

AMHERST COLLEGE

FIRE EXTINGUISHER TRAINING

Priority – If you discover a fire or smoke condition, do the following, first!

1. **Close Door** – Contain fire, provide occupants ability to leave the building by reducing smoke exposure
2. **Fire Alarm** – If the fire alarm is not sounding, Activate / Pull closest Fire Alarm Pull Station
 - Fire Alarm Pull Stations are located next to **EXIT** doors and at top of stairs, leading to the **EXIT**
3. **Call (413) 542-2111** or **2111** from any College phone to report fire or smoke conditions to Dispatch
4. **Evacuate** or **Extinguish** fire, if small, you've been trained, you feel comfortable and steps 1-3 are done
 - No one is required to extinguish a fire, even if trained. If fire is too big, you are uncomfortable
 - **Evacuate**

Fire Classifications

- **Class A** – Fires that produces an **Ash** (cardboard, furniture, grass, leaves, mulch, paper, wood etc.)
- **Class B** – Fires that involve materials from a **Barrel** (alcohols, flammable liquids, gasoline, grease, oils, etc)
- **Class C** – Fires caused by **Circuits/Currents** (electrical and mechanical fires, which are energized)
- **Class D** – Fires that are **Dangerous/Different** (combustible metals –aluminum, lithium, magnesium, sodium)
- **Class K** – Fires in a **Kitchen** (grease type fires in a commercial kitchen)

Fire Extinguisher – Types

- Extinguishers are typically placed according to the area or location hazard type
 - **ABC** (Dry Chemical) universal for most fires, found in kitchens, laboratories, vehicles etc.
 - **CO2** (Carbon Dioxide) for Class **B** and **C** fires only – electrical / mechanical rooms
 - **PW** (Pressurized Water) for Class **A** only – where **Ash** fires are common (Offices/Residence Halls)
 - **K** (Acetic Acid / Vinegar) for commercial kitchen cooking oil / grease fires only
 - **Metal-X (Met-L-X)** for facilities/laboratories with combustible / flammable metals – Al, Li, Mg, K, Na

Fire Tetrahedron

- Break **Fire Tetrahedron** (Remove the Fuel, Heat, Oxygen or Chemical Chain Reaction) – Fire Extinguished!

Fire Extinguisher

- Correct type and ready for use?











Fire Extinguishment (**PASS**)

Pull pin

Aim – base of fire

Squeeze handle

Spray / Sweep base of fire

Fire Extinguisher Class Chart			
		Class A: Ordinary Combustibles	Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics, and other solids that are not metal
		Class B: Flammable or combustible liquids or gases	Gasoline, oil, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, flammable gases
		Class C: Electrical	Energized electrical equipment (plugged-in)
		Class D: Metals	Magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium
		Class K: Combustible cooking	Grease or oil, such as vegetable oils, animal oils, or fats in cooking appliances

