

## Fire Safety Annual Training FY22

### 1. Fire Safety

#### 1.1 Fire Safety Annual Training



**Notes:**

Welcome to the Fire Safety module.

To provide a safe environment for employees, patients, and visitors, it is important that you understand what you can do to prevent fires and what your responsibilities are in the event of a fire emergency.

## 1.2 About this Course

About this Course	
<b>Course Title:</b>	Fire Safety
<b>Regulations/Standards:</b>	OSHA Fire/Life Safety
<b>Approximate Time to Complete:</b>	15 minutes
<b>Intended Audience:</b>	All LVHN employed staff
<b>Technical Specifications:</b>	Internet Explorer version 11, Course Contains No Audio, <b>Please review the Notes tab for more course information</b>
<b>Date Revised:</b>	May 2022
Contact Information	
Please forward any content questions or concerns to the Subject Matter Expert:	<input type="text"/>
<b>Please call the I/S Support Center at 610-402-8303 with any technical issues.</b>	

### Notes:

The Fire Safety Annual Training course meets the training requirements set forth by OSHA. This course should take you approximately 15 minutes to complete. All employed LVHN staff are required to successfully complete this training.

If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate number listed here. Please direct any technical problems or questions to the Technology Support Center at 610-402-8303.


## 1.3 Objectives

### Objectives

**Upon completion of this course, you will be able to:**

- List four precautions to prevent fires
- Apply the RACE method
- Utilize the PASS method
- Assist with preparation of patients for an evacuation

[Demonstrate Knowledge](#)



### Notes:

Lehigh Valley Health Network strives to provide a safe environment for all staff, patients, and visitors. In the event of any emergency, it is important that you are prepared to take quick action.

Upon completion of this module, you will be able to:

- List four precautions that you should take to prevent fires
- Apply the RACE method for responding to a fire both at and away from the fire's point of origin, and
- Utilize the PASS method for using a fire extinguisher
- Assist with preparation of patients for an evacuation

If you feel you have already mastered the content described in the course objectives and would like to demonstrate your knowledge, you may click the "Demonstrate Knowledge" button and move directly to the course test. You must earn a score of at least 80% on the test to successfully pass this course.

However, it is suggested that you review the content as it has been updated. To continue onto the course content, please select the next button located at the bottom of the screen.

## ***1.4 Fire Emergencies***



**Fire Emergencies**

**Code Red**

the standardized code for a fire or smoke emergency in all network locations

**Notes:**

**Code Red** is the emergency management code for a fire or smoke emergency in all network locations.

## 1.5 Fire Prevention

The graphic features a blue border and a green header with the text "Fire Prevention". On the left side, there is a vertical stack of seven blue buttons with white text: "Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban", "Reduce or Remove Flammable Material", "Minimize Clutter", "Electrical/ Mechanical Rooms", "Be Careful While Preparing Meals", "Be Careful With Decorations", and "Space Heaters". To the right of these buttons is a white rectangular area containing the text "MANY FIRE EMERGENCIES ARE PREVENTABLE!" in blue, followed by "Click on each button to learn more." in black.

### Notes:

Many fire emergency situations can be prevented by following a few simple precautions. It is important that you are aware of these precautions in order to protect your own safety as well as the safety of other employees, patients, and visitors.

**Click on each button to learn more about the precautions you should take to prevent fires.**

## 1.6 Space Heaters

### Fire Prevention

#### Space Heaters

- Colleagues should only use heaters approved by facilities management and the LVHN Fire Marshal.
- Space heaters that are not approved can be hazardous. They can overload power outlets, trip circuit breakers and cause fires if left unattended.

#### Space Heater Guidelines:

- They must be oil-filled radiant space heaters with an automatic shut-off.
- Heating elements cannot exceed 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Space heaters must have a manufacturer's label





## ***1.7 Safety Tips For Space Heaters***

### **Fire Prevention**

#### **Safety Tips for Approved Space Heaters**

- A space heater should never be plugged into a power strip. Instead, plug it directly into a wall outlet.
- Heaters should only be used in areas occupied exclusively by colleagues and should not be used in areas where colleagues sleep.
- Space heaters should never be used in patient care areas.
- If you choose to use a space heater, be sure the area is clear of anything flammable.

## 1.8 Be Careful While Preparing Meals

### Fire Prevention

- Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban
- Reduce or Remove Flammable Material
- Minimize Clutter
- Electrical/Mechanical Rooms
- Be Careful While Preparing Meals**
- Be Careful With Decorations
- Space Heaters

**To reduce fires related to food preparation:**

- Unplug toasters
- Do not leave appliances unattended
- Do not make popcorn



### Notes:

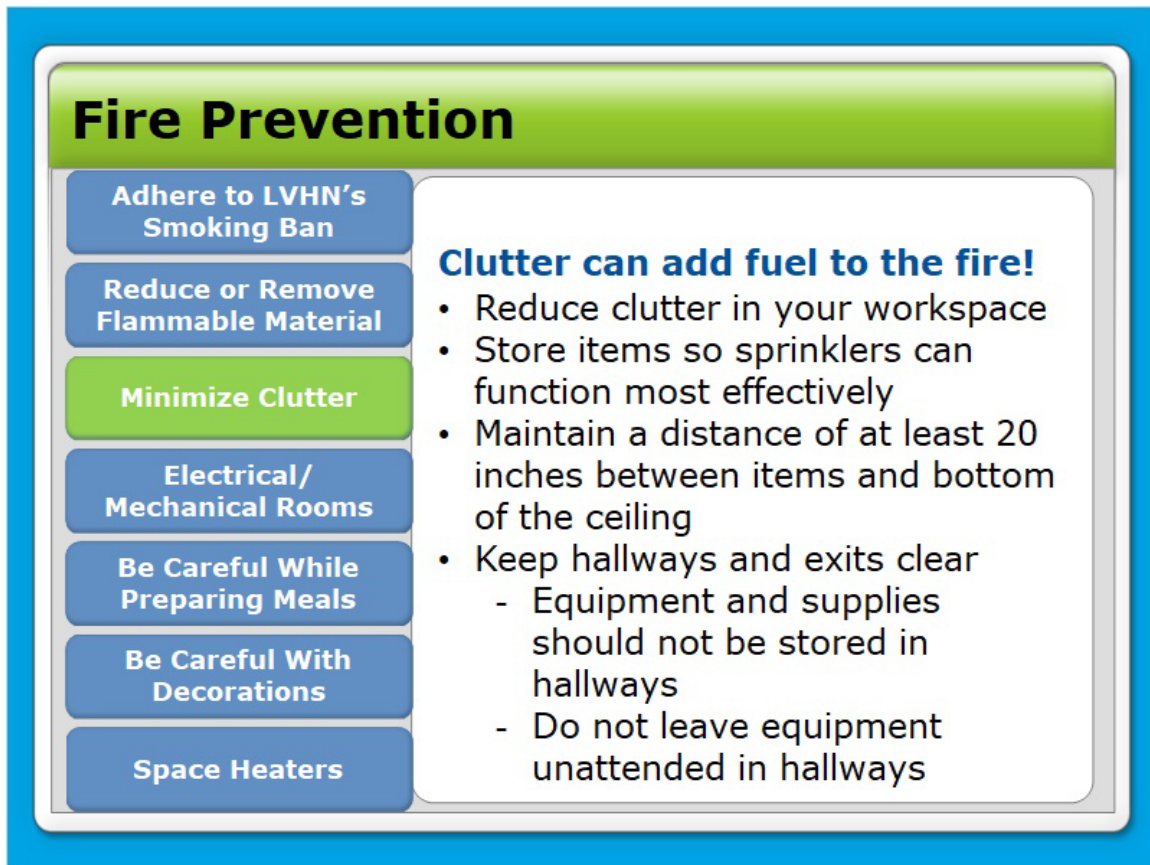
Food preparation is the leading cause of fire and smoke events at LVHN. Never leave microwaves or toasters unattended while they are in use! When left unattended, food can quickly begin to burn or smoke. Even though these types of fires are generally minor, they still have the potential to grow out of control.

To reduce the number of fires related to food preparation:

- Unplug toasters when not in use
- Do not leave appliances unattended while in use
- Do not make microwave popcorn



## 1.9 Minimize Clutter



The infographic is titled "Fire Prevention" in a green header. On the left side, there is a vertical list of seven blue buttons with white text: "Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban", "Reduce or Remove Flammable Material", "Minimize Clutter" (highlighted in green), "Electrical/Mechanical Rooms", "Be Careful While Preparing Meals", "Be Careful With Decorations", and "Space Heaters". To the right of these buttons, the text "Clutter can add fuel to the fire!" is written in bold blue font. Below this, there is a bulleted list of five items: "Reduce clutter in your workspace", "Store items so sprinklers can function most effectively", "Maintain a distance of at least 20 inches between items and bottom of the ceiling", "Keep hallways and exits clear" (with two sub-bullets: "Equipment and supplies should not be stored in hallways" and "Do not leave equipment unattended in hallways").

### Fire Prevention

- Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban
- Reduce or Remove Flammable Material
- Minimize Clutter**
- Electrical/Mechanical Rooms
- Be Careful While Preparing Meals
- Be Careful With Decorations
- Space Heaters

**Clutter can add fuel to the fire!**

- Reduce clutter in your workspace
- Store items so sprinklers can function most effectively
- Maintain a distance of at least 20 inches between items and bottom of the ceiling
- Keep hallways and exits clear
  - Equipment and supplies should not be stored in hallways
  - Do not leave equipment unattended in hallways

### Notes:

In a fire emergency, clutter can add fuel to the fire. Clutter can also reduce the effectiveness of sprinklers and can block evacuation paths.

Remember the following key points:

- Reduce the amount of clutter in your workspace. Extra papers, decoration, boxes, and trash can all become fuel for a fire.
- Store boxes so that sprinklers will function most effectively. Boxes should not be stored under desks. Maintain a distance of at least 20 inches between items and bottom of the ceiling.
- Keep hallways and exits clear. Corridors must remain clear and free of obstruction. Hallways cluttered with equipment can delay fire response and interfere with patient evacuation. Equipment and supplies should NOT be stored in hallways on patient care units. Do not leave equipment that is not in use unattended in hallways.

## 1.10 Electrical/Mechanical Rooms

**Fire Prevention**

- Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban
- Reduce or Remove Flammable Material
- Minimize Clutter
- Electrical/Mechanical Rooms**
- Be Careful While Preparing Meals
- Be Careful With Decorations
- Space Heaters

**Electrical and Mechanical Rooms**

- Electrical and mechanical rooms are designed for infrastructure support and can contain high hazard equipment. No materials should be stored in those locations.

### Notes:

- Electrical and mechanical rooms are designed for infrastructure support and can contain high hazard equipment. No materials should be stored in those locations.

## 1.11 Reduce or Remove Flammable Material

### Fire Prevention

- Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban
- Reduce or Remove Flammable Material**
- Minimize Clutter
- Electrical/Mechanical Rooms
- Be Careful While Preparing Meals
- Be Careful With Decorations
- Space Heaters

**Reduce or Remove Flammable Material!**



The illustration shows several items: a silver trash can with its lid open, a red fuel can with a yellow nozzle, a white bottle with a blue cap and a red label that says 'ALCOHOL', and a stack of four grey boxes. Above the fuel can and alcohol bottle is a blue basket filled with various cleaning supplies like spray bottles and cloths.

### Notes:

Removing or reducing the amount of flammable material on hand will also decrease the risk of fire. Reduce the amount of flammable materials on hand to what will be used that day. Never stockpile flammable liquids on patient care units. Remember to properly store any flammable materials that you must keep.

## 1.12 Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban



**Fire Prevention**

- Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban
- Reduce or Remove Flammable Material
- Minimize Clutter
- Electrical/Mechanical Rooms
- Be Careful While Preparing Meals
- Be Careful With Decorations
- Space Heaters

Smoking is prohibited in all hospital buildings and on hospital property.

The graphic features a list of fire prevention tips on the left and a photograph of a hospital building on the right. A large red prohibition sign (a circle with a diagonal slash) is overlaid on the photograph, with a lit cigarette positioned horizontally across the center of the sign. The hospital building in the background has 'LEHIGH VALLEY HOSPITAL' visible on its facade.

### Notes:

Smoking is prohibited in all hospital buildings and on hospital property. Hospital property includes both the inside and outside of properties owned or leased by LVHN. If you see someone smoking on hospital property, please politely ask them to refrain from smoking while on hospital property. The smoking ban prevents passive smoke and serious fire hazards.

### 1.13 Be Careful With Decorations

**Fire Prevention**

- Adhere to LVHN's Smoking Ban
- Reduce or Remove Flammable Material
- Minimize Clutter
- Electrical/Mechanical Rooms
- Be Careful While Preparing Meals
- Be Careful With Decorations**
- Space Heaters

**To reduce fires related to seasonal decorations:**

- Do not hang decorations from ceiling
- Keep corridors clear and free of obstruction
- Keep exit signs 100% visible
- Use Lights that are FM or UL tested
- Keep lights unplugged during nonbusiness hours
- Do not decorate doors and wall surfaces with wrapping paper
- Do not use any open flames/and candles

**LVH-P Colleagues: Please access your site-specific guidelines in the Resources tab.**

#### Notes:

Seasonal decorations, while intended to be festive, can cause serious fire hazards. To reduce the number of fires related to seasonal decoration:


- Do not hang decorations from ceiling
- Keep corridors clear and free of obstruction
- Keep exit signs 100% visible
- Use Lights that are FM or UL tested
- Keep lights unplugged during nonbusiness hours
- Do not decorate doors and wall surfaces with wrapping paper
- Do not use any open flames/and candles

LVH-P Colleagues should refer to their site specific guidelines, found in the Resources tab, for additional information and requirements.



## 1.14 Be Prepared

### Be Prepared



**Be prepared to take quick action.  
Know the locations of the nearest:**

- Fire Alarms
- Fire Extinguishers
- Emergency Exits

### Notes:

In the event of a fire emergency, knowing the location of the nearest fire alarms, fire extinguishers and emergency exits will help you to quickly take the appropriate actions. Take a moment to locate these items in your area. If you don't know where they are, ask a supervisor.



## 1.18 Responding to a Fire Emergency



### Notes:

Do you know what steps to take if there is a fire emergency?

Any time you see or smell smoke or see flames, arcing, sparking, or other signs of a possible fire you are to consider it to be a REAL FIRE and immediately follow your campus fire response plan.

## 2. RACE

### 2.1 RACE Method



**Responding to a Fire**

**R** **R**escue

**A** **A**larm

**C** **C**onfine

**E** **E**vacuate

Click on each button to the left to learn the steps in the RACE method.

#### Notes:

Here at LVHN, we use the term RACE to help us remember what steps to take in a fire emergency.

**Click on each button to learn the steps in the RACE method.**

## 2.2 R - Rescue

### Responding to a Fire

**R**

**A**

**C**


**E**

#### Rescue

Rescue patients, visitors, other staff and yourself from the immediate fire area.

Ensure you have a means of escape.

Be careful of the smoke – smoke inhalation can cause fatalities.



[MORE INFO](#)

#### Notes:

If you see smoke or fire, don't panic. Remember the RACE method. R stands for rescue. The first step is to rescue anyone who is in immediate danger. Try to ensure that you have a means of escape. If possible, don't allow the smoke to come between you and the exit door – you could become trapped. Be careful of the smoke. Smoke inhalation can cause fatalities.

## 2.3 Area of Refuge

**Responding to a Fire**

**Rescue – Area of Refuge**

**R**

Area of refuge – Space that is protected from fire and smoke. Beyond one set of fire doors horizontally (on the same floor or level).

**A**

**C**

**E**

### Notes:

Protecting our patients is critical. When a fire occurs in the same area as patients, you must be able to safely transfer them to an area of refuge. An area of refuge is a space that is protected from fire and smoke and is beyond one set of fire doors horizontally. Fire doors are designed to provide 1 or 2 hours of safety. This allows emergency workers enough time to fight the fire or begin evacuation. Because patients can be difficult to move, healthcare facilities are designed to keep patients safe in place by using fire rated doors and walls.

## 2.4 A - Alarm

**Responding to a Fire**

**Alarm - Sound alarm and call for help.**

**Lehigh Valley Locations\* and LVH-Dickson City Locations**  
(\* Lehigh Valley locations include LVH-CC, LVH-M, LVH-17, LVH-Tilghman, LVH-Hecktown Oaks, and LVH-Carbon.)

**R** Dial 555 from any hospital exchange or 610-402-5555 from a cell phone

**A** **LVH-Hazleton**  
Dial #180 inside the hospital and announce your location and Code Red two times

**C** **LVH-Schuylkill**  
Dial 333 and announce your location and Code Red in a calm, clear manner

**E** **LVH-Pocono**  
Dial 3333

**LVH-Highland and LVH-1503 N. Cedar Crest**  
Activate fire alarm and Dial 911

### Notes:

#### **Lehigh Valley Locations\* and LVH-Dickson City Locations**

(\* Lehigh Valley locations include LVH-CC, LVH-M, LVH-17, LVH-Tilghman, LVH-Hecktown Oaks, and LVH-Carbon.)

Dial 555 from any hospital exchange or 610-402-5555 from a cell phone

#### **LVH-Hazleton**

Dial #180 inside the hospital and announce your location and Code Red two times

#### **LVH-Schuylkill**

Dial 333 and announce your location and Code Red in a calm, clear manner

#### **LVH-Pocono**

Dial 3333

#### **LVH-Highland and LVH-1503 N. Cedar Crest**

Activate fire alarm and Dial 911

Be prepared to provide the exact location and site of the fire, if there are people at immediate

risk, and a brief description of the fire including the type and the severity of the fire.

## 2.5 C - Confine

### Responding to a Fire

**R**


**A**

**C**

**E**

#### Confine

Close all doors and windows to confine smoke and fire to a single area



### Notes:

The third step is to contain the smoke and fire. Contain the fire to prevent it from spreading by closing all doors and windows tightly.

You should be prepared for evacuation and know your department's plan.



## 2.6 E - Extinguish or Evacuate

### Responding to a Fire



#### Evacuate or Extinguish

R

A

C

E



Evacuate

Extinguish

### Notes:

The last step is to evacuate and then, if needed, to extinguish.

## 2.7 Evacuate

### Responding to a Fire

**R**


**A**

**C**

**E**

#### Evacuate

- Evacuation is a last resort
- Horizontal evacuation is preferred
  - Horizontal evacuation = stay on the same floor or level of your building to move to a safe area
- Evacuation routes are posted in each building



### Notes:

Evacuation is a last resort. When evacuation of a patient floor is required, horizontal evacuation is preferred. Each hospital unit must have emergency evacuation routes posted. Make sure you know where the evacuation routes are posted and become familiar with the evacuation route in your area to be prepared in the event of an emergency.

## 2.8 Extinguish

### Responding to a Fire

**R**


**A**

**C**

**E**

#### Extinguish

1. Make sure alarm has been pulled
2. Ensure all patients, staff, and visitors are out of harm's way
3. Attempt to extinguish **ONLY IF**:
  - You cannot evacuate due to immediate threat
  - You have been trained on use



**When a fire grows too large,  
leave and close the door!**

### Notes:




Only attempt to extinguish the fire if your evacuation route is impeded and there is an immediate threat to life. Make sure that the alarm has been pulled to alert the fire department and others. After all patients, staff, and visitors are out of harm's way, you may attempt to extinguish the fire if you are comfortable using an extinguisher and have been trained on use.

When the fire has grown too large to extinguish, leave and close the door to contain the fire. Lay the fire extinguisher down in front of the door so that fire crews and emergency workers are aware that the room has been evacuated.

In most situations, attempting to extinguish the fire is NOT necessary. If possible, it is best to evacuate and leave extinguishing the fire to professional fire fighters.

## 2.9 Types of Fires

### Using a Fire Extinguisher

Class A	Class B	Class C
		
<p><b>Class A</b> fires burn to ash. Fueled by wood, cloth, paper, most rubbish and some plastics.</p>	<p><b>Class B</b> fires are fueled by flammable liquid. Started by grease, oil, paint, gasoline, and alcohols. <b>DO NOT</b> throw water on a burning liquid.</p>	<p><b>Class C</b> fires involve electrical current. Electrical shock or electrocution may result if water or other electrical conductive material is used.</p>

### Notes:

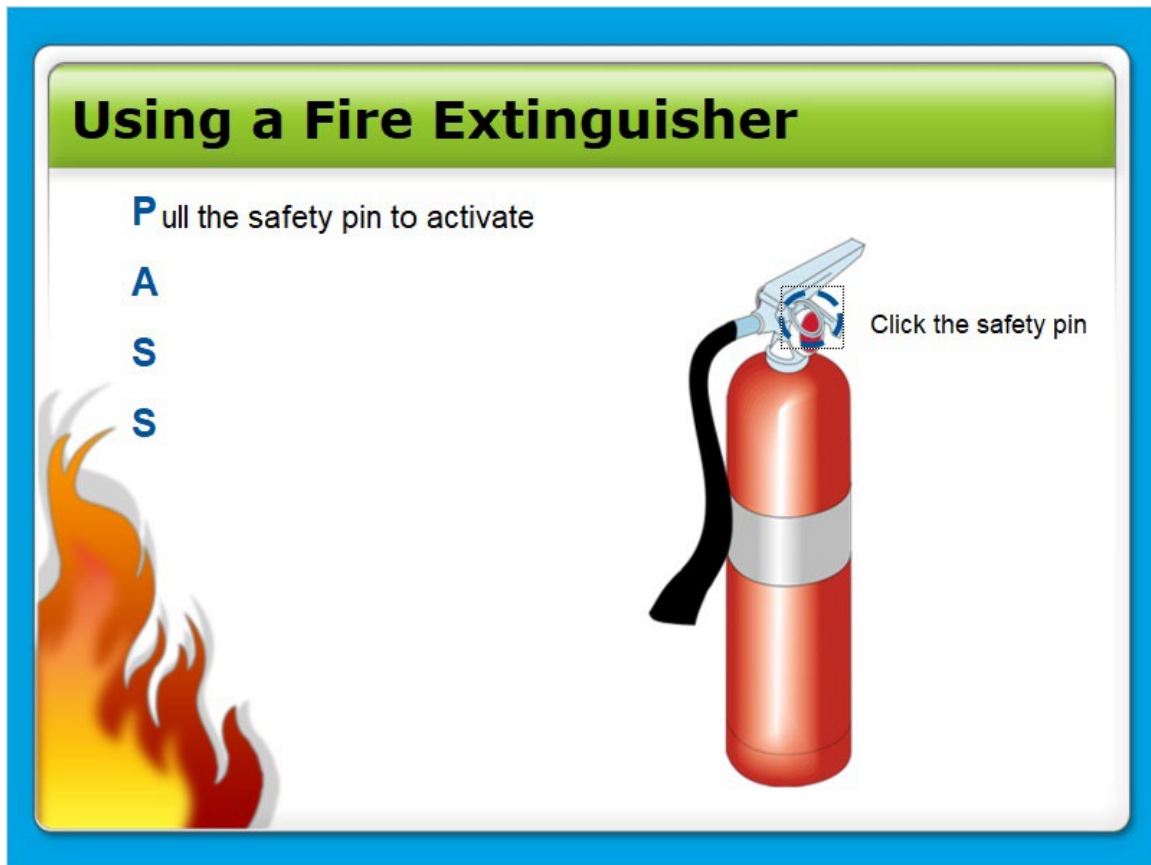
You must make sure that you are using the correct type, or class, of fire extinguisher for the type of fire you are fighting.

Class A fires burn to ash. Fueled by wood, cloth, paper, most rubbish and some plastics.

Class B fires are fueled by flammable liquid. You can remember this by thinking B is for boil. Class B fires include fires started by grease, oil, paint, gasoline, and alcohols. **DO NOT** throw water on a burning liquid. Water will cause splatter and spread the flames.

Class C fires involve electrical current – remember C is for current. A serious electrical shock or electrocution may result if water or other electrical conductive material is used in an attempt to extinguish a Class C fire.

## 2.10 Fire Extinguisher Practice

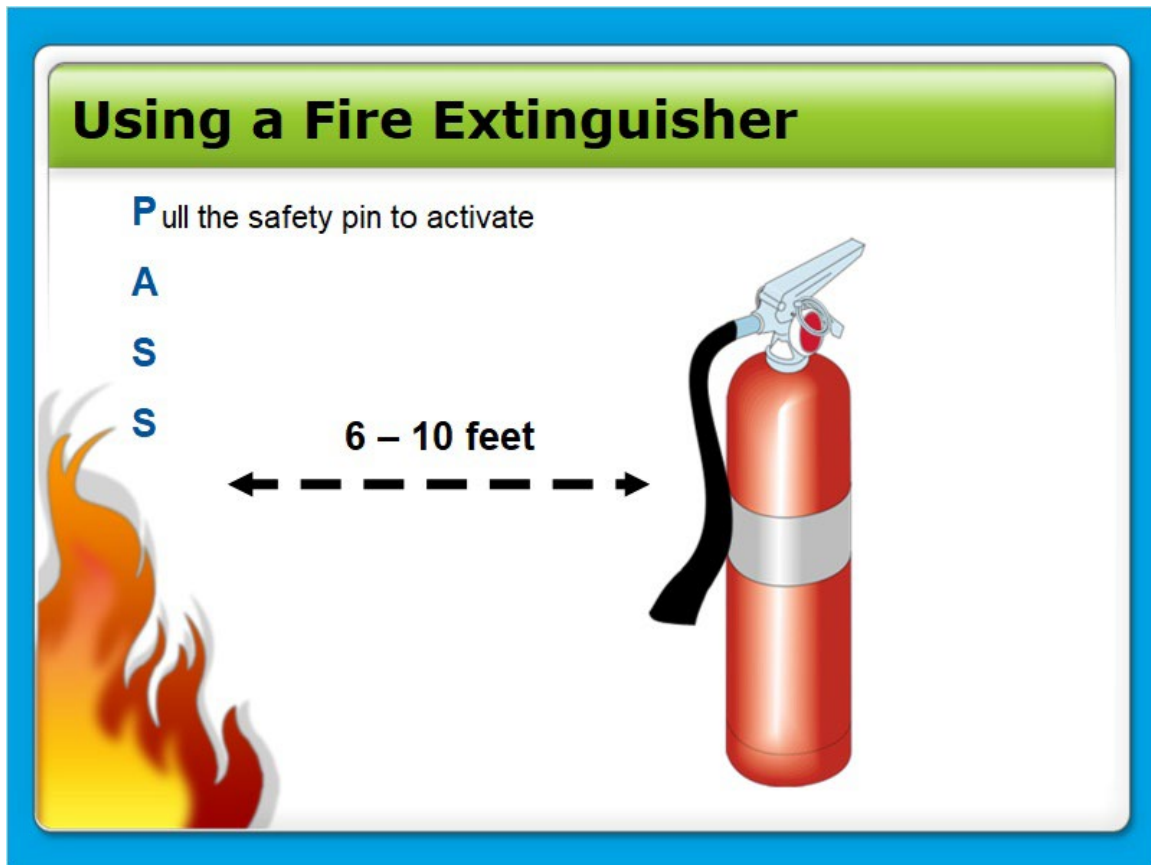


### Notes:

Let's practice the proper method for using a fire extinguisher. The PASS method is a good way to remember the proper procedure for using a fire extinguisher.

1. The first step in the PASS method is to **pull** the safety pin to activate.

## 2.11 Using a Fire Extinguisher



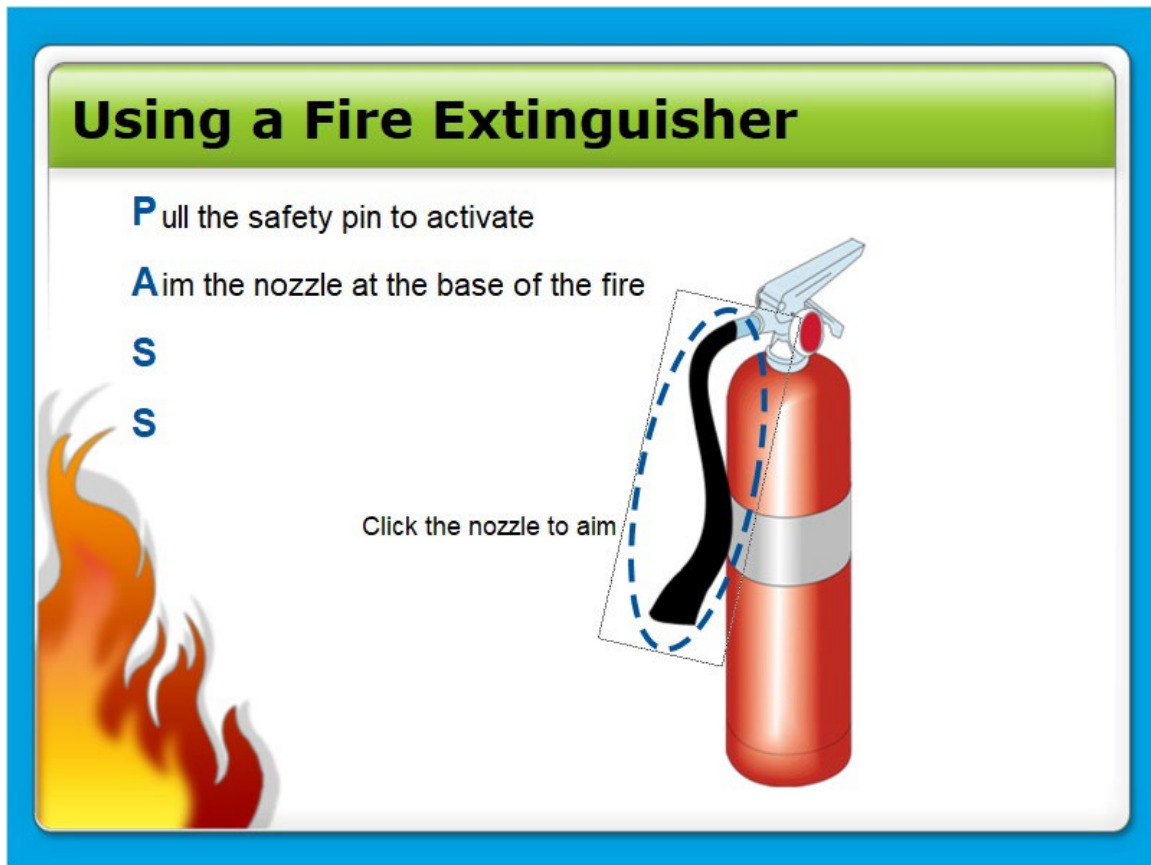
### Notes:

Let's practice the proper method for using a fire extinguisher. The PASS method is a good way to remember the proper procedure for using a fire extinguisher.

1. The first step in the PASS method is to pull the safety pin to activate.
2. After you have pulled the safety pin, stand at least 6-10 feet away from the fire.



## 2.12 Using a Fire Extinguisher

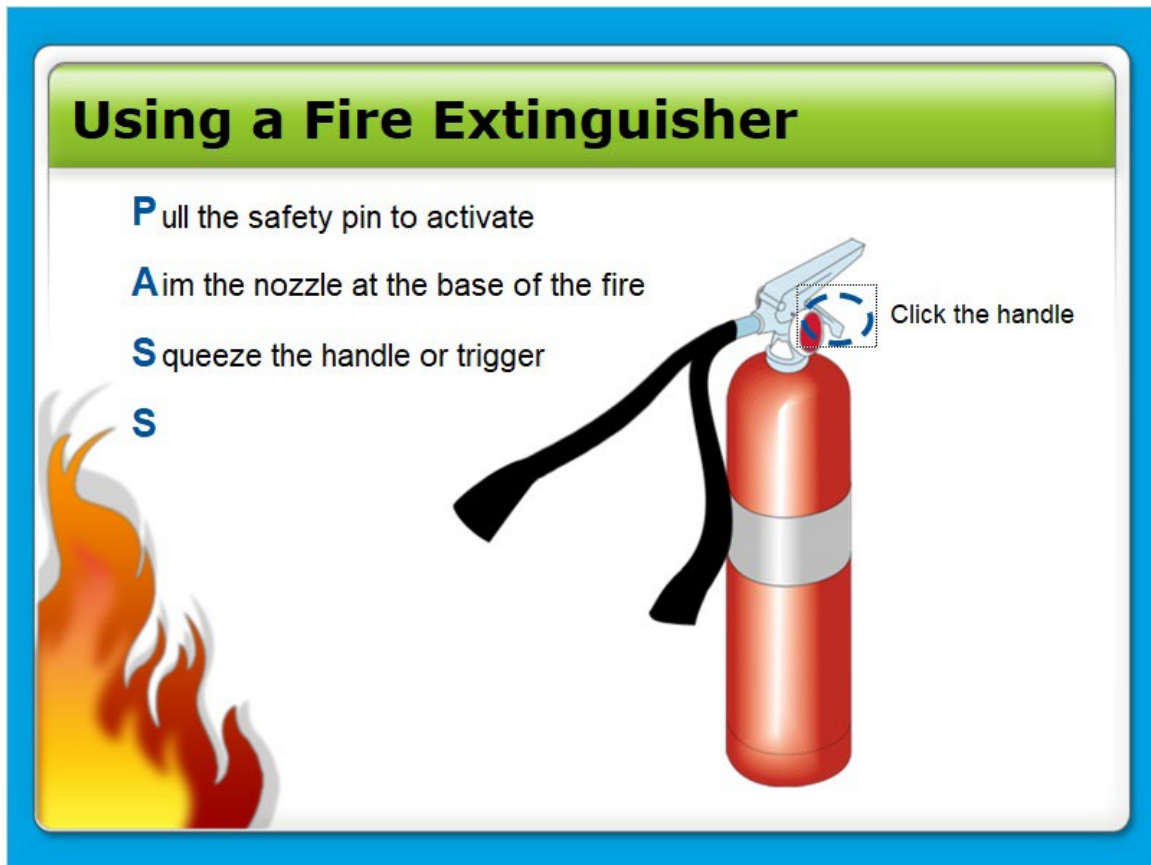


### Notes:

Let's practice the proper method for using a fire extinguisher. The PASS method is a good way to remember the proper procedure for using a fire extinguisher.

1. The first step in the PASS method is to pull the safety pin to activate.
2. After you have pulled the safety pin, stand at least 6-10 feet away from the fire.
3. **Aim** the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the fire. Never aim at the top of the flames.
- 4.

## 2.13 Using a Fire Extinguisher

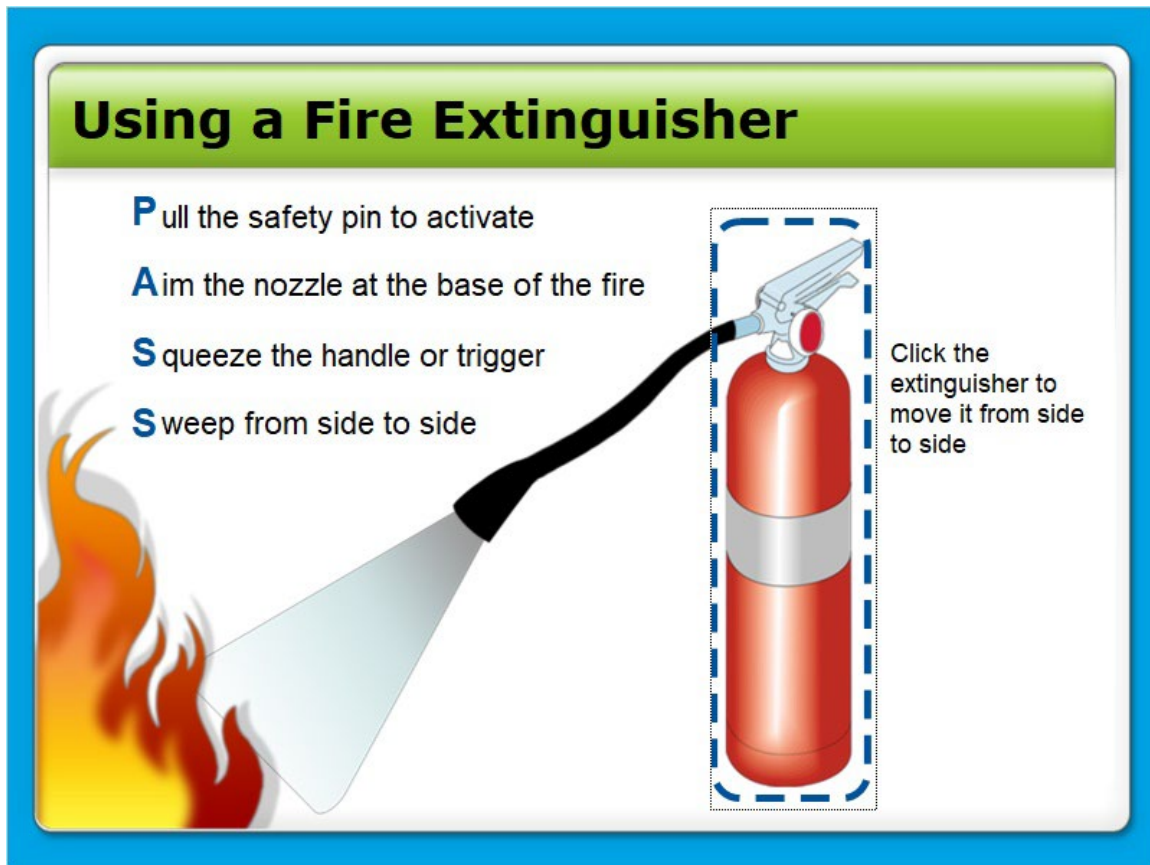


### Notes:

Let's practice the proper method for using a fire extinguisher. The PASS method is a good way to remember the proper procedure for using a fire extinguisher.

1. The first step in the PASS method is to pull the safety pin to activate.
2. After you have pulled the safety pin, stand at least 6-10 feet away from the fire.
3. Aim the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the fire. Never aim at the top of the flames.
4. **Squeeze** the handle or trigger.
- 5.

## 2.14 Using a Fire Extinguisher

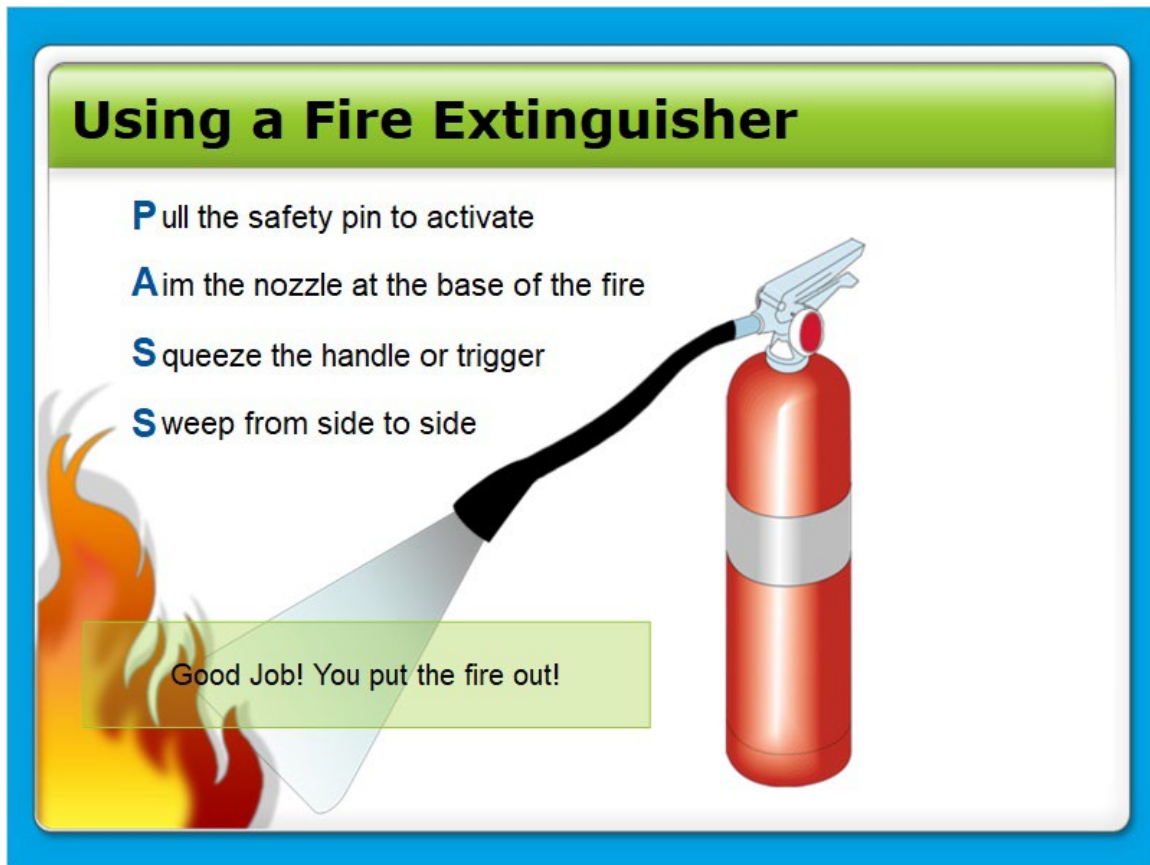


### Notes:

Let's practice the proper method for using a fire extinguisher. The PASS method is a good way to remember the proper procedure for using a fire extinguisher.

1. The first step in the PASS method is to pull the safety pin to activate.
2. After you have pulled the safety pin, stand at least 6-10 feet away from the fire.
3. Aim the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the fire. Never aim at the top of the flames.
4. Squeeze the handle or trigger.
5. **Sweep** from side to side at the base of the fire until it goes out.

## 2.15 Using a Fire Extinguisher



### Notes:

Let's practice the proper method for using a fire extinguisher. The PASS method is a good way to remember the proper procedure for using a fire extinguisher.

1. The first step in the PASS method is to pull the safety pin to activate.
2. After you have pulled the safety pin, stand at least 6-10 feet away from the fire.
3. Aim the extinguisher nozzle at the base of the fire. Never aim at the top of the flames.
4. Squeeze the handle or trigger.
5. **Sweep** from side to side at the base of the fire until it goes out.

## 2.17 What to do if You Can't Put Out the Fire

### If you can't put out the fire



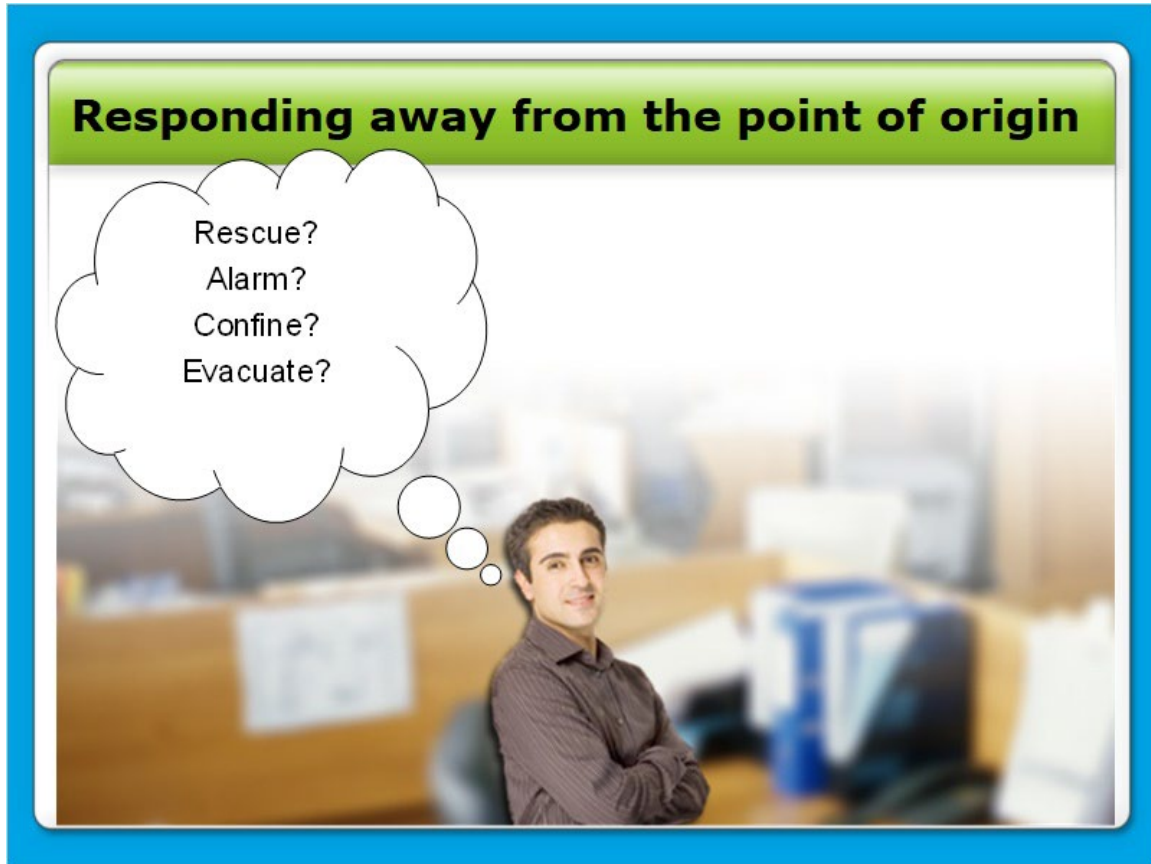
If you are unable to put out the fire, leave the room and close the door behind you!

Lay the fire extinguisher down in front of the door.

#### Notes:

Most extinguishers provide about 30 seconds of extinguishing agent. If you are unable to put out the fire, leave the room and close the door behind you to contain the fire and smoke. When you leave, remember to lay the fire extinguisher down in front of the door.

## 2.18 Responding Away from the Point of Origin

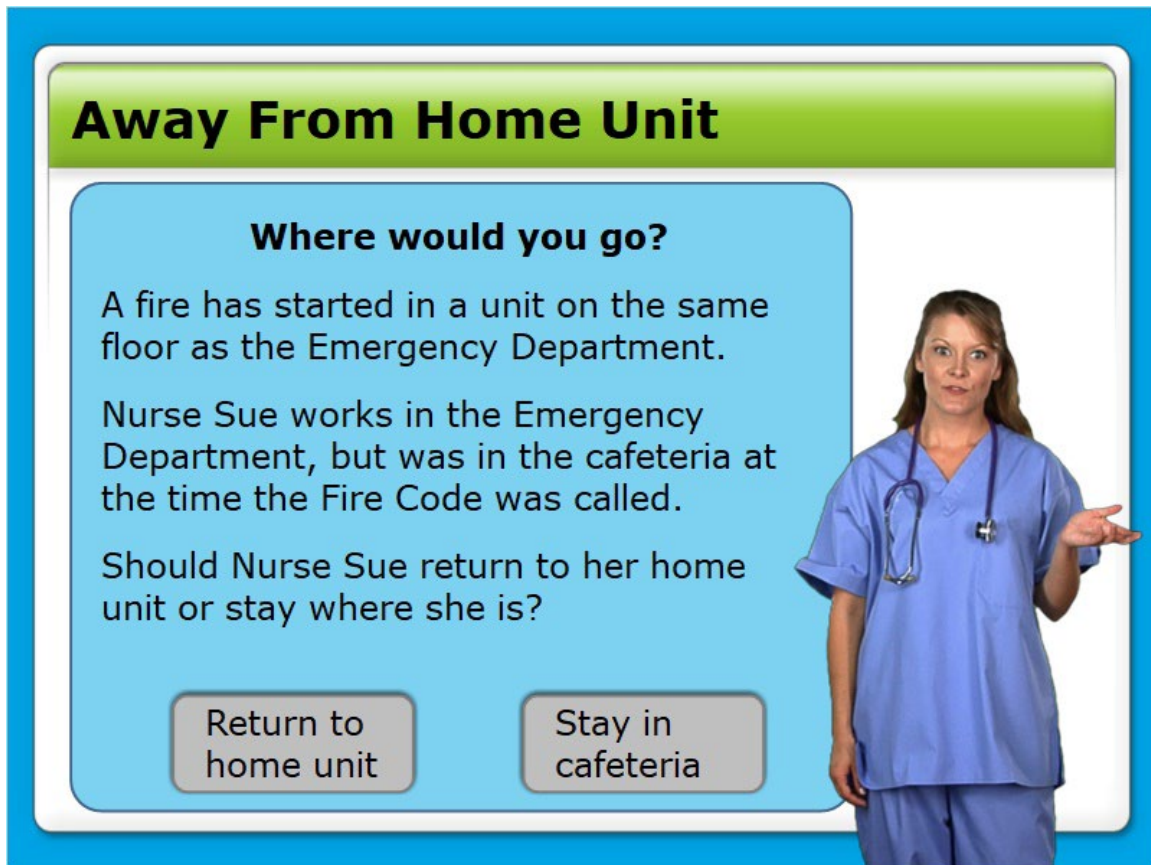


### Notes:

What should you do if you are in another location and hear the Fire Code? Determine which steps in the RACE method apply to you. Since the alarm has already been activated, there is no need to send in the alarm again. You still have the responsibility to protect yourself and others from the fire. Make sure that fire doors and windows are properly closed and that hallways are cleared. You should also ensure that your unit's fire extinguishers are in their designated location and available for use if needed. You should discuss your unit's evacuation plan in preparation for any possible evacuation.



## 2.19 Away From Home Unit

The slide features a blue border and a green header with the title "Away From Home Unit". Below the header is a light blue rounded rectangle containing text. To the right of this rectangle is a woman in blue scrubs with a stethoscope, gesturing towards the text. At the bottom of the light blue rectangle are two grey buttons with white text.

**Away From Home Unit**

**Where would you go?**

A fire has started in a unit on the same floor as the Emergency Department.

Nurse Sue works in the Emergency Department, but was in the cafeteria at the time the Fire Code was called.

Should Nurse Sue return to her home unit or stay where she is?

Return to home unit      Stay in cafeteria

### Notes:

Where would you go if a fire started and you were not your usual work area? Let's try a scenario. A fire has started in the Kasych Pavilion on the sixth floor.

This nurse works in the Emergency Department, but was in the cafeteria at the time the Fire Code was called. Should she return to her home unit or stay where she is?

## Away From Home Unit

### **Go Back to Emergency Department**

I'm sorry, but she **SHOULD NOT** return to the Emergency Department. She should stay where she is until the Fire Code is cleared.

By opening fire doors to get back into her unit, she is potentially causing further hazard to our patients and staff. Fire doors are there to reduce the spread of smoke and fire during a Fire Code and opening them reduces their effectiveness.

**DO NOT**, under any circumstances, use the elevator in the same building as the fire as the flow of air in the elevator shaft further fuels the fire!



## Away From Home Unit

### Stay in the Cafeteria

Good Job! You are correct, the nurse should say in the cafeteria.

She SHOULD NOT return to the Emergency Department because the fire is on the same floor as her home unit.



## 2.20 Essential Personnel Away From Home Unit

### Essential Personnel Away From Home Unit

If you are needed to help evacuate patients, you may choose to return to your home unit if the fire originated there.

- Stay out of immediate danger!
- Decide to evacuate if unsafe to return.
- Keep away from the path of the fire.
- Keep the fire contained.



#### Notes:

Essential personnel have been trained on how to evacuate patients. If a fire occurs on the essential personnel's home unit while they are away, they are allowed to return to their home unit ONLY IF it is safe to do so.

Essential personnel will need to determine how dangerous the fire has become, the safest way to get back to their unit (do NOT use elevators or take any risk that might spread the fire), and if they are comfortable with the potential risk to their own safety.

Remember to:


- Stay out of immediate danger!
- Decide to evacuate if unsafe to return.
- Keep away from the path of the fire.
- Keep the fire contained.
-

## 2.21 After a Fire Emergency

### After a Fire Emergency

What should you do after a Fire Emergency? Click on Your Site Below for More Details:

- All Lehigh Valley Locations, LVH-Dickson City, LVH-Highland, and LVH-1503 N. Cedar Crest
- LVH – Hazleton
- LVH – Pocono
- LVH – Schuylkill



### Notes:

Click on your location for information on what to do after a fire emergency.



## All Lehigh Valley Locations, LVH-Dickson City, LVH-Highland, and LVH-1503 N. Cedar Crest

### If a fire occurred in your area:

- Do not disturb or move any equipment or items
- Notify the Network Fire Marshal via 610-402-5555 immediately
- Secure the area until Network Fire Marshal provides further instruction
- Have charge nurse complete a Code Red form for every incident



[Go Back](#)



## LVH-Hazleton

### If a fire occurred in your area:

- Do not disturb or move any equipment or items
- Notify the Director of Safety & Security immediately
- Secure the area until Network Fire Marshal provides further instruction
- Have charge nurse complete a Code Red form for every incident



[Go Back](#)

## LVH-Pocono

### If a fire occurred in your area:

- Do not disturb or move any equipment or items
- Notify the Fire Safety Officer immediately
- Secure the area until Fire Safety Officer provides further instruction



## LVH-Schuykill

### **If a fire occurred in your area:**

- Do not disturb or move any equipment or items
- Notify the Director of Facilities Management or Facilities Management Supervisor immediately
- Secure the area until Director of Facilities Management or Facilities Management Supervisor provides further instruction
- Have Department Director or designee complete a Fire Drill Evaluation Form for every incident




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## 2.22 Hospital Evacuation

# Hospital Evacuation

- Horizontal Evacuation**
- Lehigh Valley and LVH-Dickson City locations only:  
Black Evacuation Stretchers**
- Vertical Evacuation**
- Med-Sled Vertical Evacuation Stretchers**

### Introduction



Be familiar with your evacuation plan!

### Notes:

Depending on the location and size of the fire, and its proximity to your patients, you may need to evacuate. You should be prepared to implement the evacuation plan posted on each unit.

In the next few slides, you will learn more about the types of evacuations and stretchers available to help move patients safely.

## 2.23 Hospital Evacuation

# Hospital Evacuation


### Horizontal Evacuation

Lehigh Valley and LVH-Dickson City locations only:  
**Black Evacuation Stretchers**

**Vertical Evacuation**

**Med-Sled Vertical Evacuation Stretchers**

### Horizontal Evacuation



- Movement from immediate danger
- Movement on the same floor
- Movement to a different building
- Preferred method of evacuation

### Notes:

**Horizontal Evacuation** is the actions taken to move patients, if needed, from the immediate scene of the fire, through smoke or fire barriers, to an area of safety, generally on the same floor, although often in a different building. Horizontal evacuation is the preferred evacuation method. Staff in the area may implement relocation, if conditions warrant.

## 2.24 Hospital Evacuation

# Hospital Evacuation


**Horizontal Evacuation**

Lehigh Valley and LVH- Dickson locations only:  
**Black Evacuation Stretchers**

**Vertical Evacuation**

**Med-Sled Vertical Evacuation Stretchers**

Lehigh Valley and LVH-Dickson City locations only:  
**Black Evacuation Stretchers**



- On every unit above ground level in a red storage container
- Patient should be placed on this black stretcher with all necessary equipment
- Patient placed on this stretcher signifies patient is ready to be evacuated
- These black stretchers are used for ALL types of evacuation

### Notes:

**Black Evacuation Stretchers** will be located on every unit above ground level in a red storage container in Lehigh Valley and LVH-Dickson City locations only. Patients should be placed on these stretchers along with their chart, oxygen, IVs, or any other necessary equipment. The placement of a patient on these stretchers signifies to the fire department that the patient is ready to be evacuated. These black stretchers are used for ALL types of evacuation.




## 2.25 Hospital Evacuation

# Hospital Evacuation

### Horizontal Evacuation

Lehigh Valley and LVH-Dickson City locations only:  
**Black Evacuation Stretches**

### Vertical Evacuation



- Escorting patients down floors
- Lowering non-ambulatory patients
- Only under the direction of Office of Emergency Management (Lehigh Valley), Director of Safety & Security (Hazleton), Incident Commander (Pocono or Schuylkill) and the Fire Department

### Med-Sled Vertical Evacuation Stretches

### Notes:


**Vertical evacuation** is the action taken to move patients from the building, if needed, by escorting or lowering them down stairwells to an area of safety. Vertical evacuation will be done only under the direction of the Office of Emergency Management in the Lehigh Valley, the Director of Safety and Security in Hazleton, the Incident Commander in Pocono or Schuylkill, and the Fire Department.

## 2.26 Hospital Evacuation

### Hospital Evacuation

- Horizontal Evacuation**
- Lehigh Valley and LVH-Dickson City locations only:  
**Black Evacuation Stretchers**
- Vertical Evacuation**
- Med-Sled Vertical Evacuation Stretchers**

#### Med-Sled Vertical Evacuation Stretchers



- Centrally located (available through Emergency Management in Schuylkill)
- Used to move down stairwells
- Only trained staff and Fire Department should place patients on these orange stretchers

### Notes:

**Med-Sled vertical evacuation stretchers** - These stretchers will be centrally located on clinical floors and are available through Emergency Management in Schuylkill. Patients will be placed on these for evacuation down a stairwell. The placement of a patient on these stretchers will be completed by the Fire Department or hospital staff trained in how to operate them.