

High School Fire Safety Lesson Plan

(Approximately 45 mins.)

GOALS

1. Explain to students the dynamics of fire.
2. Discuss the causes of fire.
3. Provide basic fire safety information to students.
4. Teach how and when to use a fire extinguisher.
5. Explain how to handle an emergency.
6. Educate students on who is most at risk.

LESSON PLAN

The Dynamics of Fire:

1. Explain to students the fire tetrahedron (fuel, heat, oxygen, chemical chain reactions).
2. Discuss behaviors of smoke ("real vs. Hollywood" - color, density, where found, how travels, etc.).
3. Fighting fires - discuss the power and speed of an uncontrolled fire.
4. Deaths, injuries, dollar loss.

Most Common Causes of Fire:

1. Heating
2. Cooking
3. Incendiary
4. Smoking
5. Electrical
6. Appliances
7. Children playing

Basic Fire Safety Behaviors

1. Use of smoke alarms. Ask how many know when to check the smoke alarm battery, and how often it needs to be changed. Explain how many smoke alarms are needed/recommended in the home and where should be placed.
2. Planning an escape from fire. Ask how many know what a home escape plan is and how many have one. Explain the major points of planning and practicing.
3. Keeping an eye on smokers.

4. Cooking carefully - i.e. never leave food unattended, turn pot handles away from you when cooking, keep a 3ft. "safety zone" around stove/oven for safety of children and pets.
5. Giving space heaters space (3ft).
6. Correct use of matches and lighters. Reinforce the idea of keeping these placed up high and out of sight of small children.
7. Cooling a burn.
8. Correct use of electricity (outlets, extension cords).
9. Crawling low under smoke. Why?
10. Stop, Drop (cover your face) and Roll. Explain that even though this may hurt, it is important to continue rolling until flames have gone out.

How And When A Fire Extinguisher Should be Used:

1. Type of fire extinguishers and their functions.
2. When to use a fire extinguisher.
3. When not to use one.
4. PASS (pull, aim, squeeze, and sweep).

Who is Most "At Risk" (according to the U.S. Fire Admin. in the U.S.):

1. Senior citizens are at the highest risk of being killed in a fire -more than double the average population.
2. People under the age of 19 account for 25% of the annual fire deaths.
3. Children under age five are at serious risk of being killed in a fire- nearly double the average population.
4. About 25% of the fires that kill young children are started by children playing with fire.
5. Fire deaths and injuries for men are nearly double those for women.