

Wilson's Petroleum Toolbox Talk

Fire Protection

Ignition sources can include any material, equipment, or operation that emits a spark or flame including obvious items, such as torches, as well as less obvious items, such as static electricity and grinding operations. Equipment or components that radiate heat, such as kettles, catalytic converters, and mufflers, also can be ignition sources.

Fuel sources include combustible materials, such as wood, paper, trash and clothing; flammable liquids, such as gasoline or solvents; and flammable gases, such as propane or natural gas.

Training & Inspection:

Where portable fire extinguishers are provided for employee use, employees must be trained to familiarize themselves with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards associated with basic firefighting.

Portable fire extinguishers must be subjected to monthly visual inspections and annual servicing / maintenance.

Selection and Distribution:

Portable fire extinguishers must be provided for employee use and selected and distributed based on the classes of anticipated workplace fires and on the size and degree of hazards which would affect their use.

Types of Extinguishers:

Class A Hazards - ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

Class B Hazards - flammable or combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, alcohols, solvents, lacquers, flammable gases, and similar materials.

Class C Hazards - energized electrical equipment.

Class D Hazards - combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.

Class K Hazards - cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media such as vegetable or animal oils and fats.





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Toolbox Talk - Fire Protection				
Date:			Job No.:	
Job Name:			Supervisor:	
Employee Safety Recommendations				
Documents Reviewed				
Attendees (print name)				
Supervisor Signatu	ure:			