

# **FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING**

**OSHA 29 CFR 1910.157**




## **WHY WE NEED FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING**

**OSHA 29 CFR 1910.157 (Portable Fire Extinguishers and Their Use) Requires That "Employers Shall Provide Portable Fire Extinguishers and Shall Mount, Locate, and Identify Them So That They Are Readily Accessible to Employees Without Subjecting Employees to Possible Injury."**

## Fire Extinguishers

- Know how to use them.
- Have them mounted in an obvious spot near an exit.



LETTER SYMBOL	TYPES OF FIRES	PICTURE SYMBOL
	For wood, paper, cloth, trash and other ordinary materials.	
	For gasoline, grease, oil paint and other flammable liquids.	
	For live electrical equipment.	
	For combustible metals.	No Current Symbol

*When in doubt, get out!*

# ***Types Of Fires***

- **Class A**
  - wood, cloth, paper, cardboard
- **Class B**
  - flammable or combustible liquids, gases
- **Class C**
  - energized electrical equipment
- **Class D**
  - combustible metal

# Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are classified according the type of fire they are effective against. The type of fuel that a fire is composed of determines it classification.

## **Class A Fires**

Class A fires are composed of dry combustibles like paper, wood, and plastics . Class A extinguishers contain water to remove the heat from the fire. Class A fires form embers that continue to smolder in the fire is not totally extinguished. The burned material must be moved away from the building after the fire is extinguished.

# Fire Extinguishers

## **Class B Fires**

Class B fires are usually fueled by grease, oil, paint, or flammable liquids. Class B extinguishers contain dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, or other agents.

Dry chemical shoots out a powdery cloud that smothers fire.

Carbon dioxide eliminates the oxygen element of the fire.

# Fire Extinguishers

## **Class C Fires**

Class C fires are electrical. An extinguisher is rated for class C fires if it contains an agent that is nonconductive.

# Fire Extinguishers

## **Class D Fires**

Class D extinguishers are used on exotic metals such as magnesium, sodium, and potassium. No other fire extinguisher is effective against these combustible metal fires. Using an extinguisher that is not properly rated for the fire could actually spread the fire and make it worse.



# Fire Extinguishers

## Using Fire Extinguishers

When using a fire extinguisher remember the acronym  
P.A.S.S.

- **Pull the pin.**
- **Aim low, at the base of the fire.**
- **Squeeze the handle to release the extinguisher agent.**
- **Sweep from side to side to keep the fire from spreading.**

# Fire Extinguishers

## Using Fire Extinguishers

Remember that fire extinguishers have a limited range and limited amount of extinguishing agent. They are effective against small fires and should not be used in any of the following situations:

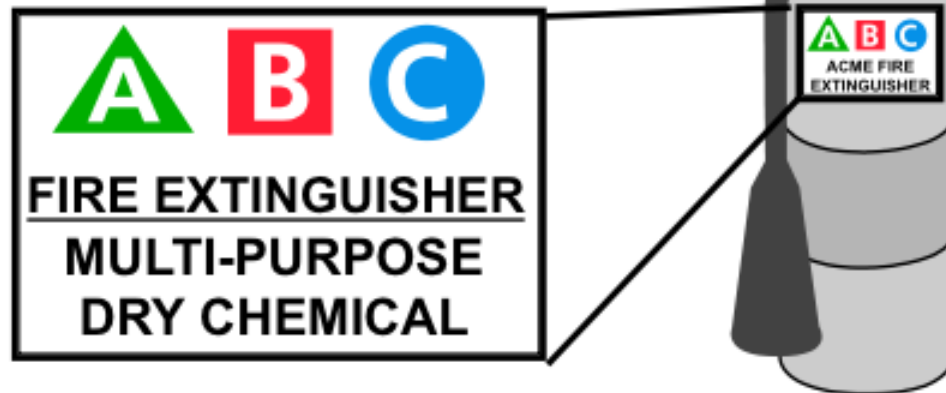
- **You have not been properly trained to use the fire extinguisher.**
- **The fire spreads beyond its immediate area.**
- **The fire could block your escape route.**

# ***Fire Extinguishers***

- **Inspect monthly - ensure:**
  - In proper location and it is accessible
  - Discharge nozzle or horn is not obstructed, cracked or dirty
  - Operating instructions on the nameplate are legible
  - Lock pins and tamper seals are in place
  - Extinguisher is full and ready for use
  - Extinguisher has an inspection tag

## IDENTIFYING THE PROPER FIRE EXTINGUISHER

- LOOK AT THE FACEPLATE



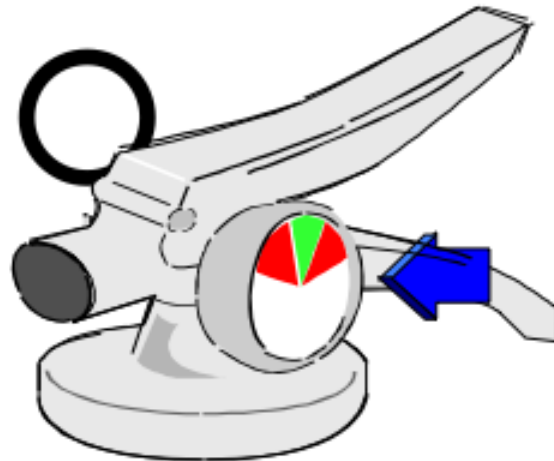
## THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF FIRE

Portable fire extinguishers are provided for employee use and selected and distributed based on the classes of anticipated workplace fires and on the size and degree of the hazard which would affect their use. Fire extinguishers are designed for four classes of fires:



## USING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

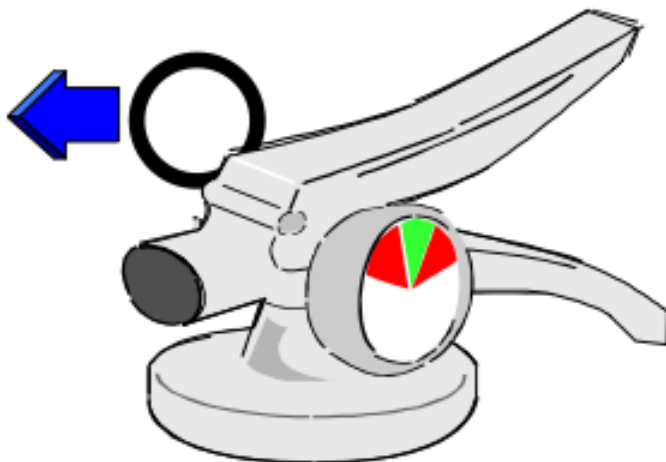
- ✓ CHECK THE GAUGE



## USING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Continued

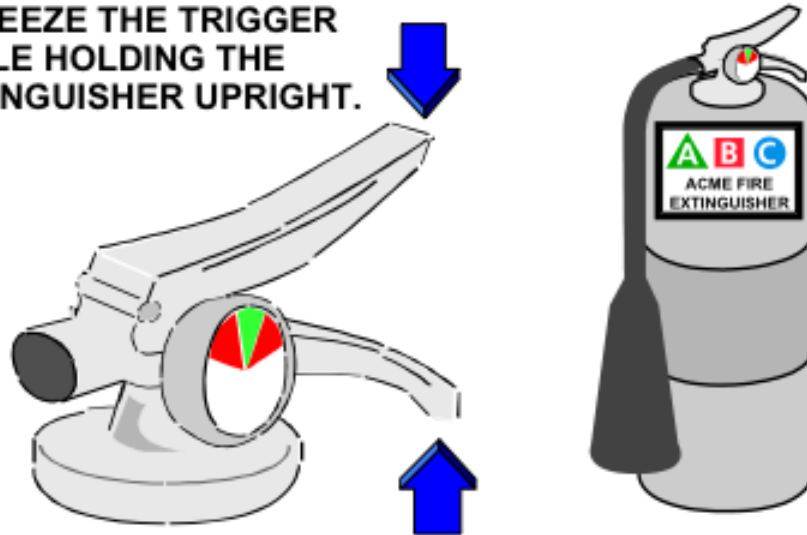
- PULL THE PIN



## USING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Continued

- ☑ SQUEEZE THE TRIGGER WHILE HOLDING THE EXTINGUISHER UPRIGHT.





## USING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Continued

- ☑ AIM THE EXTINGUISHER AT THE BASE OF THE FLAMES.
- ☑ SWEEP SIDE TO SIDE.



## **WHEN NOT TO FIGHT A FIRE**

- WHEN TO CALL FOR HELP!:**
  - ✓ **If you have no escape route.**
  - ✓ **If the fire begins to significantly spread.**
  - ✓ **If the extinguisher proves to be ineffective.**
  - ✓ **If there is a choice between life and property.**
  - ✓ **If you're unsure if you can handle the situation.**
  - ✓ **If you are injured and it will impede your escape.**
  - ✓ **If the extinguisher is not designed for the type fire.**
  - ✓ **If any drums, gases, and like materials are engulfed.**

## *Fighting a Fire - Do not fight the fire if : -*

- It is bigger than a waste paper bin
- One extinguisher is not enough
- Smoke is affecting your breathing
- You cannot see the way out
- Gas cylinders or chemicals are involved
- Your efforts are not reducing the size of the fire



## ***Placement***

- **Easily accessible**
  - Free from blockage
  - Near normal paths of travel
  - Mounted no more than 5 feet off ground
  - Large extinguishers (+40 pounds) mounted on wheels

## ***Placement***

- **Readily visible**
  - Near points of entry & exit
  - Protected from vandalism
- **Uniformly distributed**
  - No more than 50 feet travel distance to fire for class B materials
  - No more than 75 feet travel distance to fire for class A materials

# Questions ??

Please use the chat box