

Fire Extinguisher

Safety Training



Session Objectives

You will be able to:

- Identify different classes of fire
- Choose the appropriate type of extinguisher
- Use a fire extinguisher correctly
- Inspect and maintain extinguishers properly



Class A Fires

Ordinary combustible materials such as:

- Wood, pallets, and lumber
- Paper and cardboard
- Cloth
- Plastic and foam
- Garbage



Class B Fires

- Flammable liquids
- Gasoline, kerosene, etc.
- Oil
- Solvents – paint thinners, mineral spirits
- Grease



Class C Fires

Energized electrical equipment

- Appliances – stoves, washing machines, dryers
- Switches – outlets, power cords, extension cords
- Panel boxes – circuit breakers
- Power tools – drills, sanders, grinders, saws



Class D Fires

Combustible metals

- Magnesium
- Titanium
- Potassium and sodium
- Pyrophoric materials



Class K Fires

Kitchen Fires

- Cooking Oil
- Fat



Types of Extinguishers

01

Water Extinguishers

Used for Class A fires only.

02

Dry Chemical Extinguishers

Used for Class BE-rated Class ABC-rated. This is the best choice all around and is the most common.

03

Carbon Dioxide Extinguishers

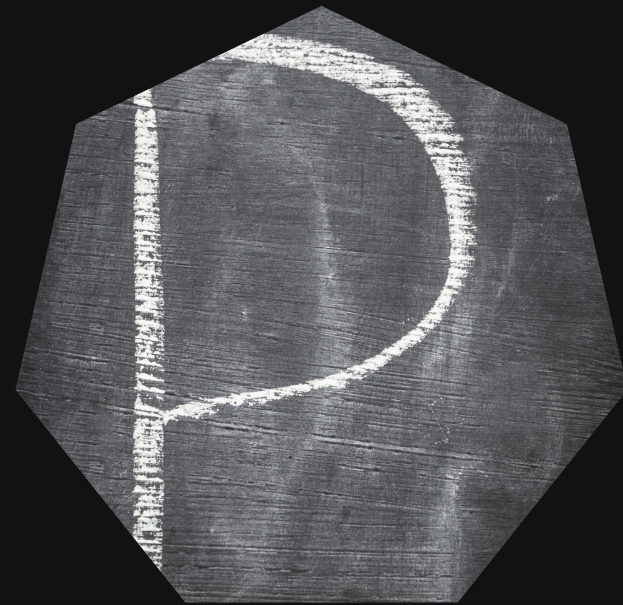
Used for Class BC-rated. Used for close range and is a good choice for electronics.

04

Metal/Sand Extinguishers

Used for Class D-rated. IT contains sodium chloride and powdered copper.

How to Use a Fire Extinguisher Effectively



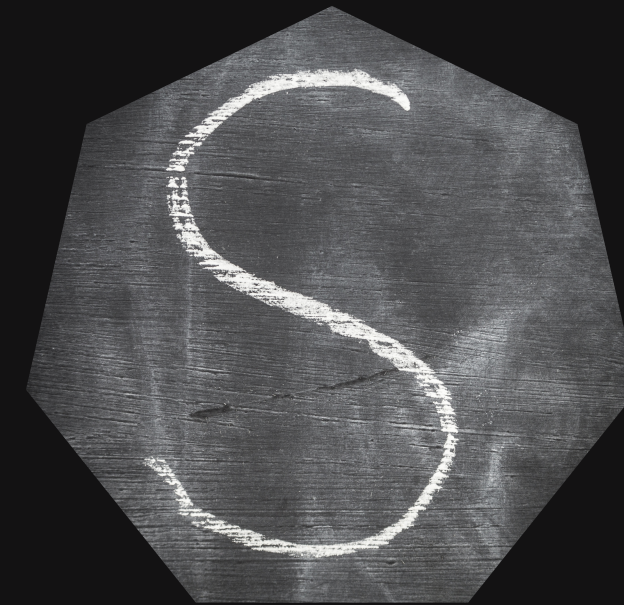
PULL

Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher



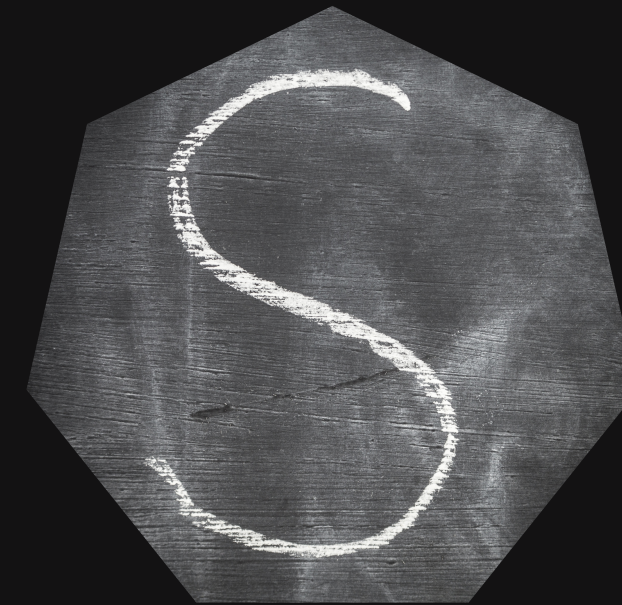
AIM

Aim nozzle toward the base of the fire, standing 8-10 ft from fire



SQUEEZE

Squeeze handle lever to discharge the extinguisher



SWEEP

Sweep the nozzle back and forth toward the base of the fire as you squeeze the handle lever

Extinguisher Inspections

Must be visually inspected at least once a month

- Pressure – needle should be in the green zone, report and replace an extinguisher if the pressure is not at the recommended level
- Pin – pin and tamperproof seal must be intact. Report and replace extinguisher if the pin or seal are missing.
- Damage – ensure extinguisher does not have any dents, rust, chemical damage, etc.



Extinguisher Care & Maintenance

- Clean – wipe off any corrosive deposits, oil, or grease
- Replace – damaged, dented, leaking extinguishers with missing pins or seals, or incorrect pressure need to be replaced
- Recharge – Once extinguisher is discharged, turn into maintenance to be recharged
- Test – hydrostatic testing or pressure testing is required every 5 or 12 years (depending on type of extinguisher)
- Remove – non-rechargeable extinguishers need to be removed from service at 12 year intervals



Location and Signs

Extinguishers must be readily accessible and clearly marked with highly visible signs. Depending on the extinguisher determines the measurement from the extinguisher to any point in the workplace.

- 75 ft – Class A
- 50 ft – Class B
- 50–75 ft – Class C
- 75 ft – Class D
- 30 ft – Class K

KEY POINTS

- Understand fire hazards in the workplace
- Different classes of fires require different extinguishers
- How to use and maintain an extinguisher properly



TAKE THE QUIZ!

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=RZJ-M6ZIREqmNwvW9nbIKxyzzaSUgJJFgf5zZdrqY-IUNUtMOTBUREZYU01RNkRNTUtVSTZERlg5Qy4u>