

**TOPIC :**  
**FIRE DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

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# WHAT IS FIRE DISASTER ?

Fire Disaster is an occurrence or an incident of such magnitude which creates a situation in which the normal life is suddenly disrupted and affect the neighborhood seriously resulting in sufferings, need for shelter, food, clothing, medical aid, mental support, protection & social care.

# WHAT IS MANAGEMENT ?

Management is a distinct process. It consist of Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling and Utilization of predetermined objectives.

# EFFECTS OF FIRE DISASTER

- Tremendous destruction of Environment
- Sudden and immense miseries to the society
- Injuries
- Loss of life
- Partial / full disability
- Damage to property
- Disruption of life style
- Disruption of activities / production
- Unemployment.
- Disruption of essential services
- National Economic loss.

## **IMPACT OF FIRE DISASTER**

**Loss of National assets in various forms.**

**Diversion of national resources and efforts, away from ongoing subsistence and development.**

# TYPES OF DISASTER

**1. Man made Disasters**

**2. Natural Disasters**

# **MAN MADE DISASTERS**

**High Rise building fires**

**Fire in large clusters of Slums**

**Forest fires**

**Nuclear accidents**

**War or battles**

**Highway / railway / ship / aircraft  
accidents**

**Industrial accidents**

**Riots**

**Terrorism**

**Bomb blasts / explosions**

**Hazardous / toxic chemical / gas  
leakages**

**Oil fires**

**Mines fire**

**Refinery fires**

**Building collapses**



# NATURAL DISASTERS

**Wind Related**

**Water Related**

**Earth Related**

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

***Prevention***

***Prompt Emergency Response***

***Restoration***

# KEY FACTORS OF FIRE DISASTER MANAGEMENT

**To achieve accurate, precise and required level of Disaster Management, it is vital to define clearly the key factors of the Disaster Management.**

**Possible threats**

**Resources available**

**Organizational requirements**

**Planning needs**

**Action required**

**Training**

# PARAMETERS OF PRE-INCIDENT PLANNING

Identification of possible scenario

Time factor

Reduction measures / control process

Analysis of Toxic Release / Fire

Priorities towards Fire Protection Measures

Awareness and Training

Actuating of plan with available resources

**AN EFFECTIVE DISASTER FIRE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN CALLS FOR A  
MULTI – DISCIPLINARY APPROACH  
WITH EMPHASIS ON THE “ PRE-  
DISASTER STAGE ” SINCE IT IS AN  
ACCEPTED FACT THAT  
*“PREPAREDNESS IS WINNING HALF  
THE BATTLE”.***

## **NEED FOR FIRST RESPONDERS**

Search and Rescue

Fire Fighting

First Aid / Medical care

Transportation to safe zone / evacuation

Maintaining law and order situation

Communication Network

Hospitality Section to take care of first  
Responders

Managers for Command, Control and  
Coordination activities.

# Management Fire Safety Measures

- Management Fire safety measures relate to the day to day management of fire safety in a Building.
- There is a legal responsibility on persons having control over the Plant to take reasonable measures to prevent the occurrence of a fire and to protect the lives and safety of occupants & minimise the loss of property in the event of fire.



# Fire Safety Programme

A fire safety programme must be established in order to correctly manage fire safety and meet legal obligations. A Fire safety qualified person should be designated Fire Safety Manager with following responsibility for drawing up, implementing and overseeing the fire safety programme.

- The main elements of a Fire Safety Programme are:
- Emergency procedures
- evacuation drills
- Regular fire safety inspections
- Maintenance and servicing of fire equipment
- Staff training
- Information to occupants
- Keeping of records
- Emergency Planning.





# Emergency Procedures:

- All occupants must be capable of responding correctly in the event of fire. Accordingly, a plan should be prepared outlining the procedures to be followed.
- This predetermined plan can be further sub- divided into a number of sections:
  - a procedure for raising the alarm;
  - a procedure for calling the fire brigade;
  - an evacuation procedure;
  - an assembly point and roll call procedure;
  - a procedure for fighting the fire;
  - a procedure for assisting the fire brigade.



# A Procedure for Raising the Alarm:

- Depending on the establishment size the fire alarm system may be very simple or may be sophisticated. All occupants should be aware of how to raise the alarm. Alarm sounders should be different and distinct from any other signal used in the Building.



## A Procedure for Calling the Fire Brigade:

- When calling the Fire Brigade give clear information including:
  - Name Of Building
  - Address Of Building?
  - Directions to the Building
- Type Of Fire Situation
- Fire Location
- Fire Size
- Materials Involved
- Persons Missing.



# An Evacuation Procedure:

- Initiate the evacuation procedure once the fire alarm has been sounded



## An Assembly Point and Roll Call Procedure:

- Designate an assembly area (or areas) clear of the building/plant.
- All building/plant occupants should proceed to the assembly area on evacuation.
- The assembly area should be clear of access points for the Fire Brigade.
- At the assembly point a roll call should be taken to ensure all occupants are accounted for.
- Missing persons should be notified to the Fire Brigade when they arrive at the scene



# A Procedure for Fighting the Fire:

- In the early stages of a fire it may be possible to successfully contain it or extinguish it with first aid fire fighting equipment.
- To accomplish this staff members should be instructed in the use of hand held extinguishers and hose reels.
- Certain members of staff may be designated as a fire fighting team as part of the emergency procedures.
- Their function would be to assess and "if safe to do so" tackle the fire with the available equipment until the Fire Brigade arrive



# A Procedure for Assisting the Fire Brigade:

- When the Fire Brigade arrive they need to be given as much information as possible in order to take the best course of action. The type of information required includes:
  - location of the fire;
  - materials involved;
  - details of missing persons;
  - location of nearest fire hydrants;
  - location of all access doors to the building.
  - location of any special risks.
  - Keys for access into any locked areas.



# Fire Evacuation Drills

- Drills should be carried out at regular intervals to test the effectiveness of the predetermined arrangements





# Regular Fire Safety Inspections:

- Regular inspections are required to ensure the continued functioning of the active and passive fire safety measures in a building



# Staff Instruction and Training:

- For a fire safety programme to be effective,
- staff must be familiar with the parts of the fire safety programme which relate to them.
- Comprehensive instruction and training should be given to staff to enable them to carry out their functions under the programme.
- All staff should receive instruction in:
  - Everyday fire prevention measures
  - Emergency procedures
  - First aid fire fighting



# Fire Safety Register:

- The Fire Safety Manager
- Is responsible for the implementation and oversight of the fire safety programme should keep a Fire Safety Register as a complete record of all fire safety matters on the premises.
- Details of all fire incidents and false alarms that occur and the actions taken as a result



# Fire Safety Register:

- The register will serve as a record and also as a checklist for the Fire Safety Manager to ensure that checks and training which are required are being carried out on an ongoing basis.



# Emergency planning:

- Fire may still occur in spite of good fire prevention procedures. Advance planning should be carried out to minimise the cost and disruption of a fire.
- A damage control team consisting of the key personnel from the different departments within the organisation should be established.
- When the Fire Service are in attendance this work will be carried out at the discretion of the officer in charge at the fire



# *STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT*

## ***ASK YOURSELF & PREPARE THE STRATEGY***

1. What are the Hazards in your establishment?
2. What can go wrong and how?
3. What are the chances?
4. What are the consequences?
5. How to establish Fire Free atmosphere?
6. What steps to be taken during emergency?

**AS SUCH FIRE DISASTER CALLS FOR  
“QUICK RESPONSE”**

*Because :-*

**TIME IS THE ESSENCE**

**THERE IS NO TIME FOR  
PLANNING**

**THERE IS NO SPACE FOR  
ORGANISATION**

**“ A Trained and Aware community will be prepared to face the threat of Disaster BETTER than a untrained community ”**



# CONCLUSION

**As Fire Service is integral part of disaster Management plan, Role of Fire Services is more critical and vital importance being frontal force and cutting edge for rescuing the people from disasters.**



***Thank You***