





Collaborative Bachelor's Degree Program of Fire Protection and Safety Engineering Technology between Southwest Jiaotong University and Oklahoma State University, U.S.A.



FPST 1213 Fire and Safety **Hazard Recognition**

Terminology, Acronyms and Initialisms

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Terminology



- Abbreviation
 - a shortened form of a word or phrase
 - Mrs.
 - Acronym
 - an abbreviation formed from the initial letters of other words and pronounced as a word
 - NASA
 - OSHA
- Initialism
 - an abbreviation consisting of initial letters pronounced separately

 - EPA NRC

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- Flammable
- A combustible that is capable of easily being ignited and rapidly consumed by fire.
- Combustible
 - · Capable of undergoing combustion.
- - A chemical process of oxidation that occurs at a rate that is fast enough to produce heat and usually light, in the form of either a glow or flames.
- Oxidation
 - Reaction with oxygen either in the form of the element or in the form of one of its compounds.







Terminology



- Flammable Liquid
 - Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point that is below 100°F
- Combustible Liquid
 - Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point at or above 100°F
- Flash Point
 - The minimum temperature of a liquid at which sufficient vapor is given off to form an ignitible mixture with the air, near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel used
- · Fire Point
 - The lowest temperature at which a liquid will ignite to achieve sustained burning

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Terminology



- · Lower Flammable (Explosive) Level
- That concentration of a combustible material in air below which ignition will not occur.
- Upper Flammable (Explosive) Level
 - That concentration of a combustible material in air above which ignition will not occur.

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- Deflagration
 - Propagation of a combustion zone at a velocity that is less than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium.
- Detonation
 - Propagation of a combustion zone at a velocity greater than the speed of sound in the unreacted medium
- Explosion
 - The bursting or rupture of an enclosure or a container due to the development of internal pressure from a deflagration.





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Terminology



- Conduction
 - Heat transfer to another body or within a body by direct contact.
- · Convection
 - Heat transfer by circulation within a medium such as a gas or a liquid.



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Terminology



- Flashover
 - A stage in the development of a contained fire in which all exposed surfaces reach ignition temperature more or less simultaneously and fire spreads rapidly throughout the space.
- · Backdraft
 - A deflagration resulting from the sudden introduction of air into a confined space containing oxygen-deficient products of incomplete combustion.
- BTL
 - The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1F at the pressure of 1 atmosphere and temperature of 60F

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- Accident
 - That occurrence in a sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, death, or property damage.
- Near Miss
 - An unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness, or damage – but had the potential to do so.

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Terminology



- Prevention
 - Developing ways to eliminate the occurrence of the unplanned event.
- Examples
 - · National Electrical Code (NFPA 70)
 - Traffic laws
 - · OSHA regulations

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Terminology



- Mitigation
 - Developing methodologies that reduce the damage caused by the event.
- Examples
 - · Construction codes in earthquake zones
 - · Emergency response plans

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- Safety
 - An ever-changing condition in which one attempts to minimize the risk of injury, illness, or property damage from the hazards to which one may be exposed.
- Safe
 - Free from the risk of harm. (Webster's)







Terminology



- Injury
 - Any kind of damage to the body resulting from a single exposure to some type of energy or force
- Example
 - · physical trauma suffered in an automobile accident
 - · Laceration from a knife

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Terminology



- Illness
 - Damage to the body resulting from repeated exposures to some type of energy or force
- Examples
 - Cancer
 - · Hearing loss
 - · Carpal tunnel syndrome

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- Hazard
 - A condition or set of conditions that have the potential to produce injury, illness, and/or property damage.
 - Requires exposure and a sequence of events or stimuli before damage can occur.









- Risk
 - Risk refers to the probability that a hazard will be activated and produce injury or property damage
- · Two components
 - Probability or likelihood of the hazard being activated
 - · Severity of the resultant accident