

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

When there's a fire inside your building, you need to get out immediately! Since smoke from a fire can make it difficult to see, it's important to know the best way to exit the building.

- **If there's a fire that is too big to put out, leave the building immediately.** You might not have much time before the fire spreads, so don't even stop to call 911. Once you're outside and safe, you can use a cell phone or the nearest phone to call.
- **If your clothes catch fire, do NOT run.** This could make the fire spread more quickly. Instead, stop, drop, and roll! In other words, stop, drop to the ground, cover your face with your hands, and roll back and forth until the fire is put out.
- **If there is smoke, cover your nose and mouth with a small cloth and stay low to the ground as you're leaving.** Smoke is very dangerous to breathe and difficult to see through. Since smoke naturally rises, you should crawl on your hands and knees to exit the building.

If you're in a room with the door closed when a fire breaks out, here are more tips:

- **Do NOT open the door if the door is hot, there is smoke coming through the cracks around or under the door, or the doorknob is hot.** This means that the fire is close.
- **If you are trapped in the room, use duct tape, wet towels, or clothing to seal off any cracks or vents around the door.** Call 911 and let them know where you are. You could even put a light-colored cloth (like a white t-shirt) outside the window to let firefighters know where you are.
- **If the doorknob feels cool and smoke is not coming in the room, open the door slowly and carefully.** Then quickly exit the building.

- **If a fire starts in your kitchen because of oil or grease, try tossing baking soda or salt on it.** Or put a lid over the flame if the fire is in a pot or pan.

During a fire you should do the following

- **Use a fire extinguisher to put out small fires.** You can also use water if the fire is not electrical or chemical. Do **NOT** try to put out a fire that you can't control.

Types of Fires

Class A: Wood, paper, cloth, trash.

Class B: Flammable liquids, oil, gas, grease.

Class C: Electrical, energized electrical equipment.

Class D: Combustible metals, toxic.

Kinds of Extinguishers

Most common fire extinguishers.

All Purpose Water and Carbon Dioxide.



Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical

Each kind of extinguisher has a specific use.

All Purpose Water

Use on CLASS A fires .

Pressurized water.

Pressure gauge present.

Carbon Dioxide

Use on CLASS B and CLASS C fires.

Hard, plastic nozzle.

No pressure gauge .

Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical

Use on CLASS A, CLASS B, and CLASS C fires.

Fine powder under pressure.

Pressure gauge present.

P.A.S.S. Method (Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep)

Pull the pin.

This will allow you to squeeze the handle in order to discharge the extinguisher.



Aim at the base of the fire.

Aiming at the middle will do no good.

The agent will pass through the flames.

Squeeze the handle .

This will release the pressurized extinguishing agent.

Sweep side to side.

1. Cover the entire area that is on fire.
2. Continue until fire is extinguished.
3. Keep an eye on the area for re-lighting.

Most Important, NEVER fight a fire if any of the following apply.

- Don't have the proper extinguisher or equipment.
- Fire has spread beyond its point of origin.
- Your instincts tell you GET OUT!

Emergency Procedures

In the Event of Fire



- Pull nearest alarm station.
- Immediately exit the building.

Building Evacuation

- **Proceed to nearest exit in an orderly fashion.**
- Assemble at least 100 feet from building.
- Provide emergency crews with information about people still in the building.
- Provide information to emergency crews about the reason for evacuation.
- Never re-enter a building until instructed to by the police department or fire department.

