

Date: 17/10/22

## Toolbox Talk Topic: Fire Extinguishers

### 1. What is the requirement for fire extinguishers?

Circet's requirement for fire extinguishers is the following:

- ✚ Commercial vehicles used in Circet projects must have a Fire Extinguisher
- ✚ The fire extinguisher must be 2KG dry powder fire extinguisher and be mounted on a bracket in your works vehicle. If you have a requirement for Fire Extinguishers please contact the Transport Department who will order/issue



Figure 1 All vehicles must have the BLUE fire extinguish

### 2. Checks

- ✚ **Bracket:** Fire Extinguisher must be securely stored in vehicle – mounted on a bracket – extinguisher must not be sitting loose in the vehicle.
- ✚ **Service Date:** Extinguisher must be serviced annually- therefore must be within service date
- ✚ **Pressure:** Check the pressure is within green segment – see image
- ✚ **Condition:** Check pin and tag are still in place on extinguisher
- ✚ Upturn cylinder once per month to prevent settlement of powder
- ✚ Check cylinder for sign of corrosion including on base – check for evidence of powder at storage location indicating accidental discharge
- ✚ Check handle and hose for signs or damage



Figure 2 Shows the pressure arrow should be in the green section.

**BEFORE YOU TRY TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE, YOU NEED TO KNOW WHICH TYPE IT IS. THAT WAY, YOU WILL KNOW THE CORRECT EXTINGUISHING AGENT TO USE TO PUT IT OUT.**

### 3. The Different Classes of Fires

Everybody should know the different classes of fires. There are four different classes of fires which would apply to Circet, and each class has different guidelines for the best way to put them out.

**Class A** – this fire consists of standard combustible materials like paper, wood, cloth, plastic, or rubber. These types of fires can usually be put out with water or a fire extinguisher.

**Class B** – Fires involving flammable liquids, grease, or gases. These fires can be put out using foam, carbon dioxide, or a fire extinguisher.

**Class C** – live electrical fires. Even if an electrical fire involves a burning agent in the class A category, it should only be put out with a dry chemical extinguisher agent.

**Class D** – Fires involving burning combustible metals like magnesium and sodium. Special extinguishing agents are required to put class D fires out.



### 4. What to Do in the Event of a Fire

If you come across a fire on the worksite, the first thing you should do is raise the alarm followed by calling emergency services. Once that is done, make sure you notify your supervisor. Raising the alarm will activate the worksite evacuation plan.

If the circumstances allow, you should attempt to put the fire out by using the nearest fire extinguisher. However, only attempt this if you know what class of fire it is, the fire isn't out of control (i.e. it's contained to a small area the size of a rubbish bin), and you have been trained in how to use the extinguisher correctly.



#### 5. The P.A.S.S. Method of Using a Fire Extinguisher

If you need to use a fire extinguisher, remember the P.A.S.S method for how to use it safely and effectively. Each letter represents one of the four steps to use the fire extinguisher:

P = Pull the pin. Grab the extinguisher, hold it away from your body, and release the lock pin.

A = Aim. Aim the extinguisher towards the base of the fire (always aim it at the base and not the flames or smoke as this won't put the fire out).

S = Squeeze. Slowly squeeze the lever while it is pointed at the base of the fire.

S = Sweep. Move the extinguisher side to side while squeezing the lever until the fire is out.

When you go through the PASS steps, hopefully this puts the fire out. But it needs to be pointed out that fire extinguishers have limitations. If the fire is larger than a rubbish bin, don't attempt to put it out with a small, standard fire extinguisher. Raise the alarm and evacuate the worksite.



[illegible]