FIRE	FUEL	NOTES
Class A 	• Ordinary combustibles, such as: ◦ Paper ◦ Cloth ◦ Wood ◦ Rubber	These fuels leave ash after they burn up.
Class B 	• Flammable liquids, such as oil and gasoline • Combustible liquids, such as charcoal lighter fluid and kerosene	These fuels burn only at the surface because oxygen can't penetrate the depth of the fluid. Only the vapor burns when ignited.
Class C 	• Electrical equipment, such as wiring and motors	When the electricity is turned off and is no longer feeding the fire, the fire becomes a Class A or B fire, depending on the type of fuel.
Class D 	• Combustible metals, such as: ◦ Aluminum ◦ Magnesium ◦ Titanium ◦ Potassium ◦ Zirconium	Class D fires are not normally found in residential areas.
Class K 	• Cooking oils (vegetable or animal) • Fats used in cooking appliances	Class K fires are technically flammable liquid/gas fires (Class B), but because of their special characteristics, they are placed in a separate class. Class K can occur in commercial food preparation locations, such as restaurant kitchens, where large quantities of cooking oils are used.