

Slide 1 - Slide 1

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



The Corporation of the City of Windsor  
**Fire Extinguisher Safety**



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Try Again

**Slide notes**

Welcome to the corporation of the city of windsor’s fire extinguisher safety training. Fire extinguishers are your first defense against a fire. They can help limit the damage a fire can cause, by putting it out before it has a chance to get out of control. So listen carefully. This important information may be able to keep you safe, in the event of an unexpected emergency.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF WINDSOR  
ONTARIO, CANADA

## Main Menu

Click each lesson to complete this training

Understanding Fire

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Understanding Fire Extinguishers

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In Case of Fire

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**Slide notes**

You must complete all modules of this course. At the end of each module, you'll be asked to complete a review to test your knowledge of that material. These reviews will help prepare you for the final test. After completing all modules, you'll be given the final test. You must score at least 75% to pass the course. Okay, let the learning begin.

Slide 3 - Main\_Menu

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF WINDSOR  
ONTARIO, CANADA

## Main Menu

Click each lesson to complete this training

- ✓ Understanding Fire
- ✓ Understanding Fire Extinguishers
- ✓ In Case of Fire
- Final Test



Slide notes

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF  
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ONTARIO, CANADA

## Understanding Fire

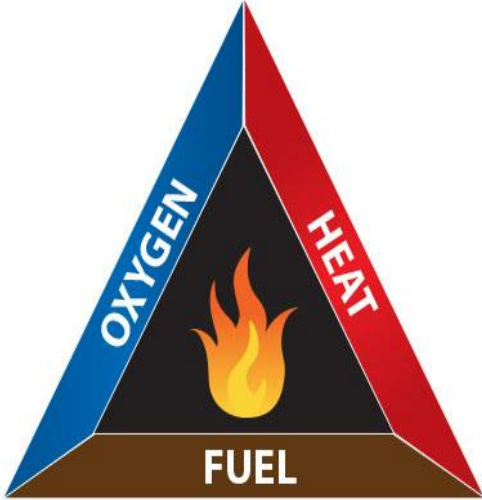
**The Fire Triangle**

**3 Elements of fire**

**HEAT** - flames, faulty wiring, space heaters, etc.

**FUEL** - wood, paper, combustible clothing, etc.

**OXYGEN** - oxidizer / air



Try Again

### Slide notes

There are three elements to all fires. Heat, fuel, and oxygen. Examples of heat include, flames, faulty wiring, or space heaters. Fuel can include common items such as, wood, paper, or combustible clothing. Oxygen, also referred to as an oxidizer, is as simple as it sounds. A fire needs oxygen, which is found in the air. Fire extinguishers, must remove one of these three elements to interrupt the chemical reaction required to start a fire.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF  
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## Understanding Fire

### 5 Classes of Fires

Using the wrong extinguisher can make a fire worse!

 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recognizes 5 classes of fire

- Class A
- Class B
- Class C
- Class D
- Class K



Try Again

### Slide notes

Fire extinguishers are designed to put out only a certain class or classes of fire. Using the wrong extinguisher could make the fire worse. To know which fire extinguisher to use, you first have to know about each fire class. The national fire protection association, N F P A, recognizes five classes of fire.

Class 'A', class B, class C, class D, and, class K.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF  
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## Understanding Fire

### Class A Fires

- Ordinary combustibles
  - Wood
  - Paper
  - Trash
  - Cloth
- Creates ash
- Use extinguishers with pressurized water or a dry chemical
- Can occur at work and home



Next

### Slide notes

Class A fires, involve ordinary combustibles, such as, wood, paper, trash, or cloth. These types of fires create ash, and must be extinguished with pressurized water, or a dry chemical. Class A fires, are likely to occur at work, and at home

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire

### Class B Fires

- Flammable Liquids
  - Oil
  - Grease
  - Gasoline
  - Kerosene
  - Acetone
- **NEVER use water** on Class B fires
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) extinguishers



Try Again

### Slide notes

Flammable liquids are categorized as class B fires. These include, oil, grease, gasoline, kerosene, and acetone. Using water to extinguish class B fires, can actually spread the fire, causing more damage, and injury. These fires must be extinguished using dry chemical, or carbon dioxide extinguishers.

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## Understanding Fire

### Class C Fires

- Electrical
  - Appliances
  - Equipment
  - Outlets
- Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers



Next

### Slide notes

Class C identifies electrical fires. Think about your electrical appliances, equipment, and outlets. They are everywhere. Both at your workplace, and at home. Similar to class B, class c fires are terminated using dry chemical, or carbon dioxide extinguishers.



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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire

### Class D Fires

- Combustible Metals
  - Magnesium
  - Titanium
  - Potassium
  - Sodium
- Commonly found in labs or industrial manufacturing
- Use dry chemical extinguishers to smother the fire



Next

### Slide notes

But you haven't finished learning all the fire classes. There are actually two more. Class D, and Class K fires. Class D fires, involve combustible metals including magnesium, titanium, potassium, and sodium. These metals, are most commonly found in lab settings, or in the industrial manufacturing industry. For class D fires, use extinguishers with dry chemicals, which smother the fire.

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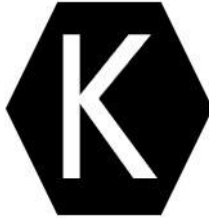
FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire

### Class K Fires

- Restaurant kitchen fires
- Use a wet chemical to cool and smother the fire




Next

### Slide notes

The last class of fire, class K, involves restaurant kitchen fires. Most restaurants now use unsaturated fats, and vegetable oils to cook with, which burns hotter than the oils they use to use. Extinguishers for class K fires, use a wet chemical to cool, and smother the fire.

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## Understanding Fire

If in Doubt - Don't Try to Put it Out!

- Pull the alarm
- Exit immediately
- Contact the fire department from another building

A woman wearing a high-visibility orange and yellow safety vest is standing in a hallway. She is reaching out with her right hand to pull a red fire alarm pull station mounted on the wall. She is also holding a mobile phone to her ear with her left hand. The hallway has a red and blue striped wall.

Try Again

### Slide notes

If you encounter a fire, but don't know for sure what is burning, do not try to extinguish it. If you're at work, the first thing you should do, is pull the fire alarm. Then, exit the facility, and call the fire department from another building.


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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



## Understanding Fire

Regardless of the size of the fire, always call the Fire Department (911) or tell someone else to do it



Next

**Slide notes**

Regardless of the size of the fire, always call the fire department by dialing 9 1 1 or tell someone else to do it.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



## Check Your Understanding

Let's stop for a moment and check your understanding of this information


Next

**Slide notes**

Before we continue, lets stop and make sure you understand this information. Click next when you are ready to begin the quiz.

## Slide 14 - Slide 14

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



The main purpose of a fire extinguisher is to...

- A) Replace smoke alarms and fire plans
- B) Limit damage before the fire gets out of control
- C) Lower your house insurance costs
- D) All of the above are true

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

The main purpose of a fire extinguisher is to. Replace smoke alarms and fire plans. Limit damage before the fire gets out of control. Lower your house insurance costs. All of the above are true.

## Slide 15 - Slide 15

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



Never use a water extinguisher on a flammable liquid (Class B) fire because...

- A) It's limited range requires you to get too close to the fire
- B) It will not discharge long enough to completely put out this type of fire
- C) It may spread the fire, causing more damage and injury
- D) All of the above
- E) None of the above

You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit


**Slide notes**

Never use a water extinguisher on a flammable liquid, Class B fire because.

It's limited range requires you to get too close to the fire. It will not discharge long enough to completely put out this type of fire. It may spread the fire, causing more damage and injury. All of the above. None of the above.

Slide 16 - Slide 16

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



How many classes of fires are recognized by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

A) 3

B) 4

C) 5

D) 6

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

How many classes of fires are recognized by the National Fire Protection Association, N F P A. 3. 4. 5. 6.



Slide 17 - Slide 17

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY 

Which of these elements make up a fire?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Fuel
- C) Heat
- D) All of the above

You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit

**Slide notes**

Which of these elements make up a fire? Oxygen. Fuel. Heat. All of the above.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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Which of the following is NOT a class of fire recognized by the NFPA?

A) Class D

B) Class F

C) Class K

D) These are all classes of fire recognized by the NFPA

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

Which of the following is NOT a class of fire recognized by the N F P A. Class D, Class F, Class K. These are all classes of fire recognized by the N F P A.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



If you encounter a fire and don't know what is burning, use your best judgement and try to extinguish it anyway

A) True

B) False

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

If you encounter a fire and don't know what is burning, use your best judgement and try to extinguish it anyway. Is this true, or false.

Slide 20 - Slide 20

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



In the event of an uncontrolled fire in your facility, your FIRST course of action should be to...

- A) Get a fire extinguisher
- B) Climb onto the roof of the building
- C) Activate the fire alarm
- D) Ask your boss what to do

You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit

**Slide notes**

In the event of an uncontrolled fire in your facility, your first course of action should be to. Get a fire extinguisher. Climb onto the roof of the building. Activate the fire alarm. Ask your boss what to do.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



**Congratulations!**

You have now completed this lesson

Next


**Slide notes**

Congratulations!

You have now completed this lesson. Click next to continue.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY


THE CITY OF  
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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

### When to Fight a Fire

#### Only fight a fire if...

- You can do so safely
- You are comfortable using a fire extinguisher
- The fire is new, small and contained

A woman with long blonde hair, wearing a patterned sweater and dark pants, is using a red fire extinguisher to fight a fire. The fire is contained within a metal frame structure. The scene is indoors, with a doorway visible in the background.

[Try Again](#)

### Slide notes

Most people truly want to help. So when you see a fire, it might be instinctive for you to grab a fire extinguisher, and try to put out a fire. This can be a dangerous act of bravery, for you, and for those around you. Only try to fight a fire if you think you can do it safely, and you're comfortable using a fire extinguisher. And you should only fight a fire that is newly started, small, and contained.


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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

Components of a Fire Extinguisher



The diagram shows a red fire extinguisher with several components labeled with blue callouts: Locking Pin (top), Handle (top right), Operating Lever (middle right), Pressure Gauge (middle left), Label (middle), and Discharge Nozzle (bottom left). The extinguisher has a white label with instructions and a diamond-shaped logo at the bottom.

Next

### Slide notes

Before learning to use a fire extinguisher, you need to be familiar with its components. They are. The handle, and operating levers. The locking pin, sometimes referred to as the safety pin. The pressure gauge, the discharge nozzle, and the extinguishers label, or data plate, used to identify the necessary information you need for use.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers


### Using the Fire Extinguisher

**P** Pull the pin

**A** Aim nozzle at the base of the fire

**S** Squeeze the discharge trigger

**S** Sweep from side to side



Try Again

### Slide notes

The key to fighting a fire safely is knowing how to use the extinguisher. Once you're familiar with the components, learning that process becomes much easier. Start by remembering the acronym, pass. Then, learn to follow the pass steps in this order. Pull the pin. Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire. Squeeze the lever to discharge the extinguishing agent. And finally, sweep from side to side to extinguish the fire.




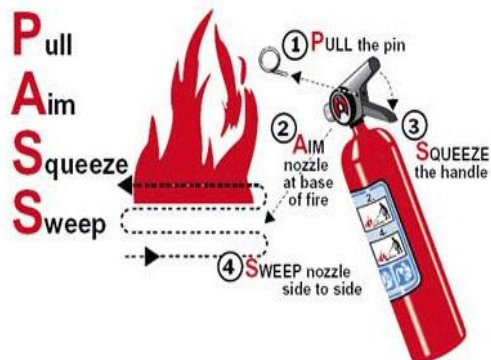
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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

To Operate an Extinguisher



**P**ull  
**A**im  
**S**queeze  
**S**weep

① **P**ULL the pin  
② **A**IM nozzle at base of fire  
③ **S**QUEEZE the handle  
④ **S**WEEP nozzle side to side

Pull the pin.  
Aim the hose.  
Squeeze the handle.  
Sweep the extinguisher back and forth.


Next

**Slide notes**

Take a look at this diagram in more detail. Then click next when you are ready to move on.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

**Fire Fighting Criteria**

**Extinguisher must be:**

- In easy reach
- In good working order
- Fully charged
- Large enough to put out a fire in 8 to 10 seconds

*Make sure the fire is small enough to put out within approximately 8 seconds!*

  
[Try Again](#)

**Slide notes**

Use an extinguisher, that's in easy reach, in working order, and is fully charged. Make sure the extinguisher is large enough to be able to put out the fire in 8 to 10 seconds, because that's how long it takes most extinguishers to discharge their agent. Another way to look at that, is to make sure the fire is small enough to put out within 8 to 10 seconds.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

### Multipurpose Fire Extinguishers

- Include dry chemicals
- Separate fuel from oxygen
- Also known as A-B-C Extinguisher



Try Again

### Slide notes

Most homes are best protected by a multi purpose fire extinguisher. These dry chemical extinguishers work by separating the fires fuel element, from its oxygen supply. Multi purpose extinguishers, are known as A B C extinguishers, because they work on class A, B, and C fires.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

### A-B-C Extinguishers

#### Home Extinguishers (Disposable)

- Must be discarded after use
- Replace extinguisher if gauge shows empty



#### Workplace Extinguishers (Reusable)

- Inspect regular / monthly
- Signed tag attached to extinguisher verifies inspection
- Refill or recharge as needed




Try Again

### Slide notes

Most ABC extinguishers found in the home, are disposable, and must be discarded after use. If the gauge shows empty, it must be replaced. ABC extinguishers in the workplace, should be inspected at least once a month. This regular inspection must be signed off on , with a tag that gets attached to the extinguisher. If the extinguisher is reusable, or refillable, it must be refilled, or recharged as needed.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

**Important Label Information**

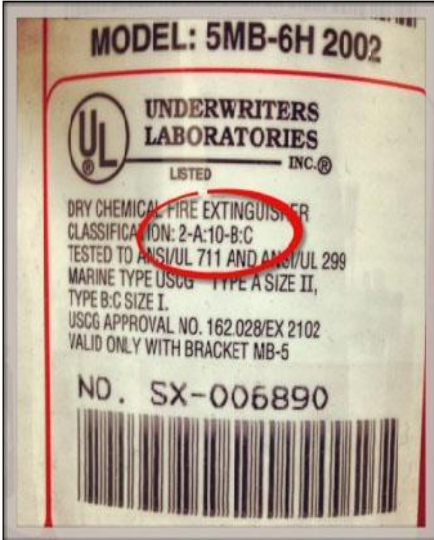
**2-A:10-B:C**

**Letters:** The extinguisher's allowable classes of fire

**2-A:** Number identifies the extinguishing power measured in gallons of water  
2 x 1.25 = 2.5 gallons of water

**10-B:** Number how many square feet  
Able to fight a fire up to 10 square feet

**C:** No number associated with Class C  
Safe to use on electrical fires




[Next](#)

### Slide notes

A multipurpose fire extinguisher, will also include the amount of each classes extinguishing agent on the label. We'll use this label, to give a more detailed explanation. The label reads, 2 A, 10 B, C. Which is a suitably rated fire extinguisher for home use. It can be used to fight fires categorized as, class A, B, or C. The number which precedes the letter A, identifies the extinguishing power measured in gallons of water. To get the actual amount, multiply the number by 1.25. In this example, the extinguishing power is equal to 2.5 gallons of water. 2, multiplied by 1.25, equals 2.5. The number that falls in front of the letter B, indicates the square feet that the extinguisher is capable of fighting a fire. So, this extinguisher is capable of fighting a fire up to 10 square feet. The letter C will never have a number in front of it. It simply identifies the extinguisher as safe to use on electrical fires, and notes that the contents are not conductors of electricity. Take a moment to review this information, then click next to continue.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers


**Home Fire Extinguishers**

Keep home fire extinguishers in 4 main areas (if they exist):

- Kitchen
- Basement
- Garage
- Workshop

**Important to keep one by your bed - especially if you:**

- Smoke
- Have a wood stove
- Use a space heater



[Try Again](#)

**Slide notes**

At home, fire extinguishers should be placed in 4 main areas, if they exist. The kitchen, basement, garage, and workshop. It's also a good idea to have one right beside your bed. This is especially important if you, are a smoker, have a wood stove, or use a space heater.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## Understanding Fire Extinguishers

### Home Fire Extinguishers

- Never store near a heat source(s)
- Store on an open, sturdy shelf
- Never store in a hidden area like a cabinet or closet
- Install 3 - 5 ft. off the ground for easy reach
- Teach children they are not toys



Try Again

### Slide notes

Other important things to consider with home fire extinguishers are to. Never store an extinguisher near a heat source. Try to store it on an open sturdy shelf. Never hidden away in an area like a cabinet or closet. Install the extinguisher 3 to 5 feet off the ground where adults can easily reach them. Then, make sure you teach children that these are not toys.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



## Check Your Understanding

Let's stop for a moment and check your understanding of this information

Next


**Slide notes**

Before we continue, lets stop and make sure you understand this information. Click next when you are ready to begin the quiz.



## Slide 33 - Slide 33

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



Which technique is generally advisable for operating an extinguisher?

- A) Charge the fire, Aim the agent at the centre of the fire, Laterally move from front edge to back edge, Move away from the fire (C.A.L.M.)
- B) Pull the pin, Aim at front edge at base of fire, Squeeze the handle, Sweep side-to-side and work toward the back edge (P.A.S.S.)
- C) Face the fire, Aim above the fire, Move slowly to the other side of the fire, Tilt the extinguisher to use all of the agent (F.A.C.T.)

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

Which technique is generally advisable for operating an extinguisher. Charge the fire, aim the agent at the centre of the fire, laterally move from front edge to back edge, move away from the fire. Pull the pin, aim at front edge at base of fire, squeeze the handle, sweep side to side and work toward the back edge. Face the fire, aim above the fire, move slowly to the other side of the fire, tilt the extinguisher to use all of the agent.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



Which statement about the Class ABC dry chemical extinguishers is true?

- A) Most homes are best protected by Class A-B-C extinguishers
- B) Using a Class A-B-C extinguisher on an electrical fire presents no danger of serious electric shock to the operator
- C) Class A-B-C extinguishers can be used on ordinary combustible fires (i.e: paper, wood, cloth, many plastics, and rubber).
- D) All of the above statements are true.

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

Which statement about the class A B C dry chemical extinguishers is true? Most homes are best protected by class A B C extinguishers. Using a class A B C extinguisher on an electrical fire presents no danger of serious electric shock to the operator. Class A B C extinguishers can be used on ordinary combustible fires, for example, paper, wood, cloth, many plastics, and rubber. All of the above statements are true.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



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The P.A.S.S. technique is associated with what firefighting instrument?

- A) Smoke detector
- B) Fire extinguisher
- C) Automatic/overhead sprinklers
- D) All of the above
- E) None of the above

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

The Pass technique is associated with what fire fighting instrument. Smoke detector. Fire extinguisher. Automatic overhead sprinklers. All of the above. None of the above.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Most A-B-C extinguishers are disposed of after use

- A) True
- B) False

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

Most A B C extinguishers are disposed of after use. Is this true, or false.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



Most extinguishers finish discharging their agent in...

- A) 8-10 seconds
- B) 10-12 seconds
- C) 8-10 minutes
- D) 10-12 minutes


You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit

**Slide notes**

Most extinguishers finish discharging their agent in. 8 to 10 seconds. 10 to 12 seconds. 8 to 10 minutes. 10 to 12 minutes.

Slide 38 - Slide 38

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY 

The best place to keep fire extinguishers is near heat sources

A) True  
 B) False

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

The best place to keep fire extinguishers is near heat sources. Is this true, or false.

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## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



What are the main areas at home to keep fire extinguishers?

- A) Basement, garage, bathroom, near the bedroom
- B) Kitchen cabinet, workshop, garage, bedroom closet
- C) Basement, garage, kitchen, workshop

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

What are the main areas at home to keep fire extinguishers. Basement, garage, bathroom, near the bedroom. Kitchen cabinet, workshop, garage, bedroom closet. Basement, garage, kitchen, workshop.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



Which statement about fire extinguishers is true?

- A) Any fire extinguisher will work on any class of fire
- B) All fire extinguishers are the same
- C) Workers do not have to be trained on how to use a fire extinguisher
- D) Fire extinguishers must be checked every month
- E) All of the above statements are true

You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit


**Slide notes**

Which statement about fire extinguishers is true. Any fire extinguisher will work on any class of fire. All fire extinguishers are the same. Workers do not have to be trained on how to use a fire extinguisher. Fire extinguishers must be checked every month. All of the above statements are true.



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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



Fire extinguishers are intended for use on what type of fire?

- A) Very large fires
- B) Fires that are out of control
- C) Free burning fires
- D) Newly started, small and contained fires

You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit

**Slide notes**

Fire extinguishers are intended for use on what type of fire. Very large fires. Fires that are out of control. Free burning fires. Newly started, small and contained fires.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



**Congratulations!**

You have now completed this lesson

Next

**Slide notes**

Congratulations!

You have now completed this lesson. Click next to continue.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF  
**WINDSOR**  
ONTARIO, CANADA

## In Case of Fire

**Planning**

- Be prepared!
- Do not begin until everyone has left or is leaving the area
- Position yourself between the fire and an easy-to-reach exit
  - exit should be to your back as you face the fire



Try Again

### Slide notes

If you do encounter a fire, it's important to be prepared and know what to do. In other words, have a plan before you might need to use one. If you are prepared and confident you can fight the fire, don't start until everyone has left or is leaving the area. Before beginning to fight the fire, position yourself between the fire and an easy to reach exit. This exit should be to your back, as you face the fire.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

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## In Case of Fire

**Deciding to Leave**


*Leave if conditions change*

**If smoke fills the room:**

- Drop extinguisher
- Fall to your hands and knees
- Cover your nose and mouth with your shirt
- Crawl to the exit
- If you catch fire:

**STOP --- DROP --- ROLL**

Try Again



### Slide notes

If conditions change, don't hesitate to get out. If fire spreads, leave the area immediately. If smoke fills the room, drop the extinguisher, fall to your hands and knees, cover your nose and mouth with your shirt, and crawl to the exit. If you find yourself on fire, remember these three words, Stop, drop, and roll. They could just save your life.

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FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF WINDSOR  
ONTARIO, CANADA

## In Case of Fire

### 3 Things to Keep You Safe

1. Fire Extinguishers
2. Smoke Alarms
3. Fire Plan




Try Again

**Slide notes**

To prepare for a possible fire, you need three things to keep you safe. They are, fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, and a fire plan. These in expensive and potentially life saving elements, will help keep you and your family safe.

Slide 46 - Slide 46

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



## In Case of Fire

### Reminders

- Know location of fire extinguishers
- Know emergency procedures and evacuation routes
- Always sound the alarm regardless of fire size
- Avoid smoky conditions
- If in doubt, evacuate!

### 3 Things to Keep You Safe

1. Fire Extinguishers
2. Smoke Alarms
3. Fire Plan

Try Again

**Slide notes**

Know the location of fire extinguishers, both at work and at home. Know emergency procedures and evacuation routes. At work, always sound an alarm, regardless of fire size. Avoid smoky conditions. Smoke inhalation is the greatest cause of death during fires. If you're ever in doubt, don't wait, evacuate. Remember the 3 things that will keep you safe. Extinguishers, smoke alarms, and a fire plan.

Slide 47 - Slide 47

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



## Check Your Understanding

Let's stop for a moment and check your understanding of this information


Next

**Slide notes**

Before we continue, lets stop and make sure you understand this information. Click next when you are ready to begin the quiz.

Slide 48 - Slide 48

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



You should always keep an exit or means of escape at your back when trying to fight a fire.

A) True  
 B) False

You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit

**Slide notes**


True. Or False.

You should always keep an exit, or means of escape, at your back when trying to fight a fire.



Slide 49 - Slide 49

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Three things to keep your home safe are:

- A) Smoke alarms, ladders, fire plan
- B) Fire extinguishers, fire plan, garden hose
- C) Fire plan, smoke alarm, water pistol
- D) Smoke alarms, fire plan, fire extinguishers

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

Three things to keep your home safe are. Smoke alarms, ladders, fire plan. Fire extinguishers, fire plan, garden hose. Fire plan, smoke alarm, water pistol. Smoke alarms, fire plan, fire extinguishers.

## Slide 50 - Slide 50

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



When exiting a smoke-filled space, you should...

- A) Stay low and crawl to the nearest exit
- B) Stay low and leave doors open behind you to help disperse smoke
- C) Keep your head high and close doors behind you to prevent the spread of smoke
- D) Keep your head high and leave doors open behind you to help disperse smoke

You must answer the question before continuing.


Submit

**Slide notes**

When exiting a smoke filled space, you should. Stay low and crawl to the nearest exit. Stay low and leave doors open behind you to help disperse smoke. Keep your head high and close doors behind you to prevent the spread of smoke. Keep your head high and leave doors open behind you to help disperse smoke.

Slide 51 - Slide 51

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**



The major cause of death of people who die in fires is...

- A) A slip or fall
- B) Smoke inhalation
- C) Burns caused by the fire
- D) None of the above

You must answer the question before continuing.

Submit

**Slide notes**

The major cause of death of people who die in fires is. A slip or fall. Smoke inhalation. Burns caused by the fire. None of the above.

Slide 52 - Slide 52

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



**Congratulations!**

You have now completed this lesson

Next

**Slide notes**

Congratulations!

You have now completed this lesson. Click next to continue.

Slide 53 - Slide 53

The slide is titled "FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY" in the top left corner. In the top right corner, there is a logo for "THE CITY OF WINDSOR ONTARIO, CANADA". The main content of the slide is centered and reads "Final Test" in a large blue font, followed by "75% accuracy required for course completion" in a smaller black font. In the bottom right corner, there is a grey button labeled "Next".


**Slide notes**

Now that you have completed all the lessons of this course, it's time to make sure you have a good understanding of this material.

Course completion will require a score of 75 percent or greater.

Click next, when you're ready to begin.

Slide 54 - Slide 54

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY 

Question 21 of 40

Most A-B-C extinguishers are disposed of after use

A) True  
 B) False

Correct!  
OK

You must answer the question before continuing.


Incorrect  
Most A-B-C extinguishers are disposable and must be discarded after use. If the gauge shows 'EMPTY' it must be replaced.  
OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

Most a b c extinguishers are disposed of after use. Is this true, or false.

Slide 55 - Slide 55

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY** 

Question 22 of 40

Which of these elements make up a fire?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Fuel
- C) Heat
- D) All of the above

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect!

There are 3 elements to all fires: heat, fuel and oxygen. Fire extinguishers must remove one of these 3 elements to interrupt the chemical reaction required to start a fire.

OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

Which of these elements make up a fire. Oxygen. Fuel. Heat. All of the above.

Slide 56 - Slide 56

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF WINDSOR  
ONTARIO, CANADA

Question 23 of 40

Which of the following is NOT a class of fire recognized by the NFPA?

- A) Class D
- B) Class F
- C) Class K
- D) These are all classes of fire recognized by the NFPA

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect!

The five classes of fire recognized by the NFPA are Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D and Class K.

OK

Submit


**Slide notes**

Which of the following is not a class of fire recognized by the n f p a. Class D, Class F, Class K. These are all classes of fire recognized by the n f p a.



Slide 57 - Slide 57

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 24 of 40

Fire extinguishers are intended for use on what type of fire?

- A) Very large fires
- B) Fires that are out of control
- C) Free burning fires
- D) Newly started, small and contained fires

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

grab a fire extinguisher and try to put out the fire. This can be a very dangerous act of bravery - for you and for those around you. Only try to fight a fire if you think you can do it safely AND you're comfortable using a fire extinguisher. And you should only fight a fire that is newly started, small and contained.

OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

Fire extinguishers are intended for use on what type of fire. Very large fires. Fires that are out of control. Free burning fires. Newly started, small and contained fires.

## Slide 58 - Slide 58

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF WINDSOR  
ONTARIO, CANADA

Question 25 of 40

The major cause of death of people who die in fires is...

A) A slip or fall

B) Smoke inhalation

C) Burns caused by the fire

D) None of the above

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Know the location of fire extinguishers both at work and home. Know emergency procedures and evacuation routes. At work, always sound an alarm - regardless of fire size. Smoke inhalation is the greatest cause of death during fires.

OK


Submit

## Slide notes

The major cause of death of people who die in fires is. A slip or fall. Smoke inhalation. Burns caused by the fire. None of the above.

## Slide 59 - Slide 59

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 26 of 40

Most extinguishers finish discharging their agent in...

- A) 8 - 10 seconds
- B) 10 - 12 seconds
- C) 8 - 10 minutes
- D) 10 - 12 minutes

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Use an extinguisher that's in easy reach, in working order and fully charged. Make sure the extinguisher is large enough to be able to put the fire out in 8 - 10 seconds, because that's how long it takes most extinguishers to fully discharge their agent. Another way to look at that is to make sure the FIRE is SMALL enough to put out within about 8 seconds.

OK


Submit

## Slide notes

Most extinguishers finish discharging their agent in. 8 to 10 seconds. 10 to 12 seconds. 8 to 10 minutes. 10 to 12 minutes.

Slide 60 - Slide 60

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 27 of 40

Which statement about the Class ABC dry chemical extinguishers is true?

- A) Most homes are best protected by Class A-B-C extinguishers
- B) Using a Class A-B-C extinguisher on an electrical fire presents no danger of serious shock to the operator
- C) Class A-B-C extinguishers can be used on ordinary combustible fires (i.e.: paper, wood, cloth, many plastics and rubber).
- D) All of the above statements are true

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Most homes are best protected by a multipurpose fire extinguisher. These dry chemical extinguishers work by separating the fire's fuel element from its oxygen supply. Multipurpose extinguishers are also known as A-B-C extinguishers because they work on Class A, B, C fires.

OK

Submit

### Slide notes

Which statement about the class a b c dry chemical extinguishers is true. Most homes are best protected by class a b c extinguishers. Using a class a b c extinguisher on an electrical fire presents no danger of serious shock to the operator. Class a b c extinguishers can be used on ordinary combustible fires, for example, paper, wood, cloth, many plastics, and rubber. All of the above statements are true.

Slide 61 - Slide 61

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY 

Question 28 of 40

If you encounter a fire and don't know what is burning, use your best judgement and try to extinguish it anyway

A) True  
 B) False

Correct!  
OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect  
If you encounter a fire but don't know for sure what is burning, DO NOT try to extinguish it!  
OK


Submit

**Slide notes**

If you encounter a fire and don't know what is burning, use your best judgement and try to extinguish it anyway. Is this true, or false.

Slide 62 - Slide 62

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 29 of 40

The P.A.S.S. technique is associated with what fire fighting instrument?

- A) Smoke detector
- B) Fire extinguisher
- C) Automatic/overhead sprinklers
- D) All of the above
- E) None of the above

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

with the components, learning that process becomes much easier. Start by remembering the acronym "PASS". Then learn to follow the PASS steps in this order. Pull the pin. Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire. Squeeze the lever to discharge the extinguishing agent. And finally, sweep from side to side to extinguish the fire.

OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

The pass technique is associated with what fire fighting instrument. SMOke detector. Fire extinguisher. Automatic overhead sprinklers, all of the above, none of the above.

## Slide 63 - Slide 63

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY**

THE CITY OF **WINDSOR**  
ONTARIO, CANADA

Question 30 of 40

The main purpose of a fire extinguisher is to...

- A) Replace smoke alarms and fire plans
- B) Limit damage before the fire gets out of control
- C) Lower your house insurance costs
- D) All of the above are true

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect!

Fire extinguishers can help limit the damage a fire can cause by putting it out before it has a chance to get out of control.

OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

The main purpose of a fire extinguisher is to. Replace smoke alarms and fire plans. Limit damage before the fire gets out of control. Lower your house insurance costs. All of the above are true.

Slide 64 - Slide 64

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 31 of 40

In the event of an uncontrolled fire in your facility, your FIRST course of action should be to...

- A) Get a fire extinguisher
- B) Climb onto the roof of the building
- C) Activate the fire alarm
- D) Ask your boss what to do

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect!

If you're at work, the first thing you should do is to pull the fire alarm! Then exit the facility immediately and call the fire department from a neighbouring building.

OK

Submit


**Slide notes**

In the event of an uncontrolled fire in your facility, your first course of action should be to. Get a fire extinguisher. Climb onto the roof of the building. Activate the fire alarm. Ask your boss what to do.



Slide 65 - Slide 65

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 32 of 40

Which technique is generally advisable for operating an extinguisher?

- A) Charge the fire, Aim the agent at the centre of the fire, Laterally move from front edge to back edge, Move away from the fire (C.A.L.M).
- B) Pull the pin, Aim at front edge at base of fire, Squeeze the handle, Sweep side-to-side and work toward the back edge (P.A.S.S).
- C) Face the fire, Aim above the fire, Move slowly to the other side of the fire, Tilt the extinguisher to use all of the agent (F.A.C.T).

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

with the components, learning that process becomes much easier. Start by remembering the acronym "PASS". Then learn to follow the PASS steps in this order. Pull the pin. Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire. Squeeze the lever to discharge the extinguishing agent. And finally, sweep from side to side to extinguish the fire.

OK


Submit

**Slide notes**

Which technique is generally advisable for operating an extinguisher. Charge the fire, aim the agent at the centre of the fire, laterally move from front edge to back edge, move away from the fire. Pull the pin, aim at front edge at base of fire, squeeze the handle, sweep side to side and work toward the back edge. Face the fire, aim above the fire, move slowly to the other side of the fire, tilt the extinguisher to use all of the agent.

Slide 66 - Slide 66

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 33 of 40

Which statement about fire extinguishers is true?

- A) Any fire extinguisher will work on any class of fire
- B) All fire extinguishers are the same
- C) Workers do not have to be trained on how to use a fire extinguisher
- D) Fire extinguishers must be checked every month
- E) All of the above statements are true

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect

ABC extinguishers in the workplace should be inspected at least once a month. This regular inspection must be signed off on with a tag that gets attached to the extinguisher.


OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

Which statement about fire extinguishers is true. Any fire extinguisher will work on any class of fire. All fire extinguishers are the same. Workers do not have to be trained on how to use a fire extinguisher. Fire extinguishers must be checked every month. All of the above statements are true.

Slide 67 - Slide 67

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY 

Question 34 of 40

How many classes of fires are recognized by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)?

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) 5
- D) 6

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recognizes five classes of fire.

OK

**Slide notes**

How many classes of fires are recognized by the national fire protection association, n f p a. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Slide 68 - Slide 68

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 35 of 40

When exiting a smoke-filled space, you should...

- A) Stay low and crawl to the nearest exit
- B) Stay low and leave doors open behind you to help disperse smoke
- C) Keep your head high and close doors behind you to prevent the spread of smoke
- D) Keep your head high and leave doors open behind you to help you disperse smoke

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Incorrect!

If smoke fills the room, fall to your hands and knees, cover your nose and mouth with your shirt and crawl to the exit.

OK

Submit

### Slide notes

When exiting a smoke filled space, you should. Stay low and crawl to the nearest exit. Stay low and leave doors open behind you to help disperse smoke. Keep your head high and close doors behind you to prevent the spread of smoke. Keep your head high and leave doors open behind you to help you disperse smoke.

Slide 69 - Slide 69

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY 

Question 36 of 40

The best place to keep fire extinguishers is near heat sources

A) True  
 B) False

Correct!  
OK

You must answer the question before continuing.  
Incorrect

Never store an extinguisher near a heat source.  
OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

The best place to keep fire extinguishers is near heat sources. Is this true, or false.

Slide 70 - Slide 70

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 37 of 40

What are the main areas at home to keep fire extinguishers?

- A) Basement, garage, bathroom, near the bedroom
- B) Kitchen cabinet, workshop, garage, bedroom closet
- C) Basement, garage, kitchen, workshop

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

At home, fire extinguishers should be placed in four main areas, if they exist: the kitchen, basement, garage, and workshop. It's also a great idea to have one right beside your bed. This is especially important if you're a smoker, have a wood stove or use a space heater.

OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

What are the main areas at home to keep fire extinguishers. Basement, garage, bathroom, near the bedroom. Kitchen cabinet, workshop, garage, bedroom closet. Basement, garage, kitchen, workshop.

Slide 71 - Slide 71

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY

THE CITY OF WINDSOR  
ONTARIO, CANADA

Question 38 of 40

Never use a water extinguisher on a flammable liquid (Class B) fire because...

- A) Its limited range requires you to get close to the fire
- B) It will not discharge long enough to completely put out this type of fire
- C) It may spread the fire, causing more damage and injury
- D) All of the above
- E) None of the above

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

Flammable liquids are categorized as Class B fires. These include oil, grease, gasoline, kerosene and acetone. Using water to extinguish Class B fires can actually spread the fire, causing more damage and injury. These fires must be extinguished using dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers.

OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

Never use a water extinguisher on a flammable liquid, class b fire because. It's limited range requires you to get close to the fire. It will not discharge long enough to completely put out this type of fire. It may spread the fire, causing more damage and injury. All of the above. None of the above.

Slide 72 - Slide 72

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



Question 39 of 40

Three things to keep your home safe are:

- A) Smoke alarms, ladders, fire plan
- B) Fire extinguishers, fire plan, garden hose
- C) Fire plan, smoke alarm, water pistol
- D) Smoke alarms, fire plan, fire extinguishers

Correct!

OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

To prepare for possible fire, you need three things to keep you safe. They are: fire extinguishers, smoke alarms and a fire plan. These inexpensive and potentially life-saving elements will keep you and your family safe.

OK

Submit

**Slide notes**

Three things to keep your home safe are. Smoke alarms, ladders, fire plan. Fire extinguishers, fire plan, garden hose. Fire plan smoke alarm, water pistol. Smoke alarms, fire plan, fire extinguishers.



Slide 73 - Slide 73

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY** 

Question 40 of 40

You should always keep an exit or means of escape at your back when trying to fight a fire.

A) True  
 B) False

**Correct!**  
OK

You must answer the question before continuing.

**Incorrect!**  
Position yourself between the fire and an easy-to-reach exit. The exit should be to your back as you face the fire.  
OK

Submit


**Slide notes**

Is this true, or false.

You should always keep an exit, or means of escape, at your back when trying to fight a fire.

Slide 74 - Slide 74

FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



## Test Results

Correct Questions: {correct-questions}

Total Questions: {total-questions}

Accuracy: {percent}

Attempts: {total-attempts}

Review Area

Retake Quiz

Exit

Slide notes

Slide 75 - Slide 75

The slide features a blue border. At the top left, the text 'FIRE EXTINGUISHER SAFETY' is displayed. At the top right is the logo for 'THE CITY OF WINDSOR ONTARIO, CANADA'. The main content area is white and contains the following text: 'Congratulations!' in a large blue font, followed by 'You have successfully completed this course on Fire Extinguisher Safety!' in a smaller black font. In the bottom right corner, there is a grey button labeled 'Exit'.

**Slide notes**

Congratulations!

You have successfully completed this course on Fire Extinguisher Safety.

Click exit to end the course.