

Fire Safety Narration Script

- Please do not read slide numbers/titles or slide layer titles. These will appear on their own line.
- Narrate each slide and slide layer as a separate voice track.
- There will be one voice track for each row in the table when you finish (49 tracks total).

Scene 1: Fire Safety	
(Please document the track name or number that matches each slide or layer)	
TRACK	Slide or Layer
	Slide 1.1: Thirty seconds! Thirty seconds is all it takes for a small fire to turn into something that is dangerous and fast-moving. After about a minute, smoke begins to fill the room, spreading as rapidly as the flames. If a fire starts in your facility, do you know what to do? Click start to begin this course.
	Slide 1.2: Click inside each red box to learn about the different player options and how to navigate this course. Click Next when you are ready to continue.
	Slide 1.3: How prepared are you for a fire at your facility? Do you know where to go or what to do? Check each statement that applies then continue to the next slide.
	Slide 1.4: By the end of this course, you will be able to Recognize common causes of fires in your facility and identify the proper way to store materials to prevent hazardous conditions. Identify the different classes of fire base on ignition source and burning materials. And describe what to do in the event of an actual fire.

Scene 2: Fire Triangle

(Please document the track name or number that matches each slide or layer)

TRACK	Slide or Layer
	<p>Slide 2.1: Click each side of the fire triangle to learn more about the elements needed for a fire to start and continue burning.</p>
	<p>Slide 2.2: Solid Lightbox</p> <p>Combustible solids can catch on fire and provide the fuel that a fire needs to burn.</p> <p>Click each button to learn about common sources of combustible solids in your facility and ways to store combustible solids to reduce fire risks.</p>
	<p>Slide 2.3: Liquid Lightbox</p> <p>Flammable liquids can catch on fire and provide the fuel that a fire needs to burn.</p> <p>Click each button to learn about common sources of flammable liquids in your facility and ways to store flammable liquids to reduce fire risks.</p>
	<p>Slide 2.4: Gas Lightbox</p> <p>Ignitable gases can catch on fire and provide the fuel that a fire needs to burn.</p> <p>Click each button to learn about common sources of ignitable gases in your facility and ways to store ignitable gases to reduce fire risks.</p>
	<p>Slide 2.5: Flame Lightbox</p> <p>Open flames can ignite fuel sources and start a fire.</p> <p>Click each button to learn about common sources of open flames in your facility and ways to prevent flames from starting fires.</p>
	<p>Slide 2.6: Heat Lightbox</p> <p>Hot surfaces can heat fuel sources until their ignition temperature is reached and a fire starts.</p> <p>Click each button to learn about common sources of hot surfaces in your facility and ways to prevent hot surfaces from starting fires.</p>

	<p>Slide 2.7: Electric Spark Lightbox Electric sparks can ignite fuel sources to start a fire. Live electricity can continue to add energy to the fire.</p> <p>Click each button to learn about common sources of electrical sparks in your facility and ways to prevent electricity from starting fires.</p>
	<p>Slide 2.9: Oxygen Lightbox The air around us contains enough oxygen for most fires to burn.</p> <p>Oxygen is needed for combustion, which is the chemical process that occurs during fire. When fuel burns, it reacts with oxygen in the air and releases heat gas, smoke, and embers.</p> <p>To prevent fires from spreading, oxygen needs to be cut off. A fire extinguisher or wet blanket can be effective, depending on the type of fuel that is burning.</p>
	<p>Slide 2.8: Check Understanding Determine if each object is a fuel source or a heat source. Drag each object to the correct circle. Click submit when you finish.</p>

Scene 3: RACE

(Please document the track name or number that matches each slide or layer)

TRACK	Slide or Layer
	<p>Slide 3.1: Now that we learned about what causes fires and how to prevent them, we're going to learn how to respond to a fire in your facility. Click next to continue.</p>
	<p>Slide 3.2: Click each letter on the left side of your screen to learn how to RACE into action if a fire is present.</p>
	<p>Layer R: Rescue anyone in immediate danger.</p> <p>What three safety precautions should you take as you evacuate the facility?</p> <p>What are five different ways to move patients during an evacuation?</p>
	<p>Layer A: Activate the Alarm.</p> <p>Do you know where to find the alarm pull stations?</p> <p>What information should you provide when calling nine one one to report a fire?</p>
	<p>Layer C: Contain the fire by closing all doors and windows in the fire area.</p> <p>How does closing the doors and windows prevent the fire from spreading?</p> <p>Do you know where the fire doors are located in your facility?</p>
	<p>Layer E: Extinguish the fire if it is small.</p> <p>Do you know where the fire extinguishers are located in your facility?</p> <p>It is important to use the correct fire extinguisher and the PASS procedure. We will learn about these later in this course.</p>

	<p>Slide 3.3: A small fire starts in a patient's room. What should you do? Drag each of the four steps in correct order. Click submit when you finish.</p>
	<p>Slide 3.4: Which locations have a fire alarm near them? Click the box to check each correct answer. Check all that apply. Click submit when you finish.</p>

Scene 4: Extinguisher Types

(Please document the track name or number that matches each slide or layer)

TRACK	Slide or Layer
	Slide 4.1: Now that we've learned about the RACE process for responding to a fire, we're going to learn how to select the right type of fire extinguisher for each type of fire.
	Slide 4.2: To learn about the different parts of a fire extinguisher, click each numbered marker.
	Slide 4.3: When using a fire extinguisher, it's important that the extinguishing materials are effective. Look at the five different types of fire extinguishers to see which extinguishing material should be used for different fires. There are three classes or types of fires we are going to compare. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If an extinguisher has a green label, it can be safely and effectively used for that class of fire.• A red label means that the fire extinguisher would be ineffective or even dangerous to use for that class of fire.• For example, an extinguisher with a red label contains water as the extinguishing material. This extinguisher should never be used on live electrical fires. Water is a conductor and using this extinguisher could lead to electrocution.
	Slide 4.4: Read the scenario then click the fire extinguisher that should be used to put out this fire. Click submit when you finish.

Scene 5: PASS

(Please document the track name or number that matches each slide or layer)

TRACK	Slide or Layer
	Slide 5.1: Now that we learned how to pick the right fire extinguisher for different types of fires, we're going to learn how to use the PASS procedure to operate a fire extinguisher. Click Next to continue.
	Slide 5.2: Click each letter on the left side of your screen to learn how to use the PASS procedure for operating fire extinguishers.
	Layer P: Pull the pin.
	Layer A: Aim the hose at the base of the fire.
	Layer S: Squeeze the handle.
	Layer S: Sweep the hose back and forth.
	Slide 5.3: Consider the four steps of the PASS procedure. Drag each step number to the picture that illustrates that step. Click submit when you finish.

Scene 6: Assessment

(Please document the track name or number that matches each slide or layer)

TRACK	Slide or Layer
	<p>Slide 6.3: Course summary By now you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify elements that cause fires and ways to reduce fire risks• use the RACE procedure to respond to fires• select the correct fire extinguisher to use• operate a fire extinguisher using the PASS procedure
	<p>Slide 6.2: Test Introduction To see if you are able to apply everything you learned, you will be presented with a scenario with several choices.</p> <p>Can you demonstrate that you know what to do if a fire starts at your facility?</p> <p>When you are ready to test what you learned, go to the next slide.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.1: Q1 A patient overloaded a power strip and a small electrical fire started in his room, also igniting paper in the trash.</p> <p>What should you do first?</p> <p>Click the best choice.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.6: Q1- Extinguisher That's incorrect!</p> <p>While you were finding the fire extinguisher, the fire and smoke spread in the room. Your patient is injured.</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.7: Q1 – Exit That's incorrect!</p> <p>While you were leaving the building, the fire and smoke spread in the room. Your patient is injured.</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.8: Q1- Rescue and Q2 question Good thinking! All patients in immediate danger have been rescued.</p>

	<p>You pulled the alarm, called nine one one, and contained the fire in the patient’s room.</p> <p>The fire is small.</p> <p>What should you do next?</p> <p>Select the best choice.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.9: Q2 – Water Bad decision!</p> <p>Water is a good conductor of electricity and should never be added to an electrical fire. Adding water could cause you to get electrocuted.</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.10: Q2 – Exit That's a dangerous choice!</p> <p>While you were running to the exit, the fire spread and is now a much larger fire, leading to more damage and possible injuries.</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.11: Q2 – Extinguisher and Q3 question You made the right decision!</p> <p>Click the fire extinguisher you should use to put out the fire.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.12: Q3 – CO2 That’s not the best choice.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide can be used on the electric fire but it does not displace enough oxygen to smother combustible materials like paper and fabrics.</p> <p>There is a good chance that the fire won’t be completely put out and could ignite again.</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.13: Q3 – Foam That’s not the best choice.</p> <p>While foam will work for the paper fire, it should not be used on electrical fires.</p>

	<p>The foam can conduct electricity and there is a chance you can get shocked or electrocuted!</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.14: Q3 – Dry powder and Q4 That's a Good choice!</p> <p>Dry powder is the best extinguisher material because it is rated for both electrical fires and combustible solids, like paper and fabrics.</p> <p>Now that you have the correct fire extinguisher, what are the correct steps to use it?</p> <p>Click the button that shows the steps in the correct order.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.15: Q4-SSPA That's not the correct order for operating a fire extinguisher.</p> <p>For a fire extinguisher to work correctly, you first need to pull the pin. While you were struggling to use the fire extinguisher, the fire spread and is now too big to put out yourself.</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.16: Q4-PSAS That's not the correct order for operating a fire extinguisher.</p> <p>Squeezing the handle before you aim, discharges the contents of the fire extinguisher in the wrong place.</p> <p>You wasted materials and the fire has grown too big to put out yourself.</p> <p>Return to the other choices to select a better response.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.17: Q4-PASS Congratulations!</p> <p>You operated the fire extinguisher in the correct order.</p> <p>You have successfully put out the fire.</p> <p>Click the Next button to continue.</p>

	<p>Slide 6.4: Try Again You made one or more incorrect choices during the scenario and are not prepared to respond to a fire.</p> <p>Please try again.</p> <p>Click the Try Again button to repeat this scenario.</p>
	<p>Slide 6.3: End Course Congratulations!</p> <p>You selected all correct responses and know how to respond to a fire in your facility.</p> <p>To exit the course, please click the Exit button.</p>
	<p>END OF NARRATION SCRIPT</p>