

OCTOBER IS FIRE PREVENTION MONTH. GET PREPARED EARLY.



Business fires can have devastating consequences, leading to property damage, financial loss, and even fatalities. Being prepared and having an appropriate plan help you avoid a serious loss. It's essential to inspect your property for potential fire hazards, create a fire escape plan, and educate your staff on fire safety procedures. Below are some tips on Fire Blankets and Extinguishers to help get you started.

FIRE BLANKETS: A VITAL TOOL FOR FIRE SAFETY

How Fire Blankets Work:

- **Smothering:** When a fire blanket is thrown over a fire, it creates a barrier between the flames and oxygen. This deprivation of oxygen helps to smother the fire, preventing it from spreading.
- **Insulation:** Fire blankets are made from non-flammable materials, often fiberglass or ceramic, that can withstand high temperatures. This insulation helps to protect the user from heat and flames while extinguishing the fire.

Benefits of Using a Fire Blanket:

- **Quick Response:** Fire blankets can be used immediately to contain a small fire before it escalates.
- **Easy to Use:** They are simple to deploy, even for those without firefighting experience.
- **Effective for Small Fires:** Fire blankets are ideal for extinguishing fires in confined spaces or when a fire extinguisher is not readily available.
- **Versatile:** They can be used on a variety of surfaces, including stoves, grills, and electrical equipment.

Using a Fire Extinguisher: A Step-by-Step Guide

Fire extinguishers are essential safety tools that can help you quickly put out small fires before they escalate. Here's a simple guide on how to use one:

PASS Method:

Pull: Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher.

Aim: Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.

Squeeze: Squeeze the handle to release the extinguishing agent.

Sweep: Sweep the nozzle from side to side, covering the entire fire.

Specific Types of Extinguishers:

Class A: Used for ordinary combustibles like wood, paper, and cloth.

Class B: Used for flammable liquids like gasoline, oil, and grease.

Class C: Used for electrical fires.

Class D: Used for combustible metals.

Multi-Purpose: Can be used for Class A, B, and C fires.

Safety Tips:

Stand Upwind: This will help prevent you from inhaling harmful fumes.

Keep a Safe Distance: Maintain a safe distance from the fire to avoid getting burned.

Don't Fight a Large Fire: If the fire is out of control, evacuate the area and call emergency services immediately.



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