



**Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction**  
**Alternative Delivery Mode**  
**Quarter 2 – Module 13: Fire Emergency and Evacuation Plan**  
**First Edition, 2021**

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# **Disaster Readiness and Risk Reduction**

**Quarter 2 – Module 13:**

**Fire Emergency and  
Evacuation Plans**

# 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.

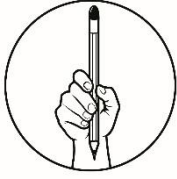


## ***What I Need to Know***

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you understand the different hydro meteorological hazards. 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 like you. The lessons are arranged for you 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 to:

1. Explain fire emergency;
2. Describe the phases of fire drill;
3. Identify fire emergency procedures;
4. Follow fire evacuation plans; and
5. Draw an emergency and evacuation map.



## ***What I Know***

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

1. How do you call an emergency response involving fire protection or prevention?
  - A. Bio-Chemical Hazard
  - B. Fire Hazard
  - C. Geological Hazard
  - D. Hydro meteorological Hazard
2. What is the most common cause of fire?
  - A. Carelessness
  - B. Confidence
  - C. Conflict
  - D. Selfishness
3. How should you deal with fire?
  - A. With utmost sincerity
  - B. With great responsibility
  - C. With extreme consideration and use
  - D. With minimal precautionary measures
4. What is the significance of an evacuation plan?
  - A. It tells who to ask during fire incidents.
  - B. It tells who to be with during fire incidents.
  - C. It tells what is to be done during fire incidents.
  - D. It tells where to exactly go during fire incidents.
5. Why should there be strict implementation of building codes?
  - A. To present modern fire emergency plan
  - B. To pave the way for healthy disaster mind set
  - C. To ensure a better and safer building atmosphere
  - D. To create appropriate building fire and emergency plan

6. What should be the focus of emergency planning?
- A. Assessment of risks
  - B. Anticipation of possible damages
  - C. Prevention of emergencies from happening
  - D. Advocacy against disasters and emergencies
7. When can fire be a “best friend’ to human beings?
- A. When people use it responsibly
  - B. When people use it to make a living
  - C. When people make use of it everyday
  - D. When people use it in improving their lives
8. Why do schools conduct fire drills?
- A. To instill appreciation of life among the students
  - B. To promote camaraderie among students during emergencies
  - C. To inculcate the value of obedience and personal accountability
  - D. To uphold awareness among students the danger of fire incidents
9. What method refers to constant practice on how a building would be evacuated in the event of fire or other emergencies?
- A. Advocacy
  - B. Drill
  - C. Simulation
  - D. Symposium
10. Why should children be involved in creating fire evacuation plan at home?
- A. For them to be aware
  - B. For them to have fear
  - C. For them to become obedient
  - D. For them to become self-reliant
11. Which part of a fire evacuation plan refers to the safe meeting spot/place outside of the house for the family members?
- A. Strategic Area
  - B. Recreation Area
  - C. Evacuation Area
  - D. Demonstration Area

12. What phase in the conduct of Fire Drill refers to the appropriate grouping of students at the designated area?
- A. Alarm
  - B. Assembly
  - C. Evacuation
  - D. Response
13. Which phase of the drill identifies problems observed during the drill and proposes solutions for these?
- A. Alarm
  - B. Assembly
  - C. Evaluation
  - D. Head Count
14. Who should safeguard the protection of a community from fire?
- A. Elders
  - B. Everyone
  - C. Police Officers
  - D. Local Government Officials
15. Why is everyone prohibited to go back to a burning house once he/she already left?
- A. To do away from heroism complex
  - B. Others will be encouraged to do the same.
  - C. There is a slim chance of being able to get out again.
  - D. The authorities will be held responsible for the casualty, if ever.

## Lesson

# 1

## Fire Emergency and Evacuation Plans

Fire is very much important in our life but once used irresponsibly it will bring so much harm, pain, and fear. Fire tragedies greatly affect life and history proves that a fire disaster is always a result of one's negligence and carelessness. Therefore, people have to take great responsibility in using it. We need to willingly and dutifully observe precautionary measures and strategic prevention methods in order to safeguard our lives and properties.



### *What's In*

#### **Let's Warm-Up**

Study the meaning of the quotation below then write your explanation on the space provided.

"It is better to be robbed several times than to experience your property to be on fire."

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## ***What's New***

Study the illustration below and answer the questions that follow.



<https://www.accuform.com/safety-sign/be-careful-safety-is-everybodys-job-MGNF972>

1. What thoughts come to your mind upon seeing the signage above?

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2. How do you think it feels being a victim of a tragedy?

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3. Are there ways to prevent disasters from happening? List down your answers.

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## ***What is It***

School nowadays are mandated to conduct monthly fire drills in order to instill awareness among students the danger that a fire incident may bring to them and ensure that all of the stakeholders in school will know what to do in case of fire.

### **What is a fire drill?**

A fire drill is a process of practicing how an establishment/building would be evacuated in the event of a fire or other emergencies. The purpose of fire drills in buildings is to ensure that everyone knows how to exit at the fastest and safest way.

**Source:** Wikipedia The Free Encyclopedia, Edited last August 29, 2020, Retrieved: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire\\_drill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_drill)

### **The Conduct of Fire Drills in School**

1. Alarm – Fire alarms are signaled.
2. Response – Students will have to be alert for fire, and smoke.
3. Evacuation – All school personnel and students evacuate, following pre-determined ways to the evacuation areas.
4. Assembly – At the designated evacuation area, students are grouped accordingly.
5. Head Count- When drill participants reached the designated evacuation area, teachers-in-charge must check the attendance of the class to make sure that everyone is counted in.
6. Evaluation – Evaluation of the drill is conducted to identify problems during the drill and how to correct these problems.

## Fire Escape Plan



<https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/signs-evacuation-plan-building-case-fire-509461120>

### Fire and Emergency Plans

Emergency evacuation plans are what should be developed in order to ensure the most efficient as well as the safest evacuation time of all expected residents of a city, region or structure. An "evacuation time" benchmark for different conditions and hazards is established. Such benchmarks can be established by using regulations, simulations (e.g., modeling the flow of people in a building) and best practices for determining the benchmark.

The proper planning is what uses at least a few exits, the so-called "contra-flow lanes" as well as the special technologies in order to ensure fast, complete and full evacuation. It is also important to consider for personal situations as they may affect some individual's ability to evacuate. It may include the alarm signals with both visual and aural alerts and all the needed evacuation equipment (e.g., pads, sleds and chairs for disabled people).

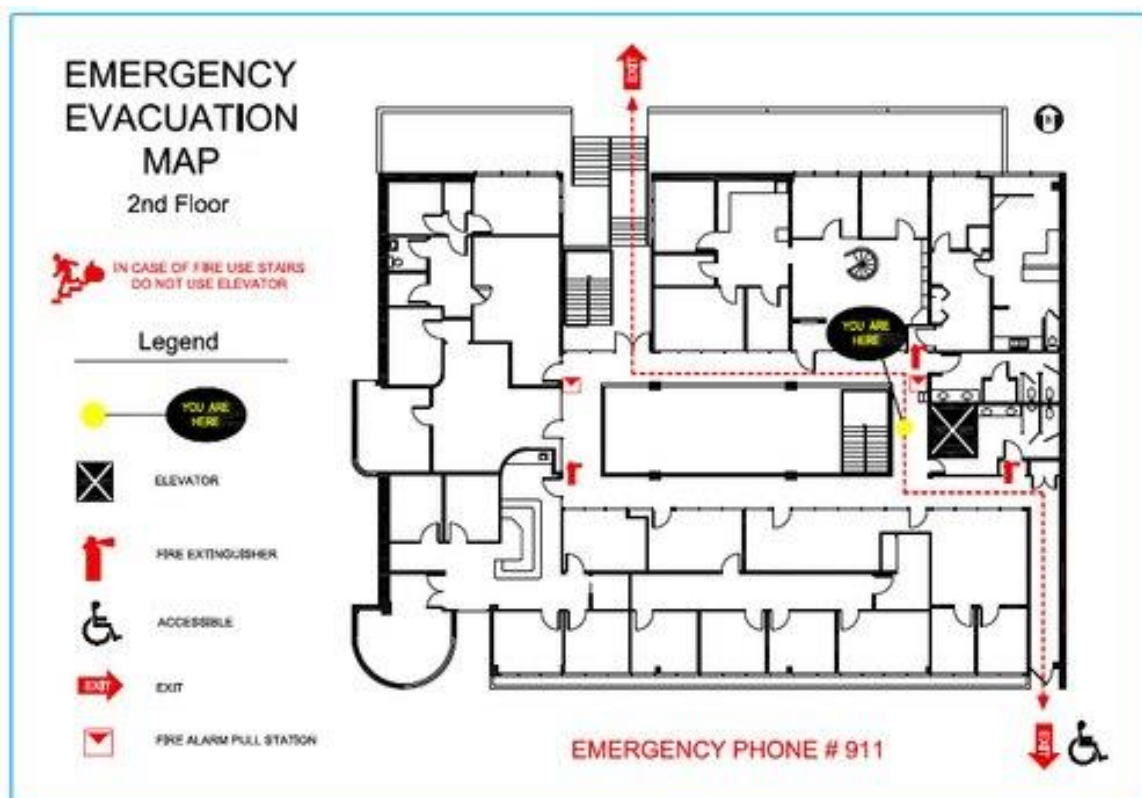
In order to create the right building fire and emergency plans, the regulations such as building codes can be also used so it can reduce the possibility of panic. In this way, it may allow the individuals to process the need to self-evacuate having no causing alarm. The right planning can

implement a so-called “all-hazards approach” meaning that the plans can be reused for the other hazards that can appear.

Any emergency planning should be focused on preventing the emergencies from occurring as failing that it may be possible to develop a good action plan for mitigating the effects as well as the results of any emergencies. In order to reduce or to avoid the significant losses to a business, emergency managers should be focused on identifying and anticipating the potential risks in order to reduce their probability of occurring.

**Source:** “Fire and Emergency Plans”, Concept Draw, 2000, Retrieved from <https://www.conceptdraw.com/solution-park/building-fire-emergency-plans>

Evacuation plans allow us to know where to go exactly after leaving the school building or a house that is on fire. It lets all concerned people to know where they should be when evacuation happens.



<https://www.usfa.fema.gov/blog/cb-052417.html>

## How to Create a Fire Evacuation Plan for your Household

- ***Plan for everyone.***

In planning a fire evacuation plan, one must consider the special needs of all persons concerned. Adults must assign someone to help the young children and the elderly.

- ***Find two ways out.***

Make sure that your house has two ways out. Household elders must ensure that all passages in going in and out of the house are free from obstructions. These passages must be known to all household members.

- ***Involve children in planning.***

Draw a map of the home and mark the entrance and exit routes. The drawn family escape plan must be explained well to the children. Children must be taught of the family's meeting place outside of the house during fire emergency.

Choose a place that is visible to people and is accessible to fire emergency responders. Adults must also explain to the children that they are NOT allowed to go back of the house after they leave during an emergency. Respond quickly. Make sure everyone knows that if the smoke alarm sounds, he or she needs to get out immediately.

- ***Have a backup plan.***

There must be back up plan for the installed fire evacuation plan of the family. It must be explained that in cases where family members are trapped in the house, they can do any of the suggested ways below:

1. Place a towel under the door and go to an exterior-facing window.
2. Call the fire authorities to report your location.

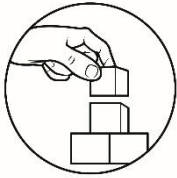
- ***Share with everyone.***

Explain your fire evacuation plan to all family members. It must also be known to your guests or visitors especially those who will stay overnight in your house.

- ***Practice regularly.***

Conduct regular family fire drills and review your fire evacuation plan as the need arises.

**Source:** Travellers Risk Control, How to Create a Fire Evacuation Plan, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.travelers.com/resources/home/fire-safety/how-to-create-a-fire-evacuation-plan>



## What's More

## Let's Practice!

Do what is asked in the following situations.

1. If there were an occurrence of fire in your residence, are the members of you household prepared and knowledgeable on what to do? Justify your answer.

[illegible]

2. Based from what you have learned, write your own **household Fire Escape Plan**. Use the template below for your answers.

### A. What to prepare?

[illegible][illegible]

### B. What to do in case of fire?

[illegible]

#### D. Where to go?

[illegible]

C. What to remember in case of fire?

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Rubrics			
FireEscape Plan	Meets Expectations	Needs Improvement	Not Visible
	91%-100%	81%-90%	70%-80%
	The plan created provides all the essential details, understandable, and realistic.	The plan created provides all the essential details but some points need to be clarified and not so realistic.	The plan created lacks almost all the necessary details needed (e.g. evacuation area, where to exit, even emergency hotlines)

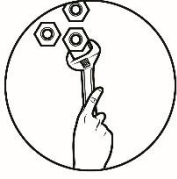


## ***What I Have Learned***

### **Let's Apply What We Know!**

Directions: Based on your drafted fire emergency Plan, draw your household fire Evacuation map. Make sure to include all the details you have written in the previous activity in the Evacuation Map that you will make.

Note: The same rubric as the previous activity will be used for scoring.



## ***What I Can Do***

### ***Let's Find Connections***

Direction: Review or recalls your Family Evacuation Plan then answer the activity below.

1. Compare your Evacuation Map with two others within your neighborhood or if you have mobile data or internet access, exchange maps with your two other classmates living in another barangay.

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2. From the pictures that you have collected, list the common things that you have noticed from the different evacuation maps/plans.

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3. What do you think are the most essential parts of an evacuation map/plan?

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4. Do you think these evacuation maps/plans are strategic? How can you say so?

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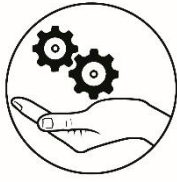
## **Assessment**

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

1. The most common cause of fire is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Carelessness
  - B. Confidence
  - C. Conflict
  - D. Selfishness
  
2. Fire should be dealt with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Utmost sincerity
  - B. Great responsibility
  - C. Extreme consideration and use
  - D. Minimal Precautionary measures
  
3. An emergency response involving fire protection or prevention is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Fire Hazard
  - B. Geological Hazard
  - C. Bio-Chemical Hazard
  - D. Hydrometeorological Hazard
  
4. Fire can be a “best friend” to human beings when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people use it responsibly
  - B. people use it to make a living
  - C. people make use of it everyday
  - D. people use it in improving their lives
  
5. A method of constant practice on how a building would be evacuated in the event of a fire or other emergencies is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Advocacy
  - B. Drill
  - C. Simulation
  - D. Symposium

6. The phase in the conduct of Fire Drill that refers to the appropriate grouping of students at the designated area is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Alarm
  - B. Assembly
  - C. Evacuation
  - D. Response
7. The phase of the drill which identifies problems observed during the drill and proposed solutions to problems that were identified \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Alarm
  - B. Assembly
  - C. Evaluation
  - D. Response
8. Who are the authorized persons to safeguard the protection of a community from fire?
- A. Elders
  - B. Everyone
  - C. Police Officers
  - D. Local Government Officials
9. The reason why people are prohibited to go back to a burning house once he/she already left is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. for them to do away from heroism complex
  - B. for others not to be encouraged to do the same.
  - C. There is a slim chance of being able to get out again.
  - D. The authorities will be held responsible for the casualty, if ever.
10. The reason why children should be involved in creating fire evacuation plan at home is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. For them to be aware
  - B. For them to have fear
  - C. For them to become obedient
  - D. For them to become self-reliant
11. The part of a fire evacuation plan that refers to the safe meeting spot/place outside of the house for the family members is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Strategic Area
  - B. Evacuation Area
  - C. Recreation Area
  - D. Demonstration Area

12. The focus of emergency planning should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Assessment of risks  
B. Anticipation of possible damages  
C. Prevention of emergencies from happening  
D. Advocacy against disasters and emergencies
13. The reason for strict implementation of building codes is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. To present modern fire emergency plan  
B. To pave the way for healthy disaster mind set  
C. To ensure a better and safer building atmosphere  
D. To create appropriate building fire and emergency plan
14. The significance of an evacuation plan is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tells who to ask during fire incidents  
B. Tells who to be with during fire incidents  
C. Tells what is to be done during fire incidents  
D. Tells where to exactly go during fire incidents
15. The purpose of fire drills in school is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. To instill appreciation of life among the students  
B. To instill camaraderie among students during emergencies  
C. To instill the value of obedience and personal accountability  
D. To instill awareness among students the danger of fire incidents



## ***Additional Activities***

### **Let's Deepen Your knowledge!**

Direction: Think of the big or known fire incidents that happened in the country or even in your community. Reflect on the common human behavior about fire and how this behavior affects fire safety protocols or preparedness.

#### **Background of the fire incident:**

(Share information that you know about the incident, its cause, damages, etc.)

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#### **Common Human behavior Observed:**

(Write common reactions of the persons involved.)

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**Effect/s of Human behavior to Fire Safety Measures:**

(Write the possible effects of those observed human behavior in the implementation of the Fire safety measures/campaigns that are known to you.)

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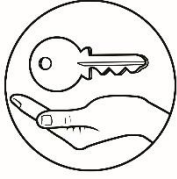
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## ***Answer Key***

<b>Assessment</b> 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. D	<b>What's More</b> ANSWERS MAY VARY	<b>What I Know</b> 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C
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## ***References***

Fire Evacuation Plan. Google, Retrieved from

[https://www.google.com/search?q=what+is+fire+emergency+plan&tbm=isch&hl=en&chips=q:what+is+fire+emergency+plan,online\\_chips:fire+escape+plan&hl=en&ved=2a](https://www.google.com/search?q=what+is+fire+emergency+plan&tbm=isch&hl=en&chips=q:what+is+fire+emergency+plan,online_chips:fire+escape+plan&hl=en&ved=2a)

“Fire and Emergency Plans”, Concept Draw, 2000, Retrieved from <https://www.conceptdraw.com/solution-park/building-fire-emergency-plans>

“Following Fire Emergency and Evacuation Plans”, Teach Together, CHED, [http://teachtogether.chedk12.com/teaching\\_guides/view/312](http://teachtogether.chedk12.com/teaching_guides/view/312)

Traveler’s Risk Control, How to Create a Fire Evacuation Plan, 2020, Retrieved from <https://www.travelers.com/resources/home/fire-safety/how-to-create-a-fire-evacuation-plan>

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