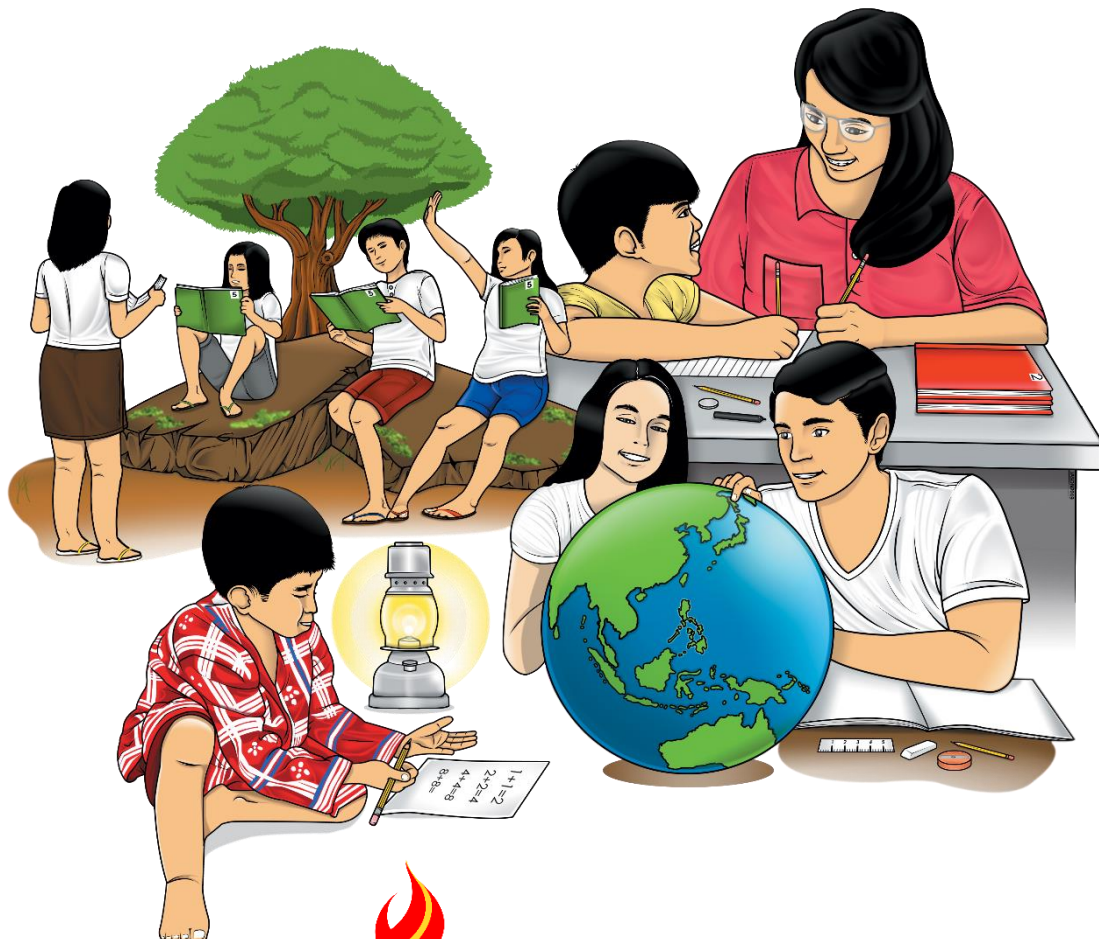


Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction

Quarter 2 – Module 12: Response Procedure During a Fire Incident



**Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 2 – Module 12: Response Procedure During a Fire Incident
First Edition, 2021**

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Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction

Quarter 1 – Module 12: Response Procedure During a Fire Incident

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-by-step 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 master the Response Procedure during a Fire Incident. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected apply basic response procedures during a fire incident. Specifically, you are expected to

1. Cite common causes of fire in the community;
2. Identify basic response procedure during a fire incident;
3. Enumerate ways to prevent fire; and
4. Manifest awareness about the effect of fire incident in one's life.



What I Know

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

1. Is it a fact to consider fire as hazard?
 - A. Does not tell.
 - B. Maybe.
 - C. Yes.
 - D. No.

2. What damage can a fire bring to people?
 - A. It could make people wise.
 - B. It can worsen people's poverty rate
 - C. It could endanger lives and properties
 - D. It could make people susceptible to hunger.

3. Why should electric appliances be "dust free" as much as possible?
 - A. To avoid overheat
 - B. To keep its durability
 - C. To look nice and elegant
 - D. To maintain high performance

4. How can smoking cause fire?
 - A. By not using ash tray
 - B. Through the smoke that it gives off
 - C. Thought that cigarette puts off itself
 - D. Improper ignited cigarette butt disposal

5. What is the very first step to contain fire?
 - A. Close all the doors.
 - B. Toss water to the fire.
 - C. Put off all visible smoke.
 - D. Extinguish the fire by tossing sand or soil to the fire.

6. Which among the following is NOT a fire safety precaution?
- A. Regular communication with fire hazard authorities
 - B. Regularly removing combustible waste, including accumulations of dust
 - C. Keeping your workplace tidy and having a good standard of housekeeping
 - D. Keeping ignition sources away from combustible material or flammable liquids and gases
7. When can you say that a fire is already under control?
- A. When there is no more visible smoke
 - B. When all people have already evacuated
 - C. When damages had already been assessed
 - D. When fire escaping outside the lines is unlikely
8. What fire response procedure is done when you pull the closest fire station and report the exact location of the fire?
- A. Alarm
 - B. Confine
 - C. Extinguish
 - D. Rescue
9. What fire response procedure is done when saving somebody in immediate danger from the fire?
- A. Alarm
 - B. Confine
 - C. Extinguish
 - D. Rescue
10. Which among the following safety recommendations should you do first during a fire incident?
- A. Call emergency hotline
 - B. Check the door
 - C. PASS
 - D. Stay Low
11. Why should you stay low during a fire incident?
- A. Because it ensures one's safety
 - B. Because fire authorities recommend it
 - C. Because there is less heat in the floor level
 - D. Because inhaling large amount of smoke can make one unconscious

12. Which among the following DOES NOT explain the need for School Fire Safety Education?
- A. training and preparing students in the event of fire
 - B. ensuring that all stakeholders are well accounted for
 - C. increasing the level of confidence of the students on education
 - D. making sure students know exit points and safe places in the vicinity
13. Which among the following should you do during a fire incident?
- A. Run upstairs to retrieve heirlooms, passports and pets.
 - B. Open doors that have smoke flowing from the joints.
 - C. Do not attempt to go back to the burning structure.
 - D. Delay calling the Fire and Rescue Services.
14. What should you do BEST if ever get burned from a fire incident?
- A. Do the PASS.
 - B. Shout for help.
 - C. Stop, Drop, and Roll.
 - D. Call the emergency hotline.
15. What is the best way to prevent fire incidents in the community?
- A. Design a fire proof wall.
 - B. Install fire extinguishers.
 - C. Conduct symposiums about fire prevention.
 - D. Inspect all sources of heat in the house regularly.

Lesson**1****Response Procedure During a Fire Incident**

Despite most people staying in their homes due to the COVID19 pandemic, a number of fire incidents were reported from March up to June of this year. Indeed, fire can be a shrewd enemy to any household because it can destroy lots of our significant possessions including our precious lives when we do not have the proper knowledge on different safety measures on how to deal with it when it happens.

***What's In***

In the previous modules, you have learned a lot about Fire. Recall those learnings you had and provide the needed information to the following tables.

Elements of Fire

Stages of Fire

Man-made Causes of Fire



What is It

Common Fire Related Hazards

The main causes of fire in the workplace are:

1. Electricity – neglect or misuse of wiring can lead to short circuits
2. Rubbish and waste material – fire is likely to spread through accumulated waste
3. Smoking – carelessly discarded cigarette butts or lit matches are one of the major causes of fire
4. Cooking – kitchens provide opportunities for fire to start and materials on which it can feed
5. Heating appliances – portable heaters are a threat when placed beside combustible furniture or fittings
6. Combustible materials including - flammable liquids, glues and solvents are all liable to combust unless stored and used properly
7. Arson or willful fire-raising.

Fire Safety Precautions

Good fire safety practice that you should follow includes:

1. Keeping your workplace tidy and having a good standard of housekeeping;
2. Regularly removing combustible waste, including accumulations of dust;
3. Keeping ignition sources away from combustible material or flammable liquids and gases; and
4. Keeping use of flammable liquids to a minimum and closing containers when not in use.

Source: “Fire”, Healthy Working Lives, July 8, 2019, <https://www.healthyworkinglives.scot/workplace-guidance/safety/fire/Pages/precautions-to-take.aspx>

Teachers, students, and other school personnel who are at or near the fire's point of origin, shall follow the procedures outlined by the R.A.C.E. Fire Response Procedure.

- **R**escue all stakeholders from direct danger.

Note: you will only try to RESCUE anyone in immediate danger from the fire, if. It does not endanger your life.

- **A**larm by pulling the fire alarm bell and reporting the incident to the closest fire station to the location of the fire.

Sounding the fire alarm warn people of the approaching disaster and alert authorities/key persons to safely evacuate all stakeholders.

- **C**onfine the area by closing all doors.

A "contained" fire is one with a complete containment line around its perimeter.

A fire that's "under control" has a full containment line around it, and there has been a degree of consolidation so fire escaping outside the lines is unlikely.

- **E**xtinguish the fire if the fire is small. Evacuate all personnel from the area if instructed to do so by fire officials or school authorities

To extinguish a fire is to completely stop a fire.

What you should do during a fire incident?

1. Check the door.

Check if there is smoke coming from under the door or if the door is hot to touch. If the door is cool to touch, open it slowly and pass. If not, keep it closed and stay in the room. Place wet towels on the gaps to prevent fire and smoke from coming in. Have someone pop out of a window and wave something bright, like a flashlight or a brightly-colored cloth, to signal for help. Once out of the room, use your building's emergency exit and evacuate immediately without panic.

2. P.A.S.S.

To use a fire extinguisher, first **P**ull the pin in the handle. **A**im the nozzle at the base of the fire. **S**queeze the lever slowly and **S**weep from side to side. Use a fire extinguisher if and only if it is within reach, and only to put out small fires. If the fire is big, leave!

3. Stay low

Crawl and cover your nose and mouth. Smoke is toxic and inhaling large amounts can render you unconscious. Once you are outside, call the fire department. Do not attempt to go back to the burning building.

4. Stop, Drop, and Roll

If your clothes caught fire, do not panic or touch the flame as it could only spread the fire. **S**top moving, **D**rop on the ground, and **R**oll around until the fire is put out. Doing this will lessen injuries and put out the fire as quickly as possible.

5. National Emergency Hotline 911

Nothing is better than being prepared. Before fire happens, be aware of the fire exits in your building and homes. Make sure you know the emergency numbers for your town or city.

What you should NOT do during a Fire Incident?

1. Don't install smoke alarm detectors.
A smoke detector gives early warning of a fire increasing the chances of escape. They are so cheap and easy to fit you can have no excuses
2. Pop upstairs to retrieve heirlooms, passports and pets.
Fire can spread very quickly blocking your escape route. Keep that sort of stuff on the ground floor.
3. Open doors that have smoke flowing from the joints.
Opening the door will add oxygen that will fuel the fire and cause a fireball that could take you off your feet for good. A contained fire may burn out for lack of oxygen.
4. Throw water on a chip pan fire.
We all know that water doesn't mix with oil. The burning oil will explode spreading the fire and engulfing you in the process. If you are going to throw anything make it a purpose made fire blanket or use a class F extinguisher.
6. Try and escape using an Elevator.
The electric circuits are often the first to blow. Being trapped in an elevator in a fire could roast you alive. Always use the stairwells.
7. Jump from an upstairs window.
The fall could kill you. Use blankets as a rope and throw mattresses out to cushion the landing or better still use a purpose made escape ladder.
8. Hide in a cupboard or under the bed.
Hard enough for the fire service without having to play hide and seek and it won't save you from the smoke and heat.
9. Delay calling the Fire and Rescue Services.
Don't dilly dally. Make them your first call to action.
Seconds save lives.

Source: 10 things not to do in a fire, The fire and safety Center, July 19,2011,
<https://www.fireandsafetycentre.co.uk/advice-centre/10-things-not-to-do-in-a-fire/>

Since fire is considered to be one of the disasters that may cause great damage to human beings, it is therefore important that students like you will have the basic knowledge on how can you take part in the community's drive for your

awareness. It is important that you have knowledge on fire safety and precautions in order for you to have better idea on how to prevent it from happening.

School Fire Safety Education

- Educating and preparing students for a fire emergency should be a priority.
- Conduct expected and unexpected monthly school fire drills in which everyone participates.
- Inspect exits regularly to ensure stairways, doors and windows are unblocked and working properly.
- Train students on how to respond to a fire alarm during a school fire drill.
- Know locations of the fire protection system, fire alarm pull stations and sprinklers.
- Make sure every room has a map showing 2 exits.
- Pair students with specific needs to an adult or classmate for extra assistance.
- Have a predetermined location where students know to meet once they exit the building and practice during a school fire drill.
- Have a list to ensure every student is accounted for.
- Encourage parents to practice home fire drills, and prepare them in the event of a residential fire.

On-Campus Fire Safety

- Cook only in designated areas.
- Keep cooking areas clean and free of clutter.
- Never leave cooking unattended.
- In case of a fire inside a microwave, close the door and unplug the unit.

Campus Laboratory Fire Safety

- Never leave laboratory experiments or pressure containers unattended.

- Keep flammable gases and chemicals away from heat.

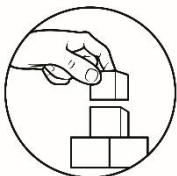
Source: School Fire Safety Tips: Prevention Begins with Education, Nationwide, September 18, 2019, <https://blog.nationwide.com/school-fire-safety-checklist/>

Maintaining Your Computer Room to Prevent Fire

There are some things that you can do to prevent a fire from breaking out—in some cases, fire prevention is more powerful than any fire protection system. If you put in place practices that all but eliminate any unintentional fire emergency, you may never have to use your fire suppression system or evacuation plans.

1. Keep your computer room free of storage—storing combustible materials in your computer room can increase the chance and spread of a fire. Keep minimal supplies in the area and store boxes, packaging, and manuals elsewhere.
2. Inspect power cords—frayed or damaged power cords increase the risk of fire, as a spark could easily ignite the room. Check for damage and have repairs done immediately.
3. Maintain and clean computer systems—allowing dust and debris to settle on your equipment only adds to flammable materials. Think of dust as kindling.
4. Train employees and display fire emergency plans—ensuring your employees know how to respond to a fire (whether that means proper use of a fire extinguisher or immediately evacuating to safety) can save lives and help prevent further damage.
5. Schedule regular inspection of your fire protection systems—your life safety and fire protection systems are only effective if they are in working order. Schedule regular inspections with a local, professional fire protection company, like State Systems Inc. They can ensure that your equipment is not only in working order but that it meets all local and state fire codes.

Source: Fire Prevention in Computer and Server Rooms, State System Inc., October 8, 2013, <https://www.statesystemsinc.com/blog/computer-server-room-fire-prevention#:~:text=Inspect>

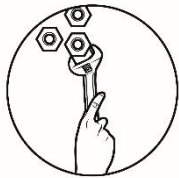


What's More

From your knowledge about fire prevention, suggest Basic Response Procedures during a fire incident that is possible in your school or even at your home.

Ex. Pull fire alarm if you are the one who sees the fire.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



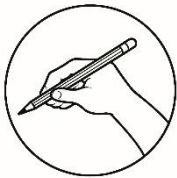
What I Can Do

Write a composition expressing your understanding of the picture given below.



This can be drawn by the layout artist if possible...in order to avoid copyright issues.....Thanks

<https://www.mynewlab.com/blog/a-visual-guide-to-science-safety-symbols-in-a-laboratory/#flammable-material>



Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Fire is already under control when _____.
 - A. there is no more visible smoke
 - B. all people have already evacuated
 - C. damages had already been assessed
 - D. fire escaping outside the lines is unlikely

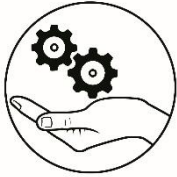
2. Any method like sounding bell, siren, buzzer that is used in order to warn people of a fire is called _____.
 - A. Alarm
 - B. Confine
 - C. Extinguish
 - D. Rescue

3. The very first safety recommendation that you should do during a fire incident is _____.
 - A. Call emergency hotline
 - B. Check the door
 - C. PASS
 - D. Stay Low

4. A Fire Response Procedure which is saving somebody in immediate danger from the fire is known as _____.
- A. Alarm
 - B. Confine
 - C. Extinguish
 - D. Rescue
5. Fire is considered a hazard. Is this true?
- A. Does not tell
 - B. Maybe
 - C. Yes
 - D. No
6. Electric appliances must be “dust free” because _____.
- A. It helps avoid overheat.
 - B. It helps keep its durability.
 - C. It helps the appliance look nice and elegant.
 - D. It helps the appliance maintain high performance.
7. What is the effect of fire among the people?
- A. It could make people wise.
 - B. It can worsen people’s poverty rate.
 - C. It could endanger lives and properties.
 - D. It could make people susceptible to hunger.
8. A Fire Response Procedure that alerts the closest fire station and report the exact location of the fire is called _____.
- A. Alarm
 - B. Confine
 - C. Extinguish
 - D. Rescue
9. Smoking causes fire through _____.
- A. Not using ash tray
 - B. The smoke that it gives off
 - C. The thought that cigarette puts off itself
 - D. Improper ignited cigarette butt disposal
10. If one gets burned from a fire incident, he/she must _____.

- A. Do the PASS.
 - B. Shout for help.
 - C. Stop, Drop, and Roll.
 - D. Call the emergency hotline.
11. The best way to prevent fire incidents in the community is _____.
- A. Designing a fire proof wall
 - B. Installing fire extinguishers
 - C. Conducting symposiums about fire prevention
 - D. Inspecting all sources of heat in the house regularly
12. You should not _____ during a fire incident.
- A. Run upstairs to retrieve heirlooms, passports and pets
 - B. Open doors that have smoke flowing from the joints
 - C. Do not attempt to go back to the burning structure
 - D. Delay calling the Fire and Rescue Services
13. _____ does not explain the need for School Fire Safety Education.
- A. To train and prepare students in the event of fire
 - B. To ensure that all stakeholders are well accounted for
 - C. To increase the level of confidence of the students on education
 - D. To make sure students know exit points and safe places in the vicinity
14. Staying low during a fire incident is necessary because _____.
- A. It ensures one's safety.
 - B. Fire authorities recommend it.
 - C. There is less heat in the floor level.
 - D. Inhaling large amount of smoke can make one unconscious.
15. The following are fire safety precautions, EXCEPT _____.
- A. Regular communication with fire hazard authorities
 - B. Regularly removing combustible waste, including accumulations of dust
 - C. Keeping your workplace tidy and having a good standard of housekeeping

D. Keeping ignition sources away from combustible material or flammable liquids and gases.



Additional Activities

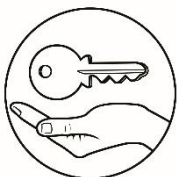
You learned about the elements of fire, its stages, and causes. Do you think you are now equipped with the necessary preparations when there is a fire incident?

List some of the precautionary measures that you have observed/are observable your

a. Home:

b. School:

c. Community/Barangay:



Answer Key

What I Know

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. C
14. C
15. D

What's More

Answers may vary

Assessment

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. A

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