

IF SOMEONE'S CLOTHES ARE ON FIRE:

1. Get the victim down on the floor quickly. Otherwise the flames rise. They will spread up to the victim's face. (This will cause severe disfiguring burns and the flames may damage the victim's lungs if inhaled)
2. If water is readily available nearby, douse the flames (This will also cool the burns). (But don't waste time filling up containers with water if the flames can be smothered more quickly in some other way).
3. If water is not readily available, wrap the victim in a fire blanket or rug until the flames are smothered.
4. Once the flames are out, check that there is no smouldering material.
5. Get medical help immediately.

Do not use water if the clothes have been set on fire by an electric heater and if the victim is still near the heater - you may electrocute the victim and yourself.

IF YOUR CLOTHES CATCH FIRE:

1. STOP moving about.
2. DROP down onto the floor - stop the flames reaching your face AND ROLL to smother the flames.

INFORMATION

For the purchase of fire fighting equipment for the protection of your house hold that is Fire Extinguishers and Fire Blankets you can contact the following Fire Safety Agent:-

PRESAFE SERVICES

TELEPHONE NUMBER 510076

BEFORE YOU TACKLE A FIRE

Many people put out small fires in their homes quite safely. By doing so they prevent serious injury or damage. But some people are injured and even die while trying to tackle fires which should have been left to the experts. Here is a simple home fire fighting code to help you decide whether to put out or to get out.

Always get everyone out and call the Fire Brigade.

Only tackle a fire in the very early stages.

Always put your own and other people's safety first and never risk injury to fight fires.

Always make sure you can escape if you need to and remember that smoke can kill. **IF IN DOUBT; GET OUT.**

NEVER let a fire get between you and your way out.

If you have any doubt about whether your extinguisher is suitable for the fire, **DO NOT USE IT, GET OUT.**

Always remember that fire extinguishers are only for "First Aid" fire fighting. Never tackle the fire if it is starting to spread to other items in the room or if the room is filling with smoke. **IF IN ANY DOUBT, GET OUT.**

If you cannot put out the fire or if you're your extinguisher runs out - some last only for a few seconds - get out of the building immediately. Close doors and windows as you go, if it is safe to do so.

DON'T RISK INJURY TO FIGHT FIRE. IF IN DOUBT; GET OUT. MAKE SURE THE FIRE BRIGADE HAS BEEN CALLED ON TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

EMERGENCY LINE : 999

DIRECT LINE : 289950 / 2889951

SECHLES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES AGENCY



**FIGHTING
SOME
TYPICAL
FIRES IN
THE
HOME**

*"Protecting lives
and households...."*

CHIP PAN FIRES

1. Leave the pan where it is.
2. Turn off the heat if it is safe to do so.
3. Protecting your hands, place a damp cloth, a cloche fitting lid or a fire blanket over the pan to smother the flames.

Leave the pan to cool for at least 30 minutes. The fire can start again if the cover is removed too soon.

NEVER use water OR ANY TYPE OF EXTINGUISHER to fight the fire.

FURNITURE FIRES

Use an AFFF Foam or a water extinguisher.

Fires in upholstered furniture can spread very quickly and produce poisonous fumes. Do not tackle the fire if it is burning fiercely or if there is already thick smoke. Get out and shut the door.

CURTAIN FIRES

1. Use an AFFF, water or multi-purpose dry powder extinguisher.
2. Once the flames are out make sure there is no smouldering materials.
3. If it is safe to do so, pull the curtains to the floor.

Fires in curtains can spread very quickly

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE FIRES

(TV sets, electrical blankets etc...)

1. If possible turn off the power (pull out the plug or if you cannot reach the socket safely switch off at the mains).
2. Use a CO₂, AFFF, multi-purpose dry powder or water extinguisher.

Do not use water-based extinguishers (including AFFF) unless the appliance is disconnected from the mains. You may risk electric shock. Dry powder does not penetrate the spaces in equipment easily and the fire may flare up again.



CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, LAWN MOWER FIRES ETC

1. Switch off the engine.
2. Get everybody away from the vehicle or the machine.
3. Switch off the battery if possible.
4. Use an AFFF, multi-purpose dry powder or Carbon Dioxide extinguisher from outside the car, or at a safe distance.

Call the Fire Brigade and leave the area at once if the fire begins to develop quickly. There is a danger of explosion if the petrol tank catches fire.

FIRES INVOLVING BOTTLED GAS

1. Call the Fire Brigade immediately and tell them bottled gas involved.
2. If it is safe to do so, turn off the gas supply at the Cylinder valve.
3. Wait until the flow of gas has stopped.
4. Extinguish other burning materials as instructed elsewhere.

Only deal with minor fires involving bottled gas. There is the risk of an explosion if a fire involving gas escaping bottled gas is extinguished before the flow of gas is stopped or if the cylinder is heated in the flames.

LPG INCIDENTS

1. Call the Fire Brigade immediately and tell them there has been a gas leakage.
2. Turn off the gas at the valve and remove the regulator from the cylinder
3. Remove the cylinder and place it outside
4. Open as many doors and windows as you can to allow ventilation
5. Remain outside

Do not turn on any switches or light any open flame or use a fan until it is certified that it is safe to do so.