

Fire Rules

Never fight a fire if you don't know what is burning.

Never fight a fire if the fire is spreading rapidly beyond the spot where it started.

Never fight a fire if you don't have adequate or appropriate equipment.

Never fight a fire if you might inhale toxic smoke.

Never fight a fire if your instincts tell you not to.

Always position yourself with an exit or means of escape at your back before you attempt to use an extinguisher to put out a fire.

Fighting fire is a last resort make sure everyone is out of the building and the building is clear.



Pull the Alarm



Call 911



Assist anyone in danger



Location of Fire Extinguishers

All employees shall know the location of all fire extinguishers. Maximum employee travel distance to any extinguisher shall be 75 feet.

Maintenance and Inspection

In accordance with the National Fire Protection Association, section 6.2.1 states, that all fire extinguishers will be inspected on a monthly basis. The inspection will include the following:

- Insure access to the extinguisher is not blocked and that the cabinet door, if any, opens easily.
- The needle should be in the green zone.
- Verify the locking pin is intact and the tamper seal is not broken.
- Visually inspect the hose and nozzle to ensure they are in good condition.
- Visually inspect the extinguisher for dents, leaks, rust, chemical deposits or other signs of abuse/wear
- Shake Fire Extinguisher to prevent the powder from settling.
- Record results on the inspection tag.

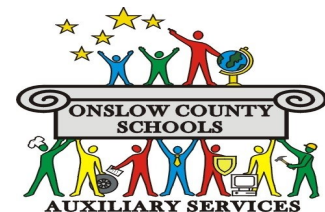


Fire Extinguishers



What you need to know...

Onslow County Schools
Security and Safety





Air– Air is required as a catalyst. Can be oxygen from the air or from the fuel itself.

Fuel– For a fire to start there must be something to burn.

Heat– For a fire to start there must be heat or an ignition source.

Take one of these out and the fire will be extinguished.

Types of Fires

Fires are classified by the type fuel they burn.



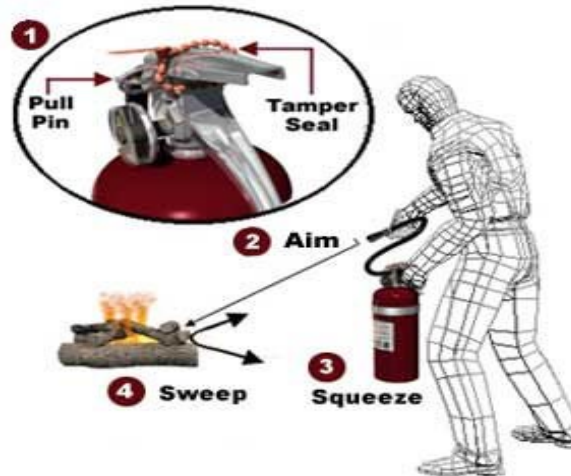
P.A.S.S.

Pull the Pin at the top of the extinguisher. The pin releases a locking mechanism and will allow you to discharge the extinguisher.

Aim at the base of the fire, not the flames. This is important - in order to put out the fire, you must extinguish the fuel.

Squeeze the lever slowly. This will release the extinguishing agent in the extinguisher. If the handle is released, the discharge will stop.

Sweep from side to side. Using a sweeping motion, move the fire extinguisher back and forth until the fire is completely out. Operate the extinguisher from a safe distance, several feet away, and then move towards the fire once it starts to diminish. Be sure to read the instructions on your fire extinguisher - different fire extinguishers recommend operating them from different distances. Remember: Aim at the base of the fire, not at the flames!!!!



Hazards Involved with the Incipient Stage Fire Fighting

A Fire is at the incipient stage when it has just started and it is extinguishable by one person with one fire extinguisher and requires no special fire fighting gear or equipment.

A fire can quickly go beyond the incipient stage. Ensure others are warned when a fire is discovered.

Hazards Include:



Burns



Inhalation of smoke and toxic fumes



Restart of fire



Fire Extinguisher Safety

Types of Portable Fire Extinguishers

Class A– Ordinary combustibles (paper, wood, rags, etc.).

Class B– Flammable Liquids

Class C– Electrical Equipment

Class D– Combustible Metals, portable fire extinguishers for Class D hazards are required in those combustible metal working areas where combustible metal powders, flakes, shaving, or similarly sized products are generated at least once every two weeks.

Combination Types– ABC and BC

