Community Emergency Response Team



Community Fire Safety Presentation

The Fire Triangle

- Three things must be present at the same time to produce fire:
 - 1. Oxygen to sustain combustion
 - 2. Heat to reach ignition temperature
 - 3. Fuel or combustible material
- Together, they produce the chemical reaction that is fire
- Take away any one of these things and the fire will be extinguished



Reduce Home Fuels



Natural Gas, Carbon Monoxide and Propane

- Natural gas is lighter than Air
 - > Accumulates near the ceiling
- Carbon Monoxide (CO) is almost same as Air
 - Diffuses into the air
 - > Rises slowly in warm air currents
- Propane is heavier than Air
 - > Accumulates near the floor
- All are Asphyxiants and displace oxygen in the lungs and blood



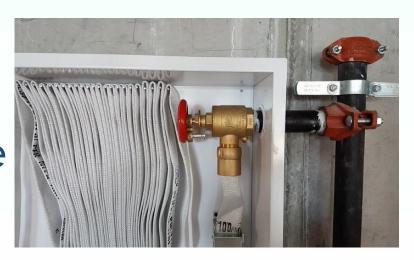
Put out small fires, this size



Prevent additional fires

Fire Suppression Resources

- Local fire department
- Fire alarm systems
- Sprinkler systems
- Interior wet standpipes with hose
- Portable fire extinguishers



Fire Suppression Don'ts

- Don't get too close
- Don't try to fight a fire alone
- Don't try to suppress large fires
- Don't enter smoke-filled areas



Fire Fuels

- Fuels are things that will burn
- There are three main classifications of fuels
 - > Two more for commercial environments

Classification of Fuels

A	Ordinary Combustibles	Wood, Paper, Cloth, Etc.
B	Flammable Liquids	Grease, Oil, Paint, Solvents
C	Live Electrical Equipment	Electrical Panel, Motor, Wiring, Etc.
D	Combustible Metal	Magnesium, Aluminum, Etc.
K	Commercial Cooking Equipment	Cooking Oils, Animal Fats, Vegetable Oils

Fire Extinguisher Types



^{*} not all models work on Class A fires

Choosing a Fire Extinguisher

Typical ABC Fire Extinguisher specifications

Size	2.5	5	10
Height	14.87	15.25	18.94
Width	5.5	7.25	7.75
Depth	3	4.25	5.25
Weight Pounds	5.8	10.4	13.3
Nominal Discharge Time, Seconds	9.5	14	22
Discharge Range, Feet	10-15	12-18	16-20
Rating	1-A:10- B:C	3-A:40- B:C	4-A:80- B:C

Source - Badger Fire Protection

Where to Store a Fire Extinguisher

Mount your fire extinguishers between things that catch fire and an exit. Always have a safe exit available behind you.



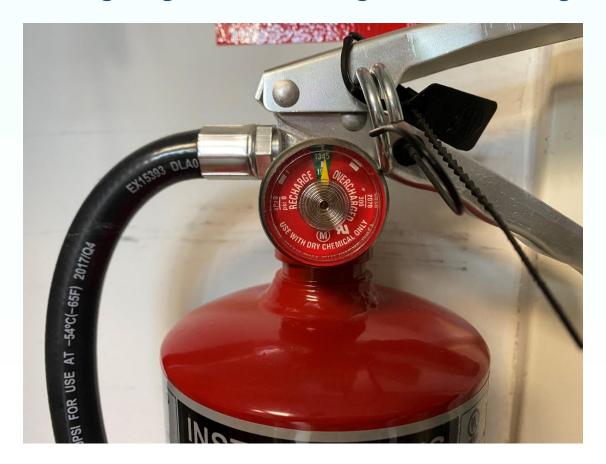
Extinguishers should be mounted on brackets or in wall cabinets with the carrying handle placed 3-1/2 to 5 feet above the floor. Have nothing in front of the extinguisher.

Parts of a Fire Extinguisher



Parts of a Fire Extinguisher

Pressure gauge indicating a full extinguisher



Fire Extinguisher Rating / Labeling

- Labels show the class of fire and the amount of extinguishing agent.
 - > 1A is equivalent to 1.25 gallons of water
 - > 10B can cover roughly 10 square feet



Maintenance of Fire Extinguishers



Fire extinguisher manufacturers agree that this is not needed and may, in fact, be harmful

Maintenance of Fire Extinguishers

- Replace if 10 years or older
 - Most extinguishers do not have a date code. Use a marker and put your purchase date on the bottom.
- Replace with a metal head, not plastic



Where to buy or service? Look in the yellow pages

Use the buddy system for all activities, especially fire safety!



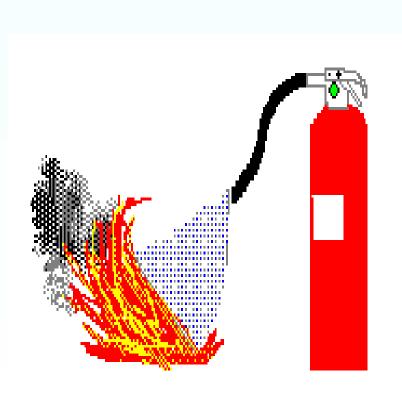


Pull

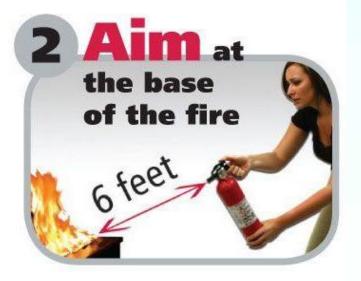
Aim

Squeeze

Sweep











- Size-up fire before you decide to fight it. Be upwind!
- Before approaching a fire, have pins pulled on both extinguishers (yours and your buddy's)
- Test the extinguishers before approaching any fire to be sure they work

LEAD :: BUDDY COMMAND RESPONSE

Ready :: Ready

Going in :: Going in

Backing out :: Backing out

Communicate!





- Start using the extinguisher from a safe distance away, about 8 feet and then move forward
- Keep about 6 feet between you and the fire

Firefighting Resources



Flow at 40 PSI 100 Foot Hose 1/2" Hose 6 GPM 5/8" Hose 11 GPM 3/4" Hose 18 GPM

Double the length - Half the flow

What if you don't have an extinguisher?

Try "creative" resources or confinement





Questions?

