
GEISINGER
Facilities
Fire
Safety
Begin

Objectives

Through the use of this learning program, the participant will be able to:

1. Recognize basic healthcare fire risks
2. Identify fundamental principles for the avoidance, response, and management of fires to enhance patient and staff safety
3. Associate R.A.C.E. with the appropriate fire response
4. Associate P.A.S.S. with the effective use of fire extinguishers
5. Identify different classes of fire extinguishers and their proper application
6. Choose actions for prevention, precaution, and proper response to fire to enhance patient and staff safety
7. Describe the significance of construction and renovation safety as it relates to Interim Life Safety Measures (ILSM)
8. Identify personnel authorized to implement an emergency medical gas shutdown

Fire Safety Facts

- Fires occur in healthcare facilities on a regular basis
- Most facilities will experience a fire at some point in time
- Smoking starts most hospital fires
- Smoke inhalation is the number one killer in fires
- Fires generally occur because of carelessness
- Fires spread quickly because appropriate responses are not carried out
- Needless loss of life and property are the result

Question 1

Among the most common causes for the occurrence and spread of hospital fires are:

- A) faulty sprinkler systems
- B) lack of fire extinguishers
- C) smoking, carelessness, and inappropriate responses
- D) improper building construction and maintenance

Submit

Fire Safety Prevention

The most effective way to deter fire is by. . .

(Click on the question mark)

Fire Safety Prevention

The most effective way to deter fire is by. . .

(Click on the question mark)

"PREVENTION"

Prevention is the action taken to ***keep fires from starting***

Fire Safety Prevention

Smoking is not permitted on Geisinger property

Prevention includes:

(click on each question mark below for answers)

Fire Safety Prevention

Smoking is not permitted on Geisinger property

Prevention includes:

(click on each question mark below for answers)

Enforcement of the Tobacco Free Policy

Keep work and storage areas free from unnecessary clutter and accumulation of combustibles

Use and store flammable liquids properly

Fire Safety Prevention

Follow proper procedures for the use and storage of medical gases

Remove damaged or improperly functioning electrically powered equipment and report it for repairs

Investigate and report "hot" or burning odors immediately

Question 2

Prevention is the most important action to take to lessen the risk of a fire occurring.

- (•) A) True
- ( ) B) False

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Fire Safety Precautions

The next most important step
to take after prevention is. . .

(Click on the question mark)

Fire Safety Precautions

The next most important step to take after prevention is. . .

(Click on the question mark)

"PRECAUTION"

Precaution is the action taken ***in preparation*** for fires

Fire Safety Precautions

Click on each image below:

Fire Safety Precautions

Click on each image below:

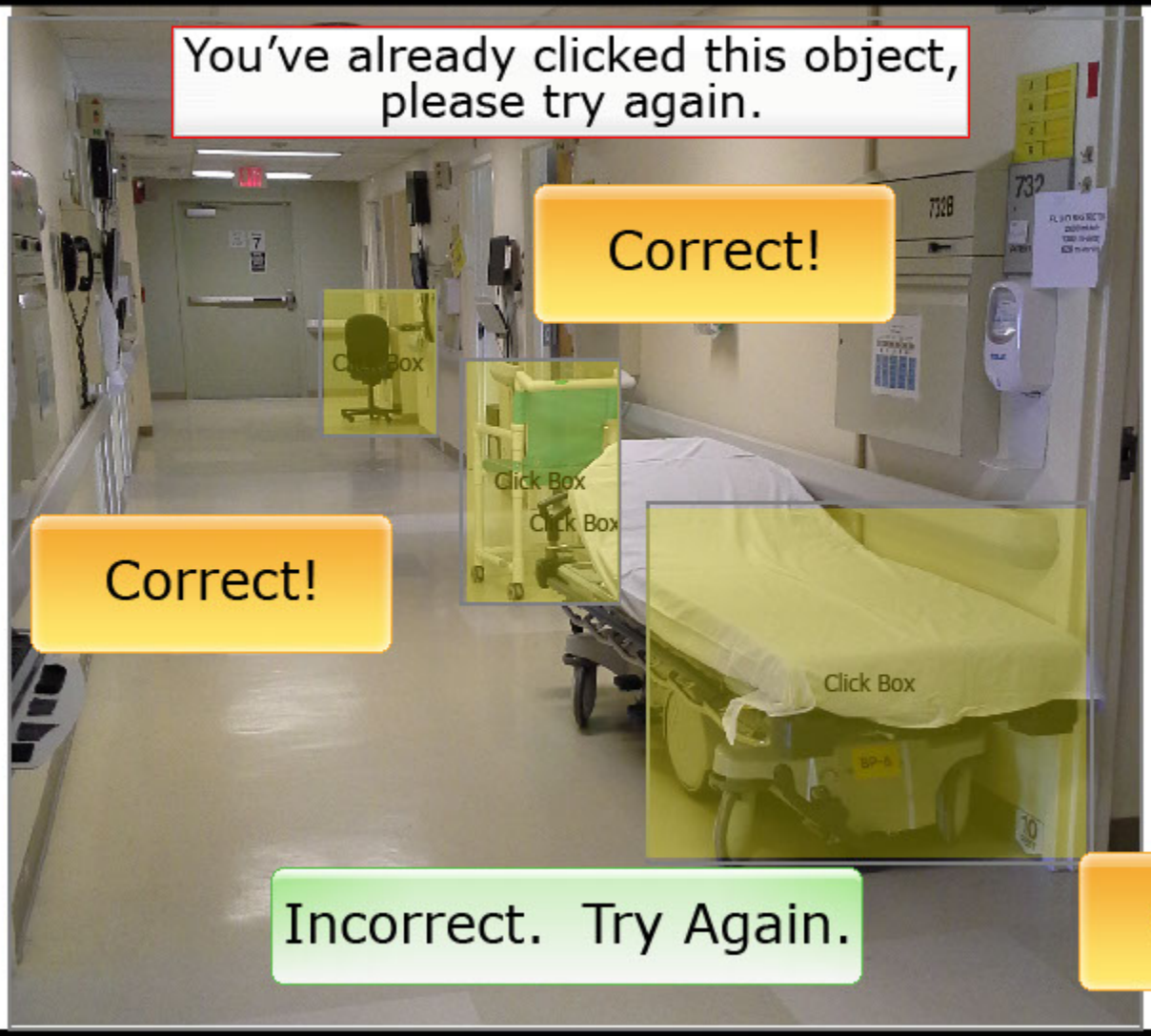
Maintain 18” of clear space around fire sprinkler heads

Identify the location of fire alarm pull boxes and portable fire extinguishers in your work area and make sure they are readily accessible

Fire Safety Precautions

- Equipment and supplies should not be stored in the hallways leading to exits
- Maintain proper hallway clearance

Click on the three objects that do not belong



Fire Safety Precautions

1. EXIT
2. EXIT

- Identify the location of at least ***two exits*** from your work area
- Keep fire doors and doors to hazardous areas closed at all times
- Actively participate in all fire drills conducted in your work area
- Watch for and report unsafe practices or conditions that could promote fire or prevent rapid exiting
- Read and understand your departmental and the hospital fire plans

Fire Safety Response

The third most important step, but the most critical step, should fire occur. . .

(Click on the question mark)

Fire Safety Response

The third most important step, but the most critical step, should fire occur. . .

(Click on the question mark)

"RESPONSE"

Response is the action taken ***should a fire occur***

In Case of Fire, Think...R.A.C.E.

Click on each letter to reveal the definition:

"**Rescue**" - Rescue anyone in immediate danger

"**Alarm**" - Activate the fire alarm box and initiate your site's alarm alerting procedures

"**Confine**" - Confine the fire by closing doors and windows

"**Extinguish or Evacuate**" - Extinguish the fire if safely possible ~OR~ Evacuate (non-hospital) buildings

Question 3

The R.A.C.E. acronym helps us to remember that the essential actions to take in a fire situation are to:

- A) Reach A Close Exit
- B) Respond, Alarm, Carry, Extinguish
- C) Rescue, Alarm, Confine, Extinguish or Evacuate
- D) Report, Attack, Collect, Exit

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Fire Safety Response

- All extinguishers have **labels** indicating their intended use
- **Portable fire extinguishers** are only for use on small fires
- Extinguisher contents discharge in a very short time, **from 15 to 20 seconds**

Fire Safety Response

Small fires, such as burning wastebaskets, can be smothered by covering with a blanket

If a patient's bed is on fire, use blankets to smother the flames

If evacuation of an inpatient area becomes necessary, ***move horizontally first*** to a smoke-free area beyond the nearest fire or smoke door

Fire Safety Response

- Defend in place, although if vertical evacuation becomes necessary, always evacuate horizontally first and move downward using the fire exit stairs secondarily

- Never use the elevators in a burning building for evacuation

- Consider and plan for helping any co-workers who may need assistance during an evacuation

Fire Safety Response

DO NOT evacuate non-ambulatory patients in beds, litters, or wheelchairs

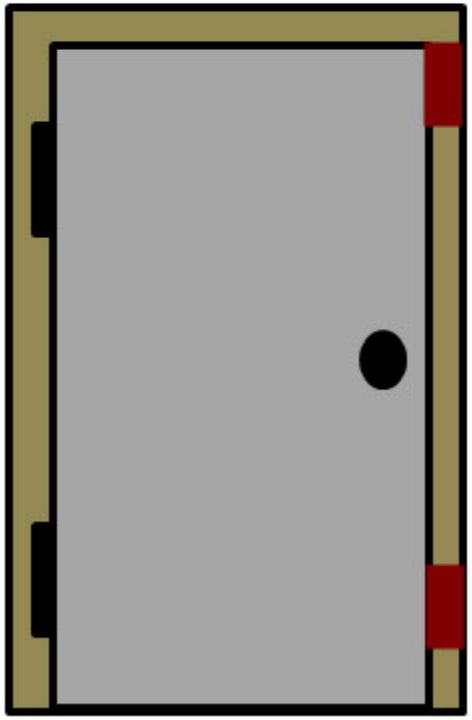
- This equipment cannot be taken down stairs and will quickly block corridors, hampering further evacuation efforts

- Blankets, or patient evacuation slide carriers, may be used to drag non-ambulatory patients to safety or several people may carry a patient to safety

Fire Safety Response

The red door magnet indicates to GHS employees and fire personnel that an occupied space has been evacuated

Click on the red magnet to move it to its proper location

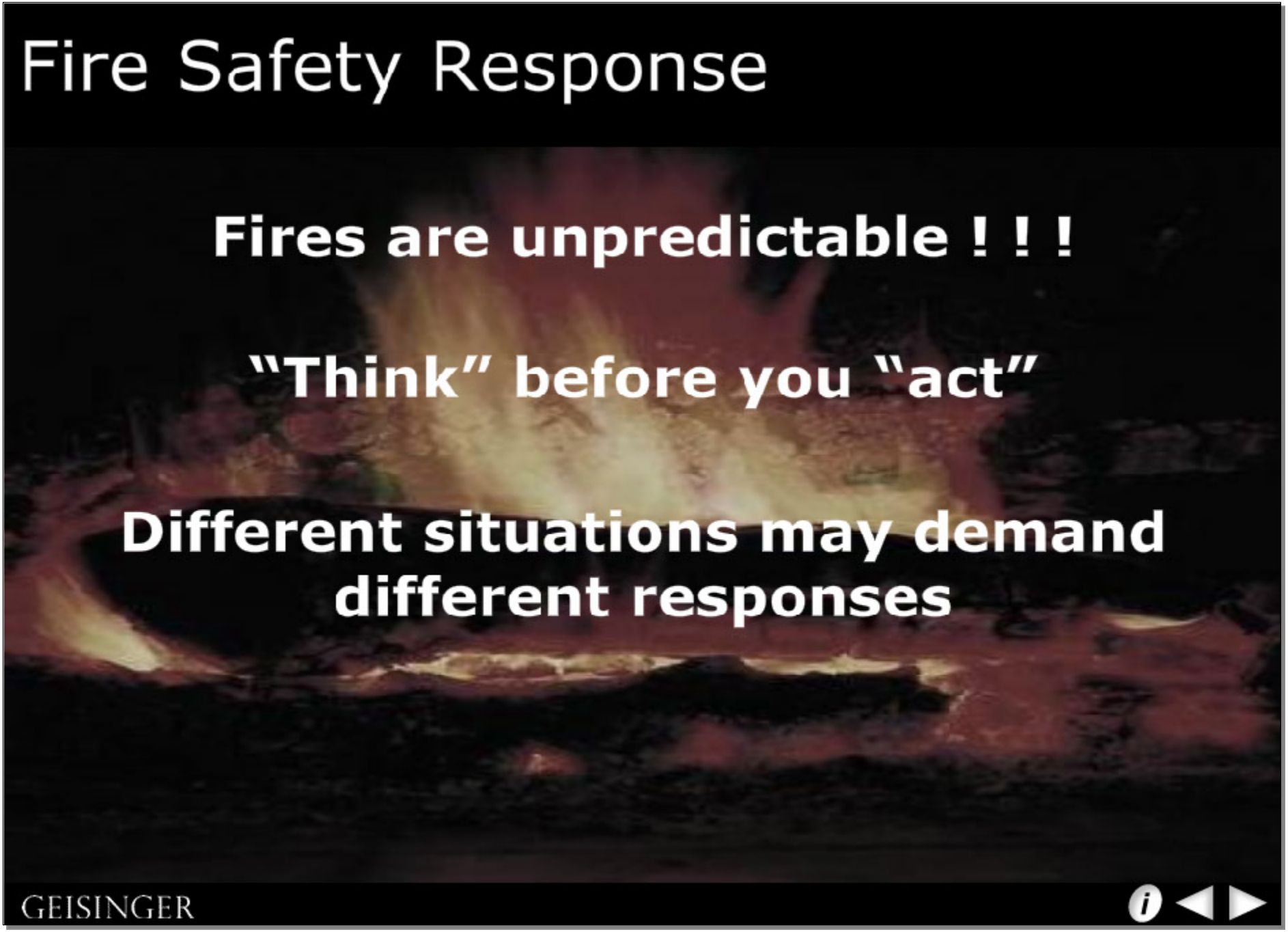


Once the occupied space has been evacuated, close the door and move the red magnet that is located on the upper latch side of the door frame, to a location about 1 foot from the floor, on the latch side of the door frame.

Note: Exceptions to the above include BP2 at GMC and Gero-psych at GSACH. If it is necessary to evacuate one of these units, a red magnet will be placed on patient room door frames by unit staff.

***Geisinger-Lewistown does not use the red door magnets but must be aware of the policy because of traveling to other campuses.**

Fire Safety Response



GEISINGER

When using portable fire extinguishers think . . . **P.A.S.S.**

Click on each letter below to reveal the definition

P. "**Pull**" - Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher

A. "**Aim**" - Aim the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the flames

S. "**Squeeze**" - Squeeze the extinguisher handles together

S. "**Sweep**" - Sweep the extinguisher stream from side to side

Question 4

When should the red magnet be moved to the bottom of the door?

- A) When you go home at the end of the workday
- B) When the fire alarms sound in your work area or building
- C) When you are notified to evacuate the building, and a room is not occupied
- D) When Security announces that they are conducting a fire drill

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Question 5

The P.A.S.S. acronym relates to the use of:

- A) portable fire extinguishers (Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep)
- B) fire alarm pull stations (Please Alert Security Services)
- C) fire sprinkler systems (Positively Activate Sprinkler System)

Submit

Use the Proper Fire Extinguisher

Click on each image below to view what type of fire extinguisher it is and what it can be used for

Class A fire extinguishers can be used on wood, paper, textiles, and rubber ***ONLY***

CAUTION - ***DO NOT*** use Class A extinguishers on burning liquids or electrically powered equipment due to the shock hazard

Class BC fire extinguishers can be used on burning liquids and electrically powered equipment ***ONLY***

CAUTION - ***DO NOT*** use Class BC extinguishers on wood, paper, textiles, and rubber fires

Use the Proper Fire Extinguisher

Click on each image below to view what type of fire extinguisher it is and what it can be used for

Class ABC fire extinguishers can be used on all types of fires including wood, paper, fabrics, rubber, burning liquids (***except cooking fats and oils only***), and electrically powered equipment

Class AC is a water mist fire extinguisher and can be used on ordinary combustible materials and electrical fires

Use the Proper Fire Extinguisher

Click on each image below to view what type of fire extinguisher it is and what it can be used for

Class BC fire extinguishers can be used on burning liquids ***with the exception of cooking fats and oils only***

Class K fire extinguishers can be used on high temperature fires involving burning cooking fats and oils

Question 6

The Class ABC, dry chemical fire extinguisher may be safely used on the following type(s) of fires:

- A) cooking grease fires
- B) burning liquids
- C) electrically powered equipment
- D) wood, paper, textiles, and rubber fires
- E) all of the above, but cooking grease fires

Submit

If Your Clothing Catches Fire Think. . .

Click on each number in sequential order for

If Your Clothing Catches Fire Think. . .

Click on each number in sequential order for answers

STOP!
Stop moving... never run... your movement can cause the flames to spread more rapidly

DROP!
Lie down on the floor as quickly as possible

ROLL!
Roll several times until the flames are smothered

Question 7

If your clothing catches fire, you should:

- A) run to the nearest shower and get in
- B) remove the burning clothing
- C) stop, drop and roll to smother the flames
- D) ask a co-worker to use a fire extinguisher to put out the fire

Submit

Interim Life Safety Measures

- Construction and renovation projects are reviewed in terms of their impact on life safety protection
- A process know as Interim Life Safety Measures (ILSM) is utilized to compensate for any increased hazards related to construction and renovation

Interim Life Safety Measures

During construction and renovation. . .

- Note alternate exits
- Keep emergency access routes unobstructed

- Construction personnel must wear proper equipment
- Proper signs – such as asbestos removal – must be posted according to procedures

Question 8

Interim Life Safety Measures are used to compensate for any increased hazards related to construction or renovation.

- A) True
- B) False

Submit

Fire Safety Response – Oxygen Shutdown

In the event there is a fire in a patient area, follow the outlined R.A.C.E. procedures, and then if oxygen shutdown is necessary, the unit's **Operations Manager**, **Team Coordinator**, or **Charge Nurse** will be responsible for approving the shutdown of the oxygen system to minimize potential health complications.

Oxygen shutdown at Geisinger-Lewistown can also be performed by Respiratory and/or Maintenance staffs.

For example, in rooms equipped with Med-Gas, the oxygen should be shut off as soon as oxygen dependent patients are evacuated from the area.

Fire Safety Response – Oxygen Shutdown

- Know the location of the oxygen valve and what area it serves

- If oxygen is necessary to sustain life, use portable tanks

- Turn off unnecessary electrical equipment

Question 9

If a fire occurs in a patient area, who is authorized to implement an emergency medical gas (oxygen) shutdown?

- A) The person who identifies the fire
- B) The Fire Marshall
- C) The unit's Operations Manager, Team Coordinator or Charge Nurse
- D) Security

Submit

Life Safety Management Plan & Fire Plan

Click on the links below to view the policy on OurWEB

Geisinger Health System - Hospital Safety Manual

- 8.501 - Life Safety Management Plan (except G-LH)
- 8.502 - GMC Fire Plan
- 8.502a - GWV/VMB Fire Plan
- 8.507 - Holiday/Special Event Decorations (except G-LH)

Community Practice - Policy and Procedure Manual

- 8.010 - Fire Plan

Geisinger Health Plan - Contact your supervisor or manager

Marworth

- 02.0300 - Fire Plan

Congratulations, you have completed the Fire Safety course.

In order to obtain a finished status for this course, click on the "**Click to exit**" button below.

NOTE: DO NOT use the "X" in the upper right corner of the window as you **will not** receive credit for completing the course.

Click to Exit