

Know the flammability level of each substance you bring into your home.

When buying a product, read the labels carefully and choose the least flammable substance available.

Flammable

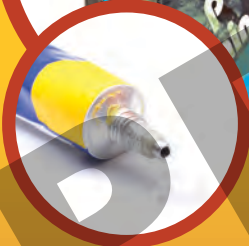
- Paint Thinners
- Oil-Based & Aerosol Paints
- Brake Fluid
- Some Automotive Products
- Alcohol-Based Products
- Turpentine
- Nail Polish Remover

Extremely flammable

- Gasoline
- Contact Adhesives
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Butane & Propane)
- Wood Stains
- Naphtha
- Natural Gas
- Spot Removers

Combustible

- Furniture Polish
- Oil-Based Paints
- Cleaning Fluids
- Solvents
- Glues & Rubber Cement
- Fuel Oil
- Pesticides
- Cooking Oils
- Grease



The vapors given off by flammable liquids can be ignited by:

- Pilot Lights
- Matches or Lighters
- Furnaces or Space Heaters
- Gas Ranges
- Water Heaters
- Candles
- Lit Cigarettes, Cigars or Pipes
- Heat or Sparks from Appliances
- Electric Motors
- Damaged Electrical Cords
- Light Switches
- Inserting or Pulling Plugs
- Electrical Sockets
- Static Electricity
- Charcoal Grills
- Outdoor Cooking Fires
- Fireplaces
- Wood-Burning Stoves



AVOID LIQUID, GAS OR GREASE FIRES

- Know the flammability level of each substance you bring into your home.
- Store all flammable substances according to the label.
- Handle all flammable substances with extreme care.

HOW TO STORE & HANDLE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, GASES & GREASE



TREAT THEM RIGHT SO THEY WON'T IGNITE!

Store flammable substances carefully.

- Always store flammable substances in cool, well-ventilated places, away from furnaces, heaters, ranges, clothes dryers, power tools or heat sources, including direct sunlight.
- Use only airtight containers designed for storing flammables. Glass containers break easily and non-approved plastic containers may be damaged by flammable substances.
- Store flammables away from living areas and out of children's reach.
- Keep substances in their original containers with the labels intact. Replace torn or missing labels. Identify the type of substance and its flammability rating.
- Dispose of rags used with flammable substances as soon as possible. If saved, store rags in tightly closed metal containers.



Handle flammable substances with extreme care.

- Do not use flammable substances or spray aerosol cans around heat or flame sources, including lit cigarettes, cigars and other smoking materials.
- When using flammable substances inside, open windows and doors for fresh air.
- Always store heavy vapor flammables such as gasoline and propane outdoors. Never store them in a place with poor ventilation, such as a basement. Concentrated vapors could cause a major explosion.
- Use flammable liquids, gases and grease only as directed. Using these substances for improper purposes, such as cleaning, is a serious fire hazard.
- If you spill a flammable substance, clean it up and dispose of the cleaning rags properly. Soak the rags in a metal airtight container with water and bring to a local hazardous waste disposal center.
- If you smell gas, leave the area. Call the fire department and utility company immediately.
- If a small, contained fire breaks out and you can't extinguish it immediately, evacuate and call the fire department.

Cooking fires

- Cooking oil, grease and frying fat can catch fire if they overheat. Always cook in a ventilated room and do not store oil or grease near your stove top.
- Just in case, have an AB fire extinguisher mounted in the kitchen on the wall opposite from the stove.
- If a cooking fire breaks out, use a potholder to cover the pot with a metal lid. If a fire starts in the oven, shut the oven door and turn it off. Always call the fire department after an oven fire, even if the flames seem to be completely extinguished.



Gasoline

- Never use gasoline to start a fire.
- Use only laboratory approved containers for storing gasoline. These containers should be airtight and should have a pouring spout to prevent spills. Leave at least two inches of space at the top of the can for vapor expansion.
- When transporting gasoline, keep the container level on the floor of your back seat with the windows rolled down. Gasoline should only be transported for short distances.
- When refueling a machine, always turn the engine off before opening the gas can. Only pour gasoline into an engine outdoors so the vapors disperse into the air. Make sure the equipment you are refueling cools down. The smallest gasoline spill onto a hot machine can cause a major fire.