ANOTHER TOUCH DRIVER ACADEMY





LESSON 9

FIRE FIGHTING

INTRODUCTION



❖ **DEFINITION:** Fire fighting is the act of extinguishing fires to protect lives, property and the environment.

*** KEY GOALS:**

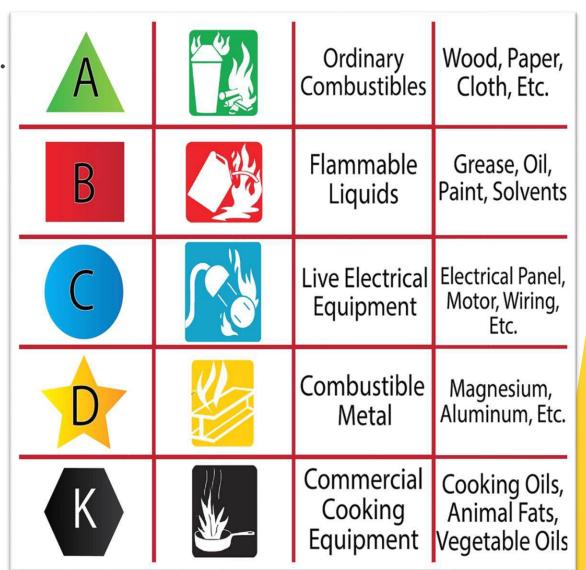
- Save lives
- Protect property
- Preserve the environment

*** WHO ARE FIRE FIGHTERS?**

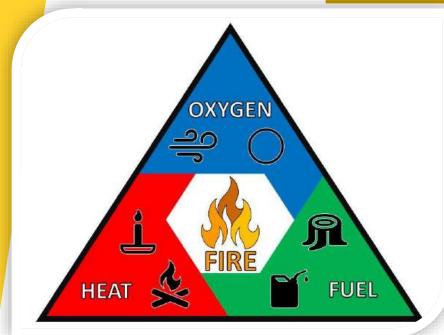
- Trained professionals equipped with knowledge and tools to manage fire hazards.
- Work in teams using specialized equipment.

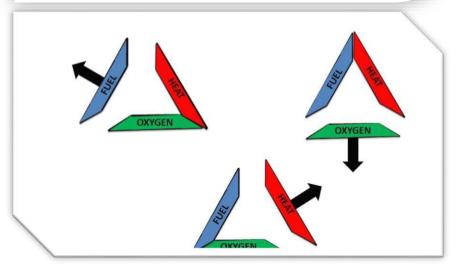
FIRE TYPES / CLASSES

- CLASS A: Fires involving ordinary combustibles like wood, paper and fabric.
- CLASS B: Fires involving flammable liquids like gasoline, oils and solvents.
- CLASS C: Fires involving electrical equipment
- ➤ CLASS D: Fires involving combustible metals, like magnesium, titanium, aluminum.
- **CLASS K:** Fires involving cooking oils and fats in kitchens.



THE FIRE TRIANGLE





> THE THREE (3) ELEMENTS OF FIRE:

- **HEAT:** Required to raise materials to their ignition temperature.
- FUEL: Combustible materials for fire.
- OXYGEN: Sustains the combustion process

BREAKING THE TRIANGLE:

• Removing one element can extinguish the fire.

FIRE SUPPRESSION METHODS

COOLING (WATER):

- Reduces the temperature below the ignition point.
- Effective for class A fires

SMOOTHERING:

- Removes oxygen from the fire
- Blankets, foam or CO₂ extinguishers are used

> STARVATION:

• Removing the fuel source by isolating flammable materials.

CHEMICAL REACTIONS:

• Fire retardants can interrupt the combustion chain reaction.







FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

PROTECTIVE GEAR:

- Fire-resistant suites, helmets, gloves, boots.
- Breathing apparatus for smoke protection

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

• **TYPES:** Water, CO2, Dry Powder, Foam, Wet chemical. Used based on the type of fire.

WATER HOSES:

- Primary method for extinguishing large fires
- LADDERS: For reaching high areas
- FIRE TRUCKS: Carry tools, water and fire fighting personnel







FIRE SAFETY PROTOCOLS





FIRE PREVENTION:

- Ensure safe electrical wiring
- Proper storage of flammable materials
- Regular maintenance of fire safety equipment

EMERGENCY EXITS:

- Keep clear and well-marked
- Regular drills for evacuation

> FIRE ALARMS AND DETECTORS:

- Early detection and response are key
- Regular checks to ensure functionality.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER USAGE (PASS method)

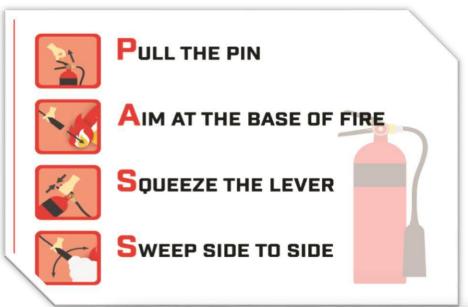
> P: Pull the Safety pin

> A: Aim at the base of the fire

> S: Squeeze the handle

> S: Sweep the nozzle from side to side







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STEPS TO TAKE IN A FIRE EMERGENCY

- **RAISE THE ALARM:** Notify others of the fire
- CALL EMERGENCY SERVICES: Dial the local emergency number for firefighters
- **EVACUATE:** Follow designated evacuation routes and never use elevators.
- > USE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS: Only if the fire is small and manageable
- > STAY LOW: Smoke rises, so stay close the floor
- > **DO NOT RE-ENTER:** Once out, stay out and let professionals handle the situation.



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FIRE FIGHTER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES





- > **RESCUE OPERATIONS:** Save trapped individuals
- > FIRE SUPPRESSION: Extinguish or control fires
- > **FIRST AID:** Provide medical assistance to injured victims.
- > INSPECTION AND PREVENTION: Check buildings for fire hazards and ensure compliance with safety codes.

CHALLENGES IN FIRE FIGHTING

> INTENSE HEAT: Requires proper gear and training

> LIMITED VISIBILITY: Smoke can obscure vision

> TOXIC FUMES: Smoke and chemicals can be harmful

➤ **COLLAPSING STRUCTURES:** Fire weakens building, making them prone to collapse.



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CONCLUSION

Firefighting is crucial for protecting lives / property

Always be prepared and act swiftly during a fire emergency



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

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