



### Module 1. Fires

<b>Title</b>	How to react in case of fires						
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<b>Provided by</b>	Alexandro Iliev						
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<b>Area</b>	<p>Please select one or more of the following:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>How to react in case of fire</i></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>How to react in case of earthquake</i></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>How to react in case of flood</i></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	<i>How to react in case of fire</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>How to react in case of earthquake</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>How to react in case of flood</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>How to react in case of fire</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
<i>How to react in case of earthquake</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<i>How to react in case of flood</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<b>Objectives &amp; goals</b>							
<p>The objective of this lesson is to teach children, youth and persons with disabilities, and to explain them the basic directions that they need to follow in a case of fires, particularly at home, at school, at student dormitory, in public place and in the woods.</p> <p>At the end of the lesson participants will know how to react in order to protect themselves and how to protect others in a situation of fires.</p>							
<b>Description</b>							
<p>The lesson is regarding appropriate reaction in case of fires and self-protection in that kind of situation. We will separately discuss for self-protection at home, and we will explain instruction that person should follow when she/he can leave the home, and when they can't leave the home.</p> <p>We will also discuss regarding self-protection at school and at student dormitory, and separately instructions that persons should follow in a situation when they can leave the school, as well as the situation when they can't leave the school.</p> <p>Another part, we will explain the instructions that children, youth and persons with disabilities should follow in a case of forest fires. There are directions that they need to respect depending on the real situation.</p>							

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At the end, we will tell to children, youth and persons with disabilities something more about fires: calling 112, fire extinguishers, evacuation plan, smoke detectors, electricity, cigarettes, candles, etc.

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Module name: How to react in case of fires

## Introduction



Fire is an uncontrolled burning that threatens human life and health, material values or the natural environment. The fire can be accidental or intentionally caused for the purpose of sabotage or as a result of pyromania, or it is caused unwantedly.

### 1. How to react in case of fire at home

In case of fire at home:

If the fire is very small, try to extinguish it with a fire extinguisher or water. If the fire is due to an electricity short-circuit, do not use water.



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If you can not put out the fire, keep your composure, do not panic, but think about the way in which you can leave the building. Under no circumstances don't think about the dilemma: will we put out the fire and, if we fail, we call 112. Proper action requires us to evacuate first and then call 112 for an emergency call.



**DO  
NOT  
PANIC**

If the fire has spread partly or all of the premises, leave the building immediately. Do not stop and use evacuation routes (corridors, stairs, external stairs). The use of elevators is prohibited during the evacuation. During evacuation, close the doors behind you.



If your clothes catch fire, do not run. This will cause the fire to spread faster. Instead, stop, lie down, cover your face with your palms, and roll until the fire goes out.

If it is smoky, cover your mouth and nose with a towel or clothing, moving low to the ground as you exit the building.

If the door or its handle is hot, if smoke comes out under or around it, do not open it. This means that the fire is nearby.



When you go outside and you are safe, use the telephone and call 112, saying who is calling, the address of the fire, the type of building, giving instructions on where the fire is and whether there are trapped people, animals, etc.

After leaving the building, do not go back for anything.

If you are locked or blocked in a room, use tapes, wet towels or clothes to close any cracks around the door. Open the windows and stand next to them. Call 112 and explain your exact location. You can leave a sign outside the window to indicate the exact location.



## 2. How to react in case of fire in school

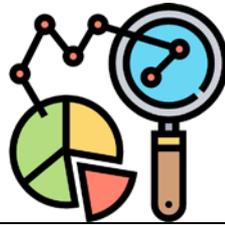
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The message for evacuation in a school can be submitted in several ways: on the radio, by a school bell, by announcing in the offices by a school employee.



In case of fire at school: keep your composure, do not panic, do not separate and stick to your classmates. Listen to the teacher's instructions.

Help your classmates to gather. The teacher will give you information on whether to evacuate or stay in the classroom.



When evacuating, do not separate from the column with students, do not run, use the corridors and stairs that are not affected by the fire.

If there is little smoke, the evacuation can be done with a wet cloth or wipes on the mouth and nose. The movement is low down, next to the wall, where there is the lowest concentration of smoke.

When leaving the building, stay with your classmates at the place designated by your teacher, and in no case return to the building for anything. Call 112 to report the fire.



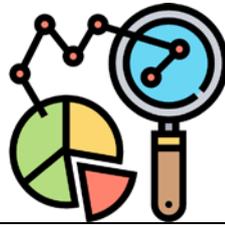
Sometimes it may be decided not to evacuate the occupants of the building in case the evacuation routes are smoky, but to wait in the premises until the arrival of firefighters. If smoke begins to enter these rooms, it is necessary to tap the doors with textiles (jackets, outerwear, etc.), if possible wet with water, and open the windows completely and you need to stand next to them.



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### 3. How to react in case of fire in public place

In case of fire in a public building:

If the fire is very small, try to extinguish it with a fire extinguisher or water. If the fire is due to a electricity short-circuit, do not use water.



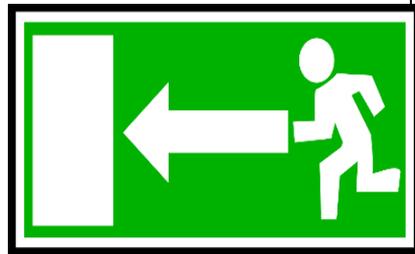
If you can't put out the fire, don't panic. Try to stay calm. Try to leave the building immediately, following the signs and evacuation routes marked on the evacuation schemes, incl. corridors, staircases, external stable staircases.



**DO  
NOT  
PANIC**

Never use elevators. If you find yourself in an elevator - get off it as quickly as possible and use the stairs.

When passing through a smoky room, stick to the walls, move low down - there the concentration of dangerous gases is the lowest.



Put a wet towel on your mouth and nose, wet your clothes, cover exposed parts of the body with wet towels.

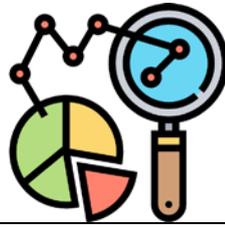
If you feel a rise in temperature, it means that you are approaching the danger zone and it is best to change the direction in which you are moving.

If part of your clothing catches fire, do not run under any circumstances - this will help to spread the flame. Stop and take off your burning clothes or lie down, cover your face with your palms and roll until the fire goes out.



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If you find yourself in a crowd of people, fold your arms at the elbows and lean back, try to slowly free up space to move forward. Do not try to keep up with the pressure of the crowd. After leaving the building, report the fire to 112. If it is impossible to leave the building, try to get on the roof platform or go out on the balcony, closing the doors behind you. Call 112 to report your location.



If you are locked or blocked in a room, use tapes, wet towels or clothes to close any cracks around the door. Open the windows and stand next to them. Call 112 and explain your exact location. You can leave a sign outside the window to indicate the exact location.



#### 4. How to react in case of forest fire

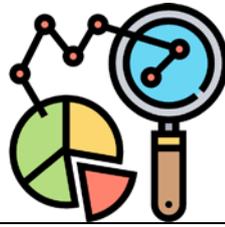
If you notice signs of a forest fire (smoke, smell of burnt or flames), you should look for a safe way to leave the area of the fire in the opposite direction to the wind, or along lakes, rivers and streams.



Once you have avoided the initial danger, report the fire to telephone 112 as soon as possible. If you do not have phone range, report the fire to a nearby hut or tourist point, forestry or town hall.

If you have information about people near the fire, their lives depend on your timely and accurate communication.



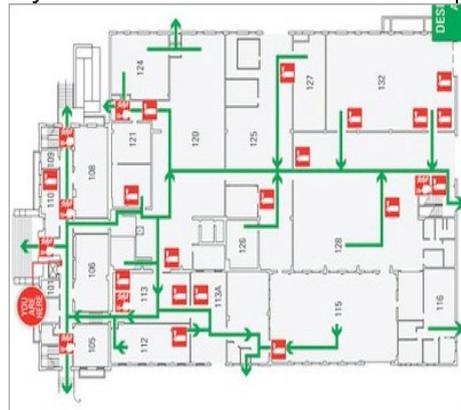


If the fire is small, try to extinguish it with soil, sand or fire flapper from green branches. It is important to protect your clothes from ignition, especially if they are made of synthetic material, and be sure to protect your breathing airways with wet towels or a wet cloth.



### 5. How to react in case of fire at student dormitory

Before a fire: inquire information about the dormitory evacuation scheme - evacuation route from your room (direction, corridors, staircase, assembly point outside the building).



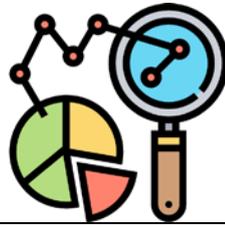
If the fire in the dormitory is very small, try to put it out with a fire extinguisher or water. If the fire is due to a electricity short-circuit, do not use water.



If you can't put out the fire, keep your composure, don't panic, and think about the way to leave the building. Under no circumstances don't think about the dilemma: will we put out the fire and, if

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we fail, we will call 112. The right action requires us to evacuate first and then call 112.

If the fire has spread partly or all of the premises, leave the building immediately. Do not stop and use evacuation routes (corridors, stairs, external stairs). The use of elevators is prohibited during the evacuation. During evacuation, close the doors behind you.



- If your clothes catch fire, do not run. This will cause the fire to spread faster. Instead, stop, lie down, cover your face with your palms, and roll until the fire goes out.
- If it is smoky, cover your mouth and nose with a towel or clothing, moving low to the ground as you exit the building.
- If the door or its handle is hot, if smoke comes out under or around it, do not open it. This means that the fire is nearby.



When you go outside and you are safe, use the telephone and call 112, saying who is calling, the address of the fire, the type of building, giving instructions on where the fire is and whether there are trapped people, animals, etc. After leaving the building, do not go back for anything.



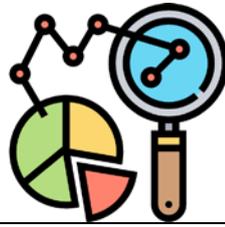
If you are locked or blocked in a room, use tapes, wet towels or clothes to close any cracks around the door. Open the windows and stand next to them. Call 112 and explain your exact location. You can leave a sign outside the window to indicate the exact location.



## 6. People with disabilities (hearing impaired)

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If the fire is very small, try to extinguish it with a fire extinguisher or water. If the fire is due to a electricity short-circuit, do not use water.

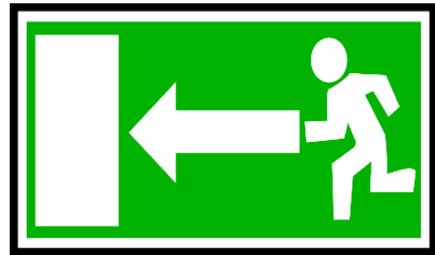


If you can't put out the fire, keep your composure, don't panic, and think about the way to leave the building. Don't think about the dilemma: should we put out the fire and then evacuate. The right action requires us to evacuate first.



**DO  
NOT  
PANIC**

If the fire has spread partly or all of the premises, leave the building immediately. Do not stop and use evacuation routes (corridors, stairs, external stairs). The use of elevators is prohibited during the evacuation. During evacuation, close the doors behind you.



If your clothes catch fire, do not run. This will cause the fire to spread faster. Instead, stop, lie down, cover your face with your palms, and roll until the fire goes out.

If it is smoky, cover your mouth and nose with a towel or clothing, moving low to the ground as you exit the building.

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If you find yourself in a crowd of people, fold your arms at the elbows and lean back, try to slowly free up space to move forward. Do not try to keep up with the pressure of the crowd.

After leaving the building, do not go back for anything.



If you are locked or blocked in a room, use tapes, wet towels or clothes to close any cracks around the door. Open the windows and stand next to them. You can leave a sign outside the window to indicate the exact location.



7. More about fires – call 112, fire extinguishers, evacuation plan, smoke detectors, electricity, cigarettes, candles, etc.

When you call 112 tell:

- Who is calling (your name);
- Clearly and slowly say what the problem is: "fire", are there any injured or endangered people then indicate the address (city, neighborhood, street, no., information about building).

If there are injured people, call for help immediately.

## BE READY TO ESCAPE (EVACUATION)

Plan an escape route and make sure everyone knows it.

Do not block the exits. They must always be clean and passable.

The best route is the normal way to get in and out of your home.

Think about a backup route in case the first one is blocked.

Take a few minutes to practically conduct your escape plan.

Keep the door keys in a place where everyone can find them.

Assign a meeting point for all family members in a safe place away from home.

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Try to put out the fire with a fire extinguisher:

How to do this with a fire extinguisher?:

- Pull out the safety pin;
- Press the lever and direct the nozzle close to the base of the flames;
- Hold the nozzle firmly.

Stop extinguishing the fire if you notice that it is spreading to the top of the room or towards the exit and evacuate immediately.

### SMOKE DETECTORS

The easiest way to protect your home and family from fire are smoke detectors. The smoke detector is a stand-alone device powered by the electricity or batteries, which in the presence of smoke in the room alarms with an audible siren. They are located on the ceiling or, in extreme cases, on the upper part of the walls.

Electrical installations

- If a household appliance emits a strange odor or works in an unusual way, unplug it, but only if it is safe.
- If a serious electrical fault occurs in your home, treat it as a fire. Disconnect the power supply from the main switch and warn the other occupants.

### THE CANDLES

Use non-flammable and stable candlesticks that are difficult to roll over. Do not walk around lighted candles - your clothes can easily catch fire. Keep them at a safe distance from flammable objects, such as curtains and drapes. Never place lighted candles under shelves. Always put out the candles when you leave the room or go to bed.

### CIGARETTES

Most often, fires in the home start from the ignition of furnitures, mattresses or beds. When living with a smoker, do not play with matches and lighters. When you see a burning cigarette, put it out. Suggest that smokers around you use heavy and stable ashtrays that do not roll over easily and are made of non-combustible material.

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How to react in case of forest fire

How to react in case of fire at student dormitory



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People with disabilities (hearing impaired)

More about fires – call 112, fire extinguishers, evacuation plan, smoke detectors, electricity, cigarettes, candles, etc.

## Results

## 5 glossary entries

Fire – an uncontrolled burning that threatens human life and health, material values or the natural environment. The fire can be accidental or intentionally caused for the purpose of sabotage or as a result of pyromania, or it is caused unwantedly.

Burning – reaction that necessarily requires the presence of combustible substance (fuel), oxygen and ignition source (fuel), characterized by the release of heat and light.

Evacuation – special measures and behavior that need to be taken in case of fire in order to leave the building fast and prevent from injuries and save life.

112 – an emergency phone that purpose is to optimize response time and improve coordination between different services (fire and rescue, medical service and police), designed for incidents that endanger the health, life, security and property of citizens.

Fire extinguisher – an active device used to extinguish or limit small fires, most often in emergency. The fire extinguisher is usually in the form of a red cylindrical bottle containing a pressurizing agent that can be released to extinguish the fire. It is not intended for extinguishing large fires and those that require the intervention of fire services.

## Bibliography and Further References

- <https://mvr.bg/gdpbzn/info-center/pravila-povedenie/pri-pojar>
- <https://www.unsplash.com/>
- <https://www.pexels.com/>
- <https://www.pixabay.com/>
- <https://www.visualhunt.com/>

### Related Material

PREDICT check list Fires

### Related PPT

PREDICT training Fires Children; PREDICT training Fires

### Reference Link

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### Video if applicable

PREDICT\_Training FIRE video  
<https://youtu.be/XifNeENEHrE>

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