

# General Safety

Name -  
Class -  
Roll number -

## Introduction

Introduction to Scope of Fire Safety, Fire Safety in the Home, Fire Safety in the Workplace, Tips for Staying Safe from Fire and Interactive Session of Fire Safety

**What is Fire?**

**What are the possible causes of fire?**

**What needs to be done to prevent the possible causes of fire**



Identifying potential fire hazards, watch video on fire safety at home. Compare all types of fire element and its extinguishing method and make separate notes.



**Lesson aims -**

1. Experiment about fire science
2. To know Evacuation process
3. To learn how to use fire extinguisher



**Space for Notes -**



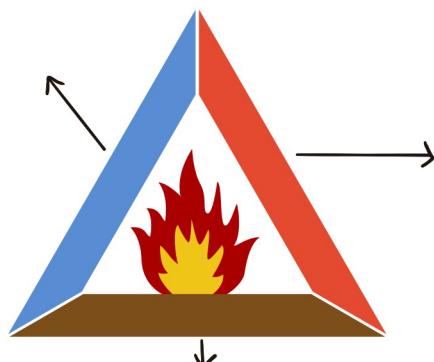
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## Activity 1

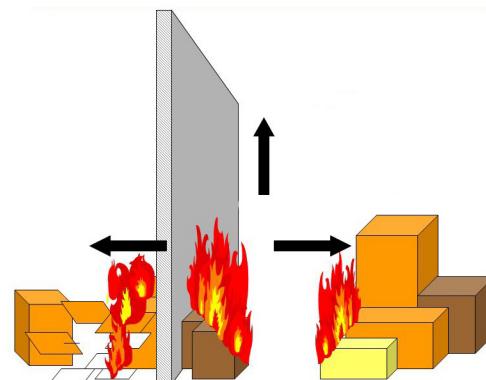
### Introduction about fire

Fire occurs whenever combustible fuel in the presence of oxygen at an extremely high temperature becomes gas. Flames are the visual indicator of the heated gas. Fire can also occur from lower-temperature sources. Over time, combustible materials such as smoldering embers can reach their ignition temperature.

Label the diagrams -



Starting of Fire



Spreading of Fire

## Activity 2

### Different stages of Fire

There are 4 different stages to the life a fire which depending on the circumstances of each individual fire may vary in in the time it takes to get from one to the other but will still follow the same pattern.

Match the Following -

Ignition/incipient

Additional fuel ignites due to the heat being generated by the fire causing the fire to grow.

Growth

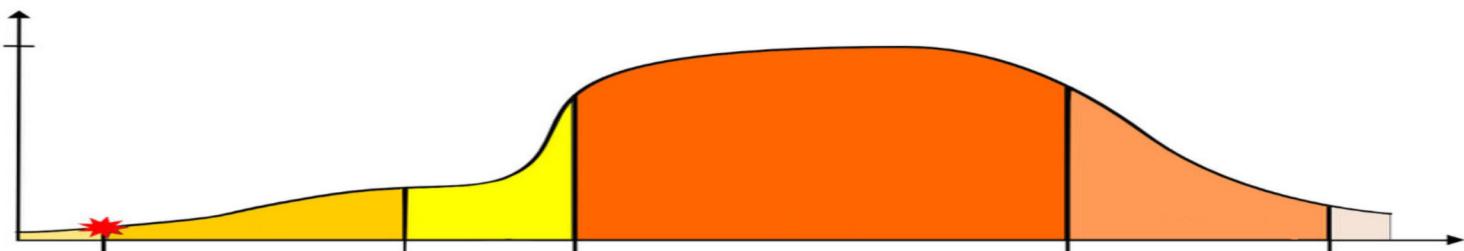
As the available fuel has already been consumed by the fire, **temperatures** decrease and the fire begins to get less intense.

Fully Developed

When the oxidation process begins and a small fire starts that is controllable with a fire extinguisher.

Decay (Burnout)

Any combustible **materials and fuel sources** available have caught fire and temperatures have reached their highest.



# Types of Fire

Depending on the type of fuel that is burning fires can be separated into 5 different classifications which makes it easier to choose the most appropriate method to fight the fire.

- Class A** - wood and textiles
- Class B** - Petrol, alcohol and paint
- Class C** - Gasses such as butane and propane
- Class D** - Fires involving burning metals.
- Class F** - Fires involving cooking oil.
- Electrical Fires** - As electricity does not actually burn but is the element that sets surrounding material alight

## Fire Safety Inspection:

Locked or blocked exits (common hazard), Trash or debris Electrical hazards, cooking hazards, Chemical, Gas Cylinders/ System, Labs, Smoking Areas, exit Signs Blocked exits/isles/hallways, fire extinguisher hazards, emergency lighting hazards, Emergency stairway doors blocked or propped open.



Space for notes -

# Label different types of Fire extinguisher -



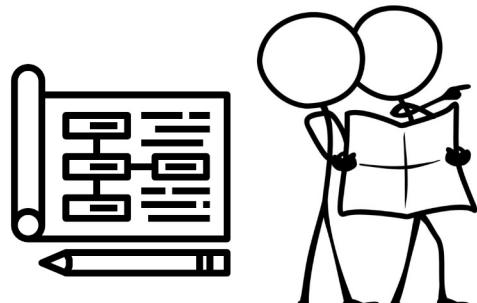
## Fire Extinguisher Use and Handling:

- Know where fire extinguishers are located in your workplace
- Learn how to use them effectively
- Never leave an extinguished fire unattended
- Extinguisher located in a designated place?
- Obstructions to access or visibility?
- Operating instructions on nameplate legible & facing outward?
- Seals & tamper indicators in place & intact?



## 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
- 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



**Space for notes -**

### Reflection

- 1) What an electrical fault actually means?
- 2) What are the Types of Electrical Faults in Domestic System?
- 3) What are the different battery problems?
- 4) What you know about short circuit?

**Space for notes -**



For more information scan  
the qr code

