

Fire Prevention

Types of Fire Extinguishers



Class A: Ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber and many plastics.



Class B: Flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, grease, tar, oil-based paint, solvents, lacquer, and flammable gas.



Class C: Energized electrical equipment including wiring, fuse boxes, circuit breakers, machinery, and appliances.

Class D: Combustible metals such as



magnesium, titanium, or sodium.



The labels and symbols on your portable fire extinguisher will let you know the type of fire that it is designed to put out. A good extinguisher to have around the residential kitchen is a 2A10BC fire extinguisher.

To use the fire extinguisher, simply remember **P.A.S.S.**

- P** Pull the pin; this is the locking mechanism and will allow you to depress the operating lever after it is removed.
- A** Aim low; always aim the nozzle of the extinguisher at the base of the fire.
- S** Squeeze the lever above the handle; this will discharge the extinguisher.
- S** Sweep from side to side; move in carefully until the flames appear to be out. If re-ignition occurs, repeat the process until the flames are completely out.