



Fire Prevention Plan



February 2022

Fire Prevention Plan Written Program – Occupational Safety and Health
Administration's (OSHA) Fire Prevention Plan Standard, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

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**Fire Prevention Plan
for
Mammoth Holdings, LLC
Last Revised: February 2022**

I. OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this Fire Prevention Plan is to eliminate the causes of fire, prevent loss of life and property by fire, and comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) standard on fire prevention, 29 CFR 1910.39. The plan helps team members recognize, report, and control fire hazards. In addition to the above, this program will include basic fire information including what must be present for a fire to burn, how to correctly use a fire extinguisher, means of safely fighting fires, as well as monthly fire extinguisher inspections.

II. BACKGROUND

Mammoth Holdings is committed to minimizing the threat of fire to team members, visitors, and property. Mammoth Holdings complies with all applicable laws, regulations, codes, and good practices pertaining to fire prevention. Mammoth Holdings has a separate Emergency Action Plan that outlines procedures for responding to fires. This Fire Prevention Plan reduces the risk of fires in the following ways:

- A. identifies materials that are potential fire hazards and their proper handling and storage procedures;
- B. distinguishes potential ignition sources and the proper procedures for control of those materials;
- C. describes fire protection equipment or systems;
- D. identifies people responsible for maintaining the equipment and systems installed to prevent or control ignition of fires;
- E. identifies people responsible for the control and accumulation of flammable or combustible material;
- F. describes good housekeeping procedures for ensuring control of accumulated flammable and combustible waste material and residues; and
- G. provides employee training about fire hazards they may encounter.

III. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

Fire safety is everyone's responsibility. All team members should know how to prevent and respond to fires and should understand that they are responsible for adhering to company policy regarding fire emergencies. Again, it is the company's responsibility to provide education tools and policies, and it's the team member's responsibility to learn and adhere to such policies.

A. Management

Mammoth Holdings Management determines the fire prevention and protection policies. Management will provide adequate controls to provide a safe workplace and will provide adequate resources and training to its team members to encourage fire prevention and the safest possible response in a fire emergency.

B. Plan Administrator

James Stabler, Safety & Compliance Manager, and Regional Safety & Compliance team members will manage the Fire Prevention Plan for Mammoth Holding's locations and will maintain all records pertaining to the plan. The Plan Administrators will also:

1. develop and administer the fire prevention training program
2. ensure that fire control equipment and systems are properly maintained
3. control fuel source hazards and
4. conduct fire risk surveys (see Appendix A) with the local fire department and other emergency responders and make recommendations.

C. Managers & Safety Officers

Managers and Safety Officers are responsible for ensuring that employees receive appropriate fire safety training and for notifying the Plan Administrators when changes in operation increase the risk of fire. Managers and Safety Officers are also responsible for enforcing Mammoth Holding's fire prevention and protection policies.

D. Team Members

All Team Members will:

1. complete all required training before working without supervision
2. conduct operations safely to limit fire risk
3. report potential fire hazards to supervisors
4. follow fire emergency procedures
5. conduct yearly retraining to stay current with all standards.

IV. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Good Housekeeping

To limit the risk of fires, employees will take the following precautions:

1. Minimize storage of combustible materials...maintain less than 25 gallons of fuel onsite at any one time (all fuel sources should equal 25 gallons or less).

2. Make sure doors, hallways, stairs, and other exit routes are free of obstructions.
3. Dispose of combustible waste in covered, airtight, metal containers.
4. Use and store flammable materials in well-ventilated areas away from ignition sources.
5. Use only nonflammable cleaning products.
6. Keep incompatible (chemically reactive) substances away from each other.
7. Perform “hot work” (welding or working with an open flame or other ignition source) in controlled and well-ventilated areas.
8. Keep equipment in good working order; inspect electrical wiring and appliances regularly and keep motors and machine tools free of dust and grease.
9. Ensure that heating units are safeguarded.
10. Report all gas leaks immediately to the site Manager, who will ensure they are repaired immediately.
11. Repair and clean up flammable liquid leaks immediately.
12. Keep work areas free of dust, lint, sawdust, scraps, and similar material.
13. Do not use extension cords if wiring improvements are needed and take care not to overload circuits with multiple pieces of equipment.
14. Ensure that required hot-work permits are obtained.
15. Turn off electrical equipment when not in use.

B. Maintenance

The Maintenance Team will ensure that equipment is maintained according to manufacturers' specifications. Mammoth Holdings must also comply with requirements of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes for specific equipment. Only properly trained people may perform maintenance work.

The following equipment is subject to maintenance, inspection, and testing procedures:

1. equipment installed to detect fuel leaks, control heating, and control pressurized systems;
2. portable fire extinguishers, automatic sprinkler systems, and fixed extinguishing systems;
3. detection systems for smoke, heat, or flame;
4. fire alarm systems;
5. emergency backup systems and the equipment they support.

V. TYPES OF HAZARDS

The following sections address the major workplace fire hazards at Mammoth Holdings facilities and the procedures for controlling the hazards.

A. Electrical Fire Hazards

Electrical system failures and the misuse of electric equipment are leading causes of workplace fires. Fires can result from missing ground connections; wiring with frayed insulation; or overloaded fuses, circuits, motors, or outlets.

To prevent electrical fires, employees will:

1. make sure worn wires are replaced
2. use only appropriately rated fuses
3. never use extension cords as substitutes for permanent wiring
4. use only approved extension cords [those with the Underwriters Laboratory (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM) label]
5. check wiring in hazardous locations where the risk of fire is especially high
6. check electrical equipment to ensure it is properly grounded or double insulated and
7. ensure adequate spacing during maintenance.

B. Portable Heaters

All portable heaters must be approved by James Stabler or Regional Safety & Compliance team members. Portable electric heaters must have tip-over protection that automatically shuts off the unit when it is tipped over. A portable heater may only be plugged into a wall outlet and never into an extension cord or cubicle outlet. Always allow adequate clearance between the heater and combustible furnishings or other materials.

C. Office Fire Hazards

Fire risks are not limited to Mammoth Holding's operational facilities. Office fires have become more likely due to increased use of electrical equipment, such as computers and copiers. To prevent office fires, employees must:

1. avoid overloading circuits with office equipment
2. turn off and unplug nonessential electrical equipment, such as coffee pots, at the end of each workday
3. keep storage areas clear of rubbish
4. ensure that extension cords are not placed under carpets
5. ensure that trash and paper set aside for recycling is not allowed to accumulate.

D. Cutting, Welding, and Open-Flame Work

James Stabler & Regional Safety & Compliance team members will ensure the following:

1. All necessary hot work permits have been obtained before work begins.
2. Cutting and welding are done by authorized personnel in designated areas whenever possible.
3. Adequate ventilation is provided.
4. Torches, regulators, pressure-reducing valves, and manifolds are UL-listed or FM-approved.
5. Oxygen-fuel gas systems are equipped with listed or approved backflow valves and pressure-relief devices.
6. Cutters, welders, and helpers are wearing eye protection and protective clothing, as appropriate.
7. Cutting or welding is prohibited in sprinklered buildings while sprinkler protection is out of service.
8. Cutting or welding is prohibited in areas where explosive atmospheres of gases, vapors, or dusts could develop from residues or accumulations in confined spaces.
9. Cutting or welding is prohibited on metal walls, ceilings, or roofs built of combustible sandwich-type panel construction or combustible covering.
10. Confined spaces, such as tanks, are tested to ensure that the atmosphere is not more than 10 percent of the lower flammable limit before cutting or welding in or on the tank.
11. Small tanks, piping, or containers that cannot be entered are cleaned, purged, and tested before cutting or welding on them begins.
12. Fire watch has been established (fire watch must be familiar with the Fire Prevention program and must maintain vigilance over the welding area not less than one (1) hour after welding activities have completed).

E. Flammable and Combustible Materials

James Stabler & Regional Safety & Compliance team members will regularly evaluate the presence of combustible materials at all Mammoth Holdings locations. (see Appendix D).

Certain types of substances can ignite at relatively low temperatures or pose a risk of catastrophic explosion if ignited. Such substances obviously require special care and handling.

1. Class A combustibles.

These include common combustible materials (wood, paper, cloth, rubber, and plastics) that can act as fuel and are found in non-specialized areas, such as offices.

To handle Class A combustibles safely:

- a. Dispose of waste daily.
- b. Keep trash in metal-lined receptacles with tight-fitting covers. Metal wastebaskets that are emptied every day do not need to be covered.
- c. Keep work areas clean and free of fuel paths that could allow a fire to spread.
- d. Keep combustibles away from accidental ignition sources, such as hot plates, soldering irons, or other heat- or spark-producing devices.
- e. Store paper stock in metal cabinets.
- f. Store rags in metal bins with self-closing lids.
- g. Do not order excessive amounts of combustibles.
- h. Frequently inspect areas where combustibles are kept.

Water, multi-purpose dry chemical (ABC), and halon 1211 are approved fire-extinguishing agents for Class A combustibles.

2. Class B combustibles.

These include flammable and combustible liquids (oils, greases, tars, oil-based paints, and lacquers), flammable gases, and flammable aerosols.

To handle Class B combustibles safely:

- a. Use only approved pumps, taking suction from the top, to dispense liquids from tanks, drums, barrels, or similar containers (or use approved self-closing valves or faucets).
- b. Do not dispense Class B flammable liquids into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected by contact or a bonding wire. Either the tank or container must be grounded.
- c. Store, handle, and use Class B combustibles only in approved locations where vapors are prevented from reaching ignition sources, such as heating or electric equipment, open flames, or mechanical or electric sparks.
- d. Do not use a flammable liquid as a cleaning agent inside a building. The only exception is in a closed machine approved for cleaning with flammable liquids.
- e. Do not use, handle, or store Class B combustibles near exits, stairs, or other areas normally used as exits.
- f. Do not weld, cut, grind, or use unsafe electrical appliances or equipment near Class B combustibles.
- g. Do not generate heat, allow an open flame, or smoke near Class B combustibles.
- h. Know the location of and how to use the nearest portable fire extinguisher rated for Class B fire.

Do not use water to extinguish Class B fires caused by flammable liquids. Water can cause burning liquid to spread, making the fire worse. To extinguish a fire caused by flammable liquids, exclude the air around the burning liquid. The following fire-extinguishing agents are approved for Class B combustibles: carbon dioxide, multi-purpose dry chemical (ABC), halon 1301, and halon 1211. (NOTE: Halon is an ozone-depleting substance and is no longer being manufactured. Existing systems using halon can be kept in place, but employers must post signs indicating where halon or other agents that pose a serious health hazard are used.)

3. Class C combustibles

These include electrical components and/or energized equipment as its fuel source. Electrical fires are often fueled by motors, appliances, and electronic transformers.

To handle Class C combustibles safely:

- a. Make sure all wiring, appliances, and electrical components are up to code and in good working condition at all times.
- b. Avoid overloading circuits.
- c. Avoid improperly charging electrical devices.
- d. Look for old wiring, worn insulation, and broken electrical fittings.
- e. Do not misuse fuses....never place a fuse rated higher than the specified circuit.
- f. Investigate any unusual smell coming from an electric appliance. Unusual odors can be the first sign of an electrical fire.
- g. Never place a combustible item directly next to an electrical motor.
- h. Never place combustible fuels next to an electric motor...the electric motor can ignite the fumes.

The first step to extinguish a Class C fire is to disconnect the equipment responsible for the fire from the power source. Then, if possible, use a CO₂ or dry powder extinguisher to put the fire out. Refrain from using water or any other chemical that may conduct electricity as it can exacerbate the flames.

4. Class D combustibles

Class D fires involve combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, and sodium.

To handle class D combustibles safely:

- a. Storing combustible metals in safe, secured containers is a great way of reducing the risk of Class D fires.

- b. Although it usually takes extreme heat to ignite metal, once a fire has been ignited it can very quickly and very easily spread and develop, making them incredibly dangerous and destructive.
- c. Alternatively, sodium is a highly reactive element which immediately burns when in contact with air or water, resulting in explosions and making it particularly hazardous.

The best and only recommended way to extinguish a Class D fire is to use a dry powder fire extinguisher. This works by smothering the fire, and therefore the oxygen within it, and absorbing the heat contained within the fire, eventually leading to its extinction. Powder fire extinguishers will also stop the burning metal or powder from spreading, reducing the spread, and resulting devastation of the fire. This is particularly useful in environments containing metal dust or shavings.

Metal fires are often one of the most hazardous because people are unaware of how to combat them safely and effectively. It is extremely dangerous to use water as metals such as sodium will react further with the water, acting as an accelerant.

5. Class K Combustibles

A Class K fire is fueled by flammable cooking liquids, such as cooking oil, and animal or vegetable-based greases. These liquids, when brought up to high temperatures, become volatile and can easily ignite. Due to their high flammability, they also spread rapidly.

To handle class K combustibles safely:

- a. Never leave the cooking area unattended while actively cooking.
- b. Keep the cooking area free of combustible materials.
- c. Never allow “horse playing” around cooking areas.
- d. Keep cooking areas clean.
- e. Never place hot grease in the trash.
- f. Never allow water or other liquids to enter hot grease.
- g. Turn all cooking pot handles toward the back of the stove.

Class K fire extinguishers use special extinguishing agents that separate and absorb the heat elements of the fire – the fuel, oxygen, and heat necessary to start a fire. The wet mist contains potassium acetate, potassium carbonate, or potassium citrate mixed with the cooking grease to create a blanket that will cool the flammable liquid and block oxygen, extinguishing the flames and preventing reignition. Class K fires can only be put out with Class K fire extinguishers and shouldn’t ever be sprayed with water as this could increase the spread of the cooking liquids.

F. Smoking

Smoking is prohibited in all Mammoth Holding buildings as well as in any area where a customer may be present. Ask your site Manager where the designated smoking area is located.

Slide 8 - Fuel Classifications 2

FUEL CLASSIFICATIONS			
Classes of Fires	Picture Symbol	Types of Fuel	Mnemonic
		Combustibles Wood, Cloth, Paper, Plastic, Trash	Ash
		Flammable Liquids Gasoline, Oil, Grease, Tar, Oil-Based Paint, Flammable Gases	Barrel
		Electrical Equipment Computers, Fax Machines, Lab Equipment	Current
		Combustible Metals Magnesium, Lithium, Titanium	Dynamite
		Cooking Media Cooking Oils and Fats	Kitchen

Slide notes

Take a moment to review this table.

There are five classes of fire extinguishers,

and they typically have letters or pictures listed on the extinguisher

to let the user know the type of fuel or material it can be used on.

We'll go over each one of these in the following slides.

VI. Training

Mammoth Holdings will present basic fire prevention training to all team members upon initial employment and yearly and will maintain documentation of the training, which includes:

- A. review of 29 CFR 1910.38, including how it can be accessed
- B. this Fire Prevention Plan, including how it can be accessed
- C. good housekeeping practices
- D. proper response and notification in the event of a fire
- E. instruction in the use of portable fire extinguishers, as determined by company policy in the Emergency Action Plan and
- F. how to recognize potential fire hazards.

Mammoth Holdings will train team members about fire hazards associated with the specific materials and processes to which they are exposed and will maintain documentation of the training. Team members will receive this training:


- A. at their initial assignment
- B. annually and
- C. when changes in work processes necessitate additional training
- D. changes in the team member's role or responsibility.

HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Remember this easy acronym when using an extinguisher

PASS

- P**ull the pin
- A**im the nozzle
- S**queeze the handle
- S**weep side to side at the base of the fire



Slide notes

Here is an easy to remember acronym when using an extinguisher:

P.A.S.S., or PASS.

Pull the pin.

Aim the nozzle.

Squeeze the handle.

Sweep side to side at the base of the fire.

VII. PROGRAM REVIEW

Mammoth Holdings will review this Fire Prevention Plan at least annually for necessary changes.

Appendix A

Fire Risk Survey Mammoth Holdings

Location: _____ Address: _____

Perform a walkthrough of the facility with the local fire department and other emergency responders to assess the layout of the structures, types and volume of hazardous chemical storage, and other hazards they may encounter when responding to an emergency. Provide a copy of this survey to local authorities for their records.

Type of Fire Hazard	Location	Emergency Actions	Required PPE

Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Appendix B

Mammoth Holdings General Fire Prevention Checklist

Location: _____ Address: _____

Use this checklist to ensure that fire prevention measures conform with the general fire prevention requirements found in OSHA standards.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Is the local fire department acquainted with your facility, its location, and its specific hazards?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No If you have a fire alarm system, is it tested at least annually?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are portable fire extinguishers inspected monthly?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are portable fire extinguishers kept clear with easy access?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are portable fire extinguishers provided in adequate number and type?*
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are fire extinguishers mounted in readily accessible locations?*
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are fire extinguishers recharged regularly with the recharge date noted on an inspection tag?*
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are team members periodically instructed in the use of extinguishers and fire protection procedures?*

*(NOTE: Use of fire extinguishers is based on company policy regarding employee firefighting in your Emergency Action Plan and local fire code.)

Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Appendix C

Mammoth Holdings Exits Checklist

Location: _____ Address: _____

Use this checklist to evaluate compliance with OSHA's standard on emergency exit routes.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Is each exit marked with an exit sign and illuminated by a reliable light source?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are the directions to exits, when not immediately apparent, marked with visible signs?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are doors, passageways, or stairways that are neither exits nor access to exits, and which could be mistaken for exits, marked "NOT AN EXIT" or with another appropriate marking?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are exit signs provided with the word "EXIT" in letters at least 5 inches high with lettering at least 1 inch wide?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are exit doors side-hinged?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are all exits kept free of obstructions?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are there at least two exit routes provided from elevated platforms, pits, or rooms where the absence of a second exit would increase the risk of injury from hot, poisonous, corrosive, suffocating, flammable, or explosive substances?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Is the number of exits from each floor of a building and from the building itself appropriate for the building occupancy? (NOTE: Do not count revolving, sliding, or overhead doors when evaluating whether there is a sufficient number of exits.)
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are exit stairways that are required to be separated from other parts of a building enclosed by at least one-hour fire-resistant walls (or at least two-hour fire-resistant walls in buildings more than four stories high)?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are the slopes of ramps used as part of emergency building exits limited to dimensions of 1 foot vertical and 12 feet horizontal?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are glass doors or storm doors fully tempered, and do they meet the safety requirements for human impact?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Can exit doors be opened from the direction of exit travel without a key or any special knowledge or effort?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Is there a designed “rally” point for all team members to meet in the case of a fire evacuation?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Where exit doors open directly onto any street, alley, or other area where vehicles may be operated, are adequate barriers and warnings provided to prevent employees from stepping into the path of traffic?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No Are doors that swing in both directions and are located between rooms where there is frequent traffic equipped with glass viewing panels?

Completed by: _____ Date: _____

Appendix D

Mammoth Holdings Flammable and Combustible Material Checklist

Location: _____ Address: _____

Use this checklist to evaluate compliance with OSHA's standards on flammable and combustible materials:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are combustible scrap, debris, and waste materials, such as oily rags, stored in covered metal receptacles and removed from the worksite promptly? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are approved containers and tanks used to store and handle flammable and combustible liquids? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are all connections tight on drums and combustible liquid piping, vapor, and liquid? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are all flammable liquids kept in closed containers when not in use? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are metal drums of flammable liquids electrically grounded during dispensing? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Do storage rooms for flammable and combustible liquids have appropriate ventilation systems? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are NO SMOKING signs posted on liquefied petroleum gas tanks? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are all solvent wastes and flammable liquids kept in fire-resistant, covered containers until they are removed from the worksite? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Is combustible dust vacuumed rather than blown or swept whenever possible? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are fuel gas cylinders and oxygen cylinders separated by distances or fire-resistant barriers while in storage? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are fire extinguishers appropriate for the materials in the areas they are mounted?* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are appropriate fire extinguishers mounted within 50 feet of outside areas containing flammable liquids and within 10 feet of any inside storage area for such materials?* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Are extinguishers free from obstruction or blockage?* |

- ☐Yes ☐No Are all extinguishers serviced, maintained, and tagged at least once a year?*
- ☐Yes ☐No Are all extinguishers fully charged and in their designated places?*
- ☐Yes ☐No Where sprinkler systems are permanently installed, are the nozzle heads directed or arranged so that water will not be sprayed into operating electrical switchboards and equipment?
- ☐Yes ☐No Are NO SMOKING signs posted in areas where flammable or combustible materials are used or stored?
- ☐Yes ☐No Are safety cans utilized for dispensing flammable or combustible liquids available at the point they would be used?
- ☐Yes ☐No Are all spills of flammable or combustible liquids cleaned up promptly?
- ☐Yes ☐No Are storage tanks adequately vented to prevent development of an excessive vacuum or pressure that could result from filling, emptying, or temperature changes?

*(NOTE: Use of fire extinguishers is based on company policy regarding employee firefighting in your Emergency Action Plan and local fire code.)

Completed by:_____ Date:_____

Appendix E

Mammoth Holdings Monthly Fire Extinguisher Inspection Program

National Fire Protection Association ([NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers](#)) requires portable extinguishers to be inspected when they are installed, at intervals of not more than 30 days thereafter, and once yearly by a professional fire inspection service. Monthly inspections must be documented using a service tag physically attached to the fire extinguisher. Upon completion of a monthly inspection, the inspector should mark the service tag with their initials corresponding to the month of inspection.

Manual inspections will be inspected by the site Manager, the site Safety Officer, Regional Safety & Compliance Manager, or Safety & Compliance Director. Monthly inspection of the fire extinguishers should include a check of the following items:

- a. The portable fire extinguishers are in their designated locations.
- b. There are no obstructions to access or visibility that would prevent the extinguisher from easy use.
- c. Pressure gauges are reading in the correct operating range.
- d. Safety pin and tamper indicator are present and secure.
- e. Hose or nozzle is clear and not obstructed.
- f. Monthly and yearly service tags are attached and up to date.
- g. Operating instructions and name plate are legible and facing outward.
- h. There is no physical damage to the fire extinguisher.
- i. Rotate fire extinguisher “upside down” to loosen chemicals

If there are any issues found during the monthly inspection process, notify the Regional Safety & Compliance Manager or Safety & Compliance Director immediately. An inoperative fire extinguisher must be replaced as soon as issues are discovered.

Remember: Monthly inspections must be documented using a service tag physically attached to the fire extinguisher. Upon completion of a monthly inspection, the inspector should mark the service tag with their initials corresponding to the month of inspection.

Monthly Fire Extinguisher Inspection Tag Example

FIRE EXTINGUISHER INSPECTION RECORD				
EXTINGUISHER No.				
'21	'22		'23	'24
		JAN.		
		FEB.		
		MAR.		
		APRIL		
		MAY		
		JUNE		
		JULY		
		AUG.		
		SEPT.		
		OCT.		
		NOV.		
		DEC.		


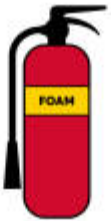







Appendix F: Attachments and Additional Information

<https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/OSHA3527.pdf>

For additional information, consider enrolling in the National Fire Academy's course "Fire Inspection Principles" (R0220). Course information and registration is available at <http://apps.usfa.fema.gov/nfacourses/catalog/details/47>.


Office Worker Fire Prevention Training Video from SafetyVideos.com

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vsfScZ0dx-c>

FIRE EXTINGUISHER TYPES AND USES				
FIRE RISK TYPE ↓				
	WATER	FOAM	CO ₂	POWDER
 A PAPER, WOOD, TEXTILE	✓ YES	✓ NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	✓ NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	✓ NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
 B FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	✗ NO	✓ YES	✓ YES	✓ YES
 C FLAMMABLE GASES	✗ NO	✗ NO	✓ YES	✓ YES
 ELECTRICAL HAZARD	✗ NO	✗ NO	✓ YES	✓ YES
 VEHICLE PROTECTION	✗ NO	✓ YES	✗ NO	✓ YES

Slide 5 - Fire Triangle

THE FIRE TRIANGLE



The Fire Triangle is a simple model used to understand the ingredients necessary for most fires.

A fire naturally occurs when the elements are combined in the right mixture.

Together, they produce the Chemical Reaction that is Fire.

Heat - to reach ignition temperature

Fuel - or combustible material to feed the fire

Oxygen - to sustain combustion

The fire is prevented or extinguished by removing any one of the three elements.

Slide notes

The Fire Triangle or Combustion Triangle is a simple model for understanding the necessary ingredients for most fires.

Each side of the triangle represents a component needed for combustion,

and a fire naturally occurs when the elements are present and combined in the right mixture.

Together, they produce the Chemical Reaction that is Fire.

The triangle illustrates the three elements a fire needs to ignite: heat, fuel,

and an oxidizing agent (usually oxygen).

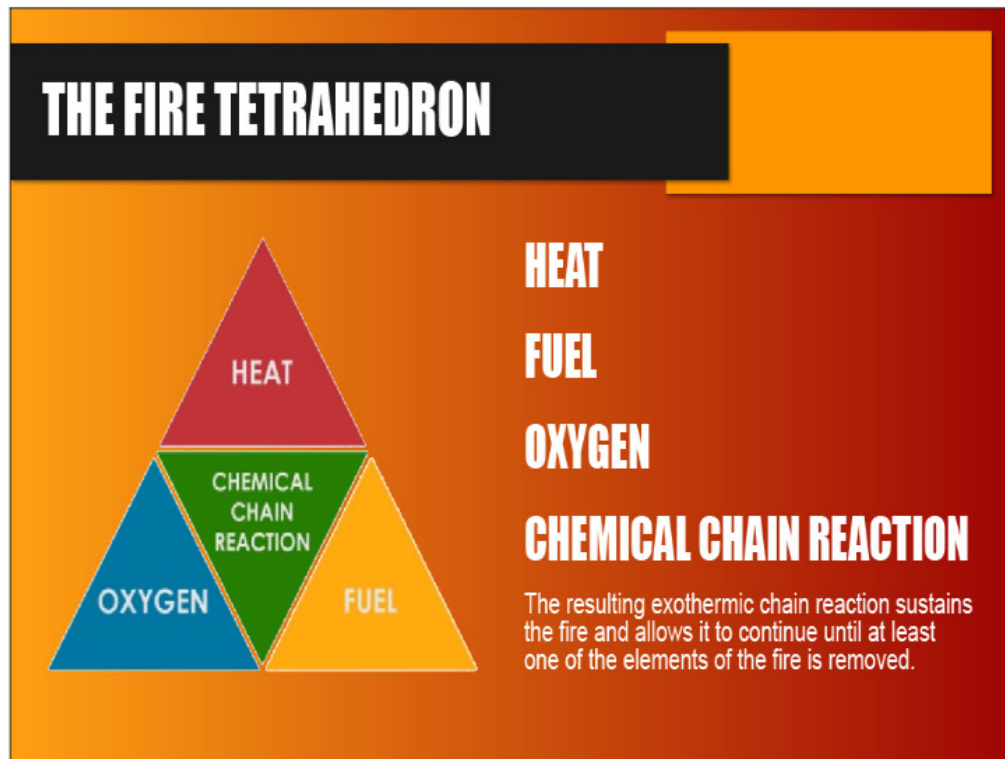
A heat source is responsible for the initial ignition of fire,

and is also needed to maintain the fire and enable it to spread.

Heat allows fire to spread by drying out and preheating nearby fuel and warming surrounding air.

In order for a fire to start there must be a material to burn - this is referred to as the fuel.

Slide 6 - Fire Tetrahedron

**Slide notes**

The fire tetrahedron introduces the addition of a chemical chain reaction to the three already present in the fire triangle.

Once a fire has started, the resulting exothermic chain reaction sustains the fire

and allows it to continue until at least one of the elements of the fire is removed.

Slide 34 - Guidelines 3

GUIDELINES FOR FIGHTING FIRES

Before deciding to fight the fire, keep these things in mind:

The final rule is to always position yourself with an exit or means of escape at your back before you attempt to use a fire extinguisher to put out a fire.

In case the extinguisher malfunctions, or something unexpected happens, you need to be able to get out quickly. You don't want to become trapped.



Slide notes

Is the fire spreading rapidly beyond the point where it started?

The time to use a fire extinguisher is at the beginning stages of the fire

If the fire is already spreading quickly, it is best to simply evacuate the building.

You don't want to be in a situation where you cannot evacuate to safety if the fire gets out of control.

As you evacuate the building, close the door behind you as you leave.

This will help to slow down the spread of smoke and fire.

The final rule is to always position yourself with an exit or means of escape at your back

before you attempt to use a fire extinguisher to put out a fire.


In case the extinguisher malfunctions, or something unexpected happens,

you need to be able to get out quickly.

Slide 35 - Guidelines 3

NEVER FIGHT A FIRE IF...

- You don't know what is burning
- The fire appears too large to handle with one extinguisher
- The fire is spreading rapidly beyond the spot where it started
- You don't have the right fire extinguisher
- You might inhale toxic smoke
- Your instincts tell you not to or you're not comfortable with it

**Slide notes**

Never fight a fire if:

You are not sure what is burning.

The fire appears too large to handle with one extinguisher

The fire is spreading rapidly beyond the spot where it started

You don't have the right fire extinguisher for the fuel type

You might inhale toxic smoke

Your instincts tell you not to or you're not comfortable with it

Appendix G: Training Sign in Document

COURSE		INSTRUCTOR	
LOCATION		DATE	

	PRINTED NAME	SIGNATURE	Position
1			
2			
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* Certain inserts included in this program were taken directly from Kentucky OSH Division of Education & Training. Special thanks to John Clabaugh, CSP, CHST for his work in this area.



Mammoth Holdings Fire Safety Quiz

Team Member Name: _____ Date: _____
Location: _____

1. Fire Extinguisher marked with an “A” is used on
 - A) oil fires
 - B) electrical fires
 - C) paper fires
 - D) none of the above
2. Fire Extinguisher marked with a “B” is used on
 - A) paper and trash
 - B) oil or grease
 - C) electrical
 - D) none of the above
3. How else can a grease fire be extinguished
 - A) smothered
 - B) baking soda
 - C) both A and B
4. Fire Extinguisher marked with “ABC” is used on
 - A) wood and paper
 - B) electrical
 - C) liquids or grease
 - D) all the above
5. Fire Extinguisher marked with “D” is used on
 - A) combustible/flammable metals
 - B) magnesium
 - C) potassium
 - D) other flammable metals
 - E) all the above

6. Fill in the following spaces

P _____
A _____
S _____
S _____

7. Fill in the following spaces

R _____
A _____
C _____
E _____

8. It is acceptable to place a fire extinguisher back on the storage hook after it has only been used for 5 seconds?

True

False

9. As a general rule, you should not attempt to fight a fire that is spreading rapidly?

True

False

10. When attempting to extinguish a fire, what should you always keep to your back? (Fill in the blank)

11. Which of the following is not part of the “Fire Triangle”?

A. Oxygen (Air)

B. Fuel

C. Nitrogen

D. Heat

12. Which of the following are part of a team member’s responsibility when it comes to fire safety?

A. Complete all required safety training sessions before working without supervision.

B. Work safely at all times to limit fire risks

C. Report potential fire hazards immediately to your supervisor

D. Follow all fire emergency procedures

E. All of the above

F. None of the above

13. Which of the following is not part of the monthly fire extinguisher check?
- A. Make sure nothing is blocking the fire extinguisher
 - B. Check the end of the nozzle for obstructions
 - C. Make sure the pressure dial is in the “green” area
 - D. Make sure the safety pin can easily be removed from the discharge lever
14. Why should the fire extinguisher be rotated upside down during the monthly inspection?
-
15. During a welding procedure, it is acceptable for the “fire watch” to leave the area just as soon as the welding is over?
- True
 - False
16. It is acceptable to plug a second extension cord into the outlet of the first to gain more outlets for use?
- True
 - False
17. How can maintaining good housekeeping practices around the wash help to prevent fires?
-
18. Fire Safety is just the owner’s responsibility?
- True
 - False