

CSUMB
Staff Fire Safety Training



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

CSUMB EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- ☀️ Emergency Operation & Contingency Planning
- ☀️ Recovery/Mitigation Planning
- ☀️ Emergency Operations Center Management
- ☀️ Staff Emergency Preparedness Training
 - ☀️ Campus Community Emergency Preparedness
- ☀️ Emergency Response Coordination/Support
- ☀️ Multi-Agency Collaboration
- ☀️ Emergency Public Information



Emergency Notification Systems



OTTERalert

**BE PREPARED
BE INFORMED
BE ALERT!**

In the event of a campus-wide **Emergency** you will receive a text message delivered to your mobile phone! This is a **FREE** service for Your Protection & Safety!

YOU + CSUMB = A Connected Community

**It's EASY to sign up —
30 Seconds Can Make
the Difference.**

go to:
CSUMB.EDU/otteralert
California State University, Monterey Bay



Blue Light Phone Silo



Emergency



Outdoor Notification System

Emergency
Update Hotline
Ext. 5044

The Least You Should Know:

- ☀ To Report an Emergency Call **9-1-1**
- ☀ Know Your Building(s) Evacuation Procedures, Exit Routes, Alternatives
- ☀ Locate and Know How to Use Emergency Equipment
 - Fire Pull-Stations
 - Fire Extinguishers
 - Emergency Blue Light Telephones
 - Flashlights
 - 1st Aid Kits
 - Automatic External Defibrillators – AED's
 - Location of a lockable room

Fire Safety & Fire Extinguishers



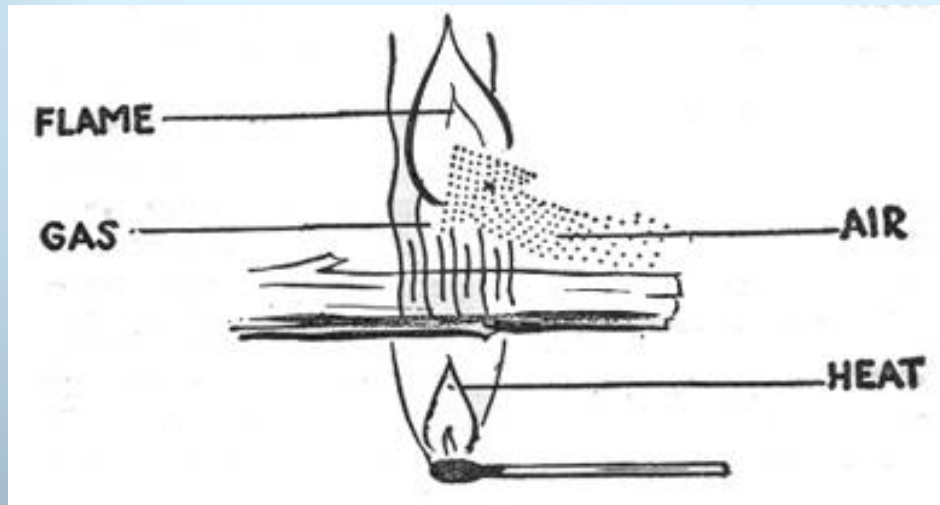
**Presented by CSUMB Police Department -
Emergency Management**

Understanding Fire Behavior



Fire Chemistry

Definition of Fire: A chemical reaction called Combustion, a rapid oxidization of combustible materials accompanied by a release energy in the form of heat and light

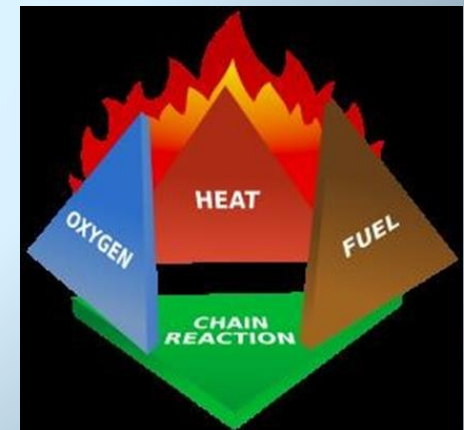
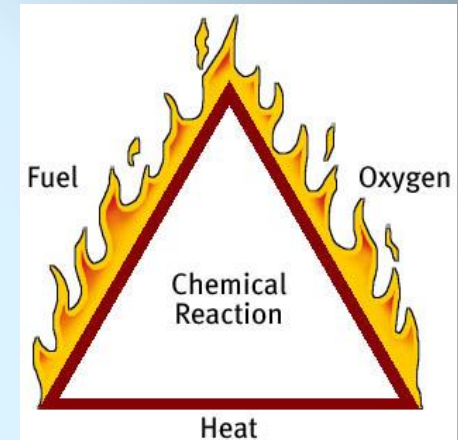


The Fire Triangle or Fire Tetrahedron

The Four Elements of Burning

- Heat
- Fuel
- Oxygen
- Chemical Chain Reaction

Remove 1 element and the fire goes out.



Fire Chemistry

Fire doubles its size every minute

2X2X2X2



Fire Chemistry

Classes of fire:

- A: Ordinary combustibles
- B: Flammable and combustible liquids
- C: Energized electrical equipment
- D: Combustible metals



Classes of Fire

Class A: Ordinary combustibles (wood, cloth, paper)



Classes of Fire

Class B: Flammable liquids (grease, gasoline)



Classes of Fire

Class C: Energized electrical equipment.



Classes of Fire

Class D: Combustible metals (magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, and potassium).



Pictographs

Most fire extinguishers will have a pictograph label telling you which types of fire the extinguisher is designed to fight.

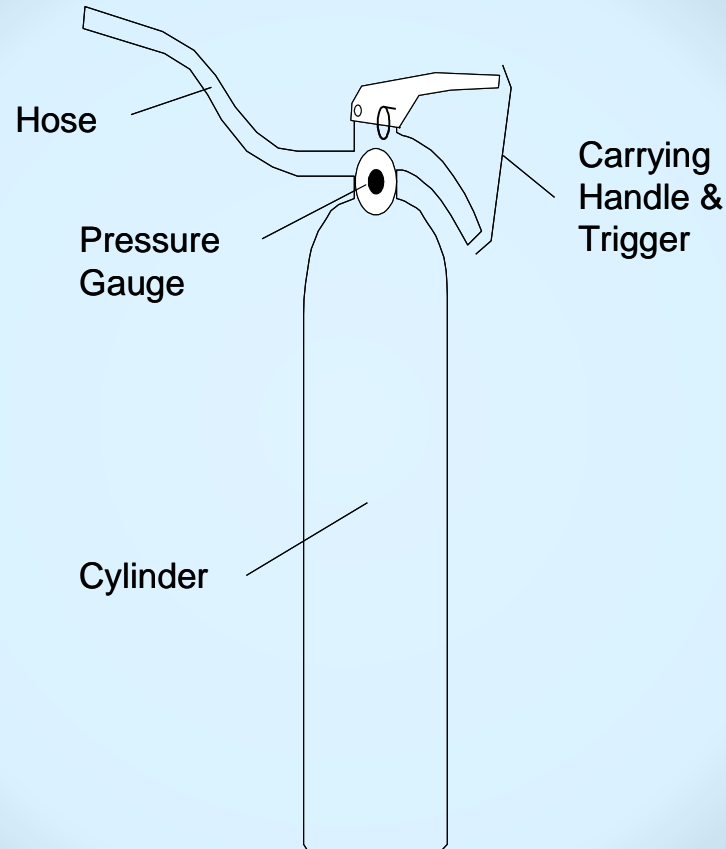
For example, a simple water extinguisher might have a label like this...



...which means it should only be used on Class A fires.

Portable Fire Extinguishers – Your Second Defense Against Fires

Components of a Fire Extinguisher



Components of a portable fire extinguisher: Hose, carrying handle and trigger, pressure gauge, cylinder

How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

P

PULL

A
AIM

S
SQUEEZE

SWEEP **S**

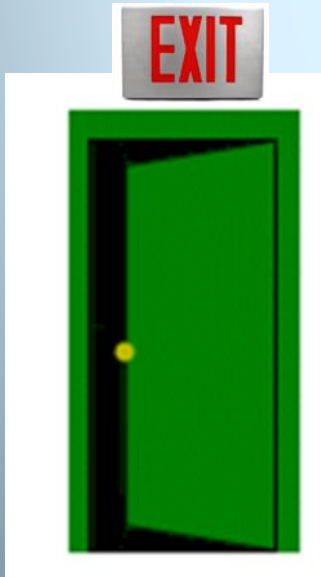
Test the extinguisher before approaching any fire.

Rules for Fire Fighting

- Assist any person in immediate danger to safety if it can be accomplished without risk to yourself.
- Call 911 or activate the building fire alarm. The fire alarm will notify the fire department and other building occupants.
- If the fire is small (and only after having done the above 2 things), you may attempt to use an extinguisher to put it out.
- If the fire is quickly spreading, evacuate the building leaving doors and windows closed.

Rules for Fire Fighting

- In any fire something may explode or produce toxic fumes.
- Always position yourself with an exit at your back before attempting to put out a fire.



Report Use

- Report any use of a fire extinguisher to FM & EM as soon as possible.
- The extinguisher must be inspected and refilled to make sure it is ready for use in an emergency.

**For more information contact
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Questions & Comments

