**Revak JR Lab Off-site learning packet day 2**

**Instructor Revak**  **Date**

**Program/Class ACT**  **Period**

**Materials:**

Text book pg.281

**Method of Instruction:**

Lecture

**Activities:**

1 **Class A - Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics**
Solid combustible materials that are not metals. (Class **A** fires generally leave an **A**sh.)

2 **Class B - Flammable liquids: gasoline, oil, grease, acetone**
any non-metal in a liquid state, on fire. This classification also includes flammable gases.   (Class **B** fires generally involve materials that **B**oil or **B**ubble.)

**3 Class C - Electrical: energized electrical equipment**
As long as it's "plugged in," it would be considered a class C fire.  (Class **C** fires generally deal with electrical **C**urrent.)

4 **Class D - Metals: potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium**unless you work in a laboratory or in an industry that uses these materials, it is unlikely you'll have to deal with a Class D fire. It takes special extinguishing agents to fight such a fire.

**5 The number one most important factor in fire prevention is good housekeeping**

**6 Stop drop and roll**

**Assessment:**

10 points

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1 **Class A - Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics**

that are not metals.

* (Class **A** fires generally leave an **A**sh.)

2 **Class B - : gasoline, oil, grease, acetone**
any non-metal in a liquid state, on fire.

* This classification also includes flammable gases.
* (Class **B** fires generally involve materials that **B**oil or **B**ubble.)

**3 Class C - : energized electrical equipment**

* As long as it's "plugged in," it would be considered a class C fire.
* (Class **C** fires generally deal with electrical **C**urrent.)

4 **Class D - : potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium**

* Unless you work in a laboratory or in an industry that uses these materials,
* It is unlikely you'll have to deal with a Class D fire.