

FIGHT FIRE WITH COMMON SENSE FIRST



FIRES CAN BE DEVASTATING. PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL LOSSES HURT.



BUT IN TOO MANY CASES, THE FIRE WAS PREVENTABLE.

SOLDIERS, IT'S PART OF YOUR MISSION TO LOOK FOR FIRE HAZARDS AROUND YOUR WORK ENVIRONMENT.

LEADERS, FOLLOW THE RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS OUTLINED IN FM 5-19, COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT (AUG 2006), TO FIND AND ELIMINATE PROBLEMS BEFORE DISASTER HITS.



HERE ARE SOME KEYS TO PREVENTING FIRES...



- Practice good housekeeping. Don't let trash and waste materials pile up in work areas. Empty trash bins regularly.
- Keep shop areas tidy. Oil and gasoline dripping from vehicles may collect and ignite under certain conditions, so check floors and spot-clean often.
- Store or dispose of oily rags in covered metal containers.
- Don't allow clutter to build around exits and stairways.
- Keep fire doors closed as directed. Make sure exits are clearly marked and accessible.
- Follow TMs and SOPs to prevent equipment overload.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions when maintaining equipment. Read Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheets (SDS) before using petroleum, oil or lubricant (POL) products.
- Examine electrical equipment regularly for problems like damaged cords or worn insulation.
- Don't overload outlets. Never force circuit breakers to stay in the ON position. Everyone should watch for signs of electrical malfunctions, but only qualified, authorized personnel should do electrical repairs.
- Hazardous liquids like gasoline, oil and paint are commonly found in or near motor pools and must be stored properly. Other flammables include brake fluid, varnish, paint thinner and lighter fluid. Understand the risks of any materials you handle. They may be combustible, flammable, explosive and/or reactive. Read labels and the MSDS/SDS for more information.
- Smoke only in designated outdoor areas. Smoking in unauthorized areas like storage rooms has caused serious fires. Do not empty ashtrays in trash bins until smoking materials are cold.



MAKE SURE ALL PERSONNEL ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE FIRE PREVENTION SOP AND THAT IT ADDRESSES THE FOLLOWING AT A MINIMUM...

- Personnel actions and individual tasks in the event of a fire, including who is responsible for shutting down equipment or operations before departing the area.
- Where the fire alarm is located and how to activate it.
- Different types of fires and the correct extinguishers to use on each kind.



ORDINARY
A
COMBUSTIBLES

Class A Fire:
Wood, paper,
textiles, and
other ordinary
combustibles

Use Class A or ABC extinguisher
Uses water, water-based chemical, foam, or multi-purpose dry chemical. A strictly Class A extinguisher contains only water.



FLAMMABLE
B
LIQUIDS

Class B Fire:
Flammable
liquids, oils,
solvents, paint,
grease, etc.

Use Class ABC or BC extinguisher

Uses foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide, to put out the fire by smothering it or cutting off the oxygen.



ELECTRICAL
C
EQUIPMENT

Class C Fire:
Electrical: Live
or energized
electric wires or
equipment.

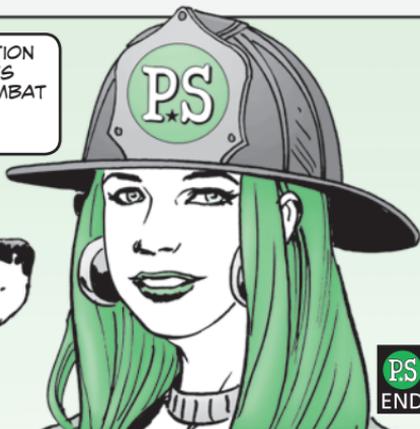
Use Class ABC or BC extinguisher

Uses foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide, to put out the fire by smothering it or cutting off the oxygen.

- Where fire extinguishers are located and how to use them.
- How to use fire emergency equipment such as fire blankets, hoses or sprinklers.
- Where personnel should meet up for a head count after leaving the work area during an emergency.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND HOW YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR UNIT'S SAFETY PROGRAM, VISIT THE US ARMY COMBAT READINESS/SAFETY CENTER WEBSITE:

<https://safety.army.mil>



PS
END