



Book Review ‘Panduan Keselamatan Kebakaran Di Rumah’ (Malay Version)

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Written by Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia, the publication of this book aims to provide information and awareness to the public about fire prevention. It is hoped that this guide will be a complete reference to the public on fire safety at home. Every fire that happens will result in the destruction of property, and may even lead to loss of life. Therefore society needs to be educated to be prepared and able to cope with this disaster. This book contains a variety of basic knowledge of fire, as well as featuring fire prevention rules as well as guides for survival in the event of fire. The authors hope that it will be useful for understanding, enhancing awareness and becoming a useful guide to society. Uncontrolled fires at the initial stage will affect the misery. Fire extinguishers can help save lives and property by extinguishing fires in advance and help control fires pending fire arrival. According to the standard theory of temperature curve, the ideal time to quench a fire is between the first 1 to 4 minutes. But in this critical period it is very difficult for the Fire and Rescue Department to arrive at the scene of the fire. Most fire extinguishers used in Malaysia are of type ABC and CO₂. It is important to know about fire classes so readers can use the appropriate blackout.

Generally there are 4 fire classes. The reader needs to know it to identify the fire class as well as the appropriate blackout media. Class A is a solid fire. Material types are wood, paper, fabric and others. The appropriate type of fire extinguisher is water and dry dust. Class B is a liquid fire. Material type is oil, paint, varnish, plastic and others. Fire extinguishers are foam and dry dust. Class C is a gas fire. The type of material is butane gas and acetylene gas. Fire extinguishers are dry dust and CO₂. Class D is a metal fire. Material types are potassium, metallic, calcium and magnesium metals. The type of fire extinguisher is dry dust. There are 4 fire classes and each class uses different fire extinguishers. However, to avoid confusion in selecting the appropriate blackouts, readers are advised to purchase ABC type fire extinguisher. This type is versatile and capable of extinguishing the fire from class A, B and C types categorized as common fire. It is therefore imperative to have the extinguishing media for Class D because it is categorized as an incredible fire. Fire involves rare metal at home as it requires extremely high heat source to burn. Extinguishing of ABC dry dust type usually uses sodium bicarbonate material which is proven to be safe and effective for extinguishing fires from class A, B and C by coating and disturbing the chain reaction of a fire.

CO₂ carbon dioxide fire extinguisher is a clean extinguisher and will not damage the sensitive components of electrical appliances such as computer components. If you do not have CO₂ fire extinguishers, ABC dry-type fire extinguishers can be used. However, the use of CO₂ fire extinguishers requires trained handling as it is high pressure. Technique against small fires is to make sure your safety and others are assured, make sure all residents have left the house, make sure you turn the wind down, make sure the Fire and Rescue Bridge has been contacted, make sure the fire size is small and not yet spread, make sure the smoke level does not affect the respiratory Blurring your view, make sure you get back to the emergency route when fighting the fire. If you fail to extinguish the fire, then you know that the escape route is behind you. If fire fails and becomes uncontrolled, leave the place immediately.