Department-Specific Fire Safety Training

2019
Shriners Hospitals for Children – Northern California
Name Here Department

Fire Safety Training
Learning Objectives

After completing this module, you should be able to describe:

1. Your role in ensuring a fire-safe environment at Shriners Hospitals for Children-Northern California.

2. Top fire risks in your department and safe actions to take in the event of a fire.

3. Locations and how to use fire safety devices.

4. Evacuation routes and meeting locations.
Top Fire Risks in **Department**

The top 3 fire hazards and how to mitigate risk in **department name** include:

1. **Electrical**: use only safety inspected devices, use grounded plugs, do not “piggy back” electrical cords or power strips, do not plug space heaters into a power strip because they are not rated to handle that load.

2. **Combustible materials & liquids** (boxes, paper, oil, paint, plastics, **glass**) – remove excess, organize paper, store items in non-flammable containers and off the floor. Permanent storage is not allowed on pallets.

3. **Flammable liquids** (**CaviWipes**, disinfectants and hand sanitizers). Keep from sources of electricity and store appropriately.
The Fire Triangle

- Fuel
- Heat
- Oxygen

Combustible
Ignition Source
Oxygen
The Fire Triangle

Continued

Prior to extinguishing a fire you must understand the nature of the beast. Every fire hire has three main elements:

**Heat** (ignition source)
**Fuel** (combustible material)
**Oxygen**

These elements are required to start a fire and continue to burn.
# Classes of Fire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>Ordinary combustibles (e.g., wood, paper, cloth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class B</td>
<td>Flammable liquids (e.g., gasoline, paint thinners, oil-based paint)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>Energized electrical equipment (e.g., computers, x-ray equipment)</td>
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Proper Storage

18 inches is the minimum vertical clearance from the ceiling in a “sprinkled” building.
What to do when the fire is not in your “fire compartment”

• Be alert
• Move to a location where overhead announcements are audible and follow the instructions received via overhead announcements or runner
• Close all doors
• Keep the phone lines open
• Stand by for further instructions
• If asked to evacuate, follow your department’s evacuation plan (this will be covered next)
• Evacuation plans are posted at each stairwell
• Do not use elevators
• If you smell smoke or feel door or wall heat in the hospital, call Engineering (x2070) or the Lobby Desk (x2000).
What to do when fire is in your “fire compartment”

R.A.C.E. is always to be followed when there’s a fire in your area. This will ensure that we protect ourselves, our patients and visitors and that we reduce facility damage.

When there’s a fire in your fire compartment, R.A.C.E.
R.A.C.E. defined

R.A.C.E. -

**Rescue** people from the fire

✓ If the fire is on a person, immediately smother it or remove the object from the person.
✓ *(Those with medical gases only)* The Nursing Manager or House Supervisor will ensure medical gases are shut off.

**Alert/Activate** the fire alarm by pulling the station or calling “55”

**Contain** the fire by closing all doors

**Extinguish** or **Evacuate**

✓ If the fire is large and/or spreading, evacuation without extinguishing is recommended. Always remember safety first!
✓ If the fire is small and you are trained to use a fire extinguisher you may, if comfortable, but are not required to extinguish the fire.

Refer to the Environment of Care Policy 4.2 Fire Alarm Response (Code Red) for more information on fire response.
Medical Gas Shut-Off Procedure

If there is a fire in **name of department**, the following will occur:

1. Patient-care staff will remove patients from facility-supplied gases.
2. Patients will be removed from immediate location of fire and doors closed.
3. Once Manager / House Supervisor has allowed patients to be removed from supplied gas areas, they will authorize medical gas shut-off for the affected area.
4. **Manager/House Supervisor or designee** will shut off medical gases to the fire compartment.
Medical Gas Shut-Off

1. There are ____ medical gas shut-off locations for the name department.
2. Describe location of each medical gas shutoff, what beds/rooms each serves and the type of gases each supplies.
3. The Department Manager / House Supervisor is responsible for removing all full portable oxygen tanks from the fire compartment at the time of a fire.
Evacuation Procedure

1. Know where to go when a fire is in your fire compartment. **Remember**: You are responsible for the safe evacuation of all patients and guests in your area.

2. Evacuate everyone from your fire compartment to your designated meeting location and describe two evacuation routes (i.e., through fire doors at far South exit along the atrium to the far West entrance).

3. Remember your fire response training…STAY CALM.

4. Wait in your designated evacuation meeting location until instructed otherwise.

5. You will be told if a vertical evacuation is necessary.

6. The atrium is **NOT** a safe evacuation location in the event of a fire.
Floor Drawing 5

- Stairwell
- Pull Station
- Fire Extinguisher
- Smoke Barrier
- Possible Routes
Fire Extinguishers – Use and Locations

1. Fire extinguishers in the ___________ Department are located______________________________.

2. Use the **P.A.S.S.** acronym when operating a fire extinguisher.
   a. Pull the pin
   b. Aim the hose at the base of the fire
   c. Squeeze the trigger
   d. Sweep from side to side at the base of the fire

3. Do NOT use an extinguisher if the fire is large or is spreading fast.

4. If your back is not toward an exit (door), do not attempt to extinguish a fire.
Fire Pull Stations – Use and Locations

1. The nearest fire pull stations are located [list at least 2 closest].
2. As part of fire response, the pull station may be used to activate the fire alarm system for the Hospital.
3. The pull station is activated by pushing the lever in where it says, “push in”. Pull down as indicated on the station itself.
4. As a follow-up to activating the fire alarm pull station, the best practice is to also dial “55” to notify the Hospital Operator of the exact location.
Fire Compartments

1. Fire compartments are identified by department exterior fire doors, three major compartments per floor.

2. The three fire compartments on name floor are:
   1. list
   2. list
   3. list

3. Reference the appropriate floor drawing (next slides)

4. When doors are closed, each compartment can provide up to 1 1/2 hours of fire protection within a compartment.
Floor Drawing 1

- Stairwell
- Pull Station
- Fire Extinguisher
- Smoke Barrier
- Possible Routes
Floor Drawing 3

- **Stairwell**
- **Pull Station**
- **Fire Extinguisher**
- **Smoke Barrier**
- **Possible Routes**
Floor Drawing 8

- Stairwell
- Pull Station
- Fire Extinguisher
- Smoke Barrier
- Possible Routes
Floor Tour

- Walk through your department’s floor and identify the following:
  - 3 separate fire compartments
  - 2 closest fire extinguishers
  - 2 closest stairwells
  - 2 closest fire alarm pull stations
  - Direction route of door swings between fire compartments
  - Your department’s designated meeting location, if horizontal evacuation is necessary
Conclusion

You should now be able to describe:

1. Your role in ensuring a fire-safe name of department;
2. Top fire risks in your department and safe actions to take in the event of a fire;
3. Locations and how to use fire safety devices; and
4. Evacuation routes and meeting locations.