**DESCRIPTION OF A STUDY COURSE – SYLLABUS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title of a course** | **Fire-fighting organization and techniques** | | | | |
| **Study programme** | **Professional undergraduate study Occupational Safety** | | | | |
| **Status of a course** | Obligatory | | | | |
| **Year of study** | 3. | **Semester** | W | **ECTS credits** | 5 |
| **Teaching plan**  **(L + E + S+ Pr)** | 2+2+0+0 | | | | |
| **Goals of a course** | | | | | |
| To acquaint students with basic principles of fire tactics, principles and characteristics of tactical performances, standard operating procedures by types of interventions. Identify opportunities for the application of new technologies in fire tactics, and familiarize students with the tools that can be used to address tactical performances. | | | | | |
| **Conditions for enrolling course** | | | | | |
| No conditions | | | | | |
| **Expected learning outcomes on a level of a course** | | | | | |
| 1. Analyze the burning processes 2. Categorize fire brigades with regard to fire protection plans 3. Select technical equipment and resources, and tactical procedures in accordance with operational plans and standard operating procedures 4. Analyse fire hazards by industry branches 5. Analyse fire drills and firefighting interventions. | | | | | |
| **Content of a course** | | | | | |
| History of firefighting. Firefighting organization in Croatia. Risk assessment and plans of fire protection. Ordinances concerning fire protection. Measures of fire protection and responsibility of implementing them. Firefighting organization and firemen shifts. Firefighting organization hierarchy. Firefighting techniques. Tactical approach of fire brigades. Hazards and techniques of fire fighting in different segments of production. Occupational safety in firefighting. Use of technical equipment and tools in tactical performance, different firefighting equipment and devices. Use of low pressure, mid pressure, foam, and compressed air foam. Saving people from heights and depths. Usage techniques for other equipment. Saving in cases of accidents. Choosing adequate fixed firefighting systems. Planning rehearsals, rehearsing and reconstructing real situations in fire brigade stations. Firefighting operation plans. Managing firefighting interventions. Public relations. Safety management. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |