MIOSHA

Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA)
Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)

AGENCY INSTRUCTION

DOCUMENT IDENTIFIER :	DATE:
MIOSHA-STD-25-1	August 8, 2025

SUBJECT: Portable Fire Extinguishers Standard

I. Purpose. This instruction establishes enforcement policies and interpretations of the General Industry Standard Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers.

II. Scope. This instruction applies to the General Industry Safety and Health Division (GISHD) and the Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division.

III. References.

A. Agency Instruction MIOSHA-COM-15-2, Horizontal or Vertical Standards – Determining Application, as amended.

B. General Industry Standard Part 6, Fire Exits (Part 6, Fire Exits).

C. General Industry Standard Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers (Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers).

D. General Industry Standard Part 12, Welding and Cutting (Part 12, Welding and Cutting).

E. General Industry Standard Part 73, Fire Brigades (Part 73, Fire Brigades).

F. General Industry Standard Part 74, Firefighting (Part 74, Firefighting).

G. General Industry Standard Part 75, Flammable Liquids (Part 75, Flammable Liquids).

H. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 10 (Current Edition), Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers (NFPR 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers).

I. Occupational Safety and Health Standards, 29 CFR 1910.155, Scope, Application and Definitions Applicable to Subpart L (1910.155, Definitions).

J. Occupational Safety and Health Standards, 29 CFR 1910.157, Portable Fire Extinguishers (1910.157, Portable Fire Extinguishers).

IV. Distribution. MIOSHA Staff; Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); S-drive Accessible; MIOSHA Messenger; and Internet Accessible.

V. Next Review Date. To be reviewed in three (3) years from date of issuance.

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VIII. Background. In February 2023, MIOSHA conducted a side-by-side comparison of Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguisher, and 1910.157, Portable Fire Extinguishers, to ensure the MIOSHA standard was at least as effective as the OSHA standard. The comparison of the two standards determined that Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers, did not contain the same provisions as 1910.157, Portable Fire Extinguishers, regarding training and

education. MIOSHA also received feedback from the public asking for clarity on the federal standard's scope, application, and exemptions.

In response, on February 2, 2024, MIOSHA revised Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers. MIOSHA eliminated most of the Michigan-specific rules, adopting portions of 1910.155, Definitions, adopted 1910.157, Portable Fire Extinguishers in its entirety, and retained a few of the prior Michigan-specific rules related to definitions, signage, installation, recharging, and Class "K" extinguishers. In addition, minor editorial, formatting, and title name changes were made. The revised Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers, is a combination of the federal rules for portable fire extinguishers augmented with a few Michigan-unique rules, and it is at least as effective as the OSHA standard.

This instruction establishes MIOSHA's enforcement policy for Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers. This agency instruction does not provide guidance for Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguisher rules that are more self-explanatory.

IX. Significant Changes. None. This is a new instruction.

X. Other MIOSHA General Industry Standards Applicable to Portable Fire Extinguishers. Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers, is not the only MIOSHA general industry standard with portable fire extinguisher requirements. Other standards also contain rules addressing portable fire extinguishers (e.g., distribution, training). For example, Part 12, Welding and Cutting, contains the requirements to have appropriate portable fire extinguishers on hand for use by trained employees when it is not practical to perform cutting or welding in a designated area. Additionally, general industry crane standards require operators to be knowledgeable and trained in the operation and use of portable fire extinguishers. See Appendix A for a list of other general industry standards with portable fire extinguisher requirements. To determine whether the industry, operation, condition, equipment, or installation is covered by Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers, one of the other standards, or both, refer to the Agency Instruction MIOSHA-COM-15-2, Horizontal or Vertical Standards – Determining Application.

XI. Scope, Application, Adoption, and Availability of Standards.

A. During the walkaround, the safety officer/industrial hygienist (SO/IH) should observe for the presence of portable fire extinguishers. Where portable fire extinguishers are present, the SO/IH will ask the management representative and a representative sample of employees: who uses the portable fire extinguishers and under what circumstances? Additionally, the SO/IH will ask employees what they themselves are expected to do in the event of a fire.

B. Where portable fire extinguishers are provided and not intended for employee use and the employer has an emergency action plan and fire prevention plan in accordance with Part 6, Fire Exits, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with only 1910.157(e) and (f) and none of the rest of Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers. This exemption is based on whether employees at the establishment will use the portable fire extinguishers; the exemption is not based on the classes of occupancy (e.g., office building vs. industrial plant). The SO/IH

must still evaluate the employer's compliance with Part 6, Fire Exits, including the rules for an emergency action plan and fire prevention plan.

NOTE: See Appendix B for requirements for an emergency action plan. In addition, see Appendix C for requirements of a fire prevention plan. To assist with employer compliance, the SO/IH can direct the management representative to the MIOSHA website, where the same guidance can be found on the standards webpage in the Related Information column for Part 6, Fire Exits.

C. Where portable fire extinguishers are provided and intended for employee use, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with all of Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers, including the requirements for training, aside from the exemptions below.

D. 1910.157(d), Selection and Distribution, does not apply to portable fire extinguishers provided for employee use on the outside of workplace buildings or structures (i.e., exterior work areas). The remainder of Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers, does apply to exterior work areas.

XII. Exemptions.

A. When portable fire extinguishers are not provided in the workplace and the employer has a written fire safety policy that includes an emergency action plan and fire prevention plan in accordance with Part 6, Fire Exits, which requires the immediate and total evacuation of employees from the workplace upon the sounding of a fire alarm signal, the SO/IH will not evaluate the employer's compliance with Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers. The SO/IH must still evaluate the employers' compliance with Part 6, Fire Exits, including the rules for an emergency action plan and fire prevention plan.

NOTE: This exemption does not apply to other general industry standards that require portable fire extinguishers. When another general industry standard requires that a portable fire extinguisher be provided, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the portable fire extinguisher requirements of the applicable horizontal or vertical standard(s), in addition to evaluating the employer's compliance with the requirements of Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers. For example, Part 75, Flammable Liquids, requires suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, be available at locations where flammable liquids are stored in containers and portable tanks. In this example, the available portable fire extinguishers must also comply with the requirements for portable fire extinguishers, such as inspections, maintenance, and testing, as given in Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers. In other words, some of the requirements for portable fire extinguishers will be found in Part 75, Flammable Liquids, and other requirements will be found in Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers.

B. When portable fire extinguishers are provided for designated employee use, where certain employees are the only employees authorized to use the available portable fire extinguishers as part of an emergency action plan in accordance with Part 6, Fire Exits, which requires all other employees in the fire area to

immediately evacuate the affected work area upon the sounding of the fire alarm, the SO/IH will not evaluate the employer's compliance with the distribution requirements of 1910.157(d), but the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the selection requirements of 1910.157(d) and the remainder of Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers. The SO/IH must still evaluate the employers' compliance with Part 6, Fire Exits, including the rules for an emergency action plan.

NOTE: Portable fire extinguishers provided for designated employee use must be selected based on the classes of anticipated workplace fires and on the size and degree of hazard which would affect their use.

XIII. Application of Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers.

A. General Requirements. Paragraph 1910.157(c)(4) requires that the employer ensure portable fire extinguishers are maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their designated places at all times except during use.

During a MIOSHA inspection, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the rule by conducting a visual inspection of the workplace to ensure portable fire extinguishers are:

1. Located in their designated place.
2. Free of obvious physical damage, corrosion, or leakage.
3. Charged with pressure gauge readings or indicators in their operable range or position (if equipped).

To determine if the portable fire extinguisher is located in its designated place, the SO/IH will first ask the management representative about the locations of the portable fire extinguishers and how those locations are designated, whether it is a map, list, or other means such as signage, placard, symbol, color, or text. Then, during the walkaround, the SO/IH will visit at least a representative sample of those locations using the employer's designation system to determine if portable fire extinguishers are located in the designated places.

B. Selection and Distribution. Paragraph 1910.157(d)(1) requires that portable fire extinguishers be provided for employee use and selected and distributed based on the classes of anticipated workplace fires and on the size and degree of hazard which would affect their use.

In most cases, an employer will choose to provide a multipurpose dry chemical portable fire extinguisher (Class ABC) because it can extinguish a wide range of fires. This approach works well for many employers but is not sufficient in all cases. Rooms or areas where unique hazards such as combustible metals or cooking appliances that involve combustible vegetable or animal oils and fats are present require specific extinguishers. During the walkaround portion of an inspection, the SO/IH must be observant of the employer's selection of portable fire extinguishers based on the class of anticipated fires. The employer's selection of portable fire extinguishers must take place independent of whether the room or area is equipped with fixed fire equipment such as an automatic sprinkler system.

Fires are classified by type and include Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class K. Class A fire means a fire involving ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and some rubber and plastic materials. Class B fire means a fire involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials. Class C fire means a fire involving energized electrical equipment where employee safety requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing media. Class D fire means a fire involving combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, or potassium. Extinguishing agents for Class D fires shall be of the types specifically listed and labeled for use on the specific combustible metal hazards. Class K fire means a fire in cooking appliances that involves combustible vegetable or animal oils and fats.

The classification of portable fire extinguishers consists of a letter indicating the class of fire on which an extinguisher has been found to be effective. Common types of extinguishers include water (Class A), carbon dioxide (Class BC), and dry chemical (usually multipurpose, which is Class ABC). Dry powder (Class D) and wet chemical (Class K) extinguishers are less common. Class A and B portable fire extinguishers will have a rating number indicating the extinguisher's relative extinguishing effectiveness. The higher the rating number, the more effective the extinguisher.

During a MIOSHA inspection, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the rule by:

1. Evaluating the room/area for fire hazards.
2. Determining the class of the fire hazards.
3. Estimating the size and degree of the fire hazards.
4. Verifying whether suitable portable fire extinguishers are provided.

Compliance with this rule can be achieved by selecting and distributing portable fire extinguishers based upon NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers. Rooms or areas may be classified by hazard level, and the levels include light hazard, ordinary hazard, and extra hazard. Rooms or areas that present a low fire hazard, such as offices, meeting rooms, and break rooms, would be considered light hazard. Rooms or areas that present a moderate fire hazard, such as mercantile shops and manufacturing with minimal flammable liquids present, would be considered ordinary hazard. Rooms or areas that present a high fire hazard, such as spray finishing and dipping and coating with flammable liquids, would be considered extra hazard. When Class A and B hazards are identified, portable fire extinguishers should have a minimum rating of 2-A and 5-B to 10-B in light hazard rooms or areas, 2-A and 10-B to 20-B in ordinary hazard rooms or areas, and 4-A and 40-B to 80-B in extra-hazard rooms or areas.

C. Installation. R 408.10833(1) requires that an extinguisher be installed securely on a hanger, in a bracket, or mounted in a cabinet unless it is wheeled type or cart mounted. A means shall be used to indicate the location of an extinguisher

mounted in a cabinet or on a shelf. The extinguisher shall be placed so that the operating instructions face outward.

During a MIOSHA inspection, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the rule by conducting a visual inspection of portable fire extinguishers to ensure the following:

1. They are installed on a hanger, in a bracket, or mounted in a cabinet unless it is wheeled type or cart mounted.
2. Portable fire extinguishers that are mounted in a cabinet are identified by signage, placard, symbol, color, or text visible from the normal path of travel.

   NOTE: A portable fire extinguisher which is visible through the face of the cabinet door from the normal path of travel is not required to be identified.
3. The operating instructions face outward.

D. Inspection, Maintenance and Testing. Paragraph 1910.157(e)(3) requires the employer ensure that portable fire extinguishers are subjected to an annual maintenance check. Stored pressure extinguishers do not require an internal examination. The employer shall record the annual maintenance date and retain this record for one year after the last entry or the life of the shell, whichever is less. The record shall be available to the Assistant Secretary upon request; since MIOSHA adopted these federal rules, the Assistant Secretary refers to the director of LEO or their designee, which includes an SO/IH. During a MIOSHA inspection, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the rule by conducting a visual inspection of the work area to ensure portable fire extinguishers have:

1. A tag or label that indicates the month and year maintenance was performed; or
2. An associated record, such as an invoice or log, which identifies the portable fire extinguisher and indicates the month and year maintenance was performed.

E. Recharging. R 408.10837 requires that an employer maintaining their own extinguisher shall use recharging materials of the class specified on the extinguisher nameplate or recommended by the manufacturer for recharging.

During a MIOSHA inspection, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the rule by conducting interviews with management and employees to determine if the employer performs recharging of portable fire extinguishers or if the task is outsourced. The SO/IH does not need to investigate compliance with the rule further if the employer outsources the recharging of their portable fire extinguishers. If the employer performs recharging, the SO/IH will review the recharged portable fire extinguisher's nameplate, recommendations provided by the manufacturer of the portable fire extinguisher, and employer records to determine if the proper recharging materials were used.

F. Training and Education. During a MIOSHA inspection, the SO/IH will evaluate the employer's compliance with the paragraph 1910.157(g) by conducting interviews with management and employees to determine the reason portable fire extinguishers are provided in the workplace and the workplace's history of fires. The SO/IH will review any fire safety policies, emergency action plan, and fire prevention plan for information regarding employee evacuation and portable fire extinguisher use.

1. Paragraph 1910.157(g)(1) requires that where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace, the employer shall also provide an educational program to familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient-stage firefighting.

   When portable fire extinguishers are provided for use, the SO/IH will interview management and employees regarding the portable fire extinguisher educational program. The SO/IH will evaluate the educational program to ensure it provides instruction to familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient-stage firefighting. If employee interviews do not confirm an educational program, a dated sign-in sheet with required training topics and a list of employees present will suffice as evidence of education for purposes for the SO/IH's inspection.

   NOTE: Formal classroom instruction or hands-on training is not required as part of the educational program.

2. Paragraph 1910.157(g)(3) requires that the employer provide employees who have been designated to use firefighting equipment as part of an emergency action plan with training in the use of the appropriate equipment.

   When portable fire extinguishers are provided for designated employees to use, and this use is part of an emergency action plan, the IH/SO will interview management and the designated employees regarding portable fire extinguisher training and evaluate the training to ensure that it includes both instruction and hands-on practice in the operation of the equipment that is expected to be used.

   NOTE: Discharging of portable fire extinguishers or extinguishment of live fires is not required as part of the training.

3. Paragraph 1910.157(g)(4) requires that the employer provide the training required in paragraph (g)(3) of this section upon initial assignment to the designated group of employees and at least annually thereafter.

   When portable fire extinguishers are provided for designated employees to use, and this use is part of an emergency action plan, the IH/SO will interview management and the designated employees to ensure that the training is provided upon initial assignment to the designated group of employees and at least annually thereafter.

NOTE: When an employer mandates employees use portable fire extinguishers, the IH/SO shall refer to Part 73, Fire Brigades, or Part 74, Firefighting, as applicable, to determine training requirements.

G. Citation Guidelines for Training and Education.

1. Where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace, there is no history of fires, and it would not be reasonably predictable that employee exposure to hazards involved with incipient stage firefighting could occur; a notice of potential hazard may be considered. An example of this would be a non-combustible building (i.e., a building constructed of materials that do not support fire) containing low-hazard contents (i.e., combustibles of such low combustibility that self-propagating fire cannot occur and that consequently the only probable danger will be from panic, fumes, smoke, or fire from some external source).

2. Where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace and the most serious injury or illness that would be likely to result from the hazards involved with incipient stage firefighting cannot reasonably be predicted to cause death or serious physical harm to the exposed employees, an other-than-serious violation may be considered. Possible examples include rooms or areas that present a moderate fire hazard, such as mercantile shops and manufacturing with minimal flammable liquids present in all areas. In an office building, private offices, cubicles, meeting rooms, and storage rooms may fall into this category due to the presence of ordinary hazard contents (i.e., combustibles that are liable to burn with moderate rapidity and to give off a considerable volume of smoke, but from which neither extremely poisonous fumes nor explosions are to be expected in case of fire).

3. Where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace, and there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from the hazards involved with incipient stage firefighting, a serious violation may be considered. Possible examples include rooms or areas that present a high fire hazard, such as spray finishing rooms and dipping and coating operations with flammable liquids.

Appendix A
Other General Industry Standards with Portable Fire Extinguisher Requirements

General Industry Standard Part Number	Standard Title
5	Powered Platforms for Building Maintenance
12	Welding and Cutting
13	Derricks
18	Overhead and Gantry Cranes
19	Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes
20	Underhung Cranes and Monorail Systems
51	Logging
52	Sawmills
55	Explosives and Blasting Agents
56	Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases
57	Oil and Gas Drilling and Servicing Operations
73	Fire Brigades
74	Firefighting
75	Flammable Liquids
76	Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials
81	Baking Operations
304	Ethylene Oxide
307	Acrylonitrile
311	Benzene
312	1,3-Butadiene
431	Hazardous Work in Laboratories
526	Dipping and Coating Operations

Appendix B

Emergency Action Plan

An employer shall have an emergency action plan whenever required by a particular Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act standard. The General Industry Standards with emergency action plan requirements include Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers; Part 77, Grain Handling; Part 91, Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals; Part 303, Methylenedianiline (MDA) in General Industry; Part 304, Ethylene Oxide; Part 312, 1,3-Butadiene; and Part 432, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. The requirements for an emergency action plan are found in General Industry Standard Part 6, Fire Exits, Rule 623.

Requirement of General Industry Standard Part 6, Fire Exits	Guidance	Implementation (None/Partial/Minor Deficiencies/Full)
An emergency action plan shall be in writing, kept in the workplace, and available to employees for review. However, an employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees.	☐ **Ensure** the plan is in writing. ☐ **Ensure** the plan is available for review. ☐ If there are 10 or fewer employees, the plan does not have to be in writing. If the plan is not in writing, ensure that employees are aware of the elements of the plan.	
An employer shall establish an employee alarm system that is in compliance with the provisions of General Industry Standard Part 9, Fixed Fire Equipment, **and** 29 C.F.R. 1910.165, Employee alarm systems, as adopted in R 408.10606. If the employee alarm system is used for alerting fire brigade members or for other purposes, a distinctive signal for each purpose shall be used.	☐ **Ensure** manually operated actuation devices are unobstructed, conspicuous, and readily accessible. ☐ **Ensure** the alarm is capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels by all employees in the affected portions of the workplace.	
An employer shall establish in the emergency action plan the types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances.	☐ **Identify** the different types of emergencies that will require an evacuation of the workplace, such as fires, explosions, and hazardous chemical spills. ☐ **Specify** the different actions to be taken depending on the type of emergency. For example, employees will shelter in an interior location for a tornado but evacuate to an exterior location during a fire.	
An emergency action plan shall include at a minimum all of the following: • Procedures for reporting a fire or other emergency.	☐ **Develop** reporting procedures such as calling 911 if external responders are utilized or dialing an internal number connected to intercom systems so that coded announcements may be made. In	

• Procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments. • Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate. • Procedures to account for all employees after evacuation. • Procedures to be followed by employees performing rescue or medical duties. • The name or job title of every employee who may be contacted by employees who need more information about the plan or an explanation of their duties under the plan.	some cases, employees may activate manual pull stations or other alarm systems. ☐ **Create** maps from floor diagrams with arrows that designate exit route assignments. These maps should include locations of exits, assembly points, and equipment (e.g., portable fire extinguishers, first aid kits, automated external defibrillators (AEDs), eyewashes/showers, spill kits). ☐ **Train** employees staying behind to shut down critical systems or utilities to recognize when to abandon the operation or task and evacuate themselves. ☐ **Ensure** the accounting of all employees following an evacuation. The names and last known locations of anyone not accounted for must be passed on to the official in charge. Employees should remain at the assembly area until they are permitted to leave, as outlined in the plan. ☐ **Identify** employees responsible for the implementation of the plan.	
Before implementing the emergency action plan, an employer shall designate and train a sufficient number of persons to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees.	☐ **Provide** other required training to employees, per MIOSHA general industry standards, based upon their responsibilities identified in the plan (e.g., first aid, firefighting, hazardous materials response).	
An employer shall review, with each employee, upon initial assignment, those parts of the plan that the employee must know to protect the employee in an emergency.	☐ **Hold** practice drills as often as necessary to keep employees prepared. Include outside resources such as fire and police departments when possible. After each drill, gather management and employees to evaluate the effectiveness of the drill. ☐ **Identify** the strengths and weaknesses of your plan and work to improve it.	
The employer shall review the plan, at the following times, with each employee to whom the plan applies: • When the plan is developed. • If the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change. • If the plan is changed.	☐ **Retrain** employees when your plan changes due to a change in the layout or design of the facility, new equipment, hazardous chemicals, or processes are introduced.	

Appendix C

Fire Prevention Plan

An employer shall have a fire prevention plan whenever required by a particular Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act standard. The General Industry Standards with fire prevention plan requirements include Part 8, Portable Fire Extinguishers; Part 303, Methylenedianiline (MDA) in General Industry; Part 304, Ethylene Oxide; and Part 312, 1,3-Butadiene. The requirements for a fire prevention plan are found in General Industry Standard Part 6, Fire Exits, Rule 624.

Requirement of General Industry Standard Part 6, Fire Exits	Guidance	Implementation (None/Partial/Minor Deficiencies/Full)
A fire prevention plan must be in writing, be kept in the workplace, and be made available to employees for review. However, an employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees.	☐ **Ensure** the plan is in writing. ☐ **Ensure** the plan is available for review. ☐ If there are 10 or fewer employees, the plan does not have to be in writing. If the plan is not in writing, ensure that employees are aware of the elements of the plan.	
An employer shall inform employees of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed.	☐ **Perform** a survey to identify fire hazards and their location(s), including any ignition sources and incompatible hazardous chemicals.	
An employer shall control the accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials and residues so that they do not contribute to a fire emergency. The control procedures shall be included in the written fire prevention plan.	☐ **Prevent** the accumulation of materials and residues that can cause large fires, generate dense smoke, is easily ignited, or may start from spontaneous combustion.	
An employer shall regularly and properly maintain, according to established procedures, equipment and systems that are installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials. The maintenance procedures shall be included in the written fire prevention plan.	☐ **Follow** the equipment and systems manufacturers' specifications to ensure proper maintenance procedures.	
Minimum elements of a fire prevention plan shall include all of the following information: • A list of all major fire hazards, proper handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition	☐ **Review** hazardous chemical safety data sheets (SDS) for information on hazard identification and properties. ☐ **Implement** good housekeeping and preventative maintenance programs based on	

sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard. • Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials. • Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials. • The name or job title of employees responsible for maintaining equipment to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires. • The name or job title of employees responsible for the control of fuel source hazards.	manufacturers' specifications and national consensus standards. ☐ **Identify** employees responsible for housekeeping, preventative maintenance, and hazardous chemical storage.	
An employer shall review, with each employee, upon initial assignment, those parts of the fire prevention plan that the employee must know to protect the employee in an emergency.	☐ **Discuss** the importance of the fire prevention plan during other required training when applicable, such as hazard communication and portable fire extinguishers.	