



Fire Protection Association Australia

Portable Fire Extinguisher Guide

Fire Protection Association Australia Website
www.fpa.com.au

Two colour schemes for Fire extinguishers exit		EXTINGUISHANT	CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS E	CLASS F	CLASS D For fire involving Combustible metals use special purpose extinguisher
PRE 1999	FROM 1999		Wood Paper Plastics	Flammable & Combustible Liquids	Flammable Gases	Electrically Energised Equipment	Cooking Oils and Fats	
		WATER	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	Dangerous if used on flammable liquid, energised electrical Equipment and cooking oils/fat fires
		WET CHEMICAL	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	Dangerous if used on energised electrical Equipment
		FOAM	YES	YES	NO	NO	LIMITED	Dangerous if used on energised electrical Equipment
		POWDER	YES <small>(ABE)</small> NO <small>(BE)</small>	YES <small>(ABE)</small> YES <small>(ABE)</small>	YES <small>(ABE)</small> YES <small>(BE)</small>	YES <small>(ABE)</small> YES <small>(BE)</small>	NO <small>(BE)</small> LIMITED <small>(BE)</small>	Look carefully at the extinguisher to determine if it is a BE or ABE unit as the capability is different
		CARBON DIOXIDE	LIMITED	LIMITED	LIMITED	YES	LIMITED	Not suitable for outdoor use
		VAPOURISING LIQUID	YES	LIMITED	LIMITED	YES	NO	Check the characteristics of the specific extinguishing agent

LIMITED indicates that the extinguisher is not the agent of choice for the class of fire, but that it may have a limited extinguishing capability.
 Solvents such as alcohol or acetone mix with water and therefore require special foam
 Green text indicates the class or classes in which agent is most effective