

Child Development Center

San Mateo County
Community College District





Agenda

- Welcome and Sign-in Sheet
- Physio-Control LIFEPAK CR2 AED Overview
- Evacuation and Reunification Procedures
- Evacuation Maps
- Fire Extinguishers Overview
- Live Fire/Fire Extinguisher Training

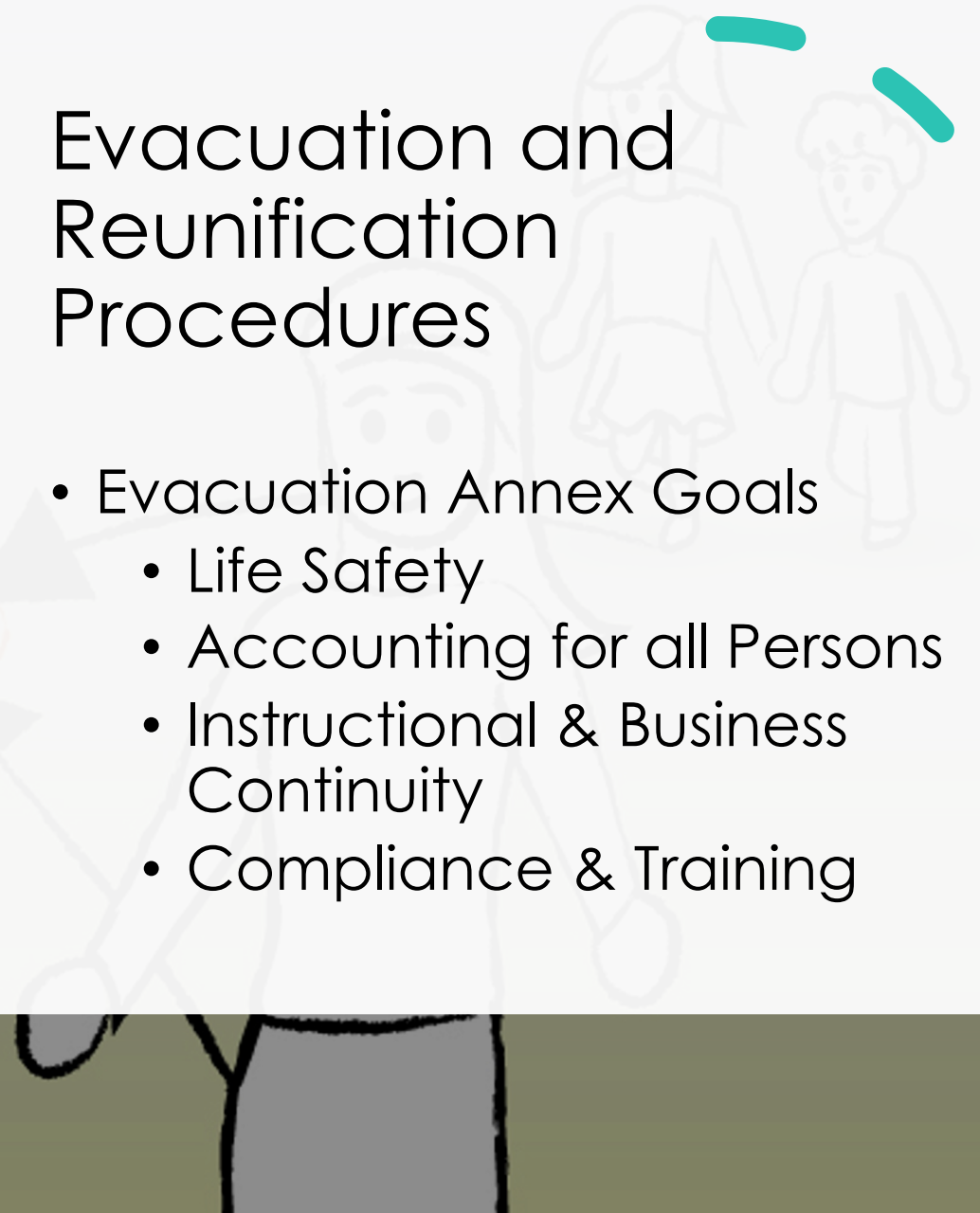
Physio –Control LIFEPAK CR2 AED





Evacuation and Reunification Procedures

- Evacuation Annex Goals
 - Life Safety
 - Accounting for all Persons
 - Instructional & Business Continuity
 - Compliance & Training





Life Safety

Evacuation means exiting a facility as directly and safely as possible. Evacuation is appropriate when conditions inside a structure pose a threat to the health and safety of building occupants and leaving the facility is safer than remaining inside of it. Evacuation should occur through the closest exit way, but depending on the circumstances, an alternate or secondary evacuation route may need to be used.



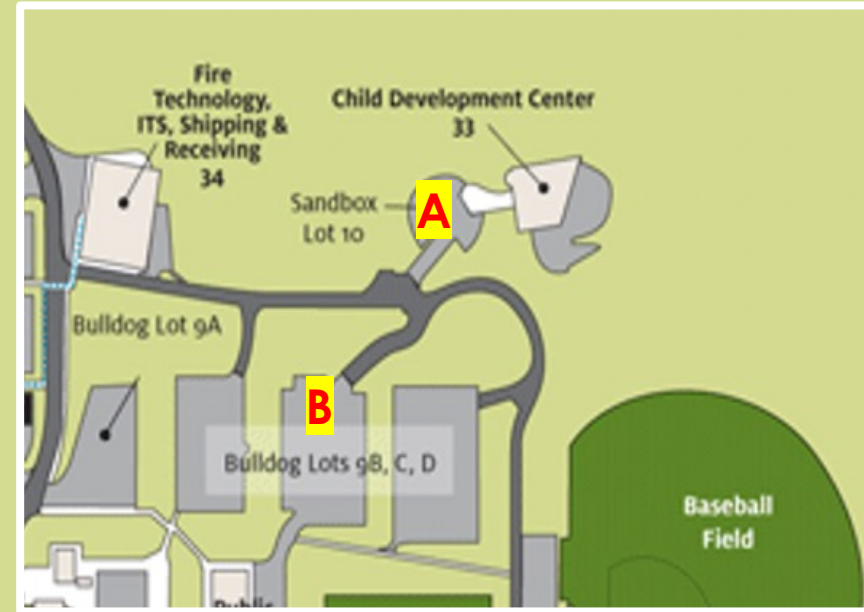
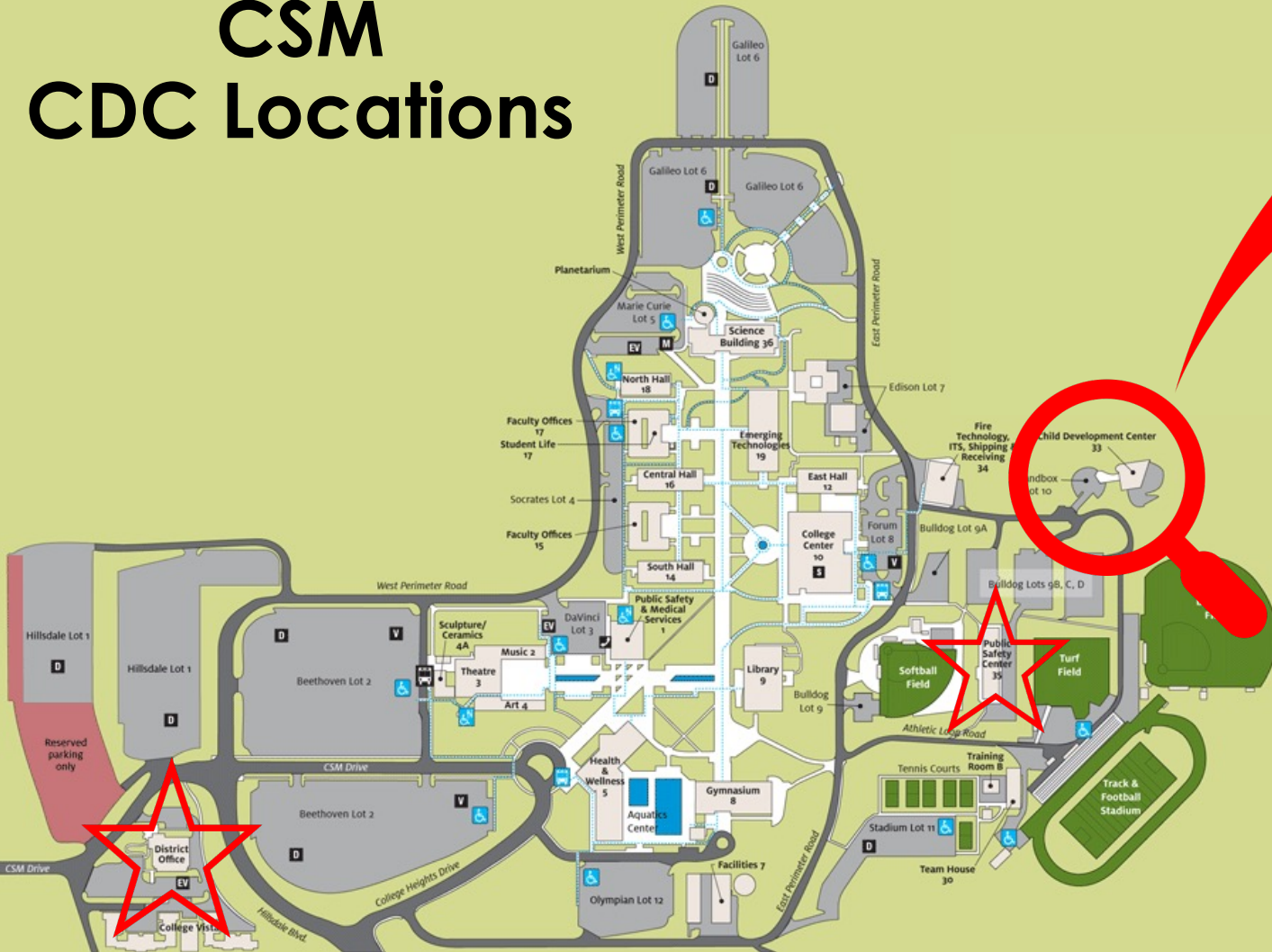
Compliance and Training



The California Government Code (Section 3100) specifies that, after a disaster, Public Employees can be declared as disaster workers and assigned such activities as deemed necessary by their supervisors. The term “Public Employees” applies to all persons employed by the state or any County, City and County, or Public District. Employees are strongly encouraged to make advanced emergency plans with their families in preparation for disasters so that their attention may be focused on assisting others at the District. Employees are expected to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures and responsibilities outlined in this plan as well as the locations of the various evacuation zones on the campus map. This will help to avoid confusion and insure a safe and orderly evacuation during an emergency.

Emergency Assembly Areas



CSM CDC Locations



Emergency Assembly Areas

- A** Sandbox Lot 10
- B** Bulldog Lot 9C

Campus-Wide Evacuation Location

-  District Office
-  Police Academy (Alternate/On Campus)

Emergency Assembly Areas **SKY** CDC Locations



Emergency Assembly Areas

- A. Lot J
- B. Lot L

Campus-Wide Evacuation Location

★ Lower Track and Field



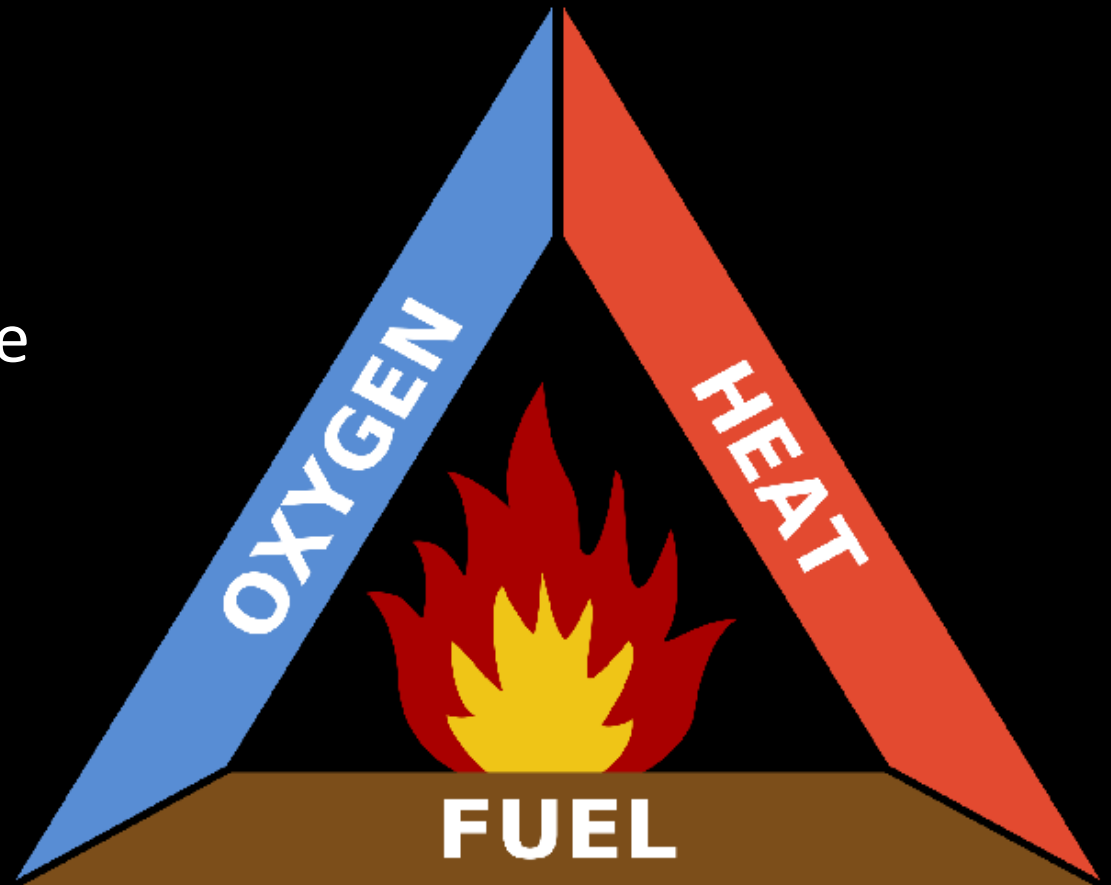
Fire Safety & Fire Extinguisher Use

Objectives





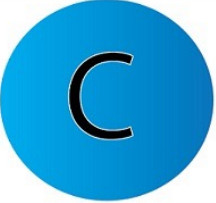





- Understand the combustion process and different fire classes
- Understand fire extinguisher types, operating procedures
- Understand basic fire concepts

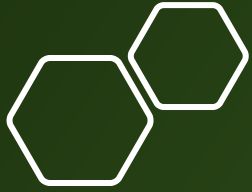
Fire Safety & Fire Extinguisher Use

- Three components
- Need all three components to start a fire
- Fire extinguishers remove one or more of the components



Fire Classes

		Ordinary Combustibles	Wood, Paper, Cloth, Etc.
		Flammable Liquids	Grease, Oil, Paint, Solvents
		Live Electrical Equipment	Electrical Panel, Motor, Wiring, Etc.
		Combustible Metal	Magnesium, Aluminum, Etc.
		Commercial Cooking Equipment	Cooking Oils, Animal Fats, Vegetable Oils



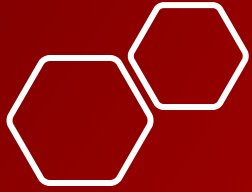
Fire Class - A

- Ordinary Combustibles
 - Wood
 - Paper Cloth
 - Plastics
 - Roofing Material
 - Hay, Straw, Etc.



CLASS A

Contain water for use against ordinary combustibles



Fire Class - B

- Flammable Liquids
 - Gasoline
 - Oil
 - Grease
 - Solvents

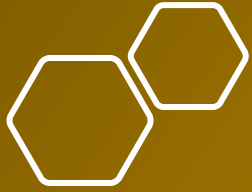




Fire Class - C

- Energized Electrical Equipment
 - Computers
 - Fax Machine
 - Power Cord
 - Engine Compartment on Car
- De-energized equip is Class A fire





Fire Class - D

- Combustible Metals
 - Magnesium
 - Sodium
 - Potassium
 - Titanium



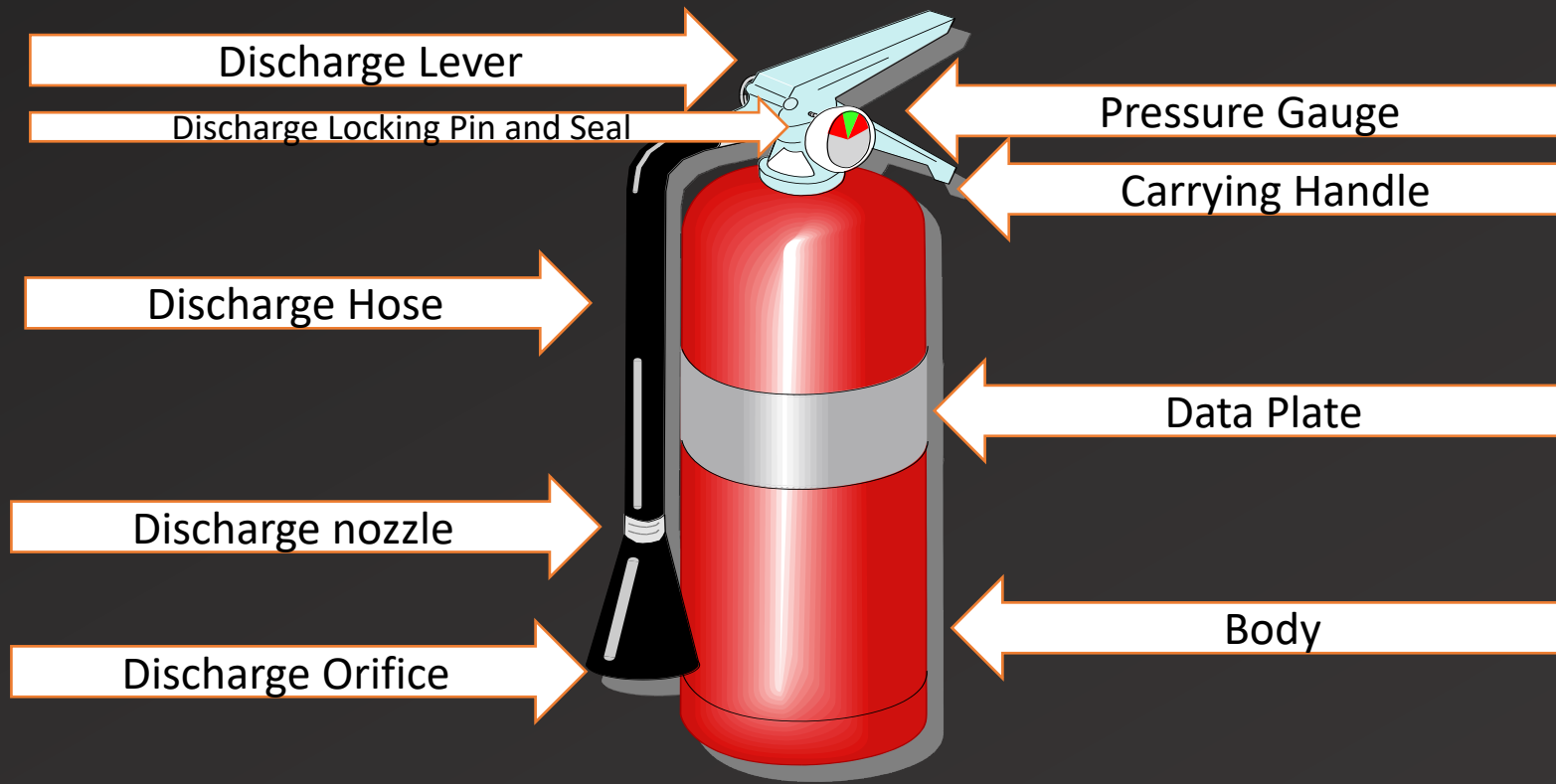


Fire Class - K

- Cooking Fires
 - Recently recognized as NFPA 10
 - Fires involving combustible oils, lards, and fats in commercial cooking



Fire Extinguisher Anatomy





Fire Extinguisher Types

Pressurized Water

- Class “A” fires only
- 2.5 gal. water (up to 1 minute discharge time)
- Has pressure gauge to allow visual capacity check
- 30 – 40 ft. max effective range
- Can be started and stopped as necessary
- Extinguishes by cooling burning material below the ignition point
- Thumb can be used to break the stream



Fire Extinguisher Types

Carbon Dioxide (Co₂)

- Class “B” or “C” fires
- 2.5 – 100lbs of Co₂ (8 – 30 seconds of discharge time)
- Has no pressure gauge (capacity verified by weight)
- 3 – 8 ft. maximum effective range
- Extinguished by **smothering** burning materials
- Extinguisher is distinguisher by the cone shaped discharge orifice



Fire Extinguisher Types

Multipurpose Dry Chemical

- Class "A", "B", or "C" fires
- 2.5 – 20lbs dry chemical (ammonium phosphate: 8 – 25 seconds of discharge time)
- Has pressure gauge to allow visual capacity check
- 5 – 20 ft. maximum effective range
- Extinguished by smothering burning materials
- Most common in our District

Training P.A.S.S

- Pull
- Aim
- Squeeze
- Sweep





Live Fire/Fire Extinguisher Training

- Location: # **Parking Lot**
- Personal Protective Equipment Required:
 - Helmet
 - Safety Glasses/Eye Protection
 - Gloves