

SENSPEX

APPLIED SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Fire Safety Training

Being prepared is half the battle.



Types of fires.



From NFPA

- The National Fire Protection Association has classified 5 types of fires:
 - 1. **Class A:** Combustible materials are wood, cloth, paper, rubber and plastic. This is the most common type of fire. (Ordinary combustibles)
 - 2. **Class B:** Flammable liquids, gases, and greases. These are common around vehicles and “shop” areas. (Flammable liquids)
 - 3. **Class C:** Electrical fires can happen anywhere electronics or wires are plugged in. Most are caused by faulty wiring, and mistakes like overloading electric outlets.
 - 4. **Class D:** Caused by combustible metals; like magnesium, titanium, zirconium and sodium. They require special, dry powder extinguishers.
 - 5. **Class K:** Made from the combustion of cooking oils and fats (like bacon). Commercial kitchens have special extinguishers for this; never add water!!!



What are the fire hazards we face?

- Any appliance or electronics. (Electrical fires / Class C)
 - Too many things plugged into one outlet/power bar
 - Using extension cords for long periods of time or when faulty/frayed
 - Chemicals in the lab and kitchen. (Flammable liquids / Class B)
 - We have some chemicals, like paint, acetone, etc., that are flammable and could spill.
 - Regular structure fires. (Caused by many things / Class A)
 - Senspex is next to the Bosque and rude neighbors. Anything from a wildfire to a cigarette or fuse short could start a structural fire.
- The trick is to be ready for any possibility.....

Prevention is the key to eliminating hazards!

- Keep your work areas clean and clutter-free.
 - That includes office workstations that have piles of paper or “fuel” next to a possible ignition source like outlets, extension cords, etc...
- Know how to handle and store chemicals you work with (if any).
- Know what is expected of you in case of an emergency.
- Make sure you are familiar with your facility’s emergency action plan/procedure for fires (wherever you may be).

**FIRE SAFETY
AND PREVENTION**

Know the fire alert procedure.

- If you see a fire, yell “fire, fire, fire” and determine your next steps.
 - CALL 911!
 - Make sure all office personnel know about the fire and are aware of the status.
 - If you are in a building with a fire alarm system, pull the fire alarm to alert others and the authorities.
 - If you know what is causing the fire, the fire is small and tame enough to put out, and you feel confident and properly trained in putting it out, grab the nearest fire extinguisher and attempt to extinguish it.
 - Exit the building if the fire is still growing and is not able to be put out.
 - If you have time, close doors, windows, and air systems behind you as you exit. This will help control or limit the amount of smoke getting around.

How and when to fight the fire

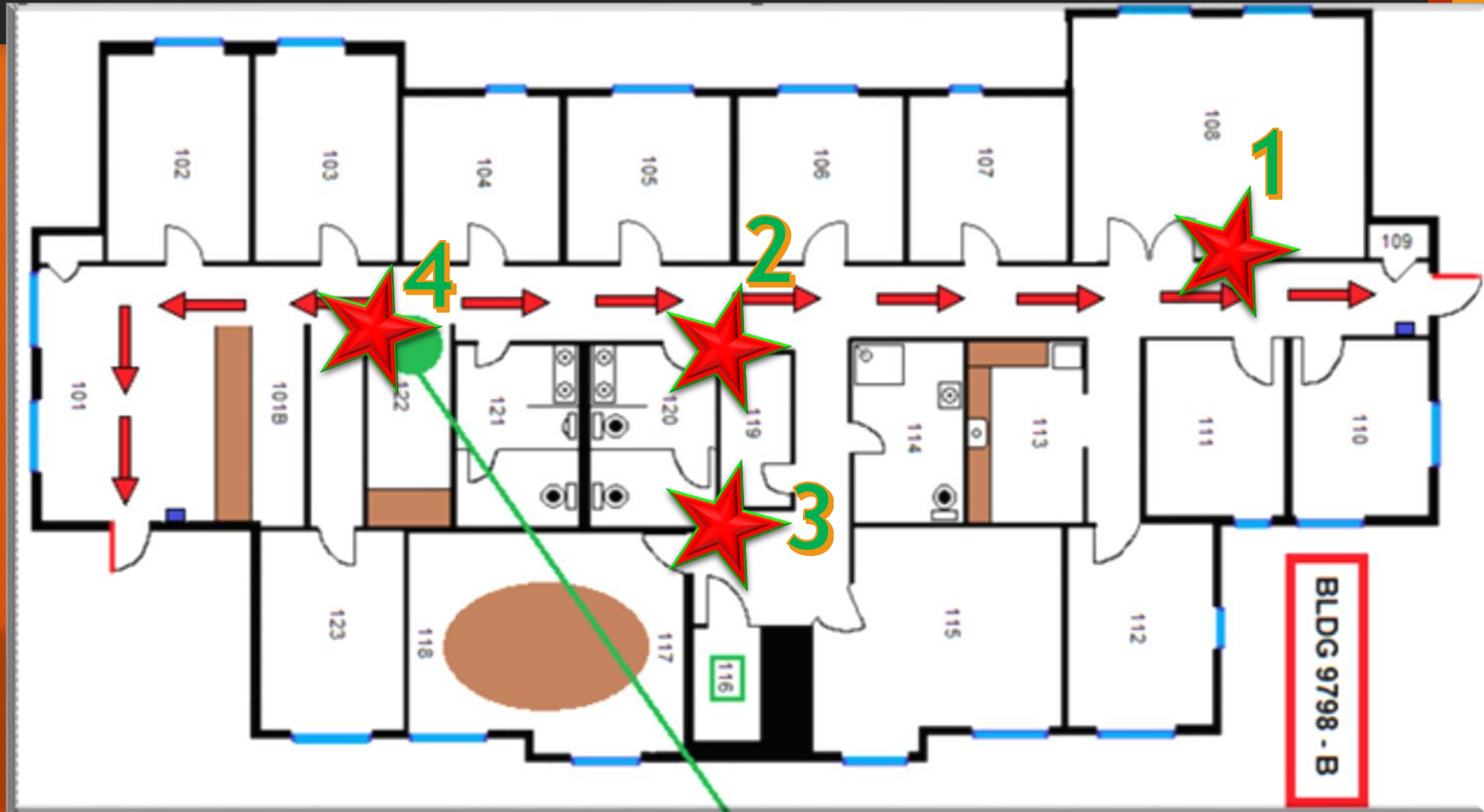
- If the fire is small and not spreading quickly, you could try and extinguish the fire.
- If you see the cause of the fire, you can choose the right extinguisher. Lucky for you, the extinguishers here are A,B,C rated and can put out chemical, electrical, combustible material fires.
 - Use the PASS method.
 - Stay with the fire to make sure it does not reignite.
 - Extinguishers have a short use time, so be sure you can handle it.
- If the fire is large, and growing quickly, you should get out immediately.



How and when to fight the fire



Senspex has 4
Fire
Extinguishers.



How and when to evacuate.

- You should never try and fight a fire if you are unsure or feel incapable of doing so.
- **Know your exit strategy or plan!**
 - Know your nearest fire exit
- Move to the rally point if safely possible.

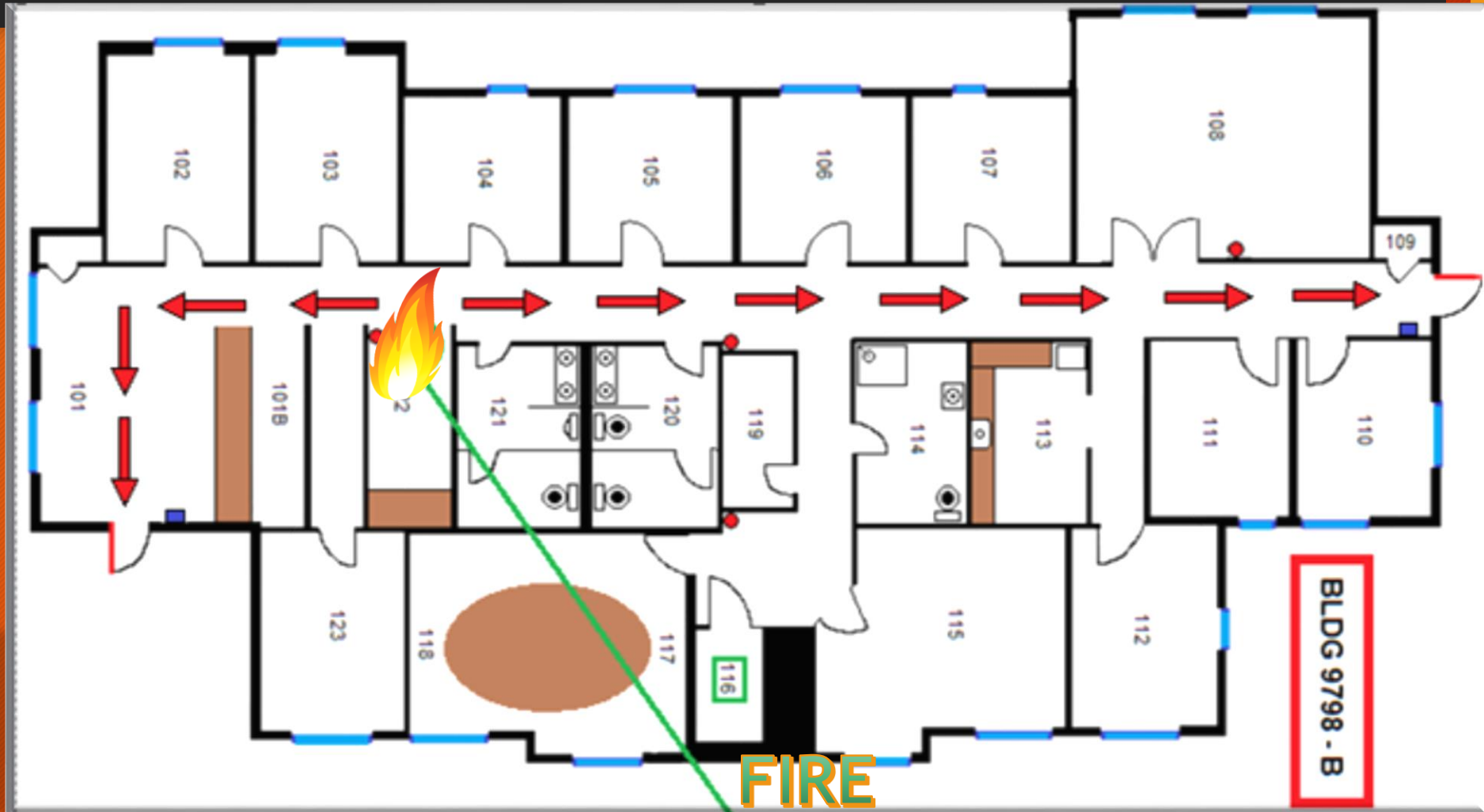


How and when to evacuate.

Get out of the building safely:

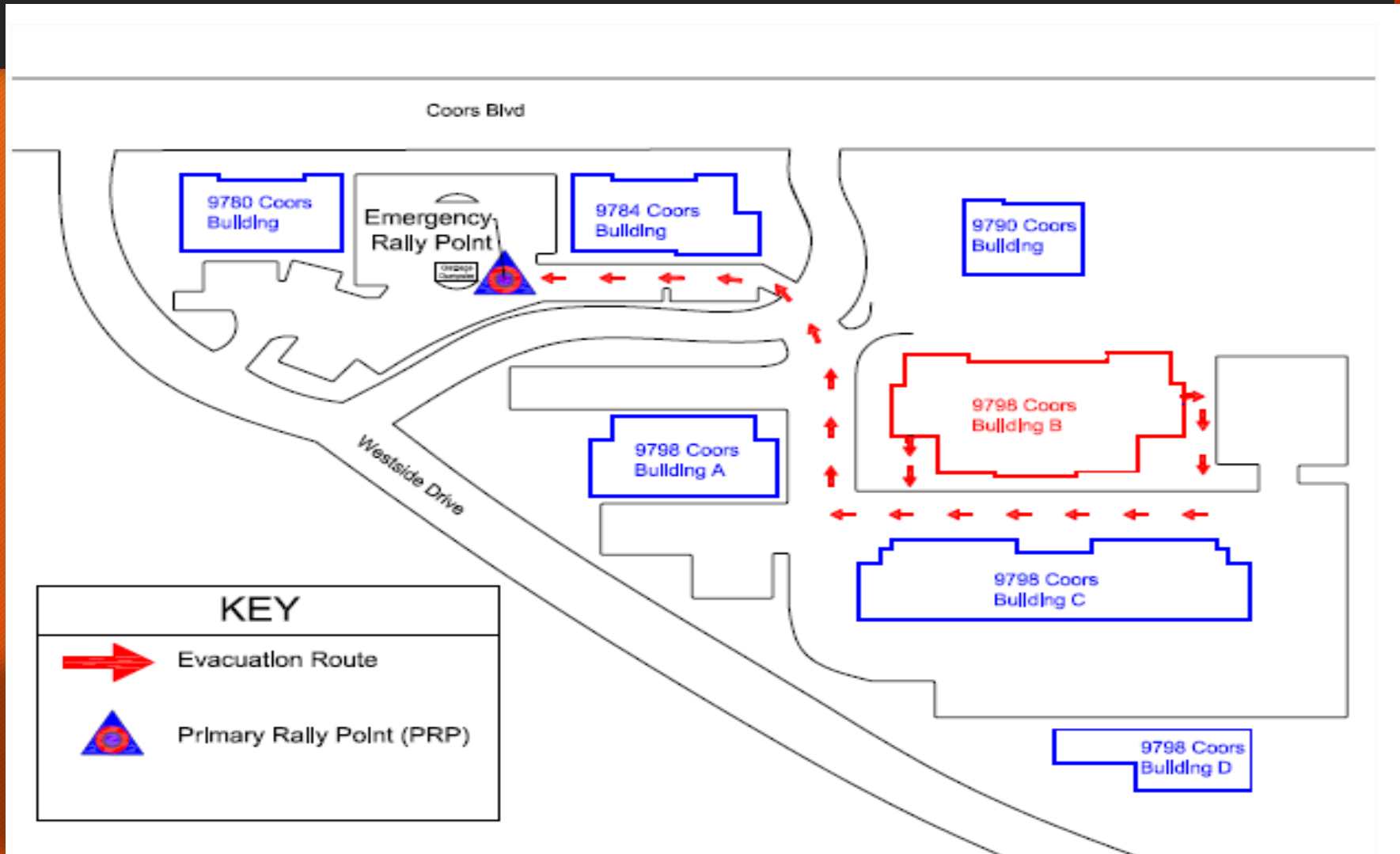
~Avoid going where the fire is.

~Head to the safest exit.



How and when to evacuate.

Once out of the building, head to the PRP to regroup and wait for responders.



How and when to evacuate

- Find the safest, fastest route out of the building.
- Try and close doors and windows behind you if possible to stop the spreading of smoke and fire
- Smoke can kill as easily as fire, so stay close to the ground when exiting. If there is a large amount of smoke or heat, try to get on your hands and knees to crawl to the nearest exit.
- Try and help others stay calm and get out of the building if it is safe to do so. If looking for/helping others would put you in harms way, make sure get out quickly and to notify the responders/authorities of the person(s) still inside.
- Once out of the building, get upwind of the fire and to the rally point if possible.

Be Safe.

- When facing an emergency, like a fire, remain calm and remember your training.
- It could save your life.

Time for the quiz!

