

5 Steps to Safety – Course Outline

Vehicle fire evacuation procedures

Duration:	3 hours
Target:	Passenger carrying drivers and passenger assistants
Group size:	4 – 16
Equipment:	Appropriate vehicle, smoke machine, laptop, projector, Flipchart, pens, stopwatch, high visibility jacket, risk assessment protocol, question papers

Introduction	Self Topic Housekeeping
Session Objectives	Recognise common causes of vehicle fires Know how to reduce the risks Know how and when to use an extinguisher Know how to evacuate a vehicle using 5 Steps to Safety
Motivation	To illustrate that a serious risk exists That is speedy and prepared response is needed
Hazards What causes fires?	Electrics; wiring, starter motor, battery, sparks, wrong fuses. Direct Heat; exhaust, turbo, brakes Liquids; fuel, oil, brake fluid, hydraulic oil, de-icer Structure; upholstery, paint, fibreglass, plastics, tyres Ask: What will burn, what won't burn? Stress: 2 ½ - 3 minutes to engulf a minibus
Main dangers	Smoke, Flames, Heat, Panic
Reducing the risks of fire starting Reducing the risks in a fire	Be aware and be prepared Keep gangways clear and doors unlocked Be familiar with the vehicle Good vehicle maintenance No smoking Use electrical isolators Don't carry dangerous substance Specify 'fire trace'

If a fire starts	Do not fight any fire unless You are trying to escape or You are saving a life
Which extinguisher?	Only AFFF is recommended by VOSA for carriage in vehicles. Others are less safe or less effective
Using an extinguisher	All PCVs must have 1 extinguisher - C&U Regs 1986 Accessible vehicles should have 2 – VSE 87/1 Understand the implications of the limitations of vehicle size extinguishers Know how it works & how to use it
5 STEPS to Safety	<p>STOP</p> <p>TELL</p> <p>EVACUATE</p> <p>PHONE</p> <p>SUPERVISE</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 200px;">Emphasise the acronym</div>
Stop	Because of the potential speed of spread, action should not be delayed but nothing should be done to make the situation worse
Tell	Passengers should be informed of what is happening and what they should do
Evacuate	As quickly and safely as possible Vent the smoke by keeping doors open
Phone	Fire service should be summoned ASAP after evacuation
Supervise	Vulnerable passengers should be supervised and kept safe until help arrives
Passengers in Wheelchairs	Probably the last to be evacuated Use lift or ramp if functional If not, passenger should be dragged rather than lifted Due regard for own and passenger's safety
Practical Exercises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Evacuating Walking Passengers – no smoke 2 Evacuating Walking Passengers with smoke 3 Evacuating Role Players – no smoke 4 Evacuating Role Players with smoke
Review and MCQ	What have students learnt? What surprised them? What will they do to be more prepared?