

ValleyCare
ENVIRONMENT OF CARE

“Fire Prevention and Emergency Response”



Are You Prepared?

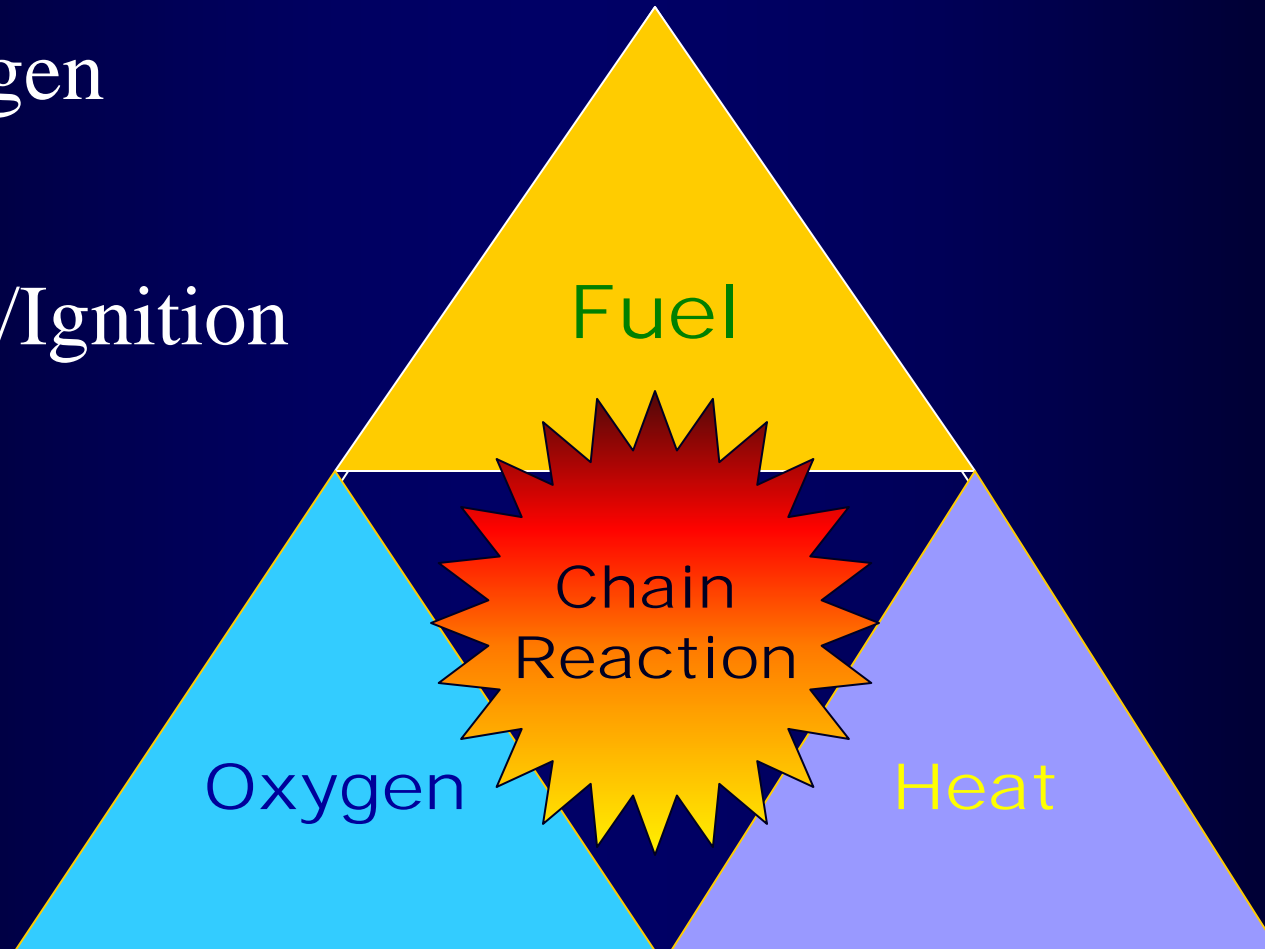
- How would you react to a fire alarm?
- Would you know your role if a fire started in your work area?
- Would you know your role if there was a flammable chemical spill in your work area?
- Would you know your role if you were forced to evacuate?

Training Goals

- Fire Prevention
- Fire Hazards
- Emergency Fire Procedure
- Fire Fighting Equipment
- Evacuation Procedure
- Questions & Answers

Fire Triangle

- Oxygen
- Fuel
- Heat/Ignition



Fire Prevention

- When working with or near flammable chemicals:



1. Don't smoke
2. Know location of nearest fire extinguisher
3. Read labels and Material Safety Data Sheets
4. Dispense flammable liquids safely
5. Ensure proper storage
6. Spill procedure is readily available

Fire Prevention (cont.)

- Control flammable and combustible materials so they do not contribute to the ignition or expansion of a fire
- Clean and inspect electrical appliances regularly (toasters, ovens, microwaves etc.)
- Keep egresses and exits clear
- Maintain accessibility to fire response equipment

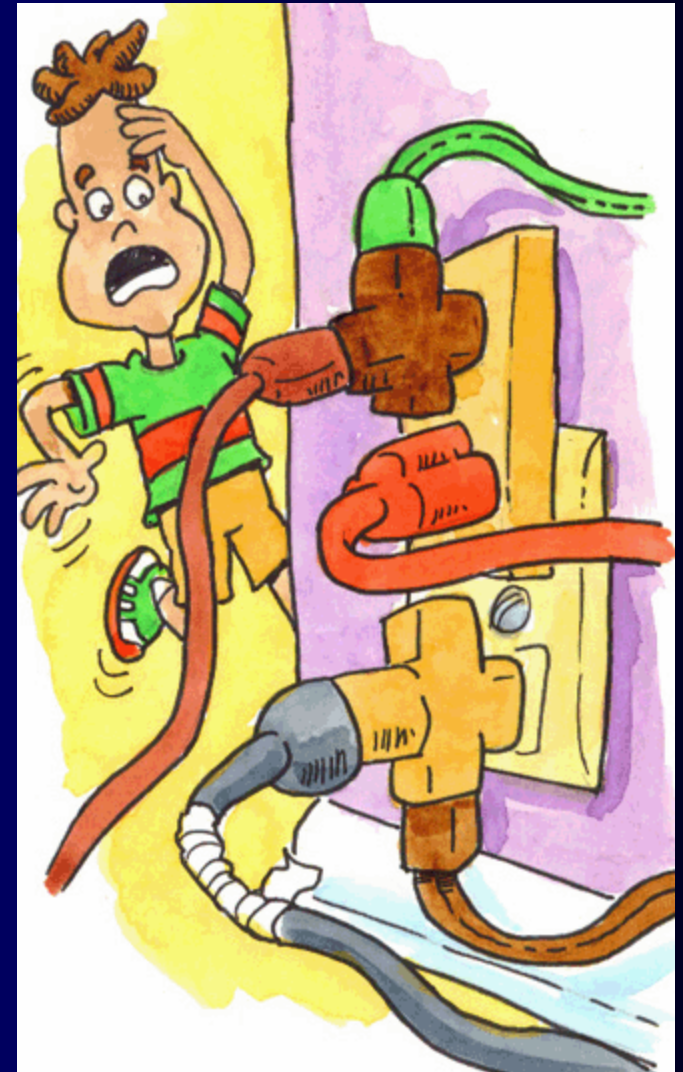


Fire Hazards

- Excessive brush (hazard vulnerability)
- Unkempt electrical appliances
- Flammable/combustible liquids
- Combustible solids
- Overheating electrical equipment
- Welding and torch cutting
- Smoking

Fire Hazards (cont.)

- Overloaded electrical systems
- Frayed or damaged wiring



Fire Hazards (cont.)

- Defective machinery or power tools



Emergency Fire Procedure

- “CODE RED”...if fire is discovered in your area remember the acronym **SAFE**
 - S** – Save lives...remove anyone from immediate danger and close the door
 - A** – Alarm...pull nearest fire alarm pull station and dial (x113 hospital) (911 health centers)
 - F** – Fight fire...if safe to do so, return to fire with fire extinguisher
 - E** – Evacuate...as necessary

Emergency Numbers

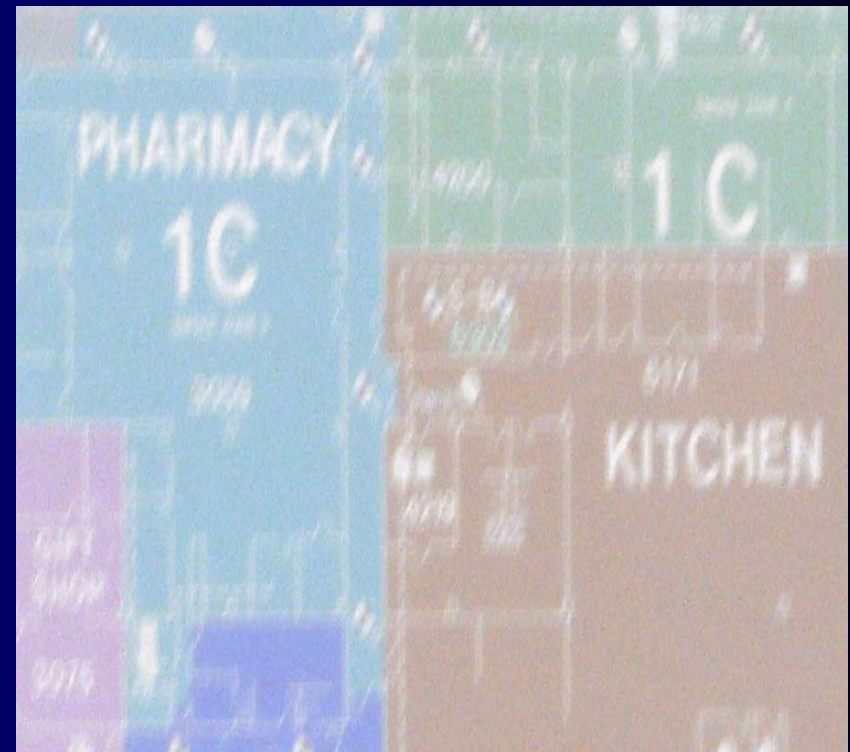
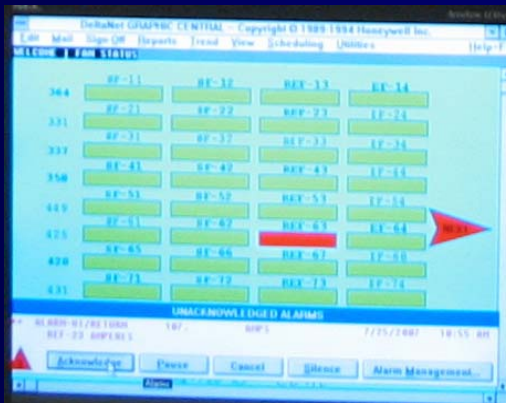
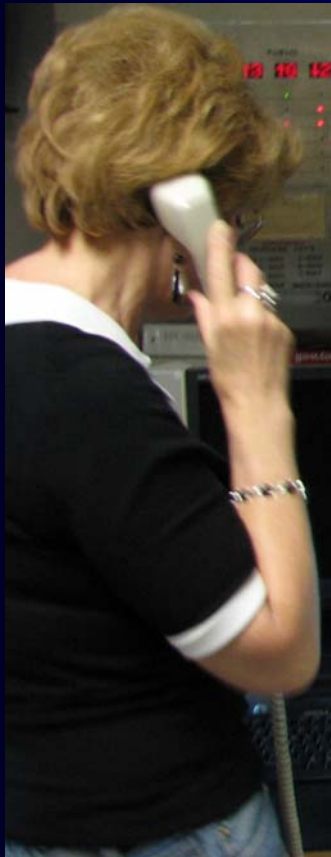
- Hospital/Grounds
 - x113 - Code Red
 - x114 - Code Blue
 - x111 – Non-medical emergency
- Health Centers
 - 911 – All emergencies



Alarm System Components

■ Fire alarm panel

» (BEAS Room)



Alarm System Components

- Manual pull stations
- Smoke detectors
- Heat rise indicators
- Fire sprinkler system
(will automatically signal an alarm if activated)
- Elevators (will automatically park on the lowest available floor)



Fire Fighting Equipment

- Portable fire extinguishers
- Fire sprinkler system (water)
- Fire suppression system
(dry chemical or compressed gas)
- Fire/smoke barrier doors
- Fire/smoke dampers
- Mechanically
pressurized stairwells



Extinguisher Types

- **Class A** – Ordinary combustibles
 - Wood
 - Paper
 - Plastic
 - Garbage



Extinguisher Types (cont.)

■ Class B – Flammable liquids

-Ethylene

-Alcohol

-Xylene

-Gasoline

-Oil/Grease

-Solvents



Extinguisher Types (cont.)

- **Class C – Energized electrical equipment**

- Appliances
- Switches
- Panel boxes
- Power tools



Extinguisher Types (cont.)

- **Class D**
 - Magnesium
 - Titanium
 - Potassium and sodium
 - Phosphoric materials



Extinguisher Types (cont.)

- **Class K**
 - Kitchen fires
 - Cooking grease



Extinguisher Types (cont.)



Extinguisher Use

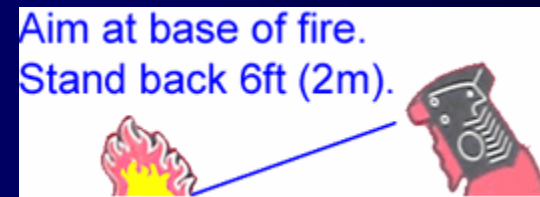


- Remember the acronym **PASS**

P – Pull the pin



A – Aim at the base of the fire



S – Squeeze the trigger

S – Sweep side to side



Fire Dangers

- Flame
- Heat
- Smoke
- Toxic vapors
- Suffocation
- Explosions



Flammable Chemical Spills

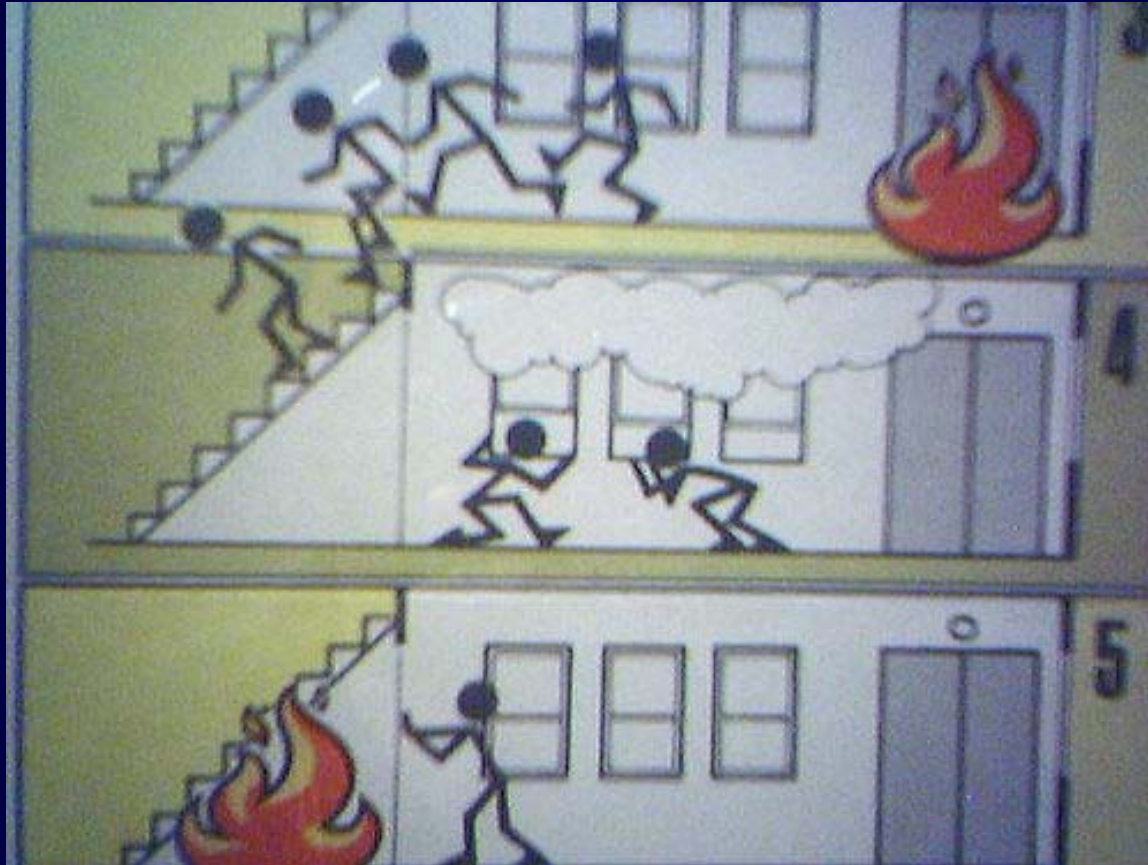
- Evacuate the immediate area, control entry
- Post signs and/or barricades



Flammable Chemical Spills (cont.)

- Notify immediate supervisor
- Notify Environmental Health & Safety
dial (818) 364-3405 or OVMC Operator
x111, (818) 364-1555
- If safe to do so, contain spill and remove
any ignition sources

Evacuation Preparedness



- Become familiar with all stairwells and exits

Evacuation Preparedness

- Keep corridors
and
exits clear



Evacuation Preparedness

- Identify alternate areas for refuge
- Become familiar with your area's evacuation plan and procedures



Evacuation Priorities

- Establish priorities for moving patients and visitors
 1. Remove anyone from immediate danger
 2. Ambulatory

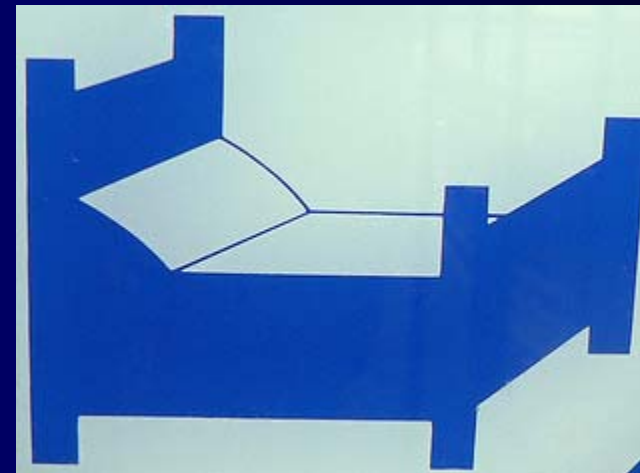


Evacuation Priorities

3. Semi-ambulatory
(wheelchair patients)



4. Non-ambulatory
(bed patients)



Evacuation Procedures

- Clear corridors and exits
- Initial Evacuation
(evacuate room)
- Partial Evacuation
(evacuate ward or floor)
- Total or Complete Evacuation (evacuate building)



Evacuation Procedures

- Horizontal Evacuation
(move to an adjacent area on the same floor)
- Vertical Evacuation
(move to a lower floor, preferably 2 floors)



Comments

- Discussion period

Q&A

Q. Good housekeeping is only important because it keeps the facility looking nice. **True or False**

A. False. Housekeeping prevents accumulation of materials that may ignite or contribute to a fire.

Q. The class A extinguisher is used for putting out electrical fires. **True or False**

A. False. Class A is for combustibles like wood or paper. For electrical fires use class C.

Q&A (cont.)

- Q.** Name two potential fire hazards at your workplace _____ and _____.
- A.** Unkempt appliances, piles of rags or boxes, poor smoking habits, frayed electrical cords, etc.
- Q.** Name two things you can do to prevent fires from electrical appliances.
- A.** Clean and inspect regularly.

Q&A (cont.)

Q. Describe the first two things you should do if you spot a fire: _____ and _____.

A. Remove anyone from immediate danger and close the door.

Q. What is the most dangerous habit to have when working with flammable chemicals?

A. Smoking is a very dangerous habit when working with flammable chemicals.

Q&A (cont.)

Q. To use a fire extinguisher; P _____,
A _____, S _____, S _____.

A. Pull the pin, Aim at the base of the fire, Squeeze the trigger, Sweep side to side.

Q. Describe the first two things you should do if you have a flammable chemical spill:
_____ and _____.

A. Evacuate the immediate area around the spill and control entry.

Q&A (cont.)

Q. Prior to evacuating out the nearest exit, you should _____.

A. Clear corridors and exits.

Q. Which type of fire event is most likely to impact your facility?

A. Brush Fire. Properly dispose of cigarette butts when walking around the grounds.