



West Allis Fire Department

Safety Book



www.westalliswi.gov



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EMERGENCY CONTACTS

West Allis Fire Department	911
West Allis Fire Department Non-Emergency	(414) 302-8900
West Allis Police Department	911
West Allis Police Department Non-Emergency	(414) 302-8000
Hazardous Waste	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage – 3879 W Lincoln Ave
Medicine Drop-Off	West Allis Police Department – 11301 W Lincoln Ave
Poison Control	(800) 222-1222
Poison Control for Animals	ASPCA – (888) 426-4435
Solid Waste	Veolia ES Solid Waste Midwest – 5032 W Rogers St
Sharps Disposal	Aurora – 7220 W National Ave 2424 S 90 th St Pick ‘n Save Pharmacy – 6760 W National Ave 2625 S 108 th St
WE Energies	(800) 242-9137

SCAM DISCLAIMER:

NEITHER THE WEST ALLIS FIRE DEPARTMENT, NOR ITS UNION – LOCAL 1004, WILL SOLICIT DONATIONS THROUGH PHONE CALLS OR MAILINGS. IF YOU ARE CONTACTED BY SOMEONE CLAIMING TO WORK FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND REQUESTING MONEY, IT IS A SCAM.



Fire Department - Frequently Asked Questions

1. Is outdoor burning allowed in the City of West Allis?

Open burning is prohibited in the City of West Allis, however, a device for the burning of wood that is equipped with a metal hood and screen that completely encloses the area where wood is burned so as to prevent embers or sparks from exiting the device is allowed. Additionally, such devices shall not be used on porches or decks or within ten (10) feet of a dwelling, garage or other accessory structure; such devices shall not be used between the hours of 11:00 pm and 8:00 am; and such devices shall be tended by a competent person at all times combustion is occurring.

2. Are fireworks allowed in the City of West Allis?

No. "Fireworks" means anything manufactured, processed or packaged for exploding, emitting sparks or combustion. For additional information, please review Chapter 6; Section 6.03 of the West Allis Municipal Code.

3. As a business owner, who can I contact after hours for non-emergent issues?

If you are a West Allis business owner and need to report a non-emergent issue, i.e. sprinkler system or fire alarm system is out of service, please relay your issue by emailing fireafterhours@westalliswi.gov.

4. What requirements are necessary to apply for the position of Firefighter?

For a complete overview of duties and requirements, please see the Firefighter Job Description on our city webpage. Please complete a Job Interest Card and return to Human Resources to be notified of future recruiting events. Sign up to receive recruitment notifications @www.westalliswi.gov/careers.

5. Does the Fire Department install child safety seats?

No. The West Allis Fire Department staff is not certified to install child safety seats in private vehicles. To find car and booster safety check locations in your area, download the Safe Kids Southeast Wisconsin guide.

6. How can I get a copy of a fire, property or ambulance report?

To request a copy of a fire, property or ambulance report, a records request form should be completed and returned to the Fire Administrative Offices between the hours of 8:00 am and 4:00 pm Monday-Friday. If requesting an ambulance report, an informed consent form also needs to be completed and a valid ID presented at the time of pick-up. Please allow one-two (1-2) business days to process the records request. Forms can be obtained through the city webpage.

7. Does the Fire Department offer free smoke and/or carbon monoxide detectors?

The West Allis Fire Department has a smoke and carbon monoxide detector program that was developed to address the needs of the elderly and low-income residents within our community. State statute requires that there be one (1) smoke alarm on each level of your home (a 2-story with a basement would require three (3) smoke alarms. A smoke alarm must be located within fifteen (15) feet of a bedroom (a house with bedrooms on one side and the master bedroom on the other would require at least two (2) smoke alarms on that level). Additionally, homeowners with gas appliances must have one (1) carbon monoxide detector per level. These detectors can be purchased at most hardware or department stores. Look for the UL label on the package. This mark indicates that it has been tested and approved by Underwriters Laboratory.

9. How do I apply for a permit for plan reviews, tents, fire protection systems, etc?

The Fire Department's required permits can be downloaded from the website. Please visit the Fire Department/Fire Inspection section for the permits and additional information.

9. Are tours of the fire stations allowed?

Yes. Our Safety and Public Information Officer can help with arranging a fire station tour. Please contact the administration office at (414) 302-8911 during normal business hours of 8:00 am - 4:30 pm, Monday-Friday.

10. Someone is at my door claiming to be a member of the WAFD. What should I do?

If you are approached by somebody claiming to be a member of the fire department, please ask for identification and note that all fire department employees would be in uniform and would be able to produce an identification card if requested. If you have any doubts as to the identity of a possible fire inspector, call the fire department at 414-302-8903 to verify his/her identity.

11. Does the fire department perform fireplace or chimney inspections?

No, the fire department does not perform chimney or fireplace inspections in residents' homes. If you are approached by somebody claiming to be a member of the fire department offering these inspections, be suspicious. Please ask for identification and note that all fire department employees would be in uniform and would be able to produce an identification card if requested. If you have any doubts as to the identity of a possible fire inspector, call the fire department at 414-302-8903 to verify his/her identity.

Fire Safety



Home Safety Checklist



Smoke Alarms

- There is one smoke alarm on every level of the home and inside and outside each sleeping area.
- Smoke alarms are tested and cleaned monthly.
- Smoke alarm batteries are changed as needed.
- Smoke alarms are less than 10 years old.

Cooking Safety

- Cooking area is free from items that can catch fire.
- Kitchen stove hood is clean and vented to the outside.
- Pots are not left unattended on the stove.

Electrical & Appliance Safety

- Electrical cords do not run under rugs.
- Electrical cords are not frayed or cracked.
- Circuit-protected, multi-prong adapters are used for additional outlets.
- Large and small appliances are plugged directly into wall outlets.
- Clothes dryer lint filter and venting system are clean.

Candle Safety

- Candles are in sturdy fire-proof containers that won't be tipped over.
- All candles are extinguished before going to bed or leaving the room.
- Children and pets are never left unattended with candles.

Carbon Monoxide Alarms

- Carbon monoxide alarms are located on each level of the home.
- Carbon monoxide alarms are less than 7 years old.

Smoking Safety

- Family members who smoke only buy fire-safe cigarettes and smoke outside.
- Matches and lighters are secured out of children's sight.
- Ashtrays are large, deep and kept away from items that can catch fire.
- Ashtrays are emptied into a container that will not burn.

Heating Safety

- Chimney and furnace are cleaned and inspected yearly.
- Furniture and other items that can catch fire are at least 3 feet from fireplaces, wall heaters, baseboards, and space heaters.
- Fireplace and barbecue ashes are placed outdoors in a covered metal container at least 3 feet from anything that can catch fire.
- Extension cords are never used with space heaters.
- Heaters are approved by a national testing laboratory and have tip-over shut-off function.

Home Escape Plan

- Have two ways out of each room.
- Know to crawl low to the floor when escaping to avoid toxic smoke.
- Know that once you're out, stay out.
- Know where to meet after the escape.
- Meeting place should be near the front of your home, so firefighters know you are out.
- Practice your fire escape plan.

U.S. Fire Administration
www.usfa.fema.gov



FEMA



and

Children and Fire



Safety Tips for Caregivers

Children “playing” with or starting fires is dangerous and costly. Each year these fires cause hundreds of injuries, millions of dollars in damage, and are most likely to kill young children under the age of 5.

Some children play with fire out of curiosity, boredom, or peer pressure, not realizing its danger. But other children misuse fire because they are struggling with problems or emotions. Without proper intervention and instruction, children who misuse fire will very likely do it again. However, if punishment is the only intervention strategy used, it could actually contribute to the problem. What can you do?

Follow these tips to keep your family safe:

- Keep matches and lighters out of the reach of children, up high, preferably in a locked cabinet.
- Closely supervise children, making sure that they are kept away from other fire sources, including lit candles, cigarettes, bonfires, and stoves.
- It is natural for young children to be curious and ask questions about fire, play with fire trucks, or pretend to cook. Use these opportunities to teach them about fire safety.
- Explain that fire moves very fast and can hurt as soon as it touches them. Tell them that this is why matches and lighters are tools for adults only.
- Teach young children to never touch matches or lighters. They must go tell a grown-up when matches or lighters are found.
- Establish clear rules and consequences about unsupervised and unauthorized uses of fire.
- Be a good example! Always use fire sources — matches, lighters, candles, fireplaces, and campfires — in a safe manner. Never treat them as toys, or children may imitate you.
- Talk with children about what their friends or other children are doing with fire. What are they seeing online in video games, on TV, in movies, and on social media? Teach them specific ways to resist the peer pressure to misuse fire.
- Give praise for showing respect and age-appropriate responsible behavior toward fire.

Important!

Understand that children and fire are a **deadly combination**. If you suspect a child is unusually interested in fire or is setting fires, take immediate action. Follow these safety tips. Contact your local fire department, school, burn center, or counseling agency to get help from specially trained experts.

All children are at risk for using fire unsafely. Many fires happen simply because matches and lighters are left within a child’s reach.

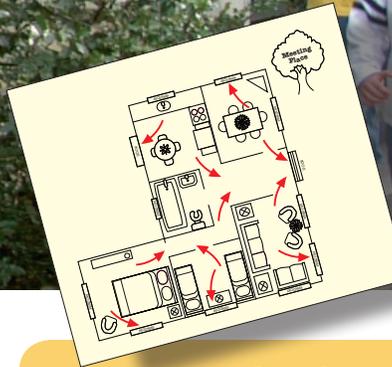


NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

Escape Planning

Plan Ahead! If a fire breaks out in your home, you may have only a few minutes to get out safely once the smoke alarm sounds. Everyone needs to know what to do and where to go if there is a fire.



SAFETY TIPS

- » MAKE a home escape plan. Draw a map of your home showing all doors and windows. Discuss the plan with everyone in your home.
- » KNOW at least two ways out of every room, if possible. Make sure all doors and windows leading outside open easily.
- » HAVE an outside meeting place (like a tree, light pole or mailbox) a safe distance from the home where everyone should meet.
- » PRACTICE your home fire drill at night and during the day with everyone in your home, twice a year.
- » PRACTICE using different ways out.
- » TEACH children how to escape on their own in case you can't help them.
- » CLOSE doors behind you as you leave.

IF THE ALARM SOUNDS...

- » If the smoke alarm sounds, GET OUT AND STAY OUT. Never go back inside for people or pets.
- » If you have to escape through smoke, GET LOW AND GO under the smoke to your way out.
- » CALL the fire department from outside your home.

FACTS

- ! A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat, and fire. Install smoke alarms inside every sleeping room and outside each separate sleeping area. Install alarms on every level of the home. Smoke alarms should be interconnected. When one smoke alarm sounds, they all sound.
- ! According to an NFPA survey, only **one of every three** American households have actually developed and practiced a home fire escape plan.
- ! While **71%** of Americans have an escape plan in case of a fire, only **47%** of those have practiced it.
- ! **One-third** of American households who made an estimate thought they would have at least 6 minutes before a fire in their home would become life-threatening. The time available is often less. And only **8%** said their first thought on hearing a smoke alarm would be to get out!



Your Source for SAFETY Information

NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169



IT'S TIME TO ADD "CLOSE YOUR DOOR" TO YOUR FIRE SAFETY CHECKLIST

You know how important it is to have working smoke alarms, escape plans, and a designated meeting place in case of a fire. But did you know that closing your doors in your home is also important for your safety? Closed doors can reduce fire growth, limit damage to your home, keep temperatures down, and can even save your life if you become trapped.

DID YOU KNOW?

Because of synthetic materials, furniture and construction, fire spreads faster than ever before.*

*NIST Technical Note 1455-1, February 2008



MAKE A 900 DEGREE DIFFERENCE - A closed door can mean reducing 1,000 degrees down to 100 degrees.



TAKE IT DOWN A NOTCH - During a fire, a closed door can keep carbon monoxide levels at 1,000 PPM versus 10,000 PPM if the door is left open.



TAKE A BREATH - A fire needs oxygen to burn. A closed door keeps more oxygen in the room and away from the fire. When you exit a fire, make sure to close your door behind you to slow down its growth.



DOZE SAFELY - 50% of house fires happen between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. Closing your doors before you hit the hay helps keep you safe.

Learn more at closeyourdoor.org

Smoke Alarms at Home



SMOKE ALARMS ARE A KEY PART of a home fire escape plan. When there is a fire, smoke spreads fast. Working smoke alarms give you early warning so you can get outside quickly.

SAFETY TIPS

- »»» Install smoke alarms inside and outside each bedroom and sleeping area. Install alarms on every level of the home. Install alarms in the basement.
- »»» Large homes may need extra smoke alarms.
- »»» It is best to use interconnected smoke alarms. When one smoke alarm sounds they all sound.
- »»» Test all smoke alarms at least once a month. Press the test button to be sure the alarm is working.
- »»» There are two kinds of alarms. Ionization smoke alarms are quicker to warn about flaming fires. Photoelectric alarms are quicker to warn about smoldering fires. It is best to use both types of alarms in the home.
- »»» A smoke alarm should be on the ceiling or high on a wall. Keep smoke alarms away from the kitchen to reduce false alarms. They should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from the stove.
- »»» People who are hard-of-hearing or deaf can use special alarms. These alarms have strobe lights and bed shakers.
- »»» Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old.

FACTS

- ! A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat, and fire.
- ! Smoke alarms should be installed inside every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area and on every level. Smoke alarms should be connected so when one sounds, they all sound. Most homes do not have this level of protection.
- ! Roughly 3 out of 5 fire deaths happen in homes with no smoke alarms or the alarms are not working.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

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Smoke Alarms

Working smoke alarms save lives. However, people who are deaf or hard of hearing may not be able to depend on the traditional smoke alarm to alert them to a fire.



for People who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

Install smoke alarms in every bedroom. They should also be outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home. For added safety, interconnect all the smoke alarms. If one sounds, they all sound. This gives people more time to escape.

SAFETY TIPS

- Smoke alarms and alert devices are available for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Strobe lights flash when the smoke alarm sounds. The lights warn people of a possible fire.
- When people who are deaf are asleep, a pillow or bed shaker can wake them so they can escape. The shaker is activated by the sound of a smoke alarm.
- When people who are hard of hearing are asleep, an alert device that uses a loud, mixed, low-pitched sound can wake them. They may find a pillow or bed shaker helpful. These devices are triggered by the sound of the smoke alarm.
- Research the products and select the ones that best meet your needs.

WHERE TO FIND EQUIPMENT

Search home improvement store websites or use a general search engine to look for strobe light smoke alarms. BRK/First Alert, Gentex, and Kidde brands offer this type of smoke alarm. Find smoke alarm accessories such as pillow or bed shakers, transmitters, and receivers at lifetonesafety.com, safeawake.com and silentcall.com. Choose devices that have the label of a recognized testing laboratory.

FACT

Home fire sprinklers keep fires small. This gives people more time to escape in a fire.

AND DON'T FORGET...
Test all smoke alarms at least once a month using the test button.



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Carbon Monoxide Safety



Often called the invisible killer, carbon monoxide is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas created when fuels (such as gasoline, wood, coal, natural gas, propane, oil, and methane) burn incompletely. In the home, heating and cooking equipment that burn fuel can be sources of carbon monoxide.

- CO alarms should be installed in a central location outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home and in other locations where required by applicable laws, codes or standards. For the best protection, interconnect all CO alarms throughout the home. When one sounds, they all sound.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for placement and mounting height.
- Choose a CO alarm that is listed by a qualified testing laboratory.
- Call your local fire department's non-emergency number to find out what number to call if the CO alarm sounds.
- Test CO alarms at least once a month; replace them according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- If the audible trouble signal sounds, check for low batteries. If the battery is low, replace it. If it still sounds, call the fire department.
- If the CO alarm sounds, immediately move to a fresh air location outdoors or by an open window or door. Make sure everyone inside the home is accounted for. Call for help from a fresh air location and stay there until emergency personnel declare that it is safe to re-enter the home.
- If you need to warm a vehicle, remove it from the garage immediately after starting it. Do not run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor indoors, even if garage doors are open. Make sure the exhaust pipe of a running vehicle is not covered with snow.
- During and after a snowstorm, make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove, and fireplace are clear of snow build-up.
- A generator should be used in a well-ventilated location outdoors away from windows, doors and vent openings.
- Gas or charcoal grills can produce CO — only use outside.

HOME HEATING EQUIPMENT



Have fuel-burning heating equipment and chimneys inspected by a professional every year before cold weather sets in. When using a fireplace, open the flue for adequate ventilation. Never use your oven to heat your home.

FACTS

- ❗ A person can be poisoned by a small amount of CO over a longer period of time or by a large amount of CO over a shorter amount of time.
- ❗ In 2010, U.S. fire departments responded to an estimated 80,100 non-fire CO incidents in which carbon monoxide was found, or an average of nine calls per hour.



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IN WISCONSIN
IT'S THE LAW



Wisconsin law now requires every home and residential building to be protected by smoke detectors. Owners must install and maintain them and tenants must inform the owner of any detector problems. Additional detector requirements apply to group homes, high rise buildings, mixed use and health care occupancies. For more details, call the Building Inspection Department or Fire Department. Failure to comply may subject you to legal penalties.

Why are smoke detectors necessary?

Women and children are the greatest victims in fires. Fire kills more children in the U.S. than any other disease or natural disaster. Working smoke detectors double your chances of surviving a fire. They have the secondary effect of protecting your property.

What kind of detectors are required?

All detectors must be listed smoke detectors, such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL). Ionization or photo-electric types will detect smoke. (Heat detectors, which respond slower, may only be used in addition to smoke detectors.) For multi-family housing (3 or more living units) built prior to January, 1982, and all one- and two-family dwellings, the detectors may be self-contained battery-operated smoke detectors. In newer multi-family housing, the detectors, except within living units, must be permanently wired to an unswitched electrical circuit and interconnected with the fire alarm system.

It is *recommended* that all smoke detectors be interconnected and powered by both house current and batteries to ensure audible operation in all situations.

How many and where must they be installed?

FOR ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOMES, the owner must install at least one smoke detector on each floor level of each unit, including the basement and any finished attic. It is suggested that they first be placed between each sleeping area and the rest of the house, and then near the ceiling of each stairway on each floor level.

FOR APARTMENTS AND MULTI-FAMILY HOMES, the owner must install at least one detector:

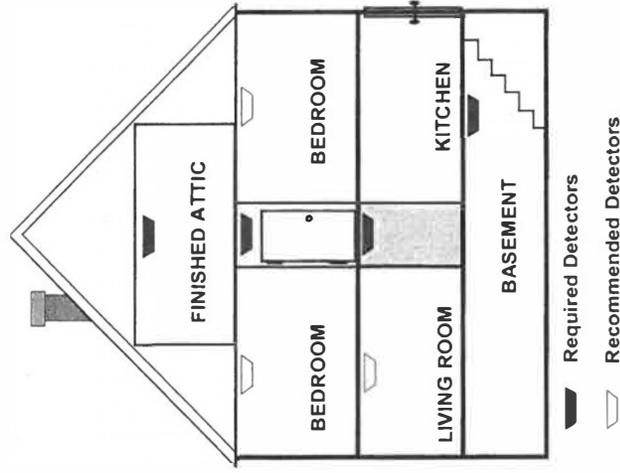
- in the basement
- at the head of open stairs at each floor level
- at the door leading to enclosed stairs at each floor level
- within 6 feet of each living unit's sleeping area. Do not install any smoke detector in the kitchen. In long hallways serving bedrooms, manufacturers usually require a detector every 30 feet. If individual living units occupy several levels, it is recommended that detectors be placed on every floor level. It is also recommended that smoke detectors be installed in each bedroom if their doors are kept closed.

How should they be installed?

They should be installed per the manufacturer's instructions. Typical requirements for detectors include:

- Mounting on the bottom of exposed basement ceiling joists.
- If mounted on the ceiling, then at least 4 inches from the wall.

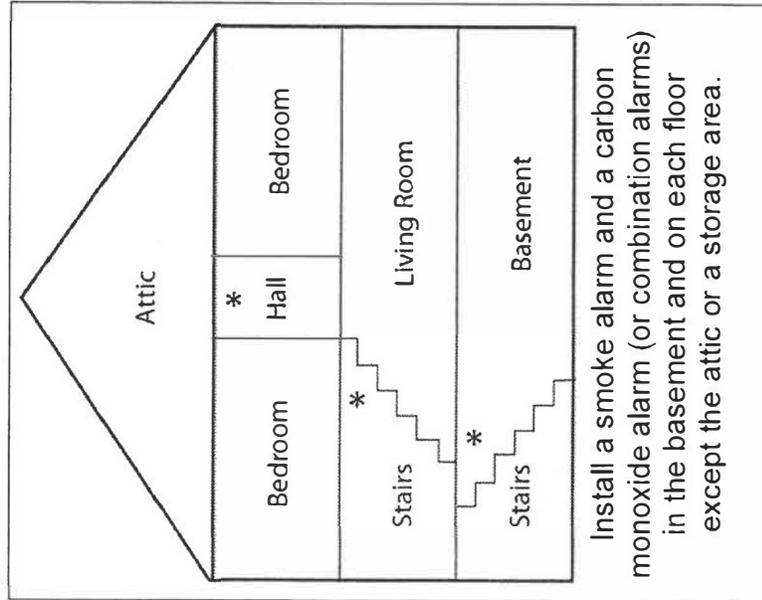
- If mounted on a wall, then between 4 to 12 inches from the ceiling. (There is usually a dead air space where the ceiling and wall meet.)
- Mounting within 3 feet of the highest part of any peaked or sloped ceiling.
- At least 3 feet away from any window, door or air conditioner where drafts could prevent smoke from reaching the detector.
- Away from kitchens where cooking could cause false alarms and subsequent disconnection. It is recommended that smoke detectors with a temporary reduced-sensitivity switch be installed near kitchens.
- Do not install detectors in areas of temperature extremes, excess humidity or heavy dust, such as in bathrooms, unheated garages or closed attics.



Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm Requirements Date of building permit or construction	Battery-powered permitted	Building electrical system-powered	Building power and battery backup	Interconnection between alarms	Alarms on every floor level	Alarms outside each sleeping area	Alarms in each bedroom
Smoke alarms in one- and 2-family dwellings before 4-1-92	✓				✓		
Smoke alarms in Uniform Dwelling Code after 4-1-92		✓		✓	✓		
Smoke alarms in Uniform Dwelling Code after 12-1-95		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Smoke alarms in Uniform Dwelling Code after 4-1-01			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carbon monoxide alarms before 2-1-11	✓*				✓		
Carbon monoxide alarms after 2-1-11		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

* Battery-powered or plug in.

Minimum Requirements - See Table for Additional



Installations must follow manufacturers' instructions.

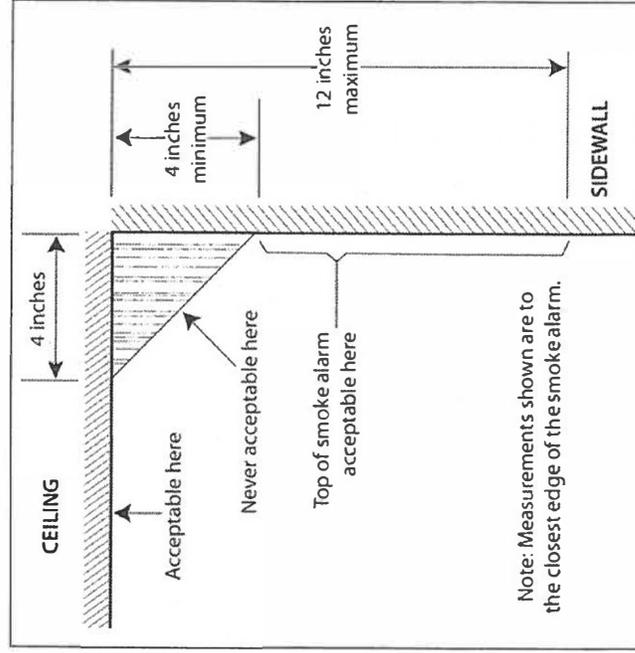
Those instructions are provided with new alarms and usually can be found on manufacturers' Web sites. The manufacturer is identified on the alarm. Alarms in Wisconsin must be approved by Underwriters Laboratories.

Freezing can damage carbon monoxide alarms.

You can direct questions to your local building inspector or fire department. There are many Internet and library sources of info about keeping your family safe.

Code language is in SPS 321.09 and 321.097, Uniform Dwelling Code, and 328, Smoke Detectors and Carbon Monoxide Detectors.

Smoke Alarm Installation





Pets give us comfort, friendship, and unconditional love. Our connection to them can be among the strongest relationships in our lives. But pets can cause fires. We need to be careful with pets in the home.

SAFETY TIPS

- Pets are curious. They may bump into, turn on, or knock over cooking equipment. Keep pets away from stoves and countertops.
- Keep pets away from candles, lamps, and space heaters.
- Always use a metal or heat-tempered glass screen on a fireplace and keep it in place.
- Keep pets away from a chimney's outside vents. Have a "pet-free zone" of at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from the fireplace. Glass doors and screens can stay dangerously hot for several hours after the fire goes out.
- Consider battery-operated, flameless candles. They can look and smell like real candles.
- Some pets are chewers. Watch pets to make sure they don't chew through electrical cords. Have any problems checked by a professional.

SMOKE ALARMS

- Have working smoke alarms on every level of the home. Test your smoke alarms at least once a month.
- If the smoke alarm sounds, get out and stay out.
- Never go back inside for pets in a fire. Tell firefighters if your pet is trapped.

Pets and Wildfires

Make sure pets are included in your family's wildfire evacuation plan. Build an evacuation kit for each pet in your household. Ensure each kit is a size and weight that can be quickly and easily loaded into a vehicle when packing to evacuate.



FACT

Pets and wild animals have a part in starting about 700 home fires per year. Roughly three-quarters of these fires were started by cooking equipment, fireplaces or chimneys, lighting, or candles.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169

Candle Safety

Candles may be pretty to look at but they are a cause of home fires — and home fire deaths. Remember, a candle is an open flame, which means that it can easily ignite anything that can burn.

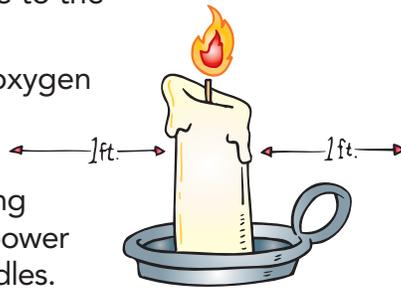
"CANDLE WITH CARE"

- Blow out all candles when you leave the room or go to bed. Avoid the use of candles in the bedroom and other areas where people may fall asleep.
- Keep candles at least 1 foot (30 centimetres) away from anything that can burn.

Think about using flameless candles in your home. They look and smell like real candles.

IF YOU DO BURN CANDLES, make sure that you...

- Use candle holders that are sturdy, and won't tip over easily.
- Put candle holders on a sturdy, uncluttered surface.
- Light candles carefully. Keep your hair and any loose clothing away from the flame.
- Don't burn a candle all the way down — put it out before it gets too close to the holder or container.
- Never use a candle if oxygen is used in the home.
- Have flashlights and battery-powered lighting ready to use during a power outage. Never use candles.



Candles and Kids

Never leave a child alone in a room with a burning candle. Keep matches and lighters up high and out of children's reach, in a locked cabinet.



FACTS

- ! **December** is the peak time of year for home candle fires.
- ! Roughly **one-third** of home candle fires started in the bedroom.
- ! More than half of all candle fires start when things that can burn are too close to the candle.



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Smoking & Home Fire Safety



The place where we feel safest — at home — is where most smoking-materials structure fires, deaths, and injuries occur. Smoking materials are the leading cause of fire deaths. Smoking material fires are preventable.

Smoking Safety

- » If you smoke, use only fire-safe cigarettes.
- » If you smoke, smoke outside. Most deaths result from fires that started in living rooms, family rooms and dens or in bedrooms.
- » Keep cigarettes, lighters, matches, and other smoking materials up high out of the reach of children, in a locked cabinet.

Put It Out

- » Use a deep, sturdy ashtray. Place it away from anything that can burn.
- » Do not discard cigarettes in vegetation such as mulch, potted plants or landscaping, peat moss, dried grasses, leaves or other things that could ignite easily.
- » Before you throw away butts and ashes, make sure they are out, and dousing in water or sand is the best way to do that.

Smoking and Medical Oxygen

Never smoke and never allow anyone to smoke where medical oxygen is used. Medical oxygen can cause materials to ignite more easily and make fires burn at a faster rate than normal. It can make an existing fire burn faster and hotter.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

Fires have occurred while e-cigarettes were being used, the battery was being charged, or the device was being transported. Battery failures have led to small explosions. Never leave charging e-cigarettes unattended. E-cigarettes should be used with caution.

FACTS

- ! The risk of dying in a home structure fire caused by smoking materials rises with age.
- ! One out of four fatal victims of smoking-material fires is not the smoker whose cigarette started the fire.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169

Electrical Safety

Flipping a light switch. Plugging in a coffeemaker. Charging a laptop computer. These are second nature for most of us. Electricity makes our lives easier. However, we need to be cautious and keep safety in mind.



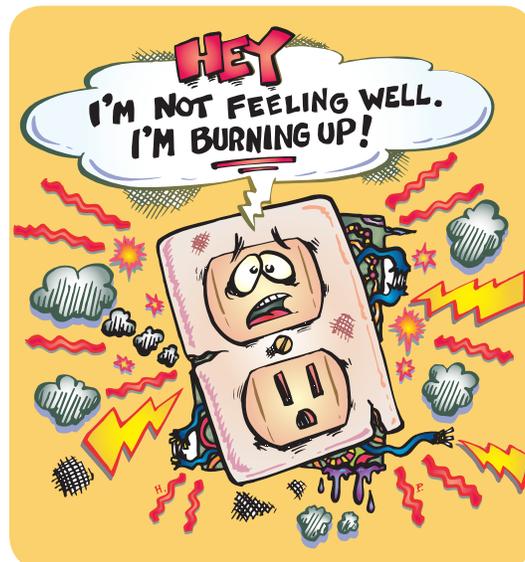
SAFETY TIPS

- Have all electrical work done by a qualified electrician.
- When you are buying or remodeling a home, have it inspected by a qualified private inspector or in accordance with local requirements.
- Only use one heat-producing appliance (such as a coffee maker, toaster, space heater, etc.) plugged into a receptacle outlet at a time.
- Major appliances (refrigerators, dryers, washers, stoves, air conditioners, microwave ovens, etc.) should be plugged directly into a wall receptacle outlet. Extension cords and plug strips should not be used.
- Arc-fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs) shut off electricity when a dangerous condition occurs. Consider having them installed in your home.
- Use ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) to reduce the risk of shock. GFCIs shut off an electrical circuit when it becomes a shock hazard. They should be installed inside the home in bathrooms, kitchens, garages and basements. All outdoor receptacles should be GFCI protected.
- Test AFCIs and GFCIs once a month according to the manufacturer's recommendations. You do not need a flame to start a fire. Fires can start when heat builds up near things that burn. This can happen when a hot light bulb is near things that burn, such as cloth or paper, or a cord has been placed under a carpet.
- Check electrical cords to make sure they are not running across doorways or under carpets. Extension cords are intended for temporary use. Have a qualified electrician add more receptacle outlets so you don't have to use extension cords.
- Use a light bulb with the right number of watts. There should be a sticker that indicates the right number of watts.

IMPORTANT REMINDER

Call a qualified electrician or your landlord if you have:

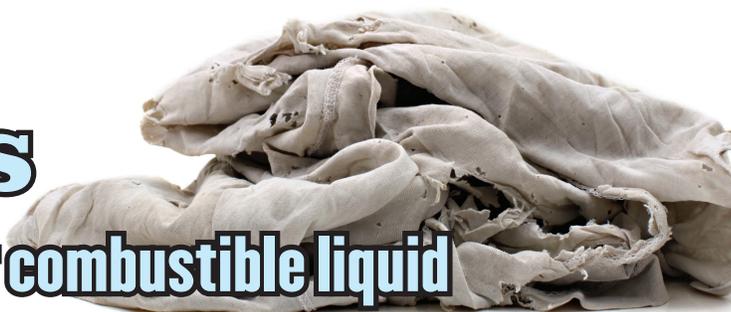
- Frequent problems with blowing fuses or tripping circuit breakers
- A tingling feeling when you touch an electrical appliance
- Discolored or warm wall outlets
- A burning or rubbery smell coming from an appliance
- Flickering or dimming lights
- Sparks from an outlet



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

Safety with Oily Rags

wet with flammable or combustible liquid



Oil-based paints, stains, and varnishes are often used for home improvement projects. It is common to use rags to wipe up spills or clean brushes. But wet rags can ignite on their own. They can start a fire if not handled carefully. The same is true of the liquids themselves.

How can rags start a fire?

The oils commonly used in oil-based paints and stains release heat as they dry. If the heat is not released in the air, it builds up. That is why a pile of oily rags can be dangerous. As the rags dry, the heat is trapped. The heat builds up and finally causes a fire. Be aware that this does not happen with water-based finishes.

How can liquids start a fire?

Vapors from flammable and combustible liquids can ignite, causing a fire. There are many commonly used flammable liquids. Gasoline, lacquers, and nail polish are just a few examples. There are many commonly used combustible liquids. Paint thinner, kerosene, and oil-based paints and stains are some examples.

RAGS WET WITH PAINT AND STAIN

- Never leave cleaning rags in a pile. At the end of the day, take the rags outside to dry.
- Hang the rags outside or spread them on the ground. Weigh them down. Do this so they do not blow away. Make sure they are not in a pile. Keep them away from buildings.
- Put dried rags in a metal container. Make sure the cover is tight. Fill the container with a water and detergent solution. This will break down the oils.
- Keep containers of oily rags in a cool place. Keep them out of direct sunlight. Keep them away from other heat sources. Check with your town for information on disposing of them.

LIQUIDS THAT CAN CATCH FIRE

- Flammable and combustible liquids should not be used near an open flame. Do not smoke when working with these liquids.
- If you spill liquids on your clothing, remove your clothing and place it outside to dry. Once dry, clothing can be laundered.
- Keep liquids in their original containers. Keep them tightly capped or sealed. Never store the liquids in glass containers.

GASOLINE

- Use gasoline only as motor fuel. Never use it as a cleaner. Never use it to break down grease. Never bring gasoline indoors, even in small amounts.
- Store gasoline ONLY in a container that is sold for that purpose. Make sure the container is tightly capped when not in use. NEVER store gasoline containers in a basement or in the occupied space of a building. Keep them in an outbuilding, a detached garage, or a shed outdoors.

FACTS

- ! An average of 1,600 home fires per year are caused by instances of spontaneous combustion or chemical reaction
- ! An average of 800 home fires per year are started when oily rags catch fire or are ignited.



**NATIONAL FIRE
PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**
The leading information and knowledge resource
on fire, electrical and related hazards



Clothes Dryer Safety

Doing laundry is most likely part of your every day routine. But did you know how important taking care of your clothes dryer is to the safety of your home? With a few simple safety tips you can help prevent a clothes dryer fire.

- »» Have your dryer installed and serviced by a professional.
- »» Do not use the dryer without a lint filter.
- »» Make sure you clean the lint filter before or after each load of laundry. Remove lint that has collected around the drum.
- »» Rigid or flexible metal venting material should be used to sustain proper air flow and drying time.
- »» Make sure the air exhaust vent pipe is not restricted and the outdoor vent flap will open when the dryer is operating. Once a year, or more often if you notice that it is taking longer than normal for your clothes to dry, clean lint out of the vent pipe or have a dryer lint removal service do it for you.
- »» Keep dryers in good working order. Gas dryers should be inspected by a qualified professional to make sure that the gas line and connection are intact and free of leaks.
- »» Make sure the right plug and outlet are used and that the machine is connected properly.
- »» Follow the manufacturer's operating instructions and don't overload your dryer.
- »» Turn the dryer off if you leave home or when you go to bed.

AND DON'T FORGET...

Dryers should be properly **grounded**.

Check the **outdoor vent** flap to make sure it is not covered by snow.

Keep the area around your dryer **clear** of things that can burn, like boxes, cleaning supplies and clothing, etc.

Clothes that have come in contact with **flammable substances**, like gasoline, paint thinner, or similar solvents should be laid outside to dry, then can be washed and dried as usual.

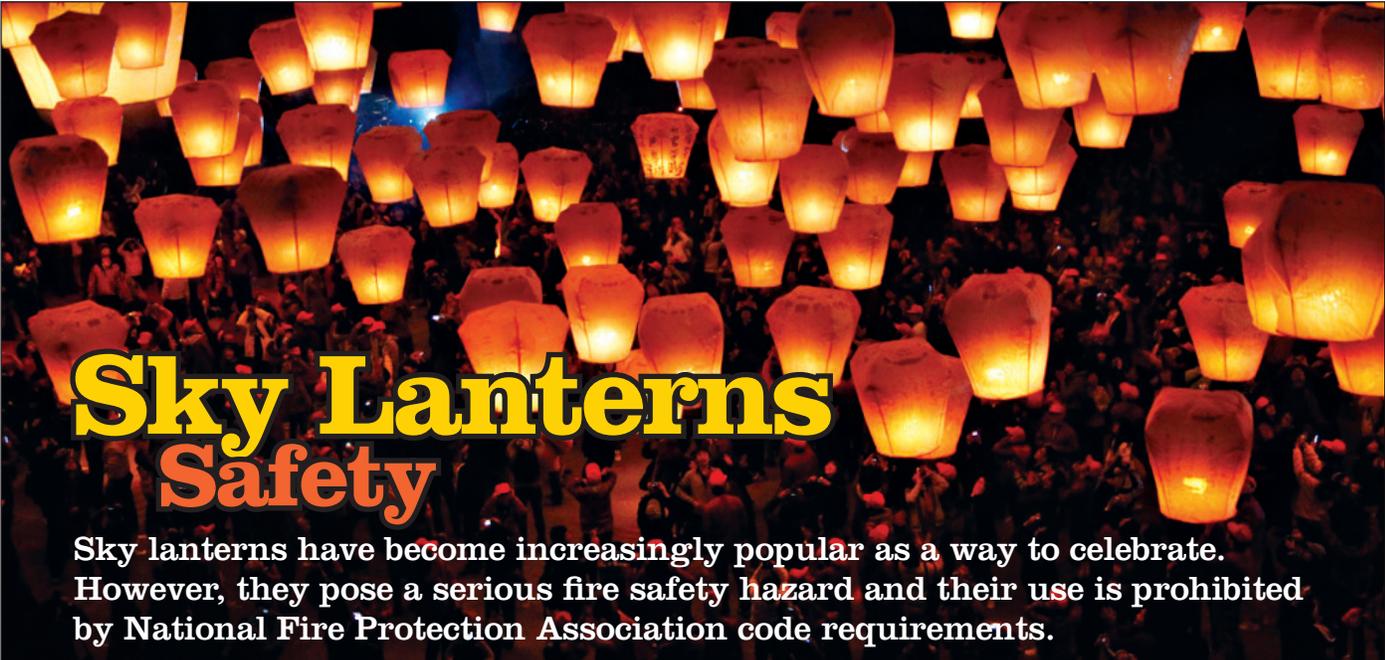
FACT

- ! The leading cause of home clothes dryer fires is failure to clean them.



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Sky Lanterns Safety

Sky lanterns have become increasingly popular as a way to celebrate. However, they pose a serious fire safety hazard and their use is prohibited by National Fire Protection Association code requirements.

- » The lanterns are made of oiled rice paper with a bamboo frame, materials that can easily catch on fire.
- » A candle or wax fuel cell is used with the device.
- » The lit flame heats the inside of the lantern, causing it to rise into the air.
- » Once lit and airborne, it can travel over a mile in distance.
- » Wind can affect the sky lantern, blowing the sides, forcing the hot air out and sending the flaming lantern back to the ground.
- » These lanterns have the potential to cause fires.
- » A flaming lantern can drop onto a rooftop, field, trees or power lines before the flame is fully extinguished.
- » A destructive fire can result when a flaming lantern reaches the ground during dry conditions.
- » Sky lanterns should not be used under any circumstances.

Recent fires

A **sky lantern** landed on the canopy of a country club, igniting the canopy.

Two sky lanterns landed in forested land impacting valuable wildfire firefighting resources.



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Hoarding and Fire: Reducing the Risk

Do you have a person in your life who may be a hoarder? Hoarding is a condition where a person has persistent difficulty discarding personal possessions. The large amount of possessions fill the home and prevent the normal use of the space. Living space becomes cluttered. It may be unusable. Hoarding brings distress and emotional health concerns.

WHY HOARDING INCREASES FIRE RISKS

- Cooking is unsafe if flammable items are close to the stove or oven.
- Heating units may be too close to things that can burn. They might also be placed on unstable surfaces. If a heater tips over into a pile, it can cause a fire.
- Electrical wiring may be old or worn from the weight of piles. Pests could chew on wires. Damaged wires can start fires.
- Open flames from smoking materials or candles in a home with excess clutter are very dangerous.
- Blocked pathways and exits may hinder escape from a fire.

HOW HOARDING IMPACTS FIRST RESPONDERS

- Hoarding puts first responders in harm's way.
- Firefighters cannot move swiftly through a home filled with clutter.
- Responders can be trapped in a home when exits are blocked. They can be injured by objects falling from piles.
- The weight of the stored items, especially if water is added to put out a fire, can lead to building collapse.
- Fighting fires is very risky in a hoarding home. It is hard to enter the home to provide medical care. The clutter impedes the search and rescue of people and pets.

How Can You Help Reduce the Risk of Fire Injury

- ✓ When talking a person who hoards, focus on safety rather than the clutter. Be empathetic. Match the person's language. If they call it hoarding, then you can call it hoarding.
- ✓ Help the residents make a home safety and escape plan. Stress the importance of clear pathways and exits. Practice the plan often. Exit routes may change as new items are brought into the home.
- ✓ Install working smoke alarms in the home. Test them at least once a month.
- ✓ Reach out to community resources. Talk to members of the fire department to alert them of your concerns. They may be able to connect you with members of a hoarding task force for additional help.



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Home Safety

for People with Disabilities

There's no place like home. It is a place to relax, share laughs with family, and enjoy home cooked meals. But did you know that the majority of fire deaths occur in the home? Help everyone in the home stay safe from fire.



Home Fire Sprinklers

Home fire sprinklers protect lives by keeping fires small. Sprinklers allow people more time to escape in a fire. When choosing an apartment or home, look for one that has home fire sprinklers.

Smoke Alarms

- » Install smoke alarms in every sleeping room. They should also be outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home.
- » Test your smoke alarm at least once a month by pushing the test button. If you can't reach the alarm, ask for help.
- » For added safety, interconnect the smoke alarms. If one sounds, they all sound. This gives more time to escape.
- » Smoke alarms with sealed (long-life) batteries work for up to 10 years. They can be helpful for people who find it hard to change batteries.
- » Smoke alarms expire. Replace them every 10 years.

People who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

- » Smoke alarms and alert devices are available for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
- » Strobe lights flash when the smoke alarm sounds. The lights warn people of a possible fire.
- » When people who are deaf are asleep, a pillow or bed shaker can wake them so they can escape.
- » When people who are hard of hearing are asleep, a loud, mixed, low-pitched sound alert device can wake them. A pillow or bed shaker may be helpful. These devices are triggered by the sound of the smoke alarm.



Escape Planning

Include everyone in home escape planning. Each person should have input about the best ways to escape. Home fire drills are important. Everyone in the home must participate in them. Keep a phone by your bed in case you can't escape and need to call for help.

Talk with someone from the fire department about your escape plan. Ask them **review your plan**. Ask if your fire department keeps a directory of people who may need extra help. If you have a **service animal**, agree on a plan to keep the animal with you during an emergency.



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Car Fire Safety

Cars can catch fire for many reasons. Mechanical or electrical issues are the most common cause. A car can also catch fire as the result of a bad crash. If you see smoke or flames or smell burning rubber or plastic, respond immediately.

What to do if your car is on fire

- » Pull over as quickly as it is safe to do so, be sure to use your signal as you make your way to a safe location off the road such as the breakdown lane or rest stop.
- » Once you have stopped, TURN OFF the engine.
- » GET everyone out of the car. Never return to a burning car for anything.
- » MOVE everyone at least 100 feet from the burning car and well away from traffic.
- » CALL 9-1-1.

How to prevent a car fire

- Have your car serviced regularly by a professionally trained mechanic. If you spot leaks, your car is not running properly, get it checked. A well-maintained car is less likely to have a fire.
- If you must transport gasoline, transport only a small amount in a certified gas can that is sealed. Keep a window open for ventilation.
- Gas cans and propane cylinders should never be transported in the passenger compartment.
- Never park a car where flammables, such as grass, are touching the catalytic converter.
- Drive safely to avoid an accident.

Know the danger signs

- Cracked or loose wiring or electrical problems, including a fuse that blows more than once
- Oil or fluid leaks
- Oil cap not on securely
- Rapid changes in fuel or fluid level, or engine temperature

Most car fluids are flammable. Heat and electrical sparks plus leaking fluid are all it takes to start a car fire.



FACT

Most crashes do NOT result in fire. In the event of any crash, call 9-1-1. If there is no sign of fire, wait for emergency assistance to help any injured individuals out of the car.



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Fire Alarms in Apartment Buildings

Large apartment buildings are built to keep people safe from fire. Fire alarm systems detect smoke and fire. They will warn residents of danger.

- » The fire alarm system has many parts that work together. Some of the parts are out of sight. In a fire, smoke detectors sense smoke and activate the fire alarm. Manual fire alarm boxes allow people to sound the alarm. When the fire alarm system activates it will warn residents of danger.
- » Everyone in the building should know where to find the manual fire alarm boxes (alarm boxes on the wall with a pull bar). Most are found within five feet of an exit door.
- » If there is a fire, pull the manual fire alarm box handle on your way out of the building.
- » When the system senses smoke or fire, a loud horn or tone will sound. Everyone must know what this sound means and how to react.
- » Leave the building right away if you hear the sound of a fire alarm. Stay outside at your meeting place until you are told the building is safe.
- » Treat every fire alarm as an emergency. When the alarms sounds, get outside.
- » Only use a manual fire alarm box if there is smoke or fire. Frequent false alarms are a problem. People might ignore the sound if they hear too many false alarms. False alarms also put firefighters at risk.

Escape 101

Know the locations of all exit stairs from your floor. If the nearest one is blocked by fire or smoke, you may have to use another exit.



If the fire alarm sounds feel the door before opening. If it is hot, use another way out. If it is cool, use this exit to leave.

Close all doors behind you as you leave. Take the key to your apartment in case you are not able to get out of the building.

If fire or smoke is blocking all exits, return or stay in your apartment. Keep the door closed. Cover cracks around the door with towels or tape. Call **9-1-1** and let the fire department know you are trapped. Signal from the window by waving a flashlight or light-colored cloth.

Meet with your landlord or building manager to learn about the fire safety features and plans in your building.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

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Life Safety



CPR Guide

Hands-Only CPR vs. CPR with breaths



HANDS-ONLY CPR



CALL 911

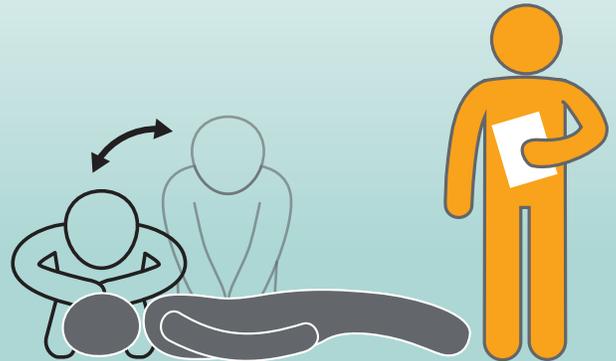


PUSH HARD AND FAST
IN THE CENTER OF THE CHEST

Public awareness campaign to get more people to act when they encounter a cardiac arrest. Starting point to get more people to learn CPR.

Will not meet requirements if you need CPR for your job.

CPR Training



COMPRESSIONS + BREATHS

Offered through online or in-person classes. Provides more in-depth training with an instructor, including CPR with breaths and choking relief.

Often necessary for people who need CPR training for work.

How does it work?

Chest compressions are good for the *first few minutes* someone is in cardiac arrest pushing remaining oxygen through body to keep vital organs alive. Buys time until someone with more skills can provide help.

CPR with breaths combines chest compressions and breaths, providing additional oxygen to circulate throughout the body.

Who can I use it on?

Adults and teens.

Anyone who is in cardiac arrest, including: adults and teens, infants and children, and any victims of drowning, drug overdose, collapse due to breathing problems or prolonged cardiac arrest.

How do I learn?

Go to
heart.org/handsonlycpr
to learn the steps of Hands-Only CPR.

Go to
heart.org/cpr
and click on FIND A COURSE
to find a class online or near you.



2017 HANDS-ONLY CPR FACT SHEET

WHY LEARN HANDS-ONLY CPR?

Cardiac arrest – an electrical malfunction in the heart that causes an irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia) and disrupts the flow of blood to the brain, lungs and other organs - is a leading cause of death. Each year, **more than 350,000 out-of-hospital cardiac arrests occur in the United States.**

- When a person has a cardiac arrest, survival depends on immediately receiving CPR from someone nearby.
- According to the American Heart Association, about 90 percent of people who suffer out-of-hospital cardiac arrests die. **CPR**, especially if performed immediately, **can double or triple a cardiac arrest victim's chance of survival.**

BE THE DIFFERENCE FOR SOMEONE YOU LOVE

If you are called on to perform CPR in an emergency, you will most likely be trying to save the life of someone you love: a child, a spouse, a parent or a friend.

- Seventy percent of out-of-hospital cardiac arrests happen in homes.
- About 46 percent of people who experience an out-of-hospital cardiac arrest receive the immediate help that they need before professional help arrives.
- **Hands-Only CPR** has been shown to be **as effective as conventional CPR for cardiac arrest** at home, at work or in public spaces.

MUSIC CAN SAVE LIVES

- **Hands-Only CPR has just two easy steps, performed in this order:** (1) Call 9-1-1 if you see a teen or adult suddenly collapse; and (2) Push hard and fast in the center of the chest to the beat of a familiar song that has 100 to 120 beats per minute. Song examples include "Stayin' Alive" by the Bee Gees, "Crazy in Love" by Beyoncé featuring Jay-Z, "Hips Don't Lie" by Shakira" or "Walk the Line" by Johnny Cash.
- People feel more confident performing Hands-Only CPR and are more likely to remember the correct rate when trained to the beat of a familiar song.
- **When performing CPR**, you should **push on the chest at a rate of 100 to 120 compressions per minute**, which corresponds to the beat of the song examples above.

TAKE 90 SECONDS TO LEARN HOW TO SAVE A LIFE

Watch the 90-second demo video. Visit heart.org/handsonlycpr to watch the Hands-Only CPR instructional video and share it with the important people in your life. Hands-Only CPR is a natural introduction to CPR, and the AHA encourages everyone to learn conventional CPR as a next step. You can find a CPR class near you at www.heart.org/findacourse and/or purchase a CPR Anytime® Kit at shopheart.org/cpr-anytime.

NOTE: The AHA still recommends CPR with compressions and breaths for infants and children and victims of drowning, drug overdose, or people who collapse due to breathing problems.

FAQ: Hands-Only CPR



HANDS-ONLY CPR

Q: What is Hands-Only CPR?

Hands-Only CPR is CPR without rescue breaths. If you see a teen or adult collapse, you can perform Hands-Only CPR with just two easy steps:

- 1) Call 911 and
- 2) Push hard and fast in the center of the chest to the beat of the Bee Gees' classic disco song "Stayin' Alive." The song is 100 beats per minute – the minimum rate you should push on the chest during Hands-Only CPR.

Q: Why would you use Hands-Only CPR?

With 70 percent of all out-of-hospital cardiac arrests happening at home, if you're called on to perform Hands-Only CPR, you'll likely be trying to save the life of someone you know and love. Hands-Only CPR carried out by a bystander has been shown to be as effective as CPR with breaths in the first few minutes during an out-of-hospital sudden cardiac arrest for an adult victim (please read the Hands-Only CPR vs. CPR with Breaths section below to learn more.)

Q: Does learning Hands-Only CPR increase the chance of a bystander taking action in a cardiac emergency?

Yes. Most Americans (70 percent) feel helpless to act during a cardiac emergency because they don't know how to administer CPR or they're afraid of hurting the victim. According to the American Heart Association, people are more likely to remember the correct pace when trained to the beat of the disco classic "Stayin' Alive" or another familiar song with 100 to 120 beats per minute – the rate you should push on the chest during CPR.

HANDS-ONLY CPR CAMPAIGN

Q: What is the Hands-Only CPR Campaign?

The American Heart Association's CPR and First Aid business launched a campaign in 2012 to raise awareness of Hands-Only CPR as a lifesaving method and to increase the likelihood of people to perform CPR in an emergency. For the past four years, the American Heart Association, with financial support from the Anthem Foundation, has been working to educate millions of Americans about Hands-Only CPR.

Q: How can people learn Hands-Only CPR?

Visit heart.org/handsonlycpr (or heart.org/rcp for Spanish resources) and watch a one-minute training video, which provides an easy-to-learn way of performing Hands-Only CPR to the beat of the Bee Gees' classic disco song, "Stayin' Alive." Or, airport travelers in five hubs across the country can have the opportunity to learn and practice at a special Hands-Only CPR kiosk. The kiosk demo takes less than five minutes, including one practice session.

Q: Who can learn Hands-Only CPR?

Anyone can learn Hands-Only CPR and save a life. Hands-Only CPR has just two easy steps: If you see a teen or adult suddenly collapse, (1) Call 9-1-1; and (2) Push hard and fast in the center of the chest to the beat of the disco song "Stayin' Alive."

You can view these materials at heart.org/handsonlycpr or heart.org/rcp (Spanish resources).

HANDS-ONLY CPR KIOSKS

Q: Why are the AHA and Anthem launching Hands-Only CPR kiosks around the U.S.?

Cardiac arrest is a leading cause of death and installing Hands-Only CPR learning kiosks in public areas is a new way to bring learning directly to a captive audience, precisely where it could be needed. Every year, more than 350,000 cardiac arrests occur outside the hospital and more than 20 percent occur in public places such as airports, casinos and sporting facilities. Survival depends on immediately receiving CPR from someone nearby.

In order to help save more lives from cardiac arrest, the American Heart Association and the Anthem Foundation operate five, Hands-Only CPR training kiosks in high-traffic places, such as airports, raising awareness about this lifesaving skill. The kiosks are available at Chicago O'Hare International (ORD), Indianapolis International (IND), Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International (ATL) and Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall (BWI) airports. A kiosk also resides at the Global Center for Health Innovation in Cleveland, Ohio.

A pilot kiosk is located at Dallas-Ft. Worth International (DFW).

Each Hands-Only CPR training kiosk features a touch screen with a video program that gives a brief "how-to" followed by a practice session and a 30-second CPR test. With the help of a practice manikin (a rubber torso), the kiosk provides feedback about the depth and rate of compressions and proper hand placement – factors that influence the effectiveness of CPR.

Q. Do these kiosks actually work?

The first life-saving pilot kiosk was installed in 2013 at the Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport (DFW) by the AHA and American Airlines Occupation Health Services. In April 2014, just two days after learning Hands-Only CPR from the DFW training kiosk, 21-year old University of Dayton student Matt Lickenbrock successfully performed it last on a fellow student. Matt, passing time during a three-hour layover for his Spring Break trip, saw the kiosk and decided to use his time to learn something new. He completed the program three times over 15 minutes and kept practicing until he earned a perfect score. That training prepared him to save a life.

Since 2013, more than 25,000 people have learned how to conduct Hands-Only CPR at the DFW Airport, with almost 80 percent of them initiating the test session. Nearly half of those who started the test completed their CPR education session.

Q: Can music help people learn Hands-Only CPR?

Music is a great learning tool in any situation, especially when training for an emergency. During CPR, you should push on the chest at a rate of 100 to 120 compressions per minute. The beat of "Stayin' Alive" is a perfect match for this, and research shows that people are more likely to remember the correct pace when trained to the beat of a familiar song.

HOW AND WHEN TO PROVIDE HANDS-ONLY CPR

Q: Do I need to take a training course to learn how to do Hands-Only CPR?

No. You can visit heart.org/handsonlycpr (or heart.org/rcp for Spanish resources) and watch a one-minute demo video, which provides an easy-to-learn way of performing Hands-Only CPR to the beat of the classic disco song, "Stayin' Alive."

However, the American Heart Association recommends that you take a CPR course to practice and learn the full skills of CPR, including rescue breaths and high-quality chest compressions. The American Heart Association also recommends CPR with compressions and breaths for infants; children; victims of drowning or drug overdose; or people who collapse due to breathing problems. People who have had CPR training are more

likely to give high-quality chest compressions and are more confident about their skills than those who have not been trained (or have not trained in the last 5 years).

Q: Not all people who suddenly collapse are in cardiac arrest. Will CPR seriously hurt them?

Adults who suddenly collapse and are not responsive are likely experiencing sudden cardiac arrest. Their chance of survival is nearly zero unless someone takes action immediately. According to the American Heart Association, about 90 percent of people who suffer out-of-hospital cardiac arrests die. Hands-Only CPR is an easy, effective way for any bystander, especially if they act immediately, to double or triple a cardiac arrest victim's chance of survival. You should call 9-1-1 and start pushing hard and fast in the center of the chest with minimal interruptions. If an adult has collapsed for reasons other than cardiac arrest, Hands-Only CPR could still help by causing the person to respond (begin to move, breathe normally or speak). If that occurs, Hands-Only CPR can be stopped. Otherwise, chest compressions should continue until EMS providers arrive.

Q: Is there a danger in jumping in and giving CPR without being trained?

In the majority of cases, any attempt to provide CPR to a victim is better than no attempt to provide help.

HANDS-ONLY CPR vs. CPR WITH BREATHS

Q: What is the difference between Hands-Only CPR and CPR with breaths? Which one am I supposed to do in an emergency?

Hands-Only CPR performed by a bystander has been shown to be as effective as CPR with breaths in the first few minutes of an out-of-hospital sudden cardiac arrest for an adult victim.

If you do not know how to administer CPR with breaths, don't be afraid to act in an emergency; your actions can only help. Any attempt at CPR is better than no attempt. If you see an unconscious, unresponsive adult, call 9-1-1 and push hard and fast in the center of the chest to the beat of the classic disco song "Stayin' Alive." This song, and other songs with a rhythm of 100 to 120 beats per minute, mimic the rate you should push on the chest during CPR.

The AHA still recommends CPR with compressions and breaths for infants, children, victims of drowning or drug overdose, or people who collapse due to breathing problems.

Q. Do I need to take a training course to learn how to do Hands-Only CPR?

CPR is a psychomotor skill. The AHA continues to recommend that you take a CPR course to practice and learn the skills of CPR, including giving high-quality chest compressions. People who have had CPR training are more likely to give high-quality chest compressions and are more confident about their skills than those who have not been trained (or have not trained in the last 5 years). Even a very short CPR training program that you can do at home, like the AHA's 22-minute [CPR Anytime™ program](#), provides skills training and practice that can prepare you to perform high quality chest compressions.

DONATIONS AND SPONSORS

Q: What is the Anthem Foundation's role in the AHA Hands-Only CPR campaign?

The American Heart Association's Hand-Only CPR campaign is nationally supported by an educational grant from the Anthem Foundation. For the past four years, the American Heart Association and Anthem Foundation have been working to educate millions of Americans about Hands-Only CPR.

Q: Where does my money go when I donate to the American Heart Association?

All donations made to the American Heart Association support lifesaving efforts such as research, education, advocating for better health, improving patient care and reaching populations at risk.

PulsePoint

Get the app. Save a life.



There were over 2,100 cardiac arrests in Milwaukee County last year. The PulsePoint app alerts bystanders—like you—who can help victims before emergency responders arrive.

How It Works

When the 911 Center dispatches emergency responders to a cardiac emergency, PulsePoint users located within a quarter mile of the incident are simultaneously alerted. These alerts are only sent for cases of cardiac arrest in public locations.

When an alert is sent, you receive a “CPR Needed” notification. If you choose to respond, PulsePoint provides a GPS-guided map to the closest Automated Electronic Defibrillator (AED).

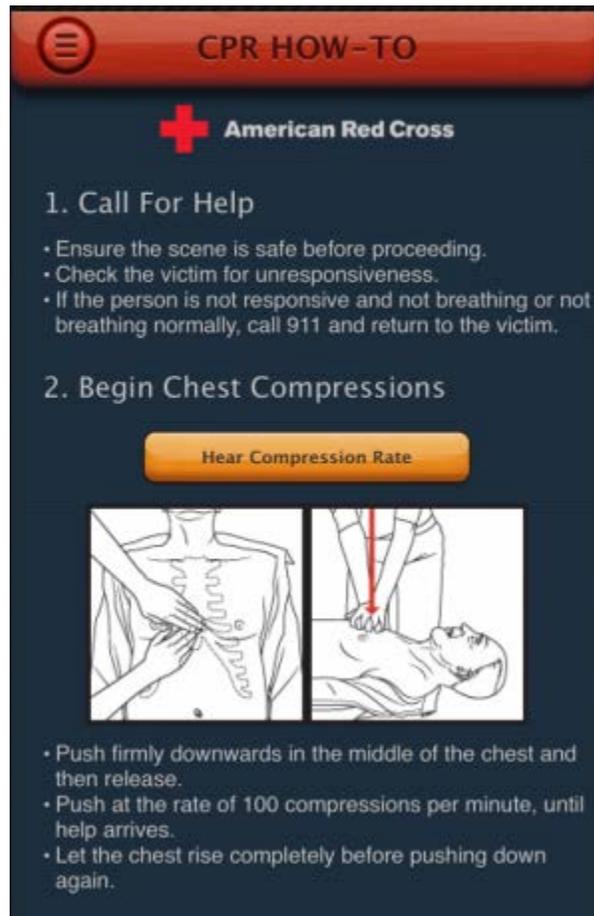
Response is completely voluntary and anonymous. The app does not know whether or not you chose to respond.

Click [here](#) for an overview of how the app works on [Android](#) and [iOS](#).

Why Me?

Every second counts. By stepping in and providing chest compressions while help is on the way, victims of sudden cardiac arrest have a greater chance of survival.

Do I need be CPR-certified?



No. Any previous exposure to CPR training—whether a formal CPR class, hands-only class, sidewalk CPR event, or online training video—equips you with enough knowledge to make a difference. What's more, CPR instructions are provided on the app!

How do I get started?



Follow these four simple steps!

1. Download the free [Apple](#) or [Android](#) app.
2. Go into "Settings" and select "Add New Agency".



3. Search for and select "West Allis Fire"



4. Be sure you've selected "CPR Notifications". A heart icon appears in the check box.

You may also choose to receive notifications for other call types in the city, including structure fires and vehicle accidents. You can follow up at 15 other agencies.

Child Safety



LOCAL CARSEAT INSTALL CONTACTS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

AAA Travel & Insurance

Melissa Dielen – (414) 423-2180

Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin Booster and Car Seat Clinic

Central Scheduling (Se habla Español) –
(877) 607-5280

COA Youth & Family Centers (Early Education Center)

(414) 263-8397

Franklin Health Department

Kristin Anderson or Kim Kringel – (414)
425-9101

Franklin residency required

Greendale Fire Department

Lt. Jeremy Childers – (414) 423-2131

Greendale residency required

Greenfield Health Department

Andrew Jodarski – (414) 329-5275

Greenfield Fire Department

Bat. Chief Dan Weber – (414) 545-7946

Greenfield residency required

City of Milwaukee Police Academy

6680 N Teutonia Ave, Milwaukee 53209
(414) 935-7990 or lpatte@milwaukee.gov

North Shore Fire Department

Visit www.nsfire.org to make an
appointment

North Shore residency required

Oak Creek Health Department

8040 S 6th St, Oak Creek 53154

(414) 766-7950 or apalen@oakcreekwi.org

Oak Creek residency required

Old Fashion Family Services

1235 N 12th St, Milwaukee 53205

(414) 394-6487

or oldfashionfamilyservices@gmail.com

South Milwaukee Health Department

Carina Marshall – (414) 768-8055

*South Milwaukee or St. Francis residency
required*

City of Wauwatosa Fire Department

Visit www.wauwatosa.net to make an
appointment

Wauwatosa residency required

WAUKESHA COUNTY

Aurora Medical Center Summit

Shana Lebanowski – (262) 434-4903

Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin Booster and Car Seat Clinic

Central Scheduling (Se habla Español) –
(877) 607-5280

City of Pewaukee Fire Department

Div. Chief Peter Rohde – (262) 522-2500

ProHealth Care – Locations in

Mukwonago, Waukesha, and

Oconomowoc

ProHealth – (262) 928-2745

Wisconsin State Patrol Waukesha Post

Trooper Robert Simpson – (262) 785-4700

Wisconsin Child Passenger Safety

Type of seat	Safest practice	Wisconsin law
<p>Rear-facing Car Seat</p> 	<p>Children should ride in a rear-facing car seat until at least the age of 2. Keep children rear facing as long as they are within the height and weight requirements for the car seat.</p>	<p>Children must ride in a rear-facing car seat until they are 1 year old and weigh 20 pounds.</p>
<p>Forward-facing Car Seat</p> 	<p>Children should ride in a forward-facing car seat with a harness as long as they are within the height and weight requirements for the car seat.</p>	<p>Children must ride in a forward-facing car seat with a harness until they are 4 years old and weigh 40 pounds.</p>
<p>Booster Seat</p> 	<p>Children should ride in a booster seat until they are tall enough to sit on the vehicle seat without slouching, and the seat belt fits snugly across the top of the thighs and across the shoulder.</p>	<p>Children must ride in a booster seat until they are 8 years old or weigh 80 pounds or are 4 feet 9 inches tall (4'9").</p>
<p>Seat Belt</p> 	<p>Children should ride using a lap and shoulder belt once they have outgrown their car or booster seat.</p>	<p>Children must be restrained in a seat belt when they outgrow the requirements of a booster seat.</p>
<p>Back Seat</p>	<p>Children under 13 years of age should ride in the back seat using a lap and shoulder belt.</p>	<p>Children required to ride in a rear-facing or forward-facing car seat must be restrained in the back seat.</p>



Safety Tips:

- Choose a car seat based on your child's height, weight and age.
- Read all instructions to correctly install and use the car seat.
- Check the expiration date and know the history of your car seat before you use it.
- Use a car seat correctly on every ride.
- Children are more likely to buckle up if they see a parent or caregiver buckled up.
- Let others who drive your kids know that a car seat is a must.

For information on where to get your car seat inspected, visit safekidswi.org/events.

Carseatwi@chw.org
(855) 224-3692

safekidswi.org

SAFE
KIDS
WISCONSIN

Lead agency

Children's
Hospital of Wisconsin

Is it **candy** or **medicine**?



Ibuprofen



Good N' Plenty®



Multivitamin



Good N' Fruity®



Amitriptyline



Cinnamon Candy



Dolobid®



Good N' Fruity®



Ferrous Sulfate



Red Hots®



Tegretol®



Smarties®



Children's Vitamins



Tangy Bunnies



Depakene



Good N' Fruity®



Pseudoephedrine



Cinnamon Candy



Ferrous Gluconate



M&M®



Amantadine



Good N' Fruity®



Bethanechol



Sweetarts®



Aspirin



Skittles®



Mesoridazine



M&M® (small)



Simethicone Chewable



Altoid® Mint



Tylenol®



Tic Tac®



Ephedrine



Good N' Plenty®



Phenelzine



Skittles®



www.poison.org

For a poison emergency, or just a question, call your poison control center at

1-800-222-1222

Reach poison experts, 24/7. Free and confidential.



Babysitting Safety

Having a babysitter can give you peace of mind. It allows you to leave your child with someone you trust. Be sure your babysitter knows about fire safety. Be sure your babysitter knows what to do if there is a fire.

Show the babysitter your home escape plan and make sure the babysitter understands:

- » two ways out of every room.
- » where the outdoor meeting place is located.
- » the fire department or emergency phone number.
- » how to unlock all doors and windows.

If you allow your babysitter to cook, make sure the babysitter:

- » keeps your child at least 3 feet away from the stove.
- » keeps your child at least 3 feet away from the microwave oven.
- » never leaves the room while cooking.
- » keeps anything that can catch fire away from the stovetop.
- » keeps pets off surfaces and countertops.

If the smoke alarm sounds make sure your babysitter knows to:

- » get out of the home quickly with your child to safety.
- » use the second way out if smoke is in the way.
- » get low and go under the smoke to the exit if an escape must be made through smoke.

Store matches and lighters out of your child's reach. Candles should not be used by your babysitter.

Make sure your babysitter keeps a 3-foot “**kid-free zone**” around space heaters.

REMEMBER

Always leave the phone number where you can be reached. Cell phones make this easy. Be sure the babysitter knows the address of the home.



Babysitter Training

Many places offer babysitter classes. These are online and in the classroom. Some schools and hospitals give training. Classes teach how to care for children. They also teach first aid. They teach CPR. What to do in an emergency is also taught.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169

College Campus Fire Safety

College students living away from home should take a few minutes to make sure they are living in a fire-safe environment. Educating students on what they can do to stay safe during the school year is important and often overlooked.

SAFETY TIPS

- Look for fully sprinklered housing when choosing a dorm or off-campus housing.
- Make sure you can hear the building alarm system when you are in your dorm room.
- If you live in a dormitory, make sure your sleeping room has a smoke alarm, or your dormitory suite has a smoke alarm in each living area as well as the sleeping room. For the best protection, all smoke alarms in the dormitory suite should be interconnected so that when one sounds, they all sound.
- If you live in an apartment or house, make sure smoke alarms are installed in each sleeping room, outside every sleeping area, and on each level of the apartment unit or house. For the best protection, all smoke alarms in the apartment unit or house should be interconnected so that when one sounds, they all sound.
- Test all smoke alarms at least monthly.
- Never remove batteries or disable the alarm.
- Learn your building's evacuation plan and practice all drills as if they were the real thing.
- If you live off campus, have a fire escape plan with two ways out of every room.
- When the smoke alarm or fire alarm sounds, get out of the building quickly and stay out.
- Stay in the kitchen when cooking.
- Cook only when you are alert, not sleepy or drowsy from medicine or alcohol.
- Check with your local fire department for any restrictions before using a barbeque grill, fire pit, or chimenea.
- Check your school's rules before using electrical appliances in your room.

Smoking Sense

If you smoke, smoke outside and only where it is permitted, Use sturdy, deep, non-tip ashtrays. Don't smoke in bed or when you've been drinking or are drowsy.

Candle Care

Burn candles only if the school permits their use. A candle is an open flame and should be placed away from anything that can burn. Never leave a candle unattended. Blow it out when you leave the room or go to sleep.



FACT

- ! Fires in dormitories are more common during the evening hours, between 5–11 pm, and on weekends.
- ! Roughly six out of seven fires in dormitories are started by cooking.



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

Elderly Safety





How to Prevent Fires



1 ■ **If you smoke, smoke outside.** Provide smokers with large, deep, sturdy ashtrays. Wet cigarette butts and ashes before throwing them out or bury them in sand. Never smoke in bed. Never smoke if oxygen is used in the home.

2 ■ **Give space heaters space.** Keep them at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from anything that can burn—including you. Shut off heaters when you leave or go to bed.

3 ■ **Stay in the kitchen when frying food.** Never leave cooking unattended. Wear tight-fitting or short sleeves when cooking. Use oven mitts to handle hot pans. If a pan of food catches fire, slide a lid over it and turn off the burner. Don't cook if you are drowsy from alcohol or medication.

4 ■ **Stop, drop, and roll.** If your clothes catch on fire stop (don't run), drop gently to the ground, and cover your face with your hands. Roll over and over or back and forth to put out the fire. Use cool water for 3-5 minutes to cool the burn. Get medical help right away.

5 ■ **Smoke alarms save lives.** Have smoke alarms installed on every level of your home, inside each bedroom, and outside each sleeping area. For the best protection, use interconnected alarms so when one sounds, they all sound. Make sure everyone in your home can hear the smoke alarms. Test the alarms monthly.

6 ■ **Plan and practice your escape from fire and smoke.** If possible, plan two ways out of every room in your home and two ways out of your home. Make sure windows and doors open easily. If the smoke alarm sounds, get outside and stay outside.

7 ■ **Know your local emergency number.** Your emergency number may be 9-1-1 or the fire department's phone number. Once you have escaped a fire, call the fire department from a neighbor's phone or a cell phone.

8 ■ **Plan your escape around your abilities.** Have a telephone near your bed in case you are trapped by smoke or fire. Have other necessary items near your bed, such as medications, glasses, wheel chair, walker, scooter, or cane.



How to Prevent Falls



- 1** | **Exercise regularly** to build strength and improve your balance and coordination. Ask your doctor about the best physical exercise for you.
- 2** | **Take your time.** Get out of chairs slowly. Sit a moment before you get out of your bed. Stand and get your balance before you walk. Be aware of your surroundings.
- 3** | **Keep stairs and walking areas free** of electrical cords, shoes, clothing, books, magazines, and other items.
- 4** | **Improve the lighting** in and outside your home. Use nightlights or a flashlight to light the path between your bedroom and the bathroom. Turn on the lights before using the stairs. See an eye specialist once a year—better vision can help prevent falls.
- 5** | **Use non-slip mats** in the bathtub and on shower floors. Have grab bars installed on the wall next to the bathtub, shower, and toilet. Wipe up spilled liquids immediately.
- 6** | **Be aware of uneven surfaces** indoors and outdoors. Use only throw rugs that have rubber, non-skid backing. Consider non-skid rug pads under rugs. Always smooth out wrinkles and folds in carpeting. Be aware of uneven sidewalks and pavement outdoors. Ask a family member or friend to clear ice and snow from outside stairs and walkways and always use hand rails if available. Step carefully.
- 7** | **Stairways should be well lit** from both the top and the bottom. Have easy-to-grip handrails installed along the full length of both sides of the stairs.
- 8** | **Wear sturdy, well-fitting, low-heeled shoes with non-slip soles.** They are safer than high heels, thick-soled athletic shoes, slippers, or stocking feet.



Home Safety Checklist

Prevent Falls

1

Yes No

Do you exercise regularly?

Regular exercise builds your strength and improves your balance and coordination. Ask your doctor about the best physical exercise for you.

Yes No

Do you take your time getting up to answer the phone or doorbell?

Being rushed or distracted increases your chance of falling. Get out of chairs slowly. Sit a moment before you get out of your bed. Stand and get your balance before you walk.

Yes No

Do you keep walking areas and stairways clear of tripping hazards, such as papers, books, electrical cords, and shoes?

Keep stairs and walking areas free of electrical cords, shoes, clothing, books, magazines, and other piles of stuff.

Yes No

In winter, are sidewalks, outdoor steps, and walkways clear of ice and snow?

Keep the walkways clear. If needed, ask for help with snow and ice removal.

Yes No

Have you had your eyes checked?

See an eye specialist once a year. Poor vision can increase your chance of falling.

Yes No

Do you have nightlights along the path between your bedroom and the bathroom?

Use nightlights to light the path between your bedroom and the bathroom.

Yes No

Do you turn on the lights before you use the stairs?

Stairways should be well lit from both the top and the bottom. Turn on the lights before using the stairs.

Yes No

Does every room have a light switch that can be reached from the doorway?

Make sure you can reach light switches from the doorway. Ask for help installing new light switches.

Yes No

Are there non-slip mats in and outside bathtubs and showers?

Use non-slip bath mats in the bathtub and on shower floors.

Yes No

Do you have grab bars in tubs, showers, and near all toilets?

Grab bars should be installed in all bathrooms. Never use a towel rack or shower rod for support.



Home Safety Checklist

Prevent Falls

2

Yes No

Do you wipe up spilled liquids right away?

■ Wipe up spilled liquids immediately. Even a few drops of liquid or grease can be a slipping hazard.

Yes No

Do your throw rugs have rubber, non-skid backing?

■ Use only throw rugs that have rubber, non-skid backing. Smooth out all wrinkles and folds in carpeting.

Yes No

Is your carpeting in good condition?

■ Make sure carpeting is not wrinkled, torn, or worn. If it is, ask for help repairing or replacing the carpeting.

Yes No

Are there sturdy, easy-to-grip handrails on both sides of the stairs?

■ Have easy-to-grip handrails installed along the full length of both sides of the stairs

Yes No

Do you wear sturdy, well-fitting, low-heeled shoes with non-slip soles?

■ Wear sturdy, well-fitting, low-heeled shoes with non-slip soles, which are safer than high heels, thick-soled athletic shoes, slippers, or stocking feet.

Yes No N/A

Have you contacted your doctor or pharmacist if your medication affects your balance and coordination?

■ If not, have your doctor or pharmacist review all your medications, including over-the-counter drugs. Some medications can affect your balance and coordination.



Home Safety Checklist

Prevent Fires

1

Yes No

If there are smokers in your home, do they smoke outside?

■ Ask smokers to smoke outside. Never smoke in bed or when drowsy.

Yes No N/A

Do smokers use deep, sturdy ashtrays?

■ Use deep, sturdy ashtrays. Wet cigarette butts and ashes before throwing them out or bury them in sand.

Yes No N/A

Are space heaters at least 3 feet (1 meter) from things that can burn?

■ Keep space heaters at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from anything that can burn—including you. Follow this rule for woodstoves and fireplaces, too. Shut off and unplug heaters when you leave the room or your home or go to bed. Always plug space heaters into wall outlets and never into extension cords or power strips.

Yes No

Do you inspect electrical cords in your home for damage?

■ Check electrical cords often. If cords are cracked or damaged or you have loose electrical or extension cords, stop using the cords immediately and replace them. Do not try to repair them.

Yes No

Are electrical cords kept from running across doorways or under rugs?

■ If not, unplug them at once. Avoid putting cords where they can be damaged or pinched by furniture, under rugs and carpets, or across doorways.

Yes No

Do you know how to put out a pan fire on the stovetop?

■ If a pan of food catches fire, slide a lid over it and turn off the burner. When in doubt, get outside and call the fire department.

Yes No

Do you stay in the kitchen when you cook?

■ Stay in the kitchen when you are frying, grilling, or broiling food. If you leave the kitchen for even a short period of time, turn off the stove. Don't use the stove if you are drowsy from alcohol or medication and do not cook while taking new medication until you know how it will affect you.

Yes No

Do you allow food cooked in a microwave oven to cool before eating?

■ Remember that while microwave ovens stay cool, the food inside can become very hot. Open microwaved food slowly, away from the face. Allow food to cool before eating.

Yes No

Do you wear tight-fitting clothing or short sleeves when you cook?

■ Wear tight-fitting, rolled-up, or short sleeves when cooking. Use oven mitts to handle hot pans.



Home Safety Checklist

Prevent Fires

2

Yes No

Do you know what to do if your clothes catch fire?

■ Stop (don't run), drop gently to the ground, and cover your face with your hands. Roll over and over or back and forth to put out the fire. If you cannot drop and roll, keep a blanket or towel nearby to smother flames. If you use a wheelchair, scooter, or other device and are able to get to the floor, lock the device first before getting out and then roll until the flames are out. If you are a bystander, consider grabbing a rug, blanket, or fire blanket to help extinguish the flames. Use cool water for 3-5 minutes to cool the burn. Get medical help right away.

Yes No

Do you know what to do if you burn yourself?

■ Treat a burn right away by putting it in cool water. Cool the burn for 3 to 5 minutes. Get medical help if needed. Do not apply creams, ointments, sprays, or other home remedies.

Yes No

Do you have at least one smoke alarm on every level of your home, outside each sleeping area, and inside each bedroom?

■ Have smoke alarms installed outside each sleeping area, on every level of your home, and inside each bedroom. Make sure alarms are interconnected so that when one sounds they all sound. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, special alarms are available.

Yes No

Do you test your smoke alarms monthly?

■ Have someone test your smoke alarms once a month by pushing the test button. Batteries should be changed at least once a year or whenever the alarm "chirps" to tell you that the battery power is low. Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old

Yes No

If there was a fire in your home, would you know how to get outside

■ In a fire, get outside as quickly as you can and stay outside. Once you have escaped a fire, call the fire department from a neighbor's phone or a cell phone.

Yes No

Do you know two ways out of every room?

■ If possible, know two ways out of every room in your home and two ways out of the home. Make sure windows and doors open easily. Windows with security bars, grills, and window guards should have emergency release devices. Make sure furniture and other heavy objects are not blocking your exits. If you must escape through smoke, stay low and go under the smoke to your way out.

Yes No

Have you included anyone with a disability in your home in your escape planning and determined what assistance they would need to get out of the home in case of an emergency?

■ Include everyone in your home in the planning process. Develop your escape plan around their abilities. Practice the plan at least twice a year both during the day and at night.



Home Safety Checklist

Prevent Fires

3

Yes No N/A

Have you provided smoke alarms and alert devices called accessories (strobe lights or bed/pillow shakers) for people in your home who are deaf or hard of hearing?

Smoke alarms and alert devices, called accessories, are available for people who are deaf or hard of hearing. Strobe lights throughout the home are activated by smoke alarms and alert people who are deaf to fire conditions. When people who are deaf are asleep, a high-intensity strobe light along with a pillow/bed shaker can wake them up and alert them to fire conditions so they can escape. This equipment is activated by the sound of a standard smoke alarm. Smoke alarm alert devices also are available for people who are hard of hearing. These accessories, which are activated by the sound of the smoke alarm, produce a loud, mixed low-pitched sound. This equipment is activated by the sound of the smoke alarm. People who are hard of hearing also may find that a pillow/bed shaker is helpful in waking them up.

Yes No

Do you know the emergency number to call in case of fire?

Memorize your local emergency number. It may be 9-1-1 or the fire department's phone number. Once you escape, you will need to call from a neighbor's phone or a cell phone

Yes No

Do you have a telephone in your bedroom?

Have a telephone in your bedroom or close to where you sleep and post the local emergency number nearby in case you are trapped by smoke or fire.

Yes No

Do you have a medical alert button?

Consider having this device for access to help in an emergency.

Yes No

Do you have carbon monoxide alarms in your home?

Install a carbon monoxide alarm outside each sleeping area and on every level of your home. Test the alarms monthly. If you cannot reach the alarm safely, ask for help.



High-Rise Fire Safety Tips

It is important to know the fire safety features of your building and work with your neighbors to keep your building as fire-safe as possible.

- For the best protection, select a fully sprinklered building. If your building is not sprinklered, ask the landlord or management to consider installing a sprinkler system.
- Meet with your landlord or building manager to learn about the fire safety features of your building (fire alarms, sprinklers, voice communication procedures, evacuation plans, and how to respond to an alarm). Insist that all fire safety systems be kept in working order.
- Know the locations of all available exit stairs from your floor in case the nearest one is blocked by fire or smoke.
- If you use a wheelchair or walker or are unable to make it down the stairs in case of an emergency, talk with your landlord or building manager about purchasing an evacuation chair.
- Make sure all exit and stairwell doors are clearly marked, are not locked or blocked by security bars, and are clear of clutter.
- Learn the location of your building's fire alarms and how to use them.
- If there is a fire, pull the fire alarm on your way out of the building to notify the fire department and your neighbors.
- Leave the building by the fastest route but do not use elevators.
- Close all doors behind you and be sure to take your key.
- If there is smoke or fire on your way out, use your second way out. If you must escape through smoke, get low and go under the smoke to your way out.
- Some evacuation plans require you to go to a "safe area" ("shelter in place") inside the high-rise and wait for instructions from the fire department.
- Listen for instructions from fire fighters or public address system—you may be told to stay where you are. Follow instructions.
- Go to your outside meeting place and stay there. Call the fire department. If someone is trapped in the building, notify the fire department.
- If you can't get out of your apartment because of fire, smoke, or a disability, **STUFF** wet towels or sheets around the door and vents to keep smoke out. **CALL** the fire department and tell them where you are. **OPEN** a window slightly and wave a bright cloth to signal your location. Be prepared to close the window if it makes the smoke condition worse. Fire department evacuation of a high-rise building can take a long time. Communicate with the fire department to monitor evacuation status.



Home Escape Planning Safety Tips

If a fire breaks out in your home, you have only a few minutes to get out safely once the smoke alarm sounds. Everyone needs to know how to get outside if there is a fire.

- Draw a floor plan of your home. Visit each room and, if possible, find two ways out. Mark the ways out on the escape plan.
- All windows and doors should open easily and should not be blocked by furniture or clutter. Make sure the escape routes are clear. You should be able to use them to get outside.
- Make sure your home has smoke alarms. Push the test button to make sure each alarm is working. If you cannot safely reach the smoke alarm, ask for help. Everyone in your home should be able to recognize the sound of the smoke alarm.
- Choose an outside meeting place. It should be in front of and away from your home and should be something permanent, such as a tree or a neighbor's house. Everyone should agree to meet at the meeting place after they escape.
- Make sure everyone in your home knows the fire department's emergency number.
- Assign someone to help any household members who may have difficulty getting out alone.



- Everyone in the home should practice the escape drill together at least twice a year. Close doors behind you as you leave.
- Tell house guests about your fire escape plan.
- Prepare for a real fire. When a smoke alarm sounds, get outside immediately.
- Once you're outside, stay outside. Leave the firefighting to the professionals.
- Remember, get out first and then call for help. Never go back inside until the fire department gives the OK. Things can be replaced—YOU cannot.
- If smoke or fire blocks one of your ways out, use another way out. If you must go through smoke, get low and go under the smoke to escape.



Fire Safety Tips for People with Disabilities

Most fire deaths happen in the home. Everyone should have a fire escape plan and practice how to get outside.

- Home fire sprinklers can contain and may even put out a fire in less time than it would take the fire department to arrive. When choosing an apartment or remodeling or purchasing a home, look for a residence that has home fire sprinklers.
- Include everyone in planning and practicing home fire drills. People with disabilities can provide input on the best methods for them to escape.
- People with disabilities should discuss what assistance they may need with everyone in the home (and with neighbors).
- In an apartment building, know the location of all exit stairs and arrange for assistance in case of an emergency.
- Choose an outside meeting place for everyone to meet after escaping.
- Keep a telephone or phone with TDD (telecommunication device for the deaf) in the sleeping room within reach of the bed.
- Install smoke alarms inside every bedroom, outside each sleeping area, and on every level of your home. For the best protection, interconnect all the smoke alarms so that when one sounds, they all sound.
- Smoke alarms and alert devices, called accessories, are available for people who are deaf. Strobe lights throughout the home are activated by smoke alarms and alert people who are deaf to fire conditions. When people who are deaf are asleep, a high-intensity strobe light along with a pillow shaker or a bed shaker can wake them up and alert them to fire conditions.
- Smoke alarm alert devices, called accessories, are available for people who are hard of hearing. These accessories produce a loud, mixed low-pitched sound. This equipment is activated by the sound of the smoke alarm and is usually installed next to the bed. People who are hard of hearing may find that a pillow shaker or a bed shaker is also helpful to wake them.
- Test smoke alarms at least once a month using the test button. If you are unable to safely reach the alarm, ask for help. Some alarms have features that make them easier to test, such as with a flashlight or the television remote.
- Practice your home fire escape drill twice a year.



Medical Oxygen Safety Tips

Use of portable medical oxygen in the home has grown over the past decade. Medical oxygen adds a higher percentage of oxygen to the air a patient breathes. Fire needs oxygen to burn. If a fire should start in an oxygen-enriched area, the material burning will burn more quickly.

- There is no safe way to smoke in the home when oxygen is in use. No one should smoke in a home where a patient is using oxygen.
- Candles, matches, woodstoves, and even sparking toys can be ignition sources and should not be used in a home where medical oxygen is in use.
- Keep oxygen cylinders at least 5 feet (1.5 meters) from a heat source, open flames, or electrical devices.
- Body oil, hand lotion, and items containing oil and grease can easily ignite. Keep oil and grease away where oxygen is in use.
- Never use aerosol sprays containing combustible materials near oxygen.
- Post “No Smoking” and “No Open Flames” signs in and outside the home to remind people not to smoke.





**Turn on
the lights.
Get your
glasses.
Read the
label.**

**Always read labels
before taking
medications or
using household
products.**

**Have a question? All questions
about poisons are smart questions.**

For answers:

- Call 1-800-222-1222
- Log on to poison.org, or
- Use the web**POISONCONTROL**® app.

**TAKE OR USE THIS EXACTLY
AS DIRECTED. DO NOT SKIP
DOSES OR DISCONTINUE.**

WARNING: EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT.
Avoid contact with eyes and skin. For
sensitive skin or prolonged use, wear
gloves. Use with adequate ventilation.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
Do not mix with other household
chemicals as hazardous gases may result.
Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, carpet,
wood, painted and paper surfaces.

POISON
Help[®]
1-800-222-1222
poison.org

**For prevention tips or for help with a possible poisoning,
visit www.poison.org**

Home Safety



Cooking Safety

Cooking brings family and friends together, provides an outlet for creativity and can be relaxing. But did you know that cooking fires are the number one cause of home fires and home injuries? By following a few safety tips you can prevent these fires.

"COOK WITH CAUTION"

- » Be on alert! If you are sleepy or have consumed alcohol don't use the stove or stovetop.
- » Stay in the kitchen while you are frying, grilling, or broiling food. If you leave the kitchen for even a short period of time, turn off the stove.
- » If you are simmering, baking, roasting, or boiling food, check it regularly, remain in the home while food is cooking, and use a timer to remind you that you are cooking.
- » Keep anything that can catch fire — oven mitts, wooden utensils, food packaging, towels or curtains — away from your stovetop.

If you have a small (grease) cooking fire and decide to fight the fire...

- » On the stovetop, smother the flames by sliding a lid over the pan and turning off the burner. Leave the pan covered until it is completely cooled.
- » For an oven fire, turn off the heat and keep the door closed.

If you have any doubt about fighting a small fire...

- » Just get out! When you leave, close the door behind you to help contain the fire.
- » Call 9-1-1 or the local emergency number from outside the home.



Cooking and Kids

Have a "kid-free zone" of at least 3 feet around the stove and areas where hot food or drink is prepared or carried.

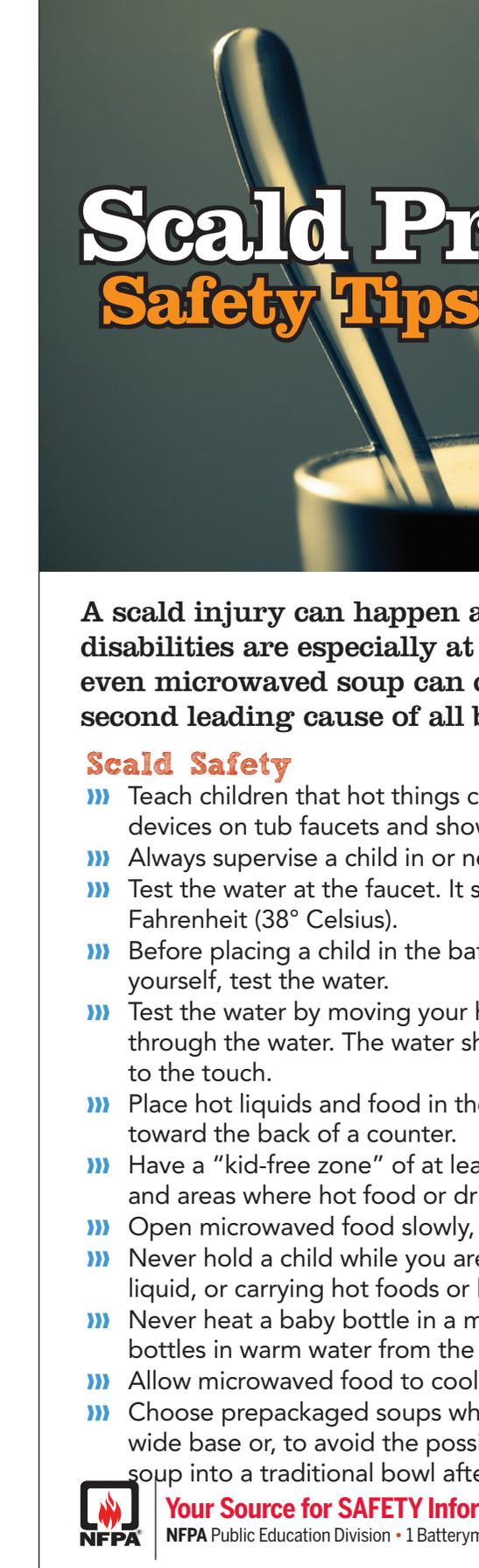
FACTS

- ! The leading cause of fires in the kitchen is unattended cooking.
- ! Most cooking fires in the home involve the kitchen stove.



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Scald Prevention

Safety Tips

A scald injury can happen at any age. Children, older adults and people with disabilities are especially at risk. Hot liquids from bath water, hot coffee and even microwaved soup can cause devastating injuries. Scald burns are the second leading cause of all burn injuries.

Scald Safety

- » Teach children that hot things can burn. Install anti-scald devices on tub faucets and shower heads.
- » Always supervise a child in or near a bathtub.
- » Test the water at the faucet. It should be less than 100° Fahrenheit (38° Celsius).
- » Before placing a child in the bath or getting in the bath yourself, test the water.
- » Test the water by moving your hand, wrist and forearm through the water. The water should feel warm, not hot, to the touch.
- » Place hot liquids and food in the center of a table or toward the back of a counter.
- » Have a "kid-free zone" of at least 3 feet around the stove and areas where hot food or drink is prepared or carried.
- » Open microwaved food slowly, away from the face.
- » Never hold a child while you are cooking, drinking a hot liquid, or carrying hot foods or liquids.
- » Never heat a baby bottle in a microwave oven. Heat baby bottles in warm water from the faucet.
- » Allow microwaved food to cool before eating.
- » Choose prepackaged soups whose containers have a wide base or, to avoid the possibility of a spill, pour the soup into a traditional bowl after heating.



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Burn Rx

Treat a burn right away. Cool the burn with cool water for 3–5 minutes. Cover with a clean, dry cloth. Get medical help if needed.

FACT!

Prepackaged **microwavable soups** are a frequent cause of scald burn injuries (especially noodle soups) because they can easily tip over, pouring hot liquid (and noodles) on the person.



Greenhalgh DG, Bridges P, Coombs E, et al. Instant cup of soup: design flaws increase risk of burns. Journal of Burn Care and Research, July–August 2006; 27(4):476-81



Microwave Oven Safety

With busy lives, families rely on the microwave oven as a quick way to heat up a meal, warm up a drink or defrost dinner. While the convenience of the microwave oven is something we take for granted, safety should not be. By following a few simple safety tips you can prevent painful burns and possible fires.

SAFETY TIPS

- » PURCHASE a microwave oven that is listed by a qualified testing laboratory. Make sure to complete and return the product registration card. This way the manufacturer can reach you if there is a recall on the product.
- » PLUG the microwave oven directly into the wall outlet — never use an extension cord.
- » MAKE sure the microwave oven is at a safe height, within easy reach of all users.
- » OPEN food slowly, away from the face. Hot steam or the food itself can cause burns.
- » FOOD heats unevenly in microwave ovens. Stir and test before eating or giving to children.
- » NEVER heat a baby bottle in the microwave. Since a microwave oven heats unevenly, it can create hot pockets, leading to burns. Warm a bottle in a bowl of warm — not hot or boiling — water, or by running it under the tap.



MICROWAVE USE

Always **supervise** children when they are using a microwave oven.

Use only **microwave-safe** food containers or dishes. Never use aluminum foil or metal in a microwave oven.

If you have a **fire** in the microwave, leave the door closed, turn the oven off and unplug it from the wall. If the fire does not go out, get outside and call the fire department.

FACT

Scald burns are the leading cause of injury from microwave ovens.



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CFL Light Bulb Safety

Energy-saving compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFL) are becoming more common in homes and at work. In addition to using less electricity, they also have a positive impact on the global climate. Here are some important safety tips you should know about CFLs.



PURCHASE CFL LIGHT BULBS that have the listing label of a recognized testing laboratory. Light bulbs labeled by a recognized testing lab will ensure that the bulb meets the latest product safety standards.

When a CFL Burns Out

- »» When a CFL bulb burns out it may smoke and the plastic base may blacken. This is normal and is not a fire safety issue.
- »» CFLs should never be discarded with household trash. The Environmental Protection Agency recommends that consumers use local recycling options for CFLs. Contact your local government or visit epa.gov/cfl/cflrecycling to identify local recycling options.

If a CFL Breaks

CFLs are made of glass and can break. Be careful when removing from packaging and installing or removing from a socket. If a CFL breaks:

- OPEN a window to allow the room to air out for 5–10 minutes.
- People and pets should LEAVE the room.
- TURN OFF forced air heating and/or air conditioning.
- COLLECT broken glass and visible powder using stiff cardboard, tape or a damp paper towel.
- PLACE the debris in a glass jar or a plastic bag in a safe location outside until you can dispose of it.
- CONTACT your local government to find out how to dispose of the debris
- CONTINUE airing out the room for several hours.

NOTE

Consider checking the Consumer Product Safety Commission (cpsc.gov) for recalls of CFLs that may present a fire danger.

FACT

CFL bulbs contain a small trace of **mercury** within the glass. When broken, mercury will immediately dissipate into the air. Concentrations of mercury will likely approach zero in an hour or so.



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Lithium Ion Battery Safety

for Consumers



Lithium ion batteries supply power to many kinds of devices including smart phones, laptops, scooters, e-cigarettes, smoke alarms, toys, and even cars. Take care when using them. In rare cases, they can cause a fire or explosion.

The problem

- These batteries store a large amount of energy in a small amount of space.
- Sometimes batteries are not used the right way; batteries not designed for a specific use can be dangerous.
- Like any product, a small number of these batteries are defective. They can overheat, catch fire, or explode.

Safety Tips

- Purchase and use devices that are listed by a qualified testing laboratory.
- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Only use the battery that is designed for the device.
- Put batteries in the device the right way.
- Only use the charging cord that came with the device.
- Do not charge a device under your pillow, on your bed or on a couch.
- Keep batteries at room temperature.
- Do not place batteries in direct sunlight or keep them in hot vehicles.
- Store batteries away from anything that can catch fire.

Signs of a Problem

Stop using the battery if you notice the problems.

- odor
- change in color
- too much heat
- change in shape
- leaking
- odd noises

If it is safe to do so, move the device away from anything that can catch fire. Call 9-1-1.

Battery Disposal

- Do not put lithium ion batteries in the trash.
- Recycling is always the best option.
- Take them to a battery recycling location or contact your community for disposal instructions.
- Do not put discarded batteries in piles.



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9-volt Battery Safety

9-volt batteries power our smoke alarms, household items and toys. They can be found in most homes. But these batteries can be a fire hazard if not stored safely or disposed of with care.



The problem

- » 9-volt batteries can be dangerous. The positive and negative posts are close together. If a metal object touches the two posts of a 9-volt battery, it can cause a short circuit. This can make enough heat to start a fire.
- » It is unsafe to store 9-volt batteries in a drawer near paper clips, coins, pens, or other batteries. Do not store common household items such as steel wool, aluminum foil, and keys near 9-volt batteries. If these items touch the two posts, there is a greater risk of a fire starting.
- » Weak batteries may have enough charge to cause a fire. Some fires have started in trash when 9-volt batteries were thrown away with other metal items.

Storing 9-volt batteries

- » Keep batteries in original packaging until you are ready to use them. If loose, keep the posts covered with masking, duct, or electrical tape. Prevent the posts from coming in contact with metal objects.
- » Keep them someplace safe where they won't be tossed around.
- » Store batteries standing up.
- » 9-volt batteries should not be stored loose in a drawer. Do not store them in containers with other batteries.

Disposal

- » 9-volt batteries should not be thrown away with trash. They can come in contact with other batteries or pieces of metal.
- » 9-volt batteries can be taken to a collection site for household hazardous waste.
- » To be safe, cover the positive and negative posts with masking, duct, or electrical tape before getting rid of batteries.
- » Some states do not allow any type of battery to be disposed of with trash. Check with your city or town for the best way to get rid of batteries.

9-VOLT BATTERY STORAGE

Keep batteries in original packaging until you are ready to use them. If loose, keep the posts covered with masking, duct, or electrical tape. Prevent the posts from coming in contact with metal objects.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

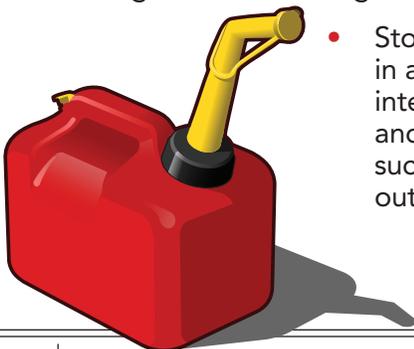
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Generator Safety

Downed utility lines, power company blackouts, heavy snow falls or summer storms can all lead to power outages. Many people turn to a portable generator for a temporary solution without knowing the risks.

- Generators should be used in well ventilated locations outside at least 5 feet (1.5 metres) away from all doors, windows, and vent openings. Measure the 5-foot (1.5 metres) distance from the generator exhaust system to the building.
- Never use a generator in an attached garage, even with the door open.
- Place generators so that exhaust fumes can't enter the home through windows, doors or other openings in the building. The exhaust must be directed away from the building.
- Make sure to install carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in your home. Follow manufacturer's instructions for correct placement and mounting height.
- Turn off generators and let them cool down before refueling. Never refuel a generator while it is hot.



- Store fuel for the generator in a container that is intended for the purpose and is correctly labeled as such. Store the containers outside of living areas.

Just Remember...

When plugging in appliances, make sure they are plugged directly into the generator or a heavy duty outdoor-rated extension cord. The cords should be checked for cuts, tears and that the plug has all three prongs, especially a grounding pin.

If you must connect the generator to the house wiring to power appliances, have a qualified electrician install a properly rated transfer switch in accordance with the National Electrical Code® (NEC) and all applicable state and local electrical codes.

FACT

- ! A person can be poisoned by a small amount of CO over a longer period of time or by a large amount of CO over a shorter amount of time.



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Hover Board Safety



Hover board — part toy, part transportation. These self-balancing scooters have quickly become the latest fad. However, many hover boards have been linked to fires. NFPA urges you to be fire safe when using these devices.

IF YOU PURCHASE A HOVER BOARD

- Choose a device with the seal of an independent testing laboratory.
- Read and follow all manufacturer directions. If you do not understand the directions, ask for help.
- An adult should be responsible for charging the hover board.
- Do not leave a charging hover board unattended.
- Never leave the hover board plugged in overnight.
- Only use the charging cord that came with the hover board.
- Stop using your hover board if it overheats.
- Extreme hot or cold temperature can hurt the battery.

NEW TO MARKET

Hover boards are fairly new to the mass market. Be on the lookout for updates from manufacturers and safety groups.

Signs of a Problem

Some hover board fires have involved the Lithium-Ion battery or charger. Signs you could have a problem:

- Leaking fluids
- Excessive heat
- Odor
- Sparking
- Smoke

If you notice any of these signs, stop using the device right away. Call **9-1-1**. If safe to do so, move the hover board outside away from anything that can burn.

Travel Notes

- Many airlines have banned hover boards. If you plan to fly with a hover board, be sure to check with your air carrier.
- When riding in a car, keep the hover board where you can see it in case it shows signs of a problem.



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Cold Weather Safety



10 Tips

Get Ahead of the Winter Freeze

It's not too early to begin preparing for the heating season. Check these 10 tips off your list and get ahead of the winter freeze.

- Our **furnace has been inspected and serviced** by a qualified professional during the last 12 months. *(A furnace should be serviced at least once a year.)*
- Our **chimneys and vents have been cleaned and inspected** by a qualified professional. I have checked for creosote built-up. *(Not cleaning your chimney is the leading cause of chimney fires from built up creosote. This service needs to be done at least once a year.)*
- Our wood for our fireplace or wood stove is **dry, seasoned wood**.
- Our **fireplace screen is metal or heat-tempered glass**, in good condition and secure in its position in front of the fireplace.
- We have a **covered metal container** ready to use to dispose cooled ashes. *(The ash container should be kept at least 10 feet from the home and any nearby buildings.)*
- Our children know to stay at least **3 feet away** from the fireplace, wood/pellet stove, oil stove or other space heaters.
- Our portable space heaters have an **automatic shut-off**.
- Our portable space heaters will be **plugged directly into an outlet** *(not an extension cord)* and placed at least three feet from anything that can burn; like bedding, paper, walls, and even people. *(Place notes throughout your home to remind you to turn off portable heaters when you leave a room or go to bed.)*
- We have **tested our smoke alarms** and made sure they are working. *(You need smoke alarms on every level of the home, inside each sleeping room and outside each separate sleeping area. For the best protection, the smoke alarms should be interconnected so when one sounds, they all sound.)*
- We have **tested our carbon monoxide alarms** and made sure they are working. *(Carbon monoxide alarms should be located outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home.)*



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Fire Safety during Winter Storms

Winter storms can happen almost anywhere. They can cause us problems. Know what to do before, during and after a storm. This will help keep you and your family safe from a winter fire.

- » Test all smoke alarms. Do this at least once a month. This way you will know they are working. Install carbon monoxide alarms in your home. Test the alarms.
- » Plan two ways out of the home in case of an emergency. Clear driveway and front walk of ice and snow. This will provide easy access to your home.
- » Make sure your house number can be seen from the street. If you need help, firefighters will be able to find you.
- » Be ready in case the power goes out. Have flashlights on hand. Also have battery-powered lighting and fresh batteries. Never use candles.
- » Stay aware of winter weather. Listen to the television or radio for updates. Watch for bulletins online.
- » Check on neighbors. Check on others who may need help.
- » Generators should be used outdoors. Keep them away from windows and doors. Do not run a generator inside your garage, even if the door is open.
- » Stay away from downed wires. Report any downed wires to authorities.
- » Be ready if the heat stops working. Use extra layers of clothes and blankets to stay warm. If you use an emergency heat source, keep anything that can burn at least 3 feet away.
- » Turn portable heaters off when you leave the room. Turn them off when you go to bed.

IMPORTANT REMINDER

There are more home fires in winter than in any other season. Half of all home heating fires happen in December, January and February.

As you stay cozy and warm this winter season, be fire smart!



Fact

Nearly half of all space heater fires involve electric space heaters.



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Heating Safety

There is something about the winter months and curling up with a good book by the fireplace. But did you know that heating equipment is one of the leading causes of home fire deaths? With a few simple safety tips and precautions you can prevent most heating fires from happening.

BE WARM AND SAFE THIS WINTER!

- Keep anything that can burn at least three-feet (one metre) away from heating equipment, like the furnace, fireplace, wood stove, or portable space heater.
- Have a three-foot (one metre) "kid-free zone" around open fires and space heaters.
- Never use your oven to heat your home.
- Have a qualified professional install stationary space heating equipment, water heaters or central heating equipment according to the local codes and manufacturer's instructions.
- Have heating equipment and chimneys cleaned and inspected every year by a qualified professional.
- Remember to turn portable heaters off when leaving the room or going to bed.
- Always use the right kind of fuel, specified by the manufacturer, for fuel burning space heaters.
- Make sure the fireplace has a sturdy screen to stop sparks from flying into the room. Ashes should be cool before putting them in a metal container. Keep the container a safe distance away from your home.
- Test smoke alarms at least once a month.



Heating Equipment Smarts

Install wood burning stoves following manufacturer's instructions or have a professional do the installation. All fuel-burning equipment should be vented to the outside to avoid carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning.

Install and maintain CO alarms to avoid the risk of CO poisoning. If you **smell** gas in your gas heater, do not light the appliance. Leave the home immediately and call your local fire department or gas company.



FACT

Half of home heating fires are reported during the months of **December, January, and February.**



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Electric Portable Space Heater Safety

When the weather turns cold, it can bring a chill into our homes. Portable space heaters have become a popular way to supplement central heating or heat one room. If you plan to use portable electric space heaters, make sure to follow these tips and recommendations:

HEATER CHECKLIST

- Purchase a heater with the seal of an independent testing laboratory.
- Keep the heater at least 3 feet (1 metre) away from anything that can burn, including people.
- Choose a heater with a thermostat and overheat protection.
- Place the heater on a solid, flat surface.
- Make sure your heater has an auto shut-off to turn the heater off if it tips over.
- Keep space heaters out of the way of foot traffic. Never block an exit.
- Keep children away from the space heater.
- Plug the heater directly into the wall outlet. Never use an extension cord.
- Space heaters should be turned off and unplugged when you leave the room or go to bed.

Types of electric space heaters

Oil or water-filled radiator

Heated oil or water travels through the heater.

Fan-forced heater

A fan blows warm air over metal coils.

Ceramic heater

Air is warmed over a ceramic heating element.

Infrared heaters

Heat is created by infrared bulbs.

Fact

Nearly half of all space heater fires involve electric space heaters.



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Portable Fireplace Safety



There is nothing like sitting by an open fire on a cold night. Indoor and outdoor portable ethanol burning fireplaces have become more popular in recent years. While these products provide ambiance and a little warmth, keep in mind the fuel, device and open flame can be dangerous.

Fireplace Safety

- » A portable ethanol burning fireplace, and the fuel, should only be used by adults.
- » Clean up any fuel spillage and be sure all liquid has evaporated before lighting the fireplace.
- » Light the fireplace using a utility lighter or long match.
- » An adult should always be present when a portable fireplace is burning.
- » Place the fireplace on a sturdy surface away from table edges.
- » It's a good idea to crack a window open for a fresh supply of air.
- » Never try to move a lit fireplace or one that is still hot.
- » Don't pour ethanol fuel in a device that is lit or not completely cool. It may result in a fire or injury.
- » Allow the device to cool down for at least 15 minutes before refueling.
- » Extinguish the flame when you leave the room, home or go to sleep.

General Fire Safety

- Keep anything that can burn, children and pets at least 3 feet from the fireplace.
- Store lighters and matches out of the reach of children, in a locked cabinet.

Ethanol Fuel Smarts

Store ethanol fuel in a closed container, away from the fireplace and out of the reach of children.

It may not be easy to see the ethanol fuel flame. Always close the lid or use a snuffer to be sure the flame is extinguished before refueling into a cooled fireplace.

Use only fuel made specifically for the fireplace.



FACT

Ethanol is a plant-based product that does not release new carbon monoxide into the air.



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Wood & Pellet Stove Safety

As the temperature drops outside, wood and pellet stoves may be fired up inside the home. What you may not realize is that heating equipment is one of the leading causes of home fires during the winter months.

- » Have a QUALIFIED professional install stoves, chimney connectors, and chimneys.
- » Stoves should be listed by a qualified testing laboratory.
- » In wood stoves, burn only DRY, seasoned wood. In pellet stoves, burn only dry, seasoned wood pellets.
- » Have your chimney and stove INSPECTED and cleaned by a certified chimney sweep every fall just before heating season.
- » CLEAN the inside of your stove periodically using a wire brush.
- » Allow ashes to COOL before disposing of them. Place ashes in a covered metal container. Keep the container at least 10 feet away from the home and other buildings.
- » Keep a CLOSE EYE on children whenever a wood or pellet stove is being used. Remind them to stay at least 3 feet away from the stove.
- » Stoves need SPACE. Keep anything that can burn at least 3 feet away from the stove.
- » INSTALL and maintain **carbon monoxide alarms** (CO) outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home. For the best protection, interconnect the CO alarms. When one sounds, they all sound.

SMOKE ALARM SENSE

Install and maintain smoke alarms on EVERY level of your home, outside each separate sleeping area and inside each bedroom. For the best protection, interconnect the alarms. When one sounds, they all sound. TEST all smoke alarms at least monthly.



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Holiday Safety



Grilling Safety

There's nothing like outdoor grilling. It's one of the most popular ways to cook food. But, a grill placed too close to anything that can burn is a fire hazard. They can be very hot, causing burn injuries. Follow these simple tips and you will be on the way to safe grilling.

SAFETY TIPS

- » Propane and charcoal BBQ grills should only be used outdoors.
- » The grill should be placed well away from the home, deck railings and out from under eaves and overhanging branches.
- » Keep children and pets at least three feet away from the grill area.
- » Keep your grill clean by removing grease or fat buildup from the grills and in trays below the grill.
- » Never leave your grill unattended.
- » Always make sure your gas grill lid is open before lighting it.

CHARCOAL GRILLS

- » There are several ways to get the charcoal ready to use. Charcoal chimney starters allow you to start the charcoal using newspaper as a fuel.
- » If you use a starter fluid, use only charcoal starter fluid. Never add charcoal fluid or any other flammable liquids to the fire.
- » Keep charcoal fluid out of the reach of children and away from heat sources.
- » There are also electric charcoal starters, which do not use fire. Be sure to use an extension cord for outdoor use.
- » When you are finished grilling, let the coals completely cool before disposing in a metal container.



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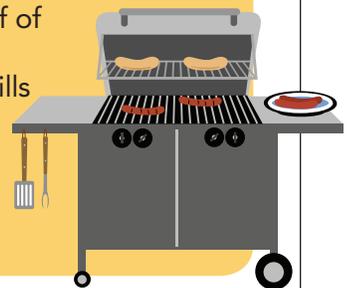
PROPANE Grills

Check the gas tank hose for leaks before using it for the first time each year. Apply a light soap and water solution to the hose. A propane leak will release bubbles. If your grill has a gas leak, by smell or the soapy bubble test, and there is no flame, turn off both the gas tank and the grill. If the leak stops, get the grill serviced by a professional before using it again. If the leak does not stop, call the fire department. **If you smell gas while cooking, immediately get away from the grill and call the fire department.** Do not move the grill.

If the flame **goes out**, turn the grill and gas off and wait at least **5 minutes** before re-lighting it.

FACTS

- ! July is the peak month for grill fires.
- ! Roughly half of the injuries involving grills are thermal burns.





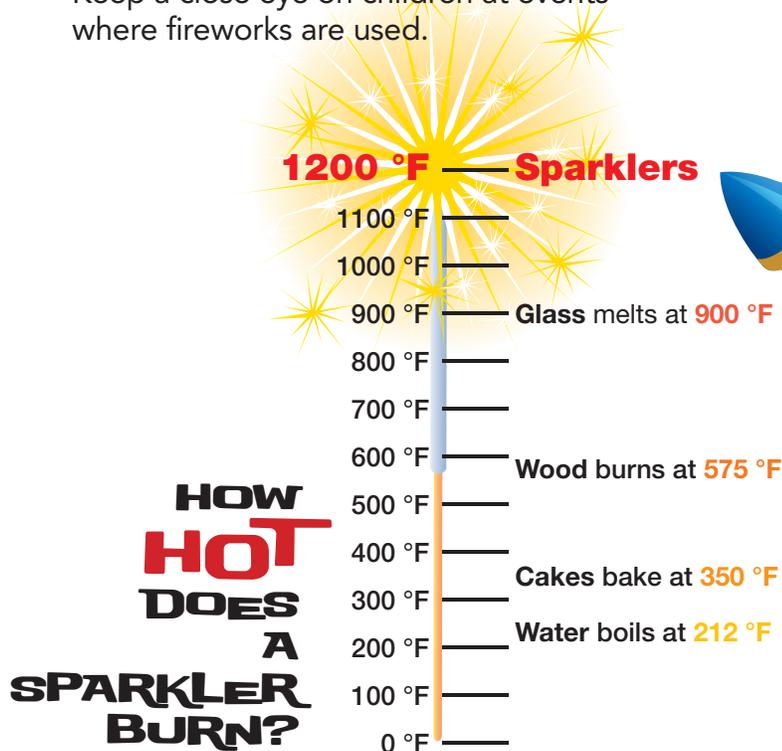
Fireworks are often used to mark special events and holidays. However, they are not safe in the hands of consumers. Fireworks cause thousands of burns and eye injuries each year. People can enjoy fireworks safely if they follow a few simple safety tips:

BE CAREFUL!

- Be safe. If you want to see fireworks, go to a public show put on by experts.
- Do not use consumer fireworks.
- Keep a close eye on children at events where fireworks are used.

CONSUMER FIREWORKS

NFPA is opposed to consumer use of fireworks. This includes sparklers and firecrackers. Even sparklers burn hot enough to cause third-degree burns.



FACTS

- ! Fireworks cause an average of almost 18,500 reported fires per year.
- ! Sparklers account for roughly one-quarter of emergency room fireworks injuries.



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BE HALLOWEEN Safe

Halloween is a fun, and spooky, time of year for kids. Make trick-or-treating safe for your little monsters with a few easy safety tips.



Sparky® is a trademark of the NFPA.

HALLOWEEN FIRE SAFETY TIPS

- »» **When choosing a costume**, stay away from long trailing fabric. If your child is wearing a mask, make sure the eye holes are large enough so he or she can see out.
- »» **Provide children** with flashlights to carry for lighting or glow sticks as part of their costume.
- »» Dried flowers, cornstalks and crepe paper catch fire easily. **Keep all decorations** away from open flames and other heat sources like light bulbs and heaters.
- »» **Use a battery-operated** candle or glow-stick in jack-o-lanterns. If you use a real candle, use extreme caution. Make sure children are watched at all times when candles are lit. When lighting candles inside jack-o-lanterns, use long, fireplace-style matches or a utility lighter. Be sure to place lit pumpkins well away from anything that can burn and far enough out of the way of trick-or-treaters, doorsteps, walkways and yards.
- »» **Remember** to keep exits clear of decorations, so nothing blocks escape routes.
- »» **Make sure** all smoke alarms in the home are working.
- »» **Tell children** to stay away from open flames including jack-o-lanterns with candles in them. Be sure they know how to stop, drop and roll if their clothing catches fire. (Have them practice, stopping immediately, dropping to the ground, covering their face with hands, and rolling over and over to put the flames out.)

If your children are going to **Halloween parties** at others' homes, have them look for ways out of the home and plan how they would get out in an emergency.

Did you know?



Decorations are the first thing to ignite in **900** reported home fires each year. Two of every five of these fires were started by a candle.



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Thanksgiving Safety



The kitchen is the heart of the home, especially at Thanksgiving. Kids love to be involved in holiday preparations. Safety in the kitchen is important, especially on Thanksgiving Day when there is a lot of activity and people at home.

- Stay in the kitchen when you are cooking on the stovetop so you can keep an eye on the food.
- Stay in the home when cooking your turkey and check on it frequently.
- Keep children away from the stove. The stove will be hot and kids should stay 3 feet away.
- Make sure kids stay away from hot food and liquids. The steam or splash from vegetables, gravy or coffee could cause serious burns.
- Keep the floor clear so you don't trip over kids, toys, pocketbooks or bags.
- Keep knives out of the reach of children.
- Be sure electric cords from an electric knife, coffee maker, plate warmer or mixer are not dangling off the counter within easy reach of a child.
- Keep matches and utility lighters out of the reach of children — up high in a locked cabinet.
- Never leave children alone in room with a lit candle.
- Make sure your smoke alarms are working. Test them by pushing the test button.

Did you know?



Thanksgiving is the leading day of the year for home fires involving cooking equipment.

Have activities that keep **kids out of the kitchen** during this busy time. Games, puzzles or books can keep them busy. Kids can get involved in Thanksgiving preparations with recipes that can be done **outside** the kitchen.



NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

The leading information and knowledge resource on fire, electrical and related hazards

Winter Holiday Safety

Winter holidays are a time for families and friends to get together. But that also means a greater risk for fire. Following a few simple tips will ensure a happy and fire-safe holiday season.



HOLIDAY DECORATING

- Be careful with holiday decorations. Choose decorations that are flame resistant or flame retardant.
- Keep lit candles away from decorations and other things that can burn.
- Some lights are only for indoor or outdoor use, but not both.
- Replace any string of lights with worn or broken cords or loose bulb connections. Read manufacturer's instructions for number of light strands to connect.
- Use clips, not nails, to hang lights so the cords do not get damaged.
- Keep decorations away from windows and doors.



HOLIDAY ENTERTAINING

- Test your smoke alarms and tell guests about your home fire escape plan.
- Keep children and pets away from lit candles.
- Keep matches and lighters up high in a locked cabinet.
- Stay in the kitchen when cooking on the stovetop.
- Ask smokers to smoke outside. Remind smokers to keep their smoking materials with them so young children do not touch them.
- Provide large, deep ashtrays for smokers. Wet cigarette butts with water before discarding.



Before Heading Out or to Bed

Blow out lit candles when you leave the room or go to bed. **Turn off** all light strings and decorations before leaving home or going to bed.

FACTS

- ! **Two of every five** home decoration fires are started by candles.
- ! **Nearly half** of decoration fires happen because decorations are placed too close to a heat source.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169

Christmas Tree Safety



As you deck the halls this holiday season, be fire smart. A small fire that spreads to a Christmas tree can grow large very quickly.



PICKING THE TREE

- Choose a tree with fresh, green needles that do not fall off when touched.



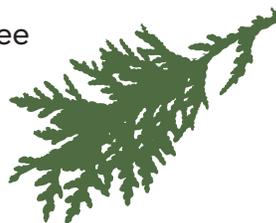
PLACING THE TREE

- Before placing the tree in the stand, cut 2" from the base of the trunk.
- Make sure the tree is at least three feet away from any heat source, like fireplaces, radiators, candles, heat vents or lights.
- Make sure the tree is not blocking an exit.
- Add water to the tree stand. Be sure to add water daily.



LIGHTING THE TREE

- Use lights that are listed by a qualified testing laboratory. Some lights are only for indoor or outdoor use.
- Replace any string of lights with worn or broken cords or loose bulb connections. Read manufacturer's instructions for number of light strands to connect.
- Never use lit candles to decorate the tree.
- Always turn off Christmas tree lights before leaving home or going to bed.



After Christmas

Get rid of the tree after Christmas or when it is dry. Dried-out trees are a fire danger and should not be left in the home or garage, or placed outside against the home.

Check with your local community to find a recycling program.

Bring outdoor electrical lights inside after the holidays to prevent hazards and make them last longer.

FACTS

- ! **One quarter** of home Christmas tree fires are caused by electrical problems.
- ! Although Christmas tree fires are not common, when they do occur, they are more likely to be serious.
- ! A heat source too close to the tree causes roughly **one in every four** of the fires.



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