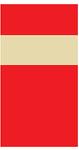
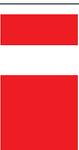


Tools & Resources

Portable Fire Extinguisher Guide

Current	Extinguishing Agent	Type of fire, class and suitability					Comments	F Metal fires	
		A	B	C	D	E			
		Wood, paper, plastic	Flammable & combustible liquids	Flammable gases	Electrically energised equipment	Cooking oils & fats			
	Water	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	Dangerous if used on flammable liquid, energised electrical equipment and cooking oil/fat fires	Use only special purpose extinguishers and seek expert advice	
	Wetchemical	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	Dangerous if used on energised electrical equipment		
	Foam*	✓	✓	✗	✗	LIMITED	Dangerous if used on energised electrical equipment		
	Powder	(ABE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗		Look carefully at the extinguisher to determine if it is a BE or ABE unit as the capability is different
		(BE)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Carbon Dioxide	LIMITED	LIMITED	✗	✓	✗	Not suitable for outdoor use or smouldering deep seated A Class Fires		
	Vaporising Liquid	✓	LIMITED	LIMITED	✓	✗	Check the characteristics of the specific extinguishing agent. 5 yearly servicing must be done by ODS & SGG		
	Fire Blanket	LIMITED*	LIMITED	✗	✗	✓	*Fire blankets may be used as a thermal barrier against radiated heat and to control a fire in clothes being worn		

✓ = the class or classes in which agent is most effective

✗ = not recommend for the class of fires

LIMITED = indicates that the extinguishant is not the agent of choice for the class of fire, but it may have a limited extinguishing capability

*Solvents such as alcohol or acetone mix with water and therefore require special foam