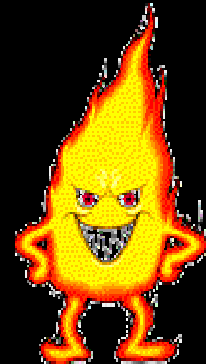


University of Rochester Off-Site Fire Safety Training

Developed by University of
Rochester Fire Marshal's Office



Training Outline

- Fire Alarm Procedure
- How to respond to fire alarm activation
- Building Fire Hazards
- Building Fire Safety Features
- Fire Extinguishers



R.A.C.E.



REMOVE ANYONE FROM DANGER!

- Assist person from fire room
 - Use appropriate carrying techniques
- Close door behind you
- Check rooms adjacent, i.e.. bathroom and closets



One Person Carry – Cradle Drop

- o Fold a blanket in half length-wise and place it on the floor beside the bed.
- o Slide one arm under the patient's neck and shoulder and the other under the patient's back.



One Person Carry – Cradle Drop

- Pull the patient to the end of the bed, drop down to one knee and lower the patient so that your knee supports the patient's back



One Person Carry – Cradle Drop

- o Let the patient slide gently to the blanket and pull the patient headfirst from the room.



Two Person Carry – Swing Carry

- o The first person raises the patient to a sitting position at the edge of the bed and places one arm behind the patient's shoulder and the other arm under the patient's knee.



Two Person Carry – Swing Carry

- o The second person places one arm behind the patient and grasps the first person's shoulder, then places their other arm under the patient's knees and grasps the first person's wrists.
- o The patient sits on the rescuers' clasped hands and wrists and leans back against their arms.



Two Person Carry – Extremity Carry

- The first person raises the patient to a sitting position; then, from behind, reaches under the patient's armpits and grasps their own wrists in front of the patient's chest.



Two Person Carry – Extremity Carry

- o The first person hugs and lifts while the second carries the patient's legs and the patient is moved feet first.
- o The second person moves between the patient's legs with their back to the patient and encircles the patient's legs at the knees with each arm





ACTIVATE ALARM

- Activate closest pull station if fire alarm is not activated
- Call **911** from a safe location

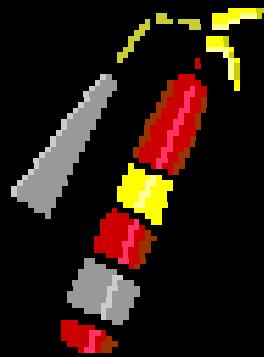


CLOSE DOORS



- Close all doors next to fire room
- Ensure room are clear before closing

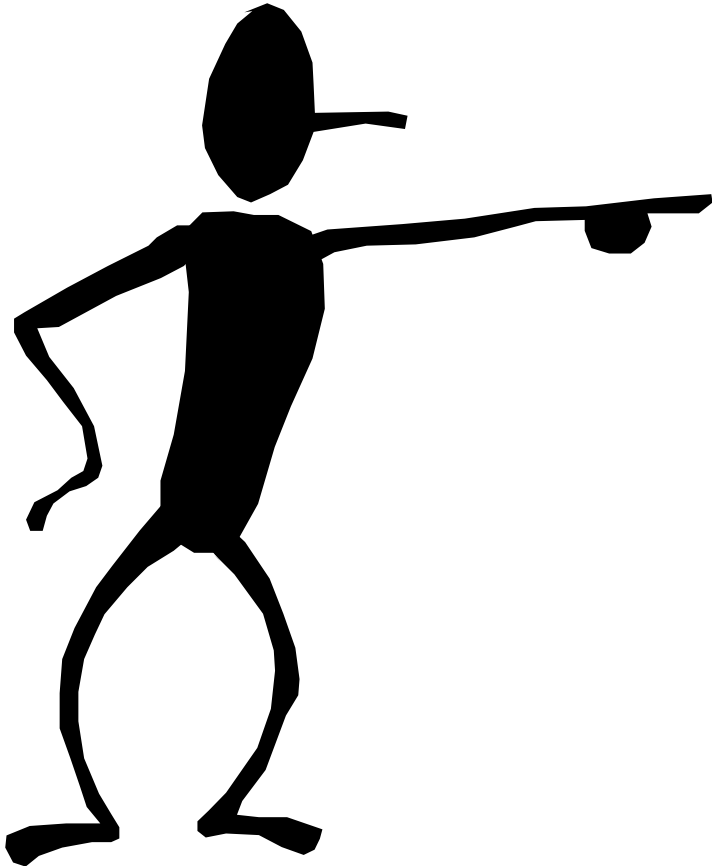
EVACUATE OR EXTINGUISH FIRE



- Extinguish fire only after all other R.A.C.E. steps have taken place
- Only use ONE fire extinguisher
- Only use fire extinguisher if trained within the last year, and the fire is small and contained

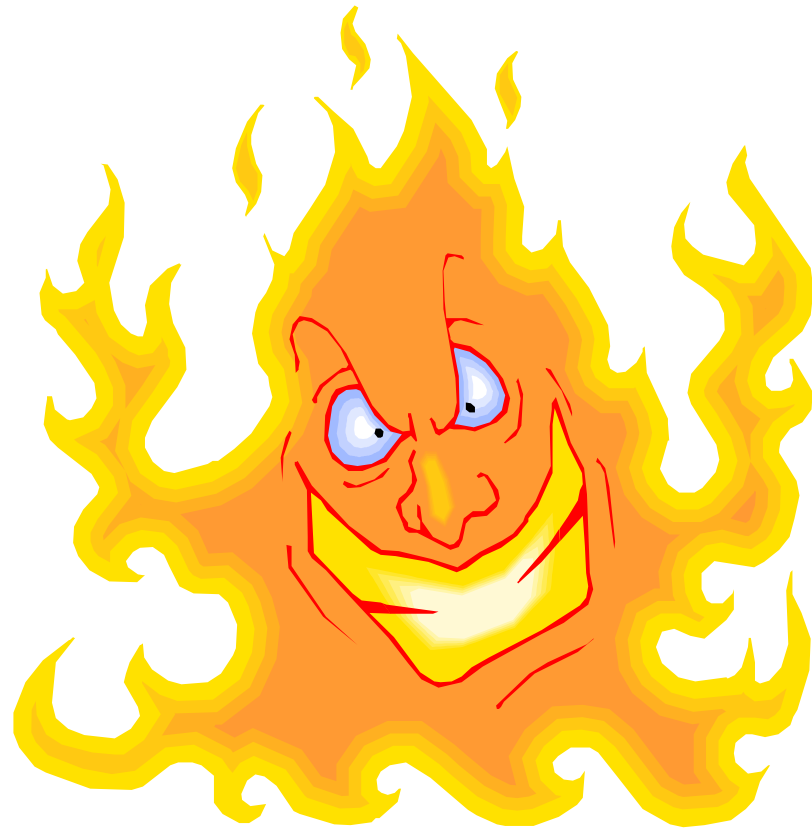


What do I do if the fire alarm goes off?



- Stop what ever you are doing
- Secure your work area
- Close door to room you are working in
- Evacuate the building
- If you are responsible for patient care, assist the patient as your plan dictates

FIRE SAFETY AWARENESS



BUILDING FIRE HAZARDS

- Over loaded outlets
- Permanent use of extension cords
- Lack of surge strips
- Blocked exits
- No Emergency lighting
- Exit lighting not lit
- Frayed wires
- Poor housekeeping
- Storage in corridors/stairwells



BUILDING FIRE HAZARDS

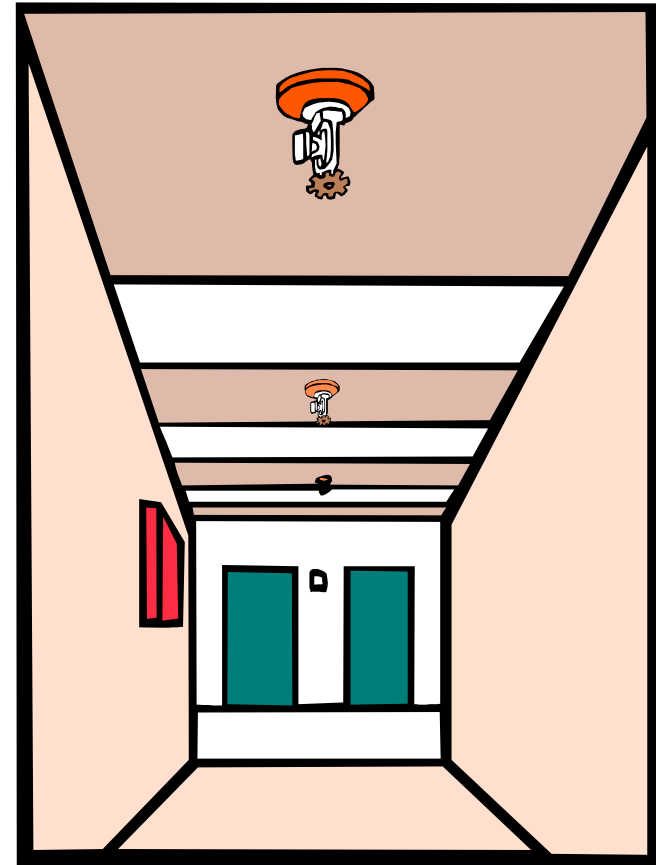
CONT.

- Excessive amounts of combustibles
- Improper Storage of flammables
- 18 clearance from bottom of sprinkler
- In Buildings w/out Sprinklers No Storage Within 24” of Ceiling
- Damaged fire safety equipment
- Exposed wires
- No Indoor propane storage

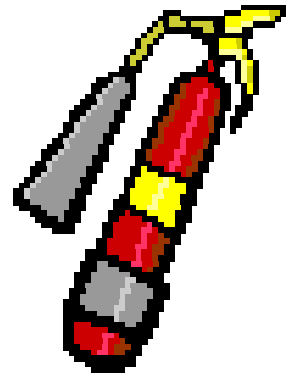


FIRE SAFETY FEATURES OF BUILDINGS

- Fire alarms pull stations, smoke detectors, heat detectors, water flow alarms, duct detectors, fixed suppression systems
- Sprinkler systems
- Building construction



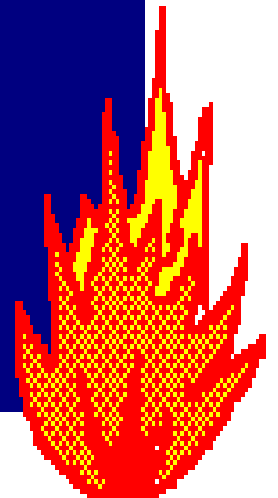
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



The ABC's of...

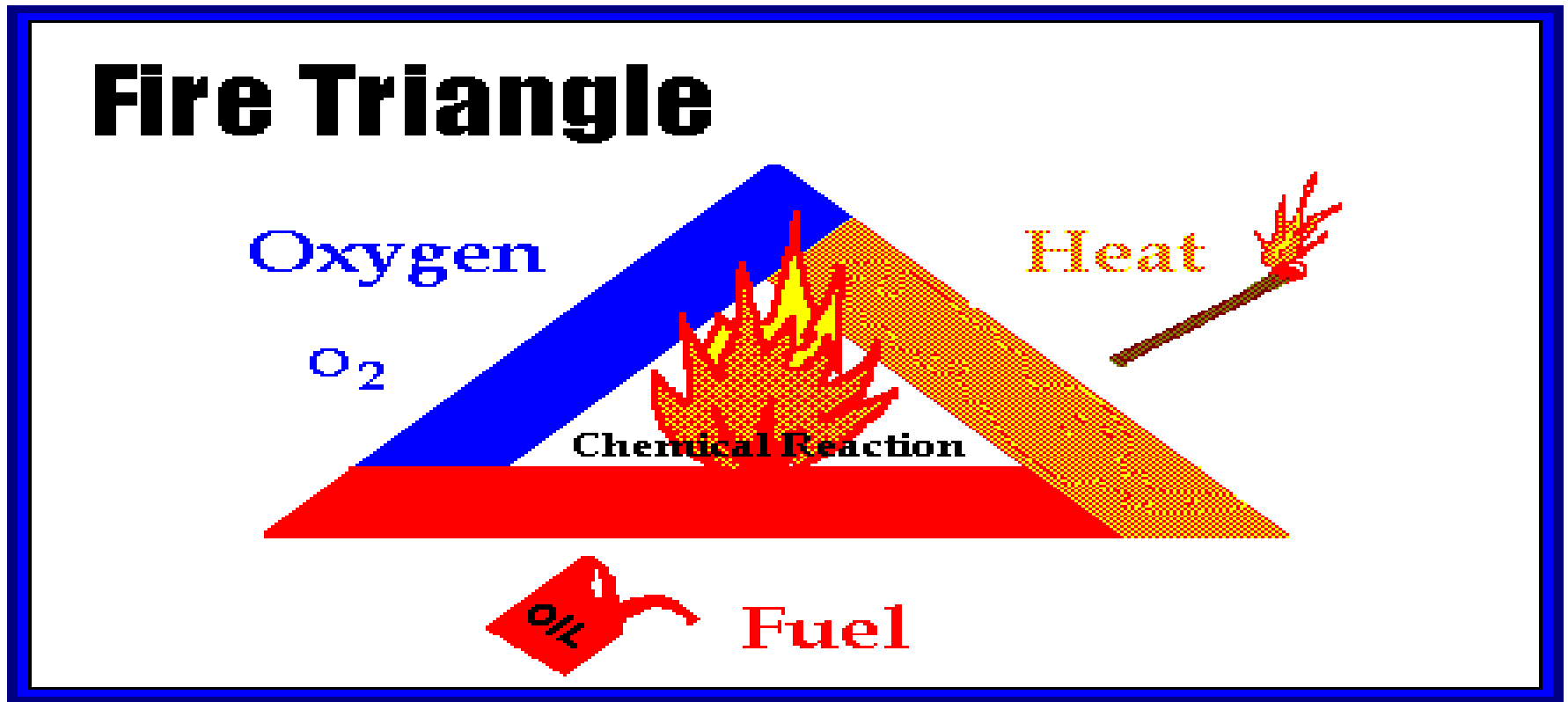


Fire Extinguishers



The Fire Triangle

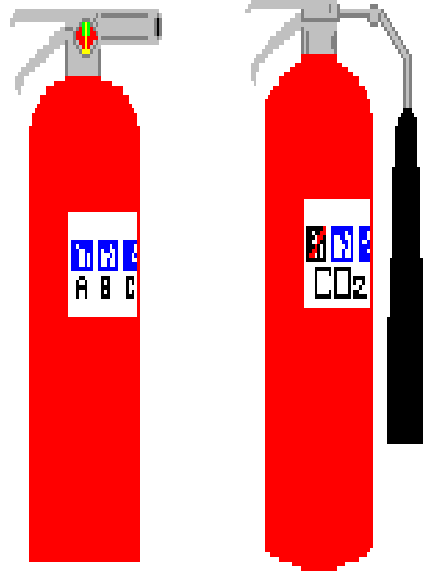
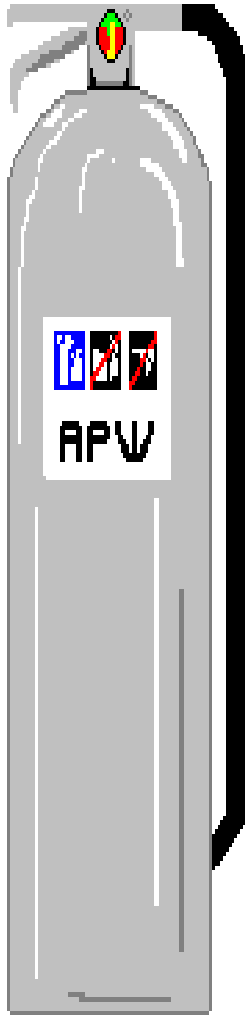
In order to understand how fire extinguishers work, you first need to know a little bit about fire.



Essentially, fire extinguishers put out fire by taking away one or more elements of the fire triangle.

TYPES OF FIRES

Types of Fire Extinguishers



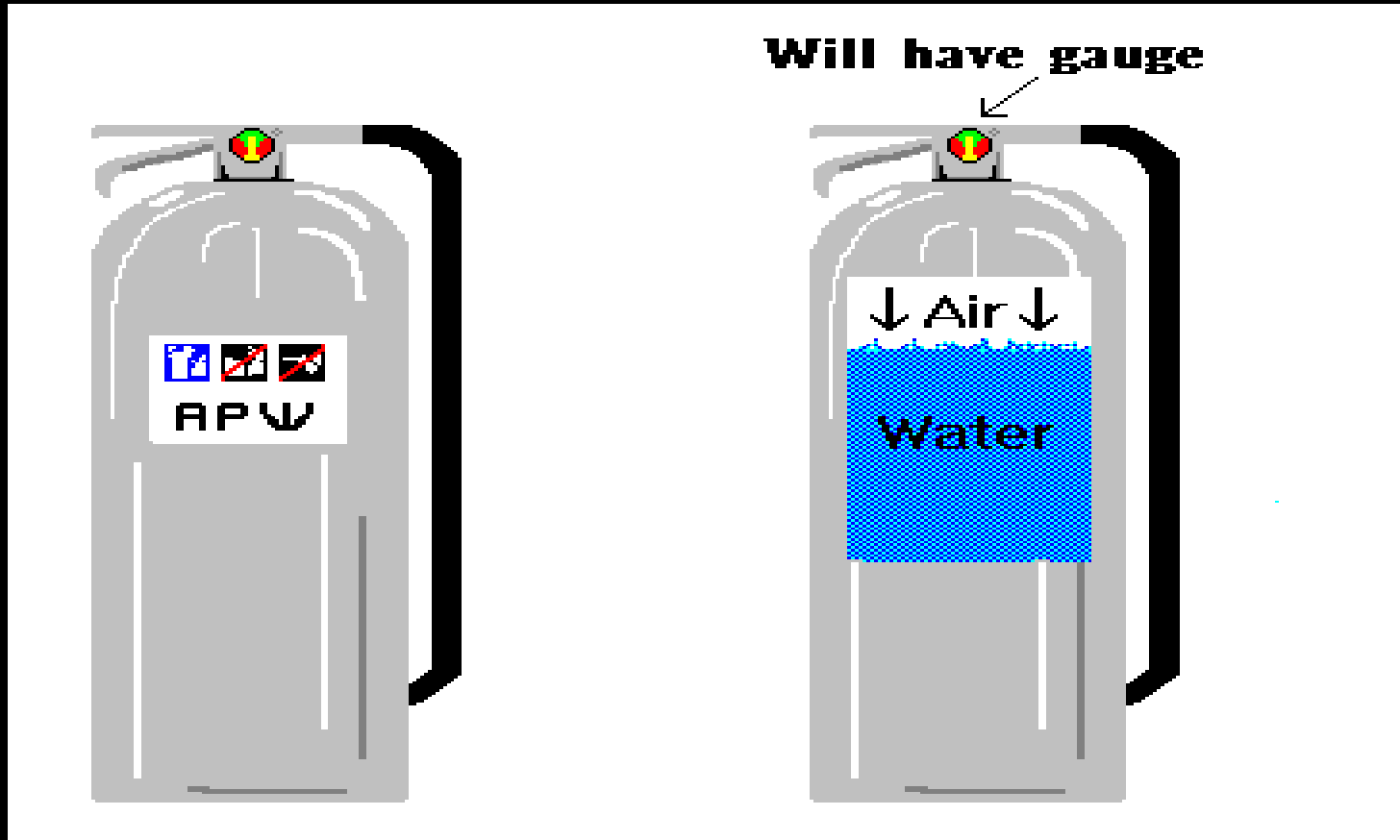
CLASS A - Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics

CLASS B - Oil, gas, grease, flammable liquids

CLASS C - Electrical, Energized electrical equipment

Most fire extinguishers will have a label telling you what kind of fire the extinguisher is for.

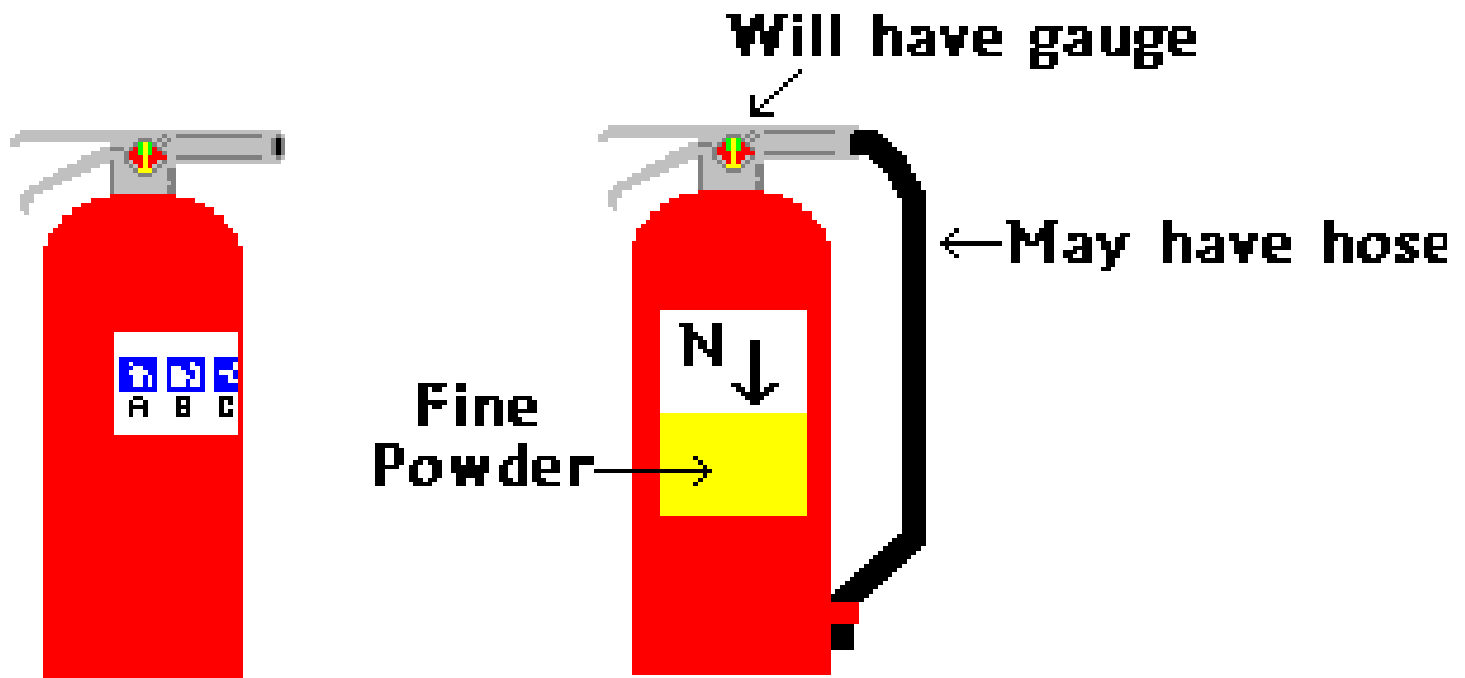
All Purpose Water



FOR CLASS A

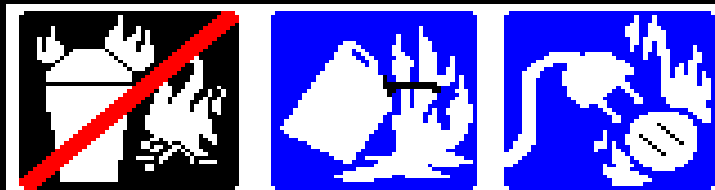
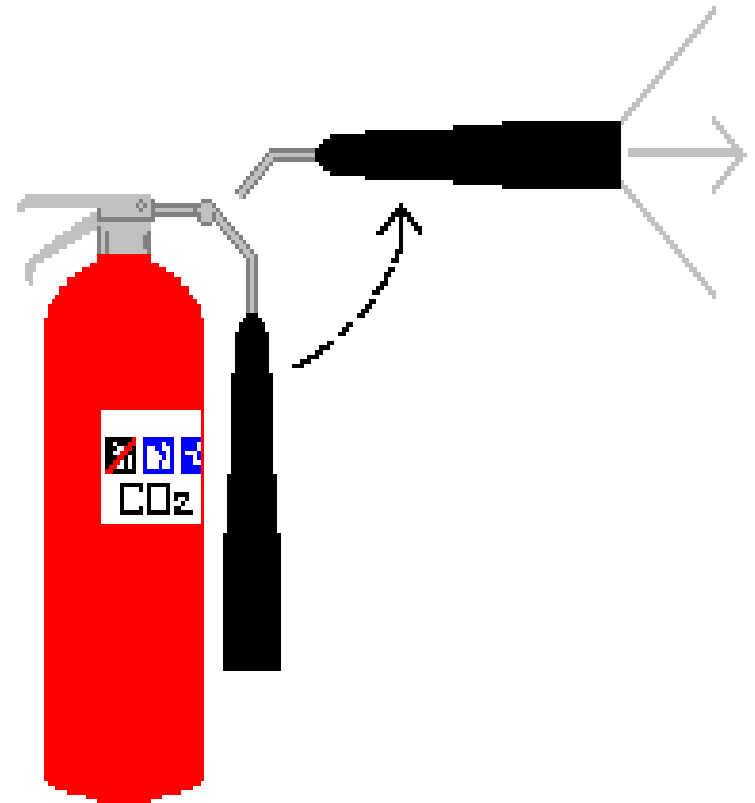
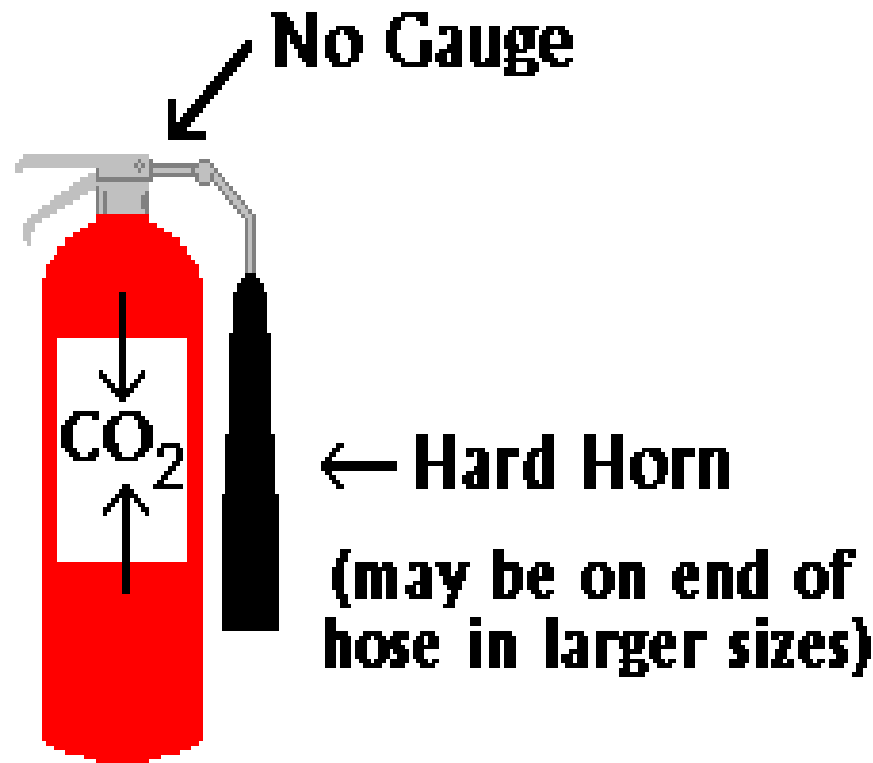


Dry Chemical Extinguisher (ABC)



FOR CLASS A, B or C FIRES

Carbon Dioxide Extinguisher



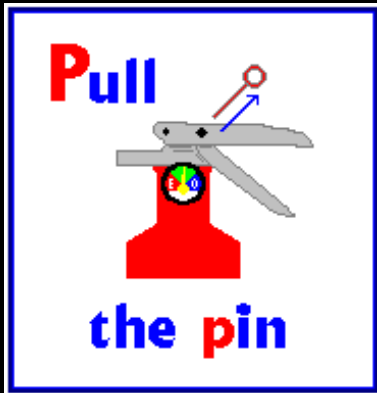
FOR CLASS B or C Fires



REMEMBER P.A.S.S.

Pull the pin.

This will allow you to discharge the extinguisher

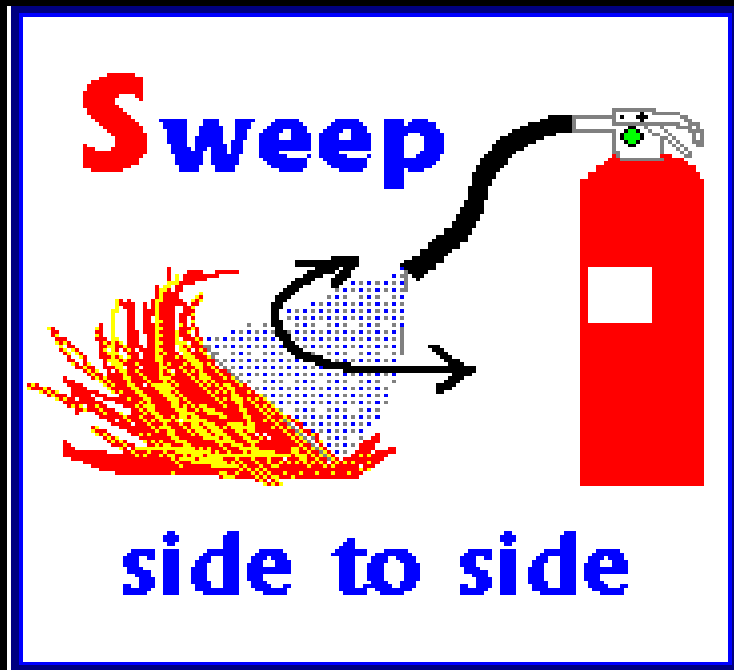
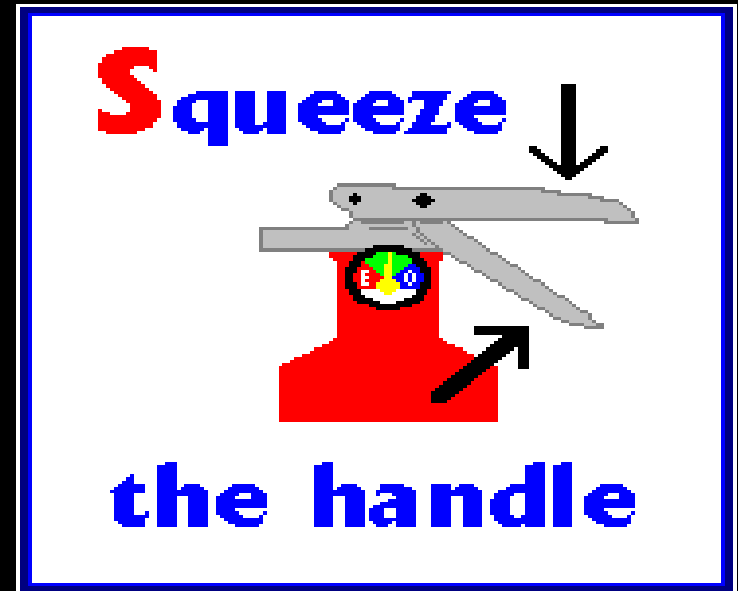


Aim at the base of the fire.

If you aim at the flames (which is frequently the temptation), the extinguishing agent will fly right through and do no good.

You want to hit the fuel.

This depresses a button that releases the pressurized extinguishing agent in the extinguisher.



Discharge the agent until the fire is completely out. Start using the extinguisher from a safe distance away, then move forward. Once the fire is out, keep an eye on the area in case it re-ignites.

Questions?

- Question can be sent via e-mail to mcavanaugh@safety.rochester.edu or by phone to (585) 275-8412