

Toolbox Talk: TB#03

Fire Extinguisher

There are many different types of materials that can burn, but not all of them can be put out with the same type fire extinguisher.

Today we will discuss the five different classes of fire material and the various types of portable fire extinguishers that should be used to put out fires involving those materials



Class A - Fire extinguishers should be used to put out fires involving ordinary combustible materials such as cardboard, paper, wood, dried vegetation; basically, anything that leaves an ash after it has burned.

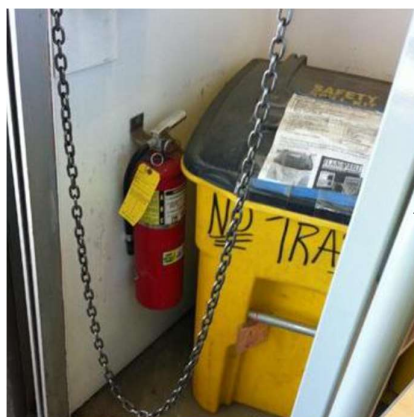
Class B - Fire extinguishers should be used to put out fires involving flammable and combustible liquids, such as gasoline, diesel, oil, and oil-based paints, and many solvents.

Class C - Fire extinguishers are suitable for use to extinguish fires that involve appliances, tools, and other equipment that is plugged in or otherwise electrically energized, as well as for fires burning in close proximity to electrically-energized equipment.

Class D - Fire extinguishers are designed for use to extinguish combustible metals, such as magnesium or sodium, and are often designed for a specific type of combustible metal. This does NOT include ordinary carbon steel, only metals that will burn when ignited.

Class K - Fire extinguishers are designed to be used for putting out fires that involve oils and greases used for cooking in kitchens, such as vegetable and animal-based oils and fat.

Portable fire extinguishers will generally be labelled with the symbols for the types of fires they are designed to extinguish. For example, a type A extinguisher is suitable for use only on class A materials, and should never be used on a flammable or combustible liquid fire (oil and water don't mix). However, a type ABC extinguisher is suitable for fires involving all three of those classes of fire hazards.



**DO NOT
OBSTRUCT any
fire extinguisher
or fire hose-reel
at all times**

