










# Information Sheet

## Objective 15

### Types of fire extinguishers and their uses

Type of Fire	Approved Type of Extinguisher			
	Pressurized Water	Carbon Dioxide	Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical	Foam
<b>Class A Fires</b> ORDINARY COMBUSTIBLES • Wood • Paper • Cloth, etc.				
<b>Class B Fires</b> FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, GREASE • Gasoline • Paints • Oils, etc.				
<b>Class C Fires</b> ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT • Motors • Switches, etc.				
<b>Class D Fires</b> COMBUSTIBLE METALS • Magnesium • Phosphorus • Iron				

- a. **Foam**—Spray foam above fire, allowing foam to fall lightly on the fire; use for class A or class B fires.

**Caution:** Do not spray a stream directly into the fire.

- b. **Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)**—Direct discharge as close to fire as possible, first at the edge of flames, then gradually forward and upward; use for class B or class C fires.
- c. **Pressurized water**—Direct stream at base of fire; use for class A fires only.
- d. **Dry chemical**—Direct at the base of the flames, then follow up by directing at remaining materials that are burning; use for all classes of fires.