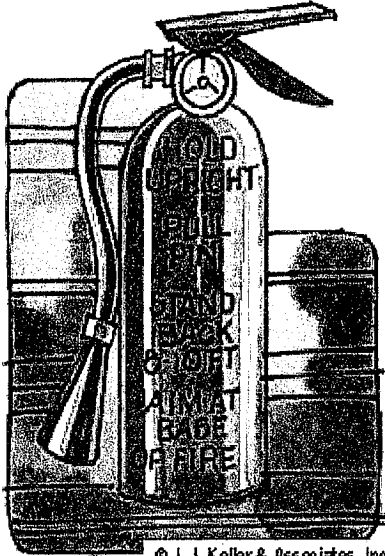


## Fire Extinguishers

### Overview

Your employer is responsible for providing portable fire extinguishers appropriate for the type and class of fire hazards associated with a particular workplace. Fire extinguishers must be mounted in convenient locations, and marked with signs to identify where they are located.

The selection and distribution of fire extinguishers must reflect the type and class of fire hazards associated with the workplace.



- **Class A** fires involve ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and some rubber and plastic materials. Extinguisher appropriate for Class A fires include water, foam, loaded stream, or multipurpose dry chemical.
- **Class B** fires involve flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases, and other similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials. Extinguisher appropriate for Class B fires include Halon 1301, Halon 1211, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals, foam, or loaded stream.
- **Class C** fires involve energized electrical equipment. Extinguisher appropriate for Class C fires include Halon 1301, Halon 1211, carbon dioxide, or multipurpose dry chemical.
- **Class D** fires involve combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium. Combustible metals must be extinguished using dry powders specifically designed for use on that metal.

### What must my employer do?

Your employer will:

- explain the types of fire hazards you could face in the facility and in your work area.
- explain what is expected of the employees during a fire emergency.
- review the location and use of various portable fire extinguishers, if you are expected to use them to fight fires.