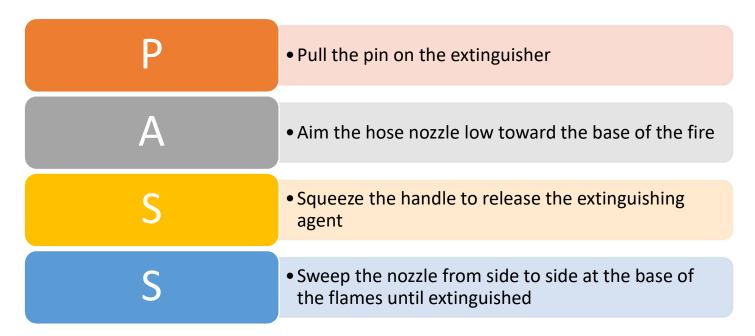
Fire Extinguisher - User tips

Tips – to use fire extinguisher -- ABC and CO2.

Type Extinguisher	Combustible materials (e.g. paper & wood)	Flammable liquids (e.g. paint & petrol)	Flammable gases (e.g. butane and methane)	Flammable metals (e.g. lithium & potassium)	Electrical Electrical equipment (e.g. computers & generators)	CLASS F Deep fat fryers (e.g. chip pans)	Comments
Foam	/	~	×	×	×	×	Not suited to domestic use
Dry Powder	~	~	~	~	~	×	Can be used safely up to 1000 volts
CO2	×	/	×	×	~	×	Safe on both high and low voltage
Wet Chemical	~	×	×	×	×	~	Use on extremely high temperatures

Source: Surey Fire& Safety ltd., UK Website: http://surreyfire.co.uk/types-of-fire-extinguisher/

To use Fire extinguisher:



If any of the following conditions are present, workers should follow evacuation procedures immediately and should not attempt to fight the fire with an extinguisher:

The fire is too large. The fire involves flammable solvents, is partially hidden behind a wall or ceiling, cannot be reached from a standing position, or covers more than 60 square feet in area.

The air is unsafe to breathe. Levels of smoke make the fire impossible to fight without some form of respiratory protection.

The environment is too hot or smoky. Radiated heat is easily felt, making it hard to approach a fire within adequate range of using the extinguisher (about 10-15 feet). It is necessary to crawl on the floor to avoid heat or smoke. Visibility is poor.

Evacuation paths are impaired. The fire is not contained and heat, smoke or flames block potential evacuation routes.

(Source: Safety + Health National, 2018

Website: http://www.safetyandhealthmagazine.com/articles/print/5549-properly-using-a-fire-

extinguisher-in-the-workplace