

Fire Extinguisher Procedure

1. Pull the pin
2. Aim the hose at the base of the fire Stand about six to eight feet from the fire
3. Squeeze the trigger
4. Sweep the extinguisher at the base of the fire

Types of Fire Extinguishers:

Class A – wood, paper, rags, cloth, or trash.
Contents: water, water base, foam, loaded stream, or multipurpose dry chemical

Class B – oil, gasoline, paint, solvents, and grease.
Contents: carbon dioxide, foam, or dry chemicals

Class C – electrical
Contents: Carbon dioxide or dry chemical. Note: Never use water.

Combination ABC or BC extinguishers shall be used when a fire combines one or more of the above mentioned class fires.

Class D – combustible metals, including sodium, magnesium, zinc, potassium, powdered aluminum, and titanium.

Note: These types of extinguishers must be kept within 75 feet of any operation that generates combustible metal powders, flakes, or shavings.

Some general requirements regarding the use of a portable fire extinguisher include:

- Mount, locate, and identify extinguishers so that they are readily accessible to employees
- Only approved extinguisher shall be used
- Maintain extinguisher in a fully charged and operable condition and keep in their designated places at all times except during use
- Soldered or riveted shell inverting type extinguisher shall be permanently removed from service
- Extinguishers shall be visually inspected monthly, maintained annually, and hydrostatically tested periodically
- Train all employees who are expected to use extinguishers