## Fire Safety & Prevention

Canadian Burn Resource Guide 2021

#### **Presentation Objectives**



- To educate participants on how to avoid fires and fire related injuries.
- To create awareness of fire deaths and injuries and their common causes.
- To inform participants of their personal responsibility toward fire safety and injury prevention.

#### Introduction

There were 14,561 fires reported 2019.

- 39 civilian deaths
- 137 reported civilian injuries



• \$152 million in property damage

#### In the Home

- People feel the safest in their homes, however residential properties are where most fires and fire deaths occur.
  - 76% of all structure fires occurred in residential properties.
  - 97% of structural fire deaths occurred in residential properties.



#### **Fire Causes**

- The top fire causes include:
  - Cooking (49%)
  - Open Flame (10%)
  - Heating (9%)
  - Incendiary/Arson (8%)
  - Smoking (4%) \*leading cause of fire fatalities

# Personal vigilance is the best way to avoid and survive fires!







## **Cooking Fires**

- Pay attention to what you're cooking.If you leave the room, turn off the stove.
- Don't cook if you're sleepy or if you're impaired.

Nearly half of all home fires originate in the kitchen.

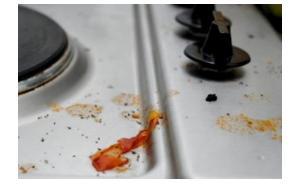


#### **Reduce Your Chance of a Cooking Fire**

• Keep flammable items away from heat sources.

Curtains, potholders, towels, clothing, etc.





• Clean your stovetop frequently to avoid grease build up.

• Keep flammable cleaners away from heat sources.



#### **Grease Fires**

- Always have the matching lid nearby!
  - If you have a small grease fire you can smother it with the lid.
  - NEVER PUT WATER ON A GREASE FIRE!



This video shows one cup of water on an inch of burning grease.

## **Smoking Related Fires**

- Cigarettes can smolder for hours.
- Tips to avoid smoking related fires:
  - Don't smoke inside.
  - Discard smoking materials in a fire safe container.
    - Use a proper, heavy ashtray which won't tip easily.
    - Don't improvise!



Smoking is the leading cause of fire deaths.



#### **Smoking Related Fires**

- More tips to avoid smoking related fires:
  - Don't smoke in bed.
  - Don't smoke if you're tired, taking medications, or if you've been drinking or are otherwise impaired.
  - After a party, check indoor and outdoor furniture and cushions for smoldering cigarette butts.

#### Candles

#### Unattended candles are a leading fire cause.

#### • Candle safety tips:

- Use flameless candles.
- When you leave the room, blow out the candle.
- Keep anything that could burn at least a foot away:
  - curtains, clothes, paper, etc.
- Don't set the candles on anything combustible.
  - Fires can start when the candle burns down to the base.





## **Electrical Safety**

- Do not overload electrical sockets.
- Do not run cords under rugs or furniture. *They can become worn, overheat, and cause a fire.*

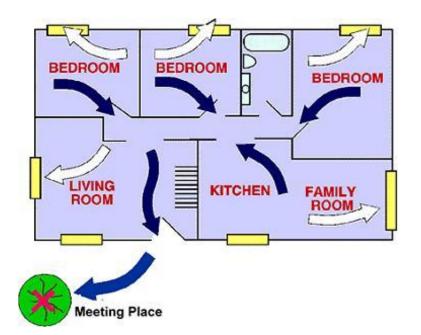


- Avoid putting cords against walls or across doorways.
- Use power strips equipped with overload protection.



• Make sure all power strips and extension cords are tested and approved by a laboratory such as UL (Underwriter's Laboratories).

#### **Escape Routes**



Know your escape routes and practice them.

- When the smoke alarm sounds, you may only have seconds or minutes to escape safely.
- Have a meeting place for everyone to gather outside.
- Plan two ways out, in case one way is filled with smoke or fire.

#### **Important Safety Elements**

- Alarms
  - Smoke
  - Carbon Monoxide





- Fire extinguishers
- Residential Fire Sprinkler Systems



#### **Smoke Alarms**

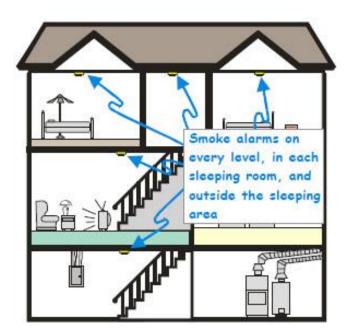


 There were 39 fire deaths in Minnesota last year. Only six of those deaths happened in homes with a working smoke alarm.



- Breathing smoke can kill you!
  - Smoke is toxic.
  - If you must escape through smoke,
    *get low and go* under the smoke.

#### **Alarm Placement & Maintenance**



- Make sure you can hear the alarm in every place in your home.
- They should be loud enough to wake you from sleep.

*Check them* once a month.

*Change the batteries* once a year.

**Replace them** every 10 years.



Model Numb

## **Carbon Monoxide Alarms**

- Carbon monoxide (CO) is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas. There is no way to detect it without an alarm.
- Minnesota law requires carbon monoxide alarms in all homes, within ten feet of all sleeping areas.
- Symptoms of CO poisoning mimic flu-like symptoms.
  - If you're feeling symptoms, immediately move to an open window or go outdoors.

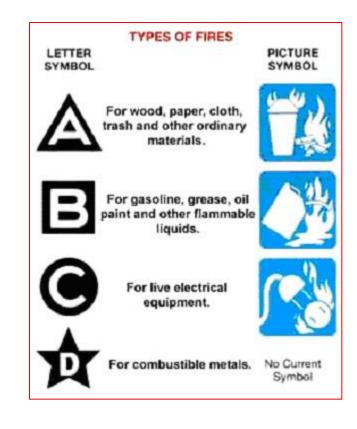


## High levels of CO can be fatal, causing death within minutes.

#### **Fire Extinguishers**

- Know how to use them.
- Have them mounted in an obvious spot near an exit.



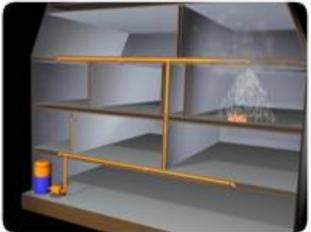


When in doubt, get out!

#### **Residential Fire Sprinkler Systems**

Fire sprinkler systems save lives and reduce damage to your property.

- Only the sprinkler closest to the fire will activate, spraying water directly on the fire.
  - 90% of fires are contained by the operation of just one sprinkler.



## If you have a fire...

- Leave, close the door, and call 9-1-1 from outside.
- Report ALL fires to the fire department, even if you think you put them out!
- Don't ignore alarms!
  - Even if your building has frequent alarms, you need to leave when they go off.
- Once you're out, STAY OUT!
  - Don't go back inside for possessions or pets.
  - Notify the fire department if anyone is unaccounted for.

#### You never know when it could be a real fire.

#### Summary

- There are many ways to reduce your risk of fire:
  - Stay focused when you're cooking.
  - Use candles responsibly, or not at all.
  - Don't overload electrical sockets or misuse extension cords.
  - If you must smoke, be responsible for your smoking materials.
  - If someone is smoking in or near your home, check to make sure that all smoking materials are properly disposed of.
  - Have a fire safety plan and practice it!
  - Have working smoke and CO alarms.
  - Be responsible.

