

Presentation Instructions

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

1. Rebrand the presentation.
2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.

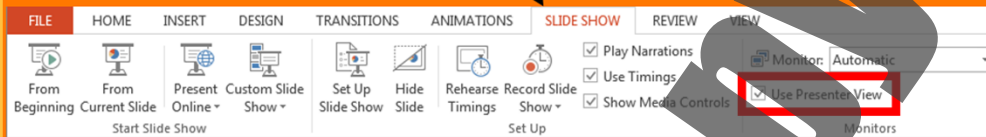
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Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

NOTE: This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



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APFFS2004

**DEMONSTRATE FIRST ATTACK
FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT**



**TRAINING
PRESENTATION**

Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Identify Fire Emergencies



Section 2: Firefighting Equipment

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APPEALS 2005

Section 1:
Identify Fire Emergencies



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1.1 Introduction

This course is based on the unit **CPPFES2005 Demonstrate First Attack Firefighting Equipment.**

You will learn about:

- ◆ Locating fires.
- ◆ Understanding the processes that contribute to fires.
- ◆ Fire emergency procedures.
- ◆ Identifying types of fires.
- ◆ Demonstrating and explaining how to select and use different types of firefighting equipment including:
 - ◇ Fire extinguishers.
 - ◇ Fire hose reels.
 - ◇ Fire blankets.



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1.1.1 Locating a Fire

Locating a fire as quickly as possible helps to prevent the spread and limit the damage that the fire may cause.

There are a range of common indicators of fire including:

- ◆ Heat.
- ◆ Smoke.
- ◆ Flames.
- ◆ Fumes or odours.
- ◆ Power failure.
- ◆ Explosions.



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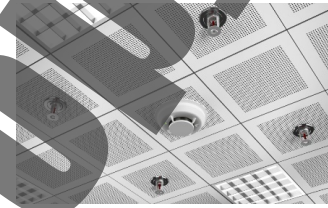
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1.1.1 Locating a Fire

A workplace should also be fitted out with smoke detectors or other emergency systems that will alert personnel in the incidence and location of a fire. In addition, you may learn of a fire from other personnel who are in the process of informing emergency response personnel or enacting the emergency procedures that are in place.

You may need to use a combination of these to find the specific location of the fire, however you will need to be extremely careful when approaching the area. Intense heat or smoke can quickly overwhelm you if you are unprepared.



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1.1.2 How Does a Fire Spread?

There are 4 main pathways that a fire can use to spread:

- 1. Radiation.**
- 2. Convection.**
- 3. Conduction.**
- 4. Direct Burning.**



There are 4 main pathways that a fire can use to spread (known as heat transfer):

- 1. Radiation** – heat waves moving from one location to another.
- 2. Convection** – transfer of heat through the air and on the air currents within the environment.
- 3. Conduction** – where heat is transferred to an item sitting near or touching the original source of heat.
- 4. Direct Burning** – heat travelling from one item to the next.

1.1.2 How Does a Fire Spread?

It is important to be aware of heat transfer within a fire ground because the surrounding materials are being pre-heated (the ignition point of the materials is coming closer). The materials are also being dried. The drying of the materials lowers the moisture content which in turn makes them more combustible.



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When responding to an isolated or remote structure fire, it may be necessary to cool the environment around and within the structure to prevent further combustion activities.



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1.1.3 Emergency Fire Response Procedures

Work places will have their own emergency plans and procedures in place to deal with an outbreak of fire. These will be designed specifically around the characteristics of the workplace and the type of work conducted there.

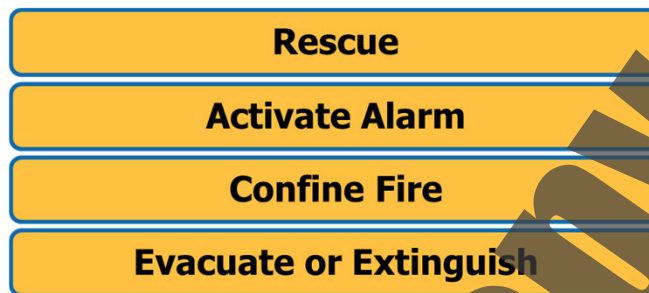


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1.1.3 Emergency Fire Response Procedures

Generally speaking, the key actions for dealing with fire emergencies are described with the acronym **RACE**:



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Rescue - Move personnel and visitors away from immediate danger of fire or smoke, if you can do this without putting yourself in immediate danger. Get out as quickly and as safely as possible.

Activate Alarm - Raise the alarm with your supervisor and/or first aid officer, or activate the fire alarm systems used in your workplace. Get help from emergency services (dial 000).

Confine Fire - Confine the fire if safe to do so.

Close all doors and windows if possible.

Evacuate or Extinguish - Evacuate if necessary (refer to site emergency plans). If it is safe to do so, attempt to extinguish the fire using firefighting equipment.

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1.1.3.1 Contact Emergency Services

When calling emergency services (Dial 000) let the operator know the following details:

1. Where the emergency is.
2. What has happened.
3. What is being done to solve the emergency.
4. Your name.

Do not hang up the phone until you have been given instructions on how to proceed.



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1.1.4 Fire Damage

Fire damage can be divided into two categories:

1. **Primary Damage** is the initial damage caused by the blaze as it burns and destroyed the surrounding area.
2. **Secondary Damage** is the effects that occur after the fire has been controlled and extinguished and may include corrosion, electrical faults, toxic fumes and odour.



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Section 1 Review Questions

1. What are three (3) common indicators of a fire?



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1. What are three (3) common indicators of a fire?

Answer may include:

- ◆ Heat.
- ◆ Smoke.
- ◆ Flames.
- ◆ Fumes or odours.
- ◆ Power failure.
- ◆ Explosions.



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Section 1 Review Questions

2. What are the four (4) ways that a fire can spread?



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Section 1 Review Questions

2. What are the four (4) ways that a fire can spread?

Answer:

1. Radiation.
2. Convection.
3. Conduction.
4. Direct burning.



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Section 1 Review Questions

3. What do the letters in the acronym RACE stand for?



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