



Information Service

Fire Prevention

Fires can occur for numerous reasons including poor housekeeping, carelessness, improper storage of chemical products, and failure to follow established safety procedures.

All school personnel are responsible for:

- Maintaining a safe work area.
- Being familiar with emergency plan.
- Being familiar with evacuation routes.
- Keeping evacuation routes clear.
- Knowing fire alarm (pull station) locations.
- Knowing fire extinguisher locations.
- Being aware of fire extinguisher use.
- Using appropriate electrical outlets.
- Using and storing chemicals safely.
- Advising supervisor of unsafe conditions.

Do Not Panic!

Be calm, reassure others

Help will arrive soon

If your clothing catches on fire, it is a natural response to panic and run to the nearest shower or fire blanket. Don't do it! Running will just fan the flames and increase the potential for serious injury. The correct response is to

Stop, Drop, and Roll

on the ground to extinguish the flames. Cover your face with your hands to protect your face and lungs. If one of your colleagues catches fire, panics, and starts to run, tackle him or her and smother the flames.

Response & Evacuation

Employees should remember the acronym **RACE** when responding to a fire.

RESCUE: remove anyone in danger but do not place yourself at risk.

ALARM: activate the nearest fire alarm and dial 911 if possible.

CONTAIN: confine the fire by closing the surrounding windows and doors.

EXTINGUISH: extinguish the fire, if it is small enough, by using any available fire extinguisher. Position yourself with a means of escape at your back before you attempt to extinguish a fire. If your first attempt does not succeed or a smoke condition exists, evacuate the building immediately.

Evacuate the building using pre-established evacuation routes. Also be aware of alternate evacuation exits. Assist disabled individuals as defined in the evacuation plan. Do not use elevators. Upon evacuation from the building proceed to designated assembly areas and account for students and staff. Do not re-enter the building for any reason. Provide assistance to all responding agencies as requested.

Fire Drill P 0D 0DC pp6tn5t 2reW n

Class A: (Use a Class A Extinguisher)



Wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and certain plastics.

Prevention – make sure combustible materials do not come in contact with heat sources such as light bulbs, space heaters, and electrical sources.

Class B: (Use a Class B Extinguisher)



Flammable liquids or gases; gasoline, oil, propane.

Prevention – flammable or combustible liquids emit fumes that are heavier than air. These fumes can travel long distances and be ignited by electrical sparks or static discharge.

Class C: (Use a Class C Extinguisher)



Electrical fires; any energized piece of electrical equipment.

Prevention – Do not overload wall outlets. Make sure cords and outlets are in good condition.

Class D: (Use a Class D Extinguisher)



Metals: potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium.

Prevention – Limit use and store correctly.

AIM



PULL

SQUEEZE



SWEEP



Congratulations

Exting. Type	Mechanism	Effective Range		Classes of Fire