may receive a shock from energized electrical equipment via the water These units are not classified by a numeral because Class C fires are essentially either Class A or Class B, but also involve energized electrical wiring and equipment Therefore, the *coverage* of the extinguisher must be chosen for the burning fuel

CLASS D EXTINGUISHERS for fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, potassium, powdered aluminum, zinc, sodium, titanium, zirconium, and lithium Persons working in areas where Class D fire hazards exist must be aware of the dangers in using Class A, B, or C extinguishers on a Class D fire, as well as the correct way to extinguish Class D fires These units are not classified by a numerical system and are intended for a special hazard protection only

The following recommendations are given in NFPA Standard No 10 as a guide in marking extinguishers, and/or extinguisher locations, to indicate the suitability of the extinguisher for a particular class of fire Extinguishers suitable for more than one class of fire may be identified by multiple symbols as described previously

Markings should be applied by decalcomanias, painting, or similar methods having at least equivalent legibility and durability

Where markings are applied to the extinguisher, they should be located on the front of the shell above or below the extinguisher name plate Markings should be of a size and form to give easy legibility at a distance of 3 ft



1 Extinguishers suitable for Class A fires should be identified by a triangle containing the letter "A" If colored, the triangle shall be colored green °



2 Extinguishers suitable for Class B fires should be identified by a square containing the letter "B" If colored, the square shall be colored red °



3 Extinguishers suitable for Class C fires should be identified by a circle containing the letter "C" If colored, the circle shall be colored blue °



4 Extinguishers suitable for fires involving metals should be identified by a five-pointed star containing the letter "D" If colored, the star shall be colored yellow °

Where markings are applied to wall panels, etc, in the vicinity of extinguishers, they should be of a size and form to give easy legibility at a distance of 25 ft

Extinguishers listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc, are rated after physical testing These ratings, which are indicated by a numeral and a letter, define the extinguishing potential of an extinguisher because they specify the type and size or number that should be installed in a specific area

The numeral signifies the number of units of extinguishing potential and the letter(s), the class(es) of fire on which the particular extinguisher is most effective for extinguishment For example, a 4-A 16-B C rating signifies that the extinguisher is rated for 4 units of Class A fire-fighting potential, 16 units of Class B fire-fighting potential, and is safe to use on Class C fires in or near electrical equipment

Extinguishers labeled with pre-1956 classifications can be reclassified by using conversion tables published in NFPA Standard No 10, *Portable Fire Extinguishers*

Location of units. The extinguisher must be located close to the likely hazards, but not so close that it would be damaged or cut off

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°NOTE Recommended colors as described in the Federal Color Standard Number 595 are

Green – No 14260
Red – No 11105
Blue – No 15102
Yellow – No 13655