



**SPECIAL POINTS
OF INTEREST:**

- Tips
- Fire Prevention in the shop
- Different Types of Fires
- What to Do in An Emergency
- How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

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Hats ON for Safety

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Fire!

Many parts of the country have had little or no rain. Thus, it is very dry. Fires are sprouting up.

When it comes to fires, preventing them is your most important defense. Although fires can happen any time in any place, there are things you can do to prevent them from starting. Here are some tips:

- ▶ Keep motors and machine tools free of dust and grease.
- ▶ Don't let transmission shafts or bearings overheat.
- ▶ Dispose of combustible scrap like oily rags in tight metal containers and

7. Never store oxygen or acetylene tanks near oil containers, gasoline or near any source of heat, sparks or flame.

8. Flammable solvents and liquids such as, gasoline, oil, grease, propane and paint thinner should be

empty them daily.

▶ Restrict welding and cutting operations to separate fireproof rooms.

▶ Check chemical labels and MSDS s so you don't use or store incompatible substances together.



▶ Keep passages and fire doors clear.

▶ Don't store oxygen cylinders near combustible materials.



Fire Prevention in the Shop

1. Floors and platforms should be maintained free of oil, grease, water and any obstructions.

stored and handles in approved, properly labeled safety containers.

Different Types of Fires

The National Fire Protection Association has

2. Flammable liquids such as gasoline and paint thinner should not be used for general housekeeping.

3. Combustible liquids such as oil-soaked rags and waste should be kept in approved metal containers with lids. Containers should be emptied on a regular basis.

4. Stairways, walkways aisles and storage areas should be kept free from obstructions and debris.

5. Supplies and material should be stored in an orderly manner to prevent falling and spilling.

6. Lockers and storage areas should not have unused clothing and rubbish accumulating in them.

classified fires into four main types. Remember to determine which type of fire you're dealing with before you choose an extinguisher.



Know What to Do in an Emergency

If a fire does start, you need to know what to do, and do it quickly! Remember—stay calm— and follow these rules:

- ▶ Get yourself to safety.
- ▶ Warn others of the fire.
- ▶ Sound the alarm.

It's important that you know your company's evacuation plan so you can quickly evacuate the area if you need to. If you need to use a fire extinguisher, know the steps.



How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

1. Remember to choose the right extinguisher for the fire



2. Pull the pin.



3. Aim the hose at the base of the fire.



4. Squeeze the trigger.

What are *YOU* worried about? Help us out by letting us know about safety topics that could help keep your workplace safe!

Different Types of Fires cont'd

Class A fires are the most

common. They involve wood, cloth, paper, rubber and plas-



tics. Water or dry chemicals should be used to extinguish these fires. Do not use carbon dioxide extinguishers or those containing sodium or potassium bicarbonate.

Class B fires involve flammable liquids, gases, and greases.

Foam, carbon dioxide and dry chemical extin-



guishers should be used. Wa-

ter fog and vaporizing liquid extinguishers may also be used.

Class C fires involve electrical

equipment. Carbon dioxide and dry chemical extinguishers should be used. Do not use foam or water extinguishers.



Class D fires involve combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, and sodium.

These fires require special techniques to control. None of the extinguishers should be used.

Some information in this newsletter was taken from BLR Pocket Guide Workplace Safety