HOME FIRE SAFETY WORKSHOP

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SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP



Tonight's Workshop Goals

By the end of this workshop, you should be able to:

- Identify common home fire hazards
- Properly test and maintain smoke and carbon monoxide alarms
- Reduce common fire risks
- Create a home fire escape plan
- Know what to do when an alarm sounds or fire occurs


SMOKE
ALARMS
SAVE
LIVES

60% OF HOME FIRE DEATHS OCCUR WHEN NO SMOKE ALARM INSTALLED OR THE ALARM FAILED TO OPERATE

- OVER 1500 PEOPLE DIE EACH YEAR
- 44% OCCURRED WITH NO ALARM PRESENT
- 16% OCCURRED WHERE THE ALARMS FAILED TO OPERATE

NEARLY 3 OUT OF 5 HOME FIRE DEATHS OCCUR WHERE SMOKE ALARMS ARE MISSING OR FAIL TO OPERATE

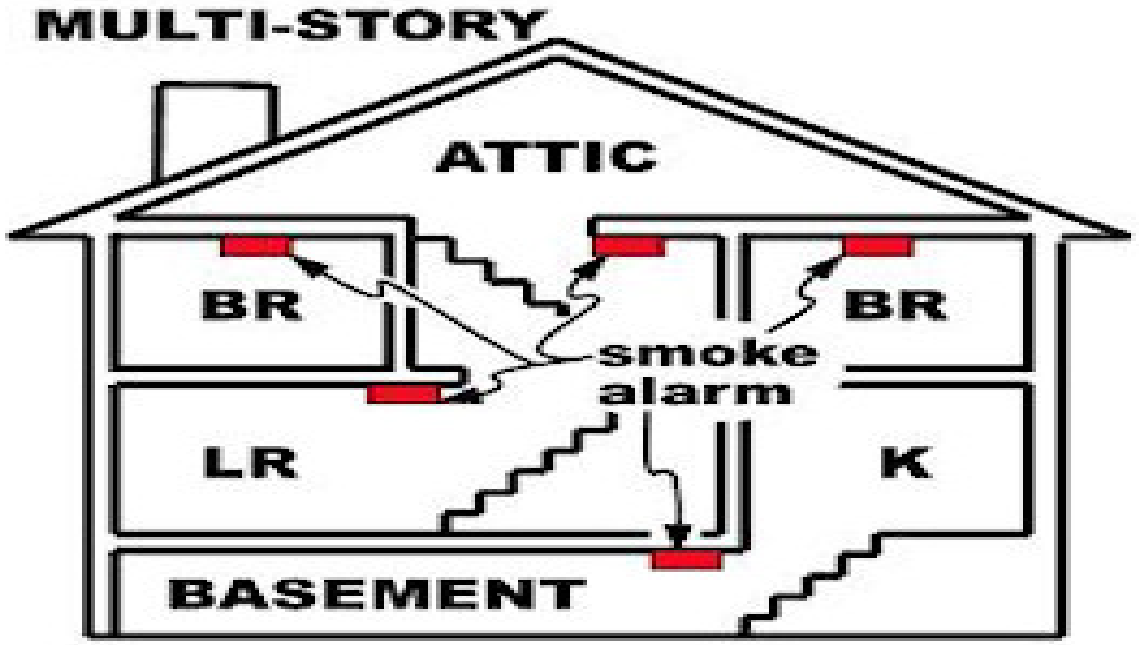
TYPES OF SMOKE ALARMS

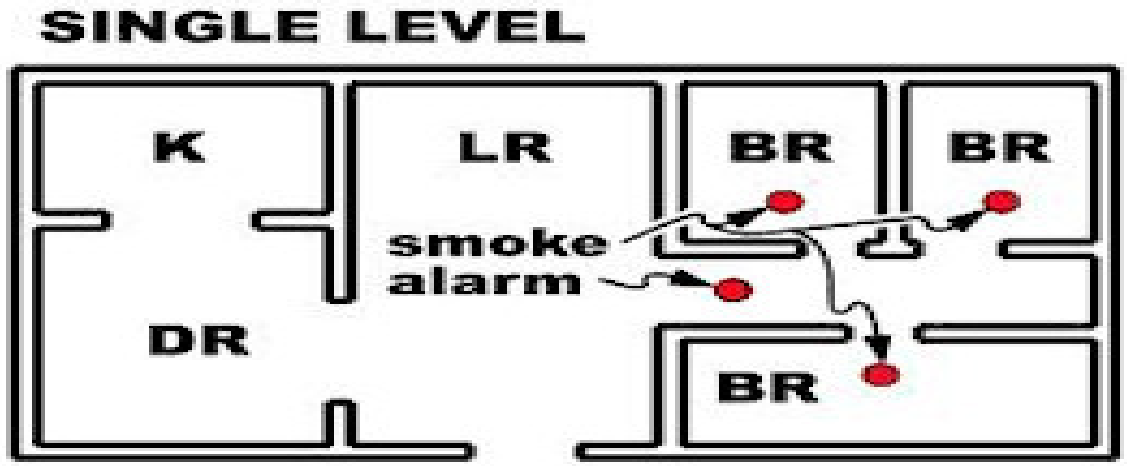
- PHOTOELECTRIC, IONIZATION, AND COMBINATION ALARMS
- SEALED 10-YEAR BATTERY VERSUS REPLACEABLE BATTERY
- HARDWIRED AND WIRELESS INTERCONNECTED OPTIONS

SMOKE ALARMS OLDER THAN 10 YEARS OLD SHOULD BE REPLACED

YOU MAY HAVE LESS THAN 2 MINUTES TO ESCAPE AFTER A SMOKE ALARM SOUNDS

PLACE ONE SMOKE ALARM ON EVERY FLOOR AND SLEEPING ROOM





What Is Carbon Monoxide?

One-part carbon and one-part oxygen, carbon monoxide (CO) is produced by burning gasoline, wood, propane, charcoal or other fuel. These energy sources are not dangerous if they are burnt in an area with adequate ventilation. However, carbon monoxide is hazardous when it is released into the air of confined spaces.

CARBON MONOXIDE

THE SILENT KILLER



500 deaths per year

check yourself

do you know the signs of CO poisoning?





nausea

vomiting



shortness of breath



headache

leading causes

of carbon monoxide poisoning



furnace



stove



fireplace



water heaters



running engines





men are 2x more likely to be affected by CO poisoning than women

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5650a1.htm?s_cid=mm5650a1_e#tab1
https://www.cdc.gov/features/copoisoning/index.html
https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/carbon-monoxide/symptoms-causes/syc-20370642

EnPro Learning System

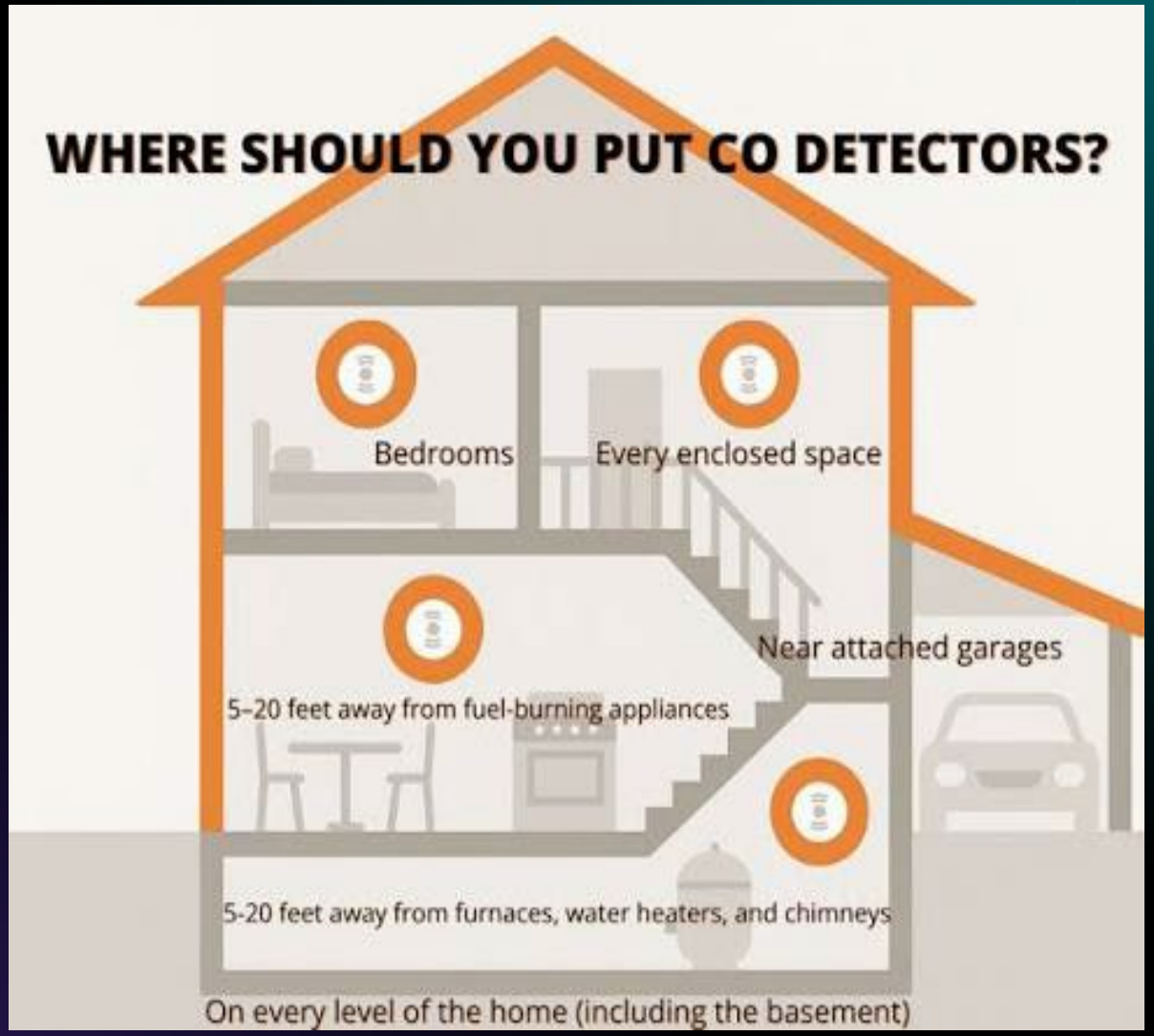


THE DANGER OF CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

- Colorless, Odorless, Poisonous
- Byproduct of Incomplete Combustion

COMMON SOURCES

- Furnace
- Fireplace
- Generator
- Vehicles
- Grills
- Fuel-burning Appliances



CO ALARM PLACEMENT

- In or near all sleeping areas
- On every level of the home
- Near, but not in, attached garage
- In basement

TYPES OF ALARMS

- Battery
- Plug-in with battery backup

COOKING FIRE SAFETY



COOKING SAFETY TIPS

- Remain in kitchen when cooking
- Keep combustibles away from stovetop
- Maintain 3-foot safe zone for children and pets
- Turn pot handles inward to prevent accidental spillage
- Do not wear loose fitting clothing when cooking
- Use a timer to remind you food is cooking



GREASE FIRES

- Keep lid nearby
- Smother fire
- Turn burner off
- Cover until cooled
- Do not use water
- Do not carry outside
- For oven fire, keep door closed and turn off
- Call 911

GREASE FIRE DEMONSTRATION

See what happens when water is added to burning cooking oil



DPS Demonstration: Never Add Water to Grease Fires

NEVER USE WATER ON A GREASE FIRE

Click the underlined video title to open it in your browser

HOME FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



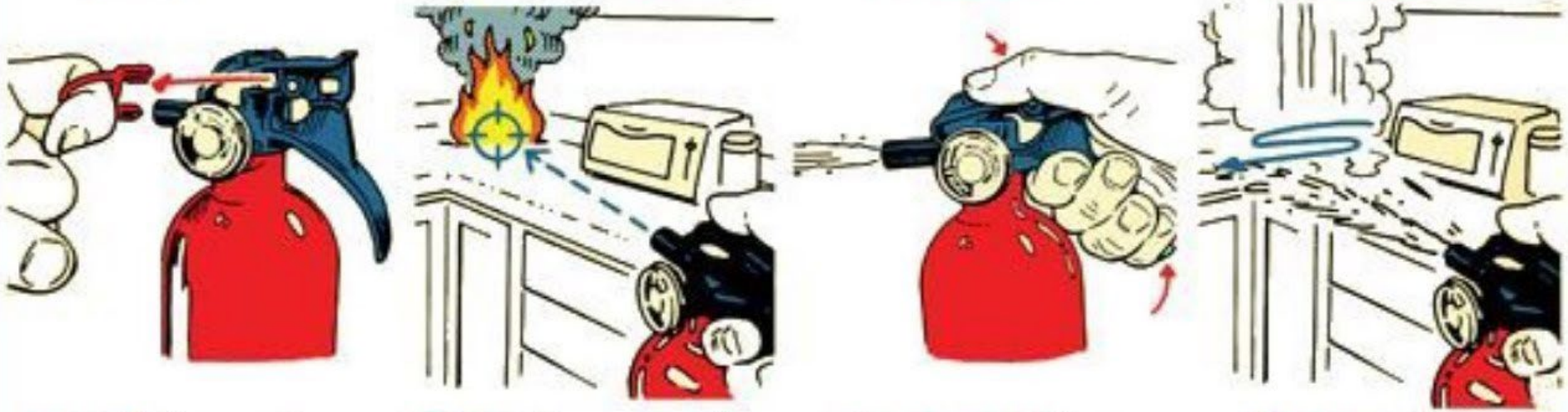
- Fire extinguishers are designed for small, contained fires
- Make sure everyone has evacuated and dial 911
- Keep a clear escape route behind you
- Never fight a fire that is spreading or producing heavy smoke
- Leave immediately if one extinguisher cannot control the fire
- Extinguishers do not replace smoke alarms or a home escape plan
- When in doubt, GET OUT, STAY OUT

A fire extinguisher can control a small fire, but escaping safely always comes first

Property can be replaced, you cannot!

HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER

P A S S



Pull the pin in the handle

Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire

Squeeze the lever slowly

Sweep from side to side

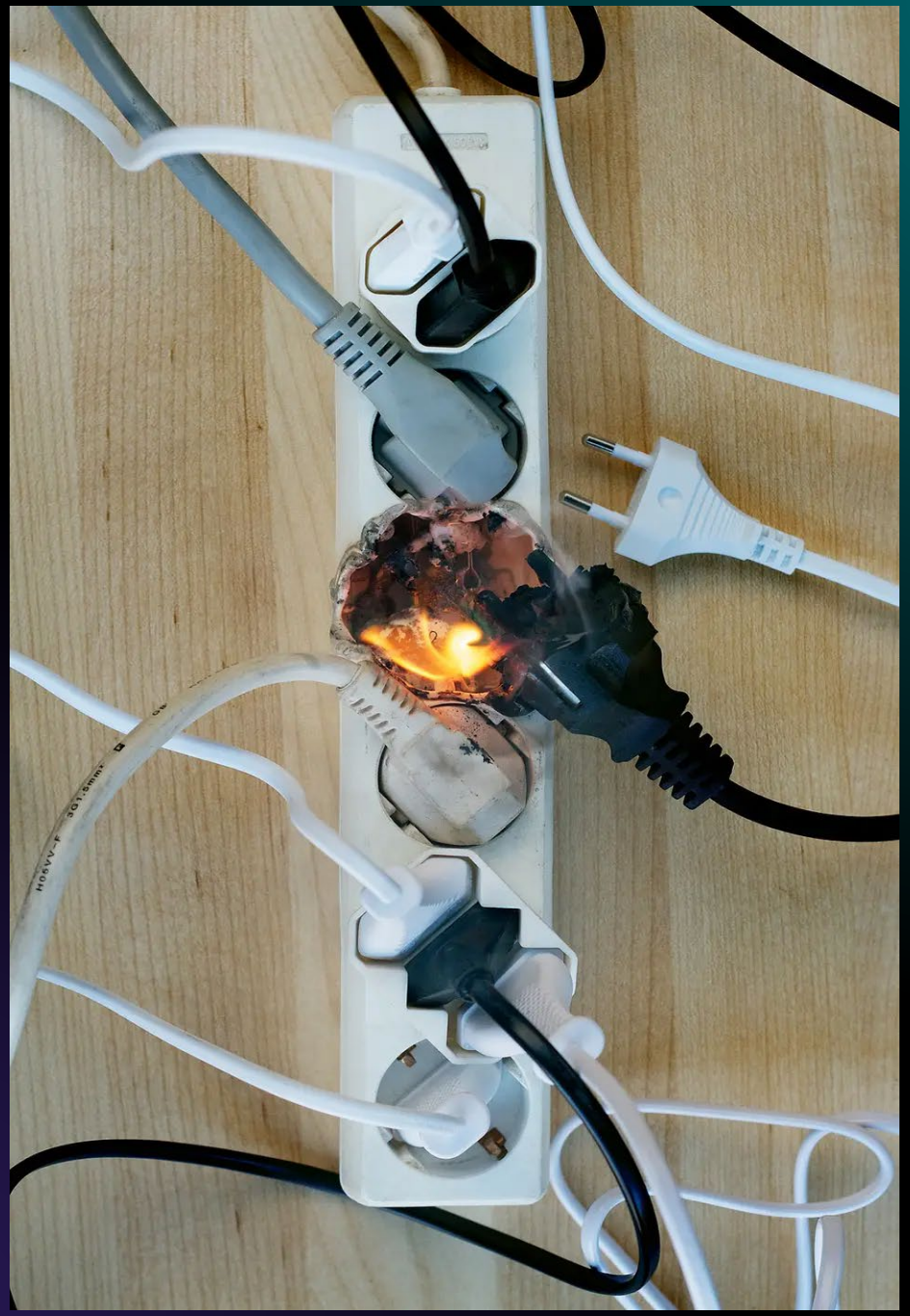
FIRE EXTINGUISHER DEMONSTRATION

Fire Engineer Kevin Schriver explains extinguisher use and the PASS method



How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Click the underlined video title to open it in your browser



ELECTRICAL FIRE SAFETY



WHAT TO WATCH OUT FOR

- Electrical failures can cause fires, shocks, and serious injuries
- Replace damaged, cracked, or frayed extension cords
- Stop using appliances with loose plugs or damaged wiring
- Do not overload electrical outlets or power strips
- Extension cords are not a replacement for permanent wiring
- Watch for flickering lights, sparks, buzzing sounds, or burning odors
- Discolored or warm outlets may indicate a problem
- Have electrical work completed by a licensed electrician



- Extension cords are for temporary use
- Cords that are frayed, cracked, or damaged should be discarded
- Never run cords under rugs, carpet, doors, or furniture
- Keep cords away from water
- Use outdoor-rated cords outdoors
- Make sure the cord’s rating matches the appliance’s requirements
- Do not connect multiple cords together
- Never use an extension cord for a heat producing appliance



- Do not connect multiple power strips together
- Plug power strips directly into wall receptacle
- Keep them uncovered and away from furniture
- Not for heat producing appliances
- They add outlets, they do not add capacity
- Look for a recognized lab testing label: UL or ETL

- Keep space heaters at least 3 feet away from combustibles
- Place heaters on solid, flat surfaces
- Plug directly into wall receptacle
- Never use an extension cord or power strip
- Keep away from children, pets, & high traffic areas
- Never block an exit or doorway
- Turn off and unplug before going to bed
- Choose a UL or ETL listed heater with tip-over and overheat protection



FIRE SAFETY REMINDER

CANDLE SAFETY

As cozy season begins, be sure to keep these tips in mind:



- ✓ Never leave a burning candle unattended
- ✓ Keep candles at least 1 foot from anything that can burn
- ✓ Place candles out of reach of children and pets

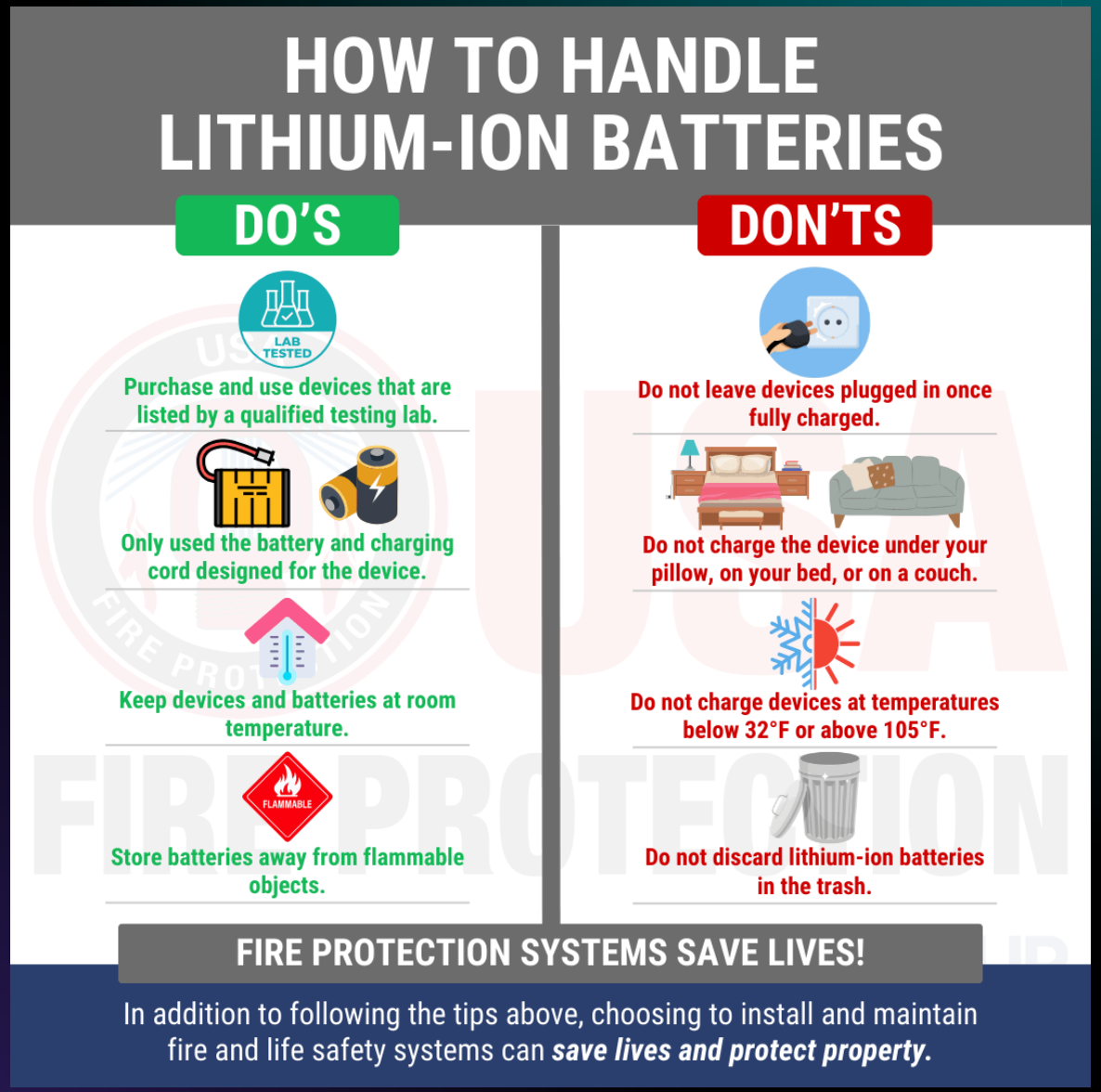


- Never smoke indoors or in bed
- Never leave lit smoking materials unattended
- Fully extinguish smoking materials every time
- Soak discarded materials with water prior to discarding
- Never discard smoking materials in mulch, vegetation, or planters
- Keep matches and lighters away from children
- Never smoke near medical oxygen

PUT IT OUR COMPLETELY.
EVERY TIME.

According to the USFA, smoking materials are a longstanding cause of home fire related deaths

Lithium-Ion Batteries are found in many everyday products:



- Cell phones
- Laptops
- Portable power banks
- Earbuds
- Speakers
- Headphones
- Fitness trackers
- Power tools
- Electric bikes & scooters
- Cameras & equipment
- Lawn & Garden tools
- Mobility devices

LITHIUM-ION BATTERY FIRE

See how quickly a battery failure can escalate



Lithium-Ion Battery Fire Warning

Click the underlined video title to open it in your browser

PREVENTING DRYER FIRES

- Clean lint filter after every load
- Clean lint from behind & underneath
- Use metal duct rated for dryer application
- Have vent pipe cleaned every year
- Keep outside vent free of obstructions
- Do not allow clothing to pile up around dryer
- Never run dryer while asleep or not home
- Have it inspected if it takes longer than normal to dry or clothes remain damp

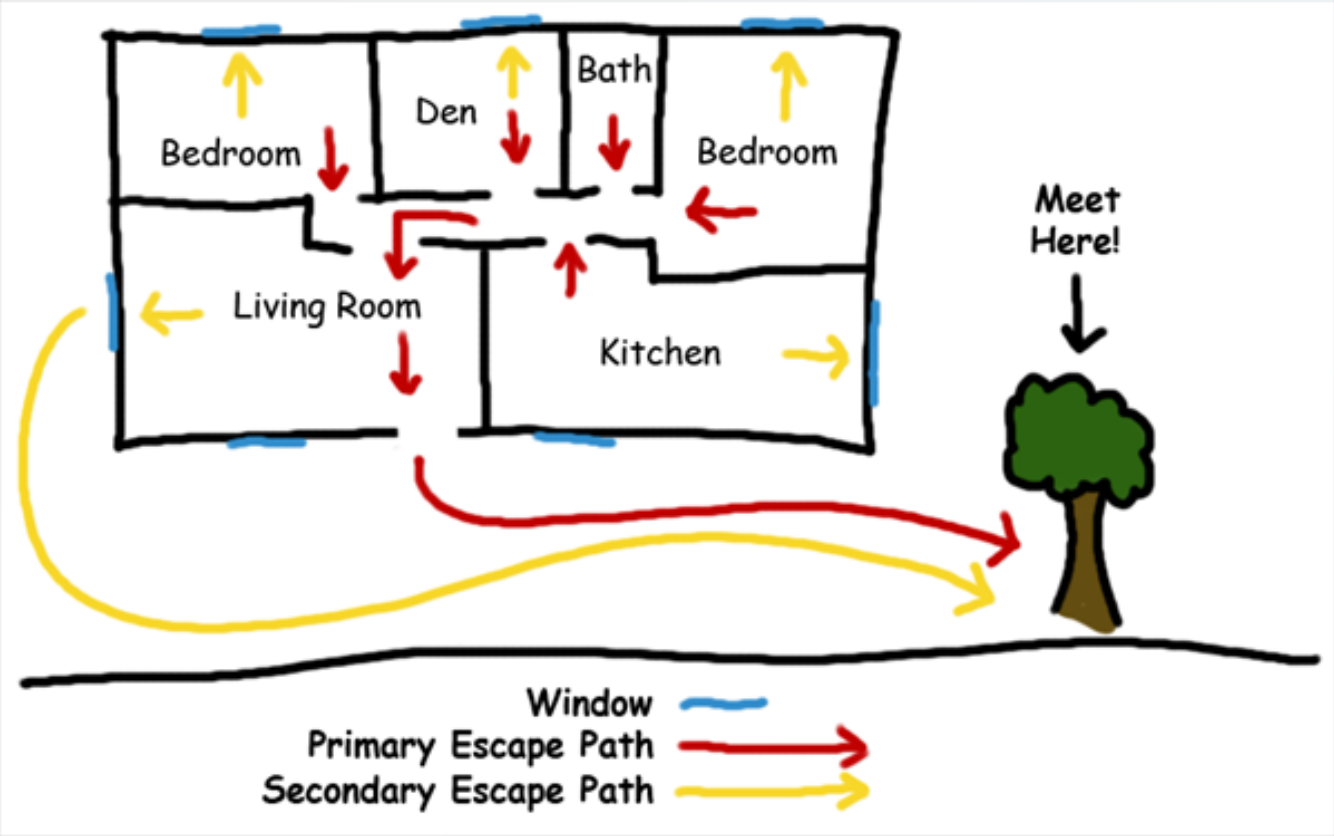


OTHER HEAT PRODUCING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

- Curling irons
- Hair straighteners
- Clothes irons
- Heating pads
- Electric blankets
- Coffee makers
- Toaster ovens

- Never leave them unattended
- Unplug after use
- Place on a flat, solid surface
- Keep away from combustibles
- Allow to cool prior to storing them
- Keep away from water sources
- Choose appliances with automatic shutoff when available
- Unplug it, let it cool, store it safely

HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN



- Know two ways out
- Make sure doors & windows open easily
- Keep halls, stairs, & exits clear
- Choose a meeting place outside
- Practice the plan twice each year
- Dial 911 from a safe place
- GET OUT, STAY OUT!

CLOSE BEFORE YOU DOZE



- Sleep with bedroom doors closed
- Closed doors dramatically slow the spread of fire, heat, & smoke
- A closed doors helps to maintain survivable temperatures
- Even hollow core doors are effective
- If possible, close doors behind you when escaping to slow the spread of fire
- If you cannot escape, keep the door closed, dial 911, and signal from a window

CLOSE BEFORE YOU DOZE. A CLOSED DOOR CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

WHEN THE SMOKE ALARM SOUNDS

- Take every alarm seriously, leave immediately
- Keep leashes and pet carriers accessible
- Smoke rises, stay low
- If your primary exit is blocked by heat & smoke, know a secondary escape route
- Close all doors behind you as you escape, if possible
- Go directly to your outdoor meeting place
- Call 911 from outside
- Tell arriving fire or police officers if someone is still inside
- Never go back inside
- Get out. Stay out. Call 911. Survive.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES

Wyndmoor Hose Company
- 1043 E. Willow Grove Ave
- wyndmoorfireco.com

Oreland Fire Company
- 1500 Bruce Rd
- orelandfire.org

Flourtown Fire Company
- 1526 Bethlehem Pike
- flourtownfire.org



QUESTIONS?