



Fire Extinguishers

June 2022

Housekeeping



Muster Point



Presenter & Introductions



Safety begins with me!

A collection of various old, rusty keys scattered on a light-colored surface. The keys are of different shapes and sizes, some with intricate designs and others with simple, functional forms. Some keys have markings or text on them, such as "BAP 1 2" and "RE WAINES F. C. CO. NEW YORK N.Y. U.S.A.". The keys are arranged in a somewhat chaotic manner, with some overlapping and others lying flat. The background is a light-colored, textured surface, possibly a piece of fabric or paper.

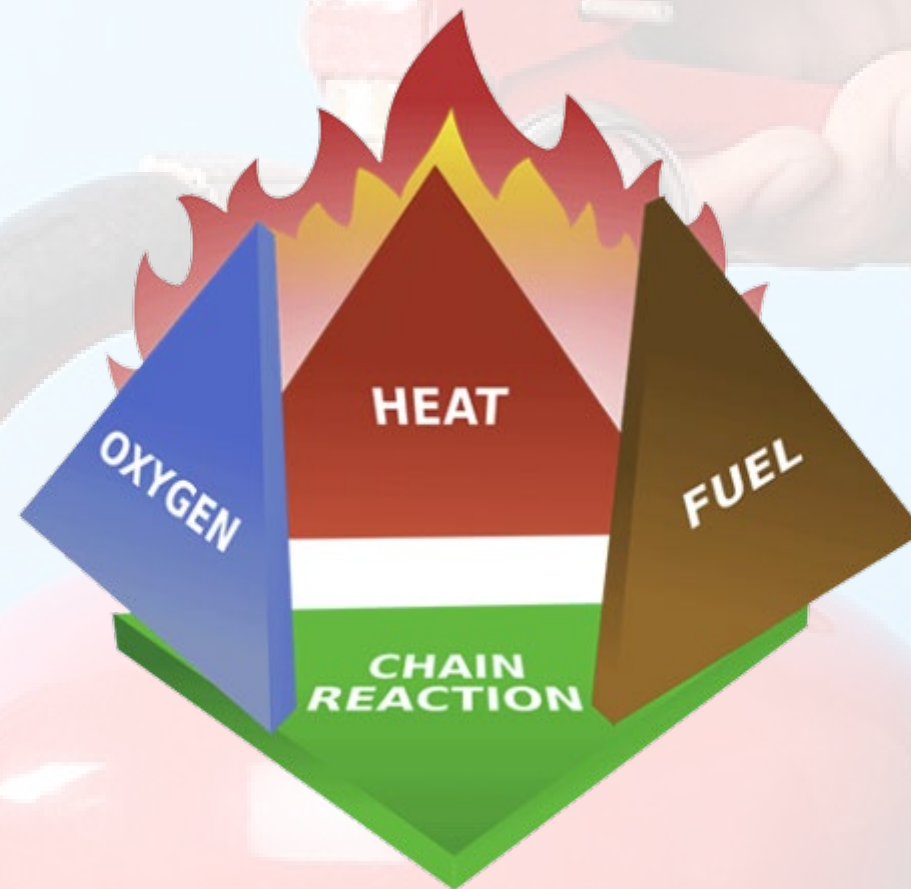
Why am I here?

You are the KEY to SAFETY!



Fire Theory

The basic fire theory says that a fire needs four main elements in order to start: heat, fuel, oxygen, and a chain reaction.



This theory is known as the fire tetrahedron.



Fire Prevention

Fire prevention stops a fire before it starts. Here are some proactive actions you can take to prevent fires:

- Know the hazards of the chemicals you work with.
- Keep fire lanes open and unobstructed.
- Know where firefighting equipment is located.
- Clean up chemical and oil spills immediately.

TEACHING
FIRE
SAFETY



Fire Protection

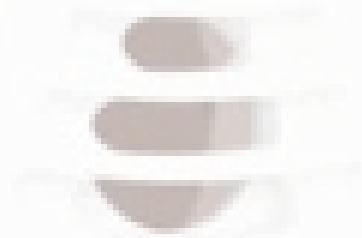
Fire detection systems are the first line of defense in any fire protection program. Automatic fire detection systems alert you to the presence of heat, smoke, and flames.



MODEL: SC01

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm

Green - Power Red - Alarm Yellow - Fault





Fire Classification











Not all fires are the same. Different fuels create different fires and require different types of fire extinguisher agents.

- Class A
- Class B
- Class C
- Class D
- Class K

TEACHING
fire
safety



Fire Classification - Continued

		Ordinary Combustibles	Wood, Paper, Cloth, Etc.
		Flammable Liquids	Grease, Oil, Paint, Solvents
		Live Electrical Equipment	Electrical Panel, Motor, Wiring, Etc.
		Combustible Metal	Magnesium, Aluminum, Etc.
		Commercial Cooking Equipment	Cooking Oils, Animal Fats, Vegetable Oils



Fire Classification - Continued



CLASS A fires involve common combustibles such as wood, paper, cloth, rubber, trash and plastics.



ABC Dry Chemical (Multipurpose)
Halotron
Water
Foam



CLASS B fires involve flammable liquids, solvents, oil, gasoline, paints, lacquers and other oil-based products.



ABC Dry Chemical (Multipurpose)
BC Dry Chemical (Regular)
Purple K
Carbon Dioxide
Halotron
Foam



CLASS C fires involve energized electrical equipment such as wiring, controls, motors, machinery or appliances.



ABC Dry Chemical (Multipurpose)
BC Dry Chemical (Regular)
Purple K
Carbon Dioxide
Halotron



CLASS D fires involve combustible metals such as magnesium, lithium and titanium.



Dry Powder



CLASS K fires involve combustible cooking media such as oils and grease commonly found in commercial kitchens.



Wet Chemical

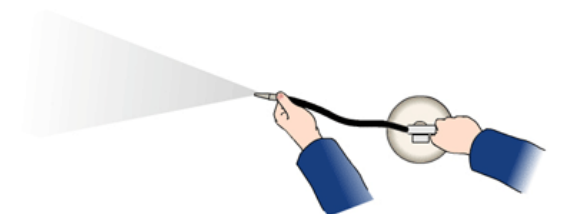


Fire Extinguisher Training Video



Check your knowledge

- Extinguishers have a short use period of about 30 seconds.
- What is the P.A.S.S. method?
 - Pull the pin to ready the extinguisher for discharge.
 - Aim low and point the extinguisher at the base of the fire.
 - Squeeze the lever to discharge the extinguisher.
 - Sweep back and forth as you move closer to the fire.





Fire Extinguisher Use

- Keep the fire extinguisher pointed at the base of the fire until the fire appears to be out.
- **Never** turn your back on a fire even if it appears to be out.



A background image showing a wooden gavel resting on a desk. In the foreground, a calendar is visible, showing dates like 113, 161, 162, 163, 164, 203, 205, 206, and 211. The text is overlaid on a dark horizontal band.

Should YOU fight the fire?

OSHA Standard 1926.150(a)(1) *The employer shall be responsible for the development of a fire protection program to be followed throughout all phases of the construction and demolition work and shall provide for the firefighting equipment.*

OSHA Standard 1910.157(g)(1) *Where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace, the employer shall also provide an educational program to familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient stage fire fighting.*



Fire Extinguisher Inspection





Fire Extinguisher Inspection Video





Fire Extinguisher Maintenance





Final Thoughts

Fire extinguishers can be an important tool in preventing a small fire from growing larger. However, they should not be used to combat large or rapidly spreading fires.

The most important thing to do during a fire is to get yourself to safety then call the proper authorities to combat the fire.

A building and the property inside are not worth putting yourself or anyone at risk trying to put it out with a fire extinguisher.

It is important to understand how to use a fire extinguisher and the limitations they have.



Check your knowledge

- How often should a fire extinguisher be inspected?

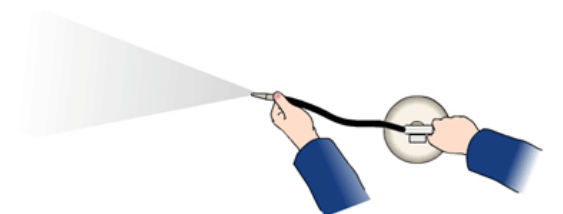
Monthly

- How often should a fire extinguisher receive maintenance?

Annually

- Who determines if an employee should fight a fire?

The Employee



One Team

QUESTIONS?

A group of diverse business professionals in a huddle, with their hands stacked in the center, symbolizing teamwork and collaboration. The image is a low-angle shot looking up at the group, with their faces and hands filling the frame. The lighting is bright and warm, creating a positive and energetic atmosphere. The text 'QUESTIONS?' is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, black, sans-serif font.