




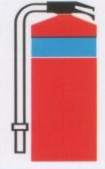




Complete Fire Safety

emergency planning - fire safety and equipment specialists

96a Derwent Park Road, Derwent Park (East), TAS. 7009

The following chart will provide the necessary information when selecting the correct fire extinguisher for the type of fire. Fires are classified into different types and extinguisher selection is critical when commencing firefighting operations e.g. the use of any water-based extinguisher on a fire involving electricity could prove fatal.

Portable Fire Extinguisher Guide						
Fires are divided into different classes. The word YES or NO signifies the suitability of each extinguisher for use on a particular class of fire.	WATER 	CARBON DIOXIDE (CO.) 	DRY CHEMICAL POWDER 	FOAM Pre: 1999 All Blue 	WET CHEMICAL Pre: 1999 All Oatmeal Brown 	VAPOUR-IZING LIQUID 
A Ordinary combustibles (wood, paper, plastic, etc.)	YES	NO	YES AB(E) NO B(E)	YES	YES	YES
B Flammable & combustible liquids (petrol, paints, etc.)	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
C Flammable gases (LPG, Acetylene, etc.)	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
(E) Fire involving energised electrical equipment	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
F Fire involving cooking oils & fats	NO	YES	NO AB(E) YES B(E)	YES	YES	NO

Before using a portable extinguisher to put out a fire you must check the unit to ensure it is going to work.

1. Look at the pressure gauge (the needle should be in the green zone)
2. Remove extinguisher from it's mounting bracket
3. Twist the safety pin to break the plastic clip
4. Pull out the safety pin
5. Test the extinguisher away from the fire (*this shows it works, what's inside and how far it will throw its contents*)
6. Proceed to the fire