

Disaster **Readiness** and **Risk Reduction**

Quarter 2 – Module 5 Fire Response, Emergency, & **Evacuation plan**



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Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-bystep as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you understand the Fire Response, Emergency, and Evacuation Plan. This module provides discussions and activities that will help you learn the concepts, ideas, and relevant information about the lesson. This module emphasizes the guidelines, and importance of disaster readiness, risk reduction, and management in connection to the hazard being discussed.

The module is all about Fire Response, Emergency, and Evacuation Plan

After going through this module, you are expected to:

- 1. apply basic response procedures during a fire incident
- 2. follow fire emergency and evacuation plans



What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter/letters of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. What will you do if you are escaping from a building during a fire or other emergency?
 - A. Open doors that feel hot.
 - B. Walk towards slippery floors.
 - C. Wait around to gather your belongings.
 - D. Don't use the elevators or escape to the roof.
- 2. Which best explains the simple fire safety technique "Stop, Drop and Roll"?
 - A. dropping to the floor to get a danish
 - B. dropping to the floor to put out a fire on your rug
 - C. dropping to the floor to roll and get a kick out of your leg
 - D. dropping on the ground and rolling to put out the fire from your clothing
- 3. Which should you never do to avoid the occurrence of fire?
 - A. smoke in bed C. use a barbeque grill
 - B. use the stove D. use matches in the house
- 4. What does the acronym PASS stand for when using a fire extinguisher?
 - A. Pull, Aim, Shoot, Stay C. Plunge, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep
 - B. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep D. Plunge, Address, Shoot, Sweep
- 5. Your three-year-old brother is playing in the house and you see some matches and lighters lying around. What should you do?
 - A. Do nothing.
 - B. Give him the matches and lighters to play with.
 - C. Keep the matches and lighters in a safe place away from his reach.
 - D. None of the above.
- 6. Why is it a possible safety hazard to wear a shirt with long, flowing sleeves when you cook?
 - A. The sleeves could get torn.
 - B. The sleeves could catch on fire from the burner.
 - C. The sleeves could get into the food you are cooking.
 - D. The sleeves could get caught in the handles of the stove.
- 7. Which of these would be a safe place to store matches in the home?
 - A. in the garage C. in a drawer by the stove
 - B. on the coffee table D. in a locked cabinet up high

- 8. Which of these is the leading cause of house fires?
 - A. smoking

C. electrical fires

B. cooking fires

- D. heating equipment fires
- 9. Which of these is the first material that would start to burn due to smoking on the bed?
 - A. bedding
 - B. mattress
 - C. wastebasket contents
 - D. upholstered furniture
- 10. Which of the following would result to spontaneous combustion?
 - A. when grease is used for cooking.
 - B. when portable heaters tip over onto a carpet.
 - C. when candles are used without a glass cover.
 - D. when oil-soaked rags are left clumped together
- 11. What should be done to devices with electrical cords?
 - A. They should be hung up by the cord when not in use.
 - B. They should be immersed in water while plugged in.
 - C. They should always be covered up with towels and/or blankets.
 - D. They should be thrown away when the cord is cracked, frayed, or discolored.
- 12. How do smoking materials cause fires?
 - A. from being rubbed together
 - B. from spontaneously igniting
 - C. from radiant heat transmission
 - D. from being carelessly thrown away
- 13. How can microwave oven fires be put out?
 - A. by carrying the entire oven outside
 - B. by opening the oven door and filling the oven with water
 - C. by doing nothing, microwave ovens are self-extinguishing
 - D. by keeping the door closed and unplugging or cutting off power to the oven
- 14. Kitchen fires are the most common type of fire in a home. Why is this so?
 - A. because stoves are dangerous
 - B. because children knock things over
 - C. because cooking is left unattended
 - D. because smoke alarms are not located in kitchens
- 15. Which is true about smoke alarms?
 - A. They can only work if you keep a good battery in them.
 - B. They are your best protection against death from fire.
 - C. They must be tested every month to ensure they are working.
 - D. All of the above.

Lesson

Fire Response, Emergency, and Evacuation Plan

Fire comes under the most common reason for the loss in the school, houses, and workplaces. The number of fire accidents are not only increasing every year but are also becoming dangerous every year. Even a small fire can cause a remarkable loss in business, so it is important to have proper fire prevention at the school, homes, workplace, and in our community.



Directions: Module 4 discussed precautionary measures and proper procedures in addressing a fire incident. Let's recall this topic by answering the activity below.

- 1. What should you do after using a barbecue grill?
 - A. Leave the embers on the grill.
 - B. Throw the embers into a nearby dustbin.
 - C. Throw some water on the embers to extinguish them.
- 2. The outer covering of an electrical wire is torn and there are cracks in the plug. What should you do?
 - A. Leave it as it is and do not touch it.
 - B. Attempt to repair it by yourself.
 - C. Send it to a licensed technician for repair.
- 3. The electrical socket in your house is hooked on too several appliances. What should you do?
 - A. Leave it as it is and stay away from it.
 - B. Remove some appliances from the socket as it looks unsightly.
 - C. Remove some appliances to avoid overloading it.
- 4. How far could a firefighting sprinkler reach?
 - A. 3 meters B. 5 meters C. 10 meters
- 5. What is the other element a fire needs aside from heat and fuel?
 - A. hydrogen sulfide B. carbon dioxide C. oxygen





Activity 1.1 What should you do?

Directions: What should you do if you see fire or smell smoke in your house? Give at least 3 reasons.

I should	I shouldn't	



What is It

Basic Response Procedures

- 1. Get out of the building. Gases in smoke can disorient an adult in under a minute.
- 2. Don't assume that anyone else has already called the fire department. If you get a chance to call, do so.
- 3. Calling your friends & family may not be of immediate help. It can wait. Call them once you are safe.
- 4. Stay calm when you call the fire department. Give the information they a request like precise floor no, street, landmarks, the intensity of the fire.

In your Workplace/School when you notice a fire:

- 1. Sound the fire alarm. SHOUT "FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!"
- 2. Evacuate as per normal fire procedure.
- 3. Leave the building immediately. Use the nearest fire exit.
- 4. Do not use elevators. Always use emergency stairs.
- 5. Walk quickly but don't run. ALWAYS STAY CALM.
- 6. Do not delay your exit trying to collect your belongings.
- 7. Assemble at the fire evacuation area and report to fire officers.
- 8. Do not go home. Rescuers need to ensure that all occupants are safely out of the building & are accounted for.
- 9. Do not return inside the building until told to do so.

If you are stuck in a room & there is a fire outside the door:

- 1. Feel the door with the back of your hand (more nerve endings, more sensitive to touch). If the door feels warm to the touch, DO NOT attempt to open it. Stay in the room.
- 2. Stuff the cracks around the door with wet towels, rugs, bedding, and cover vents to keep smoke out. Fire is attracted to oxygen & room, not on fire has more oxygen than a room on fire.
- 3. Call BFP and tell them exactly where you are located. Do this even if you can see BFP on the street below.
- 4. Wait at a window and signal for help with a flashlight or by waving a bright cloth.
- 5. If possible, open the window at the top and bottom, but do not break it, you may need to close the window if smoke rushes in.

If your clothes catch on fire use STOP DROP & ROLL TECHNIQUE

- 1. DO NOT RUN. It will spread the fire across your body.
- 2. Stop where you are, drop to the ground & roll back and forth
- 3. Spread across flat on the ground. DO NOT curl up.
- 4. Roll from your back to your front repeatedly till the fire is squashed.
- 5. After the flames are extinguished, get up & remove the clothing.
- 6. Burnt clothing can burn you. This is no time to be shy. If you have to remove all clothes, just get naked.

THE R.A.C.E. ACRONYM AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER USE

If you are involved in a fire, remember R.A.C.E. to help you respond safely and correctly:

- **R** = RESCUE anyone in immediate danger from the fire if it will not endanger your life.
- **A** = ALARM: sound the alarm by calling the emergency hotline in your area and activating a pull station alarm box.
- \mathbf{C} = CONFINE the fire by closing all doors and windows
- **E** = EXTINGUISH the fire with a fire extinguisher or EVACUATE the area if the fire is too large for a fire extinguisher.

PROPER USE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (P.A.S.S.)

To use fire extinguishers correctly, remember the P.A.S.S. acronym:

- **P** = PULL the pin on the fire extinguisher
- **A** = AIM the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the fire
- **S** = SQUEEZE or press the handle
- **S** = SWEEP from side to side until the fire appears to be out.

A **fire emergency evacuation plan** (FEEP) is a written document that includes the action to be taken by all staff in the event of a fire and the arrangements for calling the fire brigade.

Fire safety and evacuation plans

Your plan must show how you have:

- 1. A clear passageway to all escape routes.
- 2. Clearly marked escape routes that are as short and direct as possible.
- 3. Enough exits and routes for all people to escape.
- 4. Emergency doors that open easily.
- 5. Emergency lighting where needed.
- 6. Training for all to know the evacuation plan and how to use the escape routes.
- 7. A safe meeting point for everyone.



What's More

Activity 2. True or False?

Directions: Read each statement below carefully. Place a $\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ on the line if you think a statement is TRUE. Place an $\underline{\mathbf{F}}$ on the line if you think the statement is FALSE.

_____1. Once a fire has started, it will continue to burn as long as there are fuel and oxygen to feed it.

______2. All classes of fires can be safely extinguished by applying large quantities of water to them.

______3. You should not try to use a fire extinguisher to put out a fire unless you have been trained about how to do it.

_____4. If a fire occurs, anyone can use the acronym "R.A.C.E." to guide them in responding to the emergency.

_____5. In a fire emergency, patients who are in immediate danger from smoke or flames should be removed from the hazard area to a "safe refuge" location.

______6. You can minimize your chances of inhaling smoke during a fire evacuation by staying as close to the floor as possible.

_____7. Careless smoking often provides the source of ignition for fires that may occur anywhere.

______8. Electrical equipment should be inspected for damage or missing parts every week.

_____9. Patients in the hospitals should not be allowed to use shavers, hairdryers, coffee makers, or other small appliances in their rooms without official approval.

_____10. An "overload" can occur in an extension cord if it is connected to a device that draws more current than the cord can safely handle.

Activity 3. What are the potential dangers!

Directions: Directions: Discuss the dangers you could face during a fire hazard. What action will you take in response to each situation? Put details in the plan below.

ACTION



Directions: Complete the statements on what you have learned about fire hazards.

- 1. I have learned that ______.
- 2. I want to share ______.
- 3. I want to research on ______ because
- 4. I feel strongly about ______ because



What I Can Do

Activity 1: Drawing

Directions: Think of ways you can help your community reduce fire hazards/disasters. Express your ideas in a drawing inside the box.

Drawing details.

- 1. Use any art materials.
- 2. It should be with title and caption.



Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. What is the first thing you must do if you discover a fire?
 - A. Raise the alarm. C. Get out of the building.
 - B. Call the fire brigade. D. Try to extinguish the fire.
- 2. What is the fire assembly point located?
 - A. at the front door C. where the extinguishers are kept
 - B. anywhere safe D. a safe area where the roll call is taken
- 3. Which is a written document that includes the action to be taken by all staff in the event of fire and the arrangements for calling the fire brigade?
 - A. Fire Emergency Evacuation Plan C. Fire Alarms
 - B. Fire Extinguishers D. Fire Escapes
- 4. Who is responsible for fire safety in the workplace?
 - A. the employer C. employer and employees
 - B. the fire authority D. the maintenance department
- 5. Mrs. Lim was frying a fish in the kitchen when the phone in the hall rang. What should she do?
 - A. Rush out to answer the call immediately.
 - B. Turn off the stove before answering the phone
 - C. Turn down the fire before answering the phone.
 - D. Both A and B.
- 6. What does P.A.S.S. stand for?
 - A. Press, armor, sit, stand C. Please allow slow storms
 - B. Palm, arm, shoulder, snap D. Press, aim, squeeze, sweep
- 7. What does the "Alarm" step in RACE means?A. Call the emergency hotline.C. Bre
 - C. Break the alarm glass.
 - B. Activate the pull station alarm box. D. All of the above.
- 8. What are smoke alarms?
 - A. They are the best protection against fire emergencies.
 - B. They can only work if you keep a good battery in them.
 - C. They must be tested every month to ensure they are working.
 - D. All of the above.

- 9. Who should we rescue first in case of fire?
 - A. rescue all staff

C. rescue all visitors and contractors

B. rescue all patients

- D. rescue those in immediate danger
- 10. Which acronym should be followed in using a fire extinguisher?
 - A. RACE C. PASS & RACE
 - B. PASS D. BFP
- 11. When should you use a fire extinguisher?
 - A. when the fire is between you and the phone
 - B. when the fire is between you and the exit door
 - C. when the fire is confined to a small area
 - D. when the room is filled with smoke
- 12. Which of the following is your main responsibility during an emergency?
 - A. self-rescue C. shutting down equipment
 - B. to order an evacuation D. to rescue your coworkers
- 13. What type of route must your company develop for different locations in your facility?
 - A. vehicle C. elevator
 - B. delivery D. emergency escape
- 14. What should you do if your clothing catches on fire?
 - A. Run for help.
 - B. Soak yourself in water.
 - C. Try to put it out with your hands.
 - D. Stop, drop, and roll while covering your face.
- 15. How does one prepare for a fire emergency?
 - A. Practice fire drills.
 - B. Know the evacuation plan.
 - C. Be familiar with the location of the assembly.
 - D. All of the above.



Additional Activities

Have you made a plan?

Directions: Talk with your family about fire emergencies that would most likely happen in your community and how you will respond to it. Decide what each family member should do when an emergency happens. Make your own fire evacuation plan and practice as many elements of your plan as possible.

CO_Q2_DRRR12	_Module5
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	acronym PASS (Pull Aim Squeeze per way of using a fire ay vary) or help you respond safely and r the acronym RACE (Rescue , iish)(Answer may vary)				
	assess safety.				
	Ask the local fire brigade to	Unstable structures			
	beverage without caffeine.				
	water or other nonalcoholic	202120 2021			
	arrives. Have the person drink cool	Heat Stress			
	Perform CPR until help	Smoke Inhalation			
	such as one with aloe vera.				
	Apply a moisturizing lotion	Burns			
	electricity if possible.				
	Turn off the source of	Electric Shocks			
	What are the potential dangers? Danger Action				
	C-				
		Т.01 Т.З Асtivity 3			
		T.9 T.4			
		.т. 8. Т.2 З. F			
		1.Т 6.Т 2.F 7.Т			
12' D		Activity 2	12' D		
14' D		What's More	14' D		
13. D			13. D		
12. A			12. D		
11' С 10' В	after escaping from the house.	escape.	10. D 11. A		
0' D	3. Call the local emergency unit	2. Get down how.	₹ .6		
8' D	1. Hide. 2. Go back inside.	l.Get out fast 2. Get down low.	8. C		
7. D	I should t	bluods I	7. D		
0°D		Activity I (Answer may vary)	е [.] В 2 [.] С		
2' B 4' C		What's New What's	2' C 4' B		
3. Y		5. C	9. Y		
5' D		3. C 4. A	5' D		
A.I		5 C	I. D		
fnəmzsəzzA		What's In I.C	WonA I JadW		



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