

MC/2

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Course Objectives

- Provide you with a basic understanding of fire.
- Knowledge of fire procedures in the workplace.
- Making you aware of the Fire Safety Order- Legislation
- Fire survival techniques.
- The role and responsibilities of the Fire Warden / Evacuation Marshall.
- Practical Fire Extinguisher use.

Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order

- Fire Certification Abolished
- Self Regulatory
- Responsible Person
- Fire Risk Assessment And Reviews
- Fines Or Imprisonment
- Fire Safety Training For Staff

Fire Risk Assessment

- The responsible person on the premise is now required under law to ensure a FRA has been carried out.
- The FRA must be a written document if 5+ people are employed.
- Needs to be reviewed every 12-18 months.
- 70 / 80% of businesses that have a fire never trade again.
- Saves Lives and Jobs.

Fire Activity

³ Analysis of fire and rescue incident records, DCLG various years

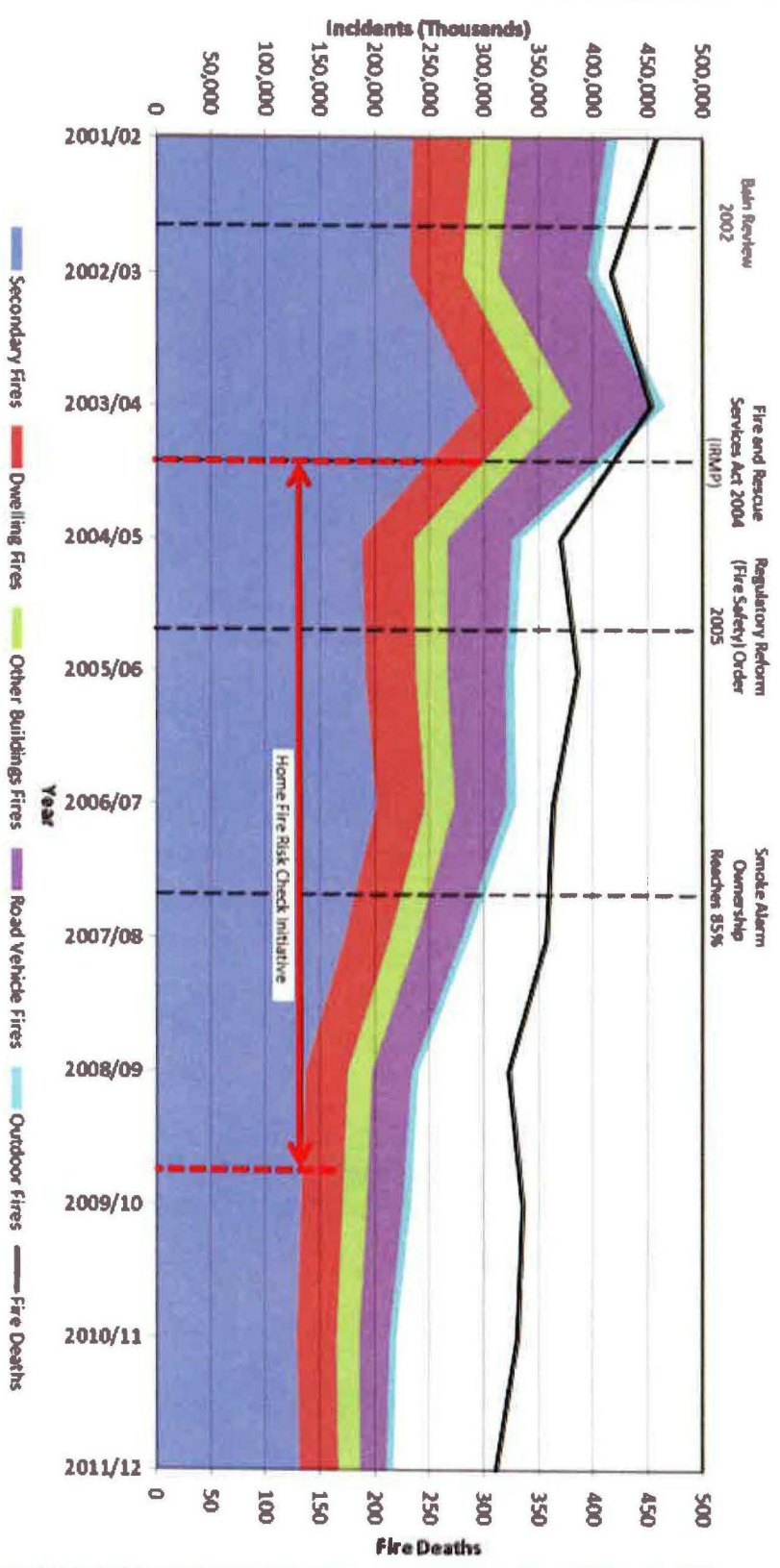
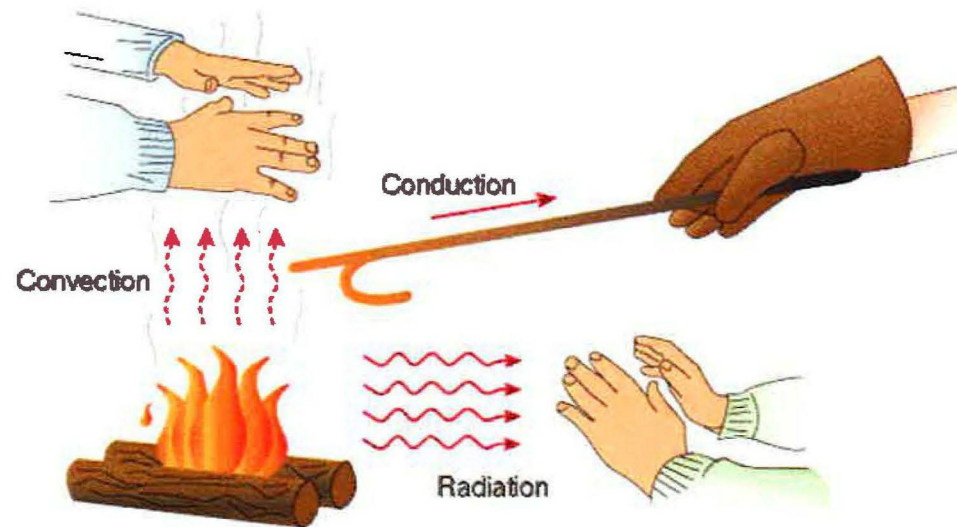


Figure 1: Change in incidents between 2001/02 and 2011/12 (England)³

Fire Spread in Buildings

Conduction
Direct Burning
Convection
Radiated Heat



Fire Awareness Videos



Fire Awareness Videos

- Flashover video 1
- Flashover video 2
- Backdraught video 1
- Backdraught video 2
- Dangers of aerosol cans
- Human behaviour shop video

Common Causes Of Fire

• Malicious	45%
• Accidental	55%
• Electrical appliances	25%
• Cooking appliances	21%
• Smoking materials	12%
• Electrical distribution	9%
• Blowlamps, welding & cutting equipment	5%
• Space heating appliances	4%
• Central & water heating appliances	3%
• Other	21%

Chemicals Produced By The Fire

Carbon

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon Dioxide

Hydrochloric Acid

Unburned Hydrocarbons

Hydrogen Cyanide

Phenol

Nitrogen Dioxide

Phosgene

Fluorine Compounds

Chlorine Compounds

Hydrogen Chloride

Isocyanates

Super heated gases

Nitrogen Oxide

**Carbon Monoxide is the silent
killer!**

Fire Safety Provisions

- Means Of Escape In Case Of Fire
- Emergency Lighting.
- Fire Alarm.
- Signs.
- Fire Action Notice.
- Fire Fighting Equipment.



Fire action



Sound the alarm



Leave building
by nearest
available exit



Report to assembly
point

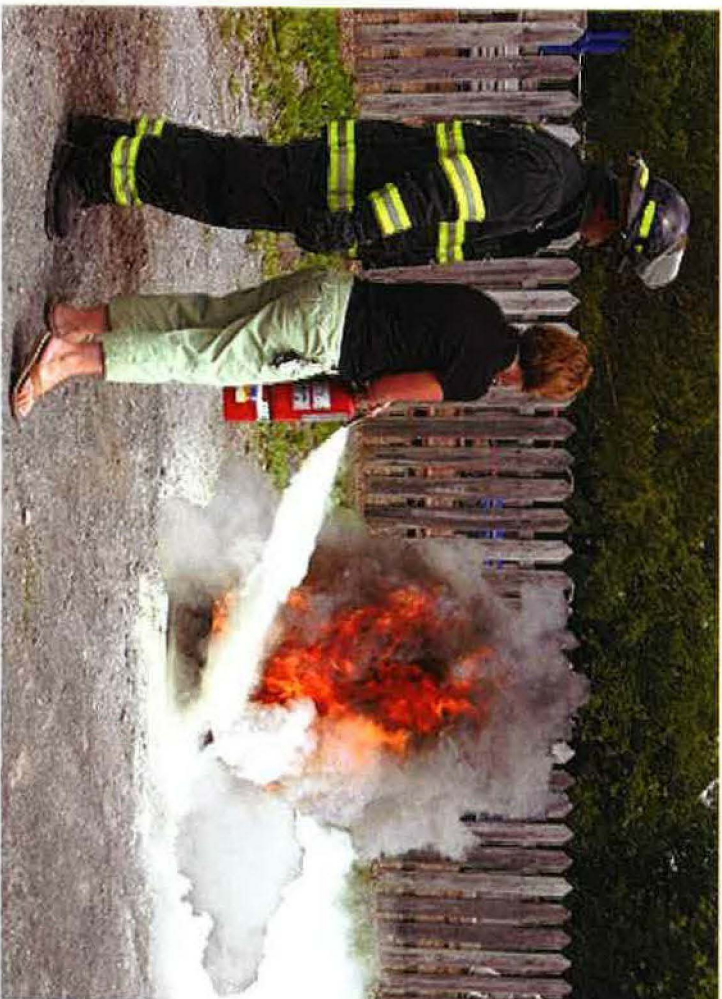


Do not return to the
building until authorised
to do so



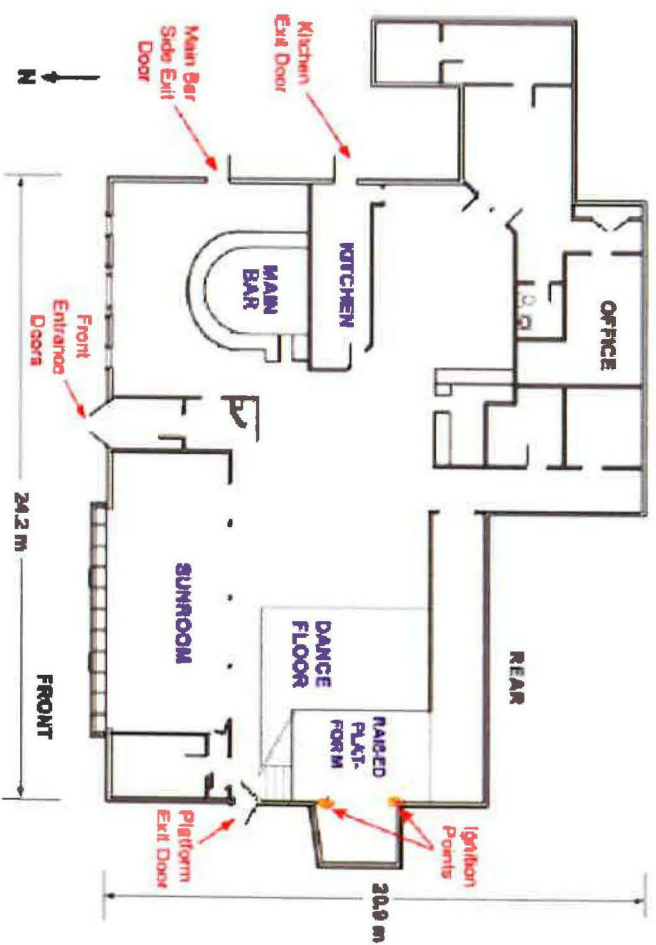
Do not use the lifts

Fire Extinguisher Training



How to choose and use fire extinguishers training video

Station Nightclub



[illegible]

Fire Warden Responsibilities

- Know How To Raise The Alarm.
- Be aware and have an understanding of the Fire Safety Order.
- Know Location Of Fire Exits, Escape Routes, Escape Stairs, Fire Alarm Call Points And Assembly Points.
- Know How To Use Fire Extinguishers.
- Know Location / Names Of Other Fire Wardens.
- Search Floor Area To Make Sure It Is Clear.
- Do Not Allow Occupants To Delay Evacuation.
- Monitor Fire Exits.

Role of the Fire Warden

- Assessing fire risks.
- Spotting and reporting hazards.
- Taking the appropriate action in the event of fire.
- First aid fire fighting.
- Ensuring a full and safe evacuation.
- Assisting the responsible person.
- Assisting with role call and meeting the fire brigade.

Role of the Fire Warden Training video

Home fire safety

- Night-time routine
- Smoke Detectors
- Home Fire Equipment
- Escape Plan
- Electrics
- Smoking / Candles
- Cooking

Questionnaire

How to Choose and Use Fire Extinguishers



Name: _____ Department: _____

Date of training: _____ Name of trainer: _____

1. Give three examples of a class A type fire.

2. What is a class C type fire?

3. Describe how to use a fire blanket safely. What dangers should we be aware of?

4. What does P.A.S.S. mean?

5. Name three different types of portable fire extinguishers, not including fire blankets.

6. What is a class F type fire? Why does it need a special type of fire extinguisher?

7. Which types of fires is a Carbon Dioxide fire extinguisher suitable for?

8. When should you NOT use an extinguisher on a fire?

9. Which extinguishers are safe on fires involving electricity?

10. Fire extinguishers are painted all red, with a small flash of colour to help identify their contents. List the colours used for Foam and Dry Powder extinguishers.

How To Choose and Use Fire Extinguishers

Trainee Worksheet

This Worksheet belongs to:

Department:

Date of training:

Name of trainer:

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1 How fires start



The fire triangle is made up of these three things:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Think about the area where you work and list:






Sources of heat/ignition	Fuels

2 How to extinguish a fire.

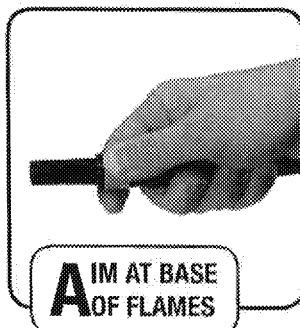
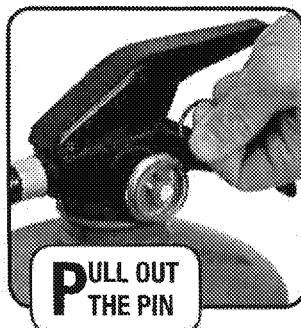
To extinguish a fire, we must remove any one of the three elements of the fire triangle.

What	How	Write some examples of how you could do this
Heat	Cooling	
Oxygen	Smothering	
Fuel	Starving	

3 The different types, or 'classes' of fire.

Class	Type	Write some examples here
	Solid	
	Liquid	
	Gas	
	Electrical	
	Deep fat fryers	

4 How to operate a fire extinguisher



5 The range of fire extinguishers available

Here are the most commonly available fire extinguishers. Your trainer will help you to complete the table.

Extinguisher	What does it remove from the fire triangle?	Advantages	Disadvantages	Ideal for which classes of fire?
Water				
AFFF (foam spray)				
Dry powder				
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂ gas)				
Wet chemical				
Fire blanket				

NEVER TAKE RISKS!

If you discover a fire, never take any risks. The first thing you should always do is raise the alarm. Only tackle the fire if it is totally safe to do so, or you are trapped, and have no alternative. Would you remember what to do if you discovered a fire or heard the fire alarm? If you're not sure, check with your trainer now. Here are some standard fire action procedures:

- Raise the alarm quickly and calmly
- Evacuate
- Only tackle the fire if you feel entirely confident
- Report to the Assembly Point
- Get the Fire Service out
- Close doors behind you on your way out
- Do not use lifts or re-enter the building
- Never take risks