



Fire Prevention and Control

It is the responsibility of all employees to prevent any type of fire in the building. Listed below is a list of general items to take into consideration to accomplish this objective:

- ◆ No smoking in the building. Properly extinguish cigarettes when outside.
- ◆ Do not have an open flame around any type of chemical, paint, solvent or flammable liquid.
- ◆ Make sure all torches are extinguished when not in use.
- ◆ Do not put any type of hot object in trashcans.
- ◆ Do not perform welding around combustible material.
- ◆ Have a fire extinguisher in near proximity when performing welding or other hot work operation.
- ◆ Flammable liquids will be stored in approved flammable liquid storage cabinets.
- ◆ All oily/solvent covered rags will be kept in an approved fire resistant covered container until they are removed from the worksite or building.
- ◆ Only approved containers and portable tanks will be used for the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

COLOR	FUEL
Red	Gasoline
Blue	Kerosene
Green	Fuel Oil
Yellow	Diesel Fuel

Fire Prevention / Protection on Construction Sites

- ◆ A fire extinguisher with a 2A rating must be kept within 100 feet travel distance.
- ◆ At least one fire extinguisher must be provided on each floor. On multistory buildings a fire extinguisher must be provided adjacent to the stairway.
- ◆ At least one fire extinguisher must be provided for every 3,000 square feet of floor area.
- ◆ A fire extinguisher must be rated at least 10B and located within 50 feet wherever 5 gallons of flammable or combustible liquid or 5 pounds of flammable gas are being used on the jobsite.

Maintenance of Fire Equipment and Systems








To adequately ensure our fire suppression equipment is ready for use, we will implement the following preventative measures:

- ◆ Maintenance department will conduct monthly inspections of fire extinguishers.
- ◆ Hire a competent firm to perform annual checks on portable fire extinguishers.

Fire Extinguishers

Fires are classified by the type FUEL they burn. In order for a fire extinguisher to properly extinguish a fire, you must first classify the type of fire, and then select the proper extinguisher.

Newer fire extinguishers use a picture/labeling system to designate the types of fires they are to be used on. Older fire extinguishers are labeled with colored geometrical shapes with letter designations. Both of these types of labels are shown below with the description of the different classes of extinguishers.

 <p>Ordinary Combustibles</p>	<p>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.</p>	 <p>Ordinary Combustibles</p>
 <p>Flammable Liquids</p>	<p>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.</p>	 <p>Flammable Liquids</p>
 <p>Electrical Equipment</p>	<p>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.</p>	 <p>Electrical Equipment</p>
	<p>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.</p>	 <p>Combustible Metals</p>

When using a fire extinguisher, follow the P.A.S.S. method:

- **Pull** the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed.
- **Aim** the nozzle toward the base of the fire. Stand approximately 8 feet away from the fire.
- **Squeeze** the handle to discharge the extinguisher. If you release the handle, the discharge will stop.
- **Sweep** the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire. After the fire appears to be out, watch it carefully since it may re-ignite!

Here are some guidelines to consider when attempting to extinguish a fire:

- When the fire is first identified, let everyone know!

- Be certain that you will not endanger yourself or others when attempting to put out a fire. Do not back yourself into a corner. Always leave an exit to your back in case the fire grows out of control.
- Never Fight a Fire if you don't know what is burning. Even if you have an ABC extinguisher, there may be something in the fire that is going to explode or produce highly toxic smoke.
- Never Fight a Fire if the fire is spreading rapidly beyond the spot where it started. The time to use an extinguisher is in the incipient, or beginning, stages of a fire. If the fire is already spreading quickly, it is best to simply evacuate the building, closing doors and windows behind you as you leave.
- Never fight a fire if you might inhale toxic smoke. If the fire is producing large amounts of smoke that you would have to breathe in order to fight it, it is best not to try.
- Never fight a fire if your instincts tell you not to. If you are uncomfortable with the situation for any reason, just let the fire department do their job.