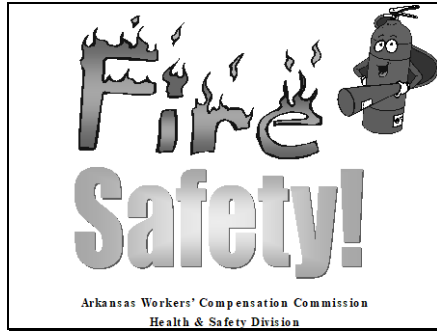



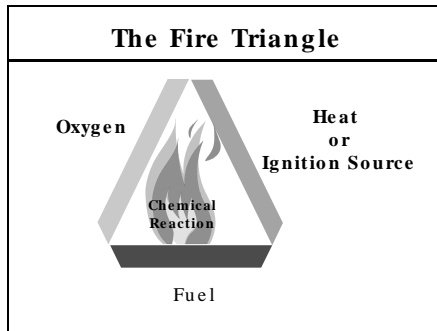
Slide 1



Slide 2

Fires	
<p>➤ Every year, people are hurt in fires – either at work or at home.</p> <p>➤ Practice fire prevention</p> <p>➤ Know what to do – and what NOT to do – in case of fire!</p>	

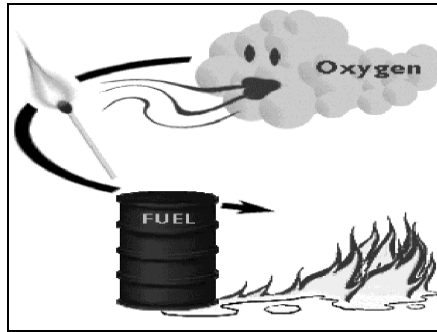
Slide 3



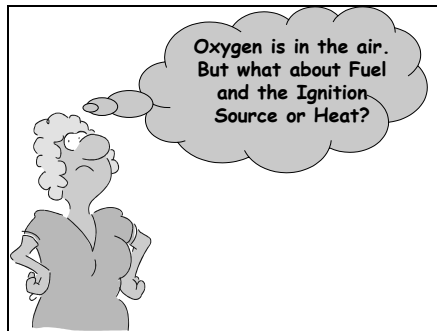
Slide 4

The Fire Triangle
4 things must be present at the same time in order to produce a fire:
1. Oxygen - Enough oxygen to sustain combustion,
2. Fuel - Some sort of fuel or combustible material,
3. Heat - Enough heat to raise the material to its ignition temperature, and
4. Chemical Reaction - The chemical or exothermic reaction that is fire.


Slide 5



Slide 6



Slide 7

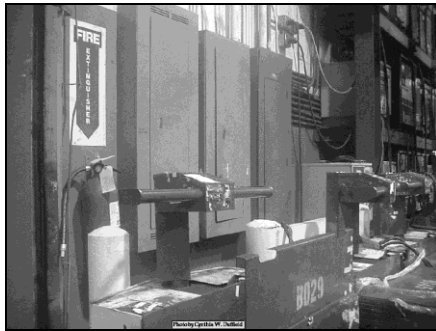
Fuel: Paper Wood Gasoline Paint Thinner & Other Flammable Materials	 Heat or Ignition Sources: Friction Electricity Sparks Open Flames
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Slide 8

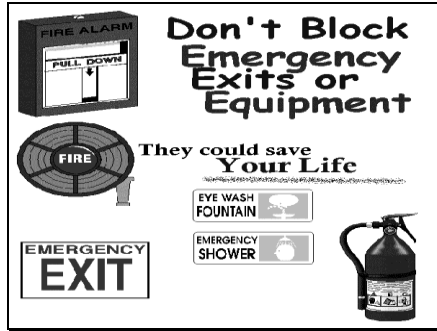
Recognizing Fire Hazards:

- Obstructed aisles, walkways, and exits
- Obstructed fire prevention equipment
- Electrical hazards
- Smoking
- Improper storage
- Clutter
- Appliances

Slide 9



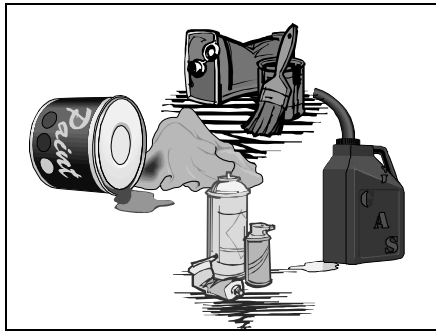
Slide 10



Slide 11



Slide 12



Slide 13

Preventing Fires:

- Keep exits/aisles/walkways clear.
- Keep space around fire prevention equipment clear.
- Minimize clutter.
- Store material properly.
- Practice electrical safety.
- Use care when smoking.
- Turn off and unplug appliances.
- Report maintenance problems.

Slide 14

Housekeeping

- ✓Dispose of waste
- ✓Keep work areas free of combustible trash
- ✓Keep combustible materials away from ignition sources



Slide 15

How to Handle Flammables


1. Know what is flammable. Read the labels or MSDSs.
2. Store flammables in approved containers.
3. Never store flammables and oxidizers together. Examples: gasoline and sulfuric acid (battery acid)




Slide 16

4. Clean up spills promptly and properly.

5. Dispose of clean-up materials (rags, sand, etc.) promptly and properly.





6. Use flammables in well-ventilated areas.

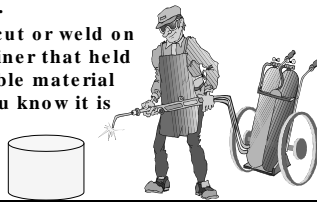
7. Use only approved equipment when working around flammable materials.

Slide 17

8. Ground containers when transferring flammable materials so you don't generate static electricity.

9. Don't use flammables around open flames.

10. Don't cut or weld on a container that held flammable material until you know it is safe.



Slide 18


Electrical Equipment

➤ Make electrical inspections routinely.

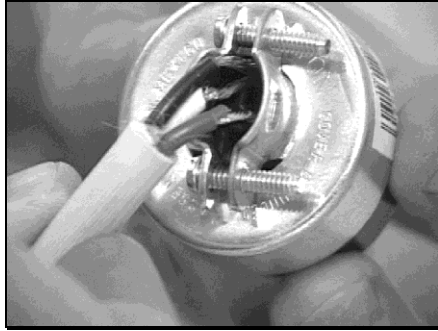
➤ Replace cords and wires that are frayed or have worn insulation.

➤ Don't overload circuits, motors, fuses or outlets.


➤ Make sure you have good ground connections.



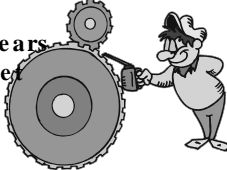
Slide 19




Slide 20

Electrical Fires	
	<p>➤ Electricity is one of the most common causes of fire in homes and workplaces.</p>

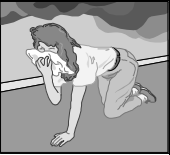
Slide 21

Equipment	
<p>➤ Make sure debris and grease are kept clear of machinery.</p>	
<p>➤ Lubricate bearings and gears so they don't get hot.</p>	

Slide 22

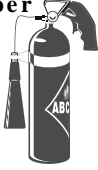
Personal	
	Smoke only in designated areas.
	➤ Make sure smoking material and matches are put out and placed in proper containers.
	➤ Use space heaters only in approved areas
	Make sure cords and safety shutoffs are working properly.

Slide 23

Fire Safety	
✓ Plan 2 escape routes from the building.	
✓ Activate the building fire alarm system when a fire is discovered.	
✓ Assist others in immediate danger.	
✓ Stay low to the floor when there is a fire.	

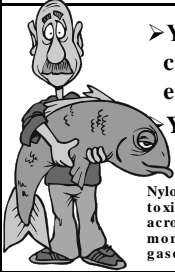
Slide 24

Fire Safety (contd.)
✓ Never open hot doors. Find another way out.
✓ Have a sufficient number of the appropriate fire extinguishers fully charged and readily available.



Slide 25

Do Not Fight the Fire if:



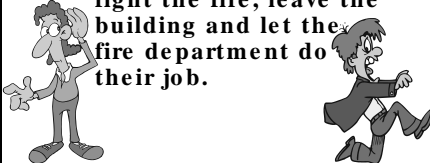
➤ **You don't have the correct type or large enough extinguisher.**

You might inhale toxic smoke.

Nylon carpets can produce highly toxic gases such as hydrogen cyanide, acrolein, ammonia and carbon monoxide. Small amounts of these gases can be fatal.

Slide 26

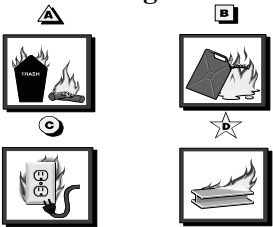
Listen to your instincts!



If the fire gets out of control or your instincts tell you not to fight the fire, leave the building and let the fire department do their job.

Slide 27

Types of Fires and Fire Extinguishers



The diagram illustrates four types of fires and the extinguishers used to combat them:

- A** (General Combustibles): Represented by a fire in a trash can.
- B** (Flammable Liquids): Represented by a fire in a liquid container.
- C** (Flammable Gases): Represented by a fire in a gas cylinder.
- D** (Combustible Metals): Represented by a fire in a metal container.

Slide 28

- **Class A – “Ash” – Ordinary combustibles such as paper, cloth, trash and wood.**
- **Class B – “Boiling” – Flammable liquids and gases, such as grease, oil, paint or solvents.**
- **Class C – “Current” – Electrical equipment. NEVER USE WATER ON FIRES INVOLVING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT!**
- **Class D – Combustible metals.**

Slide 29

**Know How to Use a
Fire Extinguisher**

Remember - P A S S

Pull

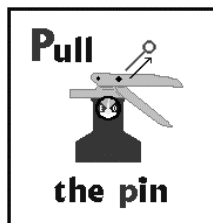
Aim

Squeeze

Sweep

Slide 30

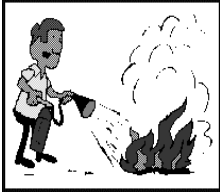
Pull the pin



This allows you to discharge the extinguisher.

Slide 31

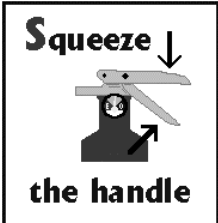
Aim at the base of the fire.



If you aim at the flames, the extinguishing agent goes through the fire and does no good. You have to hit the fuel.

Slide 32

Squeeze the top handle




Squeeze ↓
↑
the handle

This depresses a button to release the extinguishing agent in the extinguisher.

Slide 33

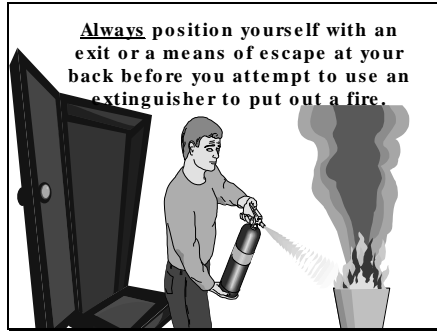
Sweep from side to side.



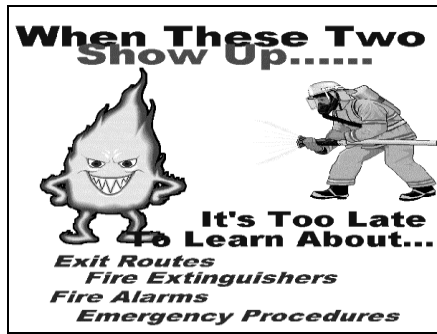
Sweep
side to side

...until the fire is completely out.
Stand about 8 feet from the fire.

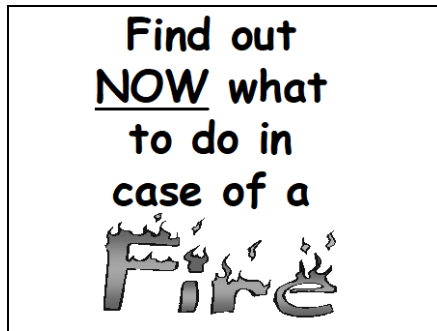
Slide 34



Slide 35



Slide 36



Slide 37