FIRE BASICS
Definition & Concept

Fire is a chemical reaction involving oxidation.

There are **three** things that are required in a fire: **heat, fuel, and oxygen**.

The Fire Triangle
Fire Classification

Fires are classified based on the type of material involved.

**CLASS A** - *ordinary combustibles* - Wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and some plastics.

**CLASS B** - flammable or combustible liquids and gases - Gasoline, kerosene, paint, paint thinners, propane, and butane.

**CLASS C** - energized electrical equipment - Electrical appliances, switches, panel boxes, electric motors and power tools.

**CLASS D** - combustible metals which burn at a high temperature and produce an extremely hot fire - Magnesium, titanium, potassium and sodium.

*The fire extinguisher label indicates the class of fire for which the extinguisher can be used.*
What Should You Do if You Discover a Fire?

Step 1: Trigger the alarm/call for help

Pull the nearest fire alarm OR Tell a co-worker to pull it!

Step 2: Decide

Call 990/811

Should you exit or should you use a fire extinguisher?

Note: If your clothes catch fire, STOP, DROP & ROLL
Steps for reporting Emergencies

1. Locate closest phone and dial the *emergency number*.

2. State your name (and ID number if applicable).

3. Describe the emergency, including the exact location of the emergency.

4. Answer any questions.

5. Do not hang up until they hang up.
Exit Route

• A continuous path of exit travel from any point within a workplace to a place of safety (including refuge areas).

• Always be aware of exit routes and muster points.
Emergency Action Plan

• Shows emergency escape routes.
• Tells employees what actions to take in emergency situations.
• Be aware of the site’s different emergency alarms.