



## **FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS – IOBM - May 2018**

**(Safety & Security Department IOBM)**

### **1. Introduction**

These instructions deals with the precautions needed to minimise the risk of fires, how fires are caused and how to extinguish them, with a focus on using firefighting equipment and apparatus to extinguish various types and sizes of fires including rescue in smoke filled enclosed spaces.

A well-trained employee with an on-site fire extinguisher can put out small, non-hazardous fires effectively. However, to do this safely, the employee must have knowledge of equipment and portable fire extinguisher limitations, in addition to the hazards associated with fighting fires. There may be situations where employee firefighting is warranted to give other workers time to escape, or to prevent danger to others by spread of a fire.

### **2. Aim**

The objective is to develop a greater awareness of the hazards of fire and tackle small fires by providing periodical training to all staff & students.

### **3. Objective**

- a. Understand the nature of fire and how it spreads.
- b. Identify the dangers of Smoke and Fire.
- c. Identify specific hazard areas and reduce hazards.
- d. Distinguish between different types of fire extinguishers and their suitability in attending to the different types of fires.
- e. Fire protection and Preventive measure

### **4. Training**

All employees, Students and guards should be trained to use fire extinguishers. It is recommended the training session cover how to handle; what type of extinguisher to use; and the PASS system of early-stage firefighting. It is also recommended that fire training be

conducted periodically or different segments may be provided training as per their availability. They should be providing hands-on practice extinguishing a fire.

## **5. Firefighter**

A firefighter is a rescuer, primarily to extinguish hazardous fires that threaten life, property and the environment as well as to rescue people and equipment from dangerous situations.

A well-trained security guard, student and employee with an on-site fire extinguisher can also put out small, non-hazardous fires effectively.

However, to do this safely, the employee must have knowledge of equipment and portable fire extinguisher limitations, in addition to the hazards associated with fighting fires.

There may be situations where employee firefighting is warranted to give other workers time to escape, or to prevent danger to others by spread of a fire. However, the responsibility lies with security department to prevent and React against any Hazard.

## **6. Fire**

Fire is a chemical reaction. Fire is created due to ignition in any inflammable material due to heat and uses oxygen to survive. Fire is the result of the reaction between the fuel and oxygen in the air. Ignition sources can include any material, equipment or operation that emits a spark or flame. It requires three elements to be present for the reaction to take place and continue.

The three elements are

- a. Fuel
- b. Oxygen
- c. Heat

(Often referred to as the fire triangle)

The responsibility lies with security department to prevent and React against any Fire Hazard.

## **7. Smoke**

The byproduct of fire is smoke. The smoke released by any type of fire (Paper, bush, crop, waste or wood burning) is a mixture of particles and chemicals produced by incomplete burning

of carbon-containing materials. All smoke contains carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and particulate matter.

Smoke and poisonous gases in the smoke are very dangerous. Most often people are hurt by the smoke and the poisonous gases, not the flames. Smoke is irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat, and its odor may be nauseating. Inhaling carbon monoxide decreases the body's oxygen supply. Main danger from smoke is reduced visibility, while the adverse effect on body functions is choking due to the acidic gases and vapors.

Smoke can slow the escape from a burning building and prolongs the exposure to harmful effects of toxic products.

Smoke normally spreads two to three feet above the ground, so try to walk on your four feet or crawl at lower level while passing through smoke filled area. Use wet towel on your mouth and nose.

## 8. Causes of Fire

- a. Faulty Electrical wiring and equipment.
- b. Loose connections.
- c. Low quality extensions.
- d. Poor House Keeping i.e. stacking of inflammable material.
- e. Overloaded Electrical systems.
- f. Overheating of equipment.
- g. Careless handling of gas burners, cigarettes, naked flames and inflammable material.
- h. Spontaneous Combustion-Sun / direct Heat.
- i. Playing with Fire-Fire crackers.

## 9. Classification of Fire

Types of fire are separated into different classes based on the fuel source involved. Knowing the classes of fire will help you choose the appropriate extinguisher.

<b>A</b> –Class Fire	<b>Solid</b>	Wood, Paper, cloth, etc.
<b>B</b> –Class Fire	<b>liquids</b>	Paint, Oil etc.
<b>C</b> – Class Fire	<b>Gases</b>	Carbon Mono Oxide

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<b>D – Class Fire</b>	<b>Metals</b>	Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Copper
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Water must not be used on metal fires.

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<b>E – Class Fire</b>	<b>Electrical</b>	Electric wires & Cables
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## **10. Fire Extinguishers**

A fire extinguisher is a portable cylinder colored in red with white labeling. Normal capacity 1.5 to 25 lbs. Range: 3 to 15 Feet. Duration: Discharge in 5 to 30 sec. Fire **Hydrant-30** Meter hose with nozzle are kept on each floor of a building. Jet water will go up to 50 to 60 feet.

## **11. Types of Fire Extinguishers**

Use the right type of extinguisher for fighting the fire. Use the fire extinguisher only if you have attended training.

- a. **Water - wood, paper, Textile-Not for Electric & Oil Class A.**
- b. **Soda Acid-wood, paper, Textile-Not for Electric & Oil-Class A.**
- c. **Foam - Oil, Metals-Not for Electric-Class A, B & D**
- d. **Dry Powder – Oil & Electric Class A, B & C**
- e. **CO<sub>2</sub> & BCF Halon–Electrical Fire-Not for Metals-Class A, BC**

# مختلف اقسام کے فائر ایکسٹنگشراور ان کا استعمال

نام	کہاں استعمال کرتا ہے	کیسے استعمال کرتا ہے	احتیاط	استعمال کا طریقہ
<b>SODA-ACID</b> سوڈا ایسڈ	کاغذ کپڑا لکڑی ربر بھوسہ وغیرہ کی آگ کے لئے	اندر سے نکلنے والی دھار کو شعلوں کی تہہ پر مرکوز رکھیں اور ادھر ادھر گھماتے رہیں۔ آگ بجھنے کے بعد سلگتے ہوئے حصوں پر توجہ دیں۔ عموماً طور پر بڑھتی ہوئی آگ کو سب سے نچلے حصہ سے بجھانا شروع کر دیں۔	بجلی کی آگ پر استعمال نہ کریں	
<b>WATER</b> واٹر	پٹرول۔ تیل اور دیگر بھڑکنے والی مائع جات کی آگ کے لئے کاغذ۔ کپڑا۔ فرنیچر کی آگ پر بھی استعمال ہو سکتا ہے	اندر سے نکلے والی فوم کو آہستگی سے آگ کی سطح پر گرائیں۔ کبھی بھی جیت مائع کے اندر مت ماریں۔ اس طرح فوم مائع کے نیچے چلی جائے گی اور غیر موثر رہے گی۔ علاوہ ازیں مائع اڑ کر آگ کو مزید پھلا سکتی ہے	آگ بجھنے کے بعد دوبارہ لگ سکتی ہے ہوشیار رہیں اور فوراً دوبارہ کنٹرول کریں	
<b>FOAM</b> فوم	پٹرول۔ تیل اور دیگر بھڑکنے والی مائع جات کی آگ کے لئے کاغذ۔ کپڑا۔ فرنیچر کی آگ پر بھی استعمال ہو سکتا ہے	اگر آگ کسی برتن ڈرم یا ٹینک میں لگی ہے جس میں کوئی آتش گیر مادہ بھرا ہوا ہو یا وہ پھلک کر باہر آگیا ہو تو نوزل یا ہارن کا رخ شعلہ کے نزدیک کی طرف رکھتے ہوئے آگ بجھانا شروع کریں اور تیزی سے (نوزل یا ہارن کو) ادھر ادھر بلائے ہوئے شعلوں کے اگلے حصے تک لے جائیں	آگ بجھنے کے بعد دوبارہ لگ سکتی ہے ہوشیار رہیں اور فوراً دوبارہ کنٹرول کریں	
<b>DRY POWDER</b> ڈرائی پاؤڈر	پٹرول۔ تیل اور دیگر بھڑکنے والی مائع جات کی آگ کے لئے کاغذ۔ کپڑا۔ فرنیچر کی آگ پر بھی استعمال ہو سکتا ہے۔	اگر پٹرول تیل وغیرہ کہیں سے گر رہا ہوں، اور اس میں آگ ہو تو شعلوں کی چلی سطح سے آگ گل بجھانا شروع کریں اور اوپر کی طرف بڑھتے جائیں۔ بجلی کی آگ کی صورت میں نوزل لپا تپ کو براہ راست آگ پر مرکوز رکھیں۔	آگ بجھنے کے بعد دوبارہ لگ سکتی ہے ہوشیار رہیں اور فوراً دوبارہ کنٹرول کریں	
<b>CO-CARBON DIOXIDE</b> کاربن ڈائی آکسائیڈ	برقی مشینوں۔ الیکٹرانک آلات پٹرول۔ تیل اور گیس کی آگ کے لئے۔	اگر پٹرول تیل وغیرہ کہیں سے گر رہا ہوں، اور اس میں آگ ہو تو شعلوں کی چلی سطح سے آگ گل بجھانا شروع کریں اور اوپر کی طرف بڑھتے جائیں۔ بجلی کی آگ کی صورت میں نوزل لپا تپ کو براہ راست آگ پر مرکوز رکھیں۔	آگ بجھنے کے بعد دوبارہ لگ سکتی ہے ہوشیار رہیں اور فوراً دوبارہ کنٹرول کریں	
<b>B.C.F HALON</b> بی سی ایف ہیلون	الیکٹرانک آلات، برقی مشینوں، پٹرول۔ تیل اور گیس کی آگ کے لئے بہت موثر۔ کپڑے، کاغذ فرنیچر۔ رز کی آگ پر بھی استعمال ہو سکتا ہے۔	اگر پٹرول تیل وغیرہ کہیں سے گر رہا ہوں، اور اس میں آگ ہو تو شعلوں کی چلی سطح سے آگ گل بجھانا شروع کریں اور اوپر کی طرف بڑھتے جائیں۔ بجلی کی آگ کی صورت میں نوزل لپا تپ کو براہ راست آگ پر مرکوز رکھیں۔	آگ بجھنے کے بعد دوبارہ لگ سکتی ہے ہوشیار رہیں اور فوراً دوبارہ کنٹرول کریں	

➤ ہر آگ کو ہوا کے موافق رخ سے بجھانے کی کوشش کریں۔ مخالف سمت سے نہیں۔  
➤ اگر ممکن ہو تو بڑی آگ پر ایک سے زیادہ ایکسٹنگشر بیک وقت استعمال کریں۔

## آگ یا حادثہ

- 11۔ جیس ہوا آگ بکرنے والی اشیاء یا گریہ تیلوں چیزیں موجود ہوں تو آگ لگ سکتی ہے اگر آپ ان میں سے کسی ایک چیز کو روک دیں تو آگ بجھ سکتی ہے کہیں پر بھی ایسی کوئی آگ لگنے والی شے دیکھیں تو فوراً اطلاع کریں
- 12۔ آگ کو دیکھتے ہی تیز تیزی بجائیں یا آواز بلند لوگوں کو خبردار کریں اور اپنے سنٹیئر کو اطلاع کریں
- 13۔ تمام اہم ٹیلی فون نمبر کی اسٹ. جب میں موجود ہوں تو اپنے بلکہ فائر بریگڈ نمبر یا ہونے چاہئیں تاکہ آگ لگنے کی صورت میں فائر بریگڈ کو مطلع کرے
- 14۔ آگ کو دیکھنے کے تمام آلات کا استعمال کرنا سیکھیں آگ کی صورت میں فوراً مناسب فائر ایکسٹنگشیر کا استعمال کریں
- 15۔ آگ یا حادثہ کی صورت میں بجلی کے مین سوچ کو فوراً بند کریں اور لفٹ کا استعمال کو روکیں، تمام لوگوں کو بلڈنگ کا ایریجینسی ایگزٹ سے باہر نکالیں اور بلڈنگ کو فوراً خالی کروائیں اور پھر قیمتی سامان بھی باہر نکالیں، اگر کوئی دروازہ لکڑی ایڑ جیسی کی صورت میں تو ڈنار پتے تو زدن
- 16۔ جب بھی کوئی خطرہ دیکھیں جس میں آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ کوئی حادثہ رونما ہو سکتا ہے تو اس کو روکنے کی کوشش کریں اور اسکی اطلاع فوراً سینٹرل فائر کو دیں

## 12. Methods of Extinguishing Fire

- a. **Cooling** the fuel by removing heat (e.g., by applying water).
- b. **Smothering** by cutting off oxygen supply (e.g., by applying foam, carbon dioxide).
- c. **Starving** the fire by removing the fuel (e.g., stopping gas flow during a pipeline fire).
- d. **Inhibition** by stopping the chain reaction (e.g., by applying dry chemical powder).
- e. **Above Can be achieved by:**
  - (1) Beating
  - (2) Blanketing
  - (3) Use of Sand
  - (4) Use of water
  - (5) Foam
  - (6) Carbon Di-Oxide
  - (7) Dry Chemical Powder

## 13. FIRE DETECTION AND WARNING

Fire & Security department and area supervisor will be notified immediately when a fire is spotted.

### a. Points to Consider

- (1) IDENTIFY – Common classes of fires.
- (2) SELECT – Proper type of extinguisher.
- (3) EVALUATE - When it is safe to fight.
- (4) APPLY PASS - Method to operate a Portable extinguisher.

### b. Three A's (A.A.A)

If a person discover a fire follow the 3 A's i.e. **Activate**, **Assist** and **Attempt**. When fire is detected:

- a. **Activate** the buildings fire alarm system or call others and phone to notify emergency services
- b. All personnel will be alerted and evacuated as needed.
- c. The person spotted should start shouting "Fire", "Fire".
- d. Blow the whistle repeatedly.
- e. Use emergency phone list and try to call the concerned staff and Fire brigade.
- f. Press the call point button for sounding bells or sounders.
- g. In some buildings there will be bells and sounders linked with Smoke detection system. Try to activate detection system sounders. The alarm must be audible in all areas.
- h. Break the glass & press/operate call point or any alarm nearby.
- i. **Assist** those who are in immediate danger or who are incapacitated. Do this without risk to yourself.
- j. Do not run & Don't Use lifts. Help handicap.
- k. **Attempt** to fight a fire only after the first two steps have been completed and you feel confident in yourself to do so. Always have an exit to your back in case you need to escape. Never attempt to fight a fire if there is a heavy smoke condition. Smoke can be extremely toxic and will reduce your visibility. Only fight small fires, no larger than the size of a small waste basket. Small fires will grow big very fast.
- l. The PASS method will be used to extinguish the fire by those employees who have been properly trained.
- m. On hearing the alarm area or building will be evacuated immediately.
- n. Follow the exit signs
- o. **React** Upon discovering a fire or smoke:
  - R – Remove person in immediate danger.
  - E – Ensure doors are closed to confine the fire and smoke.

A – Activate the building Alarm.

C – Call the Fire & Security Department.

T– Treat all fires as dangerous. Evacuate and go to your assembly point if necessary.

**14. Fire Emergency principles**

R – Rescue

E – Exposure

C – Containment

E – Extinguishment

O – Overhaul

**15. Must Know**

- a. The places where Fire extinguishers and water hose reel are kept.
- b. The location of main fire points and hydrant.
- c. Emergency telephone numbers.
- d. Class of Fire and which type of extinguisher to use.
- e. The escape route or emergency exit.
- f. How Fire Extinguishers operate.

**16. DO's and Don'ts's**

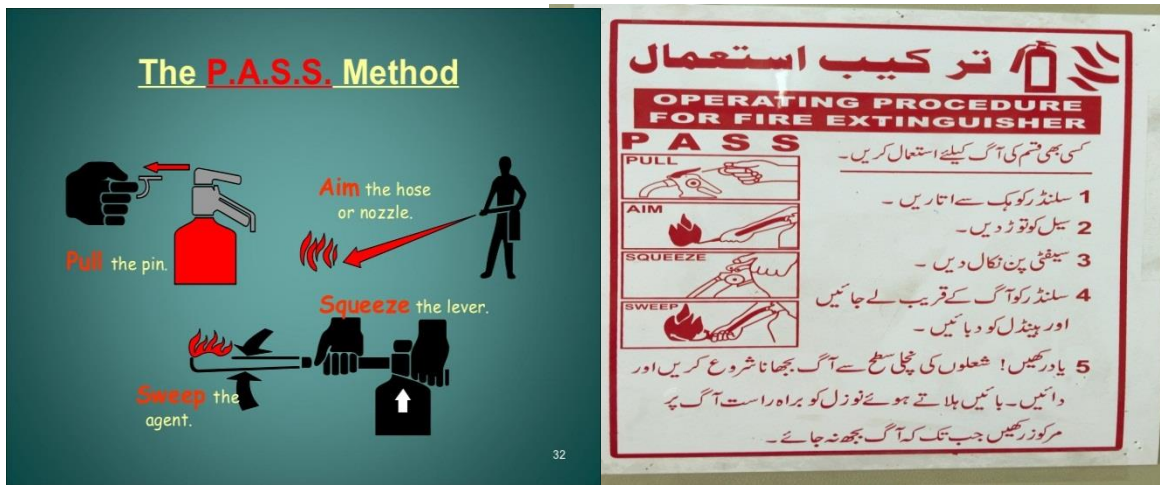
- a. Do not allow to use lift. Use only staircase.
- b. Do not run to fire zone without extinguisher.
- c. Close doors and windows as you leave the fire zone.
- d. Do not panicky.
- e. Do not open closed doors if smoke coming out.

- f. Do not switch on any electric device or Exhaust fan.
- g. Leave the danger area quickly. Do not waste time to collect personnel belongings.
- h. Always leave yourself an exit and ensure it is clear.
- i. Never attempt to fight a fire unless it is Safe to do so.
- j. Remember it can be dangerous to use the wrong extinguisher.
- k. Do not move in smoke covered area while standing. Only crawl.
- l. Do not jump out of window at high floor.

### 17. Use of Portable Fire Extinguisher-PASS Method

Remove the cylinder from wall hook and break the seal and:

- a. Pull the Pin.
- b. Aim the nozzle at the bottom of fire.
- c. Squeeze the lever to allow the agent to come out.
- d. Sweep the nozzle from right to left or vice versa.



### 18. EVACUATION

Evacuate and go to your assembly point if situation warrants or order to do so.

- a. Keep all emergency exit routes free from obstruction.

- b. Use Your nearest available Fire Exit
- c. Crawl on four limbs if there is smoke. As smoke stays always two or three feet above the ground.
- d. Keep wet cloth or mask on mouth, to save from choking due to inhaling of smoke & Poisonous gasses.
- e. Do not go back for personal belongings
- f. Do not use Lifts
- g. Do not re-enter building till advised to do so
- h. Make your decision to leave before you are threatened. People do die in emergencies, often when they leave late.

**19. SOURCES OF FUEL**

- a. Flammable Liquids. Ethanol, acetone and a whole range of other solvents. These require to be stored properly in a fire rated cabinet. These should have appropriate signage on them. Avoid storage of solvents / Flammable materials. Waste should be disposed of regularly
- b. Flammable Gases. Hydrogen, Acetylene. Need to be secured Leak testing should be carried out
- c. Flammable Solids. Carbonaceous materials. Wood (furniture), Paper (tissues, books and office paperwork), cardboard (boxes), foam and plastics (packing materials, contents of upholstered furniture), textiles (clothing, curtains), animal bedding materials.

**20. SOURCES OF IGNITION:**

- a. Naked Flames - Bunsen Burners
- b. Hot Surfaces - Hotplates
- c. Faulty Electrical Equipment
- d. Loose and un covered Electric connections
- e. Extension leads are a particular hazard and have caused fires in the past

- f. MACHINERY / HEATERS
- g. Materials stored up against vents of fridges and centrifuges
- h. Chemical reactions
- i. Hot Oils.

**21. Prevention**

- a. Proper storage and handling of flammable and combustible materials will help prevent fires from occurring
- b. Prevent generation of Static electricity. It is important to dissipate this electric charge through grounding.
- c. Naked Flames be kept covered or switched off.
- d. All Electrical equipment should be subject to Checking / Testing for faults by specialists.
- e. Extensions leads should be tested and ensure they are not being overloaded.
- f. Loose connections should be tapped.
- g. Prohibit smoking and other sources of ignition. No-smoking signs should be posted in all regulated areas'.
- h. All work areas will be kept free of debris and other combustible materials.
- i. Each fire extinguisher will be inspected monthly to make sure it is in its designated location and has not been tampered with or actuated.
- j. Each fire extinguisher will be clearly visible with nothing obstructing or obscuring it from view.
- k. Don't allow rubbish and waste to accumulate.
- l. **Inspections.** When justified by the size or nature of the operation, security services personnel or other assigned personnel must frequently inspect buildings, storage areas, employee quarters, and work areas.
- m. Post emergency telephone numbers and reporting instructions at the job site.

- n. All equipment must be inspected periodically.
- o. Do not burn waste materials inside the premises.

## **22. Fire fighting Teams**

The basic tasks of firefighting Teams include, fire suppression, rescue, fire prevention, basic first aid, and investigations. **All Deans are responsible to nominate their office staff for these teams on yearly basis.**

Firefighting is further broken to extinguishing, ventilation, search and rescue, salvage, containment, mop up and overhaul.

- a. **Fire Prevention Team** (Will take all measures to prevent fire)
  - (1) Responsible to check any inflammable material inside building
  - (2) Responsible to inspect firefighting equipment of their building
- b. **Safety Team**
  - (1) In case of Fire they have to give alert to all. Call to all emergency numbers.
  - (2) Switch Off the main Electric Panel.
  - (3) Call fire brigade
- c. **Extinguish Team**
  - (1) This team should attempt to extinguish the fire.
- d. **Salvage Team**
  - (1) This team should help to people or handicapped to rescue.
  - (2) Check for the trapped people.
  - (3) Conduct rescue using breathing apparatus and rescue lines
- e. **Search & Rescue Team**
  - (1) Search and rescue the public. Conduct rescue using breathing apparatus and rescue lines

f. **Evacuation & Medical Team**

- (1) Responsible to mark evacuation route with signs & will manage evacuation
- (2) Take care of injured and casualties.

**23. State of Fire Extinguishers**

Extinguisher Type	Capacity	Quantity	Location	DOE 15-11-17	Rem
AFFF (Foam)	50 Ltr	02		15-11-18	
Dry Chemical Powder	50 kg	02		15-11-18	
Dry Chemical Powder	01 kg	02		15-11-18	
Dry Chemical Powder	06 kg	46		15-11-18	
CO2	03 kg	38		15-11-18	
CO2	06 kg	08		15-11-18	
CO2	35 kg	01		15-11-18	
HFC -236 Halotron	04 kg	46		15-11-18	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145</b>				
Fire Hose Reel Point			SSK		
Buckets		12			
Fire Blankets					
Fire Alarm					
Fire Control Panel					
Smoke Detectors					
Fire Alarm – Manual Call point					

**24. Locations of Fire Extinguishers**

S #	Location	Qty	Type	Remarks
<b>01</b>	<b><u>Main Gate</u></b>			
<b>a</b>	SAM Office	1		
<b>b</b>	ASO Office	1		
<b>c</b>	Main Guard Room	3		
	Total	<b>05</b>	<b>ABC powder – 03 CO2 - 02</b>	
<b>02</b>	<b><u>Admin Building</u></b>			

<b>a</b>	Ground Floor (Both Sides)	2		
<b>b</b>	1st Floor	2		
<b>c</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor (Purchase Dept)	3		
	Total	<b>07</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> - 07</b>	
<b>03 Academic Building</b>				
<b>a</b>	Basement	1		
<b>b</b>	Ground Floor (Left Side)	2		
<b>c</b>	First Floor (Left Side)	2		
	Total	<b>05</b>	<b>ABC Powder ,02 CO<sub>2</sub>, 03</b>	
<b>04 IT Building</b>				
<b>a</b>	Ground Floor (Both Sides)	2		
<b>b</b>	1st Floor (Both Sides)	2		
<b>c</b>	2nd Floor (Both Sides)	2		
<b>d</b>	3rd Floor (Both Sides)	2		
	Total	<b>08</b>	<b>ABC Powder 08</b>	
<b>05 Library Building</b>				
<b>a</b>	Basement (Right Sides)	<b>2</b>		
<b>b</b>	Basement (Left Side)	<b>2</b>		
<b>c</b>	Ground Floor (Left Side)	<b>2</b>		
<b>d</b>	Ground Floor (Right Side)	<b>5</b>		
<b>e</b>	(Ground Floor) AC Shop	<b>1</b>		
	Total	<b>12</b>	<b>ABC Powder, 12</b>	
<b>06 Eng. Building</b>				

a	Ground Floor (Left Side)	2		
b	Ground Floor (Right Side)	1		
c	Gr Floor Wksp (Left Side)	1		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>ABC Powder 04</b>	
<b>07 Old Exam. Building</b>				
a	Basement (Exam Hall)	2		
b	Ground Floor (Right Side)	1		
c	1st Floor (Right Side)	3		
d	Top Floor (AC Shop)	1		
	Total	<b>07</b>	<b>ABC Powder 01 Halatron 06</b>	
<b>08 Student Activity Center</b>				
a	Ground Floor (Both Sides)	2		
b	Ground Floor (Sitting Hall)	2		
c	Ground Floor (Kitchen)	1		
d	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor (Both Sides)	2		
	Total	<b>07</b>	<b>ABC Powder 04 CO2 03</b>	
<b>09 Generator Room</b>				
a	Main Hall (Entrance)	2		
b	Main Hall (Beside Generators)	2		
c	Main Hall (Operator Loc)	4		
	Total	<b>08</b>	<b>CO2 08</b>	

<b>10</b>	<b><u>Media.S.Bldg (Old)</u></b>			
a	Main Entrance	5		
	Total	<b>05</b>	<b>ABC Powder 05</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>		
<b>11</b>	<b><u>CHS</u></b>	<b>54</b>		
a	CHS Guard Room	1		
b	Basement Room-102	1		
c	Basement Room-105	1		
d	Basement Room-109	1		
e	Sports Hall	4		
f	School Hall	2		
g	Ground Floor Entry Gate	1		
h	Main Library-(Ground Floor)	2		
i	Room-201 (Madam's Portion)	1		
j	Room-201 (Principal's Portion)	1		
k	Canteen	1		
l	Room-202	1		
m	Room-203	1		
n	Gallery (Right Side)	1		
o	Electric Panel Room	5		
p	Gallery (Left Side)	1		
q	Room-102	1		
r	Room-304 (First Floor)	1		
s	Room-305	1		
t	Room-308	1		
u	Electric Panel Room - (T 26)	1		
v	HM Office/Secondary Library	2		
w	Room-208	1		
x	Room-209	1		
y	Room-306 (Biology Lab)	1		

z	Computer Lab	1		
aa	Room 404 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor)	1		
bb	Room-405 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor)	1		
cc	Gallery (2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor)	1		
dd	Room-309	1		
ee	Electric Panel Room - (T 25)	1		
ff	Gallery-(2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor Left Side)	1		
gg	Room-301	1		
hh	Room-503 (3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor)	1		
ii	Room-502	1		
jj	Gallery-(3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Left Side)	1		
kk	Gallery-(3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Right Side)	1		
ll	Room-507 (Both Sides)	1		
mm	Gallery-(3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Both Sides)	2		
nn	Room-406	1		
oo	Room-404	1		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>ABC Powder 16</b>	
			<b>Halation 38</b>	
	<b>G.TOTAL</b>	<b>145</b>		

## 25. Emergency Phone Numbers

NAME	PHONE NO.
IOBM - Exchange	021-35090961-7 then Dial Extn- PTCL-Inquiry : 1217
IOBM - Universal Number	111-00-2004 then Dial Extn
HOD Security Major Nadeem	03333451968, Extn 345, 021-35092663
Snr Security Offr, Major Asad	03458252111 Extn 775
ASO Security, Mr.Faheem	03473546226 Extn 362
ASO Security Ms. Uzma	021-35090961-7 Extn 362
Security Supervisor Sub Arif	03226940643 , Extn 222 / 399 ,021-35092663
Security Supervisor Sub Iqbal	03092989114 , Extn 222 / 399 ,021-35092663
Security Supervisor Mr.Naseer Alam (Night)	03003586526 Main Gate Extn 222 & Gate 4 Extn 399
IOBM Area Police Station (PS-Ibrahim Haidri)	Exch #: 021-35090066, HM: Iftiqhar 0333-3016369, SHO #: Sohail Akber: 0300-9207045
84 Wing Bhitai Rangers - COD	Exchange: 021-34494201 – 0310-8484047

<b>Company (IOBM Area)</b>	<b>Adjutant: DSR Masood 03003210110 Wing Comd: Lt. Col. Fawad Raza 0316-1238484 Second in Comd: Maj. Mumtaz 0345-3777873 DSR: (Area) Asghar: 0313-9996815</b>
<b>Help Lines</b>	<b>Police 15, Rangers 1101, Army-1135, Traffic 1915, CPLC 1102</b>
<b>Hospital</b>	<b>Indus: 021-35112717 , NMC: 111-222-662, Civil: 99215740, 99215960, Agha Khan: 34930051 Extn 1091</b>
<b>Ambulance</b>	<b>Aman 1021 , Chipa 1020, Edhi 115</b>
<b>Traffic Police Ibrahim Haidri</b>	<b>SO Ashraf Mughal: 0300-2208234, Majeed: 0302- 9256928</b>
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>KE: 118, Electrician Waheed: 0333-3595473 , Nafees: 0333-2353761, Admin Arif Sh: 0300-2461746, Railway: 117</b>
<b>Fire Brigade</b>	<b>16, 021-35066260-1, Landhi: 35015888-988</b>
<b>Fire Brigade-Central Fire Station</b>	<b>CFO:021-37773252, 99215007-8, 37724891-2</b>
<b>Bomb Disposal Squad (021- 99212690)</b>	<b>39212680, 39212690, 39212646,39212655,32416626, 37722645</b>
<b>CPLC / CM Complaint Office</b>	<b>CPLC Korangi: 35114444, DSP : 0300-3060476,</b>
<b>Civil Defense</b>	<b>32412222, 32415111</b>