



SAFETYTOPICS

COMPANY: _____

DATE: _____

FIRE!

“High Fire Danger Today”. You’ve seen the signs. It’s the time of year when grasses, trees, and the air (moisture in the air helps keep fire danger low) are dry. All it takes is a spark from a tool, faulty electrical cord, a welding or grinding spark, or a carelessly flung cigarette and you’ve got a fire that can injure employees and destroy all the hard work you’ve done on a project.

Do you know what to do in case of a fire at this jobsite? Do you know where the portable fire extinguishers are located? Do you know when to call 9-1-1?

The first thing to do is to assess the fire. Can it be extinguished with a fire extinguisher? If not call 9-1-1 immediately and sound the alarm so your co-workers know to evacuate the area. All workers must meet at the designated meeting area after evacuation.

If a fire extinguisher can be used safely you need to understand the class of fire and the correct extinguisher to utilize. The classes of fires and proper extinguishers are:

Class A – Involves paper, wood, cloth, rubber or plastics. Extinguishing media is commonly water or dry chemical.

Class B – Flammable liquids, grease, or gasses. Extinguishing media are foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.

Class C – Live electrical fires. Extinguishing media are carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Class D – Metal fires such as magnesium or sodium. Special extinguishing agents are used for this type of fire.

The most commonly used fire extinguisher is a Class ABC. It can be used for Class A, B or C fires. Our fire extinguishers are Class _____ (fill in the blank).

There is a method to most efficiently using an extinguisher. It is known as “**P-A-S-S**”:

P – Pull the locking pin

A – Aim at the base of the fire, not at the flames or smoke

S – Squeeze the lever to operate and discharge the extinguisher

S – Sweep the extinguisher back and forth at the base of the fire until the extinguisher is empty or the fire is out.

Prevention is key. Good housekeeping, proper storage of flammable materials, a designated smoking area, and general safe work practices can prevent injury and property damage due to a fire.

Training Tips:

- Outline procedures for fire prevention at the jobsite
- Make sure all employees know where fire extinguisher(s) are located
- Outline your “smoking allowed” areas.
- Outline the company policy for calling 9-1-1. Be clear about who can call and what the specific procedures are so everyone can be prepared.
- Train your supervisors on their specific responsibilities



NOTES & SIGN OFFS

Project specific topics (specific exposures, hazards, etc.):

Employee Comments/Suggestions & Safety Recommendations

Attendance Log (all attendees sign/print name). Your signature is acknowledgement that you have received and understand the training offered on this sheet.

Supervisor’s Signature:

These instructions do not supercede local, state or federal regulations. They are designed to provide a guideline to assist with enforcing safe work practices, but are not presumed to be inclusive of all workplace hazards or situations. Employers are recommended to always refer to actual Cal/OSHA Safety Orders to ensure compliance with mandated regulations.



North Coast Builders Exchange ~ Tailgate Topics
Email suggestions to hallie@ncbesafety.com or call (707) 542-9502

