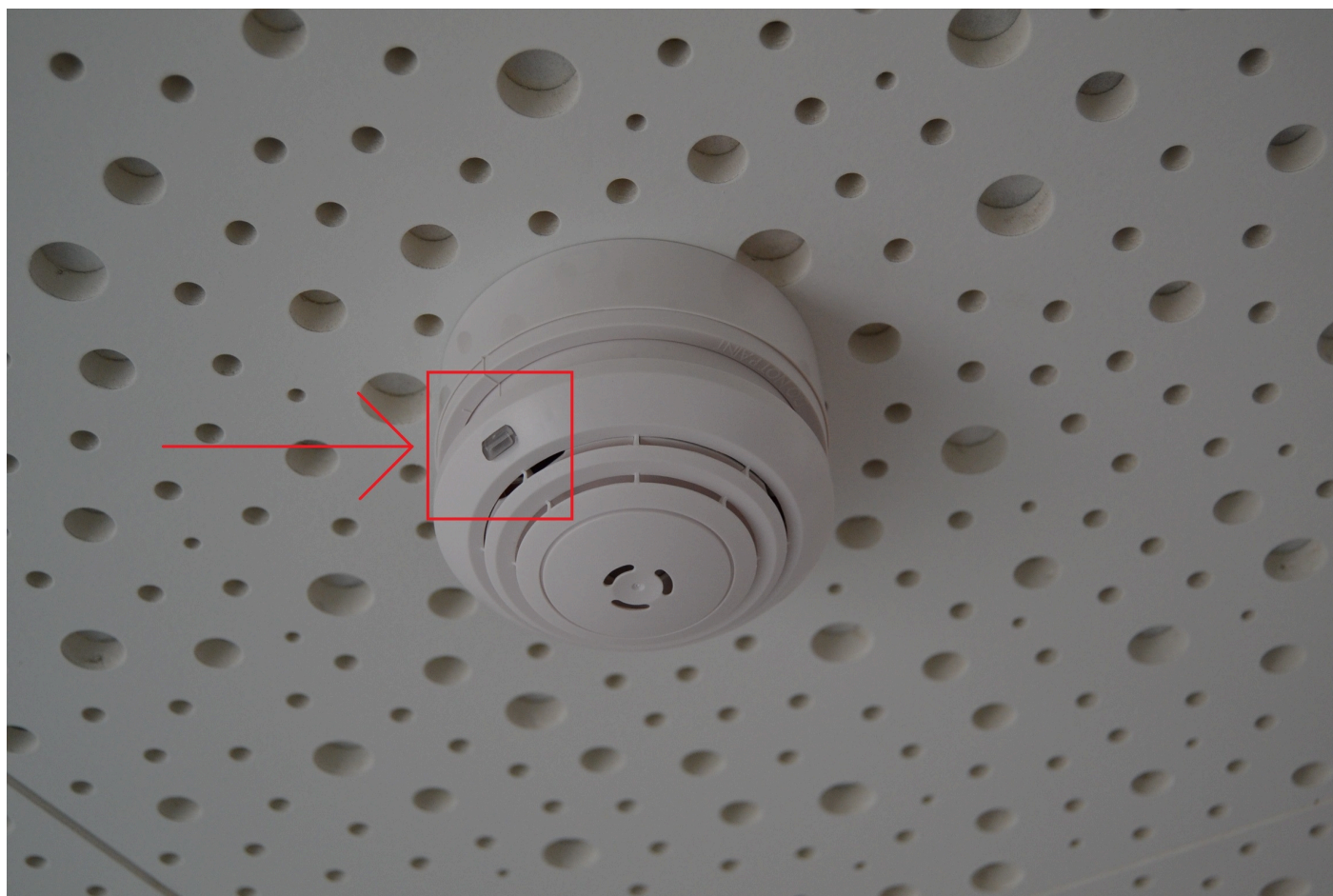
When necessary, you can call the general emergency number 112.

## 6.12 Resetting the fire alarm

If the fire alarm goes off e.g. as a result of cooking, it can be turned off by pressing a button on the side of the fire alarm.

**In case of an actual emergency, do not reset the alarm, but instead contact the emergency services and warn your neighbours.**

- The reset button is marked on the picture below.



## 7 Civil defence

The purpose of the civil defence shelter is to protect people from collapses, explosion pressure waves and fragments, gases, radiation and fire. This property has 2 civil defence shelters. It is recommended that a civil defence shelter have an elected manager and deputy. It is good for the property's shelter's manager to learn how to use the equipment and how to prepare the shelter for use.

In Finland there are enough civil defence shelters for approximately 3.8 million people. Civil defence shelters are found both in domestic and other properties. In addition to shelters in properties, there are also public ones, such as rock shelters. Such civil defence shelters are public, usually the responsibility of the cities and only located in major cities.

Under normal circumstances the shelters are used for various activities, such as sports or storage, or other kinds of useful purposes. A civil defence shelter must however be ready for use within 72 hours should the authorities give an order to prepare it.

With civil defence shelters it is important to protect metal parts from rusting, insulation staying intact, machinery remaining functional, and equipment kept safe in stock.

This property has 2 civil defence shelters:

Location	Protection grade	Surface area	Defence shelter places	Location of equipment
In the basement of the A block, in the service corridor between stairwells 2 and 3	S1	123.5 m <sup>2</sup>	164	In the civil defense shelter
In the basement of the A block, in the service corridor between stairwells 2 and 3	S1	96 m <sup>2</sup>	128	In the civil defense shelter

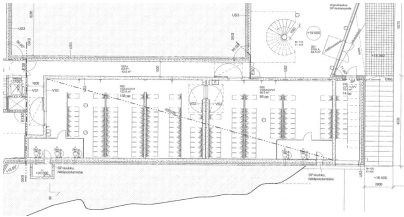
Two of the civil defence shelters is in class S1. The civil defence shelter in protection class S1 is a newer shelter, built after 1971. It is possible to stay in this shelter model for long time periods. The shelter has a manually operated or mechanical air intake machinery, equipped with a pre-filter and an activated carbon particle filter.

The authorities provide instructions by radio if it is necessary to move to civil defence shelters and information on which of the public shelters people are to move to. Moving into the civil defence shelters therefore always happens as a result of direction by the authorities. Accidents occurring in

normal times do not generally ever require taking cover in civil defence shelters, with taking cover indoors being sufficient. There are 110,000 spaces altogether in the civil defence shelters of Finland.

The civil defence shelter nearest to the property is **Toukola kallioväestönsuoja** and it is located at:

*Floorantie 3a  
00560 Helsinki*



*Civil defence shelters*

## 8 Storing in the property

Storage of different kinds of objects may lead to a hazard of fire starting or spreading, the prevention of safe exit in an emergency situation and increased difficulty in extinguishing the fire. It is easier to prevent a fire pre-emptively than to extinguish it. For this reason it is necessary to know what causes fires and to recognise the hazardous factors in one's own immediate environment. Rescue law contains directives on, for example, the storage of easily flammable materials and other objects within buildings. Legislation on chemicals contains restrictions on storage of flammable liquids and other dangerous chemicals in spaces where they can cause an exceptional hazard. Many substances which are kept at home also generate explosive gases that ignite from a spark, for example the spark caused by a light switch - so fire is not even needed for ignition. Therefore always handle fire- hazardous substances in accordance with instructions. **Storing fire hazardous substances in apartment-specific storage rooms is strictly forbidden.** Storing them in apartments and garages is limited.

**The building's exit hallways and staircase areas must be kept walkable and clear of any obstacles.**

### **Apartments and the balconies, terraces or equivalent areas belonging to them**

- If storage is possible without endangering safety, the following can be stored:
  - flammable liquids and aerosols containing flammable liquids or flammable gases, up to a maximum amount of 25 litres
  - up to 25 kg of liquid gas
  - fireworks, up to 5 kg (net weight), must be stored in a locked closet accordingly with no heat sources or handling of fire, which could cause the fireworks to explode
- **Flammable gases, other than the aforementioned, must not be stored in the apartment.**
- **Storing of unnecessary items in the apartments should be avoided.**

### **Exit corridors, staircases, inside hallways, and storage area passages**

- It is not permitted to store any items.

### **Under or near buildings**

- It is not permitted to store flammable material or other goods by the walls of the building, e.g. garbage containers, piles of cardboard, or transportation trays
- Refuse containers outside, as well as refuse shelters, are to be positioned at least 8 metres away from the building

### **A separate storage space belonging to the residential building (residential building)**

- It can store:
  - flammable liquids and aerosols containing flammable liquids or flammable gases, up to a maximum total amount of 50 litres
  - up to 50 kg of liquid gas

### **Attention!**

- The rescue authorities can permit single case exceptions, for example for storing a larger amount or allowing storage in a different place or limit storing, if safety requires that