

## **D. Short answer questions**

### **6. How do you establish evacuation routes and exits?**

Each organization has its own evacuation procedures as listed in its policies.

- Leave the premises immediately and start moving towards the nearest emergency exit.
- Guide your customers to the emergency exits.
- If possible, assist the person with disability to move towards the emergency exit.
- You may carry your hand-held belongings, as you move towards the emergency exit.
- you can determine possible evacuation routes from the floor diagram posted in your facility.
- Employees should be aware of all emergency exits, including fire escape routes, of the office building and also the location of the fire extinguisher and alarms

### **7. What are the various types of fire extinguisher and their extinguishing material?**

Types of fire extinguisher

1. water CO2
2. Dry chemical powder.
3. carbon dioxide
4. Mechanical Foam
5. ABC dry powder

### **9. Compare the different type of fire extinguisher.**

Follow the comparison table

### **10. List the different class of fire.**

Materials are classified by risk, and are sorted according to these fire classifications:

**Class A Material:** materials such as wood, cloth, and paper, which won't ignite on their own but will continue to burn once exposed to a heat source.

**Class B Material:** all liquid, grease, and gas materials that burn when exposed to ignition sources.

**Class C Material:** electrical materials and equipment. These materials cause fires very quickly and present a serious risk of arc flash.

**Class D Material:** any materials that are volatile and able to quickly ignite, such as magnesium, potassium, and sodium.

### **11. List out electrical rescue techniques.**

#### **Approaching the accident**

- Never rush into an accident situation.
- Call 108 as soon as possible.
- Approach the accident place cautiously.

#### **Examining the scene**

- Visually examine victims to determine if they are in contact with energised conductors.
- Metal surfaces, objects near the victim itself may be energised.

- Do not touch the victim or conductive surfaces while they are energised.
- Switch off the electrical circuits if possible. Hazards and solutions
- Be alert for hazards, such as heated surfaces and fire.
- In case you cannot switch off the power source, take extreme care.
- Ensure that your hands and feet are dry.
- Wear protective equipment, such as gloves and shoes. Stand on a clean dry surface.
- Use non-conductive material to remove a victim from the conductor High voltage rescue
- Special training is required for rescues if high voltage is present.
- Protective equipment, such as gloves and shoes must be worn.

## **12. What is the first aid for electrical emergencies?**

A victim may require Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).

- If the victim is breathing and has a heartbeat, give first aid for injuries and treat for shock.
- Ensure the victim gets medical care as soon as possible.
- Physician attending the victim must have detailed information to properly diagnose and care for the victim.