

# *FIRE SAFETY TRAINING*

**Sedgwick CMS  
on the behalf of the  
OFFICE OF RISK MANAGEMENT**



Revised 7/2015

# ***COURSE OUTLINE***

- I. FIRE SCIENCE**
- II. FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS**
- III. EVACUATION PLAN**
- IV. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**
- V. OTHER FEATURES OF FIRE PROTECTION**

# *FIRE SCIENCE*

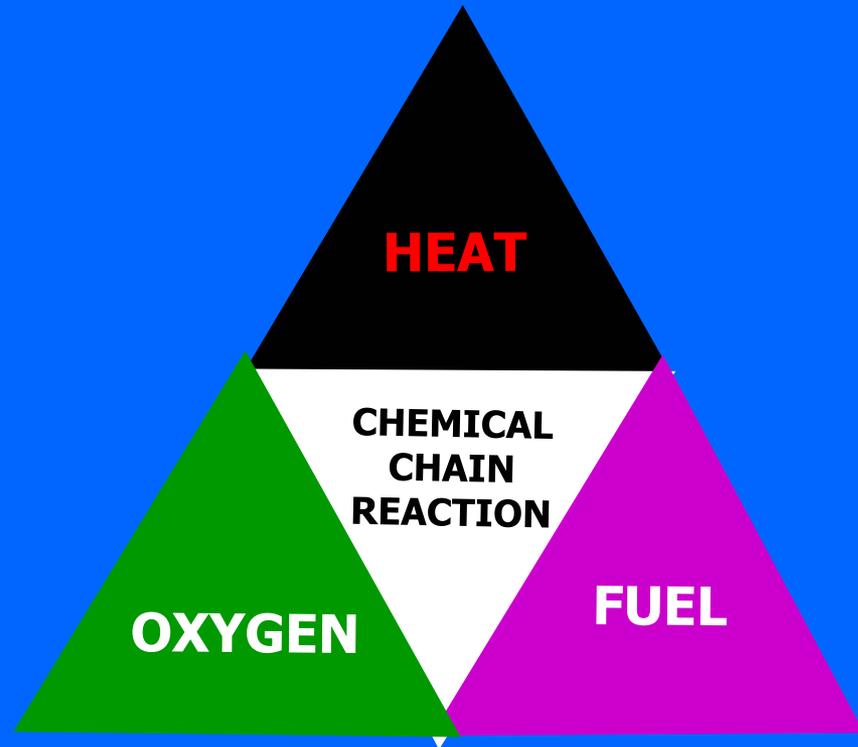


# *FIRE SCIENCE*

What elements are needed  
to start a fire?

# *FIRE SCIENCE*

## The Fire Tetrahedron



# *FIRE SCIENCE*

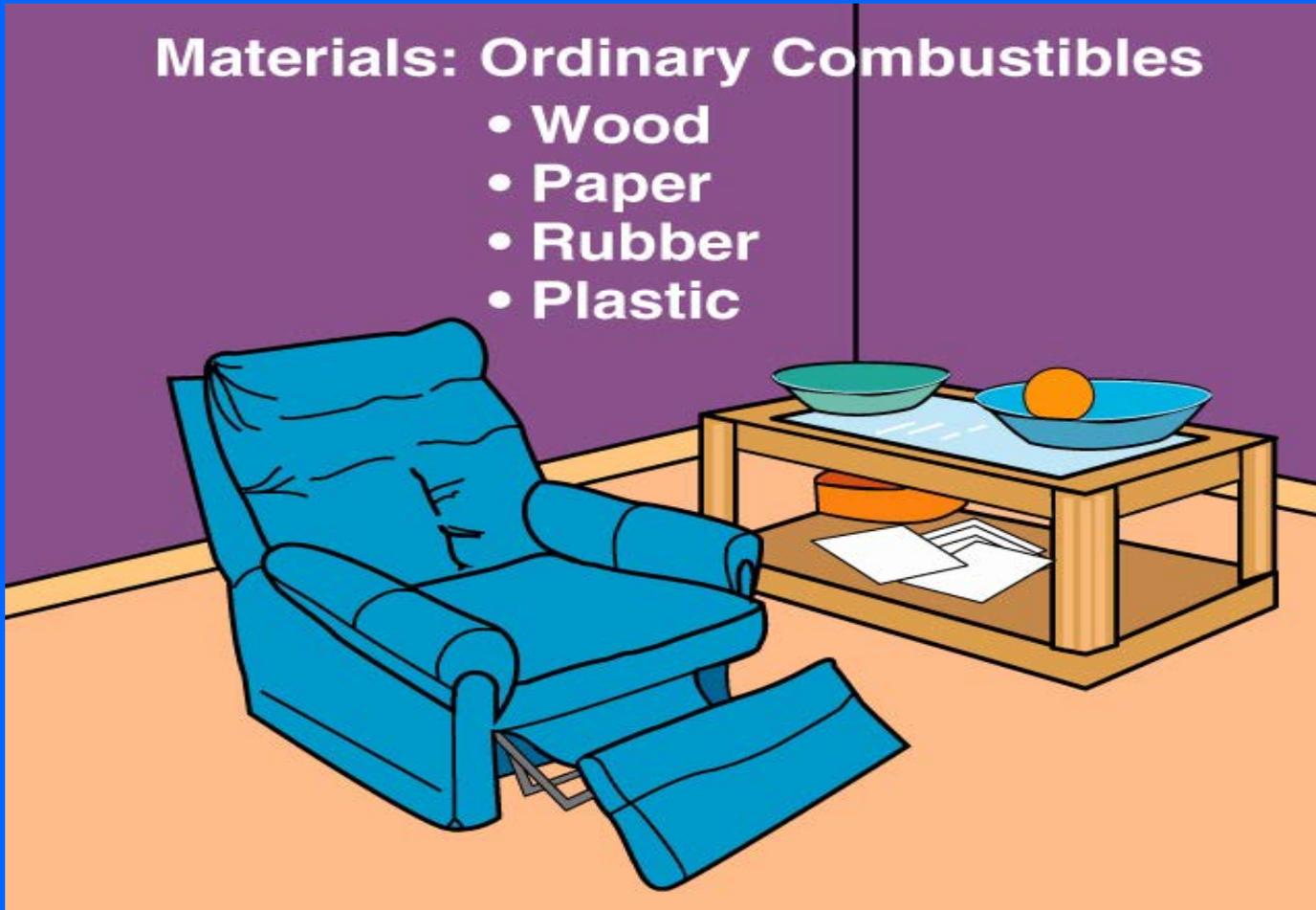
## **FUEL CAN BE**

- ❑ **LIQUID:** Grease, Oil, Fuel;
- ❑ **SOLID:** Wood, Paper, Metal;
- ❑ **GAS:** Natural Gas, Propane, Acetylene.

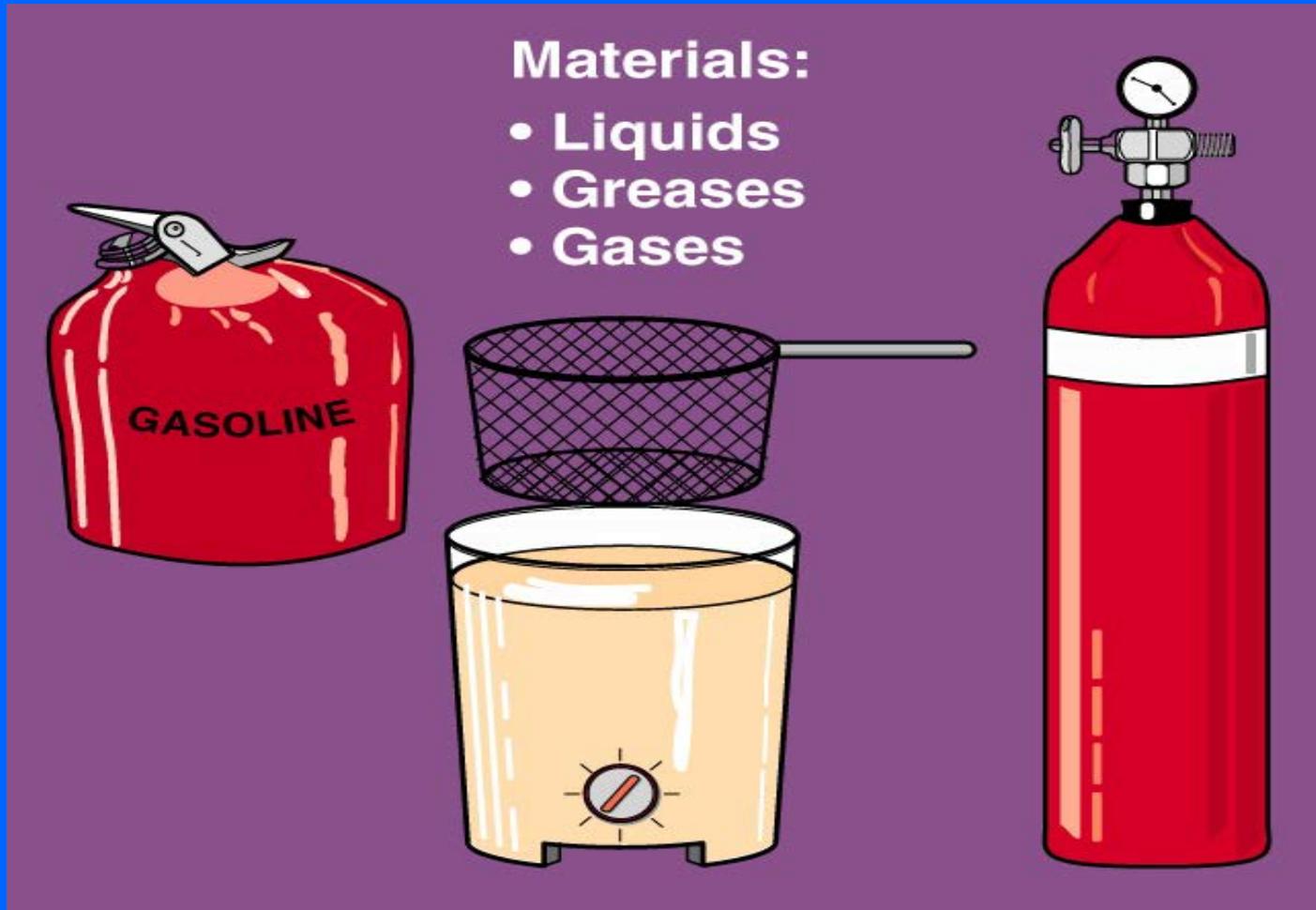
***CLASS "A" FIRES*** - *Ordinary combustibles such as wood, paper, cloth.*

**Materials: Ordinary Combustibles**

- Wood
- Paper
- Rubber
- Plastic

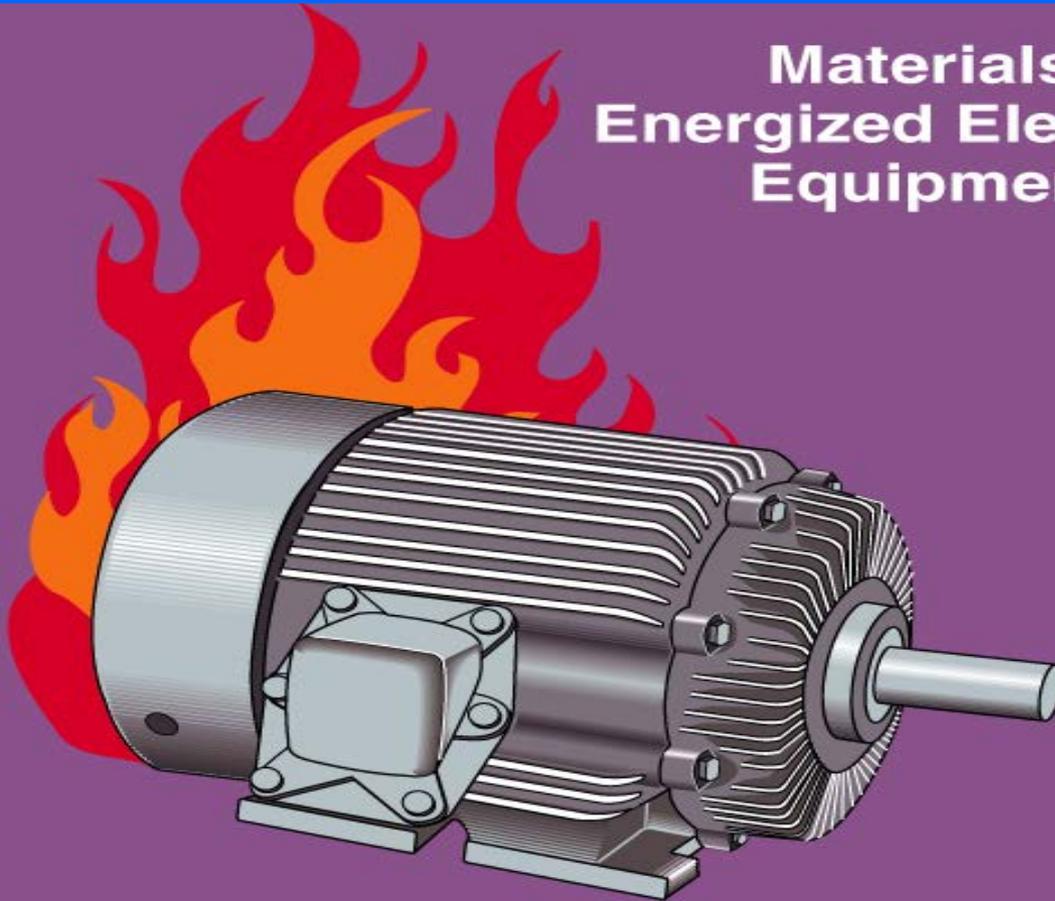


***CLASS "B" FIRES - Flammable liquids such as oil, grease***



***CLASS “C” FIRES - Energized electrical equipment***

**Materials:  
Energized Electrical  
Equipment**



## ***CLASS “D” FIRES - Flammable Metals***

### **Materials: Combustible Metals**

- Magnesium
- Titanium
- Zirconium
- Potassium
- Lithium
- Calcium
- Zinc



# *FIRE SCIENCE*

**What is smoke?**

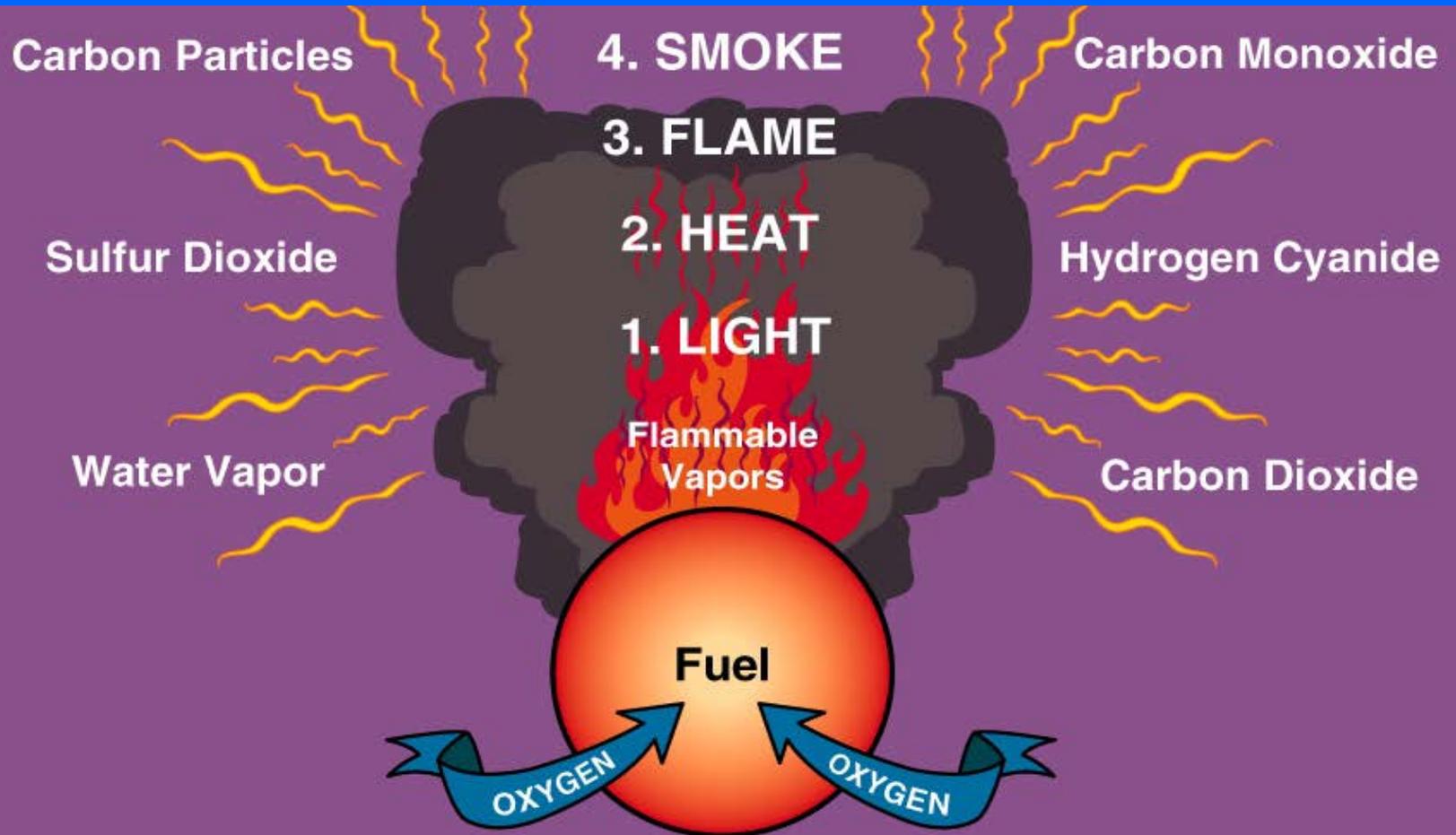
# *FIRE SCIENCE*

**WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN  
*COMBUSTIBLE* AND *FLAMMABLE*  
MATERIAL?**

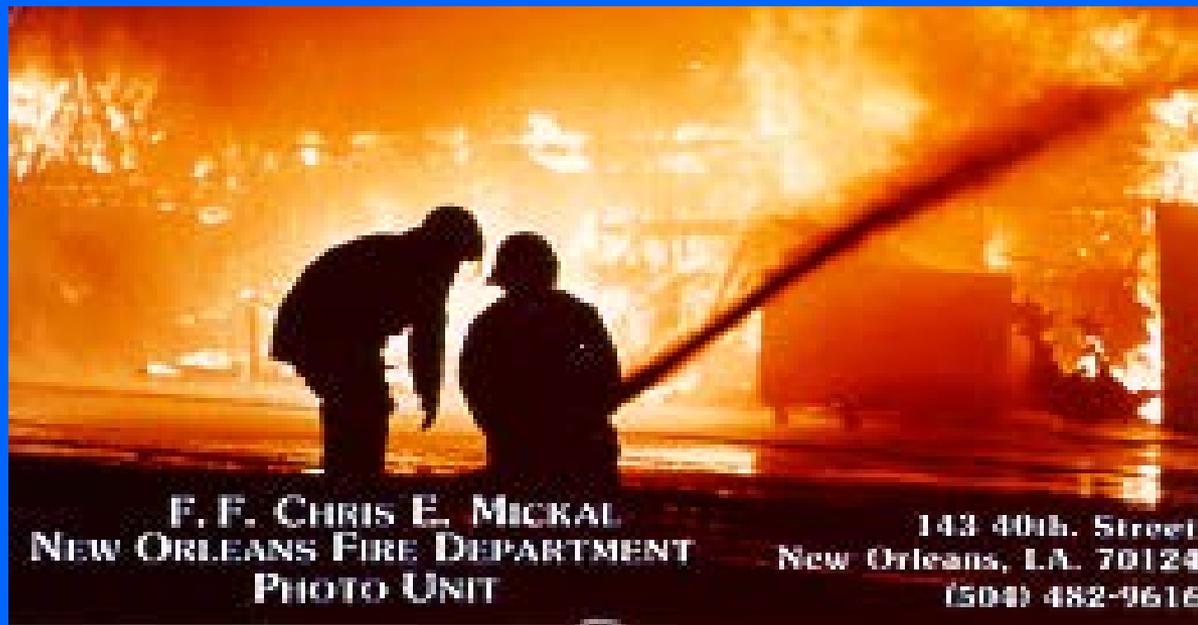
*Combustible material has a flashpoint of 100 F  
or above*

*Flammable material has a flashpoint below  
**100 F** [Ref. NFPA 96]*

# ***FIRE SCIENCE***



# *FIRE SCIENCE*



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*REGARDING FIREFIGHTING,  
MSDSs TELL YOU IMPORTANT  
FACTS ABOUT THE CHEMICALS OR  
PRODUCTS YOU STORE!*



# *FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS*

Your Sedgwick CMS  
Risk Services Consultant Is  
Available To Assist You

# *FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS*

SOME HAZARDS TO LOOK FOR  
IN YOUR WORKPLACE

# *EXAMPLES*

- Locked or blocked exits (common hazard)
- Trash or debris
- Electrical hazards
- Cooking hazards
- Chemical, Gas Cylinders/ System, and Labs
- Smoking Areas
- Exit Signs Blocked exits/isles/hallways
- Fire extinguisher hazards
- Emergency lighting hazards
- Emergency stairway doors blocked or propped open

# ***FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS***

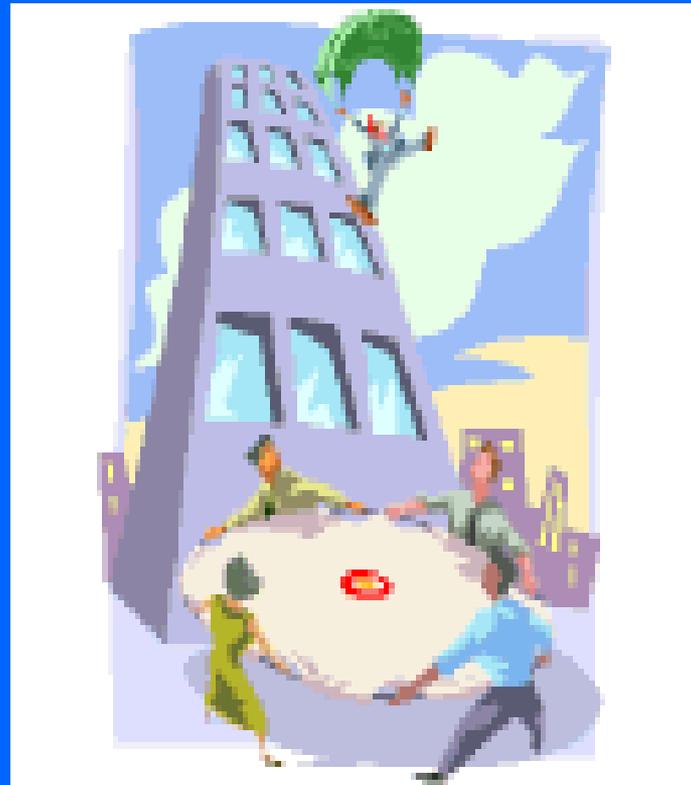


# *FIRE SAFETY INSPECTIONS*

## REMEMBER

The best way to fight fire is to prevent it

# *FIRE EVACUATION PLAN*



# *EVACUATION PLAN*

## **COMPONENTS OF AN EVACUATION PLAN**

- **Emergency Control Committee - develops plan**
- **Emergency Crews - administer plan**
- **Escape routes - primary & secondary**
- **Maps - posted indicating escape routes, first aid kits and extinguishers**

# *FIRE EVACUATION PLAN*

**WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE**

**FOLLOW YOUR AGENCY'S FIRE  
EVACUATION PLAN**

# ***FIRE EVACUATION PLAN***

## **WHAT TO DO IF YOU SHOULD BECOME TRAPPED IN A BUILDING**

- **Don't panic**
- **Try to find a secondary exit**
- **Feel doors for heat with your hand**
- **If the door is hot, don't open it!**
- **If you can't find another exit, stay where you are**

# FIRE EVACUATION PLAN

- Seal doors and vents to prevent smoke penetration.
- If possible call “911” and report your exact location.
- Stay low to avoid smoke and heat.

# *EVACUATION PLAN*

**If assistance is needed with developing and/or reviewing your plan--- seek assistance from:**

- **Fire officials (either State or Local officials)**
- **Agency's headquarter/safety coordinator that owns the building**
- **Sedgwick CMS Loss Prevention Officer**

# *EVACUATION PLAN*

## **FIRE DRILLS...**

**...are conducted at least once each year, but some agencies may require them more frequently.**

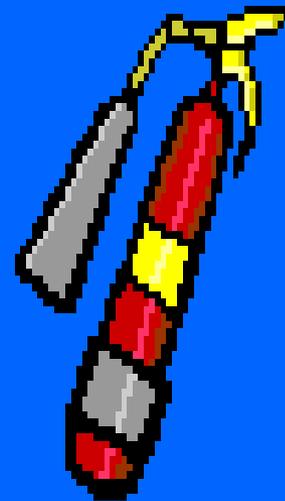
# *EVACUATION PLAN*

## **FIRE DRILLS... cont.**

**Remember to DOCUMENT:**

- **Date & time**
- **Employees & visitors present**
- **Outside meeting location**
- **Headcount**
- **Time of entire drill**

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*



# ***FIRE EXTINGUISHERS***

**KNOW WHERE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS  
ARE LOCATED IN YOUR WORKPLACE**

**LEARN HOW TO USE THEM  
EFFECTIVELY**

**NEVER LEAVE AN EXTINGUISHED  
FIRE UNATTENDED**

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## INSPECTIONS

- The National Fire Protection Association (**NFPA**) defines an inspection as a “quick check” that the extinguisher is available and will function
  - NFPA requires extinguishers be inspected monthly, or more frequently if circumstances require it

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## **WHO CAN INSPECT A FIRE EXTINGUISHER**

**Anyone.**

**NFPA says *“minimal knowledge  
required”***

# ***FIRE EXTINGUISHERS***

## **INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

- **Extinguisher located in designated place?**
- **Obstructions to access or visibility?**
- **Operating Instructions on nameplate legible & facing outward?**
- **Seals & tamper indicators in place & intact?**

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

- Determine fullness by weight or by *“hefting.”* Invert & shake it will help ensure *“caking”* or hardening of powder has not occurred.
- Visually examine for obvious physical damage, corrosion, leakage, or a clogged nozzle.
- Check to see if the pressure gauge is in operable range.



# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## MAINTENANCE

NFPA defines maintenance as a *“thorough check”* of the extinguisher.

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## **FIRE EXTINGUISHER INSPECTOR CONTRACTOR**

**In Louisiana, must be licensed & certified by the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) to perform such work.**

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## HOW OFTEN SHOULD MAINTENANCE BE PERFORMED

The NFPA says that maintenance should be performed at least annually

# ***FIRE EXTINGUISHERS***

## **MAINTENANCE RECORDKEEPING**

**NFPA requires that a tag be attached to the extinguisher indicating:**

- 1. The month & year the maintenance was performed, and**
- 2. Identification of the person & the company performing the work.**

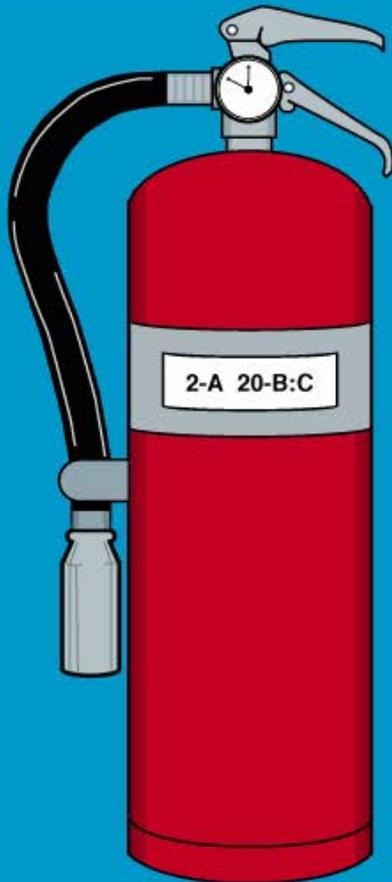
# FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

## MAINTENANCE TAGS



# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## *Extinguisher Rating System*



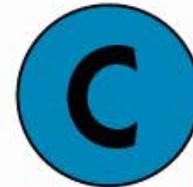
LETTERS indicate the fuel class on which the extinguisher will be effective.



Ordinary  
Combustibles



Flammable  
Liquids



Electrical  
Equipment



Combustible  
Metals

NUMBERS indicate the relative effectiveness of the extinguisher:

For example,

- A 2-A extinguisher extinguishes twice as much fuel as a 1-A extinguisher.
- A 20-B extinguisher extinguishes 20 times as much fuel as a 1-B extinguisher.

Numbers are used with letters on Class A and Class B extinguishers only.

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## *Extinguisher Rating System*



**CLASS K**

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS:



Carbon Dioxide  
(CO<sub>2</sub>)

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS:



Stored pressure dry  
powder (ABC)

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

## TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS:



Clean agent type  
extinguishers (Halon)

# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

SIZES:



Minimum size is 2A:10BC. The number indicates the number of square feet & the letter indicates the type of fire.

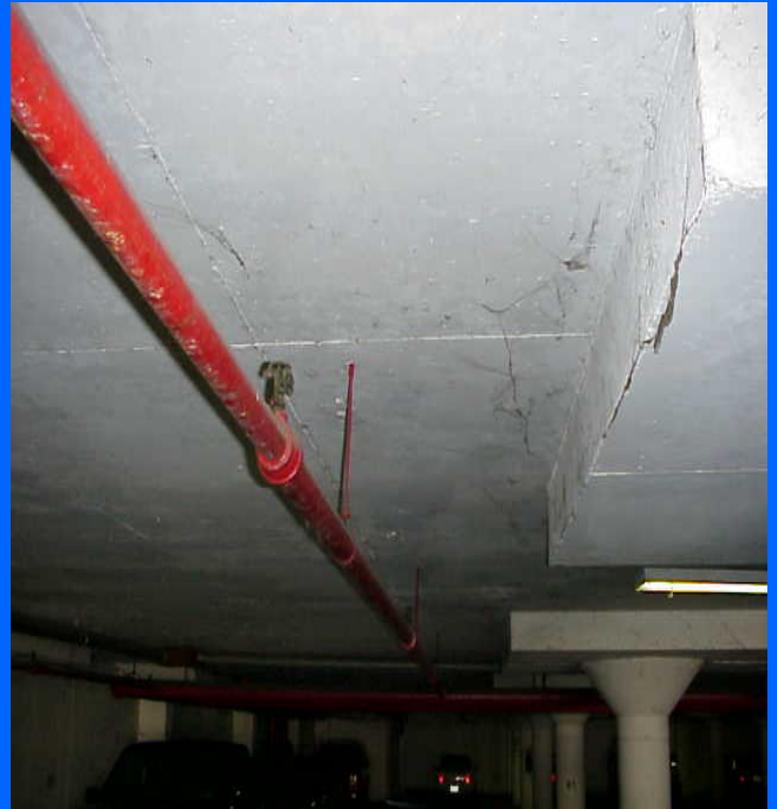
# *FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*

***IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER***

**Ensure that each area has the proper type fire extinguisher!**

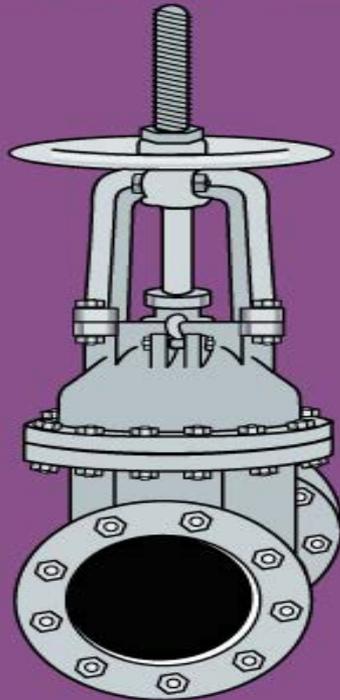
# *OTHER FEATURES OF FIRE PROTECTION*

## SPRINKLERS



# TYPES OF CONTROL VALVES

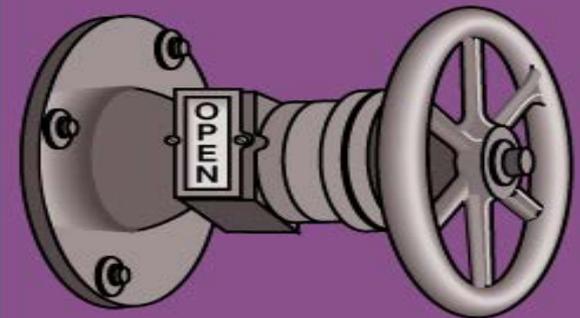
**OS&Y  
(Outside  
Screw and Yoke)**



**PIV  
(Post Indicator  
Valve)**



**WPIV  
(Wall Post  
Indicator Valve)**



# *OTHER FEATURES OF FIRE PROTECTION*

## ALARMS



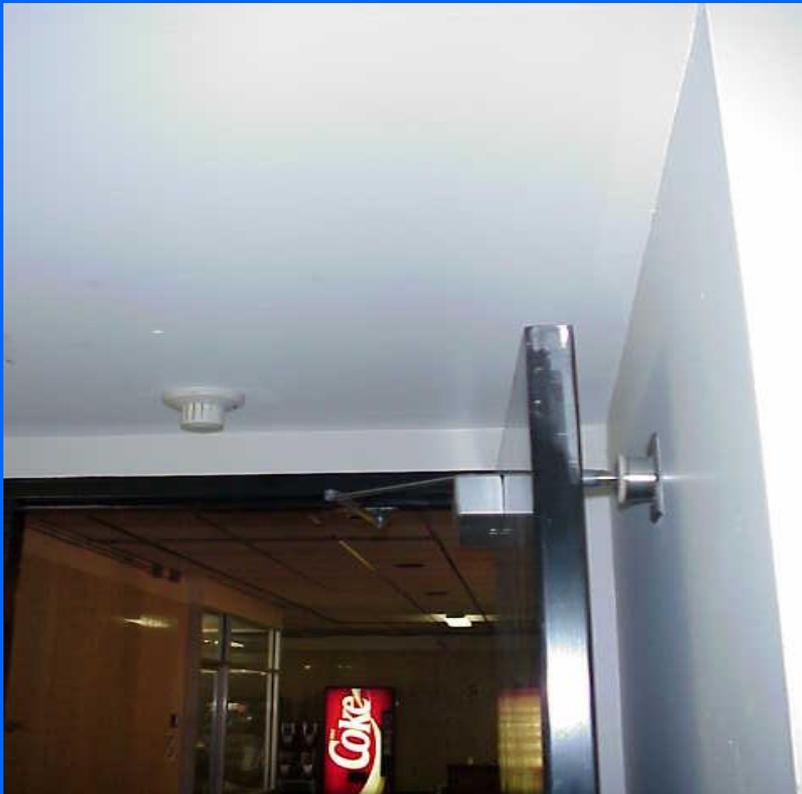
# *OTHER FEATURES OF FIRE PROTECTION*

## DETECTORS & STOBES



# OTHER FEATURES OF FIRE PROTECTION

## FIRE DOORS



# *OTHER FEATURES OF FIRE PROTECTION*

## SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

