

1.2. Fire Extinguishers

1.2.1. Class A Fire

Fires in ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

1.2.2. Class B Fire

Fires in flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases.

1.2.3. Class C Fire

Fires that involve energized electrical equipment.

1.2.4. Class D Fire

Fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.

1.2.5. Class K Fire

Fires in cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats).

1.2.6. Light (Low) Hazard

Light hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustible materials, including furnishings, decorations, and contents, is of minor quantity. This can include some buildings or rooms occupied as offices, classrooms, churches, assembly halls, guest room areas of hotels/motels, and so forth. This classification anticipates that the majority of content items are either noncombustible or so arranged that a fire is not likely to spread rapidly. Small amounts of Class B flammables used for duplicating machines, art departments, and so forth, are included, provided that they are kept in closed containers and safely stored.

1.2.7. Ordinary (Moderate) Hazard

Ordinary hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustibles and Class B flammables are present in greater amounts than expected under light (low) hazard occupancies. These occupancies could consist of dining areas, mercantile shops and allied storage, light manufacturing, research operations, auto showrooms, parking garages, workshop or support service areas, and warehouses containing Class I or Class II commodities as defined Chapter 9. Fire Fighting Systems, Definitions.

1.2.8. Extra (High) Hazard

Extra hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustibles and Class B flammables present, in storage, production, use, finished product, or combination thereof, is over and above those expected in occupancies classed as ordinary (moderate) hazard. These occupancies could consist of woodworking; vehicle repair; aircraft and boat servicing; cooking areas; individual product display showrooms; product convention center displays; and storage and manufacturing processes such as painting, dipping, and coating, including flammable liquid handling. Also included is warehousing of or in-process storage of other than Class I and Class II commodities.