



WELCOME TO ROSEVILLE UNIVERSITY



HOME FIRE PREVENTION



Welcome

- ▣ All about home fires
- ▣ Smoke alarms & CO alarms
- ▣ Home escape plan
- ▣ Fire safety at home





Where do Home Fires Start?

According to NFPA, 42% of the 366,600 home fires that firefighters responded to in 2007-2011 started in the kitchen.

Place of Origin

- 42% Kitchen
- 7% Bedroom
- 6% Chimney/flue
- 4% Living room/den
- 3% Laundry room



Home Fire Deaths.

In 2007-2011, there were 2,570 reported home fire-related deaths. Almost half of all victims were killed by fire that began in the bedroom or the living room.

Place of Origin

- 25% in bedroom
- 24% in living room/den
- 16% in kitchen



What Makes a Deadly Fire?

Cooking fires might be the leading cause of home fires and injuries but smoking materials and heating equipment are the leading cause of fatal fires.

Cause of Home Fire

- Cooking 25%
- Heating equipment 16%
- Intentional (arson) 8%
- Electrical & lighting 6%
- Smoking materials 5%



What Makes a Deadly Fire?

Percentage of Civilian Deaths

- Smoking materials 22%
- Heating equipment 19%
- Cooking 16%
- Electrical & lighting 13%
- Intentional (arson) 13%



Smoke Alarms Save Lives!

- Half of all home fire deaths result from fires that occur between 11pm and 7am.
- Working smoke alarms can reduce the chance of dying in a fire by 50%.
- Ionization vs. Photoelectric smoke alarms.
- Combination Ionization & Photoelectric.
- Battery-powered, Hard-wired.
- Replace smoke alarms after 10 years.
- Where to install smoke alarms.



Smoke Alarms Save Lives!

- Ionization smoke alarms are generally more responsive to flaming fires.
- How they work: Ionization-type smoke alarms have a small amount of radioactive material between two electrically charged plates, which ionizes the air and causes current to flow between the plates. When smoke enters the chamber, it disrupts the flow of ions, thus reducing the flow of current and activating the alarm.



Smoke Alarms Save Lives!

- ▣ Photoelectric smoke alarms are generally more responsive to fires that begin with a long period of smoldering (called “smoldering fires”).
- ▣ How they work: Photoelectric-type alarms aim a light source into a sensing chamber at an angle away from the sensor. Smoke enters the chamber, reflecting light onto the light sensor; triggering the alarm.



CO Alarms.

- ❑ CO - Carbon monoxide is an invisible, odorless gas that is produced when common fuels, such as wood, coal, charcoal, natural gas, propane & heating oil are burned.
- ❑ Exposure to small doses may be confused with the flu or food poisoning. Feeling dizzy or light-headed or shortness of breath.
- ❑ Hi levels of CO can kill you within a few minutes.
- ❑ Install CO alarms outside of each sleeping area and on every level of your home. Replace every 6 to 7 years.



Portable Fire Extinguishers

- Portable fire extinguishers are designed to put out small fires. Most are sold for home use and have a short range (6 to 10 feet) and discharge completely in a very short time (8 to 10 seconds).
- P.A.S.S.
 - Pull the pin.
 - Aim at the base of the fire.
 - Squeeze the lever and handle together.
 - Sweep side to side & carefully move toward the flames.



Portable Fire Extinguishers - The Basics

Before you begin to fight a fire with a portable extinguisher, make sure:

- ▣ Everyone has left or is leaving the building.
- ▣ The fire department has been or is being called.
- ▣ The fire is contained to a small area and is not spreading.
- ▣ Your back is to the EXIT so you can escape.
- ▣ There is not too much smoke in the room.
- ▣ When in doubt - get out.



Home Fire Escape Plan

- Fire can spread rapidly through your home, leaving you as little as two minutes to escape safely once the alarm sounds. Your ability to get out depends on advance warning from smoke alarms and advance planning.



Make a Home Escape Plan

- Draw a map of your home including all windows and doors.
- Plan two ways out of every room, if possible. Make sure all windows that lead outside open easily.
- Choose an outside meeting place a safe distance in front of the home.
- Practice your home fire drill at least two times a year.
- Make the fire drill real. Have everyone in bed. Start the drill by pushing the smoke alarm's test button.



Prepare for Safe Escape

- Smoke alarms in every bedroom, outside every sleeping area and on every level of your home.
- Make sure everyone can hear the smoke alarms - even when they are in bed.
- Find all doors and windows that lead outside and make sure they open easily.
- Make sure escape routes are clear.
- Make sure your street number is clearly visible from the road both day and night.



Everyone Needs to Know

- ▣ The sound of your smoke alarms.
- ▣ The quickest way to leave in an emergency from any point in the home.
- ▣ Another way out in case the primary escape route is blocked.
- ▣ How to unlock all doors and windows.
- ▣ Where to go once they've escaped.
- ▣ How to call the fire department.



Questions?

