STAR SECURITY FIRE SAFETY TRAINING

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Hello everyone, My Name is Susanna and I am one of Star Security's Trainers. I want to welcome everyone to our _____ session. Today, we're going to cover some crucial aspects of fire safety and how to effectively _____ in an emergency. This training is in accordance with the OSHA 29 CFR 1910.157 guidelines.

Our objectives for today's course are comprehensive. We will discuss how fires are _____. We'll delve into the _____ you hold concerning extinguishers, how to tackle small fires, and the correct use of a _____. We'll also cover how to inspect and _____ fire extinguisher for different types of fires.

Why is this course necessary? The basis lies in the employer's responsibility for employee safety. Fire ranks _____, costing about 3 billion dollars annually and tragically claiming around 300 workers' lives each year. However, with proper _____, the probability of fire can be significantly reduced, enhancing _____, morale, productivity, and overall employee _____.

Fire extinguisher training is not just a _____; it's a _____. With over 150 major fires occurring in workplaces annually and fire being a leading cause of accidental deaths in the United States, OSHA requires employers to provide _____ to all employees without subjecting them to possible injury.

Let's discuss the applicable regulations which include the 29CFR for safety and health standards, the industrial safety standard 1910, and portable fire extinguishers standard 157. Additionally, the NFPA 10 and NFPA 101, also known as the Life Safety Code, are crucial in our training today.

Every employer must fulfill general program requirements which include:

- _____,
- _____,
- _____,
- _____,
- _____,
- _____, and
- _____.

A good fire safety program is important as it helps reduce the probability of fire, lowers _____ rates, increases acceptance of high-turnover jobs, makes _____ about their work, reduces workers' compensation costs, and _____ OSHA compliance to a higher level.

The role of the Safety Officer is critical. They manage the _____, schedule proper _____ for employees, _____ the program as necessary, maintain _____ records, and ensure monthly/annual _____ are conducted.

The Maintenance Supervisor plays a vital role as well. They replace used and damaged _____, notify the Safety Officer of any use or _____, assist in control of extinguishers, mount extinguishers, ensure installed equipment does not block, and assist in _____ to extinguishers.

Department and First Line Supervisors are also key players. They share similar responsibilities with the Maintenance Supervisor in replacing used and _____ fire extinguishers, notifying the Safety Officer of any issues, and ensuring that employees are _____ of where extinguishers are located, ensuring extinguishers are clean and free from _____.

Maintaining the fire extinguisher is a _____ process. Extinguishers should be numbered for proper location identification, be fully charged, operable, clean, free of defects, and readily accessible _____.

If you encounter _____ fire extinguishers, it's crucial to notify your supervisor _____. This includes extinguishers using carbon tetrachloride, chlorobromomethane, ones with soldered or riveted shells, self-generating soda acid or foam, gas cartridge water type, or those operated by inverting the extinguisher.

Lastly, let's talk about inspection, maintenance, and testing. Basic requirements for extinguishers include monthly visual inspections, annual maintenance checks, a twelve-year hydrostatic test, a six-year tear-down maintenance, prompt recharging if used, and ensuring that incompatible extinguishers are not used.

Remember, the _____ you gain today can be _____ tomorrow. Let's proceed with our training, keeping in mind that safety is our ultimate goal. Thank you for your attention, and let's get started.

Ladies and gentlemen, let's turn our attention to one of the most fundamental concepts in fire safety — the _____. On the screen, you're looking at a simple but powerful model that explains the _____ elements a fire needs to ignite and sustain itself:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Now, picture a triangle where each side represents one of these elements. At the top, we have _____, which is your spark or heat source; to the right, we have _____ — anything that burns, from paper to gasoline; and to the left, we have _____, the air around us that

supports combustion. These three elements must come together in the right mixture for fire to exist.

What's important to understand here is the balance required for a fire to start and continue burning. _____ any one of these elements — be it the fuel, the ignition source, or the oxygen — and the fire will be _____. That's our goal in fire prevention and emergency response: to _____ the triangle, _____ the balance, and _____the fire from growing or even starting.

So as we go forward with this training, remember this _____. It's not just a theoretical model; it's a guide for _____. Whether you're inspecting your work area for potential _____ sources, ensuring electrical systems don't become _____ points, or _____ to limit oxygen flow, you're actively participating in fire prevention.

Keep this triangle in mind every day. It represents the ongoing responsibility we all have to maintain a safe workplace. Let's continue to the next slide to delve deeper into how we can apply this knowledge in real-world situations

Continuing from the Fire Triangle, let's explore the ignition sources in more depth. An ignition source is what initiates the fire, the spark that starts it all. There are several types of ignition sources, and it's crucial to recognize them to prevent fires effectively.

Firstly, we have _____ ignitions. This can be anything from overloaded circuits, faulty wiring, to improper use of electrical equipment. It's vital to regularly inspect electrical tools and machinery, ensuring they are in good repair and used correctly.

Next, we encounter _____ ignition sources. These are your reactive substances and spontaneous combustion materials that can ignite under the right conditions. It's not just about flammable liquids or gases; even seemingly innocuous substances can react violently under certain circumstances.

Then we have _____ sources. Excessive heat can come from overused machinery, friction, or even environmental temperatures. Monitoring _____, especially where flammable materials are stored or used, is essential for fire safety.

And lastly, _____ sources. While less common in most workplaces, these can include materials that emit radiation, which can potentially cause ignition through intense energy release. In summary, understanding these sources of ignition helps us to anticipate and prevent potential fires. Regular safety checks and adherence to proper handling procedures of materials and equipment are key defenses against these risks. Let's move to the next slide to consider the fuel that feeds a fire.

Fuel:
Fires need fuel to burn, and this fuel can come in _____forms. _____fuels are things like wood, paper, textiles, and plastics. In our workplaces, we find these in construction materials, office supplies, and personal belongings.
_____ fuels include solvents, paints, and flammable oils. These materials spread _____, and their vapours can create explosive mixtures with air, which is why proper _____ are crucial.
And then we have _____, such as natural gas or propane, which are highly volatile and can lead to rapid fire spread if _____. Ensuring these are contained, and any _____ are _____ addressed, is essential.
In all cases, controlling the amount and state of these fuels, keeping them secure and away from ignition sources, is a _____ aspect of fire safety. Our next slide will address the role of oxygen in supporting combustion.

Oxygen:
Lastly, let's talk about _____, the final side of the Fire Triangle. Oxygen is all around us, and it's vital for both life and fire. For humans, the air we breathe contains about 21 percent oxygen, and we require a minimum of 19 percent to survive.
Fires, however, are less demanding. _____ can occur with as low as 16 percent oxygen, meaning even in environments that are not ideal for breathing, _____ can still thrive.
The key takeaway here is the importance of the fuel-air mixture. Just the right mix can support _____, and controlling the environment can help prevent a fire from starting or spreading.
Understanding that controlling oxygen levels can be a method of fire _____ and _____, such as using smothering techniques with a fire _____ or foam _____, can be crucial in emergency situations. Remember, managing oxygen is not just about firefighting—it's about _____ measures like ensuring spaces are well ventilated to prevent gas build-ups and designing spaces that can be easily isolated in the case of a fire.

Now that we understand the components of the Fire Triangle, let's look at how we can apply this knowledge to use fire extinguishers effectively. We'll explore this in our next section.

Let's shift our focus to portable fire extinguishers, an essential tool in our _____ against fires. These devices are strategically placed around the workplace, specifically _____ and _____ based on the potential types of fires we might encounter. Understanding the _____ of fires is crucial to selecting the right extinguisher for the job.
Fire extinguishers are not _____, and different classes are designed to combat specific types of _____ effectively. Knowing which class corresponds to which type of fire helps ensure safety and could prevent a small fire from becoming a _____ event. Let's take a closer look at these classes in the next slide

When we talk about fire classifications, we refer to four distinct types, each with its own _____ and fuel sources.

Class A includes ordinary _____ like wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and certain plastics—common materials in many work environments.
Class B is for fires involving _____ or _____, such as gasoline, kerosene, paint, and propane. These require special attention due to their volatile nature.
Class C is designated for _____ fires. These can result from faulty wiring, malfunctioning electrical appliances, or overloaded circuits.
Class D is for _____, such as magnesium, titanium, and sodium. These fires are less common but can be incredibly intense and challenging to extinguish.
Knowing these classifications helps us understand the appropriate extinguishing agents and methods to use. Let's delve into the specifics of each class in the following slides

Class A fires involve materials that are a common part of our daily lives, which is why we must take preventative steps to mitigate the risk of fires.
Keep _____ and _____ areas free from trash. A tidy workspace isn't just about organization; it's a _____.
Dispose of oily rags in designated _____ to prevent spontaneous combustion.
Control and monitor smoking areas, if allowed, to prevent any errant embers from igniting materials.
Minimize potential ignition sources, be it from equipment or processes.
Ensure clear pathways to fire _____ and _____.
Being aware of where fire extinguishers are located is not just about compliance; it's about _____. On to the next class.

Class B fires require our attention due to the _____ of flammable liquids and gases. They can escalate quickly, and hence, prevention and proper handling become critical.
Consider alternatives to flammable cleaning agents where possible.
If using flammable liquids, ensure their containers have safety devices like fusible links.
When refueling equipment, do it in well-ventilated areas to prevent vapour _____.
Store these liquids properly, following all guidelines for _____ and _____. Ensure good ventilation when using these substances to prevent fume _____.
Ground storage drums to prevent static discharge sparks.
Limit welding and similar activities to designated areas where flammable vapors are controlled.

Now, let's proceed to electrical fires
Class C fires involve _____ and require specific safety measures to prevent.
Frequently inspect wiring and insulation to catch and address deterioration early.
Keep motors clean and well-lubricated to prevent overheating.
Be alert to unusual _____, which can be a sign of electrical _____.
Avoid overloading outlets and ensure connections are secure and compliant with safety standards.
Use fuses with the correct rating to prevent electrical overloads.
Dust and grease on motors can be a fire hazard, so regular cleaning is necessary.

Proper maintenance of machinery is not just about efficiency but also about preventing potential fires.

Lastly, we'll cover the specifics of Class D fires.

Class D fires are unique due to the nature of combustible metals.

Control metal dust and turnings; they can ignite easily and are difficult to extinguish once alight.
Adhere to established safety procedures when working with these metals.
Avoid using _____ or _____ on metal fires, as these methods can exacerbate the situation.
Understand that metal fires can release _____ when they react with _____, which fuels the fire further.
Be aware that metal fires can reach _____ up to 5000 degrees, requiring special extinguishing agents.
Extinguishing metal fires is challenging and often requires specialized knowledge and agents.

Each class of fire poses its own risks and requires specific approaches to manage effectively. Understanding these will ensure we're prepared to act swiftly and safely in case of an emergency. Let's keep this knowledge in mind as we proceed to the next segment.

Every fire extinguisher has a story to tell, and this story is found on its _____. Here we can see a typical _____, indicating the extinguisher is a multi-purpose _____ type. This means it's suitable for Class A, B, and C fires - a versatile tool in fire emergencies. Remember, all fire extinguishers at our company are labeled according to the NFPA 10 standard. This ensures _____, ease of _____, and _____ during emergencies. The faceplate is your quick guide to understanding what fires the extinguisher can combat and how to use it _____.

Staying compliant isn't just about following rules; it's about ensuring safety. In line with the NFPA 10 standard for portable fire extinguishers, all our extinguishers are clearly labeled, and so are their locations. This helps everyone quickly identify the type of extinguisher and its appropriate use case. Remember, correct labeling can save valuable seconds during an emergency.

This slide shows the gauge of a fire extinguisher, which is a critical _____. It indicates the pressure inside the _____ and whether it's _____ for use. A gauge in the green area means the extinguisher is _____ and _____. If it's in the red, it's either _____ or needs _____. Regular checks ensure that when you reach for an extinguisher, it will function as _____.

Now, take a look at the pin of the fire extinguisher. This small but mighty component is crucial for safety. It prevents _____ discharge and indicates whether the extinguisher has

been _____. Before use, ensure the pin is intact and securely in place. If the pin is _____ or the seal is _____, it's time for an inspection or maintenance.

The correct way to activate the extinguisher is demonstrated here. Hold the extinguisher _____, pull the _____, and squeeze the _____. It's a simple yet powerful motion that releases the extinguishing agent. But, just squeezing isn't enough. _____ and _____ are vital, as we'll see in the next slide.

When faced with flames, don't focus on the top; aim at the _____ where the fire is feeding. This slide illustrates the proper technique: sweeping side to side, covering the area of the fire's _____. It's not about _____ the flames; it's about cutting off the fire's _____. A steady, sweeping motion ensures the agent is spread _____ to extinguish the fire.

There are critical moments when fighting a fire is not the safest choice.
If your escape route is _____, don't risk it.
When a fire grows _____, it's time to evacuate.
If the extinguisher isn't having an _____, don't persist.
Always _____ life over property.
If you're _____ or _____ for the situation, seek safety.
Never fight a fire if you're _____ or it could hinder your _____.
Using the wrong type of extinguisher can be _____.
Be particularly cautious if the fire involves _____ materials like drums or gases.
Remember, when in doubt, _____, and let the professionals handle it.

Selecting the right fire extinguisher is about more than just grabbing the _____ one.
Consider the nature of the _____ involved and the potential severity of a fire - how big, how fast, how intense?
An extinguisher's effectiveness varies with the material it's designed to douse.
Ease of use can mean the difference in an _____ situation.
Consider who's available to operate the _____ and their capability to do so.
The _____ and _____ state of the user can affect their ability to manage the extinguisher effectively.
Every aspect from the type of fire to the handler's _____ impacts the choice of extinguisher. Being informed helps ensure the _____ decisions are made when they count the most

When you're faced with a potential fire, selecting the right extinguisher isn't just about the fire class; it's also about the _____. Wind, drafts, and fumes can affect how you use the extinguisher. You must also consider possible _____ reactions with the extinguishing agent, as well as the health and safety concerns associated with its _____. And never forget, the maintenance and upkeep of the extinguisher are just as _____ for ensuring it works when needed.

At the bottom of this slide, you're reminded of the fire classifications, which are _____ knowledge for selecting the appropriate extinguisher

Extinguishers are not one-size-fits-all. They come with different mechanisms. Some expel their content by their own vapor pressure. Others use a separate gas cartridge or cylinder to pressurize the extinguishing agent. Then there are those with stored pressure or that require mechanical pumping. And let's not forget the simplest form—hand propelled, using tools as basic as scoops or buckets. Each method has its application, and understanding this is key to fire safety.

Class 'A' fires consume everyday materials like wood and paper. In such situations, remember to aim the extinguishing agent at the fire's _____. Focus on _____ the material to prevent re-ignition and _____ a fire watch afterward. Water, foam, or multi-purpose dry chemicals are your go-to agents here

Class 'B' fires involve flammable liquids or gases. When handling these, aim at the fire's _____ and try to stop the flow of _____. Be prepared for the fire to potentially flare up. Your _____ allies here include foam, carbon dioxide, and dry chemicals.

Electrical fires require _____ agents. The first step is always to cut the _____ if possible. Avoid water-based extinguishers as they conduct _____. Suitable options for these fires are carbon dioxide and dry chemicals.

Combustible metals require special attention as they burn _____ hot. Use extinguishing agents that leave a _____ which can cool the metal and prevent re-ignition. Keep in mind, these residues can be damaging to _____.

Regular inspections are a must. Check your extinguishers _____, service them annually, and more often if required by local codes. Don't forget to document each inspection.

Knowing where your fire extinguishers are and the potential fires they might need to combat is only the start. Ensure the right _____ is on hand, check for _____, _____, and ensure everything is _____. If you find issues, _____ them immediately. The goal is _____, and _____ are how we achieve it.

As we wrap up our discussion on fire safety and extinguishers, remember that an inspection isn't just about checking the device itself. It's about the bigger picture: ensuring that every area, especially those designated as hazardous, has quick and easy access to the correct type of fire extinguisher. It's not enough to have these life-saving devices on-site; they must be positioned thoughtfully, in locations where they can be reached swiftly and utilized effectively in an emergency.

Survey your environment, assess the risks, and position your fire extinguishers strategically. This foresight could make all the difference in preventing a small spark from becoming a

destructive blaze. Remember, readiness and positioning are as critical as the maintenance of the extinguishers themselves."

"As we conclude today's session on fire safety, let's carry with us the knowledge that preparedness starts with understanding. We've learned about the different classes of fires, the appropriate extinguishers for each, and the essential maintenance and inspection protocols.

But beyond _____, it's the culture of _____ that we build and maintain that truly _____ our workspaces. Let us be _____, _____, and _____ of one another in fostering a safe _____. Keep your eyes _____, not just for fire risks, but also for _____ to improve our readiness. After all, the safety of our team and facility isn't just in the hands of a few—it's a collective responsibility.

Thank you for your _____ and _____ to safety. Stay alert, stay safe, and remember—_____ is the best protection.