

Identifying Sources of Ignition

- Smokers materials
- Naked Flames
- Electrical, gas or oil fired heaters, fixed or portable
- Hot processes such as welding, grinding work or cooking
- Engines or boilers
- Machinery
- Faulty or misused electrical equipment
- Lighting equipment such as halogen lamps
- Hot surfaces and obstruction of equipment ventilation
- Friction from drive belts etc
- Static electricity
- Metal impact such as metal tools striking each other
- Arson

Identifying Sources of Fuel

- Flammable liquid based products such as paints varnish thinners and adhesives.
- Flammable liquids and solvents such as petrol, white spirit, methylated spirit and paraffin.
- Flammable chemicals
- Wood
- Paper and card
- Plastics, rubber and foam such as polystyrene and polyurethane, e.g. the foam used in upholstered furniture.
- Flammable gases such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and acetylene.
- Furniture, including fixtures and fittings
- Textiles

- Loose packaging material
- Waste materials, in particular finely divided materials such as wood shavings, off-cuts, dust, paper and textiles.
- Hardboard, chipboard, blockboard walls or ceilings
- Synthetic ceiling or wall coverings, such as polystyrene tiles.

Identifying sources of Oxygen

- Natural airflow through doors, windows and other openings
- Mechanical air conditioning systems and air handling systems
- Some chemicals (oxidising materials), that can provide a fire with additional oxygen and so, help it burn. These chemicals should be identified on their container by the manufacturer or supplier who can advise as to their safe use and storage.
- Oxygen supplies from cylinder storage and piped systems; e.g. oxygen used in welding processes or for healthcare purposes.