ZenEarth Fire Suppressant is a remarkable fire extinguishing agent suitable for use on all flammable materials and in a wide variety of fire situations. Unlike traditional extinguishing agents, ZenEarth Fire Suppressant is bio-based and non-toxic, making it safe for firefighters and the environment.

ZenEarth Fire Suppressant includes a readily biodegradable plant-based surfactant that makes “water wetter” by lowering its natural surface tension. This allows our fire suppressant solution to:

- Quickly disperse across an active fire more efficiently than water alone.
- Rapidly coat and cool flammable materials thereby temporarily rendering them non-flammable.
- Create an effective barrier between flammable materials and the oxygen fuelling the fire.

Available as a foam or concentrated additive for water streams and mists, ZenEarth Fire Suppressant is suitable for use on all:

- Ordinary combustible materials including wood, paper, and fabric (Class A).
- Flammable liquids and gases including crude oil, gasoline, natural gas, and propane (Class B).
- Vegetable and animal-based cooking oils (Class K).

ZenEarth Fire Suppressant is safe for use in all application equipment including fire extinguishers, sprinkler systems, pumps, pipes, and hoses.

The active ingredients behind all “green” ZenEarth cleaning, solvent and lubricating products are combinations of various readily biodegradable plants and naturally occurring minerals. ZenEarth’s proprietary, renewable, chemical/mechanical process creates a truly unique product that is safe for human use and for the environment. It is effective and versatile.

All ZenEarth active ingredient formulas are effective as a result of the creation of electrically charged particles known as micelle. When activated in water, micelles repel each other in a ceaseless random movement. Measuring only 2 – 4 nanometers in size, their extreme surface-area-to-volume ratio enables far greater efficacy than conventional technologies or formulas. Micelles do not produce a chemical reaction that generates new compounds when introduced into another material or the environment, instead they break down carbon based compounds into smaller particles that can be easily assimilated and metabolized by normal soil or water microorganisms.