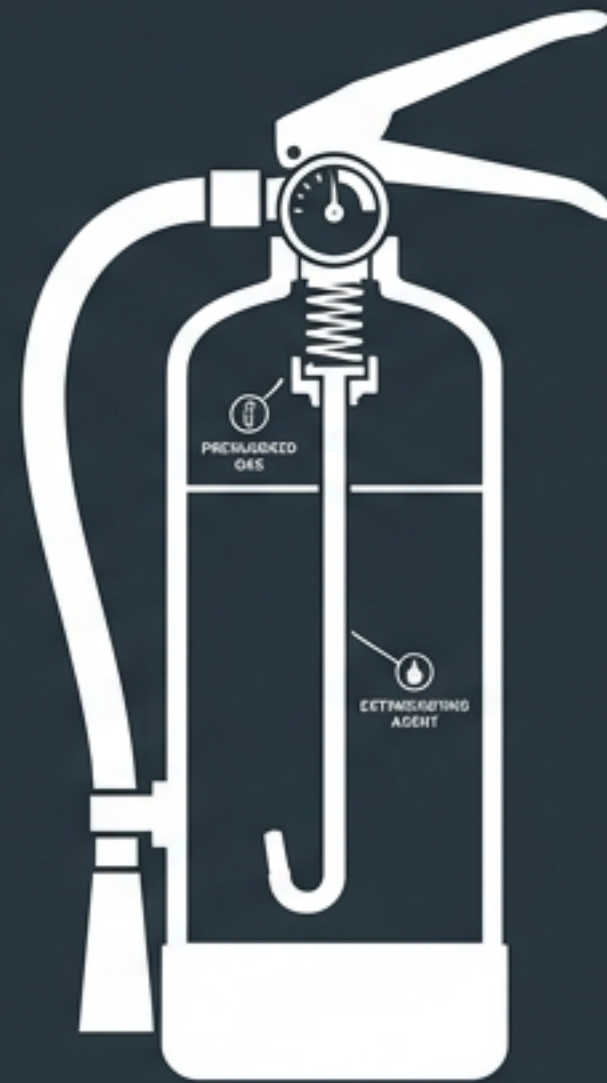


University of Crete

Fire Safety and Tactical Response Protocols



Guidelines for Application and Use of Fire Protection Measures
(Οδηγίες Εφαρμογής Και Χρήσης Πυροσβεστικών Μέτρων)

Structuring the campus response across a chronological timeline



Prevent & Prepare (Pre-Fire)

Focus: Correct device use and material diagnostics.



The Critical Window (Active Fire)

Focus: Fire outbreak, correct operation, and effective extinguishment.



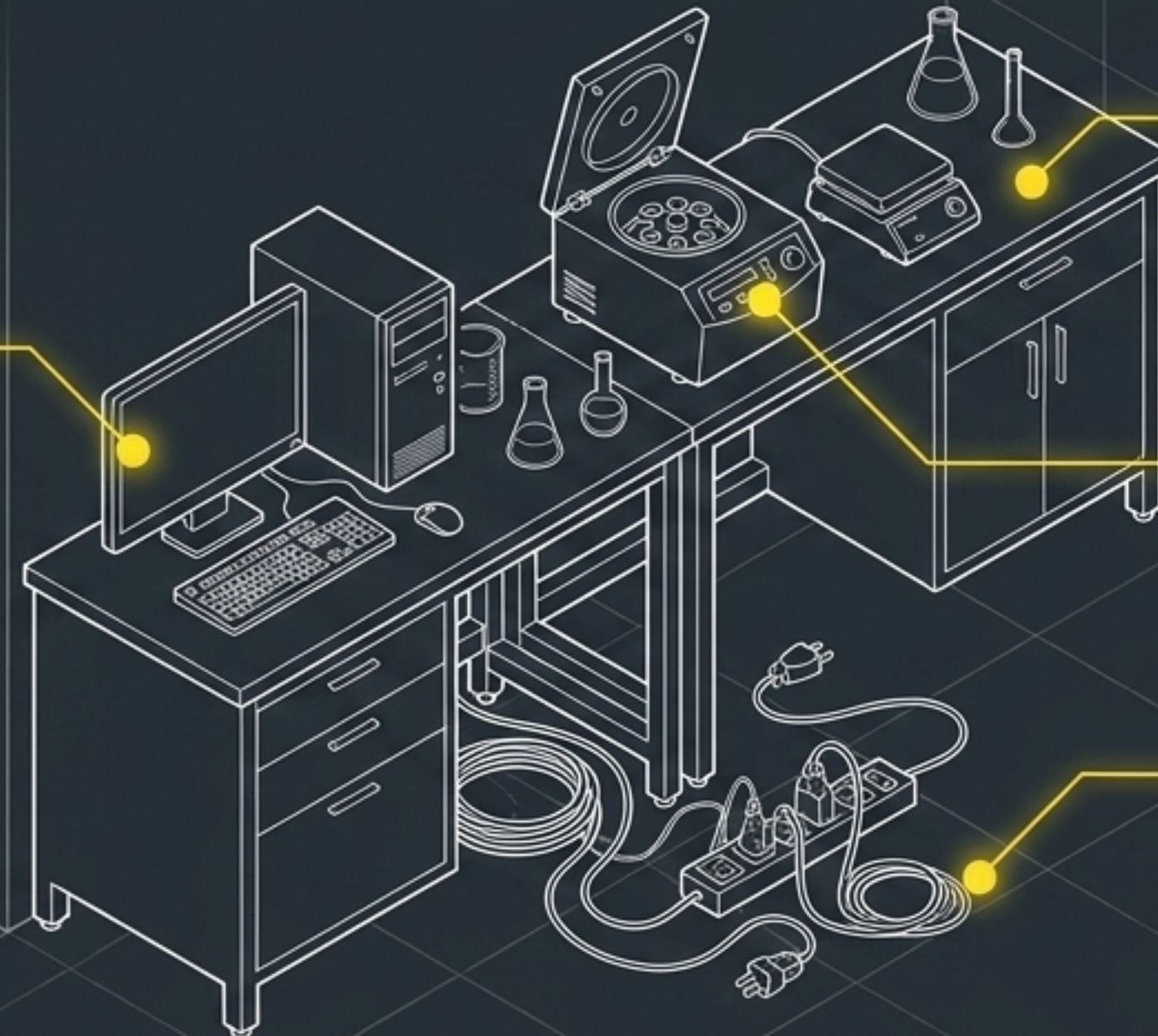
Secure & Reset (Post-Fire)

Focus: Vigilance after extinguishment and equipment recharging.

Preventing ignition requires strict attention to the correct use of devices

Ventilation Blockage

Maintain critical airflow around heat-generating devices.



3

Ventilation Blockage

Maintain critical airflow around heat-generating devices.

2

Improper Operation




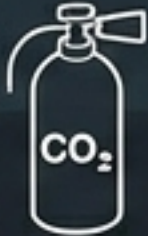
Operate strictly within manufacturer thermal and temporal limits.

1

Overloaded Circuits

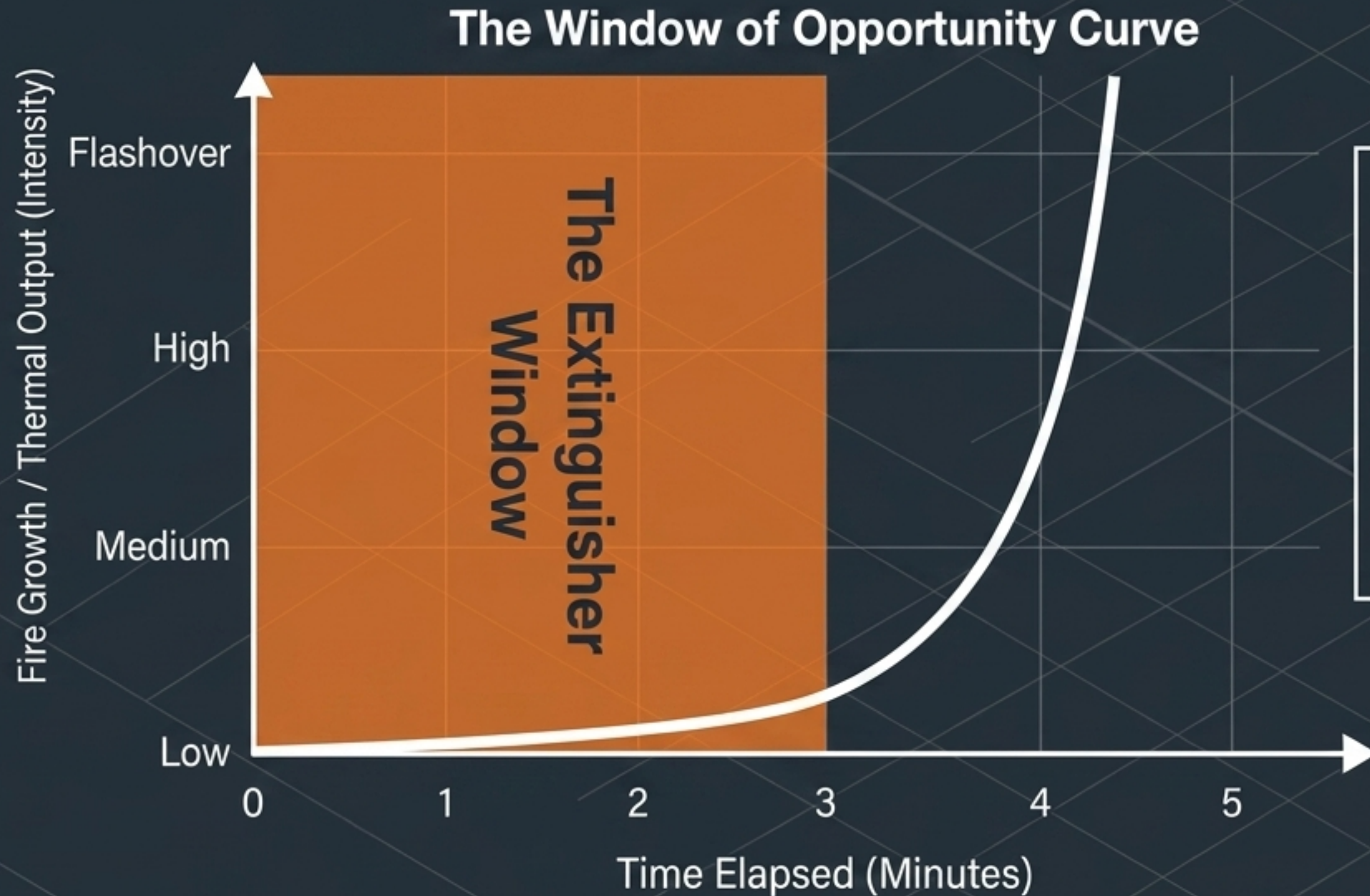
Monitor power loads and avoid daisy-chaining electrical sources.

Diagnosing the hazard dictates the extinguishing material

Fire Classes	 Water (H ₂ O)	 Foam	 Dry Powder	 Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)
Solid Materials (Wood, paper, plastics)	✓	✓	✓	—
Flammable Liquids (Oil, solvents, fuels)	✗	✓	✓	✓
Electrical Equipment (Live circuits, lab hardware)	✗ ⚠	✗ ⚠	✓	✓

Deploying the wrong material accelerates the crisis.
Always identify the fuel source before engaging.

Intercepting the outbreak of fire during the window of opportunity

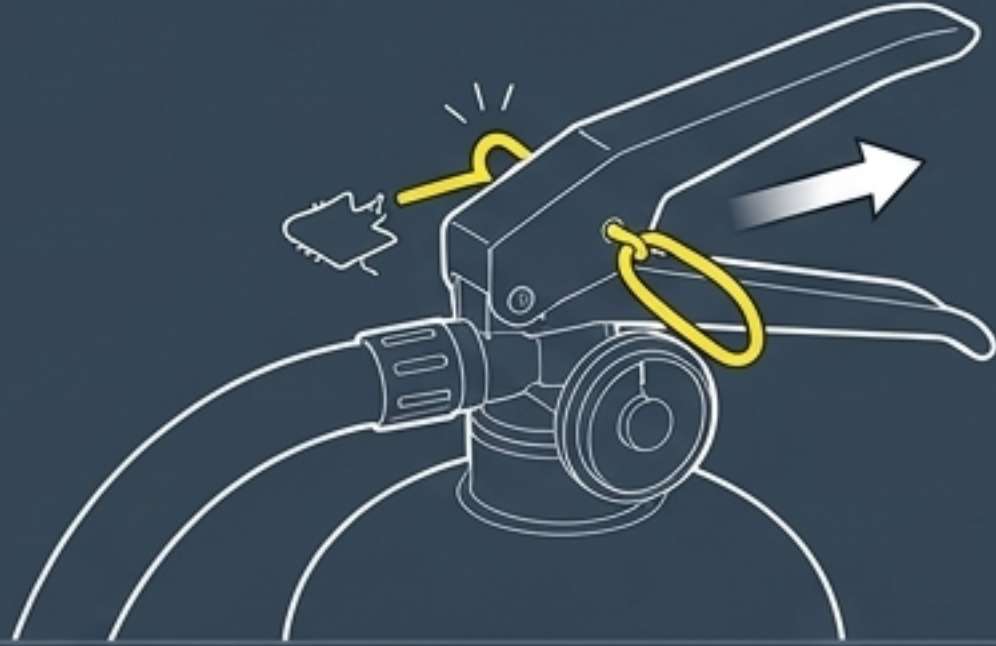


Extinguishers are designed solely for the incipient stage. Once the fire breaches this threshold, evacuate immediately.



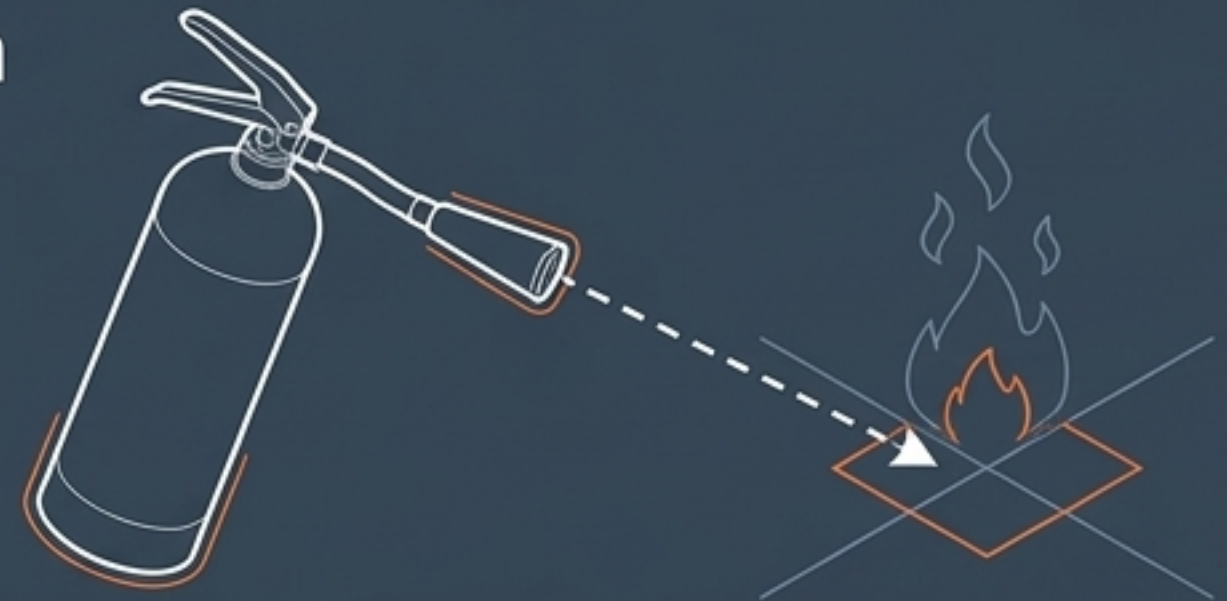
Executing the correct mechanical operation of the extinguisher

Pull



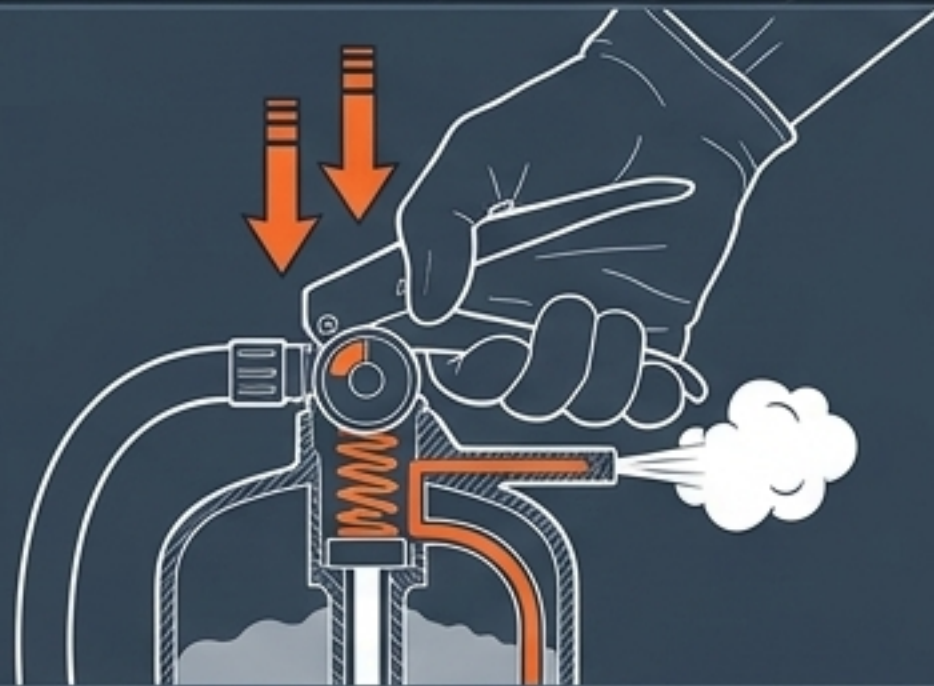
Pull the pin to disengage the locking mechanism.

Aim



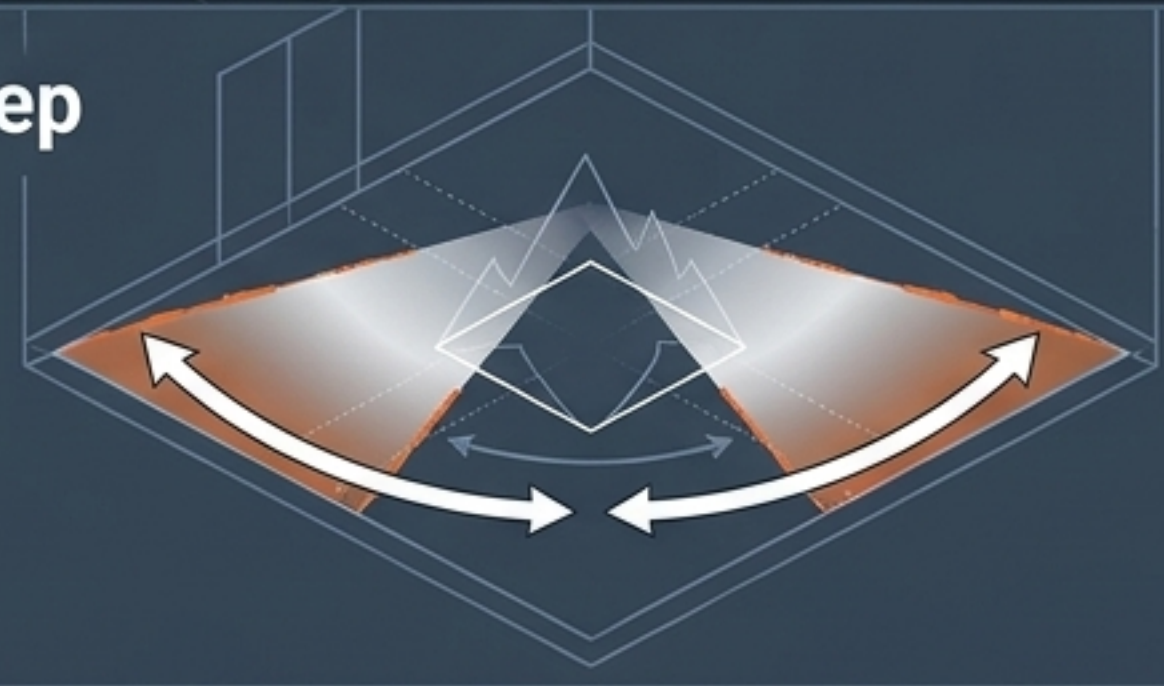
Aim the nozzle directly at the base of the fire, not the flames.

Squeeze



Squeeze the lever smoothly to discharge the extinguishing agent.

Sweep



Sweep horizontally to blanket the fuel source entirely.

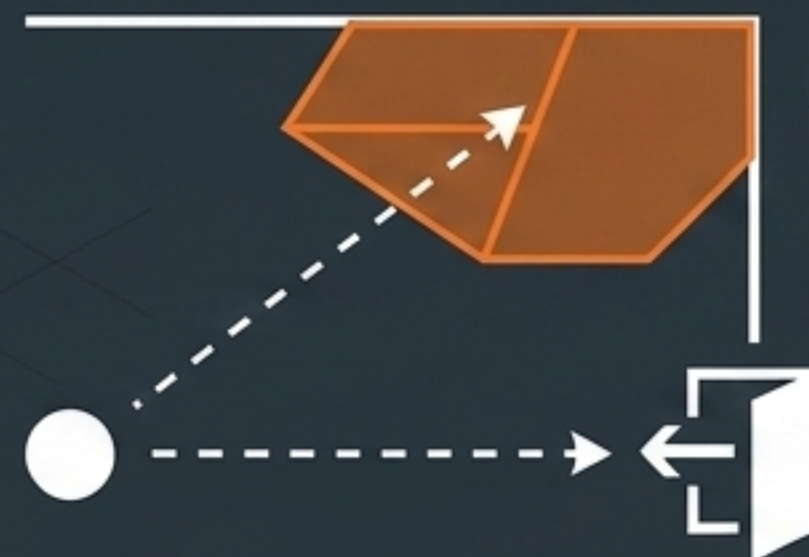
Mechanical correctness must be paired with spatial effectiveness

Mechanical Correctness (The Tool)



- Ensuring correct pressure gauge reading.
- Verifying the pin is pulled.
- Executing the PASS sequence without jamming the lever.

Spatial Effectiveness (The Operator)



1. Keep your back to an unobstructed exit path at all times.
2. Maintain a safe operational distance (typically 2-3 meters) before discharging.
3. Advance only as the flames recede, continuously aiming at the base.

Securing the aftermath requires sustained vigilance



The Re-ignition Threat

A lack of visible flames does not indicate a cold fuel source. Combustible gases and deep embers can trigger sudden re-ignition.

Actionable Steps

- Maintain visual contact with the extinguished area.
- Do not turn your back on the hazard zone.
- Wait for professional fire personnel to assess and declare the area thermally safe.

Restoring operational readiness immediately after deployment



A discharged extinguisher—even partially used—offers zero protection.

Fully Charged and Sealed.

Every use necessitates immediate reporting and professional recharging to restore the University's safety baseline.

Institutional readiness is a continuous, closed-loop system

