PUBLIC SAFETY
Your Guide to a Safe Life
Make Your Home Safe
Prevention is the Goal

Home accidents are among the major and most painful accidents. Modern technology has created tools and devices that are useful, but equally dangerous. In general, home is the place of personal and family lodging and privacy. However, research and statistics show that, at home fires caused mostly by negligence is more frequent, caused mostly by negligence. It is necessary to know the risks of it and how to manage or avoid them. Everyone wants to be safe, and concerted efforts are needed to promote safety awareness among all segments of society.
Electricity is a Blessing
Be cautious & save it

1. Make sure that all electric wires and cables are sound and up to quality standards.
2. In case of electricity problems, never try to fix them yourself. Call an electrician to avoid risk to yourself and others.
3. Do not leave unused electrical appliances turned on for long hours.
4. Do not overload electrical cables and plugs.
5. Avoid stretching wires beneath carpets, doors, and windows or near to sources of heat and flammable materials.
6. Avoid touching electrical appliances or switches with wet hands.
7. Electrical water heaters must be of good brands, set to 60° C, unplugged when not in use, and maintained by a technician.
8. Elevators must be used in the right way and children should be prevented from using them for the safety of everyone.
1. Put the gas cylinder in a proper and safe place outside the kitchen, by building brick-and-cement wall with ventilated door.

2. Use **good brands** of the gas cylinder hose & fittings, with leak detector. It must be installed by a special company licensed by the Public Authority for Civil Defence and Ambulance.

3. Keep sources of heat away while checking or changing the cylinder. Use a soap sponge for checking. If there are bubbles, replace the tube immediately.

4. Close the valve near to the stove after use, and close the main valve when going out of your home.

5. Keep insecticides, detergents, and matchboxes in separate, closed, and well ventilated places that are away from sources of humidity, heat, and direct flames, and out of the reach of children.
6. Do not wear long-sleeve clothes or carry children while cooking.
7. Keep a carbon dioxide extinguisher and a fire blanket within your reach.

* Your use of bad household items may expose you and your family at risk.
Safety in Swimming Pools

1. Install swimming pool ladders that touch the ground, with good quality handrail.
2. Make handles to the walls, no more than 15 cm above water level.
3. The floor must be anti-slip, with each depth having a different color.
4. The top edge must be open, with a fence to keep children away.
5. Keep detergents, disinfectants, and tools in a special room out of the reach of children.
6. The electrical cables near or associated to the swimming pool must meet quality standards.
7. If there are spotlights in the swimming pool, they must be safe and insulated in line with quality standards.
1. Before turning an appliance on, make sure it is functional and in good shape.
2. Specify a place for the appliances and make sure that no water or liquids reach the critical parts of them.
3. keep your hands, hair, and clothes away from sharp appliances and tools.
4. To put or insert food in an appliance, use something to push it inside instead of your hand.
5. When finishing the use of an appliance, unplug it to prevent short-circuits.
6. Do not let the wires of appliances or tools dangle or are near to flammable materials (e.g. furniture, curtains).
7. Do not clean the sharp parts by hand. After cleaning, keep them in their specific place, out of the reach of children.
Advice You Must Know

1. Specify a proper accessible place for the first-aid kit.
2. Clean kitchen and bathroom exhaust fans regularly.
3. Put adequate blocking on windows and balconies.
4. Do not leave keys in doors, keep them in a visible and identifiable place.
5. Cigarette butts are to be disposed in the specified place.
6. Inform your family members the emergency number (9999) or (24343666) and train them on how to use the fire extinguisher and blanket.
How to Use
Fire Extinguisher & Blanket?
Types of Fire Extinguisher Agents:

- **Carbon Dioxide**: Used to extinguish most types of fires, except for fire on metals.

- **Water**: Used to extinguish the fire on hard materials (e.g. paper, wood, etc.)

- **Foam**: Used to extinguish the fire on flammable liquids (e.g. oil, petroleum, etc.)

- **Powder**: Used to extinguish the fire on electrical equipment, used preferably in open areas.
How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

1. Locking Pin
2. Squeeze Grip Handle
3. Colored Band Specifying contents
4. (Hose) Nozzle

Before Use:

1. Call the emergency No. (9999) or (24343666).
2. Make sure that the fire is confined, and deal with it as early as possible.
3. Evacuate everyone and keep them 2-3 meters away from the fire.
4. If the weather is windy, position yourself in the same direction of the wind.

Very Important

You must read the procedures label to know the types of content and for which type of fires it is used. Check the expiry date before use.
Fire Blanket:

It is used to extinguish liquid fires (e.g. vegetable oil, grease, and animal fats).

How to Use a Fire Blanket:

Before Use:

1. Call the emergency No. (9999) or (24343666).

2. Make sure that the fire is confined, and deal with it as early as possible.

3. Evacuate everyone. Keep 2-3 meters away from the fire.

4. If the weather is windy, position yourself in the same direction of the wind.

Hold the blanket safely from the tabs hanging down in your side.

Place the blanket calmly over the fire to cover the burning object.

Leave the blanket over the burning object until flame is extinguished.
Instructions:

1. It is highly recommended that every family has a first-aid kit. It is indispensable at home, work, and in your car.

2. Having first-aid at hand helps in treating the injury quickly and in preventing complications.

3. You can buy one from a drugstore or a medical supplier.

4. Ensure that it is put in an accessible place, so that adults can use it when necessary.

5. Keep a list of emergency numbers and a manual of the content and when to use each, to follow during use.

6. Remember to check regularly the expiry dates of your first-aid supplies, and replace them when necessary.
General Items in Your First-Aid Kit

- First-aid manual and emergency numbers guide
- Antiseptic solution to remove dirt and bacteria from wounds
- Disposable gloves to be used when treating wounds or stopping bleeding, as well as to protect the medical care provider against infection
- Elastic bandages to be wrapped around the injury to stop bleeding
- Adhesive bandages to protect wounds against dirt and inflammation
- Prescribed pain reliefs like Paracetamol and Aspirin are recommended.
Tweezers for picking up very small objects from the skin and wounds

Triangular bandage as arm sling in case of fracture

Cotton balls and cotton-filled gauze pad to clean wounds of dirt

Adhesive tape to fix small bandages over wounds

Thermometer to measure body temperature

Eyewash for protection against eye inflammation

Soothing lotion or cream to reduce pain in case of burns

Scissors and safety pins to cut and fix bandages

The first-aid kit helps to treat the injured quickly, to stabilize the case, and to avoid injury complications.
Preventive Measures
During Storms, Rain & Floods

CHAPTER 4
Precautions to be observed when storms, floods, or rain are predicted

1. Secure loose objects on roofs or in gardens which may be blown away by the wind.
2. Keep a flashlight, a battery, and a radio (it will be the only means of communication in case of power cutoff).
3. If there is a warning to evacuate the area, you and your companions must evacuate immediately and switch off the gas, water, and power supply.
4. If you are walking or driving, leave the area early, just in case the road is blocked by floods or falling objects.
5. Make sure you know the emergency shelters and aid (shelter, food, rescue, medical services, etc.) to go there if necessary.
6. Remember the emergency number (9999) or (24343666).
7. Do not swim or get close to the sea. If you have a boat, moor it well, and resort to a safe area before the arrival of a storm.
8. Avoid standing near to street lights and power posts, and beware of loose cables.
9. Stay at home and do not go out towards the sea until the period announced in the warning is over and an All-Clear notification is issued by the competent authorities.
10. Do not try to cross valley watercourses, even if the water level is low.
11. Remember that storms can cause huge floods. Keep away from beaches and dams.
12. Keep always away from the damaged places, not to put yourself at risk or hinder the work of emergency personnel.
13. Avoid walking across a watercourse if the water is above your knee level.
14. If your vehicle breaks down, leave it immediately and go to a high place, as the flash floods may sweep it and everyone inside it.
15. Remember that rainfall in mountainous and high-altitude areas, even for a short time, may be followed by floods, valley overflow and falling rocks.
16. Keep away from water submerged places and valley watercourses.
17. Know where the high-altitude places are and how to get there.
What to Do While Driving Under the Rain?

The risk of vehicle sliding is the highest during early rainfall, as the rainwater mixes with oil and dust particles in the road surface, creating a greasy layer that causes sliding.

- Keep a safe distance behind other traffic.
- Do not overtake unless necessary. Be careful and follow warnings.
- Do not drive through water masses to avoid car breakdown.
Marine Safety Equipment Required during Sailing Tours

- Spare engine, oars, and lifejackets for all passengers.
- Communication tools (telephone, radio).
- Flashlights, hook, and strong rope.
- Functional fire extinguisher and first-aid kit.
1. Check the boat's body, equipment, engine, and navigational lights.
2. Avoid overloading the boat with passengers or equipment.
3. If using a small boat, do not sail too far from the shore.
4. Avoid approaching the swimming area.
5. Wear a lifejacket all the time.
6. Use an engine that fits the boat size.
7. Avoid smoking or using sources of heat near to flammable materials.
8. Be aware of how to use marine navigation equipment (compass, maps).
9. Avoid sailing through or anchoring in shipping routes of large vessels to avoid the risk of hitting.
10. During strong wind and storms, resort to islands and shallow water and do not risk going back to the shore.
11. Avoid touching any floating material and report it to the competent authorities once you see any.
12. Use only good quality electric cables.
If You See Someone Drowning

If You are on the beach:

1. If you are not a good swimmer, shout for help immediately.
2. If you are a good swimmer, do the following.
   - Approach the victim from the back so that he/she does not grab onto you, pushing you under the water.
   - Hold the victim from the waist and pull him/her towards you with one hand while swimming with the other towards the shore.

If You are in a boat:

1. Throw a rope to pull him/her
2. Do not jump out of the boat to rescue the victim. Giving help from the boat is more effective, especially if the victim is unable to swim.
3. When getting to the victim, switch the engine off to avoid hurting him/her.
If your boat sinks:

1. Keep calm and do not panic.
2. Use any available means of communication.
3. Make sure to be wearing a lifejacket.
4. Never drink seawater when feeling thirsty.

If someone falls from your boat:

1. Switch the engine off temporarily and try to keep the boat away from the victim.
2. Throw something (float, lifejacket, life buoy, oar, wooden pole) for the victim to grab on.

If the boat catches fire:

1. Use the fire extinguisher, standing opposite to the direction of the wind, and aim the horn at the base of the fire.

If the boat breaks down:

1. Call the emergency number (9999) or (24343666) immediately.
2. Never exert any effort to row for a long distance without clearly seeing your destination.
3. Try to reach any other boat to seek help or head for the shore.
4. Low, relatively unmovving clouds and the direction of birds just prior to the sunset denote a near shore.
Tips for Users of Personal Watercraft:

1. Fasten the engine ignition key with a chain around your wrist to turn the engine off automatically in case of capsizing.
2. Drive slowly near the beach and in crowded areas.
3. Keep away from swimming and diving areas, and never attempt freestyle tricks.
Precautions Required before and during Land Trips to Avoid Risks

1. Determine your destination and choose the right place.
2. Learn about the weather condition from different sources of meteorological information.
3. Tell your family about the location of the trip and the time of departure and arrival.
4. Carry your ID.
5. Make sure of the condition of your vehicle, and follow the guidelines of competent authorities in such cases.
6. Take your first-aid kit.
7. Lock your house doors, unplug unnecessary appliances, and switch off the water supply and gas cylinder.
8. Take everything that you may need during the trip.
Precautions Required Onsite

1. Do not throw cigarette butts or matchsticks near to grass or tree parts.
2. Do not make a campfire inside the tent for warming, lighting, or whatever reason. It is recommended to use flashlights.
3. Keep fuel and flammable liquids in their own tanks, away from sources of heat and out of the reach of children.
4. Choose the right place for the cooking stove. It must be visible.
5. Do not smoke inside the tent to avoid the health and fire risks.
6. Choose the right place when starting a campfire for any purpose. It must be opposite to the direction of the wind.
7. Keep a suitable manual fire extinguisher and a set of sand-filled tanks near to the camp for use in case of fire.
8. Before leaving, make sure the place is clean and campfire is extinguished.
9. Never risk crossing valleys with a car or on foot.
10. Do not swim in valleys or small lakes unless you check the water level first

Safety of Children during Trips

1. Always keep an eye on your children while they are near to water masses.

2. Never allow them to swim in dam reservoirs or lakes formed during rainfall.

3. Do not let them play with matches, lighters, or sharp tools.

4. Do not leave them alone inside the car or tent.
CHAPTER 7

Safety in Tents
Standards for Location of Event Tents

Usually, tents are erected during private or public events (weddings, gatherings, exhibitions, camping trips, etc.). As they are very common and accommodate large crowds, they need to meet safety standards, which must be observed by both the host and the visitors.

- Tents must be set up in a generally open area.
- The location must not be less than 10 meters away from public roads.
- The distance from the adjacent building or parking lot must not be less than 5 meters.
Requirements of Public Event Tents:

1. The tent fabric must be treated and slow-burning for no less than one hour.
2. The tent must be fixed firmly enough to avoid collapsing during bad weather.
3. The tent fabric must be water-resistant.
4. The electrical cables must be in line with applicable quality standards and covered with hard plastic pipes.
5. The distance between the electrical lamps and the tent's fabric must not be less than 40 cm.
6. The electrical circuit must be provided with automatic switches.
7. In case of using burning coal, it must be prepared away from the tent.
8. The tent's floor must be lined with incombustible materials to prevent the risk of fire.
9. Ventilation systems must be installed to facilitate air circulation.
10. The tent must have an entrance and an exit proportional to its size.
11. There must be signage that shows the visitors how to exit the tent in an emergency.
12. The tent must have sufficient fire (carbon dioxide) extinguishers.
13. There must be a person who is trained in using manual fire extinguishers, and can take action in emergency, and has direct contact with the Public Authority for Civil Defence and Ambulance.
Requirements for Selection of Campsites

- Set up the tent in an open area, opposite to the direction of the wind.
- The tent must be away from slopes (valleys, rocks).
- The site must be clear of dry grass to avoid fires.
- The tent must be away from power, oil, and gas lines.
Requirements for Camping Tents

1. Make sure all the parts of the tent are in good shape.
2. Lamps must be hung at proper heights and places tent
3. Makes sure that all electrical cables are of good quality and properly insulated.
4. Do not smoke inside the tent to avoid fires.
5. Do not start a campfire inside the tent. It is recommended to use flashlights.
6. Do not leave children unattended inside the tent, and keep medications and sharp/hazardous tools away from them.
7. The cooking location must be at an adequate distance from the tents.
8. Food preparation must be under constant monitoring, to prevent any flames blown towards the tents.
9. Overall cleanliness and hygiene must be observed inside and outside of the tent.
10. When making a campfire outside the tent, choose the right place opposite to the direction of the wind and clear of any flammable materials.
11. Do not smoke or use any source of heat (e.g. matches, lighters) while checking the power generator or refueling.
12. Keep the manual (carbon dioxide fire extinguisher) and sand-filled tanks in an accessible place for immediate use in case of fire.
13. Develop an emergency evacuation plan and train your family/group members in it.