



Fire Safety



Samaritan
Health
Services

Welcome to the Fire Safety CBL

Purpose for Training

Samaritan Health Services has created the following training to meet the OSHA 1910.39(d), 1910.157(g), and 3088 requirements for fire prevention safety education.

Assignment of this training has been approved by SHS Human Resources and Employee Health and Safety.

Questions? Contact SHS Professional Development at
80-5116 or 541-768-5116

Learning Objectives

When this CBL has been completed, the learner will be able to:

- ✓ Identify **how often fire drills** must occur in SHS facilities.
- ✓ Describe **individual responsibilities** in fire prevention and safety.
- ✓ List the **steps in using** a fire extinguisher.
- ✓ Explain the **evacuation process** in SHS facilities.

SHS Fire Emergency Plans

Each Employee is responsible to know fire response procedures in their work area!

Fire Emergency Plans have been established at each SHS location to:

- ✓ Protect all persons
- ✓ Minimize panic, injury, and disruption of services
- ✓ Increase accountability for patients during evacuation
- ✓ Ensure the evacuated areas are secure
- ✓ Encourage cooperation with the Hospital Command Center (HCC)



Fire Drills



Fire drills test and evaluate staff's **efficiency, knowledge, and response** in implementing the fire plan.



A fire drill occurs **once per shift, per quarter** in the hospitals **and once per year** at all other locations.



Staff must **participate if on-site during a fire drill.**



Regular drills are **required** by the National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) and the Fire Marshall.

(NFPA, 2019)



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Exits & Smoke/Fire Barrier Doors

Smoke/fire barrier doors must remain closed at all times, unless held open by an electromagnetic device that closes them automatically when the fire alarm system is activated.



Exits and corridors should be kept clear of equipment and furniture to allow unobstructed access by emergency responders.



All exits must be clearly marked with illuminated or reflective exit signs.

Fire Prevention and Safety Tips

Fire Prevention

- Report any suspected fire hazard **immediately**.
- Keep all flammable objects, substances, and liquids **away from flames or heat sources**.
- Clean up, and properly dispose of, **flammable waste**.
- All SHS facilities and campuses are **smoking-free zones**.

Fire Safety

- **Learn the nearest fire exits and escape routes** for your area.
- Assist to **keep fire exits and escape routes clear** and unobstructed.
- **Do not store** anything under fire extinguishers, fire alarms, or electrical panels.



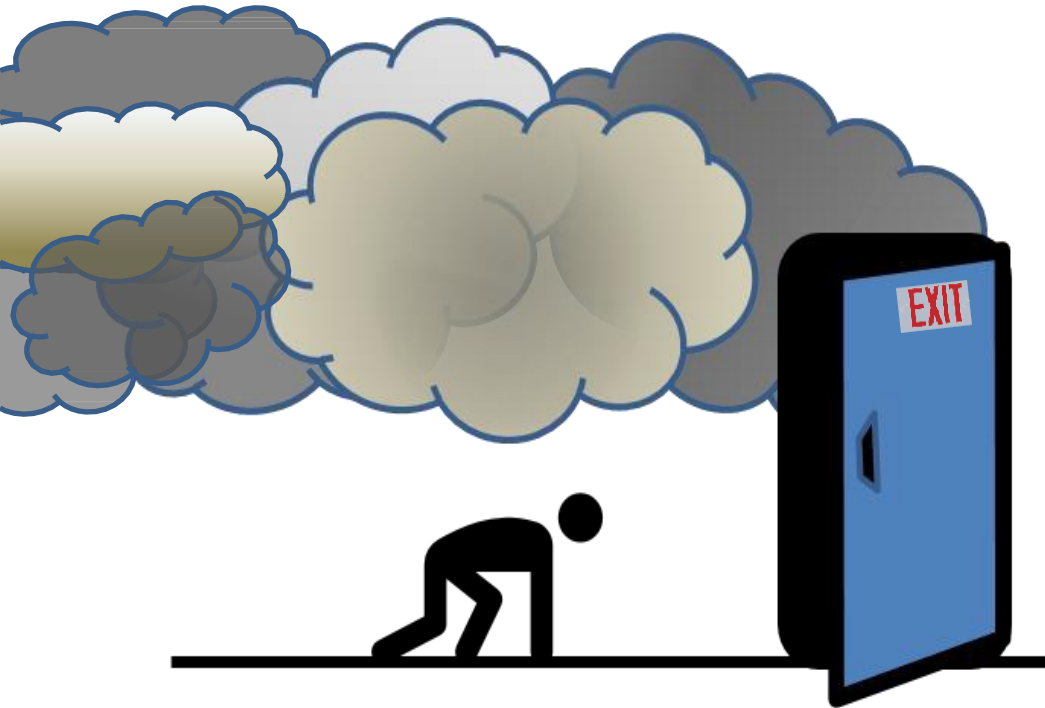
Understanding the Threat

- Fire is a chemical reaction to three elements: oxygen, heat, and fuel.
- These elements, in the proper proportions, are necessary to create and maintain a fire.
- If any of these three elements are removed, a fire cannot exist.
- Fire prevention begins with eliminating the opportunity for fire to exist.

(NFPA, 2019)



Smoke: An Extreme Danger During a Fire



- **Smoke inhalation** not burns cause most fire deaths.
- Smoke can **reduce visibility** and make it hard to find an exit.
- Fire removes oxygen from the air and releases particles, vapors, and toxic gases.
- Smoke rises, so **drop and crawl** to an exit if necessary.

Five Classes of Fires

There are five types of fires that are classified based on the fuel source.



Common Combustibles:

Wood, paper, cloth, etc.



Flammable liquids & gases:

Sterilant gases, propane, and solvents



Live electrical equipment:

Machines, computers, copiers



Combustible metals:

Magnesium, lithium, titanium



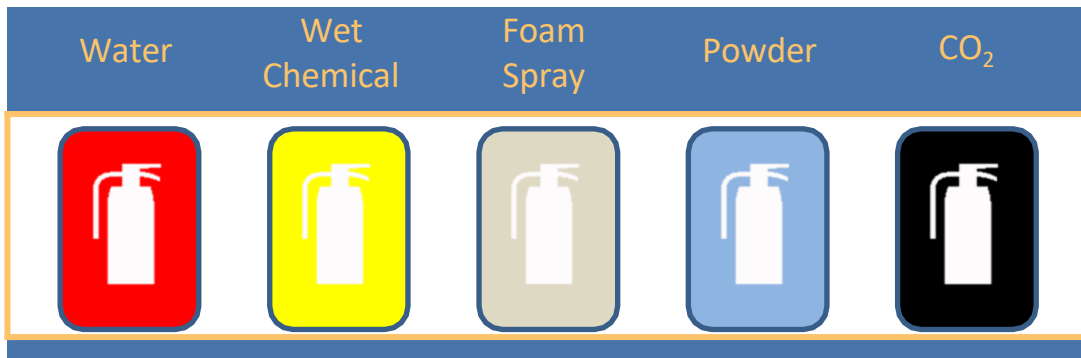
Cooking Media:

Cooking oils & fats

(NFPA, 2019)

Fire Extinguishers

- Not all fire extinguishers are the same.
- Fire extinguishers are classified by their ability to handle **specific classes** and sizes of fires.
- For small fires, retrieve a fire extinguisher **nearest the fire** location.



Fire extinguishers are intentionally placed near **specific areas throughout SHS facilities** to ensure easy use and to minimize injury and exposure.

Hazards in Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) or Operating Room (OR)

The MRI magnetic field is strong enough to make a steel cylinder **fly across the room** with lethal force.

↑ Did You Know? ↓

In the OR, a regular fire extinguisher can cause **damage to patients and equipment** and send dust airborne.

Fire Extinguisher Use in MRI/OR Rooms



MRI/OR approved extinguishers are **blue & white** or **shiny silver**. They are aluminum cylinders and will be **tagged as safe** for MRI use.

Only **approved** water-based extinguishers can be used in an OR environment.

Always use **non-magnetic** or **water mist** extinguishers in MRI and OR areas.



Fire Extinguisher Operation: Remember PASS



P

Pull the pin.

A

Aim the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the flames.

S

Squeeze the handle and stand back about 8-10 feet from the fire.

S

Sweep the hose or nozzle from side to side.



Fire Alarm System

and Response Plan



A fire alarm system is activated when it detects smoke, heat, water flow in sprinkler pipes, or if a manual pull alarm is activated.



Manual pull alarms are located at some facilities. Be familiar with what is available in your area.



Alarms will continue to sound until silenced by Facilities/Plant Engineering, the Nurse Supervisor, or other designated persons.



Upon detection of fire, implement both Emergency Alert and RACER fire plans.

(Samaritan Health Services (SHS), 2019)

Fire Plan: RACER



**KEEP CALM
AND
FOLLOW
RACER**

R

Rescue those in immediate danger.

A

Activate the nearest fire alarm and initiate the **fire response** plan.

C

Contain the fire (i.e. close doors).

E

Extinguish small flames with the appropriate extinguisher or evacuate.

R

Relocate patients and staff to an unaffected fire compartment.



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Evacuation Plan

Med Sleds are available

in certain locations
to **assist with the
evacuation** of
patients.

Check Doors

Do Not...

Know Your
Route

Safely Evacuate

1. Brace **shoulder & foot against the door.**

2. Place the back of one hand on the doorknob & the other along the door opening at head level.

3. Open slowly. If no heat or smoke, proceed with evacuation.

4. Close all doors as you pass.



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- Do not **Run or use Elevators.**
- Do not open a door into an area where **you suspect smoke or fire.**
- Do not allow anyone to return to the **affected area.**



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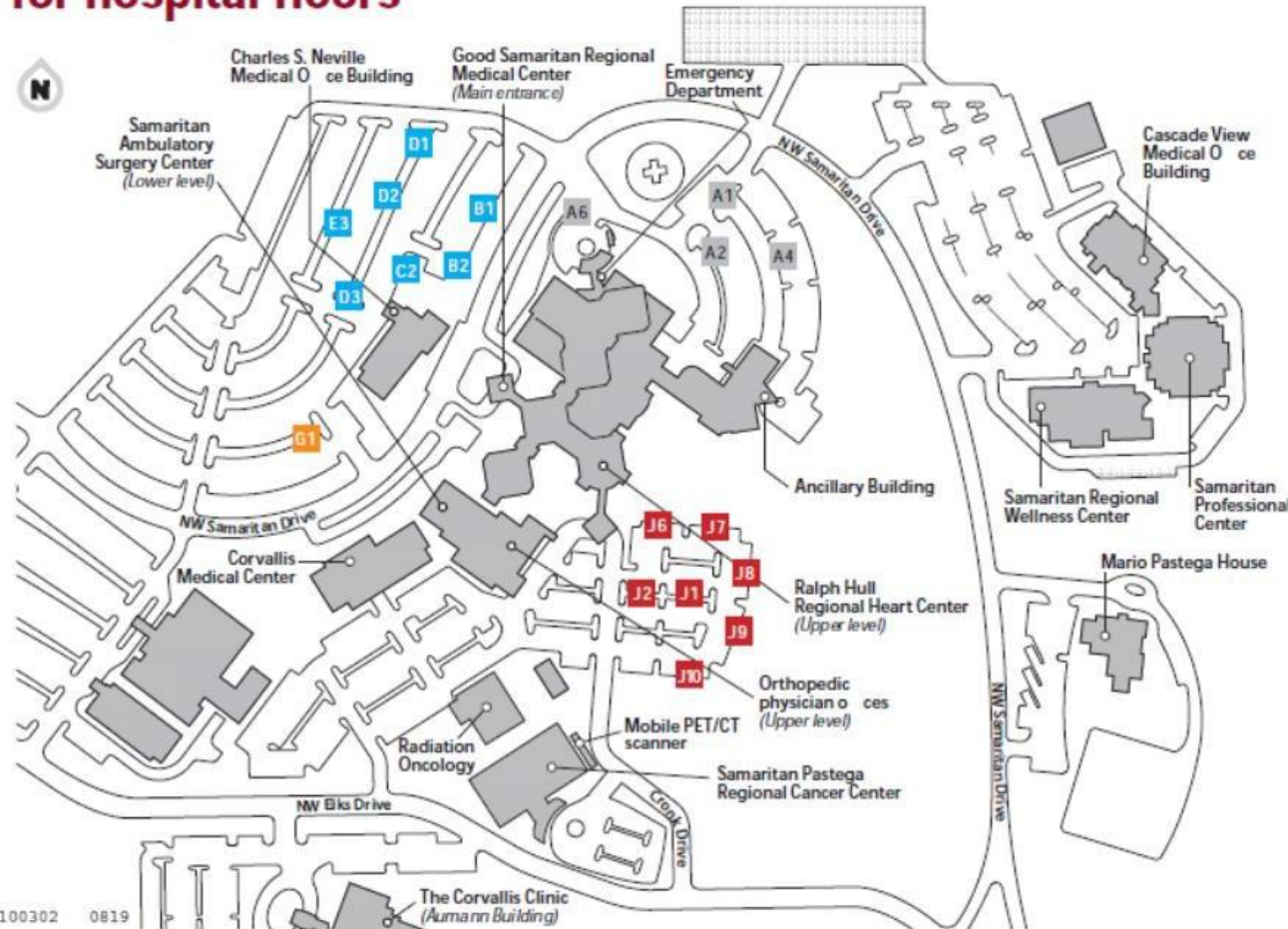
You should know **the evacuation plan** in your area, **where to find evacuation site maps**, and **where to meet** for your predesignated evacuation site.



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Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center

Evacuation assembly areas for hospital floors



Service floor (S)

A4 SV-West/SV-East

Ground floor (GR)

A1 GR-North

A6 GR-West

A2 GR-South

First floor (1)

C2 1 North / 1 West

B1 Cafeteria / Conf. Rm. A/B

J1 1 Heart Center

G1 1 South

B2 1 Lobby

Second floor (2)

A6 2 North / 2 West

J6 2 Center / 2 South

J7 2 Heart Center

J2 2 SW

Third floor (3)

D1 / D2 3 North / 3 West / 3 Center

J8 3 South

J9 3 Heart Center

Fourth floor (4)

E3 4 North / 4 West

D3 4 Center / 4 South

J10 4 Heart Center

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Evacuation maps are posted throughout SHS facilities. To view the evacuation map for your department/facility, ask your supervisor.



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Safely Evacuate

Evacuate staff, patients, and visitors **beyond the smoke/fire barrier doors** if directed.

When moving through smoke and/or fire, **keep low, wrap patients in wet blankets**, and keep faces covered.

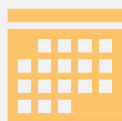


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Knowledge Check



Everyone is responsible for preventing and reporting a fire. If located in a hospital facility, call Emergency Alert. In all other facilities, call 9-1-1.



Fire drills occur at least quarterly and once-per-shift at all hospital sites and annually at all other SHS facilities.



Remember the acronym “PASS” when using a fire extinguisher: Pull the pin, Aim at the base of the fire, Squeeze the handle and stand back 8-10 feet, and Sweep the nozzle from side to side.



Each SHS facility has established fire response plans and evacuation procedures. Be familiar with the evacuation procedure at your facility!



References

National Fire Protection Association. (2019). Reporter's guide: The consequences of fire. Retrieved from <https://www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/News-and-media/Press-Room/Reporters-Guide-to-Fire-and-NFPA/Consequences-of-fire>

Samaritan Health Services. (2019). *Emergency quick reference guide*. Retrieved from <http://shsinsider.samhealth.net/help/Pages/combined-eqrg.aspx>

Samaritan Health Services – Site-specific fire response plan policies and procedures.

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