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Üsküp, dates back to very ancient times; B.C. 7. y.y the Danube and the Scythians who were seized by the government in the Northern Black Sea. At that time-Scythian-Yüzküp- place once called "Üsküp" it has begun to be told. See the town's behalf by, it thought it was founded by immigrants from the population exchange Skopje, Macedonia. Yet no one who settled here from Skopje, Macedonia. Üsküp name; "Place seizure, seizure Hill" meaning it is stated that in here. It is known that before the Üsküp Fortress Hisarcik established in the region. Here Ayayorgi Byzantine era monastery is made. ayazmada near Kale (Krasu A) Üsküp Municipality potable water is provided. This region close to the late Roman emperor Caesar Sazar village from where a fountain and "Caesar" is known to write.

#### FORESTS

It has an important place in our lives, natural resource wealth Our forests, usually concentrated in areas close to our coasts and our coasts. Our country has forest area of 21.189 million hectares and covers 27.2% of the overall area of our country. 99.9% of our forested areas are areas in state ownership.

Our forests 50% yield, while the remaining 50% inefficient. The main objective of the Turkish foresters; 75% of our forests is to make it efficient.

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Forests are spatially; 60% needle (coniferous) trees with leaves consist of broad leaf tree with 40%. The majority of the species of oak wood of deciduous trees, conifers constitute the majority of the red pine and larch.

The main tree species in Üsküp resort of oak, beech, hornbeam and field are pine.

Üsküp's municipality has 41.564 square meters of forest area:

- coniferous forests – 22.314 hectares. Forest area of 2/3 more than is classified as high risk forest fire.

- Deciduous forests – 16.500 hectares. Low and moderate fire hazard area.

- Mixed forest area – 2.500 hectares- an area with average fire danger.

- Regions where the dry grass and shrubs – 2.500 acres. This area is classified as medium or high fire danger, because it is limited to forested areas; here, very easy to fire with dry grass and shrubs in a region, it can move to the forest fires.

Municipality in Üsküp crop land crops are as follows:

- wheat 6.900 acres;
- sunflower 7.900 acres;
- Barley 76 acres

Üsküp Municipality territory has been adapted to be used for extinguishing of large dams and fire fighters 8 has small dams and ponds. Destroy all living and nonliving entities in which one of the main objectives of our municipality in order to avoid the fire: they need to strengthen the public's awareness all in effort on this issue and the fire brigade are consumables.

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#### 1.GOAL :

Building and improving forest fire cases, Ensure the review of fire prevention, Improve staff knowledge and skills in the building and forest fires.

#### 2.CONTENT:

Firefighters staff the building and forest fires in the activities in their area for the rescue of the first priority live all the tools and the people in the residential area located in the forest land use of equipment to train on fire-fighting and located in a common struggle.

#### **3. DUTIES OF THE FIREFIGHTERS:**

a) To intervene and extinguish fire

b) Any kind of accident, crash, explosion, trapping and similar cases to intervene and carry out technical rescue incidents requiring first aid services; Land, water surface and underwater search and recovery work of all kinds.

c)To interfere with the flood,

d) Natural disasters and emergencies to participate in rescue work

e) No. 2002/4390 dated 06.12.2002 and promulgated by the Council of Ministers, Building Regulations on the Protection of performing their duties with the fire, f) 06.05.1964 dated 6/3150 Council of Ministers dated Related Personal Liability to put into effect the Civil Defense with the decision, Relief and thinning, Planning and Other Services to train firefighters service the taxpayers of established pursuant to Regulation nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) agents with to assist in the purification process contamination, g) People, institutions and organizations to inform regarding fire services, to train and do exercises on the measures to be taken in this regard,

h) Training of volunteer firemen and fire departments belong to public and private organizations to help grown; their buildings, tools and equipment for the fire department to check compliance with the standards and give fire qualification certificate to these units and

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these units to cooperate with necessary,

- ı) To respond to events outside of municipal boundaries
- j) To participate in the operation to extinguish forest fire if requested

k) Offices, entertainment facilities, to control the direction of their factories and industrial establishments precautions against fire, heed the precautions stipulated by the legislation on these issues,

#### 4. QUALIFICATIONS TO BE FOUND IN FIREFIGHTER PERSONNEL

#### a) Courage:

A person's self-confidence as a power and a dangerous job begins, but without knowledge, blind courage leads to disaster.

#### b) Knowledge :

Fire Rescue and fire fighting in terms of a lot of issues should be known by the Fire Brigade during the task will not hesitate to work in a coordinated manner with the group colleagues should have the knowledge to do.

#### c) Discipline:

An undisciplined fire team can't be considered. Every fire brigade chief and chief of staff, who manages the duty of the fire brigade, must start with life without any reservations and without any hesitation to the orders of the fire brigade chief and chief of staff.

#### d) Physical ability:

One of the most important requirements for firefighting is the healthy, strong, agile, assertive body structure and the full visual and hearing senses.

e) Waiver:

It is the use of man for the benefit of others by saving his desires from his own selves. Disclaimer is of importance in fire fighting

f) Steadiness:

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Firemen personnel should be connected to their profession with the candidate for the job, and they should be willing and willing to overcome the difficulties they will face with ambition and determination in training and task work.Don't make sacrifices for yourself.

#### g) Initiative:

In any case, the chief who supplies the shipment and the administration may be in a position not to give orders. In such cases, fireman personnel may have to decide on their own. In this case, each person should be able to make the right move according to his / her own personal thoughts and ideas.

#### h) Organization:

The latest system against possible fire events should be organized with automatic detection extinguishing systems, modern fire fighting vehicles and experienced, knowledgeable personnel.

#### 5. INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF FIRE CAUSES

- a) Increases in energy use
- b) Industrialization
- c) Rapid population growth
- d) Legal incompetence and supervision
- e) Increases in the number of multi-storey and multi-purpose buildings
- f) Lack of education

#### 6. DESCRIPTION OF COMBUSTION

The chemical reaction that occurs as a result of the fusion of matter,oxygen and heat under appropriate conditions is called combustion.

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- a) Sufficient oxygen
- b) Adequate heat
- c) Combustible material

**OXYGEN:** the air we breathe contains 21% oxygen. Combustion occurs in 14% to 21%. When oxygen ratio drops below 14% to 15% if there is no possibility of formation of combustion. **HEAT :** The amount of heat that is required to hold each item is different.

#### 7. THE RESOURCES OF HEAT

Natural heat sources: The Sun, the the lightning, the volcanoes

Artificial heat sources:

a)Open flames: Fireplace, wax, fire burned for heating

- b) Electrical: Overloading faulty electrical appliances, the electric devices that are unsuitable
- c) Hot Surfaces: Furnaces, chimneys, iron etc.
- d) Spark: Metal grinding, welding work, etc.
- e) Friction: sparks caused by friction and static electricity generation

#### 8. THE DESCRIPTION OF FIRE :

Fire called the fire to grow to harm living and nonliving things go beyond human control.

#### 9. FIRE CAUSES :

- a) Negligence
- b) Act contrary to regulations and fire protection measures
- c) Imprudence
- d) Ignorance
- e) Accident

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- f) Sabotage
- g) Infestation
- h) Natural events

#### **10. RELEASE RATE OF FIRE :**

A geometric proceeds rapidly fire the first five minutes. It can be quenched with a glass of water at the start of a solid fire, with a bucket of water in the second minute and the third minute with a barrel of water but can be extinguished. This speed is much higher in the flammable liquid , is close to the speed of light in the combustion gases..

#### **11. THE PRE - FIRE PLAN :**

In Forest and Building will be the fire in the direction of active safety measures, usually Limiting without letting grow and spread detect a fire starting immediately, to streamline their operations to rescue and intervention, residents safely evacuating the building and the section where the fire occurred and fire includes all of the security measures aimed at fighting as inherent.

#### **12. THE HAZARDS OF FIRE PLACE :**

- a) The risk of fire spreading
- b) The danger of collapse
- c) Electrical hazard
- d) The danger of spread of gas
- e) The risk of explosion (central heating boiler –Steam boiler)
- f) Chemical hazards (Acids)

#### 13. FIRE CLASSES :

- 'A' class The solid material
- 'B' class The liquid material
- 'C' class Gaseous substances

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'D' class - Combustible metals

'F' class - Cooking oils

- a) Class A: The combustible solid fires. It includes solids, other than metal. And cores are flame of fire. Wood, coal, paper, grass, rubber, fabric, sugar, leather etc
- b) Class B: Liquid fuel fires. (Hydrocarbon) burn the liquid fuel with vapor to a certain extent as a result of mixing air. Gas oil, gasoline, paint thinners, lubricating oils, diesel fuel, fuel oil, alcohol, lacquer, oil and so on. Extinguishing method: Oxygen release, pertussis extinguishing agent: Foam, carbon dioxide (in the outer area is not very effective), Dry powder
- c) Class C: Rapid mixture and is considered the most dangerous fires can be quickly side. High risk of explosion in the formation. LPG, natural gas, propane, butane, acetylene, hydrogen, etc. Can not generate another fire interest are left on until the main valve is closed. Extinguishing method: Ingredients separation, pertussis extinguishing media: closing the first flow valve do, Dry powder, foam (for cooling and extinguishing tank)
- d) Class D: It is light combustible metal fire.Cause explosions. 1700-2500 C temperature at the time of fire .Aluminum, magnesium, sodium, potassium, lithium, titanium and so on. (airplane fuselage metals )
- e) Class F class : These oils and fats fires ceilings fire fryer hood (340C illuminates itself)
  Extinguishing Method attribute modification and cooling extinguishing media: wet chemicals (Potassium) Protein foam (Solid water never used).

#### **14. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS :**

Portable fire extinguishers are used in order to provide the first start fire extinguishing.

#### **15. THE TYPES OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER** :

- a) Aqueous portable extinguishers
- b) Foam portable extinguishers
- c) Gas portable extinguishers

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- d) Dry Powder portable extinguishers
- e) CO2 gas appliances

#### **16. FOREST FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES**



In Turkey, regularly records relating to forest fires, began to be kept since 1937. In Turkey, before the fire order to effectively combat forest fires during the fire and the measures to be taken after the fire extinguished important. The fire alarm line 177 must be informed without delay in the event of a fire.

**1**- Turkey as well as in other countries, the main cause of forest fires constitute a large extent the human factor. Therefore, they must be first understood the importance of the forests of the country's population.

**2-** Primarily in order to combat forest fires, it is more of a fire risk and fire places should be redetermined and the temperature in these areas, rainfall, climate elements such as relative humidity and wind must be much more careful in continuously monitored fire season.

**3-** Wooded area in the regions which are susceptible to fire, especially tourist activity to perform on the fire season, new regulations and restrictions must be.

**4-** Forests in areas where the risk of fire fixed observation points (towers and barns), mobile and fixed guardian must be observed continuously by aircraft.

**5-** The fire of the places we needed to quench the growth of forest areas should be placed in emergency response teams.

These teams, they provide great benefits, especially in fire sensitive areas. In addition, the team outside of the fire season, should continue training on forest fire.

**6**- Parallel to the measures taken to prevent the removal of forest fire, the fire safety means in order to allow the remaining small area of a fire occurring and safety lines are made. Ponds can be built into the plan of specific locations within the forest. The citizens who see the forest fire should report to phone number 177, will allow the achievement of early instead of fire.

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#### **16. PROPERTIES OF FOREST FIRE**

Forest fire / rural areas- which tends to spread in a free and located in the living unity in the jungle, which is not combustible fire burning all animate and inanimate beings.

Fires;

1-Covers,

2-Hill

3-Landfire

become to occur in 3 different ways.

#### **17. CHARACTERISTICS OF TERRAIN**

**Covering fire:** Located on the hands of the forest soil, branches, cutting residues, grasses, shrubs and revealed the cover of the burning alive. Forest stands rarely harm to primary tree species.

**Hill fire:** Especially primary tree species on forest stands harm all kind of forest stands. It is a progressive type of fire burning in the hills. When the fire is mentioned, all elements in the torch including combustible materials on the surface of the earth should be understood to burn.

Land Fire: On forest soils, such as reeds and marshes and under (in the root portion) are composed of peat fire.

Topography is static, not dynamic. Topographical structure of forest fires has a big impact. Due to the hill in front of flammable materials close to fire up the ongoing flame heats the fuel with heat radiation and heat diffusion.

Forest fire affects three factors;

- 1 Combustible material,
- 2 Land structure,
- 3 Weather Conditions

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**Combustible material:** litter, located in the bottom layer of herbs, grasses, various shrubs, debris, cutting residues, trees, shrubs, etc. It consists of items. thinness of the thickness of the combustible material, quantity, method affects the combustion characteristics such as continuity and moisture. All of the combustible material is of herbal origin.

**Land structure:** topographic land condition is very important during fire. One of the important factors affecting the intervention of teams.



**Weather Conditions :** includes precipitation, relative humidity, temperature and wind speed. Low relative humidity, high temperature and high wind speed are factors that increase the risk of fire.

Temperature: Temperature is one of the most important meteorological factors in forest fires. Flammable material becomes both direct and indirect ways ready to be ignited by overheated. Dangerous times for forest fires when the temperature exceeds 30 ° C.

#### **18. TO USER FOREST FIRE MATERIALS**

- 1. Tools used Intervention
  - a. The use of hand tools
  - b. Chainsaw use
  - c. The use of fire truck and pump equipment
- 2. Intervention techniques used in extinguishing

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- a. Direct intervention by workers
- b. Interfere with fire truck
- c. Construction machinery interfere with
- 3. Cooling principle
  - a. Water extinguishing principle
  - i. Extinguishing methods with water
  - ii. Aqueous portable extinguishers

#### **19. EMERGENCY COORDINATION ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTER**

Communication tools (radio, telephone and fax, etc. Notice line-177-.) In which the necessary equipment, are units made service for 24 hours.

Communication Unit of work to be done and actions: Information about incoming fire alarm is recorded. First, the fire alarm is transmitted to the relevant operational directorates providing an adequate amount of movement of staff and fire-fighting elements in the respective notice.

#### **20. INTERVENTION PROCEDURES OF THE FOREST FIRES**

When the fire news is received, firstly the nearest teams are moved to the place. Taking into consideration the fire sensitivity of the area subject to fire, the special position, if any, and the meteorological values which will affect the growth of the current fire, the nearest other first intervention vehicles, fire brigade, work machines, water supply vehicles, personnel to take part in the organization and flight vehicles are also prepared. Especially when the risk of fire is high, necessary elements of these elements are moved without hesitation. Progress will be reported to the relevant. When the attendant burning fire place, depending on the condition he first saw the move to fire weather conditions and taking into account the need to field the properties of elements; Air tools, machines and other tools and determine business demands. The shortest and safest way to transport report nforms the shortest and safest way to get there

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#### 21. COMMUNICATION:

#### **Basic Rules and Fire Inside Communications Communication Organization**

The two points between the source and the methods of news exchange of users and all of the activities during the implementation of these methods is called communication. It is also referred to as the activity of transmitting messages, information and news between a transmitter and a receiver. It is not possible to achieve a healthy organization and success without communication in fires.

In radio communications :

The language must be clear and understandable, Shortand sweet should talk, If necessary, the subject should be confirmed and confirmed again. If the channel is in use, it should be expected to end the conversation (except in emergencies). Talk to the handset at a distance of 4-5 cm.

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