At Home with Fire Safety

Home Care Division of the Bureau of Home and Community Services Annual Required In-service

Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health Video Communications and Distance Learning Division

Faculty

Scott F. Pilgreen
Assistant State Fire Marshal

The Fire Problem

- Most residential fire deaths occur while families are asleep (between 10:00 pm and 6:00 am)
- The most common cause of home fires is cooking
- Smoking is the leading cause of home fire deaths
- Fire fatality and injury rates tend to increase during winter months

The Fire Problem

- Groups at greatest risk are children 5 and under, adults ages 65+, minorities, low income families, people with disabilities, people in rural areas, and people in substandard housing
- Males are at greater risk to suffer from death or injury

An Alabama Issue

- In 2014:
 - -93 fire deaths were reported
 - Over 95% of fatalities occurred in residential fires
 - 83% of these fire deaths occurred during the months of November – April
 - Misuse of cooking and heating appliances were the most common causes of fire

An Alabama Issue

- In 2014:
 - Smoking while oxygen is in use often leads to a fatal fire
 - State Fire Marshal's Office

Home Fire Safety

- Smoking
 - -Never smoke in bed
 - Never leave lit cigarettes unattended
 - Keep lighters and matches away from children



#1 cause of fire deaths

Home Fire Safety

- Cooking
 - Never leave food unattended
 - Always wear fitted clothing
 - Keep stove tops clean



Common cause of home fires

Home Fire Safety

- Heating
 - Keep items at least 3 feet from all heating sources
 - Space heaters
 - Stoves
 - Fire places
 - Only use approved sources of heat to warm your home
 - Clean fire places yearly

Home Fire Safety

- Electricity
 - Do not use items with damaged cords or wiring
 - Do not overload outlets
 - Do not place extension cords under rugs or carpets

Home Fire Safety

- Candles
 - -Never leave lit candles unattended
 - Keep away from combustibles such as curtains and bedding
 - -Use sturdy candleholders
 - Place lit candles high enough to prevent being knocked over by kids or pets

Prevention at Home

- Smoke Alarms
 - Place alarms on each level of your home, outside each sleeping area and inside each bedroom
 - -Test smoke alarms monthly
 - Replace batteries yearly
 - -Replace alarm units every ten years

Prevention at Home

- Evacuation Planning
 - 1. Locating two ways out
 - 2. Testing doors for heat
 - 3. Crawling low under smoke
 - 4. Stop, drop, and roll
 - 5. Designating a safe meeting place
 - 6. Calling 911

Evacuation Planning

- 1. Know two ways out
 - Multiple story dwellings
 - Fire escape ladders
 - Fire escape stairwells
 - Obstructed paths



Evacuation Planning

- 2. Test doors for heat
 - Use your hand to feel the door, doorknob, and the space between the door and the frame
 - If anything feels hot, use your second exit

Evacuation Planning

- 3. Crawl low
 - -Crawl low under the smoke
 - -Keep your head up

Evacuation Planning

- 4. Stop, Drop, and Roll
 - -Stop
 - -Drop to the ground
 - -Cover your face
 - Roll from side to side until the flames are extinguished

Evacuation Planning

- 5. Designate a safe meeting place
 - Away from traffic
 - -Neighbor's house
- 6. Calling 911
 - -Safely escape and call for help

Evacuation Planning

- If you cannot escape:
 - Seal off the room that you are in using items such as clothing, towels, and tape
 - Call 911 to alert the fire department
 - Open a window and wave light colored clothing or a flashlight (Close the window immediately if smoke begins to enter the room)
 - Stay patient and try not to panic

Evacuation Planning

- Practice your escape plan at least two times per year
- Your plan may require an adult to assist children, elderly, or persons with disabilities

Considerations for Children

- Smoke Alarms
 - Ability to wake children
 - Voice alarms with
 recorded instructions for escape
 using the guardians voice
- Fire Fighters
 - Hiding from the fire fighter or the fire
 - Turn out gear is strange not scary

Considerations for Children

- · Items that are not toys
 - Irons
 - Stoves
 - Matches
 - Lighters
 - Heaters
 - Electrical outlets
 - Candles
 - Fire places



Special Considerations

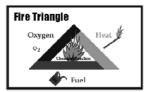
- Evacuation Planning:
 - Notify the fire department concerning your special needs
 - Being on the ground floor and near an exit will make escaping easier
 - Be prepared to stay in place and alert the authorities
 - -Use a buddy system

Special Considerations

- Smoke alarms with strobe lights for the hearing impaired
- Keep clear pathways for those with visual or mobility impairments
- · Personal alert devices
- PRACTICE!

Special Considerations

- Sources of Oxygen
 - -Keep away from sources of heat
 - -Know how to use the cut off valve



Home Fire Safety Kit

- Smoke alarms
- Towels / blankets
- Batteries
- Tape
- Cordless telephones
- Escape laddersEvacuation Plan
- Flashlights

References

- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
 Fact Sheets, www.nfpa.org
- "Suggested Guidelines for Teaching Fire Safety to Person with Disabilities", HELPU Fire and Life Safety, www.helpusafety.org
- "2014 Annual Report", Alabama State Fire Marshals Office, www.firemarshal.alabama.gov

Resources

- Alabama Department of Public Health, Injury Prevention Division
 - -www.adph.org/injuryprevention
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - -www.cdc.gov
- Consumer Product Safety Commission
 - -www.cpsc.gov

Resources

- Lowe's Home Safety Council
 - -www.homesafetycouncil.org
- National Safe Kids
 - -www.safekids.org
- US Fire Administration
 - -www.usfa/fema/gov

Resources

- www.firehouse.com
- · www.firesafety.gov
- www.playsafebesafe.com
- www.fireproofchildren.com
- www.kidsmartcorp.com

Contact Information

Alabama State Fire Marshals Office
201 Monroe Street, Suite 1790
Montgomery, AL 36104
334-241-4166
www.firemarshal.alabama.gov
Scott F. Pilgreen
Assistant State Fire Marshal
scott.pilgreen@insurance.alabama.gov
Mark Drinkard
Deputy State Fire Marshal
mark.drinkard@insurance.alabama.gov