

CORRECTIONS BASIC TRAINING



STUDENT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

#1 – Explain the fire triangle.

#2 – Describe the PASS method for using a fire extinguisher.

#3 – Identify the components of fire prevention.

THE FIRE TRIANGLE

The fire triangle identifies the needed components of fire:

- **Fuel** – any solid, liquid, or gas that can combine with oxygen in the chemical reaction known as oxidation
- **Oxygen** – usually required to support burning
- **Heat** – combustion requires a level of energy that will cause an increase of molecular activity within the substance's chemical structure and temperature is a measure of that molecular activity

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



The PASS Method for Using a Fire Extinguisher

PULL – Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed

AIM – Aim the nozzle towards the base of the fire

SQUEEZE-- Squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher

Position yourself approximately eight feet away from the fire

If you release the handle, the discharge will stop

SWEEP-- Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire

After the fire appears to be out, watch carefully since it may reignite

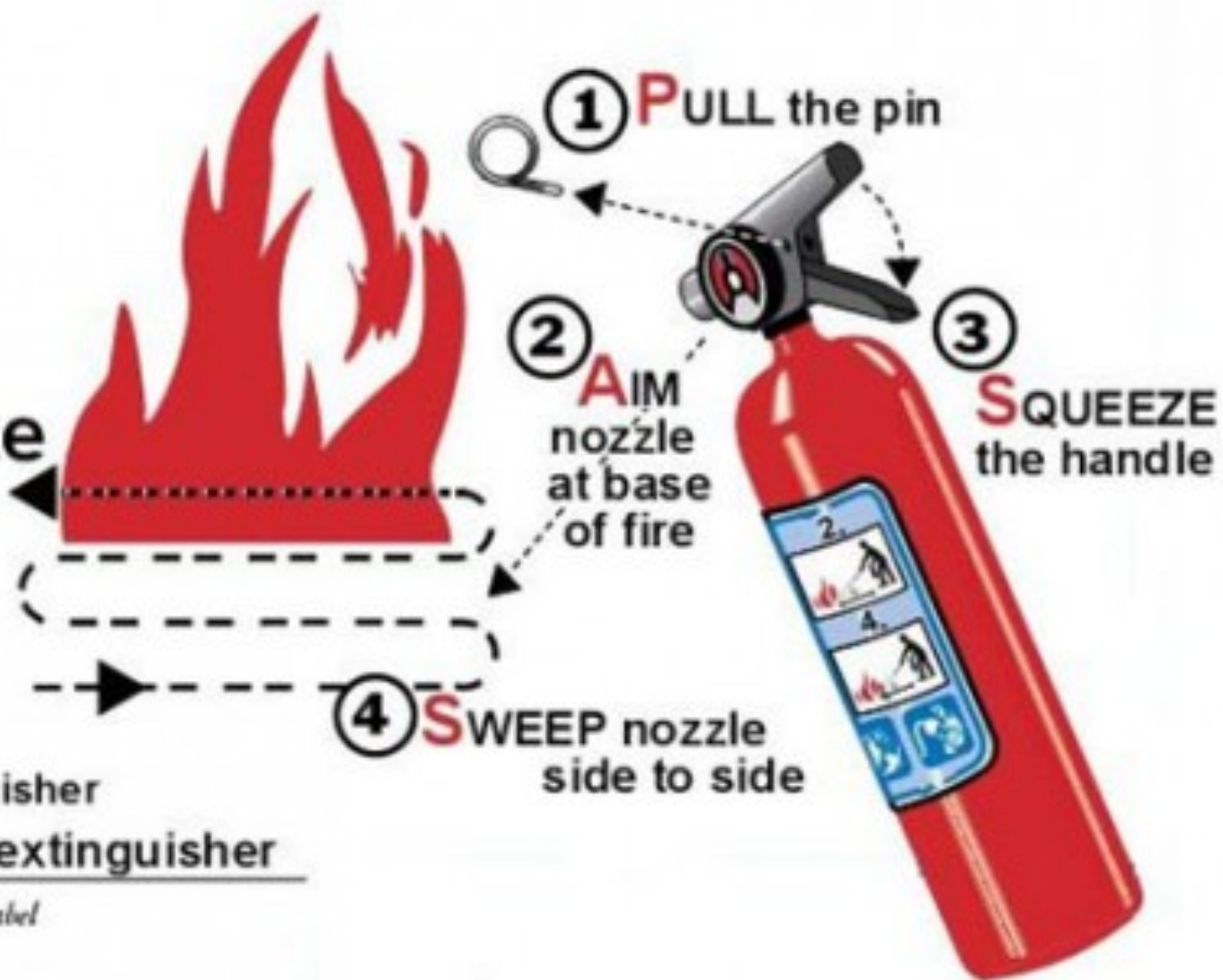
To operate an extinguisher:

Pull

Aim

Squeeze

Sweep



Know your extinguisher

Use the correct extinguisher

(Check your own extinguisher's label for detailed instructions.)

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

At the Justice Center, we have the following types of Fire Extinguishers:

CLASS-A



Class A Fire Extinguishers

contain water for use against fires involving ordinary combustibles like paper, wood, cloth and most plastics.

CLASS-B



Class B Fire Extinguishers

use dry chemicals to put out fires caused by gasoline, oil and solvents.

CLASS- C



Class C Fire Extinguishers

contain carbon dioxide for use against electrical fires.

CLASS- K



Class K Fire Extinguishers

use a wet, potassium acetate-based, low pH agent to put out "cooking" fires in which there are animal or vegetable oils and fats.

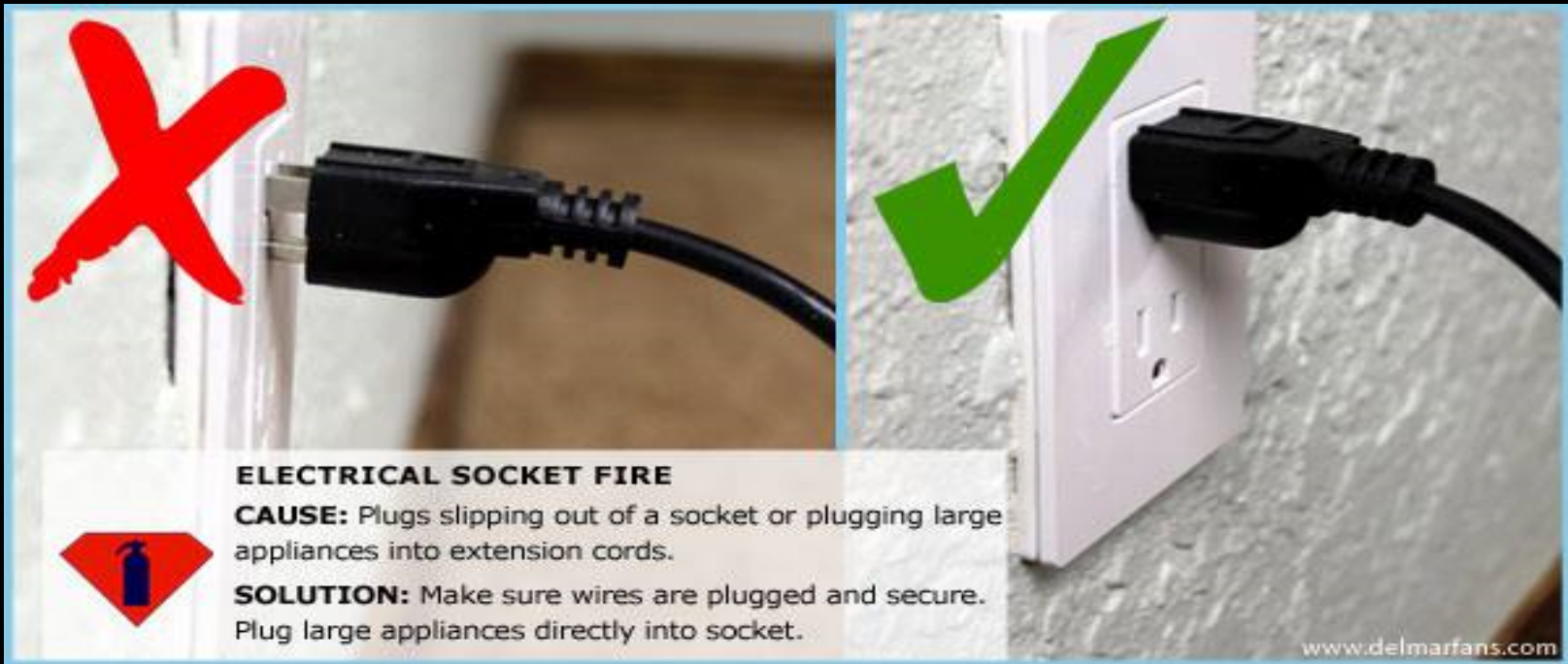
COMPONENTS OF FIRE PREVENTION

- **Fire inspections**—we have annual fire inspections with CFD.
- **Maintenance**--of equipment and storage areas—if you ever see the dial on a fire extinguisher and it is showing low or empty, please notify a supervisor or maintenance worker.


COMPONENTS OF FIRE PREVENTION

- **Housekeeping practices**---make sure that all trash is disposed of properly. Clean up areas with excess amounts of paper and make sure that your computers have adequate ventilation.
- **Education and training**--Quarterly fire drills are performed by security. We encourage you to take part in the fire drills, ask questions about your responsibilities and know your exits routes. Talk to your building supervisor for dates and times fire drills may take place.
- **Written fire plan**—Attached is the HCSO policy and procedure for our evacuation procedure. Please take the time to read this plan.

SOME HELPFUL TIPS FOR WORK AND HOME



ELECTRICAL SOCKET FIRE
CAUSE: Plugs slipping out of a socket or plugging large appliances into extension cords.
SOLUTION: Make sure wires are plugged and secure. Plug large appliances directly into socket.



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FACTS

- ❗ On average, a candle fire in the home is reported to a U.S. fire department every **30** minutes.
- ❗ Roughly **two-fifths** of home candle fires started in the bedroom.
- ❗ More than half of all candle fires start when things that can burn are too close to the candle.

Do you know what to do if you have a grease fire in your kitchen?

Household Management 101

1. Turn off the heat.
 2. Cover pot with lid to smother flames.
 3. Douse with lots of baking soda.
 4. Spray with Class B fire extinguisher (designed for grease fires).
 5. Call 911.
- Caution: Do NOT throw water on it. Counterintuitively this may cause the fire to spread.



JAIL FIRES CAN HAPPEN



- POLICY: The Hamilton County Sheriff's Office-Jail Service- will make every effort to prevent fires through supervision of inmates, contraband control, and control of flammable and combustible material. In the event of a fire, the primary objective of the staff will be protection of life. This policy shall be approved by the Cincinnati Fire Department, reviewed annually and updated as needed.

H.C.S.O. POLICY AND PROCEDURE B.3

Implementation of Emergency Plans

M.S.J.O Standard: 5120: 1-8-03 (B)(4)

POLICY

- If an emergency shall arise, the highest ranking, on-duty supervisor will be the designated person to coordinate emergency operations at the time, in order to assure the safe and efficient handling of the emergency situation.



DEFINITION OF A JAIL EMERGENCY

- A jail emergency can be, but not limited to, escape, hostage situation, fire, riot, food poisoning, civil disturbance in the community, natural disaster, suicide, other death, outbreak or contagious disease, inmate strike and other disturbances, bomb threat, or any action that affects or jeopardizes the security of the Hamilton County Corrections System and/or the safety of the inmate(s) and/or staff.

PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES

A. When an emergency situation develops at a Hamilton County Corrections Facility, the highest ranking, on-duty supervisor in that facility, shall take charge and direct the execution of all necessary and relevant emergency plans.

B. The highest ranking, on-duty supervisor in the facility shall retain command of the emergency situation, unless relieved by the Administrative Captain, Division Major, Chief Deputy or Sheriff.

SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE

The supervisor in charge will have access to, and may request, the following:

1. The relevant Jail Service Policy and Procedure.
2. An official inmate count.
3. A complete list of all Jail Service staff, including staff member names and contact numbers.

SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE (RESPONSIBILITIES)

1. Notify the Administrative Captain and/or Division Major.
2. Evaluate all information regarding the emergency and order the proper emergency procedure to be executed.
3. Inform all facility staff of the emergency.
4. Account for all inmates, visitors, and staff.
5. Have all visitors escorted out of the facility.
6. Decide if additional staff are needed to assist in the execution of the emergency procedure.

7. Establish a command post in the Central Control Room, and when possible, a forward command post at the location of the emergency to direct emergency operations.
 - a. The forward command post shall be restricted to essential staff only.
8. Issue all orders to staff in a direct manner.
9. Assure the command post is secure.
10. Direct the Central Control Deputy to maintain a log of all command activities.
11. Remain in charge for the duration of the emergency, or until relieved from responsibilities by order of the Administrative Captain, Division Major, Chief Deputy, or Sheriff.
12. Determine when the emergency is over, and notify staff to cease emergency operations when the emergency is deemed over.
13. Complete an incident report and a critical incident report about the incident and submit it to the Division Major, via chain of command.
14. Have all staff involved complete an incident report
15. Notify the Jail Investigation Unit.

SIGNAL 23

FACILITY LOCKDOWN

CIVILIAN SUPPORT STAFF ARE REMINDED THAT WHEN A SIGNAL 23 CODE IS IN EFFECT, THERE IS NO INMATE MOVEMENT AND ALL ACTIVITIES/EVENTS SHALL BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THE LOCKDOWN IS LIFTED.

H.C.S.O. POLICY AND PROCEDURE

Emergency Release and Evacuation Procedures B.2

M.S.J.O Standard: 5120: 1-8-05 (M)

POLICY

- **Certain Emergency situations will require the prompt release and evacuation of civilians and inmates to ensure their safety. Staff shall carry out the following release and evacuation procedures as quickly as possible.**
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DEFINITION OF A JAIL EMERGENCY

- **A jail emergency can be, but not limited to, escape, hostage situation, fire, riot, food poisoning, civil disturbance in the community, natural disaster, suicide, other death, outbreak or contagious disease, inmate strike and other disturbances, bomb threat, or any action that affects or jeopardizes the security of the Hamilton County Corrections System and/or the safety of the inmate(s) and/or staff.**

DEGREES OF EVACUATION

- Stage 1- Refers to moving prisoners from one unit to another. A Stage 1 evacuation shall be ordered when a fire or emergency situation exists that can be controlled by evacuating one unit to another with no effect to persons other than those in the effected unit. (Local Evacuation)

- Stage 2- Refers to moving prisoners from one floor to another. A Stage 2 evacuation shall be ordered when a fire or emergency situation exists that affects an entire floor. (Limited Evacuation)
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- Stage 3- Refers to the movement of prisoners from the North to the South Building and vice versa. (Intermediate Evacuation)
- 1. In case a fire or smoke renders an evacuation route impassable causing two (2) floors to use the same evacuation route, the fire floor shall be evacuated first.

- Stage 4- Refers to the complete evacuation of the Justice Center. A Stage 4 evacuation shall be ordered when a fire or emergency situation exists (i.e. earthquake, gas explosion, complete power failure, etc.) which effects, or probably will effect, the entire facility. (General Evacuation)

1. North Building staff, civilians, and inmates will evacuate to the North Building Kitchen Dock. If this is blocked, the Intake Vehicle Sallyport will be used as an alternate evacuation location.

2. South Building staff, civilians, and inmates will evacuate to the Intake Vehicle Sallyport If this is blocked, the North Building Kitchen Dock will be used as an alternate evacuation location

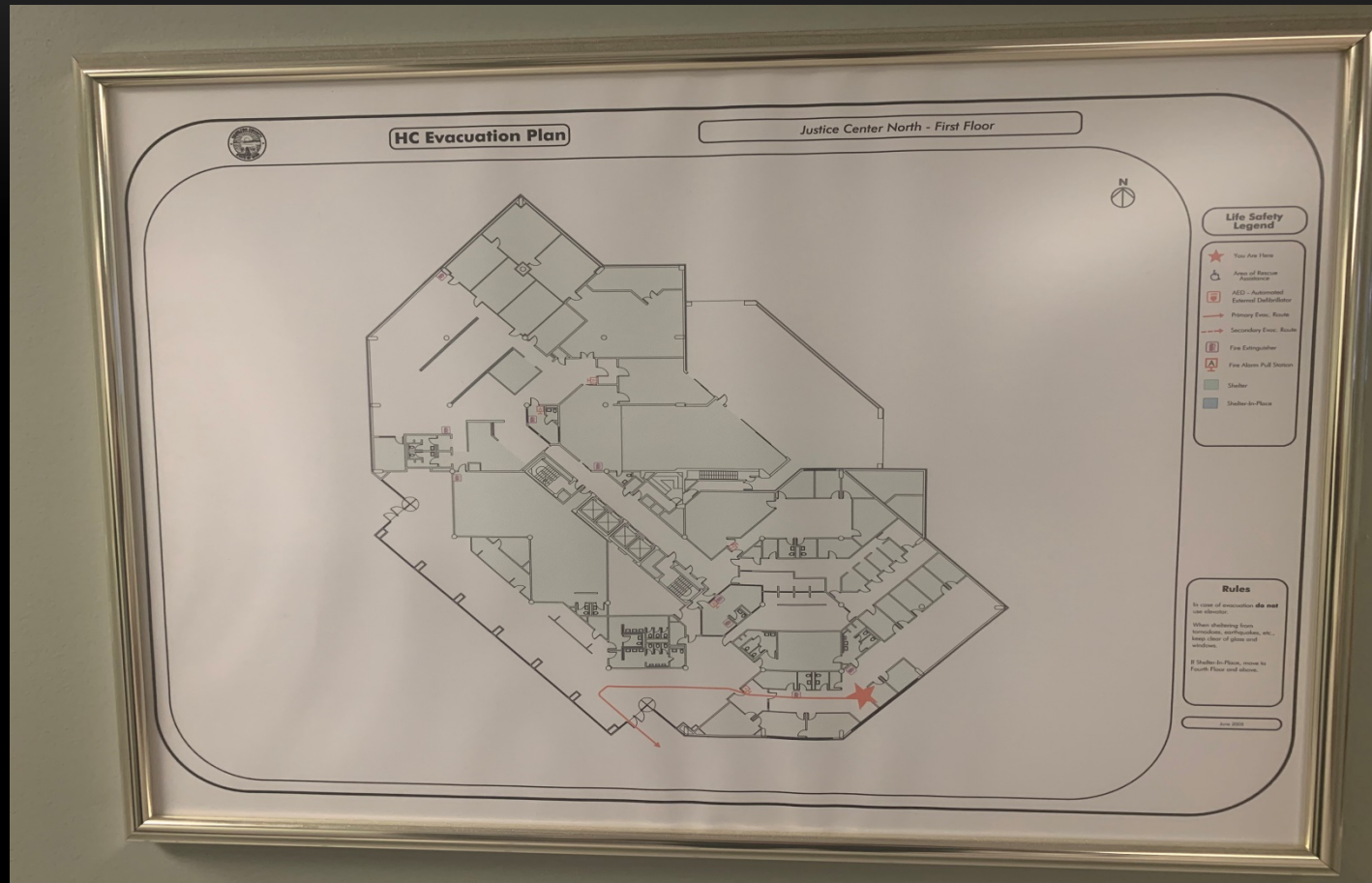
DECISION TO RELEASE AND/OR EVACUATE

A. The Shift Supervisor shall, when notified of an emergency situation, determine whether inmates or civilians are in immediate danger and whether an emergency release and evacuation procedure is necessary.

B. If the Shift Supervisor, or Fire Department personnel, determine an emergency release and evacuation procedure is necessary, he/she shall notify both Lincoln and George Base of which evacuation procedure will be used.

C. If the Shift Supervisor, or Fire Department personnel, determines the emergency poses no immediate threat to the safety of inmates or civilians, and a release and evacuation procedure is not necessary, he/she shall notify both George and Lincoln Base of this and await orders from the Command Staff.

EVACUATION ROUTES



You will find evacuation plans on the wall in each unit. Make sure you are aware of the evacuation routes in case of an emergency.

Please make sure you sign the attendance roster. This will be used as a reference when tracking the training per staff member for the state jail inspection.

Thank you.

Sgt. Hensley

Hamilton County Sheriff's Office

Training Section

Academy Commander/FTO Coordinator