

HOAS

Väinö Auerin Katu 13

Rescue Plan



Väinö Auerin Katu 13 rescue plan

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1 Basic property information

1.1 Basic information

Property name	Väinö Auerin Katu 13
Building address	Väinö Auerin Katu 13 00560 HELSINKI
Number of apartments	91
Building type	Apartment building
Number of floors	4
Property owner	HOAS tel. 09 549900 http://www.hoas.fi
Housing management office	HOAS tel. 09 549900 http://www.hoas.fi

1.2 Organisation

Telephone switchboard	ma-pe klo 9-16 HOAS phone 09 549900
Defect reports that require immediate measures	Securitas phone 020 4912720

1.3 Other information

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

Heating type	District heating
Main water shutoff	In the heat distribution room
Heat distribution room	Against the wall between the buildings
Electricity switchboard	Ground floor of staircase B
Ventilation device	The staircases and apartments
Air ventilation emergency stop	At the entrances
Maintenance	HOAS/Välittömiä toimenpiteitä vaativat vikailmoitukset phone 020 4912720 service 020 4912720
Insurance company	If tel. 010 191919 http://www.if.fi
Gathering area	Parking spaces
Back-up gathering area	The neighbouring property
Number of civil defence shelters	1
Location of civil defence shelter VSS1	The basement of staircase D

Yhteydenotot kiinteistönhoitoon

www.hoas.fi

Asuntoon, kiinteistöön ja piha-alueisiin kohdistuvat vikailmoitukset jätetään internetissä täyttämällä vikailmoitus Hoasin verkkosivuilla www.hoas.fi . Vikailmoituslomakkeella saamme tarkan kuvauksen viasta tehokkaasti ja tarkasti kiinteistöhuoltoon asti sekä asukkaan suostumuksen asunnossa käyntiin. Näistä syistä emme ota vastaan vikailmoituksia puhelimitse tai sähköpostitse.

Välittömiä toimenpiteitä (esim. putkivuodot, rikkoutuneet ikkunat) vaativat vikailmoitukset soimitetaan 24h palvelunumeroon **020 491 2720**. Niiden vastaanotosta vastaa Securitas.

Kiireellisessä hätätilanteessa soita 112.

Hätänumeroon 112 tulee soittaa aina kiireellisissä, todellisissa hätätilanteissa hengen, terveyden, omaisuuden tai ympäristön ollessa uhattuna tai vaarassa, tai jos on syytä epäillä näin olevan.

Jos epäilet, onko kyseessä hätätilanne vai ei, on aina parempi soittaa hätänumeroon 112 kuin olla soittamatta. Milloin soitat 112?

- Kun kohtaat hätätilanteen tai tarvitset kiireellisesti viranomaisapua paikalle.
- Kun tiedät tai epäilet hengen, terveyden, omaisuuden tai ympäristön ollessa uhattuna tai vaarassa.

Soita hätänumeroon 112 esimerkiksi, kun

- huomaat onnettomuuden tai tulipalon
- huomaat meneillään olevan tai tapahtuneen rikoksen
- on tarvetta ambulanssille tai sosiaaliviranomaiselle

2 Important phone numbers

2.1 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

2.2 Other important numbers

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

3 Risks

From the point of view of safety and security, a risk is the combination of the probability of an accident happening and the possible consequences. Recognising risks in any property is an important part of safety and security. In the following pages, risks related to individuals, property, and environment are recognised. For all recognised risks, there are suggestions on how to act accordingly to eliminate, diminish, and manage risks. Only a recognised risk can be controlled.

Risk classifications concerning the property and people:

- Accidents
- Fire hazards
- Water damage
- Cases of illness
- Radiation or gas hazard
- Storm damage
- Break-ins, vandalism, etc.

3.1 Accidents

Risks

- falling down
- slipping
- tripping
- snow or ice falling down on people or property
- accidents happening in the children's playground
- traffic accidents
- high drop
- electric shock
- cut wound
- obstacles along the rescue route

Consequences

- damage to property
- personal injuries
- death

Actions and safety and security preparations

- The company has delegated sanding, the monitoring of necessary snow and ice dropping and

snow clearing to a property services company.

- The company actively monitors the operations and actively intervenes in shortcomings.
- The company can forbid self-initiated snow dropping and intervene in it if necessary.
- The build-up of snow and ice on roofs must be monitored in the winter.
 - Hazard spots are to be reported immediately to property maintenance company.
 - In hazardous situations traffic or parking must be prevented in the area where ice or snow can fall down.
- Childrens' playgrounds are inspected and serviced regularly, and detected defects are intervened with immediately.
- The yard area is to be kept neat and in good condition. Vegetation is tended to regularly.
 - Leaves are raked when necessary.
 - Shrubs and bushes must be maintained neat to avoid traffic accidents.
 - Driving directions and guest parking spaces are to be marked clearly in the parking area with appropriate signs.
 - Winter upkeep will be taken care of.
- Close call -situations are intervened with immediately. Close call -situations are investigated and necessary measures are taken to counteract the situation to prepare for and prevent similar situations.
- Everyone must familiarise themselves with the general first aid instructions.

3.2 Fire hazards

Risks

- short circuits
- fire caused by a broken electronic appliance
- grease or other fire in the kitchen
- careless smoking
- arson
- a fire caused by children playing
- accidentally leaving electronic appliances on
- storing items in staircases
- fire doors open
- unattended burning of candles
- obstacles along the rescue route

Fire-hazardous locations are, for example the kitchen of the apartments, sauna and storage space, the public sauna, the laundry room, club facilities, technical areas and other equivalent property areas.

Consequences

- damage to property
- smoke damage
- personal injuries
- death

Actions and safety and security preparations

- Independent fire inspections are performed yearly within the property
- It is important to take care of exiting safety:
 - exits are to be clear
 - possible installation of exit route signs
 - installing phosphorescent floor numbers in the staircase
 - overseeing the obstacle-free walkways in the basement areas
 - active intervention in defects.
- The property has a smoke extraction system which is inspected, serviced and tested as per the device manufacturer's service programme.
- Every resident must make sure their own smoke detector(s) are operational (one smoke detector per 60 square meters in each floor). Additionally, it is recommended to get a fire blanket for every kitchen.
- An additional fire load is not accumulated.
- The rescue plan is kept up to date and studied.
- Flammable substances are not to be stored in the basement or attic. Flammable substances must be stored in the spaces reserved for them.
- Electrical repairs and installations are contracted to TUKES-registered professionals. The contractor must have sufficient installation certificates and experience from similar work.
- Lighting and general cleanliness in the property is important.
 - Inspecting the adequacy of the lighting and performing necessary actions to fix the situation.
- Additionally, Close Call situations need to be intervened in immediately, investigated, and necessary actions must be taken to prevent similar occurrences.
- The rescue routes at the property have been marked and they are to be kept clear.
- Electrical switchboards are marked and materials are not kept in front of them.
- The route to electrical switchboards is marked with signs.
- Ventilation and sweeping
 - The time period between cleaning AC ducts is usually 10 years.
 - Technical property manager is responsible for cleaning and sweeping of the AC ducts.
- The resident is responsible for acquiring smoke detectors and fire blankets.

3.3 Water damage

Risks

- flood
- heavy rain
- waterproofing failure of structures
- an accident caused by structural and material errors
- washing machines and refrigerators breaking down
- vandalism
- broken pipes

Consequences

- damage to property

Actions and safety and security preparations

- The location of the main water stopcocks is marked.
- The route to the main water stopcock is marked with signs.
- HWA works, inspections, and installations are contracted only to professionals.
 - An HWA contractor must possess sufficient installation certificates and the contractor must have done similar work before.
 - HWA inspections are carried out in accordance with the service programme.
- An assessment of the state of the plumbing is carried out regularly.
- Independent change construction and other building work must be supervised and defects concerning the building must be intervened in immediately.
- Supervised use of household appliances and emphasising the importance of their maintenance.
 - The filters and lint strainer in the dish washer and the laundry machine must be cleaned once a month.
 - It is recommended to vacuum behind the fridge once a month, or at least once a year. When you do this, it is recommended to have a quick look at the compressor and drain pan as well.
 - A drain pan should be installed under every larger kitchen appliance (e.g. fridge, freezer, dishwasher, and sometimes laundry machine), which will make the detection of water damage faster and easier.
- Leaves on the roof and in the gutters should be removed in late autumn.
- Pre-emptive maintenance of washing machines. Maintenance is to be done yearly by a professional and certified business.

3.4 Cases of illness

Risks

- heart failure
- diabetic shock
- stroke
- cerebral haemorrhage
- epilepsy
- fainting
- obstacles along the rescue route

Consequences

- personal injuries
- death

Actions and safety and security preparations

- Guaranteeing speedy access to help within the property.
- Everyone should familiarise themselves with the first aid guidelines attached to the rescue plan and giving first aid should be rehearsed.
- Listing individuals skilled in first-aid is recommended.
- The stopping of rescue vehicles outside the exterior doors is to be made possible.

3.5 Radiation or gas hazard

Riskit

- vaarallisen aineen kuljetusonnettomuus
- sota
- onnettomuus ydinvoimalaitoksessa

Consequences

- radiation sicknesses
- death

Actions and safety and security preparations

- Acquiring iodine pills as needed (2 tablets per person).
- Stocking up on home storage supplies.
- The air ventilation emergency stop is marked with signs.
- The safety and security organisation must be aware of the air ventilation emergency stop's location.

- Making a guide in case of accidents involving dangerous substances.
- The property has a civil defence shelter that can be used for shelter in the event of a radiation hazard.
- The operating condition of the civil defence shelter is maintained.
- Possibility of taking shelter in the civil defence shelter.
- There are instructions for different situations in the rescue plan.
- Everyone must familiarise themselves with the operating instructions.

3.6 Storm damage

Risks

- various natural phenomena

Consequences

- blackouts
- damage to property
- personal injuries
- death

Actions and safety and security preparations

- A knowledgeable maintenance company will check roofs and gutters, and fix deficiencies.
- Checking the trees on the property.
- Removal of dangerous branches.
- General maintenance of the yard.
- The curfew set by the authorities must be respected.
- When taking shelter indoors, you must stay away from windows and glass doors.
- Prepare yourself independently for long power blackouts by, for example:
 - home storage supplies
 - a lamp and batteries
 - candles and fire-making tools
 - a battery-operated radio

3.7 Criminal activity

Risks

- apartment break-in
- basement break-in
- graffiti
- ruining and destruction of property

Consequences

- damage to property

Actions and safety and security preparations

- Supervising general cleanliness and order, and intervening actively in shortcomings.
 - Cleanliness and order are a part of safety.
- Inspecting the adequacy of the lighting and performing necessary actions to fix the situation.
- Entrance doors should be maintained and systems limiting access should be installed.
- Marking and photographing of valuables.
- Graffiti and other smudges and smears should be cleaned without delay.

4 Safety procedures

4.1 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 blower	In the stairways
Location of centre	Staircases A and B in the main electrical switchboard, staircases C and D, the bicycle store of staircase C
Smoke removal activation	At the entrances

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: At the entrances



Savunpoistonlaukaisu ja ilmanvaihdon hätäseis

4.2 Fire safety

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

Location

From Väinö Auerin katu, from in between the buildings



Rescue route

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 4 floors, the window or apartment-specific balcony 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 it must be possible to open it from the inside without a key during the normal use of the building.

Never exit into a smoky stairway.

Tulityöt

Tulityöt määritellään töiksi, joissa syntyy kipinäintiä tai joissa käytetään liekkiä tai muuta lämpöä ja joka aiheuttaa palovaaraa. Tällaisia töitä ovat mm. kaasu- ja kaarihitsaus, poltto- ja kaarileikkaus, laikkaleikkaus ja metallien hionta, joista syntyy kipinäintiä, sekä työt, joissa käytetään kaasupoltinta, muuta avotulta tai kuumailmapuhallinta.

Tulitöiden suorittaminen tilapäisellä tulityöpaikalla vaatii aina tulitöiden vastuuhenkilön antaman tulityöluvan. Tulityöluvalla varmistetaan eri osapuolten toiminta turvallisuuteen ja palosuojeluun liittyvissä asioissa. Tulityötä suorittavalla henkilöllä on aina oltava tulityökortti.

Tulityölupa-asioissa ota yhteys Hoasiin.

5 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!

5.1 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.

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.

5.2 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.

5.3 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: Parking spaces

Back-up gathering area: The neighbouring property

HUOM! Älä koskaan poistu savuiseen porraskäytävään!

5.4 Fire action guide, when safe exits are blocked

Sometimes a fire in another location prevents safe exit from the building. In these cases it is smartest to stay in a smokeless space and keep all doors and other openings closed.

Stay in the apartment and remain calm.

- In apartment buildings, each apartment is its own fire compartment, and the spreading of fire from one apartment into the others has been prevented by structural measures.
- Jumping from a height has fatal consequences, remaining in the apartment doesn't.

Go to a balcony or to a window and attract attention.

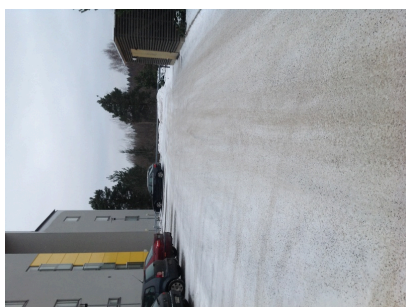
- by shouting
- by flashing lights
- by waving something visible
- you can also call 112 and tell the exact address of where you are.

Prepare for the spreading of the fire.

- As a precaution, fill the bathtub and sink with water.
- If smoke starts to get in to the apartment from cracks in the door, the postbox, or through air ventilation, air out the apartment with fresh air and seal the leaking cracks and openings with wet textiles.
- If the apartment door starts heating up, cool it down with water.
- If flames start hitting the apartment windows, move easily flammable items away from the window.

Follow directions from the authorities.

5.5 Action in the gathering area

Gathering area: Parking spaces

Assembly point

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: The neighbouring property**

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.

5.6 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.

5.7 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: In the heat distribution room
- Heat distribution room: Against the wall between the buildings
- Electricity switchboard: Ground floor of staircase B

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.

5.8 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.

5.9 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.

5.10 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
 - do not go into the basement.
- 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.

5.11 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 and basement of the building are the best places 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 and from the rescue authorities website www.pelastustoimi.fi.

5.12 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 be 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)

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

6 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 a civil defence shelter. 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 a civil defence shelter:

Location	Protection grade	Location of equipment
The basement of staircase D	S1	In the civil defense shelter

The civil defence shelter 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*

7 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, basement and storage area passages

- It is not permitted to store any items.

Loose fittings storage units

- Do not store easily flammable material.
- Liquefied petroleum gas is not to be stored in loose fittings storage units.
- No storing of petrol, gas bottles, or other flammable fluids.
- Firework devices are not to be stored in the apartment-specific storage spaces of the loose fittings storage units or in public spaces in common use.

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

8 Attachments

This rescue plan has the following attachments:

- How to use a small fire extinguisher
- Car heating cables
- Palovaroitinohje
- General directions
- Home storage supplies
- Area guide

Appendix A How to use a small fire extinguisher

The resident is responsible for acquiring extinguishing equipment for the apartment.

A.1 Extinguishers

- Turn the extinguisher upside down and shake the extinguisher to ensure the powder's running.
- Remove the safety pin.
- Approach the fire from the direction of the wind.
- If you are indoors, approach low on the floor, as this will improve the visibility.
- Take a hold of the extinguisher's hose from the end and direct the extinguishing substance at the base of the flames, don't cut through them.
- Start extinguishing from the front and continue towards the back, or from bottom to top.
- Extinguishing can be improved with a back and forth motion.
- The whole area that is burning must be covered in the extinguisher cloud.
- After the flames are extinguished the extinguishing can be stopped.
- Observe the burnt object and make sure that the fire is out.
- If the target catches fire again, repeat the extinguishing.

A.2 Extinguishing blankets

- Take a hold of the corners of the blanket and protect your hands by placing them inside the blanket.
- Step on the blanket with your foot; this will prevent the flames from getting to your face.
- If you are outside, approach the fire from the direction of the wind.
- Extend your arms straight.
- Spread the blanket over the fire.
- Hold the blanket tightly over the fire and make sure that the fire is extinguished.
- Protect yourself while lifting the blanket as the fire can re-ignite.
- Make sure once more that the fire is extinguished.

Appendix B Car heating cables

Car heating cables should be detached from the power outlet and the cable in the outlet should not be left hanging on the heating pole. The cover of the outlet box should also be kept locked.

An open outlet box and a freely hanging heating cable with voltage cause danger of an electric shock. If the plug-in unit falls into a puddle or snow, it may electrify the surrounding area. In addition, the heating cable may break and become a hazard while clearing snow in the area, for example. An open outlet box is susceptible to vandalism.

Users should be advised on the safe use and storage of the car heating cable. The housing organisation is responsible for the safety of the property, and if, for example, an external party is injured, the housing organisation will be held responsible. A car user who has incorrectly left the cable attached to the outlet is also responsible for their part for any possible damages.

When pre-heating a car, you should only use a heating cable suitable for the purpose and an interior space heater designed for cars. Using an extension cable should be avoided as extension cables are generally not child-proof and they are easily left on the ground, where they are subjected to water, dirt and snow. The connection cable and condition of the plugs should be checked at regular intervals.

If the car heating equipment is not used or their condition is not preserved, danger of an electric shock to the user or another person follows. It also poses a fire hazard.

Appendix C Palovaroitinohje

Palovaroittimen hankinta on asukkaan vastuulla, ellei sitä ole asunnossa vuokranantajan puolesta. Käytännössä vuoden 2009 aikana ja jälkeen valmistuneissa tai perusparannetuissa kohteissa on Hoasin palovaroittimet.

Muistathan muutaman asian koskien palovaroittimen asennusta ja ylläpitoa.

- Kiinnitä palovaroitin mieluiten keskelle kattoa (jos katto on vino, kiinnitetään palovaroitin sen korkeimpaan kohtaan).
- Ethän sijoita palovaroitinta nurkkaan tai lähelle seinää – etäisyyden seinään pitäisi olla vähintään 50 senttiä.
- Jos asennat palovaroittimen seinälle, pitäisi sen olla vähintään 15 sentin etäisyydellä katosta. Katon ja seinän rajassa ilma on seisovaa ja voi näin vaikuttaa hälyttimen toimivuuteen.
- Ethän asenna palovaroitinta ilmanvaihtoaukkojen tai tuuletusikkunan läheisyyteen.
- Ethän sijoita palovaroitinta kylpyhuoneeseen, sillä kosteus saattaa aiheuttaa virrehälytyksiä.
- Myös keittiöön sijoitettu palohälytin voi antaa helposti virrehälytyksiä.
- Ethän sijoita palovaroitinta loistevalaisimen lähelle.
- Jokaista asunnon 60 neliötä kohti pitää olla yksi palovaroitin.
- Testaa palovaroittimen toiminta säännöllisesti.
- Jos palovaroitin pitää säännöllisen piippauksen, viittaa tämä pattereiden loppumiseen. Vaihda tällöin palovaroittimen patterin.

Katso lisätiedot/poikkeukset www.hoas.fi.

Appendix D General directions

In addition to what laws, decrees, and other contracts dictate, in order to secure comfortable living it is important to get approval for property-specific bylaws as well as general guidelines.

All residents must with their behaviour take into consideration other residents of the building, and no-one is permitted to unnecessarily disturb the living comfort of others. The residents must make sure that also their guests follow the bylaws and rules of the property.

D.1 Outdoor and yard areas

When using the outdoor areas, a common courtesy for cleanliness should be followed and the lawn, the planted vegetation, lawn furniture, or playing equipment may not be damaged. The common walkways should be used when moving outdoors. Driving with cars on passageways between buildings is permitted only for short term activities, e.g. moving or other transportation of goods. Follow regulation on the vehicle's idle running in the yard as well and in parking areas.

D.2 Parking

Parking vehicles is only permitted in areas indicated for them. It is not permitted to haul a power line from an apartment or other indoor space for outside use.

The rescue routes on the property must be kept clear.

D.3 Apartments

Both in the apartment and throughout the rest of the property, you must let others live in peace. Advance notification of possible larger family festivities and such should be given to neighbours beforehand.

D.4 Balconies

The balcony must be maintained neat and clean, and cleared of snow in the winter. Flower pots must be placed inside the railing. Watering plants and washing the balcony with running water is forbidden. Dusting carpets, and throwing cigarette butts and other rubbish from the balcony or windows is strictly forbidden. All kind of barbecuing or preparation of warm foods is forbidden on the balconies.

D.5 Pets

Pets must not disturb other residents of the house. Letting pets run free outside the apartment is absolutely forbidden. Outside the apartments, all pets (including cats) must be kept on a leash or in transportation cages and under such supervision that other people can move about safely without

disturbance. Walkers of cats and dogs must ensure that the animal does not soil or damage the buildings or outside areas of the property. Pet waste must be cleared away. Walking cats and dogs in childrens' playgrounds or in their close proximity is strictly forbidden.

D.6 Waste disposal

Leaving trash bags, cardboard, furniture, special/hazardous waste, etc. outside trash cans is not allowed. Special and/or hazardous waste such as batteries and car tires must be delivered to recycling centers. Old furnitures and televisions, etc must be delivered to the waste dump.

D.7 Laundry

The machines in the laundry are not to be used for washing, drying, or mangling/wringing rugs. Outsiders are not allowed to use the machines in the laundry. Familiarise yourself with the user manual of the laundry's machines. Wired bras must absolutely be washed in laundrybags, because if the wires get loose they will cause the machine to shortcircuit and break. Leave the laundry clean after use. The kind of state that you'd want it to be in when you come to do your laundry.

D.8 Laundry care

Laundry must be cleared out from the laundry machine and the drying room immediately after washing/drying is done, so that the space becomes available for the next user. It is permitted to only dry clean laundry in the drying room. Storing laundry in the laundry and the drying room is prohibited.

D.9 Saunan käytön turvallisuus

Saunaosaston käytössä on syytä muistaa seuraavat turvallisuusasiat:

- Märet saippuaiset lattiat ovat liukkaita.
- Noudata varovaisuutta liikkeessasi löylyhuoneessa ja lauteilla.
- Noudata sähkölaitteiden (esim. hiustenkuivaajan) käytössä samoja turvallisuusohjeita kuin asunnossa. Sähkölaitteiden vieminen pesuhuoneeseen on kielletty.
- Ilmoita havaitsemistasi vioista heti Hoasille

D.10 Use of sauna

When using the sauna area adhere to the following rules:

- Do not leave the shower running when you enter the steam room, as it will result in significant wasting of water and increase living expenses.
- Do not wet the benches and walls in the sauna, as it shortens their lifespan quite significantly.
- Use a sauna bench cloth for hygiene reasons.
- Rinse soap off the floor.
- Do not smoke in the sauna area.
- Switch off lights when you leave.
- Do not leave windows or doors open.

If you notice any deficiencies or anything else, inform the property maintenance company/person.

D.11 Kerhuhuone

- Asukkaiden yörauhaa häiritsevä toiminta on kiellettyä hiljaisuuden aikana.
- Tupakointi kerhotiloissa on kielletty.
- Kerhuhuone tulee siivota käytön jälkeen.
- Kerhuhuoneelle ei saa jättää roskia eikä tyhjiä pulloja.
- Kerhuhuoneelta lähdettäessä tulee varmistaa, että kaikki ovet, ikkunat ja parvekelasit ovat suljettuina.
- Mikäli kerhuhuoneen kunnossa, varustuksessa tms. on jotakin huomauttamista, siitä tulee viipymättä ilmoittaa Hoasille.

Appendix E Home storage supplies

Home storage supplies are a part of a housing company's residents' independent protection. Surprising circumstances are easier to overcome when you have a home storage supply at home. Home storage supply means those food and other daily goods that are stocked up on more than normally needed in weekly/monthly use. The home storage supply should last for several days, even a week. The home storage supply consists of everyday groceries and items, which are stocked up on as they are used up. This way the groceries and other items stay fresh and usable.

A situation where you cannot get to the store can surprise you for many reasons. A person living alone can get sick and is not able to go shopping or a member of the family can fall sick. The wider society is vulnerable as well; there can be a strike, traffic connections may break down, or there might be a wider disturbance in the electricity grid. There can be an accident which closes the stores or prevents you from going outside. Additionally, distribution disturbances can prevent goods from getting to the stores as well as getting items from the store.

Each family has their own kind of home reserves consisting of usual groceries. The contents of the home reserves can differ based on the household's food preferences and also include containers for storing water, medicine, iodine tablets, as well as household-specific necessities. The home reserves should last at least a week, preferably two – home reserves are continuously used and restocked continuously.

The home reserves also include essential supplies, of which there must be a supply for the same period as in the case of food. These are, amongst others, personal medication, hygiene products, nappies, a battery-powered radio, an electric flashlight and batteries.

Appendix F Area guide

