

OSC 12
Ohio Safety Congress & Expo

WELL AT HOME. SAFE AT WORK.

515 So, You Had a Fire, Now What?

Stan Wilson

Wednesday, March 28, 2:30 to 3:30 p.m.

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation

So, you had a fire, now what!

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- Presented by: Stan Wilson
 - Safety Coordinator for Greene County, Ohio
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Presenter:

- Objectives:
 - Explain what safety hazards there are after a fire
 - Explain what health hazards there are after a fire
 - Explain what you can do to minimize these hazards

Learning Objectives:

- Some of you may have thought about doing your own cleanup after a small fire or water problem. Using your own employees or maintenance department. Larger companies or entities might be able to do so. Today's economy may sway you in this direction. You need to calculate the risk and liability of doing so.



Thought...

- I do not work for or endorse any one company that does disaster cleanup work.

Disclaimer...

- Electrical
- Water
- Gas (natural, propane)
- Foam, class A or class B
- CO2
- Construction Debris



Safety Hazards:

- Live wiring...
- Fixtures hanging down...
- Glass debris...
- Appliances...



Electrical Hazards:

- Walking surface...
- Electricity...
- Paper documents...



Water:

- Natural Gas
- Propane



Gas (natural gas and Propane)...

- Class B - AFFF
- Class A

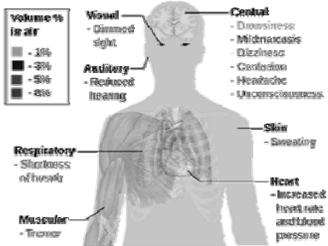


Foam-Class A and Class B...

- Simple asphyxiant

Main symptoms of Carbon dioxide toxicity

| Volume % in air | Visual | Central | Skin | Heart |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|---|
| - 10% | - Dimmed sight | - Drowsiness | - Sweating | - Increased heart rate and blood pressure |
| - 30% | - Reduced hearing | - Nausea | | |
| - 50% | | - Confusion | | |
| - 80% | | - Headache | | |
| | | - Unconsciousness | | |



Carbon Dioxide/CO2...

- Slip, Trip, Falls
- Stepping on things
- Entanglement

Construction Debris...

Definition:
Smoke generally refers to a visible mixture of products given off by the incomplete combustion of an organic substance such as wood, coal, fuel oil etc.. This airborne mixture generally contains small particles (dusts) of carbon, hydrocarbons, ash etc. as well as vapors such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and water vapor. Liquid droplets may also be present in the mixture. The term "smoke" is closely related to "fumes". Smoke is generally reserved for products of combustion, however the two are sometimes used interchangeably. In general use, any cloud of fine particles can be referred to as a smoke. **Soot** refers specifically to the fine, black, carbonaceous (carbon-containing) particles produced by incomplete combustion of an organic material. Soot can be airborne or collect on a surface such as a chimney or flue liner. Soot can contain carcinogenic compounds such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and is a flammable material, so treat it with respect!

Health Hazards:

- The chemicals found in smoke and soot depends on what was involved in the fire.
- Hydrogen sulfide, carbonyl sulfide, sulfur dioxide, carbon disulfide, thiols, aldehydes, formaldehyde, acrolein, furfural, ketones, alcohols, phenol, guaiacol, syringol, catechol, cresols, carboxylic acids, formic acid, acetic acid, vanadium, aluminium, arsenic, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, mercury, selenium, uranium and hydrogen chloride.....
 The list goes on.

Health Hazards:



Health Hazards:

- Identify the hazards
- Check with your Insurance Carrier
- Contract the work out to Clean-up Companies
- Liability Risk as well as Physical/Health Risks



Reduce Hazards:

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