

Generic Safety Protocols to be Incorporated by Jamaica Broilers

Summary of Safety and Fire Fighting Procedures

Although ethanol does not present any danger beyond those of other flammable products, it is important that pertinent safety and fire fighting details be covered with appropriate personnel.

Safety Information

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should be provided to all personnel who come in, or may come in, contact with ethanol. A current MSDS is available from your ethanol supplier. More detailed information on safety, flammability, and health considerations is available from the RFA offices or RFA member companies.

Fire Fighting Procedure Overview

Ethanol: Spills (less than one inch deep) can be controlled and extinguished by dilution with water but are more quickly extinguished by "alcohol type" foams or dry chemical applications. Tank fires can only be controlled and extinguished by the use of "alcohol type" foams.

Spill Fires: Preferred foams are polymeric "alcohol type", fluoroprotein, and AFFF, in that order, for performance of blanket and security of the area. "Alcohol type" and AFFF will produce most rapid fire knockdown, while the "alcohol type" and fluoroprotein will give the best protection against reflash. Small spill fires can be extinguished with BC extinguishers.

Tank Fires: For over the top application use "alcohol type" foam or Light Water AFFF. For subsurface application, the "alcohol type" foam is the preferred agent.

Burn back resistance in these applications is sometimes lowered and therefore additional foam application after fire extinguishment is recommended.