

Fire, Heater, Carbon Monoxide

Division East Safety

- Task- Conduct Fire, Heater, Carbon Monoxide Information Brief

- Conditions- Assigned/Attached personnel will Conduct Fire, Heater, Carbon Monoxide Information Brief . Training will be verified and tracked by sign-in training roster.

- Standard
 - Review Use of Fire Extinguisher
 - Fire Extinguishers Rating
 - Fire Place and heater Safety
 - Turkey deep fryer safety
 - Carbon Monoxide

Fire Extinguisher

- There are basically four different types or classes of fire extinguishers, each of which extinguishes specific types of fire.
 - Newer fire extinguishers use a picture/labeling system to designate which types of fires they are to be used on.
 - Older fire extinguishers are labeled with colored geometrical shapes with letter designations.

Fire Extinguisher Ratings



Ordinary
Combustibles

Class A Extinguishers will put out fires in ordinary combustibles, such as wood and paper. The numerical rating for this class of fire extinguisher refers to the amount of water the fire extinguisher holds and the amount of fire it will extinguish.



Ordinary
Combustibles



Flammable
Liquids

Class B Extinguishers should be used on fires involving flammable liquids, such as grease, gasoline, oil, etc. The numerical rating for this class of fire extinguisher states the approximate number of square feet of a flammable liquid fire that a non-expert person can expect to extinguish.



Flammable
Liquids



Electrical
Equipment

Class C Extinguishers are suitable for use on electrically energized fires. This class of fire extinguishers does not have a numerical rating. The presence of the letter "C" indicates that the extinguishing agent is non-conductive.



Electrical
Equipment

Class D Extinguishers are designed for use on flammable metals and are often specific for the type of metal in question. There is no picture designator for Class D extinguishers. These extinguishers generally have no rating nor are they given a multi-purpose rating for use on other types of fires.



Combustible
Metals

Multi-Class Ratings



Many extinguishers available today can be used on different types of fires and will be labeled with more than one designator, e.g. A-B, B-C, or A-B-C. Make sure that if you have a multi-purpose extinguisher it is properly labeled.

This is the old style of labeling indicating suitability for use on Class A, B, and C fires.



This is the new style of labeling that shows this extinguisher may be used on Ordinary Combustibles, Flammable Liquids, or Electrical Equipment fires. This is the new labeling style with a diagonal red line drawn through the picture to indicate what type of fire this extinguisher is **NOT** suitable for. In this example, the fire extinguisher could be used on Ordinary Combustibles and Flammable Liquids fires, but not for Electrical Equipment fires.

How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Even though extinguishers come in a number of shapes and sizes, they all operate in a similar manner. Here's an easy acronym for fire extinguisher use:

P A S S -- Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep



Pull
the pin

Pull

Pull the pin.
This will allow you to discharge the extinguisher

The diagram shows a red fire extinguisher with a silver handle and a red pin. A hand is shown pulling the pin out of the handle. The word 'Pull' is written in blue above the handle, and 'the pin' is written in blue below the handle.



Aim
at the base of the fire.

Aim

Aim at the base of the fire.

The diagram shows a person in a blue shirt and red pants using a fire extinguisher to put out a fire. The fire is a small pile of orange and yellow flames with white smoke rising from it. The person is holding the extinguisher and spraying the fire. The word 'Aim' is written in red above the fire, and 'at the base of the fire.' is written in black below the fire.



Squeeze
the handle

Squeeze

Squeeze the top handle or lever.
This depresses a button that releases the pressurized extinguishing agent in the extinguisher.

The diagram shows a red fire extinguisher with a silver handle. A hand is shown squeezing the handle. The word 'Squeeze' is written in blue above the handle, and 'the handle' is written in blue below the handle.



Sweep
side to side

Sweep

Sweep from side to side until the fire is completely out. Start using the extinguisher from a safe distance away, then move forward. Once the fire is out, keep an eye on the area in case it re-ignites.

The diagram shows a red fire extinguisher and a fire. A hand is shown sweeping the extinguisher from side to side. The word 'Sweep' is written in blue above the fire, and 'side to side' is written in blue below the fire.

Fire Places and Heaters

According to the National Fire Protection Association, home fires cause more than 4,000 deaths and tens of thousands of injuries each year in the United States. Many of those incidents are caused from fireplaces, space heaters, and stoves. Any fuel-burning system should be serviced by a professional at the beginning of the heating season to make sure that all systems are operating properly. The damper, vents, and chimney should be checked regularly to ensure proper operation. And always keep a fire extinguisher handy wherever there is a risk of fire. Here are some other suggestions for keeping the home fires safe.

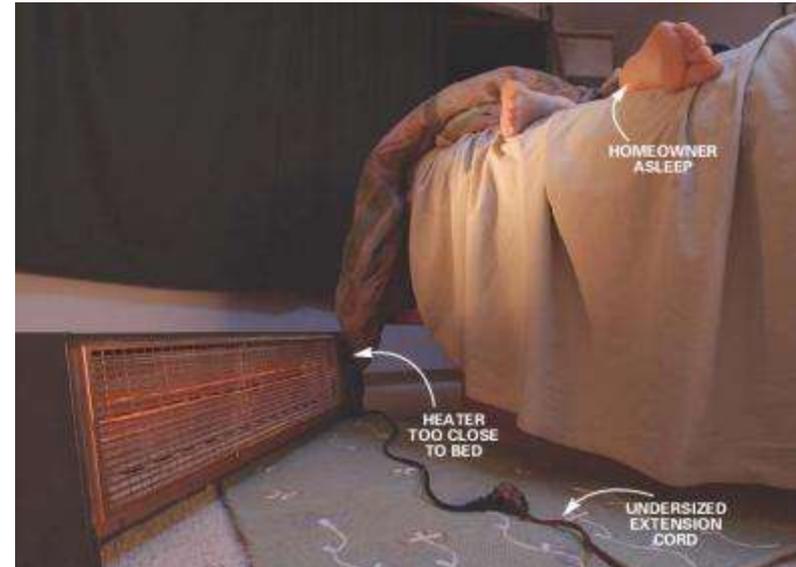
Fire Places

- Don't use your fireplace to burn wrapping materials – this can create toxic fumes and flash fires.
- Follow the directions on the package if you use man-made logs. Never break a man-made log apart to quicken the fire.
- Never close the damper with hot ashes in the fireplace and be sure the fire is out before retiring for the evening.
- Always use a sturdy screen when fireplaces are in use.
- Burn only wood. Paper or pine boughs can float out the chimney and ignite your roof or neighboring homes. Also, plastic, charcoal or Styrofoam can produce toxic gases!
- Use kindling and wooden matches to light fires – not flammable liquids.
- Don't wear loose or flowing clothes when tending the fire.
- Keep flammable decorations (ensure Christmas stockings are not flammable) away from the fireplace.
- Don't close the chimney flue until you're sure the fire is completely out.
- Make sure the fire is out before leaving the house or going to bed.
- **Important!** Dispose of ashes in a metal container. Never store them in or near your house.

Fire Places and Heaters

Portable Space Heaters

- △ Be sure your heater is in good working condition. All room heaters need frequent checkups and cleaning. A dirty or neglected heater is a critical fire hazard.
- △ Maintain adequate clearance (at least 3 feet) in all directions around space heaters.
- △ Never leave an operating heater unattended, especially near children and pets.
- △ Never dry clothes or other combustibles near heaters.
- △ Check electric heaters for frayed wires and evidence of overheating.
- △ Only Plug space heaters into wall outlets, never plugs space heater in power strips.



Turkey Fryers - Product Safety Tips

Here's why using a deep-fryer can be dangerous:

- 1) Many units easily tip over, spilling the hot oil within the cooking pot.
- 2) If the cooking pot is overfilled with oil, the oil may spill out of the unit when the turkey is placed into the cooking pot. Oil may hit the burner/flames causing a fire to engulf the entire unit.
- 3) Partially frozen turkeys placed into the fryer can cause a spillover effect. This too, may result in an extensive fire.
- 4) With no thermostat controls, the units also have the potential to overheat the oil to the point of combustion.
- 5) The sides of the cooking pot, lid and pot handles get dangerously hot, posing severe burn hazards.

If you absolutely must use a turkey fryer, here are some tips for safer use:

- 1) Turkey fryers should always be used outdoors a safe distance from buildings and any other material that can burn.
- 2) Never use turkey fryers on wooden decks or in garages.
- 3) Make sure the fryers are used on a flat surface to reduce accidental tipping.
- 4) Never leave the fryer unattended. Most units do not have thermostat controls. If you don't watch the fryer carefully, the oil will continue to heat until it catches fire.
- 5) Never let children or pets near the fryer when in use. Even after use, never allow children or pets near the turkey fryer. The oil inside the cooking pot can remain dangerously hot, even hours after use.
- 6) To avoid oil spillover, do not overfill the fryer. Use well-insulated potholders or oven mitts when touching pot or lid handles. If possible, wear safety goggles to protect your eyes from oil splatter.
- 7) Make sure the turkey is completely thawed and be careful with marinades. Oil and water don't mix, and water causes oil to spill over, causing a fire or even an explosion hazard.
- 8) The National Turkey Federation recommends refrigerator thawing and to allow approximately 24 hours for every five pounds of bird thawed in the refrigerator.
- 9) Keep an all-purpose fire extinguisher nearby. Never use water to extinguish a grease fire. Remember to use your best judgment when attempting to fight a fire. If the fire is manageable, use an all-purpose fire extinguisher. If the fire increases, immediately call 9-1-1 for help.
- 10) Even after use, never allow children or pets near the turkey fryer. The oil inside the cooking pots remains dangerously hot, hours after use.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

CHRONIC CO EXPOSURE can lead to the “Chronic CO Syndrome.” or Death
Symptoms include: headaches, muscle pain, fatigue, nausea, memory loss, multi-task problems, verbal – visual deficit, irritability, depression, personality changes, blurry vision, double vision.

Prevention Tips:

- Have your heating system inspected and serviced once a year. Utility workers can diagnose problems but not fix them.
- Have your chimney and vents checked regularly.
- Have your fireplace or wood stove inspected and cleaned once a year.
- Have appliances installed and serviced by professionals.
- Have your car exhaust checked routinely.
- Never burn charcoal indoors, in the garage or in a tent or van while camping. Burning charcoal indoors can kill you!
- Never use a gas range or oven for heating a room.
- Never operate un-vented gas burning appliances in a closed room.
- Never leave a car running in a garage.
- Install a quality carbon monoxide detector in your home.