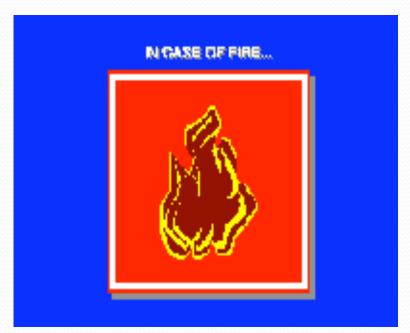




Emergency Procedures

If there is a fire in your building, please proceed to the nearest exit and leave in an orderly manner.

Remain outside until you are given the all clear by the fire or police department.



Emergency Equipment & Exits

In your building, know the location of:

- 1. The nearest exit.
- 2. A secondary route of escape.
- 3. The location of fire



What we are going to Learn:

- √What "fire" is.
- ✓ Classifications of fire.
- ✓ Leading fire causes.
- √Fire prevention.
- ✓ Importance of portable fire extinguishers
- ✓ Types of portable fire extinguishers.
- √How to use a portable fire extinguisher.
- ✓ Making the "right" decision.
- ✓ Reporting an emergency.



What is Fire?

A rapid chemical reaction.

The self-sustaining process of rapid oxidation of a fuel, which produces heat and light.

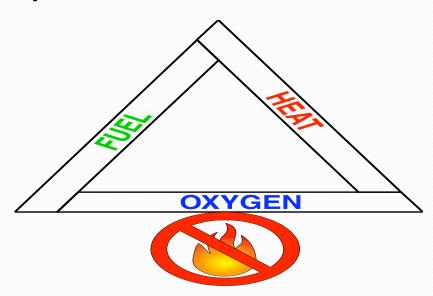
CLASSES OF FIRES	TYPES OF FIRES	PICTURE SYMBOL
A	Wood, paper, cloth, trash & other ordinary materials.	
В	Gasoline, oil, paint and other flammable liquids.	
C	May be used on fires involving live electrical equipment without danger to the operator.	
D	Combustible metals and combustible metal alloys.	1
K	Cooking media (Vegetable or Animal Oils and Fats)	

Extinguishment Theory

- Removing Heat
- · Removing Fuel
- · Reducing Oxygen

WILL

 Inhibit Chemical Chain Reaction



Classification of Fire

Class A or Ordinary Combustibles

This includes fuels such as wood, paper, plastic, rubber, and cloth.





Green Triangle

Classification of Fire

Class B or Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases

This includes all hydrocarbon and alcohol based liquids and gases that will support combustion.



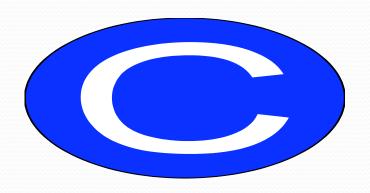
Red Square



Classification of Fire

Class C or Electrical

This includes all fires involving energized electrical equipment.



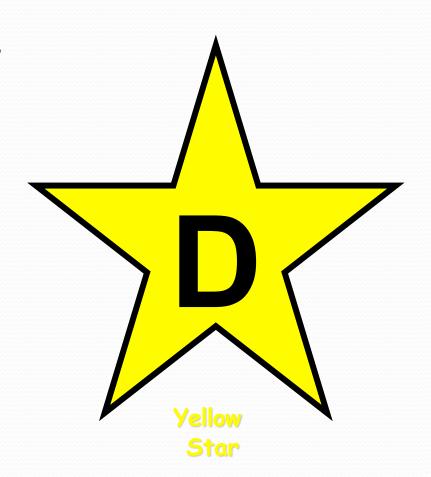


Blue Circle

Classification of Fire

Class D or Combustible Metals

Examples of these types of metals are: zirconium, titanium, potassium, and magnesium.



Classification of Fire

Class K is for fires in unsaturated cooking oils in well insulated cooking appliances in commercial kitchens.

2A:1B:C:K











Some Causes of Fire?

Electricity
Housekeeping
Cleaning Supplies
Flammable Liquids
Machinery

Improper Storage
Space Heaters
Construction
Combustible Liquids
Unattended Cooking

Careless smoking

Prevention is the best way to fight a fire!



The importance of portable fire extinguishers?

Characteristics



Water extinguisher 30-40 ft. 60 sec.



Dry chemical

5-20 ft. 8-25 sec.



CO2 extinguisher 3-8 ft. 8-30 sec.

"Quick-Check"

Is It Ready To Use?

- 1. Check the gauge. The pressure indicate should be in the green zone. (CO2 extinguishers do not have pressure gauges.)
- 3. The extinguisher should have a current inspection tag.
- 5. The pin and handle should be secured with a plastic tab seal.
- 4. The extinguisher and hose should be free of any visible damage.



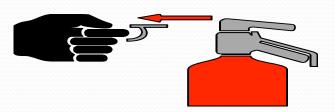
Making That "Right" Decision To use a Portable Fire Extinguisher

- ✓ You are trained in the use of extinguishers.
- ✓ You know what is burning.



- ✓ Fire is not spreading rapidly.
- ✓ Smoke and heat has not filled the area.
- ✓ You have a clear path of escape.
- **✓** Follow your instincts.

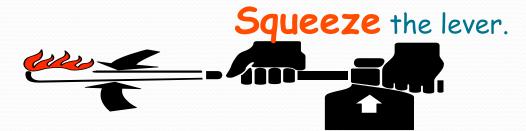
The P.A.S.S. Method







Pull the pin.



Sweep the agent.

Reporting an Emergency

- Call the NSCC Safety & Security at 353-3273 or,
- Dial 911. On-campus you must dial 9-911



- The state of the state of the state of the building to call. Call from a nearby building or a cell phone.
- Give as much information as possible to the emergency dispatcher.



You are not expected to be firefighters!
Do not take unnecessary risks!

Thank You For Your Time!

Any Questions?
Contact
Nashville State
Safety& Security

615-353-3273

