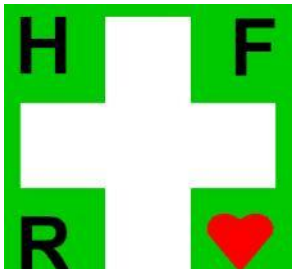


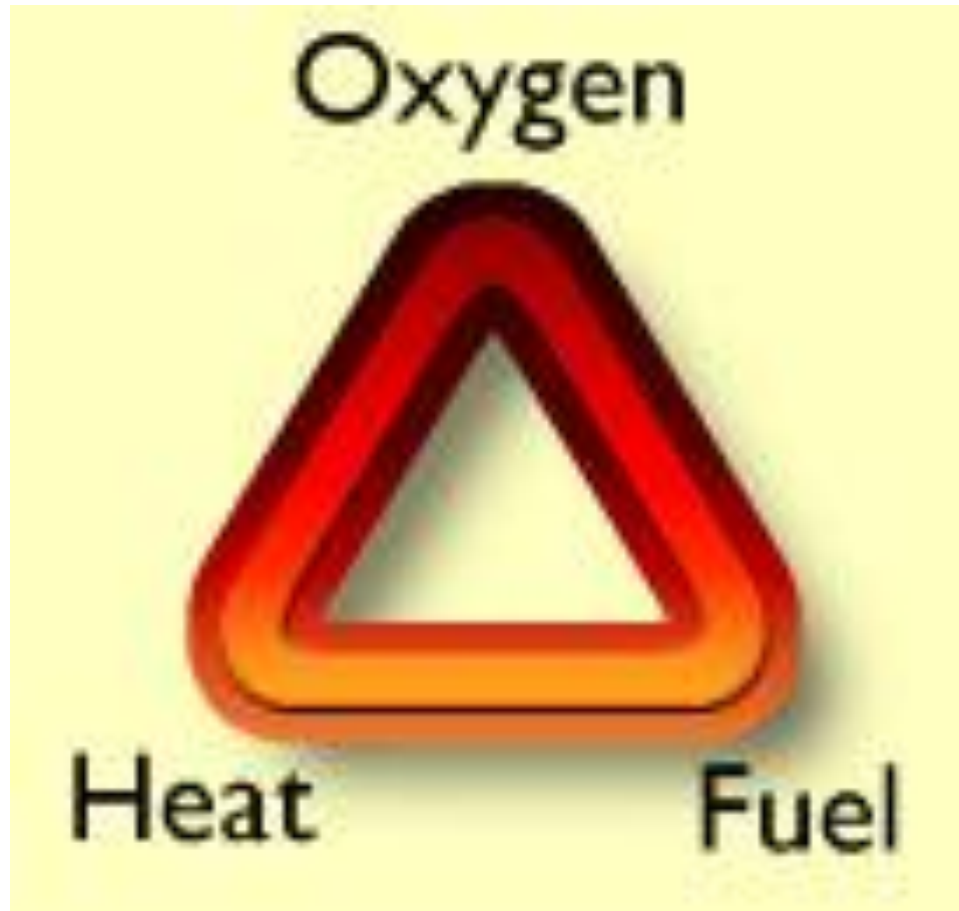


Fire and karting Safety



What Makes a Fire ?

The fire triangle.



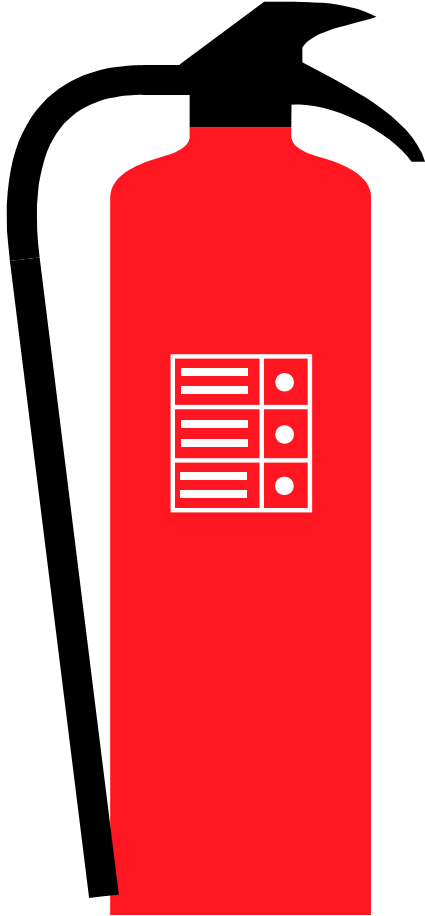


The Law

- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- Fire risk assessments must be carried out by a "responsible person" on a regular basis; as a result of this assessment a fire management plan must also be enacted.



WATER



Red body

**Suitable for wood fires,
furniture and paper etc.**

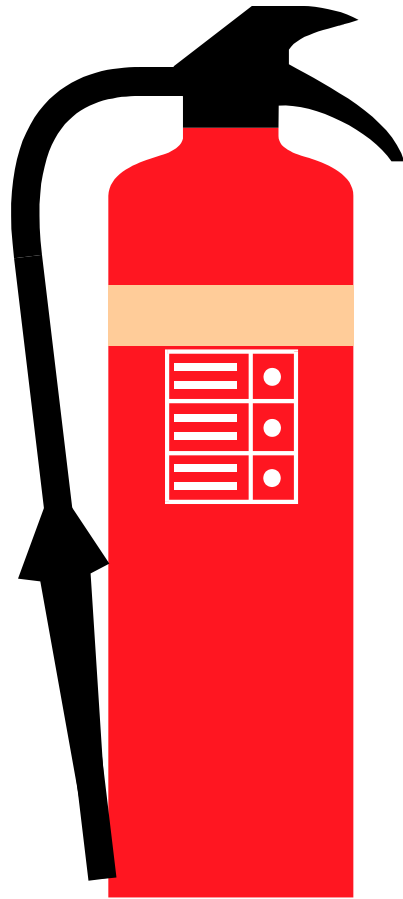
**Not suitable for
combustible liquids, Oil,
Petrol, cooking fats etc.**

**Not safe to use on fires
involving electricity;**

Extinguishes by cooling



FOAM



Red Body with Cream label.

Suitable for Flammable liquids, petrol, solvents etc

Not suitable for use on fires involving Electricity;

Extinguishes by cooling and sealing the surface of a burning liquid.



POWDER



Red body with blue label.

Safe to use on any type of fire.

**Works by chemically Interfering
with the combustion reaction**



CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂)



Red body with black label

Safe to use on any type of fire;

Safe to use on fires involving electricity;

Extinguishes by reducing oxygen levels and cooling.



Fire Safety Signs



**PRESS HERE TO SOUND
THE FIRE ALARM**



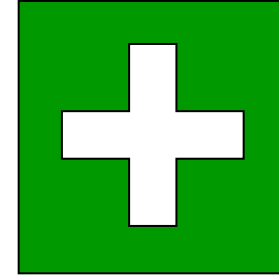
FIRE HOSE REEL



Safety Signs



Blue/White=Must Do



Green/White=Safety Information



Red/White=Must NOT Do



Yellow/Black=H&S Hazard Warning



Using a Fire Extinguisher

Step 1

- Sound the alarm
- Decide whether you are safe to tackle the fire
 - Do not attempt to tackle a large or well established fire
 - Do not tackle a fire that has already produced lots of smoke
- Decide which type of extinguisher to use (read the label)
- If at all possible, keep someone else with you
- Make sure you are between the fire and exit or escape route
- Assess the fire - If the fire has spread rapidly, or it is starting to, give up and get out



Using a Fire Extinguisher Step 2

PASS: Pull, Aim, Squeeze and Sweep

- **Pull the Pin** at the top of the extinguisher. The pin releases a locking mechanism and will allow you to discharge the extinguisher.
- **Aim at the base of the fire**, not the flames. This is important - in order to put out the fire, you must extinguish the fuel.
- **Squeeze the lever slowly**. Stand about eight feet from the fire and squeeze the fire extinguisher handle to discharge it. Release the handle again to stop.
- **Sweep from side to side**. Using a sweeping motion, move the fire extinguisher nozzle back and forth across the lower part of the fire until the fire is completely out. Operate the extinguisher from a safe distance, several feet away, and then move towards the fire once it starts to diminish. Watch carefully after extinguishing the fire in case it re-ignites.



NOT Using a Fire Extinguisher

When NOT To Use A Fire Extinguisher

- If the fire involves gas cylinders – leave immediately
- If the fire is spreading rapidly. Only consider using a fire extinguisher if the fire is in the early stages.
- If you are not sure what is actually burning. Without knowing this you cannot be sure of using the correct fire extinguisher.
- If you do not have the proper fire extinguisher. Using the wrong type of fire extinguisher can be very dangerous in certain circumstances. For example, using a water fire extinguisher on an electrical fire can result in electrocution and possible death.
- If there is already a lot of smoke. Never risk inhaling smoke – you could be overcome very quickly. Many materials produce highly toxic gases.

2 August 2011 Last updated at 14:56



Ambulance fire closes A338 Bournemouth Spur Road

The main route into Bournemouth was closed in both directions after an ambulance with gas cylinders onboard caught fire on the northbound A338.

A 100m (328ft) exclusion zone was set up around the vehicle, near the Blackwater junction, as the cylinders were in danger of exploding.

Road blocks were put in place with traffic diverted down Matchams Lane but the road has now reopened.

The patient and crew on the ambulance were not injured.

A South Western Ambulance Service spokeswoman said: "Thankfully, the two crew members and one patient on board were completely unharmed."

"An investigation will be carried out into this incident as a priority and the Trust would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused."

A spokeswoman for Dorset Fire and Rescue Service said: "We had three fire engines and a water carrier on the scene."

"Firefighters in breathing apparatus extinguished the fire by using a water carrier to spray water on the vehicle and to cool down the gas cylinders."

Eye witness Paul Skidmore, from Ashley Heath, who was cycling down the A338 on his way to Bournemouth Hospital, said: "There were tailbacks of about a mile-and-a-half before they closed the road."






A 100m (328ft) exclusion zone was set up around the vehicle

Top Stories

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'There was a sprinkling of luck' - hospital staff look back on fire

4 September 2009

The smoke has cleared, the dust has settled, and staff at St Helier Hospital have had time to survey the damage caused by the recent fire.

On 1 September 2009, the hospital declared a major incident as two ambulances caught fire in an internal roadway which runs along the side of hospital buildings.

John Davey, the Chair of Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust, and Vice-Chair Jan Sawkins visited the scene today (Friday 4 September 2009) and met members of staff involved in the incident, including Richard Hammond, the Trust's interim General Manager in pathology who was the first to raise the alarm.

Richard said: "I saw the ambulance on fire through the window and immediately set off the hospital's fire alarm. What amazed me was that - instead of just evacuating - pathology staff who work in laboratories next to the fire went to other parts of the hospital to help the nurses move patients away from the affected areas.

"When the fire had been put out, they cleared away glass and other debris so that they could get back into the lab and many stayed late to finish the day's work.

"It's so impressive, in a situation like that, to see staff just pick up a broom and start sweeping. It's the attitude that makes the NHS what it is."

During the fire, more than 100 patients were moved to safety from wards in the hospital's C-block. These wards run alongside the road where the fire was and were in danger of being filled with smoke or, worse still, catching light. The patients were moved to B-block, but were able to return within a couple of hours.



Ambulance on fire at St Helier Hospital



Ambulance after the fire

**For more information,
please contact:**

**Communications
department**

Tel: 020 8296 2406

Email:

communication@esth.nhs.uk

**Out of hours media
enquiries**

Please call 07975 232 380



Do you know?

What is the minimum distance to stand away from the ambulance if it is on fire?

- a. 25m
- b. 50m
- c. 100m
- d. 300m

What do you need to tell the fire service if the ambulance is on fire?

- a. that there are compressed gas cylinders on board
- b. where the cylinders are
- c. what gases are in the cylinders
- d. all of the above



HFR Gas Cylinder Fire Procedure

- Do not attempt to fight the fire
- If the cylinders have not become heated and you believe it is safe to do so, remove the cylinders to a safe place. Ensure cylinder valves are closed - all gas cylinders are closed by turning the key clockwise.
- Evacuate the area to a minimum distance of 100m and advise persons within 300m from the fire to take cover.
- Call the Fire Brigade and inform them that compressed gas cylinders are being carried.
- When the Fire Brigade arrives inform them of the number of cylinders directly involved in the fire, their locations and the names of the gases involved.
- DO NOT approach until given permission by the Fire Brigade. Cylinders can still explode after the fire has been extinguished.



What are the hazards here?



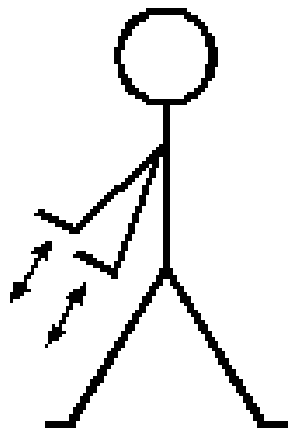
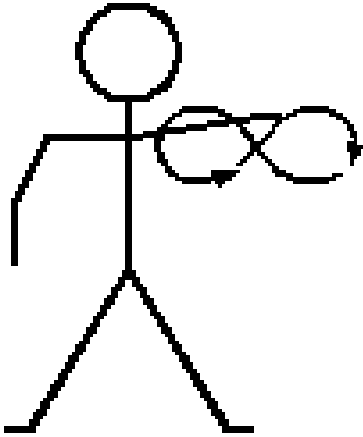


Staying safe on Track

- Let the dust settle!
- Gain control of the track - use red flags and radio the Gate
- Only go on the track when ALL karts have stopped
- Approach from a place of safety, stay behind protection as long as possible
- Always take a fire extinguisher (there are 2 in the ambulance)
- Act as a team, one person should always face the direction of traffic
- Use the kart to separate you from the track
- Stay aware of the track, listen for whistles/engines
- Switch off the kart



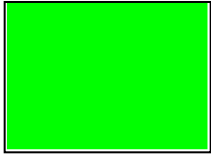
Top Tips for Flagging



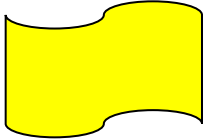
- When waving a flag use a 'figure of eight' motion in the wrist to keep the flag moving without it getting tangled up.
- When it's windy remember to hold the bottom of the flag so as to give the driver a clear signal.
- You may see marshals making a pushing downwards and away from them motion with both hands - this means 'slow down'



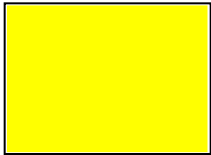
Flags



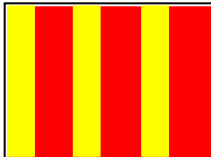
GREEN Course Clear



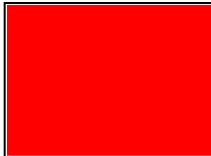
YELLOW Waved – Great Danger –
Be prepared to stop



YELLOW Motionless – Take Care –
Danger – No overtaking



RED/YELLOW Track surface slippery



RED Stopping of Race or Practice Session



BLUE Overtaking Flag – The competitor ahead is about to
be overtaken



How to switch it off!!





Your Safety at the kart

- Chock blocks – to keep wheels still and stop karts rolling
- Fire blanket – to prevent burns to volunteers/others from exhaust pipe / wheels





What would you do next?





References

- <http://www.fire-riskassessment.com/fire-extinguishers/fire-extinguishers-instructions.html>
- www.healthandsafetytips.co.uk
- <http://www.fire-extinguisher101.com/using.html>