

TSR VIRTUAL COFFEE BREAK

WELCOME



- Questions? Type them in the chat or Q&A window at anytime. We'll have time at the end.
 For everything else, contact Sales@TriStateRestores.com.
- We are recording! Links to view the video & PDF presentation will be shared with you tomorrow morning. Visit TriStateRestores.com/VCB for a complete archive.
- Starbucks Gift Cards: NEW! First 100 Attendees today will receive a \$5 Gift Card!
- After the VCB: Please complete the post-event survey, see you March 29!
- Liked this Presentation? Share a review of TSR on Google for a \$25 Amazon Gift Card*
 (*Subject to Google Review/Approval)
- Stay till the end TWO lucky attendees will win a Crumbl Prize Pack (worth \$50!)





FAMILY OWNED - LOCALLY OPERATED - ESTABLISHED FIRM

Tri State Restorations LLC® is an independent commercial and residential disaster recovery firm based in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan area (MD/DC/VA). We specialize in the mitigation, remediation, removal, cleanup and restoration efforts of large and small water, fire, mold, biohazard, lead & odor caused damages.

Our company's mission is Turning Disaster Into Peace of Mind® because we're committed to easing the burden of handling your property disaster by providing you with the best customer experience and services available.





SUITE OF SERVICES

We're Your Local DMV Area Commercial & Residential Disaster Recovery Experts.











Water Mitigation & Restoration

Mold Remediation & Lead Abatement

Fire/Smoke Restoration & Odor Control Biohazard & Trauma
Disinfection & Cleanup

Sewage Mitigation & Cleanup

LICENSED + INSURED + RELIABLE

- IICRC Certified Firm
- EPA Lead Safe Certified Firm
- IAQA SMART Mold Firm
- 5-Star Rated

- TSR Employees are Infectious Disease & Bloodborne Pathogen Certified
- 2 EPA Licensed Asbestos Inspectors on staff



















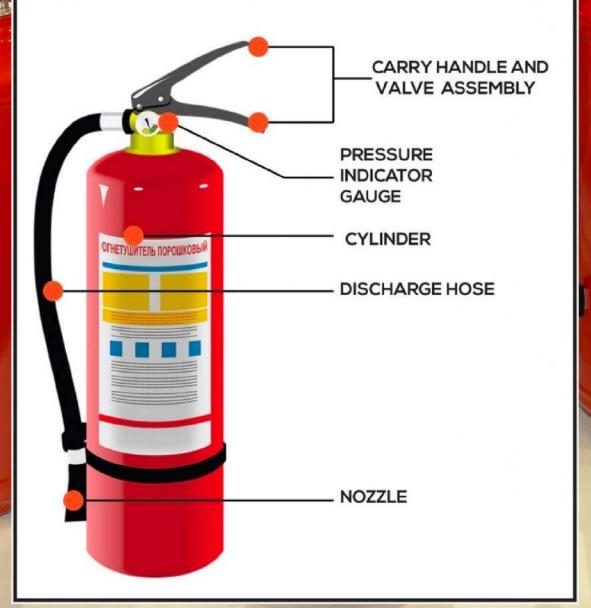








PARTS OF A FIRE EXTINGUISHER



WHAT IS A FIRE EXTINGUISHER:



A fire extinguisher is a handheld active fire protection device usually filled with a dry or wet chemical used to extinguish or control small fires, often in emergencies. –Wikipedia

There are 5 main types:

- Water, water mist or water spray fire extinguishers
- Foam fire extinguishers
- Dry Powder standard or specialist fire extinguishers
- Carbon Dioxide ('CO2') fire extinguishers
- Wet Chemical fire extinguishers





ABOUT THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS



- 1. Water: Certain types of water fire extinguishers contain antifreeze which will allow the extinguisher to be used in freezing conditions.
- 2. Water Mist: Water mist extinguishers are a type of water fire extinguisher that uses distilled water and discharges it as a fine spray instead of a solid stream. Water mist extinguishers are used where contaminants in unregulated water sources can cause excessive damage to personnel or equipment.
- 3. **Film-forming foam type:** AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam) and FFFP (film-forming fluoroprotein) fire extinguishers are rated for use on both Class A and Class B fires. As the name implies, they discharge a foam material rather than a liquid or powder. They are not suitable for use in freezing temperatures.



ABOUT THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS



Continued...

- 3. **Dry Chemical:** The fire extinguishing agent used in these devices is a powder composed of very small particulates. Types of agents available include sodium bicarbonate base and potassium bicarbonate base. Dry chemical type extinguishers have special treatments that ensure proper flow capabilities by providing resistance to packing and moisture absorption (caking).
- 4. Carbon Dioxide ('CO2'): The principal advantage of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) fire extinguishers is that the agent does not leave a residue after use. This can be a significant factor where protection is needed for delicate and costly electronic equipment. Other typical applications are food preparation areas, laboratories, and printing or duplicating areas. Carbon dioxide extinguishers are listed for use on Class B and Class C fires.



ABOUT THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS

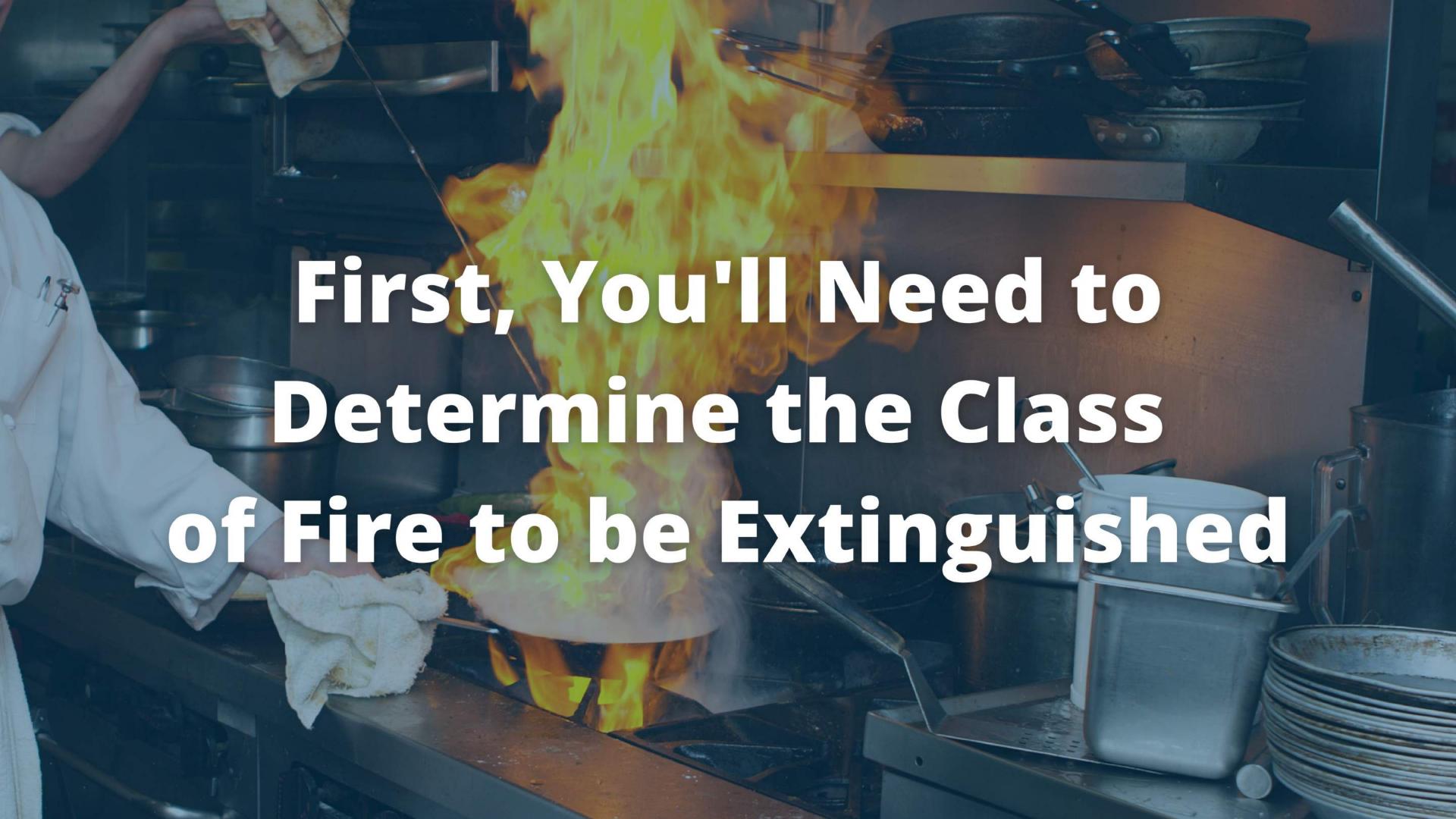


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- **5. Wet Chemical:** The extinguishing agent can be comprised of, but is not limited to, solutions of water and potassium acetate, potassium carbonate, potassium citrate, or a combination of these chemicals (which are conductors of electricity). The liquid agent typically has a pH of 9.0 or less. On Class A fires, the agent works as a coolant. On Class K fires (cooking oil fires), the agent forms a foam blanket to prevent reignition.
- **6. Dry Powder:** These fire extinguishers and agents are intended for use on Class D fires and specific metals, following special techniques and manufacturer's recommendations for use. The extinguishing agent can be applied from a fire extinguisher or by scoop and shovel. Using a scoop or shovel is often referred to as a hand propelled fire extinguisher.









5 CLASSES OF FIRE



- Class A Fires Fires in ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.
- Class B Fires Fires in flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases.
- Class C Fires Fires that involve energized electrical equipment.
- Class D Fires Fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.
- Class K Fires Fires in cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats).



WHAT TYPE OF EXTINGUISHER DO YOU NEED?



Every household extinguisher is labeled A, B, or C, which tells you the types of fires the extinguisher is effective against.

A is ordinary combustibles like wood, paper, and cloth;

B is flammable liquids, such as gasoline or cooking oil; and

C is live electricity.



Types of fire extinguisher and their uses

WATER

Used on paper, wood, coal, cardboard and other solid fuel fires.



Can be used on: Class A

FOAM

Used on solid fuel fires as well as flammable liquids.



Can be used on: Class A Class B

POWDER

Used on any kind of fire except for Class F cooking oils.



Can be used on: Class A

> Class B Class C

Class D Electrical

CO2

Used on flammable liquids and electrical fires.



Can be used on: Class B Electrical

WET CHEMICAL

Used on cooking oil fires as well as combustible solid materials.



Can be used on: Class A Class F



Class A
Combustible materials. These include paper, textiles, wood and similar materials.



Class D
Flammable metals. These include potassium and uranium.



Class B Flammable liquids. These include petrol, oil and paint.



Electrical

Electrical goods. These include appliances in kitchens as well as computers, phones etc.

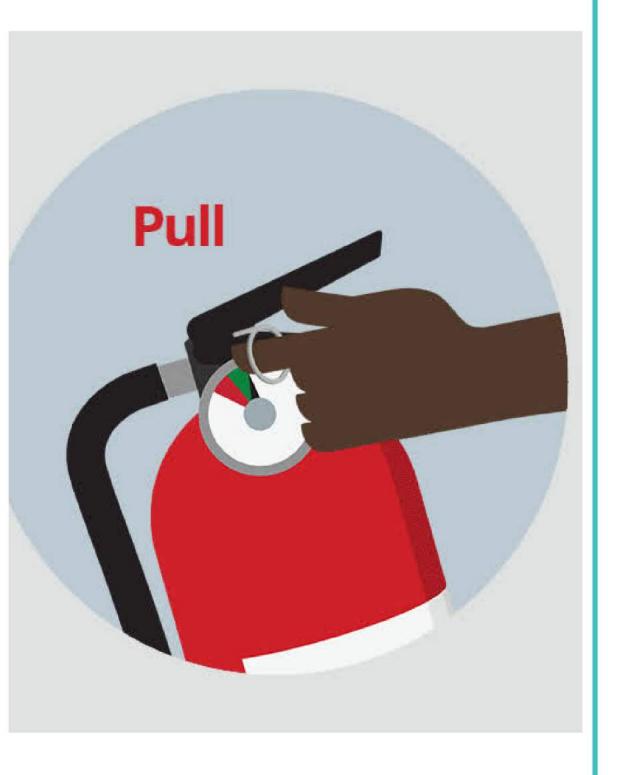


Class C Flammable gases. These include butane and methane.



Class F
Cooking oils. These include chip pan fires and deep fat fryers.

How Do You Use A Fire Extinguisher?



REMEMBER: P-A-S-S



When operating a fire extinguisher, tell residents to remember the word PASS:

- 1. Pull the pin. Hold the extinguisher with the nozzle pointing away from you and release the locking mechanism.
- 2. Aim low. Point the extinguisher at the base of the fire.
- 3. Squeeze the lever slowly and evenly.
- 4. Sweep the nozzle from side-to-side.







> 40 lbs ≤ 5 ft ≤ 3.5 ft ≥ 4 in ≥ 4 in

< 40 lbs

INSTALLATION



Extinguishers need to be located along normal paths of travel. This is because extinguishers should be available to occupants when evacuating.

Extinguishers also need to be installed in places where they're visible, but if an obstruction is unavoidable then there needs to be signage.

Extinguishers need to be installed at least 4 inches off the ground up to a maximum of 5ft. The exception to this is for extinguishers heavier than 40 lbs, they can only be up to 3 ft 6 inches off the ground and wheeled fire extinguishers don't need to be off the ground since the wheels already keep the cylinder from touching the floor.





EXPIRATIONS



How long does a fire extinguisher last? Make sure it works when it counts!

- Although they don't have a true "expiration date," traditional fire extinguishers generally have a 10-12 year life expectancy.
- Disposable (non-rechargeable) fire extinguishers should be replaced every 10 years.



INSPECTIONS



How often do fire extinguishers need to be inspected per OSHA? [29 CFR 1910.157(e)(2)]

Inspection, maintenance and testing should be performed monthly.

Perform an annual maintenance check on all portable fire extinguishers.











FIRE DRILLS



3 P's of Fire Safety: Prevent, Plan & Practice

A home fire drill is a time for a family to practice their home fire escape plan. This is a plan to get out of the home quickly in case there is a fire. Every room in the home needs two ways out. Every home fire escape plan needs an outside meeting place. A meeting place is a permanent location in front of the home that is a safe distance from the home. Everyone in the family should go to the meeting place so everyone will be together and adults will know that everyone is safe. **Practice biannually.**

Tip: Install smoke detectors in each room of your property, and don't forget to change your batteries during daylight savings!



FIRE DRILLS



Fire drills and extinguisher education in the workplace:

If you expect your workers to use portable fire extinguishers, you must provide hands-on training in using this equipment.

Are annual fire drills required by OSHA?

No. But if you do, you must establish an educational program to familiarize your workers with the general principles of fire extinguishers.



FIRE DRILLS



Community Managers: Make sure fire escape plans are posted and legible. Practice community fire drills with your residents twice annually to ensure all residents are familiar with routes and meeting spots. Designate a community Fire Warden to assist with drills.

How do you approach fire safety with your residents? There are TONS of free resources at NFPA.org and usfa.fema.gov/prevention/.

Encourage residents to purchase and maintain extinguishers for their property to protect themselves, other residents, and your community!



1s

OUR STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The BSR/IICRC S700 Standard for Professional Fire and Smoke Damage Restoration This standard provides principles, processes, and procedures for determining the presence of combustion particles affecting a building and the extent of impact following a fire or smoke event. This fire or smoke event will be either internal to the building, fire from an adjoining building, or buildings that sustain direct exposure to an external fire. This standard also provides practical principles, methods, and processes including equipment, tools, and materials, for the remediation of buildings impacted by a fire or smoke event. In addition, including emergency work (mitigation), temporary repairs, engineering controls, removal of fire residues, and associated odors, as allowed. This standard also addresses contractor qualifications, administrative requirements, procedures, development of the scope of work, and documentation of project-related events.



Tri State Restorations is an IICRC Certified Firm and our Technicians all hold individual IICRC certifications

IN CLOSING...

If the unfortunate does happen, and you experience a property loss as a result of fire or smoke damage, give us a call! We're available 24/7 to help with your disaster:

866-818-1949





QUESTIONS?

Enter them into the Q&A or chat box now!

GRAND PRIZE DRAWING TIME!



2 Crumbl Prize Packs! (\$50)









HELP US PLAN FUTURE COFFEE BREAKS!

What would you like for us to feature in 2023? Let us know by completing the post-event survey! As always, today's recording and past VCBs can be found at TriStateRestores.com/vcb



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