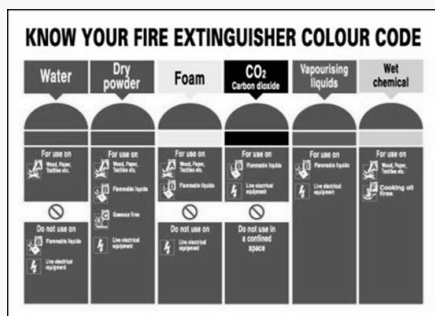


Fire Extinguishers



Extingisher Type and Color Labels

WATER (Red)

- Use on Wood, Paper or Textile fires
- Do not use on electrical fires
- Do not use on flammable liquid fires

DRY POWDER (Blue)

- Use on Wood, Paper and Textile fires
- Use on Flammable Liquid Fires
- Use on Gaseous Fires
- Use on Electrical Fires

AFFF FOAM (Egg)

- Use on Wood, Paper or Textile fires
- Use on Flammable Liquid Fires
- Do not use on live electrical equipment
- Do not use on metal fires

CO2 CARBON DIOXIDE (Black)

- Use on Flammable Liquid Fires
- Use on Electrical Fires
- Ventilate after use
- Do not use on wood, paper or textile fires.
- Do not use on metal fires
- Avoid use in a confined space
- Do not hold horn when operating

VAPOURIZING LIQUIDS (Green)

- Use on Wood, Paper or Textile fires
- Use on Flammable Liquids
- Use on Gaseous Fires
- Use on Live Electrical Equipment

WET CHEMICAL (Yellow)

- Use on Wood, Paper or Textile fires
- Use on Cooking Oils and Deep Fat Fires
- Do not use on electrical fires
- Do not use on flammable liquid fires
- Do not use on gases

How To Use A Fire Extinguisher

The Pin

You would be amazed at just how many people do not know how to use a fire extinguisher, and that includes pulling the pin out. The pin is located at the handle and stops the extinguisher going off accidentally. In the event of a fire, just pull it out and you're good to go.

The Base

Point the extinguisher into the flames isn't going to have any real effect. What's more, it can actually cause more harm than good, as it can spread flames and exacerbate an already dangerous situation. Point at the base of the fire as this is the source. Remember, your objective is to stop the fire and not just control it and this can only be achieved effectively by aiming at the base and stopping the fire where it is starting.

Sideways Motions






All that remains to do is to swing the extinguisher from left to right and back to target as much of the area as possible, as this is the most effective way to deal with the fire.

The Cardinal Rule Of Safety

When it comes to fires the single most important thing to remember is safety. You should only tackle a blaze if you're certain that is completely safe to do so. At the first sign of danger, you proceed directly to a fire exit and leave the fire brigade to do the job as they are the professionals.

Employers should also make sure that they perform regular drills so that everyone know the procedures and are well versed in how to carry it out, perform head counts and ensure everyone is clear of the danger area. Having proper drills in place and ensuring that those who can tackle a fire, know the difference between extinguishers can mean the difference between life and death.

Classes of Fires

CLASSES OF FIRES	TYPES OF FIRES	SYMBOL
A	Wood, paper, fabric, plastic, and most kinds of trash.	
B	Flammable liquids (for example, gasoline).	
C	Burning gases (for example, natural gas).	
D	Combustible metals * such as magnesium, potassium, titanium, and zirconium. * Exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium).	
E	Fires involving potentially energized electrical equipment .	
F	Unsaturated cooking oils in well insulated cooking appliances located in commercial kitchens.	