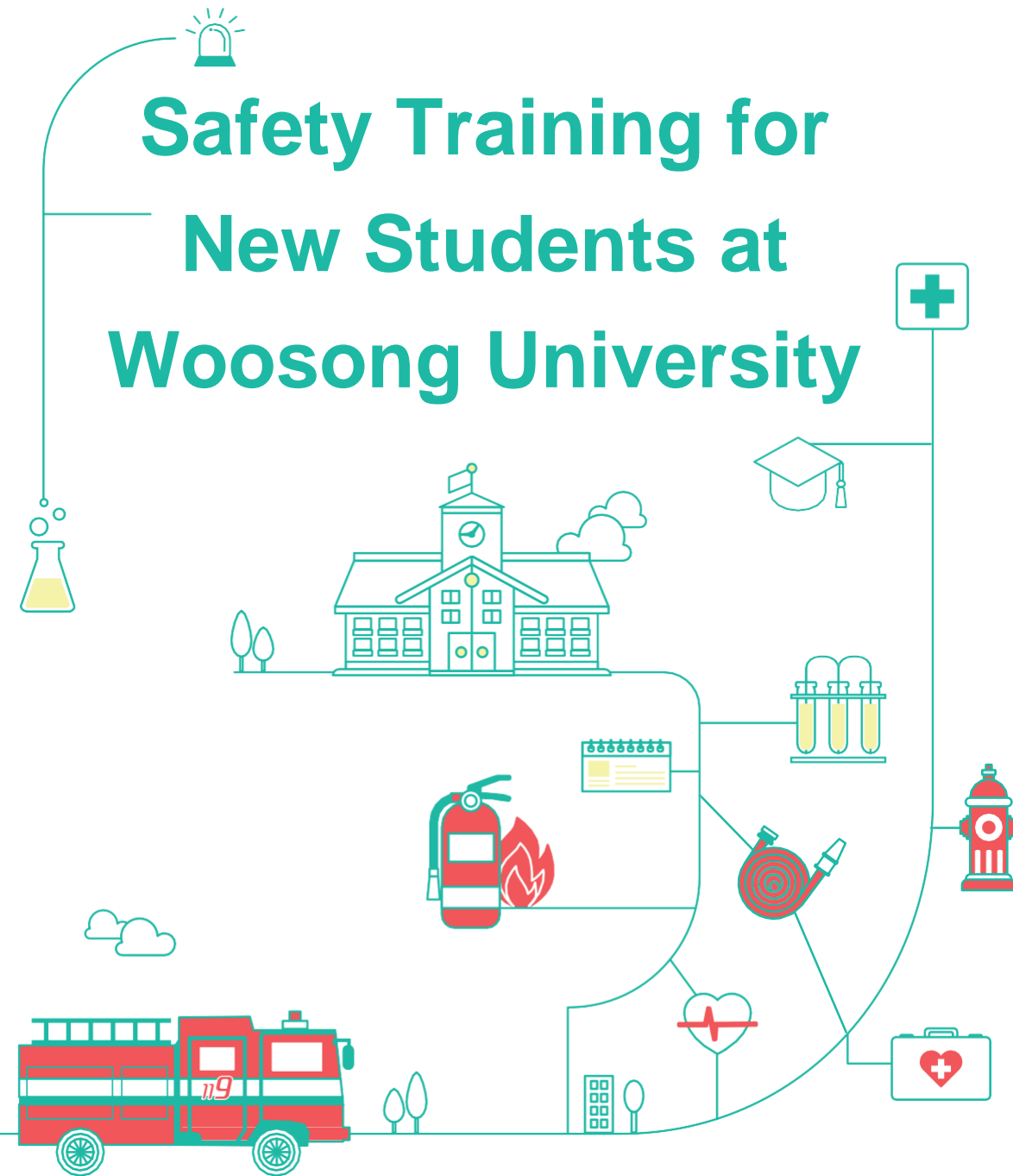


The safety training we learn in
our daily life can save precious
lives in critical moments
and help create a safe campus

Safety Training for New Students at Woosong University



Fire Evacuation Guidelines 1

화재 발생 시 대피 방법

When the Fire Alarm Goes Off

1. Conduct an emergency gathering.



When the fire alarm goes off, shout "Fire!" and evacuate outside.

2. Decide on the evacuation method.



If you touch the doorknob with the back of your hand and it feels warm or hot, it means the fire is on the other side of the door, so do not open it.

Assess the direction from which smoke is coming and check the doorknob to decide whether to evacuate via the stairs or to request rescue through a window.



Do not use the elevator when evacuating. Evacuate safely to the ground floor using the stairs. If evacuation to the ground is not possible, request rescue through a window or evacuate to the rooftop.



After evacuating safely, report the incident to 119. If you have a mobile phone and can make the call, please do so promptly.



After evacuating to a safe location, count individuals. If anyone is missing or not visible nearby, inform the arriving firefighters immediately.

Fire Evacuation Guidelines 2

When you discover a fire

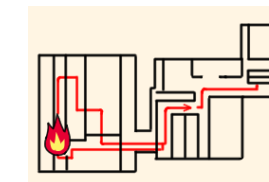
1. When you see smoke or fire,



If you discover a fire, shout "Fire!" or activate the emergency alarm to alert those nearby.

2. Determine whether to extinguish the fire or evacuate.

- If the fire is small and has not reached the ceiling, promptly extinguish it using a fire extinguisher or a bucket of water.
- If the flames grow and evacuation becomes necessary, use a wet towel or similar item to protect yourself and evacuate outside via the stairs.
- If evacuation to the first floor is difficult, proceed to the rooftop.
- If evacuation is still not possible, use the emergency descent device (escape rope) and rescue team to evacuate through a window.



Just a moment!
A quick reminder:

What should you be careful about to prevent fire accidents?

- Familiarize yourself with the location of emergency exits in advance.
- If evacuation is difficult, move to a restroom or near a window and request rescue.

Understanding Emergency Exit Indicator Lights



Emergency Exit Lights
Indicate the location of



Aisle Guidance Lights
Indicate the direction of

How to Call 119



Emergency Contact Number: 119



Call 119



Clearly State
the Exact
Type of
Incident



Provide the
Address or the
Name of a
Nearby
Prominent
Building



Answer the
firefighter's
additional
questions and do
not hang up the
phone.



Multimedia 119 Reporting Service

Did you know that 119 reporting isn't limited to voice calls?

There is an easier and more convenient multimedia 119 reporting service

available: Text Reporting App Reporting Video Call Reporting



누리집신고



Send a text message to 119 with details such as the accident location and situation.
(If necessary, include photos or videos of the scene.)

Select the appropriate type of emergency (fire, rescue, or medical) and send the report.
(The "119 신고" app is available on both Android and iOS app stores.)

Search for "119 Report" online or enter the official website address to file a report.

www.119.go.kr

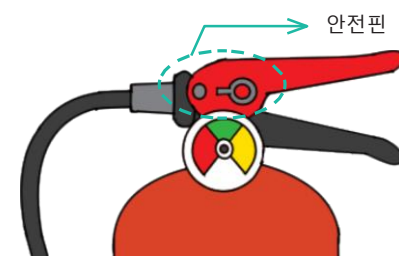
Make a video call to 119 to report an emergency.
*Note: Video calling is only supported on certain devices.

Multi-Media 119
Emergency
Reporting Service



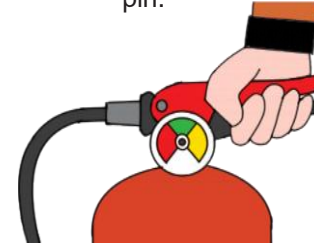
How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

1



Pull out the safety pin.

3



Firmly squeeze the handle.

2



Outdoors, stand with your back to the wind. Indoors, stand with your back to the emergency exit.

Point the hose toward the direction of the fire.

4



Spray evenly over the fire as if sweeping with a broom.



Just a moment!

A quick reminder on fire extinguisher safety: Is the fire extinguisher nearby safe to use?

The shelf life of a fire extinguisher is 10 years, and after a performance inspection, it can be extended once for an additional 3 years.



1



2



3



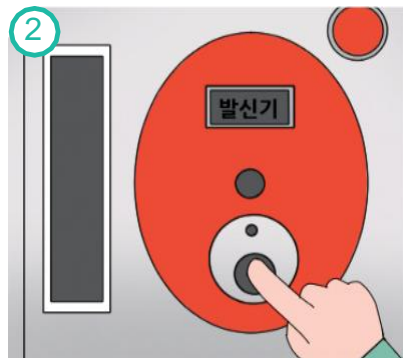
How to Use a Throw-Type Fire Extinguisher

Remove the cover. Take out the fire extinguisher. Throw it toward the fire.

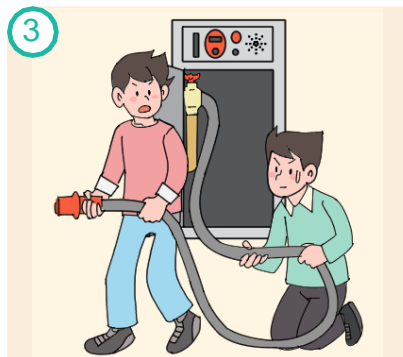
How to Use an Indoor Fire Hydrant



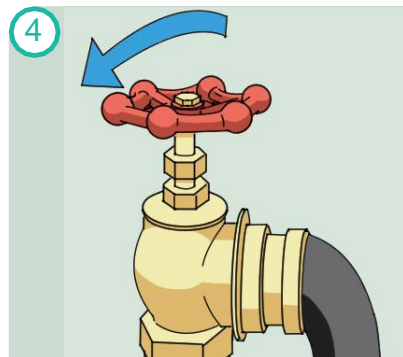
Assess the situation to ensure there are no issues with the initial fire escape routes.



Press the fire alarm to notify others of the fire.



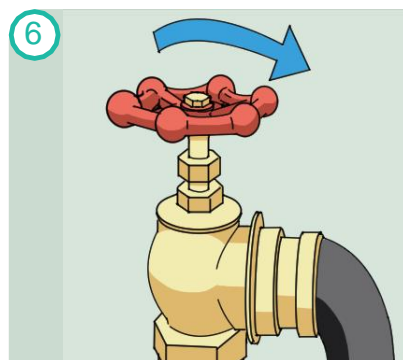
Open the fire hydrant cabinet, grab the nozzle, and pull the hose outside.



Connect the hose to the fire hydrant and turn the valve to open it.



Hold the nozzle with both hands and aim it toward the fire to extinguish it.



Once the fire is extinguished, close the fire valve..

FIRE
HOSE



How to Use an Emergency Escape Device

What is an Emergency Escape Device? It is an emergency evacuation tool used in high-rise buildings that allows you to secure a rope around your body and safely descend to the ground during a fire.

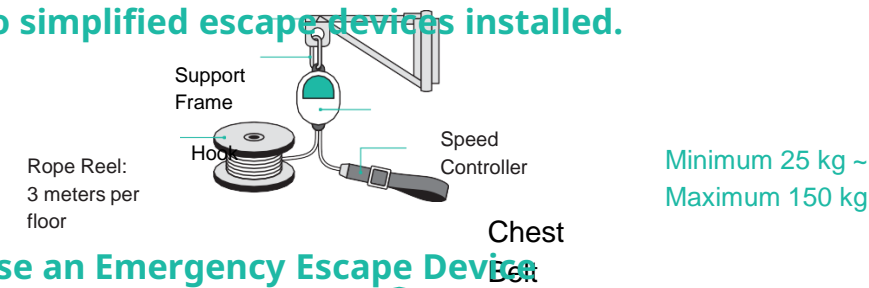


Standard Emergency Escape Device
A device that allows multiple users to descend consecutively by taking turns.



Simplified Emergency Escape Device
Also called a single-use escape device, it cannot be used consecutively by multiple users taking turns.

Standards for Installing Emergency Escape Devices: on floors 3 through 10 of all buildings; on the 2nd floor in multi-use facilities. In all lodging facilities, each guest room must have an emergency escape device or at least two simplified escape devices installed.



How to Use an Emergency Escape Device



Hang the hook on the support frame and tighten the screw.



Throw the rope out the window.



Wear the belt around your chest. At this time, tighten the clip so that it fits snugly against your chest.

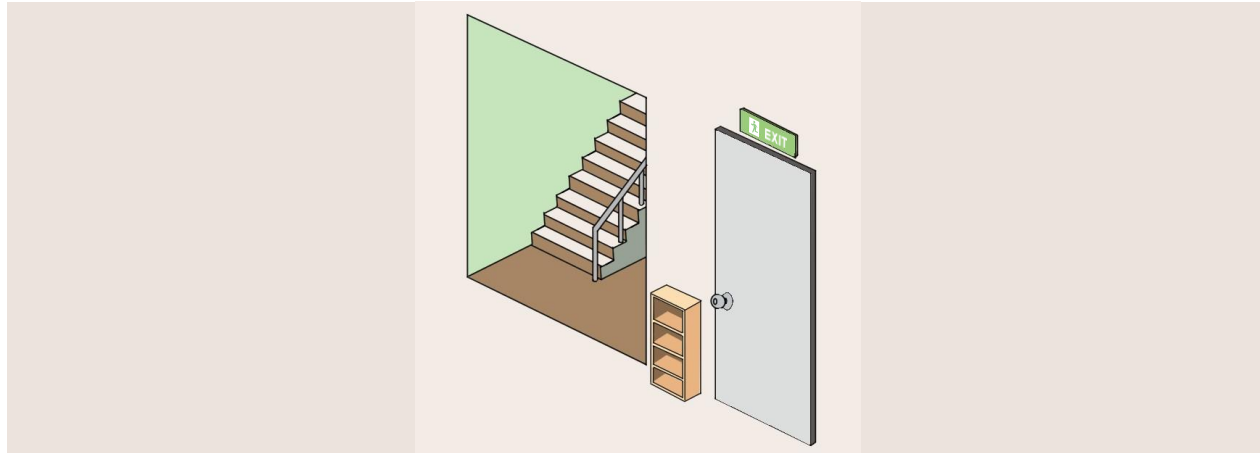


Descend slowly along the wall. At this time, spread your arms to ensure the belt does not come loose.

FIRE ESCAPE
DEVICE



Close the fire door during evacuation



When evacuating, CLOSE the fire door.

To prevent the spread of fire keep the doors to each room and **the fire doors on every floor** of the building stairwells closed. Fire doors stop flames and smoke from spreading.

Accidents caused by failing to close fire doors during evacuation

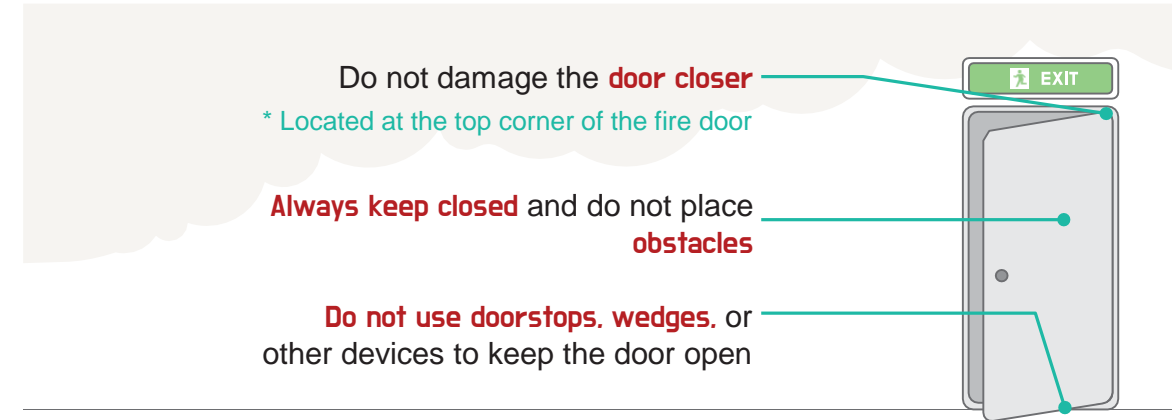
Dobong District Apartment Fire

- Occurred: December 25, 2023
- Cause: Fire presumably started by a cigarette butt
- Problem:
 - No sprinkler installed
 - The fire door was not closed properly, causing smoke to spread through the apartment stairwell
- Deaths: 2 people, Injured: 29 people

Miryang Sejong Hospital Fire

- Occurred: January 26, 2018
- Cause: Fire presumably started by an electrical issue
- Problem:
 - No sprinklers installed
 - Toxic gas generated due to Dryvit
 - In the hospital, were many elderly or people with limited mobility
 - No fire doors on the first floor, including the emergency room
- Deaths : 48 people, Injured : 144 people

Safety management of fire doors



※ Punishment for violations of evacuation and fire protection facilities under Article 16, Paragraph 1 of the “Act on the Installation and Management of Firefighting Facilities”

Common guidelines for hazardous materials storage	Fine
■ Acts of closing or damaging evacuation facilities, fire compartments, and fire protection facilities	1 time: 1,000,000 KRW
■ Acts of stacking objects or placing obstacles around evacuation facilities, fire compartments, and fire protection facilities The act of stacking items or installing obstacles around evacuation facilities, fire compartments, and fire protection facilities.	2 time: 2,000,000 KRW
■ Acts that block the use of evacuation facilities, fire compartments, and fire protection facilities, or interfering with firefighting activities	3 time: 3,000,000 KRW
The act of changing other evacuation facilities, fire compartments, and fire protection facilities	

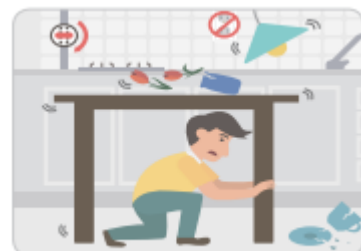


Earthquake Safety Tips 1



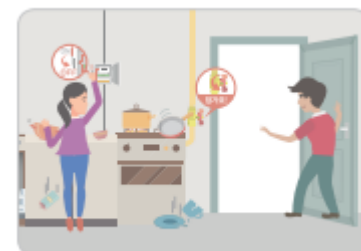
Get under a sturdy table to protect your body.

The strong shaking during an earthquake usually lasts only a 1–2 minutes. Get under a sturdy table and firmly hold the table legs to protect yourself. If there is no place like under a table to take shelter, protect your head with a cushion or something similar.



Turn off the gas and electricity and open doors to secure an exit.

After the shaking stops, do not panic and turn off the gas and electricity to prepare for fires. Open doors or windows to ensure an exit is always available. Once the shaking has stopped, leave the building through the exit.



Use the stairs to evacuate outside.

During an earthquake, the elevator may stop, so do not use it; evacuate outside using the stairs. When going outside, be cautious of falling glass, signs, roof tiles, etc., and calmly evacuate while



Move away from buildings or walls.

When you get outside, walls and glass windows may be damaged and cause injury, so evacuate as far away as possible from buildings and walls while protecting your head with your bag or hands. Do not lean against walls or utility poles because they can be damaged or unstable due to the earthquake and may easily collapse.



Earthquake Safety Tips 2



Things to Check Before Entering a Building

- Check for structural damage to the building's pillars and walls.
- Check for risks of falling objects such as broken windows, exterior materials, and roof tiles.
- Check if the building is tilted or has sunk.
- Check for damage to gas pipes, electrical wires, and water pipes.
- Verify whether the building is safe from destruction caused by adjacent buildings or surrounding ground damage.



Things to Check After Entering a Building

- Wear shoes or indoor slippers to avoid injury from fallen objects and inspect the interior.
- Open windows and doors slowly to check if they open properly.
- Check for damage to gas, electricity, and water pipes.
- Prevent children from directly seeing the damaged areas.
- Be careful when opening wardrobes, cabinets, refrigerators, etc., as contents may fall and cause injury.
- Check for structural damage to walls, floors, doors, windows, stairs, and pillars inside the house.
- If there are pets in the house, check whether they are injured.

CPR

①



Check for response

Tap both shoulders and check if the person is conscious and responsive.

②



Call for help

Call **119** (emergency services) and ask people nearby to bring an **AED (Automated External Defibrillator)**.

③



Check for breathing

- Observe the person's **face and chest for up to 10 seconds** to check for breathing.
- If **no breathing** or **abnormal breathing**, begin **CPR immediately**.

④



30 Chest Compressions

Locate the correct chest compression point and press down using the **heel of your clasped hands**.

※ Compression rate: 100–120 times per minute, depth: about 5 cm (2 inches).

⑤



Rescue Breaths

- Tilt the person's head back and lift the chin** to keep the airway open.
- Pinch the nose**, place your mouth over the person's mouth to create a seal.
- Give **one breath for 1 second**, enough to make the chest rise.

※ Ratio: 30 compressions : 2 breaths

⑥



Continue CPR

Keep performing CPR **until emergency responders arrive** or the person **regains consciousness**.

Important

If you do not know how to perform artificial respiration or are hesitant to do so, continue performing chest compressions only, without artificial respiration.



Automated External Defibrillator - AED



What's AED? It is a device that delivers an **electric shock** to a patient experiencing **cardiac arrest** due to ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia, helping to restore the heart's normal rhythm.

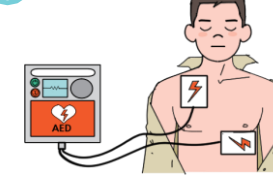
①



Turn ON the power

When the automated external defibrillator (AED) arrives during CPR, press the power button without delay. **Use only on patients who are unresponsive and not breathing normally, indicating cardiac arrest.**

②



Pad Placement

Refer to the illustrations on the automated external defibrillator and attach the pads in the correct positions.

* Pad 1: Below the right clavicle
Pad 2: Below the left nipple, along the mid-axillary line

③

Analyze the heart rhythm.



During the heart rhythm analysis by the defibrillator, make sure no one is touching the patient—stay clear.

If a shock is needed: the device will automatically charge with a voice prompt saying "A shock is needed," and chest compressions should be continued during charging. **If a shock is not needed:** continue performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

④



Performing a shock

If a shock is needed, press the flashing button to deliver the shock.

※ **Be sure to confirm that no one is touching the patient!**

⑤



Resume CPR

Immediately start chest compressions → Repeat 5 cycles of CPR and use the automated external defibrillator (AED) as needed.

Continue CPR immediately after delivering the shock.

※ The automated external defibrillator (AED) will analyze the heart rhythm every 2 minutes. Continue using the AED and performing CPR until emergency medical personnel arrive at the scene.

CPR and AED USE



AED location



IOS



안드로이드

Airway Obstruction — Heimlich Maneuver

What is the emergency treatment method when the airway is blocked?

It is an emergency treatment method where the rescuer holds the patient and applies strong pressure to the chest to expel foreign objects when the airway is blocked by food or other materials, posing a risk of choking.

Adult Heimlich Maneuver If the patient is conscious but unable to speak, call 119 and then perform the Heimlich maneuver.

1 Give 5 back blows

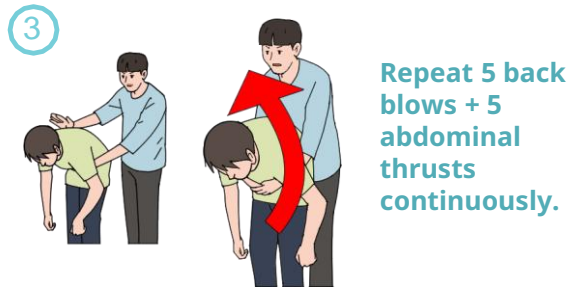


Using the heel of your hand, firmly strike between the patient's shoulder blades.



Perform 5 abdominal thrusts

Make a fist with the thumb side facing inward and place it between the bottom of the sternum and the navel. Grasp your fist with your other hand and perform quick upward abdominal thrusts. **Position one foot between the patient's feet for stability.**



Repeat 5 back blows + 5 abdominal thrusts continuously.



1 1 9

Check and encourage coughing

Repeat the procedure until the foreign object is expelled or emergency services (119) arrive.



Stop there!

- Never perform this on a person without signs of airway obstruction.
- For individuals who are severely obese or pregnant, perform chest thrusts or chest compressions instead of abdominal thrusts.
- If the airway is not completely blocked, encourage the person to cough out the object on their own.
- Applying strong pressure to the abdomen may cause internal organ damage, so after the object is removed, the person should be examined at a nearby hospital.



Everyday Emergency First Aid



What to do first when a safety accident occurs:

First, stay calm and do not panic. Call 119 and provide first aid until emergency responders arrive. During this time, it is important not to hang up the phone and to carefully follow the instructions given by the emergency personnel. Also, make sure to inform them of your current location, the number of patients, the type of accident, and the situation at the scene. **Emergency Contact 119**



When burned Remove any easily removable clothing or accessories. Do **not** touch or pop blisters on the burned area. Leave any blisters intact and cover the burn with a clean cloth or bandage. **Caution** Do **not** apply any lotions, creams, ointments, or emergency burn medications! **When There Is Bleeding**



If you have a nosebleed: Lean your body **forward** and **pinch the middle part of your nose** (between your thumb and index finger) for **at least 10 minutes**. **If there is bleeding in the arms or legs:** Raise the affected limb **above heart level**. Dress the wound with **clean, sterile gauze** or cloth. Then, **press firmly with your palm** on top of the dressing. If the gauze becomes soaked with blood, **do not remove it**—instead, **place a second layer of dressing on top**. **Caution** To prevent infection from bodily fluids, it is recommended to wear **gloves or a mask** while stopping the bleeding. **Puncture Wounds** If a puncture wound contains a foreign object, it can cause infection, so it should be removed. **Small foreign objects** can be washed away with **running cool water** or removed with **sterilized tweezers**. However, if a **large object is embedded**, **do not remove it**. Instead, wrap the area with a bandage and transport the patient to the hospital. Steps:
① Press on **both sides of the wound**, but **avoid pressing directly on the object**.
② Place a **piece of gauze lightly over the object**, then place **pads on both sides** of the object.
③ Wrap a bandage around the **pads and the object** to secure everything in place.



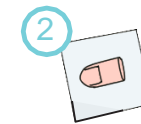
Amputation Wound Care



Remove foreign objects from the cut surface using sterile saline.



Place it in a plastic bag. Be careful to prevent water from entering (seal tightly).



Wrap with a wet gauze. Use gauze soaked in sterile saline and wrung out tightly (not a soggy gauze).



Keep refrigerated. Use a refrigerator or ice pack. (But use a towel to prevent direct contact with the ice.)

Note! If sterile saline is not available, use clean water to remove foreign objects. However, **do not rub the wound area or forcibly remove the objects**.



Bleeding and Amputations



Understanding Hazardous Materials

Understanding Hazardous Materials

Hazardous Materials Safety Control Act, Article 2

Items that have flammable or combustible properties as defined by the Presidential Decree.

1	Oxidizing Solid	2	Combustible Solid	3	Spontaneously Combustible Substances
4	Flammable Liquid	5	Self-Reactive Substances	6	Oxidizing Liquid

QR Haz. Mat



Designated Quantity Enforcement Decree Annex

The quantity specified by Presidential Decree, considering the hazard level of each type of hazardous material.

The minimum quantity requiring prior approval in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Safety Control Act.

Hazardous materials exceeding the designated quantity must be approved by the local fire

Storage Requirements	Indoor Storage & Small Quantities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Containers must be stored in a sealed stateStorage shelves for containers must be secured.Do not store different types of hazardous materials together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Walls, columns, floors, and ceilings must be made of non-combustible materials.Openings must be equipped with Class A or B fire doors.If installing shelves or similar fixtures, they must be made of non-combustible materials.Install lighting, illumination, and ventilation systems.Install a hazardous materials warning sign.

※ Small quantities of hazardous materials and those below the designated quantity are subject to the Seoul Metropolitan Government Ordinance on Hazardous Materials Safety Control.



Stop!

Containers holding hazardous materials must be labeled accordingly.Ensure fire extinguishers are in working condition (check pressure and expiration date) and properly placed.Be cautious when using ignition sources such as smoking or heaters in university laboratories.

Separating and Storage

Storage and Handling Methods by Type

	TYPES	STORAGE AND HANDLING
Class 1	Sodium peroxide, sodium chlorate, sodium chlorite, etc.	Avoid contact or mixing with combustible materials and substances that promote decomposition, as well as overheating, impact, and friction.
Class 2	Sulfur, magnesium, red phosphorus, phosphorus trisulfide, phosphorus pentasulfide.	Avoid contact or mixing with oxidizers, sparks, flames, hot objects, and overheating.
Class 3	Potassium, sodium, lithium, calcium phosphide, calcium carbide, etc.	For spontaneously combustible substances, avoid sparks, flames, contact with objects, overheating, and exposure to air. For water-reactive substances, avoid contact with water.
Class 4	Carbon disulfide, acetone, gasoline, diesel, alcohols, etc.	Avoid contact with sparks, flames, hot objects, or overheating, and do not allow vapors to be released carelessly.
Class 5	Nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin, hydroxylamine, etc.	Avoid contact with sparks, flames, hot objects, as well as overheating, impact, or friction.
Class 6	Perchloric acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, bromine trifluoride, etc.	Avoid contact or mixing with combustible materials and substances that promote decomposition, as well as overheating.

Common Laboratory Violations



Fine

Violation of Hazardous Material Container Labeling



Fine

Violation of Ordinance Standards



Administrative Order

Failure placing fire extinguishers



Administrative Order

Storage of combustible materials near hazardous substances



Stop!

Inspections related to hazardous materials safety management are conducted randomly throughout the year. For inquiries regarding the storage and handling of hazardous materials, please contact the Prevention Division of the local fire station.

Lab Safety: Responding to Electrical and Mechanical Incidents

Accidents Involving Chemicals

In Case of Chemical Spill or Contact	Chemical Fire/Explosion
<p>1. Scenario: While transporting a reagent bottle containing sulfuric acid, the bottle was accidentally dropped, causing the container to break and sulfuric acid to spill onto the floor.</p> <p>2. Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Alert nearby individuals to the incident.Report to emergency services (dial 119) and the safety management department, providing the location, type and quantity of the chemical, and whether there are any injuries.If there are injured persons exposed to the hazardous material, rinse the exposed area thoroughly with clean water for at least 20 minutes.Avoid water if the substance reacts with it, like alkali metals or phosphorusIf risk is low, clean up and dispose with safety staff assistance	<p>1. Scenario: During an experiment, increased pressure inside a container holding toluene (an organic compound) caused the container to burst, dispersing the chemical and triggering a fire.</p> <p>2. Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">If the risk is low, attempt initial fire suppression.Spray water from a safe distance to prevent secondary accidents.For water-reactive substances, consider chemical reactivity before using water.Wear personal protective equipment to avoid inhaling toxic gases or combustion byproducts.Rinse exposed areas with clean water for at least 20 minutesIf initial suppression is difficult, evacuate immediately.

Gas-Related Accidents

Flammable Gas Leak or Explosion	독성가스 누출
<p>1. Scenario: While transporting a reagent bottle containing sulfuric acid, the bottle was accidentally dropped, causing the container to break and sulfuric acid to spill onto the floor.</p> <p>2. Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Alert others to the gas leak and notify building occupants to evacuate.If safe to do so, close valves and ventilate the area to prevent escalation.If the leak is large and uncontrollable, evacuate immediately.	<p>1. Scenario: An alarm sounds due to a toxic gas leak from a storage cylinder cabinet.</p> <p>2. Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Alert others and inform building occupants to evacuate.Quickly wear appropriate PPE (e.g., gas mask).If safe, shut the valve to prevent further leakage.If someone has inhaled the gas, move them to a well-ventilated area and keep them calm.If the leak is too large to handle, evacuate immediately.When evacuating, close doors and fire doors to prevent the spread of toxic gas.

Lab Safety: Electrical and Mechanical Incident Response

Electrical Accident

Electric Shock	Electrical Fire
<p>1. Scenario: Electric shock caused by contact with faulty insulated electrical equipment (or exposed wiring) while the ground-fault circuit interrupter is malfunctioning.</p> <p>2. Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Wear insulated gloves and quickly cut off the power to the electrical equipment.Use an insulating tool (wooden stick, plastic rod) to assist the victim and avoid direct contact to prevent rescuer shock.Check the victim's condition (consciousness, breathing, pulse, bleeding), call 119. Provide emergency care (e.g. CPR if needed).	<p>1. Scenario: Fire caused by overheating (or short circuit, spark, poor contact, leakage) of a multi-outlet power strip overloaded with too many plugs.</p> <p>2. Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Quickly cut off power to the affected electrical device.Provide first aid for smoke inhalation or burns.Do not spray water on electrical fires to avoid electric shock risk.Call 119 and, if safe, use a Class C fire extinguisher to attempt initial fire suppression.



Quick Tip!

What is a Class C Fire?

A Class C fire involves electrical equipment or wiring that is still energized.
Fire extinguishers suitable for electrical fires are marked with a “C”



Mechanical Accident

Entanglement & Cuts
<p>1. Scenario: During an experiment using machinery, injuries such as amputation, fractures, bruises, or abrasions occur due to entanglement, being caught, or contact with the machine.</p> <p>2. Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">If safe, immediately stop the machine and cut power.Assess the situation, call 119, and move the injured person to a safe area for first aid.For severe bleeding (e.g., severed fingers or toes), apply a clean cloth or gauze to the wound and tie it firmly to stop bleeding.If a body part is amputated, rinse it clean, wrap it in plastic, place it in an ice-filled bag (without direct contact with ice), and send it promptly to a hospital specializing in reattachment surgery. <p>※ Refer to emergency care guidelines for amputation.</p>

Personal Mobility Device Safety Rules

안전수칙 하나,

만 16세 이상,
제 2종 원동기·자전거 운전면허 이상의
면허 취득 필수
• 위반 시 벌칙금 10만원



Type 2 Motorized Vehicle and
Bicycle License – Driving not
permitted without a valid
license or clearance

Penalty

안전수칙 둘,

안전모 등 **보호장구 착용 필수!**
• 안전모 미착용 벌칙금 2만원



To protect yourself, wearing a
safety helmet and protective
gear is mandatory

Penalty of 20,000 KRW for not wearing a safety helmet

안전수칙 셋,

보도 주행, 인도 주행 절대 금지!
개정 도로교통법(2021.5.13)에 따라
자전거 도로를 원칙으로 한다.
자전거 도로가 없는 경우는
차도 우측 차선을 이용해 통행이 가능하다.
• 횡단보도 횡단 시 벌칙금 3만원



Use the bicycle lane or the
edge of the road

Penalty of 30,000 KRW for crossing at a crosswalk
improperly

안전수칙 넷,

음주운전 절대 금지
• 음주운전 시 벌칙금 10만원



Drunk driving is illegal, even
on personal mobility devices

Penalty of 100,000 KRW for driving under
the influence (DUI)

안전수칙 다섯,

2인 이상 탑승 금지
• 승차정원 위반 시 벌칙금 4만원



Personal Mobility Devices are
for single riders only

Penalty of 40,000 KRW for exceeding passenger
capacity

Designated Parking Zones for Personal Mobility Devices



Designated Parking Areas

1. W1 Woosong Library Outside Parking Lot
2. W2 In front of the International Education Center electronic signboard
3. W4 Railway Logistics Building
4. W5 Health and Medical Science Building
5. W13 Entrance of Woosong Tower (Woosong High School side)
6. W18 Woosong Arts Center
7. W19 Endicott Building
8. Solban Entrance

