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Fire Extinguishers



172d CES

Last update: Mar 2019

Fire Extinguishers

Time is critical.

The employee must be able to make split-second decisions with confidence.

Is the extinguisher the proper type for this fire?

Do environmental conditions indicate that fighting this type of fire would endanger others or me?

Does the fuel source make the fire too hazardous for this extinguisher?

Is there a safe way to turn off or remove the fuel source?

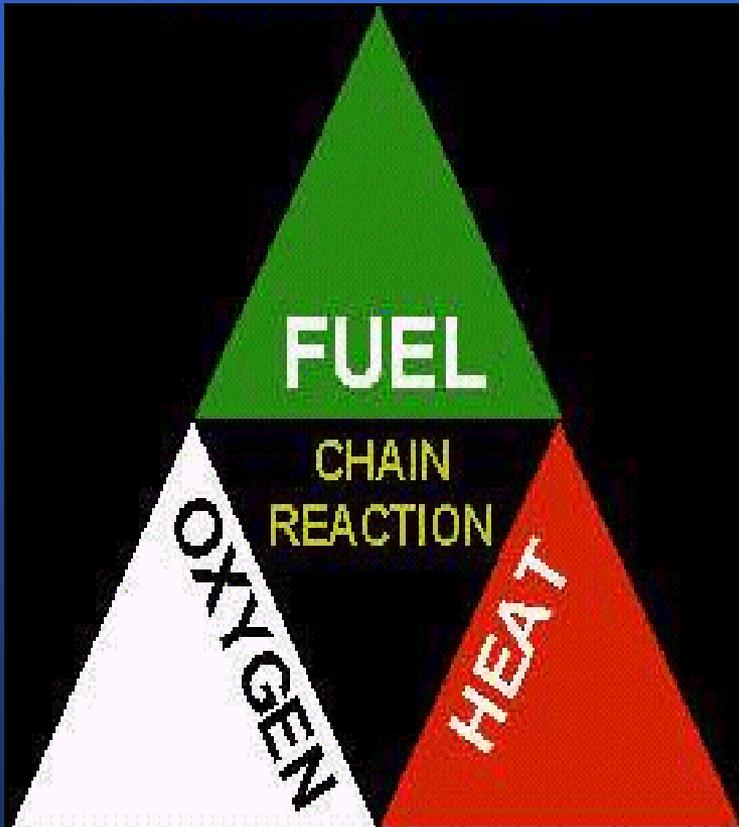


Fire Extinguishers

IN CASE OF FIRE

- **Evacuate the building (call out fire, fire, fire)**
- **Call the fire department; 911 from a land line or 405-8312**
- **Make sure the fire is small**
- **Make sure you have a clear way out**

FIRE TRIANGLE



Enough **oxygen** to sustain combustion,

Enough **heat** to raise the material to its ignition temperature,

Some sort of **fuel** or combustible material.

Fire Extinguishers



CLASS "A":

Class "A" type fires involve ordinary combustibles such as: wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and many plastics.

Fire Extinguishers



- CLASS "B":

Class "B" type fires involve flammable liquids such as:

gasoline, oil, grease, tar, oil-based paints, lacquer, and flammable gases.

Fire Extinguishers

ELECTRICAL



EQUIPMENT

- CLASS "C":

Class "C" type fires involve energized electrical equipment such as: wiring, fuse boxes, circuit breakers, machinery, and appliances.

Fire Extinguishers

COMBUSTIBLE



METALS

- CLASS "D":

Class "D" type fires involve combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, sodium, etc.

K-Type Extinguisher



- Used in kitchen settings as a wet chemical agent.
- Normal located near deep fryers and flat grill
- Agent reaction causes a smothering effect.

Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers must be visually inspected monthly. The inspection should assure that:

1. Fire extinguishers are not blocked or hidden;
2. Fire extinguishers are mounted/hung in accordance with NFPA Standard No. 10 (Portable Fire Extinguisher);
3. Pressure gauges show adequate pressure
4. Pull pin and tamper seals are in place;
5. Fire extinguishers show no visual sign of damage or abuse;
6. Nozzles are clear and free of blockage.
7. Inspection card is properly filled out.
8. **INVERT EXTINGUISHER TO SIFT POWDER!**

Fire Extinguishers

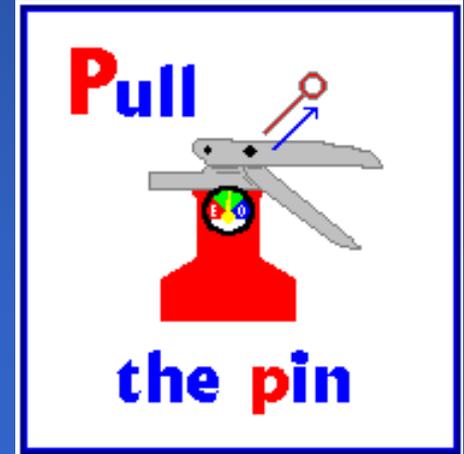


The P.A.S.S. word is a method for operating most common fire extinguishers. It is a four step method.

Fire Extinguishers

Pass Method

"P" stands for PULL the pin.



This will unlock the operating handle and allow you to discharge the extinguisher.

Fire Extinguishers

Pass Method

"S" stands for SQUEEZE

the operating handle. This will discharge the fire fighting agent.



Fire Extinguishers

Pass Method

"S" stands for SWEEP



from side to side. Move carefully in
on the fire, aiming at the base, sweep
back and forth.

Fire Extinguishers

IN CASE OF FIRE

- **Make sure the fire extinguisher is rated for the type of fire and that you know how to use the extinguisher.**
- **Start as far away from the fire as possible**
- **Always back away from the fire even if it appears to be out.**

Fire Extinguishers



- It is reckless to fight the fire if ALL of these conditions do not exist.
- Instead leave the building closing the doors behind you to slow the spreading of the fire and smoke.



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Fire Extinguishers

Fire Extinguisher Training Requirements: AFMAN 91-203 & 29 CFR 1910.157

Ensure all employees have been trained and understand their fire prevention and protection responsibilities within the work environment. This certification system includes documented annual training of employees and the immediate indoctrination of newly hired employees.