



# Potential Fire Hazard and Safety In Hotel

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**Abstract :** "Safety does not happen by Accident...."

Safety is a state in which hazards and conditions leading to physical, psychological or material harm are controlled in order to preserve the health and well-being of individuals and the community. Safety in the hotel industry means the prevention of injury that can occur accidentally to employees as well as guest or any sort of damage to property, goods and equipment present in hotel.

At workplaces Health and safety policy directly contribute operation and reduce legal claim, It should be workplace culture with motivation and training it should encourage, Management should review issue time to time as guest or employee may claim any compensation due to negligence .

**Definition:**

**Hazard:** Any arrangement, equipment, material, object, condition, method or procedure capable of causing bodily harm or impairment of health or both.

**Unsafe condition:** A condition within the working environment which increases the employees chances of having an accident or which may cause impairment of health

**Unsafe Acts:** Any act on the part of a person which increased chances of having an accident.

**Incident:** An incident is an undesirable occurrence that could but usually does not result in a loss.

**Accident:** An accident is an unplanned, unforeseen and undesirable occurrence which interrupts a normal activity and which result either an injury, loss of life, damage to material, equipment or facility or any combination of these.

### Safety Awareness and Accident Prevention

Most accidents in the workplace result from unsafe work behaviours. According to the latest research, they represent the direct cause for about 95% of all workplace accidents. Hazardous conditions represent the direct cause for only about 3% of workplace accidents. "Acts of God" account for the remaining 2%,

Safety awareness should be an ongoing programme at all establishment .Various protocol and SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) have been devised out but to make it efficient lot of effort needed like awareness, training , review of procedure etc. In order to raise awareness, following point should be kept in mind

- All employees should be well aware of the potential hazards in their respective department.
- All employees should not place themselves or others at risk of injury.
- Where safety equipment is provided, ensure it is used correctly and at all time.
- Report any accident, incident or hazardous condition (that includes near misses) and comply with all safety instructions, and safe operating procedure

- Team leader or Manager should ensure that employees follow safe job procedures, correct unsafe conditions immediately and do not work in hurry to avoid accidents.
- Hotel Safety Manual enlisting safety rules should be prepared.
- Periodic training should be given to all staff in order to raise awareness about safety

### Four E's of Safety

There are four methods utilized in the control of accident causes.

1. **Engineering** – Environmental causes of accident, or unsafe conditions, can be eliminated through the application of engineering principles. Generally equipment, furniture and fittings are allocated the space in accordance with the safety measures.
2. **Education and Training**- Safety education is the most effective tool in prevention of human causes (unsafe acts). Employees must be inducted with Safety Policies and procedure for hotel. Safety Conscious Work Environment (A working environment in which employees are encouraged to report safety concerns without fear of criticism or retaliation from their supervisors because they raised the issue) should be developed in personnel through education will be supplemented and enrooted by specific instruction in safe working habits and practices.

Training is particularly important accident prevention control; it should be on going .Following safety trainings can be implemented to hotel for safe practices and operation

- ✓ Identification of hazard, hazard of surrounding (Poor Housekeeping)
- ✓ Hazardous methods or procedures
- ✓ How to use various Hotel equipment safely
- ✓ How to use safety Equipment
- ✓ Safe work practices with emphasis on areas of potential danger and how they can be guarded.
- ✓ Legal Implication of non adherence to safety procedure

### 3.Enforcement

Sometimes employees carelessness or improper attitude leads them and others to unsafe condition because their failure to comply with accepted safety standards. So Strict enforcement of safety practices is necessary, backed by prompt corrective action.

Head of departments and supervisors are responsible for enforcing safety standards and regulations.

### 4. Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm can be effective to a good degree in prevention of accidents .Employee does all within his endeavour as a human being to prevent the creation of an unsafe condition; use the right tool for the job; use the personal protective equipment provided for his job and work safely unsupervised; correct or reports hazard.

### **Basic Guidelines for the Prevention of Accidents**

Most accident are preventable, one of the most effective means of preventing accident is elimination of unsafe conditions.

Following are some correct procedure for preventing accident .

1. Always follow instruction or proper job procedure when using cleaning mechanical equipments.
2. Always wear safe personal attire and personal protective equipment(PPE) such as gloves, goggles, hard hat etc.
3. Replace caps on cleaning chemicals immediately & securely after dispensing.
4. Label cleaning agents clearly.
5. Keep floor clean & dry use Signage while cleaning.
6. Dispose waste carefully; use protective clothing and proper garbage bag.
7. Clean away broken glass carefully.
8. Never place cigarette bud or sharp object, in the trash bag or room attendants cart. Never place ashtray at the bedside table.
9. Never mix more than one cleaning agents without prior knowledge. [ex. chlorine bleach and oxygen bleach]
10. Use ladder carefully.
11. Lift heavy items carefully without a bent down posture.
12. Do not use tools or equipment which is unsafe
13. Tag faulty or broken equipment as Out of Order or Don Not Touch Tag
14. Always dry hand before touching any electrical switches.

### **SOME MAJOR TYPICAL ACCIDENTS IN HOTEL**

- ✓ Slip and Fall
- ✓ Burns and cuts
- ✓ Striking against objects
- ✓ Electrocution
- ✓ Car parking accidents
- ✓ Earthquake accidents

#### **Slip and fall**

"*Slip and fall*" is a term used for a personal injury case in which a person slips or trips and is injured on Hotel property, If a person is injured due to a *slip and fall* accident, the employer or business

may be liable for those injuries.

Slip and fall can occur due to sleeper walkway or pathway; guest have slipped when walking on a pool's deck where something slippery is on the pool's deck. During the winter time, icy walkways or paths around a hotel's complex can cause a slip and fall accident. Many times, a guest slips and falls in a hotel's bathroom when the tiles are wet because of a leak that was not detected. It's also possible for guests to have a slip and fall accident at a hotel when participating in an activity offered by the hotel. This could involve swimming, event, skiing etc.

**Source of the "Slip and fall" &Prevention**

Slippery floor in a hotel in walkway or bathroom	should be use anti skid tiles
In kitchen , maintenance area , pathways the floor can be slippery due to spillage of water , oil ,condensation ,cold weather etc	Good housekeeping "See it Sort it "attitude, e.g. dealing with a spillage, instead of waiting for someone else to deal with it
rainwater gets onto a smooth surface inside or outside of a building, it may create a slip hazard	Good entrance design – e.g. canopies – can help  Drip trays for leaks, lids on cups and containers, good-sized mats at building entrances to dry feet?  If you can't stop contamination from getting onto a floor you will need to ensure that it is cleaned effectively and quickly.

Striking against objects

**Source of the "Striking against objects" &Prevention**

Things that prevent you from seeing or thinking about where you are going can also increase the risk of an accident e.g. rushing about, carrying large objects, becoming distracted while walking – using a mobile phone, for example	Look after yourself ,Stay Alert
Swimming without proper traning may prove fatal	At least one expert pool driver should be presnt while in use
Striking against a very transparent glass at entrance of the hotel lobby , transparent glass partition between room has been observed to be prevent cause of serious accidents	Door way ,Glass partition should have sign or label on the glass as a warning signal for visitor and Employee Use toughened glass
Imporper Storage at Store	Stack materials properly to prevent sliding, falling, or collapse
Work place and emergency door obstacles	Ensure there is a suitable walkway through the

	workplace • Keep it clear of trailing wires and obstruction
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Cut and Burns

Cuts are is caused by sharp objects i.e. Knives, screw drives, Sharp tool etc	<p>Cut on a cutting board, not in your hand</p> <p>If a knife falls, do not try to catch it, and step away as quickly as you can</p> <p>Don't use your knife to open a package; use scissors instead.</p> <p>Let frozen food thaw before trying to separate it with a knife.</p> <p>Use right tool for Job</p>
<p>Burns are caused when mishandling acids</p> <p>Contact with hot surfaces Hot plate, Oven etc shifting hot cooking utensils</p>	<p>Use PPE ,gloves and goggles while handling acid</p> <p>To prevent burns, always use oven mitts, not makeshift items such as folded napkins, to handle hot pans.</p> <p>A well-stocked <i>first-aid kit</i>, kept in easy reach in operating area kitchen, engine room and reception.</p>
	<p>Seek medical attention if the wound is gaping, won't stop bleeding or is particularly deep. If you think you need stitches, get to the hospital quickly, because time is of the essence to close the wound before it gets infected</p>

First aid box :

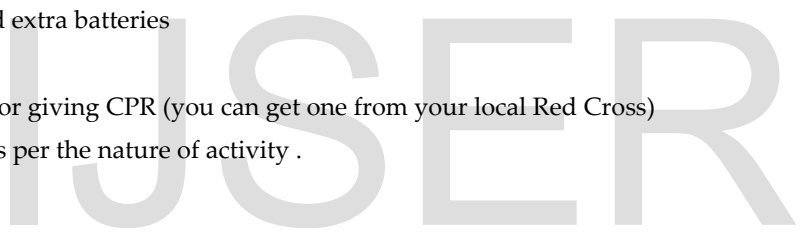
In hospitality business, the safety of guest and employees are on the top of the priority list, All the workplace( Kitchen area , require to provide suitable first aid kit for employees

First aid kit contains basic supplies and medication for minor injury or illness , Every Hotel Factory ,offices ,school , home , car should have accessible first aid kit ,The internationally accepted symbol for first aid is the white **cross** on a green background shown below

Medical Supplies

- ✓ an up-to-date first-aid manual
- ✓ a list of emergency phone numbers
- ✓ sterile gauze pads of different sizes
- ✓ adhesive tape

- ✓ adhesive bandages (Band-Aids) in several sizes
- ✓ elastic bandage
- ✓ a splint
- ✓ antiseptic wipes
- ✓ soap
- ✓ antibiotic ointment
- ✓ antiseptic solution (like hydrogen peroxide)
- ✓ hydrocortisone cream (1%)
- ✓ acetaminophen and ibuprofen
- ✓ extra prescription medicines (if the family is going on vacation)
- ✓ tweezers
- ✓ sharp scissors
- ✓ safety pins
- ✓ disposable instant cold packs
- ✓ calamine lotion
- ✓ alcohol wipes or ethyl alcohol
- ✓ thermometer
- ✓ plastic non-latex gloves (at least 2 pairs)
- ✓ flashlight and extra batteries
- ✓ a blanket
- ✓ mouthpiece for giving CPR (you can get one from your local Red Cross)
- ✓ other items as per the nature of activity .



Electrocution:

Employee handling electrical equipment have the chance of electric shock	Handling equipment in safe way the way it is supposed to use/operate. Routine maintenance should carry out and insulation and other parameter should be in acceptable limit Insulation Matt should be available in LT Room , wear Appropriate PPEs while working on Panel
Guest may get electric shock due to some electrical fault	Good maintenance check should be carried out before arrival for any guest discomfort
It occurs when human body comes in contact with exposed electrical source such as live wire	Checking proper insulation periodically
	Hotel employee should be trained on artificial respiration ( Nelson method, Schafer method or mouth to mouth method

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**Car parking accident**

Inadequate lighting , narrow driving ,visible sign, no seprate pathwayetc causes serious accident .

<p>Parking areas are fraught with factors that make them danger zones: the presence of pedestrians; the relaxed attitudes of drivers ; blind spots and reduced sightlines because of parked vehicles; delivery trucks; more frequent turning; and, distracted drivers and pedestrians.</p>	<p>Goods and Service vechile should have designated off loading area Traffic way for cars and service vechile and walk way should be seprated as far as practicable Avoide mobile distraction phone calls, texting, use of social media,etc</p>
<p>Inadequate space for traffic movement</p>	<p>There should be sufficient space for</p>
<p>Siganes and speed breaker</p>	<p>Signage makes a difference should be posted for proper in/out reverse reserve etc Reflector for night Portions of parking lots and garages can be set aside strictly for compact cars to avoid visibility issues. Soft Speed braker can be put</p>
	<p>Outside lighting should be up high, powerful and maintained;</p>
	<p>Messages must be simple and, when possible, familiar. Drivers have enough going on in parking areas – they don't need to be trying to read more than a word or two, and well-known colors and shapes go a long way. Spaces and directional arrows should be clearly painted with reflective paint and well-maintained</p> <p>Parking Area should be properly designed and marked . With proper Siganages Trained Valet should be emplyed for parking services</p>

**Safety issues**

**It is the management's duty to ensure "safety" in several areas, such as:**

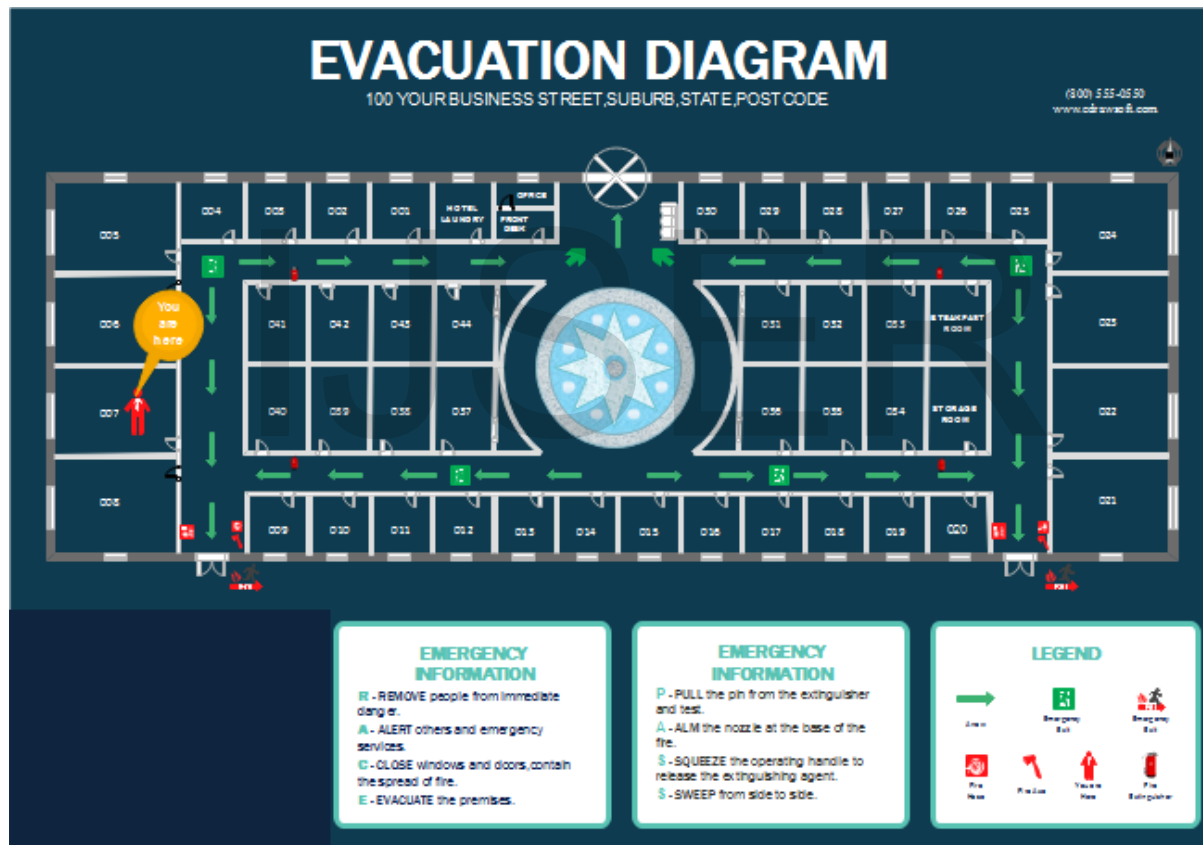
- The structure itself
- Installations and fixtures (check electrical, plumbing, air-conditioning and other installations)
- Public and work areas (e.g. slippery floors, hazardous obstacles in traffic areas), safety of furniture, equipment, appliances, and utensils.

**This is followed by:**

- Health safety (nontoxic cleaning material and detergents used)
- Good quality air (what we breathe, dependent upon the type of equipment, installations and fixtures used, and regular repairs and maintenance)
- Food safety (a whole world in itself including sanitation, food quality, food spoilage, correct handling procedures, allowable and recommended temperatures, etc.), and checking and control procedures.
- An important "preventive measure" is eliminating the possibility of communicating contagious diseases. Even if local regulations do not require it, it is recommended to send food and beverage handlers for a regular medical checkup. Another preventive measure is the formulation and implementation of policies and procedures related to employee accidents which may present a threat to food sanitation.



- Culinary staff who cut themselves accidentally at work, as often happens while slicing food products, have to immediately stop handling food, and report to their Executive Chef and to the person in charge of First Aid in their company (Security or Human Resources Department) for preliminary treatment and handling. Healing and precautionary measures are taken before they are allowed back at their job.
- There are also some basic “dress” requirements for staff involved in food and beverage preparations: e.g. Chefs’ hats (to prevent hair and whatever hair contains to fall into the food), discreet earrings (non-dangling) or no earrings for women, and long hair neatly and securely tied in a bun at the back of the head.
- Of no lesser importance is the safety of work tools and work procedures covering all areas, such as stable ladders, secure shelving, safety shoes, well-fitting work garments, clearly written and complete safety procedures and guidelines from management, safety training, and safety installations and equipment, e.g. fire fighting units, regular maintenance schedules for safety equipment and installations, wider traffic areas (to prevent accidents), adequate staffing, and last but not least, continuous effective training in work procedures.
- All of this necessitates comprehensive planning, the creation of clear policies and work procedures, organization, implementation, training of supervisors and employees, supervision and control.



## Security

Safety and Security is always the first priority towards guest service. It is moral and legal responsibility of hotel to protect their guest and property against any threats, Security department of the hotel is responsible for the overall security of the building, its assets, in house guest, visitor and employee of the hotel.

A hotel may subject to numerous amounts of threats, some are foreseeable and some are not. Hotels should have a set of procedures in their safety and security manual and all the security personnel or emergency response team should be well trained and aware of these rules and regulation.

TYPES OF SECURITY:

- ✓ Physical aspect
- ✓ Safety and Security of persons
- ✓ Safety and Security of systems

1) Physical aspect of Internal and External security

**Internal security**

- Against theft
- Fire safety
- Adequate lighting
- Safeguarding assets
- Unauthorised Personnel

**External Security**

- Adequate lighting outside the building
- Proper fencing of the building
- Manning of service gates to restrict entry
- closed circuit TV cameras

2) Security aspects of persons

1. a) Staff

- Effective recruitment and selection
- Identification of staff
- Key control
- Red tag system
- Training
- Locker inspection

1. b) Guests:

- Screening of Guest Baggage, hotel staff may not be aware of the risk that some guest may bring
- Guest room security:
  - Provide wide angle door viewer, dead bolt locks, night torch, chains on doors etc
  - Employees should be trained to not give any information about in-house guests to outsiders.
  - While issuing a duplicate card key ask for identification if in doubt of the guest.

3) Security aspects of Operation

The term **system** implies the operations of the hotel eg: all the equipment used for operation, procedures laid down for operations and policies to be followed. Systems procedures and policies if followed properly shall safeguard the assets and increase life span of equipment as well as avoid any breakdown maintenance

This would mean the following:

- Fix duties and responsibilities: Fix duties of staff members so that they don't interfere with others' work.
- Make surprise checks
- Staff who have access to liquid assets should be made to sign a bond so that in case of theft the concerned person can easily be caught
- Hotel Equipments: Lifts, Boilers, Kitchen equipment, furniture fitting and building etc. must be protected and for these the Safety and Security should cover up fire safety equipment, bomb threat security system, water floods security system, earthquake security system, safe vault safety and security system etc.

- Record of all losses and missing items immediately
- Protection of raw materials, goods, provisions and groceries etc and Material Management system should be implement for operational gain as well.
- Auditing should be done on a regular basis
- Protection of Funds; All transactions should be recorded immediately and proper system for cash distribution should be made.

### **Security Equipment:**

They can be divided in 5 categories,

1. Equipment for Physical Security and perimeter control
2. Equipment for Surveillance
3. Communication system
4. Alarm System
5. Equipment for Guest room security

Physical security involves the protection of building and asset& perimeter control is concerned with restricting access to a property.

Lock, electrically operated lock

Safe

Security gate

Security fencing

Traffic Barrier

X ray machine

Metal detector

Explosive detector

Safety Mirror etc .

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Surveillance is the monitoring of Activities or other changing information

Biometric Access-finger print , voice recognition

CCTV

Patrolling

Hotel video surveillance can help guest safe stay from theft and other criminal activity , it can be track with wireless camera it can be monitored remotely

### **COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

Communication equipment is most basic but important tool for effective security

PAGING SYSTEM

WALKIE -TALKIE TWO WAY RADIO

TELEPHONE PBAX

### **ALARM SYSTEM**

Hotel Alarm system is use in case of unauthorised entry or incase of fire smoke etc to alert all personnel

Burglar Alarm

Fire Alarm

Smoke &Heat Detector etc

Guest room Security Lock

Main door Double lock provision

Door viewer  
Smoke or Heat Detector

The accident book:

- An accident book is usually maintained in all organizations and the receptionist should record all details of accidents which have occurred to employees whilst carrying out their daily activities.
- The book must be kept in a place easily accessible by any injured person or a person bonafide
- Particulars of an accident may be entered here in either by the injured person himself or by a person acting on his behalf
- The accident book when filled up should be preserved for a period of three years after the date of the last entry

Every employer is required to take steps to investigate the circumstances of the accident recorded and if there happens to be any discrepancy between the circumstances found by him and the entry made, he is required to record the circumstances so found.

### **Key Safety and Security measures in hotels:**

Security Measures Adopted by the Hotel In orders to make safe operation and secure guests stay.

1. Security department should be aware of hotel layout, design and its related premises access.
2. Hotel should have well trained security personnel 24X7 and they should be well trained to deal with any sort of emergency situations including basics fire fighting.
3. There should be X-Ray or metal detector screening carried out on external, internal, material and people access control.
4. Police verification record of every employee should maintain.
5. Fire Alarm system and fire fighting system should be in always readiness condition ,
6. Adequate lighting should be provided in the lobby, car parking area and other public area.
7. All vehicle should checked carefully and verify for items delivering
8. There should be always monitoring of guest/visitor movement, Distinguishing authorised from unauthorised people with help of CCTV, Key card access badges etc.
9. In Room - safes should be allocated in each guest room for the guests which can be easily operated using a secret password to keep and secure their valuables.
10. The front desk of the hotels should have a safe deposit vault in which the guests can secure their valuables.
11. In case of electrical outage ,The hotels should have adequate provision of emergency power to provide uninterrupted guest services in the hotel.
12. Emergency Number such as Police Help Line , Fire Bridged,Ambulanace,Paramedic etc Should be displayed in Security As well Reception .

### **Hotel Emergency and Evacuation Procedures**

#### **Emergency Handling**

An emergency is any unplanned event that can cause injuries or death to Guest, Employees or that can shut down a business, disrupt operations, cause physical or environmental damage.. There are set procedures for dealing with emergencies which should specify:

What procedures are to be followed?

Who will be responsible?

Employee duties and placements.

How the procedures will be followed

When the specified procedures should be followed etc.

### **Planning for an Emergency**

- Employee training
- Emergency resources: names and telephones number of an outside agency(Police Help Line , Fire Bridged,Ambulanace,Paramedic etc).
- Emergency checklists: each dept head should develop a checklist outlining the actions that he/she must have to take in the case of an event.
- Drills
- First aid training.

### **Pest and Mosuito born control**

When should the guests be notified of a bomb threat, when the evacuation process should be initiated.

The various types of emergency situations encountered in hotels are as under

Bomb threat

Earthquake Emergency

Death of in-house guests in the hotel

Accident emergency situation

Theft Issue

Illness and epidemics emergency

Handling drunken guest

Terror Attack

Fire in Hotel

#### **Bomb threat:**

#### **Precautions and measures:**

Any call received regarding the bomb threat, the hotel should tie up with the local police authority and follow their instructions. The person who receives the call should take complete details of the situation and should even try to note down the voice and accent of the person calling regarding a bomb threat. Immediately the hotel should inform the anti bomb squad.

#### **Earthquake**

If you are inside a building, take cover under a desk or table or under a doorway and hold on.

Stay away from windows or anything that could fall.

If outdoors, stay away from buildings, utility lines, and streetlights.

When shaking stops, evacuate the building. Assist people with disabilities.

Follow the instructions of emergency officials when present.

Proceed with any necessary cleanup and recovery of items if it is safe to do so and allowed by authorities.



### Theft Emergency Situation

Front desk is having cash with them so there is also possibility of theft. Also there are belongings of in house guest. To discourage theft, front office should inform the guest to deposit their valuables in the safety deposit locker

### Illness and Epidemics Emergency Situation

There should always be a Doctor on call available for the hotel so that in case if any guest suffers from any kind of problem he /she can be given the concern treatment as soon as possible.

#### 1) Death of a guest in the hotel:

Once the information comes to the front desk it should directly be reported to the Security manager or the General Manager immediately.

Clear the scene for further investigation

Do not disturb the body or touch anything before the arrival of the police as this may be a murder or suicide case.

Do not give out any information to the media

#### 2) Handling accident cases:

#### Accident Emergency Situation

Accidents can take place in the hotels at any point of time due to faulty stairs, ramps, balconies and even due to the parking places. The hotels should ensure that handrails, non slip surface should be used while framing the architecture plan for the hotels.

Remove the person who has met with accident from the site of accident (as early as possible and take him to a more comfortable area, use a stretcher in case the need be)

Provide first Aid and arrange further medical assistance

Try to protect your establishment from any false allegations

Prepare a full report of the whole accident giving details of the date and time who reported the incident, room no., site of the accident etc. Also make your comments as to the reason of the accident and how could it have been prevented and what action is to be taken to avoid the same in the future.

#### 4) Situation of illness and epidemics:

The receptionist may be called for assistance during sickness of a guest. Patient should be advised to consult the house physician but in case the guest has his own physician the same should be called. Housekeeping needs to be notified about the sickness and instructions if any. In the case of serious sickness, the guest should be moved to a nursing home.

During epidemics all precautionary measures especially in food and beverage service area should be followed.

5) Handling a drunken guest:

A drunken guest may disturb other guest. In order to avoid this the drunken guest should be escorted to an isolated area like back office or preferably to his/her room. Hotel staff should calmly handle the situation.

### **Terror Attack**

Terrorist attacks and threats against the hospitality industry have grown since past decade,

. X-Ray Screening of guest baggage

.Metal detector screening of guest /visitor etc.

.Vehicle should check carefully

Vedio Survallace

Emergency Number such as Police Station, Fire Station, Ambulance, Hospitals Should be displayed at Security Office and Reception as well.

#### Dealing with the Fire

##### FIRE in hotel:

Fire is the most common emergency situation which could break in the hotel at any point of time. Fires in the hotel may result in the injury and loss of life of both the guests and the staff or physical /environmental loss. To deal with the emergency of fire, hotels should install smoke detectors and fire alarms in each guest room and corridors to monitor entire complex round the clock. The hotel staff should be well trained with the fire fighting equipments and should be told practically on how to use them.

##### **Main causes of fire are:**

The most probable reason of fire break in the hotels can be kitchen or faulty wirings in the hotel or smoking etc.

The supply of electricity and gas should be immediately turned off whenever any news regarding fire comes to the hotel. If you smell smoke or see fire:

1. If the fire appears controllable, try to extinguish it by using an available fire extinguisher. Attempt this for no longer than 30 seconds.

2. If the fire appears difficult to control, call for help of the security members.

3. Put on the fire alarm and assist persons with disabilities.

4. if the fire is big or getting out of control, you need to evacuate as soon as possible. When evacuating, use stairs and avoid elevators. Keep low to the ground and use wet cloth to cover your mouth and nose to reduce smoke inhalation.

Finally, if you need to open any doors, touch the door first to see if it is hot. If it is, try and find another safe route.

Look at the fire escape plan you can see so that you can find out the fastest route.

5. Survey people outside for injuries and information about people who might still be in the building.

6. Do not re-enter the building until the all-clear signal is given by security personnel

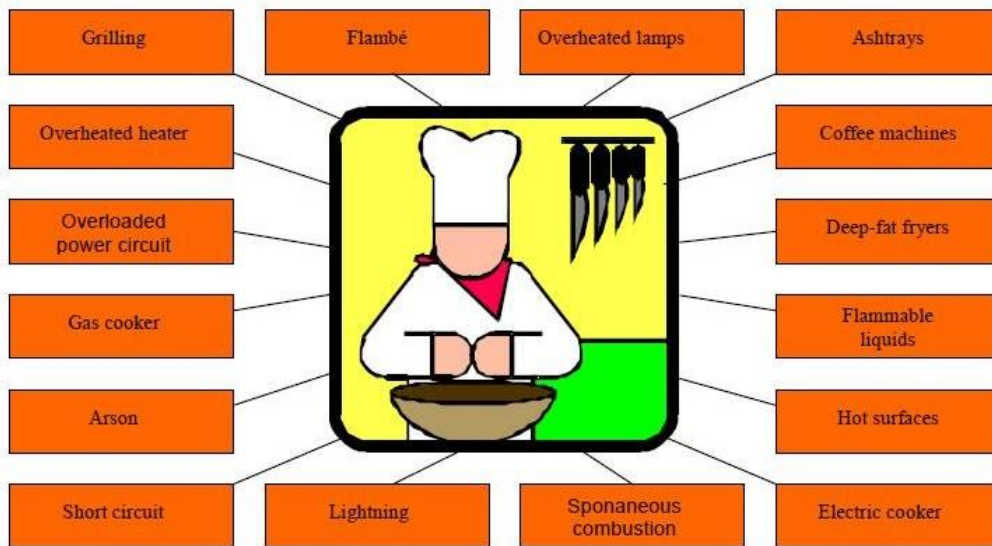


Figure 1: Potential fire hazards in the hotel kitchen

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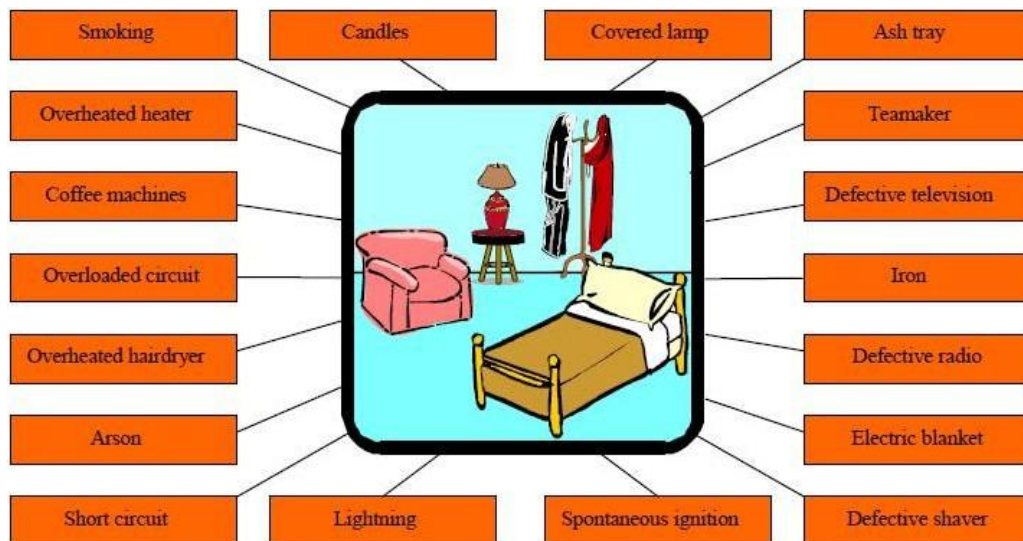


Figure 2 Potential fire hazards in guest room



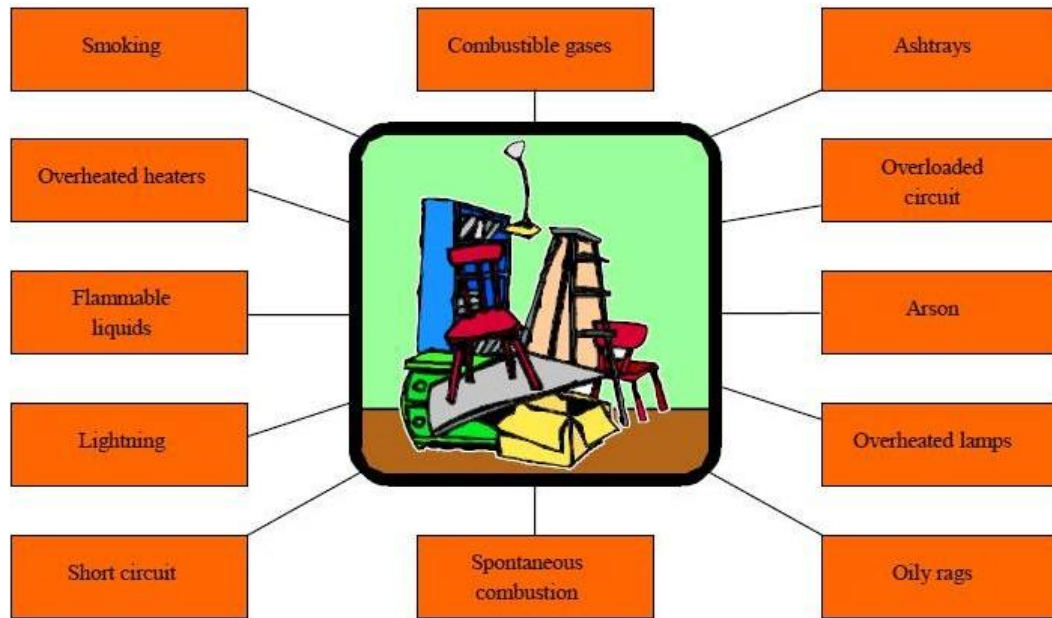


Figure 3 Potential fire hazards in storage areas

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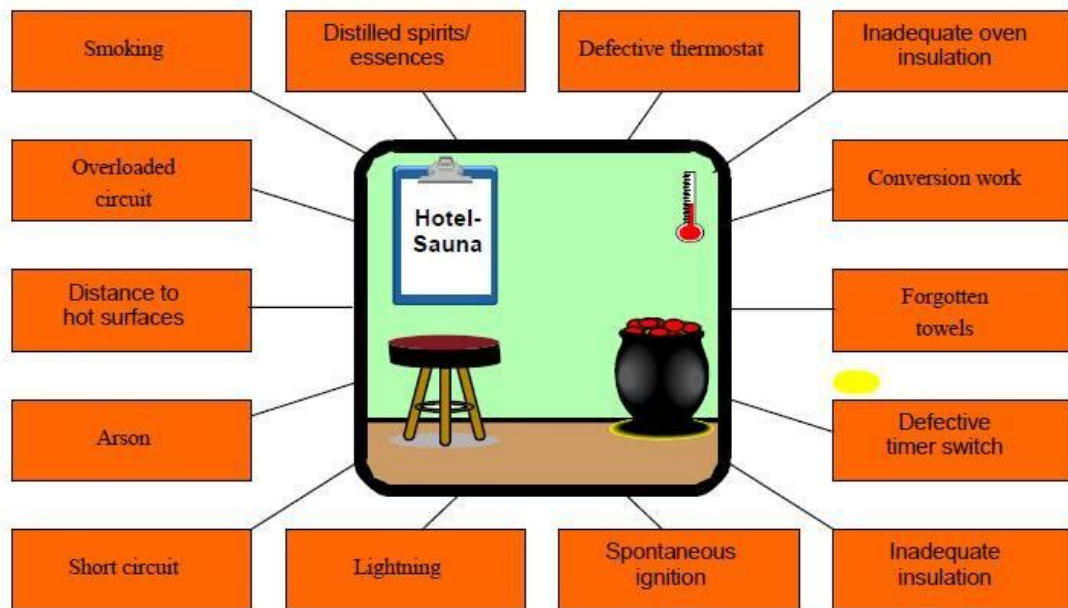


Figure 4 Potential fire hazards in the hotel sauna

### Importance of Hotel Evacuation Plan

Some accidents like fire are unavoidable sometimes and they often occur unexpectedly. It is crucial for the hotel management to organize ordered and timely evacuation in such cases. By planning a fire escape diagram, hanging or sticking it on visible locations, guest will feel more secured.

### Hotel Emergency Evacuation Plan Example

As you can see, the escape route, extinguisher and fire hose are all visualized by visible shapes in this diagram.



Safety and warning sign  
No smoking  
Do not extinguish fire with water  
Pedestrian prohibited  
First aid center

Danger of fire  
Electrical shock  
Explosion  
Caution /common danger  
Laser beam

## Conclusion

First of all, as we know hotels is part of residential occupancies where many people gather in one time. Secondly the worst case of damage, fatalities and injury are possible in such occupancies because of dense amount of people in one time and sleeping factor from night side. Finally the most important issue to be considered is safety in hotels which is unfortunately still not in even last line of listed facilities for most guests or users.

To sum up, here are some recommendations for both, the hotel staff as well as guests:

- Staff should receive regular fire-safety instruction and catastrophe training should be carried out at least twice a year.
- Information channels should be clearly established and sounding the alarm given priority over opposing the fire.
- Regular inspection of used fire-protection installations is necessary to ensure they will work in an emergency.
- Regular tours of inspection during normal hotel operation should be carried out to identify danger points or make sure that known hazards have been eliminated.
- Important measures should be set down in an alarm and fire-protection plan.
- Fire drill that involves the fire bridges is recommended.
- Special caution should be exercised when hazardous work is being carried out.

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