

Fire Safety:

Prevent, Prepare, Practice

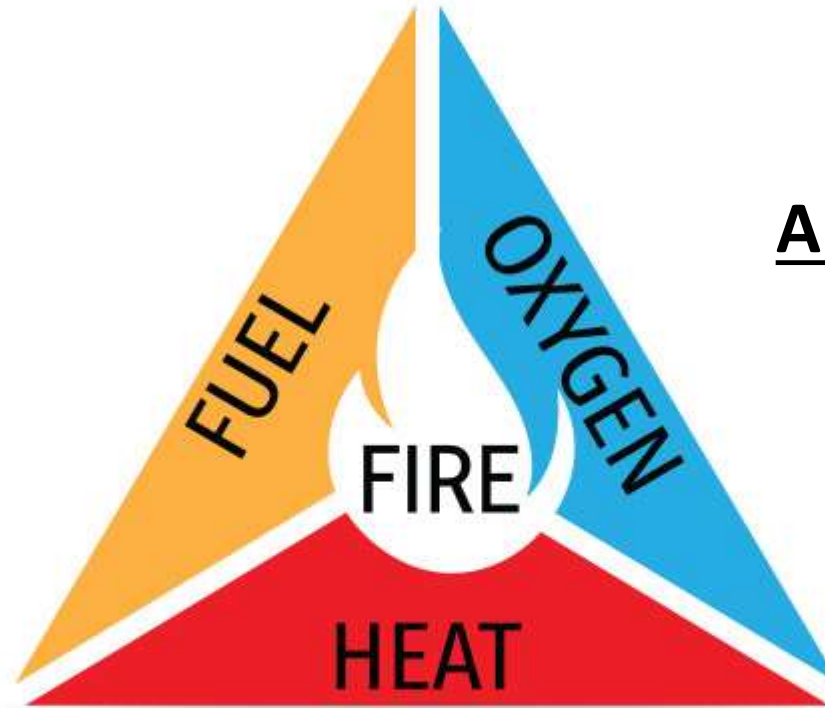


Some information from

<http://www.muskegon-mi.gov/public-safety/muskegon-fire/fire-safety-presentation-modules/>

It takes 3 things to cause a fire...

Something that burns



Air has oxygen

Something hot



There are good fires and bad fires.

A Good Fire

- Stove
- Candle
- Fireplace
- Campfire



A Bad Fire

A bad fire is one that is not under control



ForestTECH

Fires

- Fires move FAST
- Fires produce toxic, black smoke
- Fires use up oxygen

People can die in fires because of the heat, breathing in the toxic smoke, or from lack of oxygen.



Firehouse.com

Preventing fires at home

The most common causes of home fires are:

1. Cooking Fires
2. Christmas Tree Fires
3. Smoking Fires
4. Candle Fires
5. Appliance or Heater Fires
6. Children Playing with Fire



The Gilmer Mirror

Preventing fires while cooking

Keep towels, potholders, paper towels away from the stove and oven.



Preventing fires while cooking

Clean up spilled food in the oven and any built-up grease on the stove top.



Preventing fires while cooking

Never leave food cooking on the stove without watching it!



Pinterest



Twitter

Preventing fires while cooking

Store oils away from the stove.

If using oil in a pan, do not turn up the heat too high.
Keep a pan lid close by to cover any flame that appears.



Preventing fires while cooking

Make sure that you have a fire extinguisher in the kitchen.



Preventing fires caused by smoking

If someone in your family or one of your friends smokes cigarettes, they should never smoke in bed!

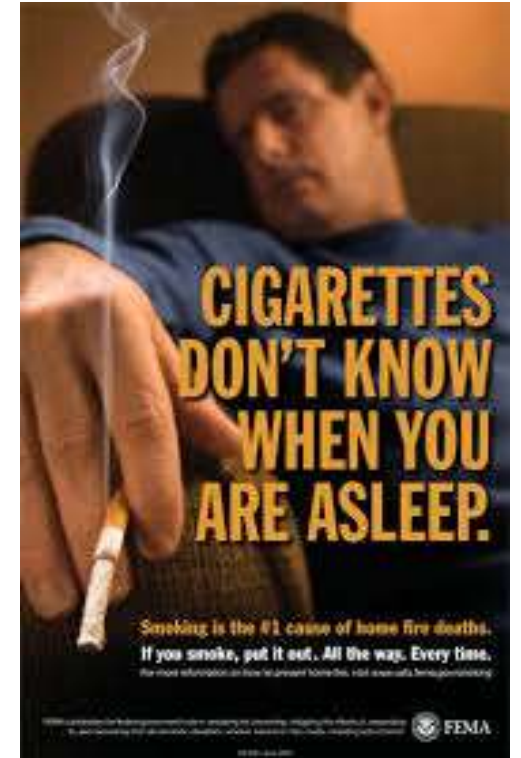
A cigarette should always be out before the person leaves the room or goes to sleep.

People who smoke should use ashtrays; hot ashes can catch furniture or clothing on fire.

Smoking outside is best if you must smoke. Second-hand smoke is bad for others.



Time magazine



<https://monroela.us/government/departments-divisions/fire-department/safety/smoking>

Preventing fires



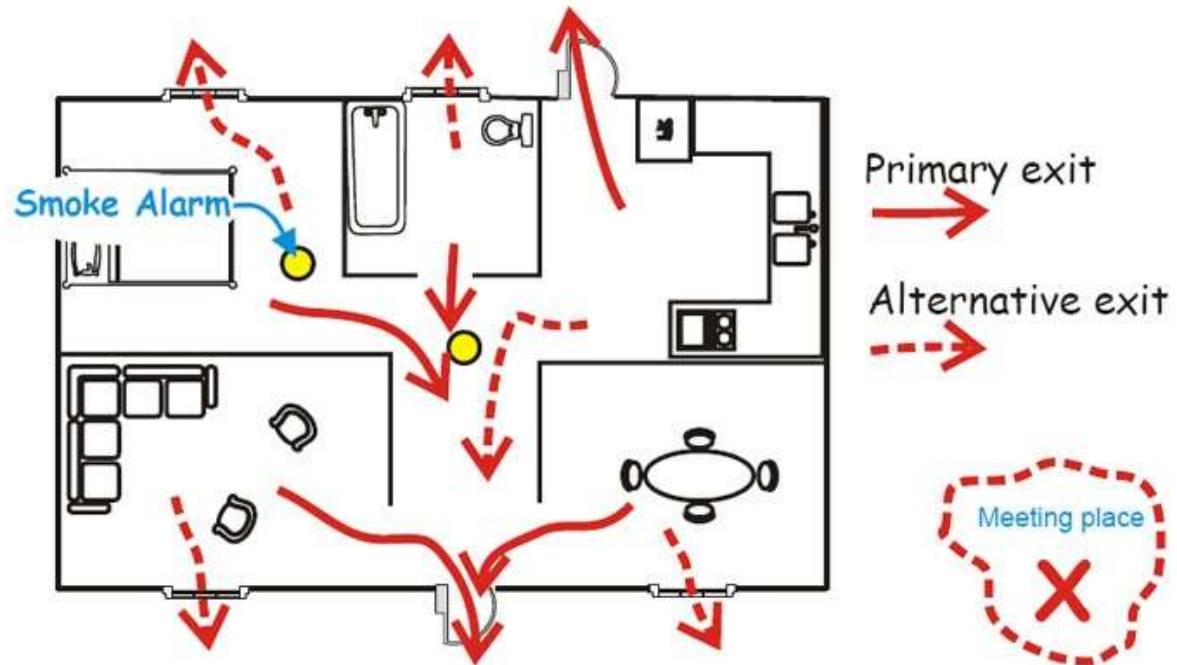
- Candles could be knocked over or catch sleeves or curtains on fire.
- Sparks can fly out from the fire in the fireplace.
- Fireworks can be very dangerous! Let experts handle them!
- Electric Christmas lights can get hot and catch a dry tree on fire.
- Space heaters can fall over or catch things that come too close on fire; they can also cause burns if you bump into them.



How to prepare for a fire.



- Check smoke detectors every 6 months. Change batteries if needed.
- Have a fire extinguisher available in your kitchen.
- Have a plan for leaving the building if there is a fire. Plan a place to meet.



Practice, Practice, Practice!

Stop, Drop and Roll - if you have fire on your clothes!



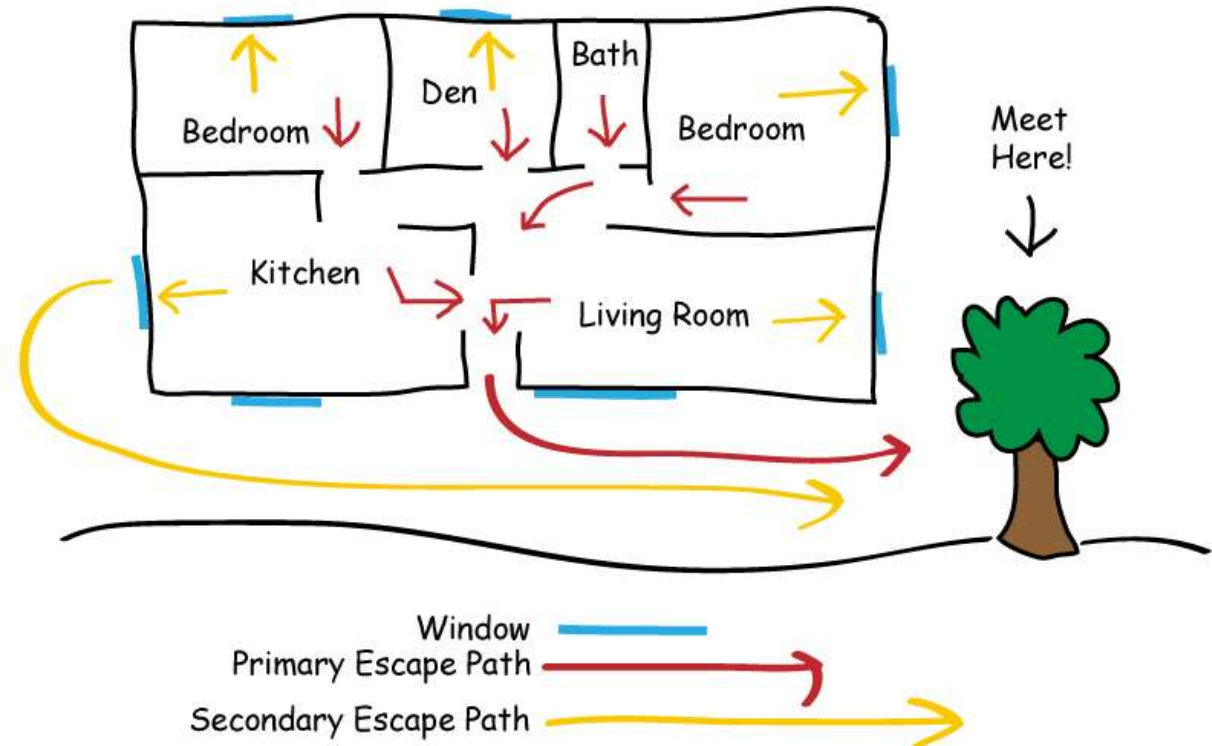
Practice, Practice, Practice!

- Get out as quickly as you can.
- Stay low while you are leaving the building. Smoke and heat rise.
- Cover your mouth and nose to protect your lungs from the smoke.
- If your door is hot, do not open it! Stuff a blanket in the crack under the door. Go out the window or stay in your room and let people know where you are.



Practice, Practice, Practice!

- Know how to get out of your home in more than one way. If your main route is blocked, could you get out your window?
- Leave your things; focus on your safety and the safety of others.
- Practice meeting at your designated place.
- Call 911



Practice in the Community

Look for exits in the buildings you visit in the community.



Practice, Practice, Practice!

- Call 911 after you are out of the building
- Tell them
 - your name
 - your emergency
 - your address



Firefighters will help

- Help people to get out of the fire
- Come with special equipment - protective suits, ladders, hoses
- Connect hoses to the fire hydrants
- Put water on the fire
- Help people who have breathed too much smoke

Firefighters are our friends. They can also come to help us learn more about what to do in case of a fire and how to prevent fires.



Preventing Burns

Things that can cause a fire can also cause burns.

In the kitchen.... Stove, oven, hot dishes, hot food

In the bathroom.... Water temperature, Curling iron

In the living room.... Heaters, fireplaces, outlets

Outside.... Grill, campfire, gasoline for mower

3 TYPES OF BURNS

There are three different kinds of burn injuries you could suffer in an accident.



FIRST-DEGREE BURNS

These involve pain and redness of the outermost level of skin—the epidermis. These are considered mild compared to more severe burns and are often referred to as “superficial” burns. First-degree burns cause:

- INFLAMMATION
- REDNESS
- PAIN
- DRY, PEELING SKIN



SECOND-DEGREE BURNS

Second-degree burns affect both the epidermis and the lower dermis. These burns, known as partial thickness burns, consist of pain, redness, swelling, and blisters. These will heal within a few weeks and cause some slight changes in skin color.



THIRD-DEGREE BURNS

Third-degree burns, or full thickness burns, involve injury to the deepest levels of tissue. Your skin will be charred, white, or black and may be numb. There is likely to be nerve damage, so there might be no pain. Do NOT measure the severity of your burn by the amount of pain you are in. Let a doctor decide that for you.

TREATMENT FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF BURNS

Every burn deserves medical attention of some degree. First-degree burns and some second-degree burns might only require sanitization and clean bandages. Some second-degree and all third-degree burns require professional medical attention. Third-degree burns require immediate attention.