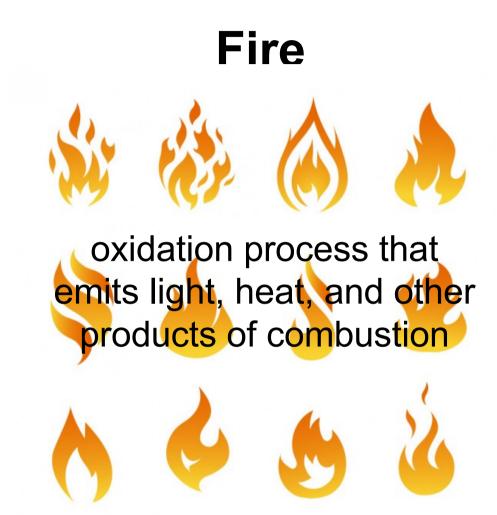


Session 13 FIRE LOSS CONTROL











"perhaps the oldest topic in occupational safety and health"



Common Causes of FIRE

Machines not properly maintained leading to overloading

Smoking or use of naked flame

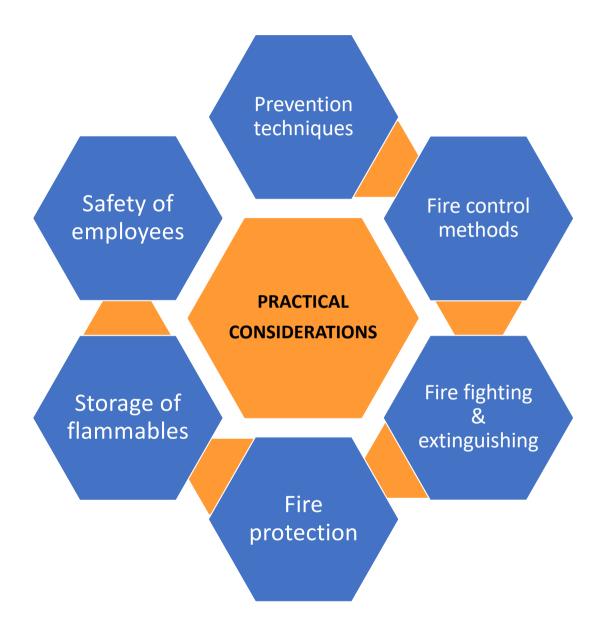
Excessive storage of waste and scrap materials

Improper use or storage of flammable liquid e.g. thinner and paint

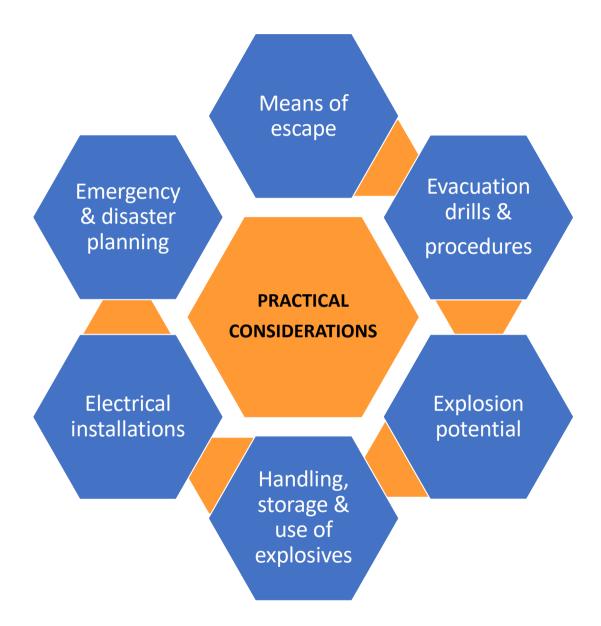
Short-circuiting, overloading or poor joints in electrical cables

Defective electrical equipment and wiring

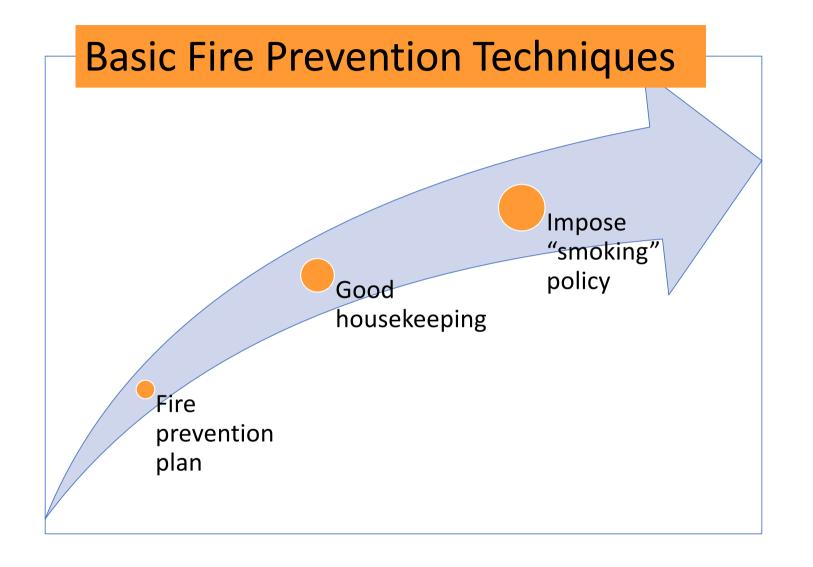




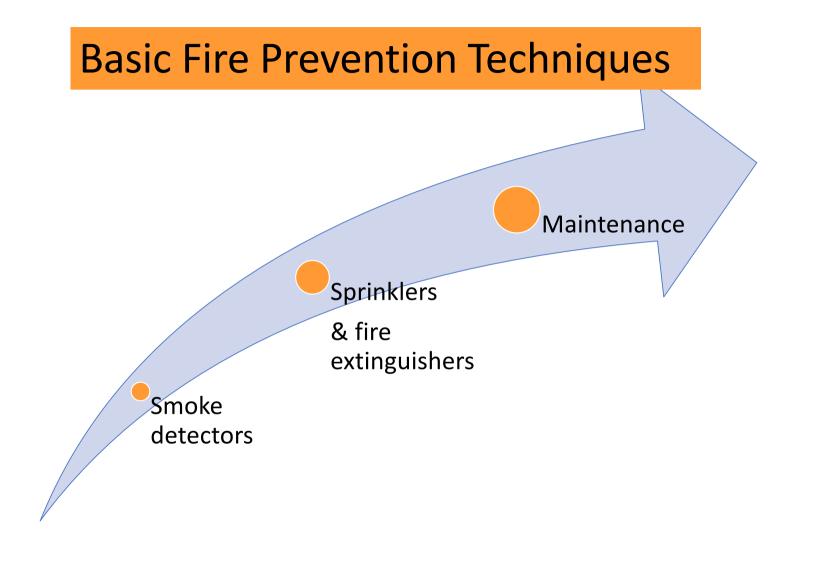














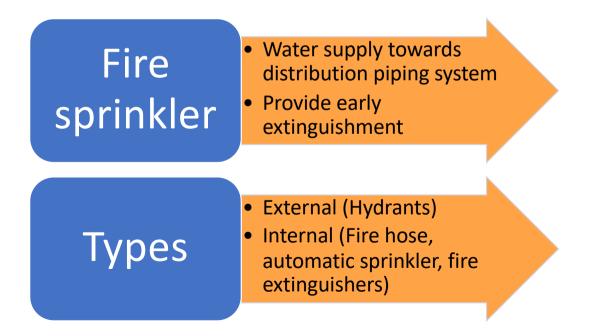
Fire Control Methods

- limit the size of the fire within the compartment where it started to decrease the heat release
- limit the ceiling gas temperatures by pre-wetting adjacent combustibles
- with a system that has fire control there should be some manual firefighting that needs to occur to completely extinguish fire.

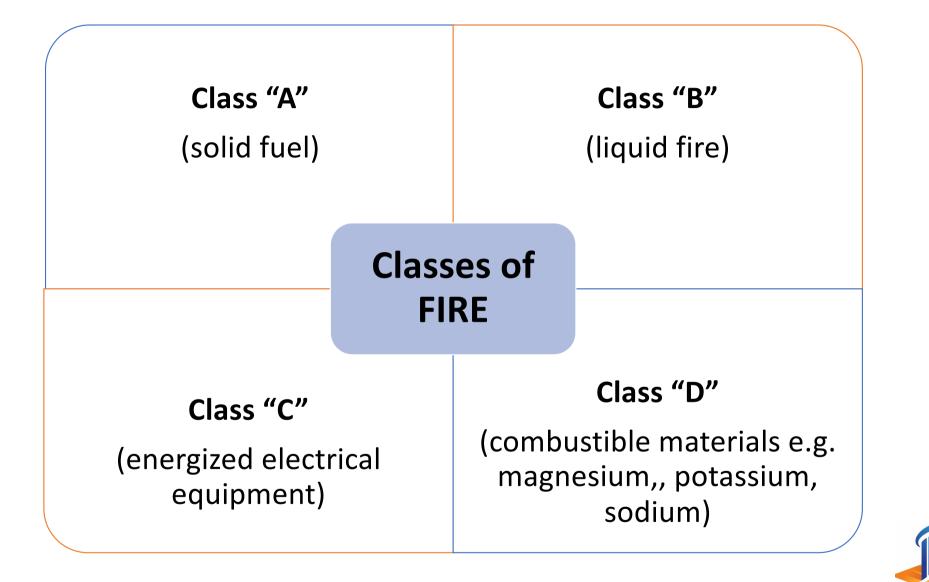


Fire Fighting & Extinguishing

- When there is sharp reduction of the heat release rate, lowered to glowing combustion, suppression follows towards extinguishment.
- Systems for Fire Extinguishing







Fire Suppression



 \square People are reluctant to sound fire alarms

Always rational to consider the hazards of panic when a fire alarm sounds

Recommended steps to take:

□ Fire Brigades

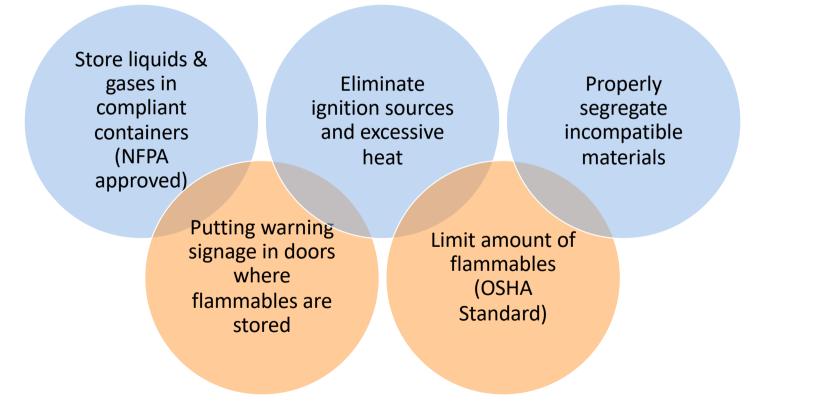
□ Firefighter Training

□ Emergency Plans



Storage of Flammables

To reduce the risk of fire, the following storage considerations for combustible or flammable liquids or gases should be followed:



Safety of Employees





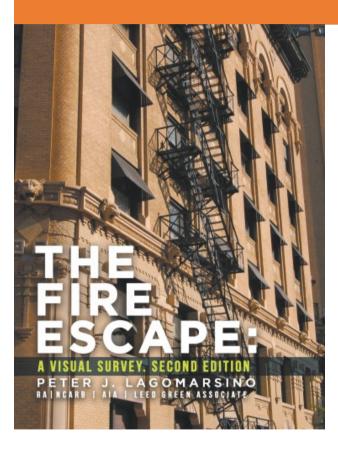
Safety of Employees

Some key components:

1	Articulate major fire hazards	5	Communicate evacuation protocol
2	Instruct proper handling and storage of hazardous materials	6	Write procedures to control accumulation of flammable and combustible waste materials
3	Educate on potential ignition sources and their control	7	Communicate safeguards to prevent accidental ignition of combustible materials
4	Communicate what fire protection equipment is in place	8	Develop a list of names/job titles of internal fire safety wardens



Means of Escape



□clear any obstruction

□provide at least 2 escape routes

travel distances to safety ore reduced to minimum

□escape routes and emergency exits are clearly
signed and never locked while working

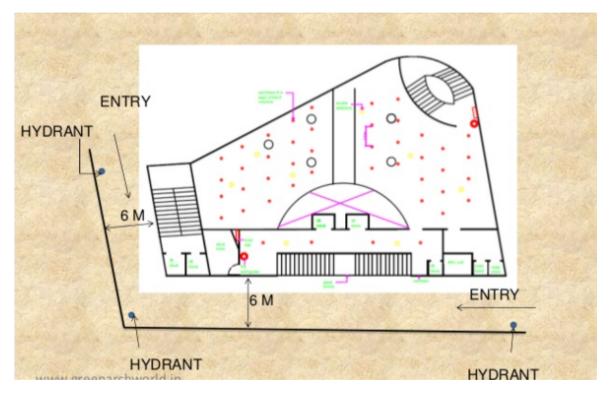
□ provide emergency lighting

□ identify assembly point



Evacuation Drills & Procedures







Explosion Potential

Handling, Storage & Use of Explosives

Inventory of hazardous materials	
Follow guidelines & standards	
Training	



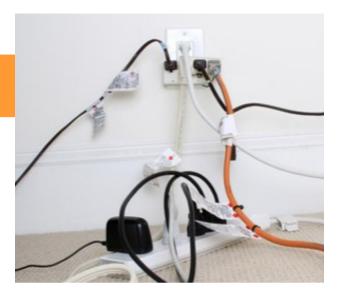
Electrical Installations



Maintenance

Follow standard

Correct practices around electricity





Causes of industrial fires

Electrical equipment		19%	Hot Surfaces	7%
Friction		14%	Combustion Sparks	6%
Foreign Substance	es	12%	Overheated Materials	3%
Open Flame		9%	Static Electricity	2%
Smoking a Matches	nd	8%	Miscellaneous	5%
Spontaneous Ignition		8%	Not Determinable	7%
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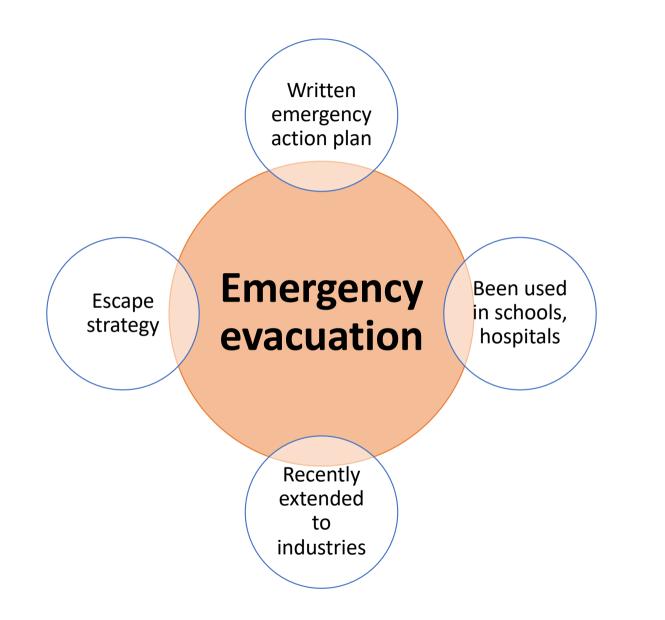
**Based on a 7-year study of the Association of Fire Insurance Companies



Emergency & Disaster Planning

Hope for the best and prepare for the worst.









Section 9.0.3.5

Fire Safety Practitioners- any qualified person, recognized by the BFP, engaged in, but not limited to, the design, construction, installation, repair and maintenance, assessment, and rehabilitation of fire safety construction, suppression and control systems, protective and warning systems and life safety related services, or employed as a safety officer of public and private establishments/companies.

Only FSP issued with Certificate of Competency (COC) shall be allowed to prepare, sign and certify the FSCR, FSCCR and FSMR.





Rule No. 09 Enforcement and Administration of Fire Safety Measures

Section 9.0.3.1 Applicability

Under the RIRR, Submission of FSCR, FSCCR and FSMR are now required for

A. All private and public buildings, facilities and structures to be constructed, altered or modified, which by reason of their use, size and height are required to install any or combination of the following:

(1) wet standpipe system,

- (2) automatic fire suppression system and
- (3) automatic fire detection and alarm system.

B. Those covered by para "A" is also required to submit FSMR annually when securing FSIC for business permit, certificate of annual inspection, DOH license to operate and other permits or licenses.

The Fire Safety Compliance Report (FSCR)

The FSCCR is required prior to the issuance of FSIC for Occupancy Permit.
The FSMR is required for renewal of FSIC for business permit and other permits.





Rule No. 09 Enforcement and Administration of Fire Safety Measures

Section 9.0.3.2

What is Fire Safety Compliance Report (FSCR) ?

-A written report composed of plans, specifications and design analysis for building prepared by its Engineer Architect-of-Record and Fire Safety Practitioner.

-The Fire Safety Compliance Report is a pre-requisite in granting Fire Safety Evaluation Clearance and FSEC is a pre-requisite for the issuance of Building Permit







of Fire Safety Measures

Section 9.0.3.4

What is Fire Safety Mainenance Report (FSMR)?

A written report prepared by the building owner, his/her fire safety practitioner or authorized representative. This is a compilation of the maintenance and testing records kept by the building's engineering and maintenance department, as a pre-requisite for the issuance of FSIC for Business or Mayor's Permit renewal, Certificate of Annual Inspection for Hospitals, DOH License to operate and other permits or licenses being issued by other government agencies.

KEY POINTS

- 1. Fire is one of the most frightening scenario in the workplace.
 - 2. Protecting against fire begins with prevention.
 - 3. Most workplace fires can be avoided.
 - 4. A careful risk assessment is the first step in understanding how to avoid fire and mitigate the impact, if it happens.

