

 **Flammable :**

- Paint thinners
- Certain Paints
- Brake Fluid
- Certain Automotive Products
- Alcohol-Based Products
- Turpentine
- Nail Polish Remover



Extremely Flammable:

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



 **Combustible:**

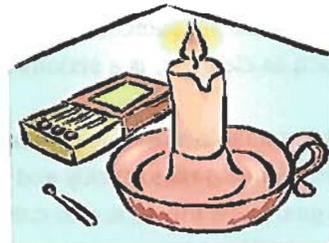
- Furniture Polish
- Oil Based Paints
- Cleaning Fluids
- Certain Solvents
- Glues and Rubber Cement
- Fuel Oil
- Pesticides
- Certain Cooking Oils
- Greases



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

 **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, and Pipes
- Heat or Sparks from Appliances
- Electric Motors
- Light Switches
- Frayed Electrical Cords
- Inserting or Pulling Plugs
- Electrical Sockets
- Static Electricity
- Charcoal Grills
- Outdoor Cooking Fires
- Fireplace
- Wood-Burning Stoves

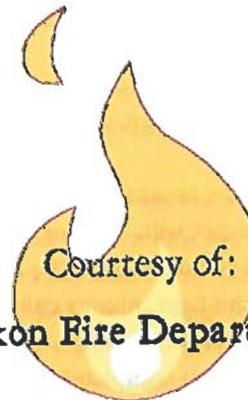


 **Avoid Liquid, Gas, or Grease Fires:**

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

FLAMMABLE

**Liquids
Gases,
and
Greases**



Courtesy of:

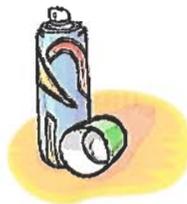
Yukon Fire Department

Store flammable substances carefully.

- Always store flammable substances in cool, well-ventilated places, away from furnaces, heaters, ranges, clothes dryer, power tools, or sources of heat, including direct sunlight.
- Use only airtight containers designed for storing flammables. Glass containers break easily, and non-approved plastic containers may be eaten away by flammable substances.
- Store flammables away from living areas and out of childrens reach.
- Keep substances in their original containers with the labels intact. Replace torn or missing labels, and 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.

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 and grease near your range.
- Just in case, have a small fire extinguisher mounted in the kitchen, on the wall opposite from the stove.
- If a cooking fire breaks out, use a potholder, and cover the pot with a metal lid at once. If a fire occurs in the oven, shut the oven door, and turn off the heat. Always call the fire department after an oven fire, even if the flames seem to be completely extinguished.



Handle flammable substances with extreme care.

- Do not use flammable substances or spray aerosol cans around heat or flame sources, including cigarettes and other smoking materials.
- When using flammable substances indoors, open windows and doors so that vapors can disperse safely.
- Always store flammables with heavy vapors, such as gasoline and propane, outdoors. Never store them in a place with poor ventilation, such as a basement. The vapors could collect in large amounts, waiting for an ignition source to cause a major explosion.
- Use flammable liquids, gases and greases 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 quickly and properly.
- If you smell gas, leave the area, and call the fire department and utility company at once.
- If a small, contained fire breaks out, and you can not extinguish it immediately, evacuate and call the fire department from a nearby phone.

Fire Hurts Everyone



Gasoline:

- Never use gasoline to start a fire.
- Use only laboratory-approved containers for storing gasoline. These containers should be airtight, unvented, 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 on the floor of your back seat, with the windows rolled down. Gasoline should be transported for short distances only.
- When fueling a machine, always turn the engine off before opening the gas can. When you are pouring gasoline into an engine, do so outdoors, so that vapors can disperse into the air. Make sure the equipment you are refueling is cool, since the smallest gasoline spill onto a hot machine can cause major fire.

