

Hot Flashy Topics



Rural Community
Risk Reduction and
Fire Extinguisher
Basics:

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Fighting Fire Through Prevention

COURSE ADMINISTRATION

- Sign-in Sheet
- Emergency Procedures
- Site Logistics
- Breaks
- Restrooms
- Cell Phones - **Please silence all of your electronic devices and FD Pagers**
- Handouts



INTRODUCTIONS

- **Instructors**
- **Attendees**



Outline

- **Section 1** - What Is Community Risk Reduction and Fire Prevention?
- **Section 2** - The Fire Problem in Rural Communities
- **Section 3** - Reducing the Risks
- **Section 4** - Your Community's Needs, Resources and Community Risk Reduction
- **Section 5** - Emergency Planning and Response
- **Section 6** - Educational Resources
- **Section 7** - FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



Photo credit: Missouri State Fire Marshals office



Rural Community Risk Reduction and Fire Extinguisher Basics:



Section

What Is Community Risk Reduction and Fire Prevention?

1

COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION



Fire service context

- Community Risk Reduction (CRR) is the identification and prioritization of risks followed by the coordinated application of resources to minimize the probability or occurrence and/or the impact of unfortunate events.
- Within the fire service context, this means that fire departments exist not only to respond to emergencies after the fact, but to prevent or reduce the effects of their occurrence in the first place.

WHAT IS FIRE PREVENTION ?



- A range of activities that are intended to prevent the outbreak of fires or to limit the consequences if a fire occurs.
- The role of fire safety educators is complex and each community in which they work is unique. Communities vary with respect to fire safety risk factors, target audiences, and resources available.

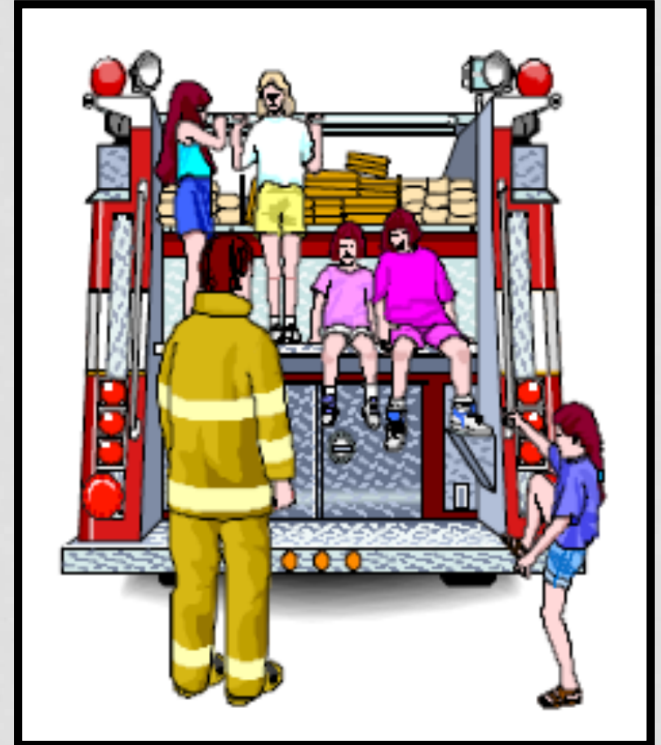
LEARNING ACTIVITY 1.1

~ DISCUSSION ~

- **What fire prevention activities do you use locally?**

Over the years Vermont's fire service has done an excellent job of teaching elementary school children about fire safety.

However, we now need to expand our education efforts to include all age groups and focus efforts to make sure our community programs are presented more efficiently and effectively.



What are the 5 E's?

5 Types of Prevention/Mitigation Strategies



5 Types of Prevention/Mitigation

Five E's

Emergency
Response

Education

Engineering

Enforcement

Economic
Incentive



Rural Community Risk Reduction and Fire Extinguisher Basics:



The Fire Problem in Rural Communities

Section

2



Rural America is

Rural communities account for one-fifth of U.S. population but four-fifths of the U.S. land mass. Only one rural American in 20 lives on a farm.



Fire death rates are higher in rural America

- On average, the rate of fire deaths per million population in rural communities is roughly twice the rate in the rest of America.
- Rural communities have the highest fire death rates in every region.
- Among the 15 states with the largest rural percentage of population, 9 are also among the states with the highest fire death rates.



Sources and resources for our research

- Literature review including statistical analysis
- Interviews with leaders in fire service and in organizations serving rural communities



How are rural communities different?

- Homes are farther apart.
- People are more likely to be poor.



How are rural communities different?

- Longer response distances for fire departments
- Less fire prevention by fire departments
- Less local coverage in media

Smoke Alarms



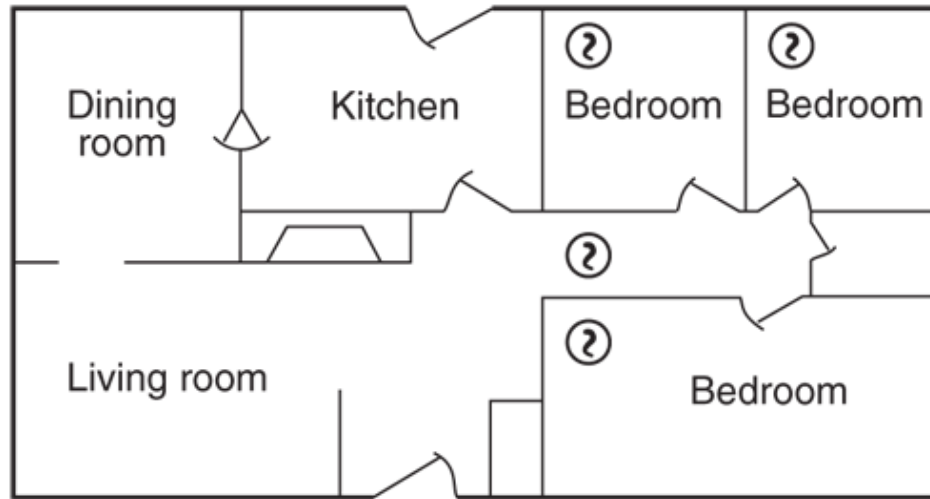
Smoke Alarms

- Why they are important



Smoke Alarms

- What to do
 - Install on every level
 - Outside each sleeping area
 - Inside each sleeping room



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National Fire alarm Code, Copyright© 2007.

Smoke Alarms

- What to do
 - Interconnected alarms



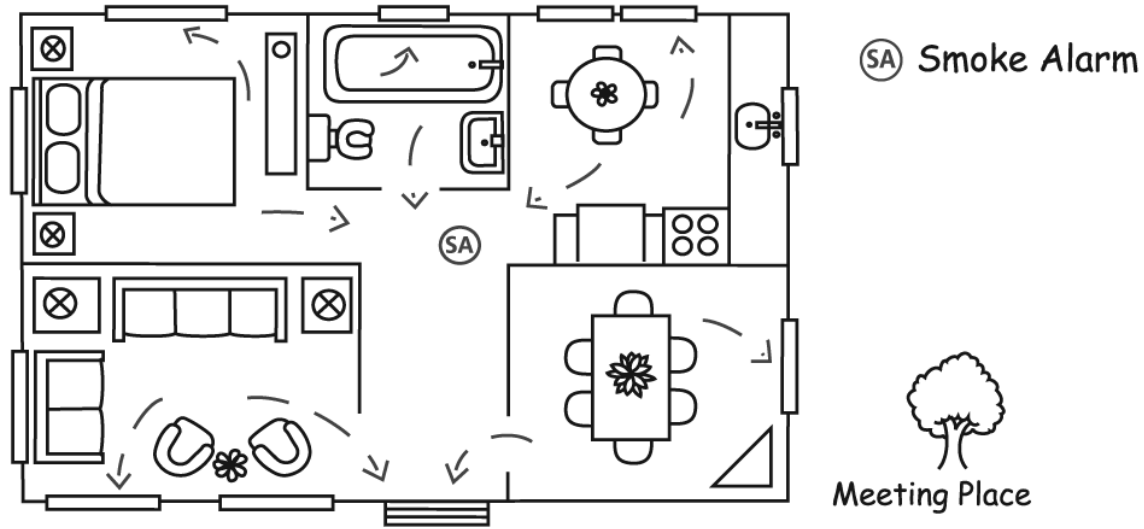
Smoke Alarms

- Test at least every month.
- Hard-wire or use 10-year batteries.
- Replaceable batteries need to be changed once a year.



Smoke Alarms

- What to do
 - Can you hear it?
 - Will it wake you?



Smoke Alarms

- What to do
 - Make an escape plan.
 - Practice your escape plan.

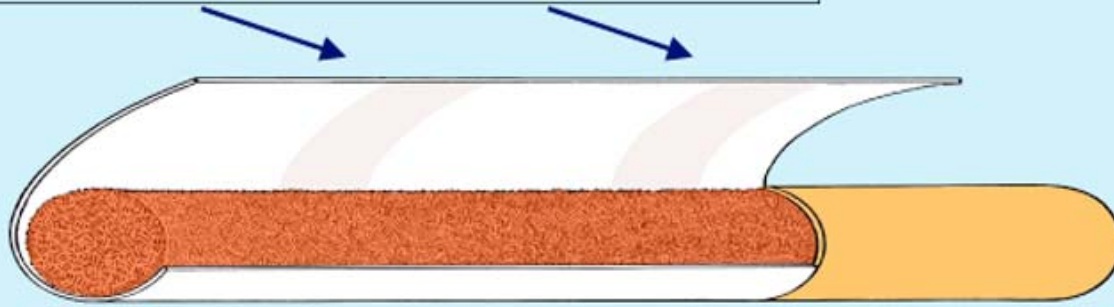
Smoking Fires



Smoking Fires

- Why they are important

If a fire-safe cigarette is left unattended, the burning tobacco will reach one of these banded "speed bumps" and self-extinguish.



Smoking Fires

- What to do if you smoke
 - Fire-safe cigarette



Smoking Fires

- What to do if you smoke
 - Smoke outdoors



Smoking Fires

- What to do if you smoke
 - Use deep, sturdy ashtrays.
 - Set ashtrays on a sturdy surface.



Smoking Fires

- What to do if you smoke
 - Make sure butts and ashes are out.



Smoking Fires

- What to do if you smoke
 - Check for fallen butts.

Heating Fires



Heating Fires

- Why they are important
 - #1 cause of rural home fire deaths
 - Space heaters have higher risk.
 - Space heaters are portable or stationery.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Get a professional review.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Buy the right heater for you.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Space heaters need 3 feet of space.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Turn off portable space heaters when you sleep or leave the room.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Plug power cords into outlets with enough capacity.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Use the right wood fuel.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Vent your fuel-burning heater.



Heating Fires

- What to do
 - Use the right liquid fuel.

Electrical Fires



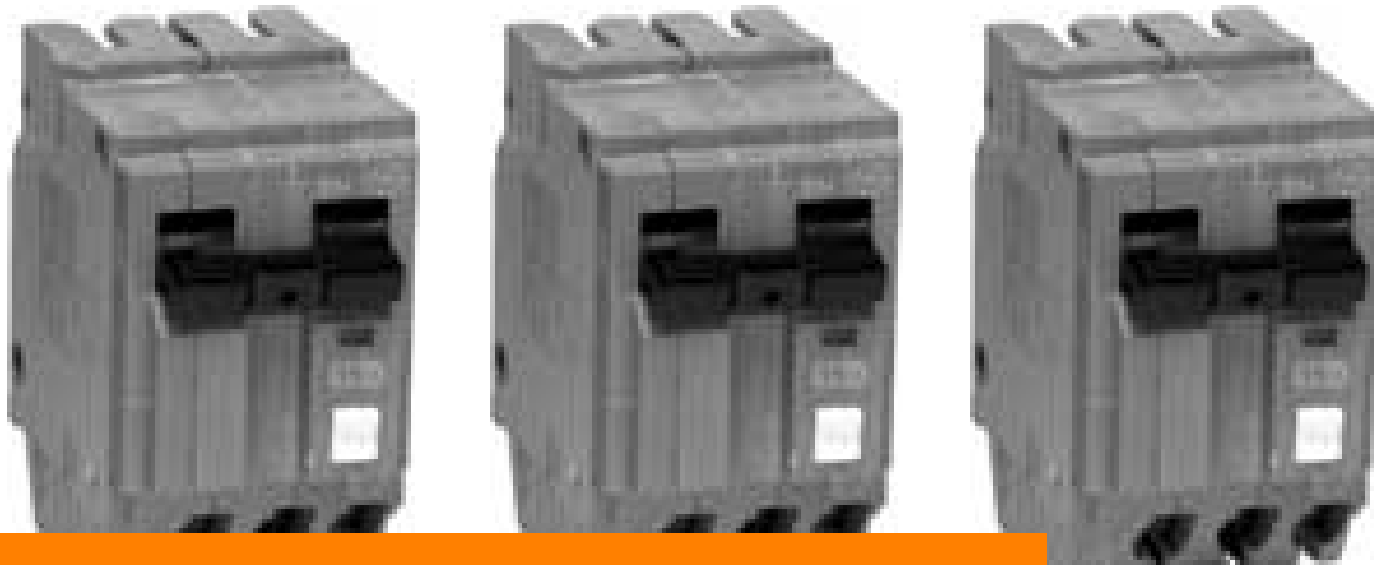
Electrical Fires

- Why they are important
 - #3 cause of rural home fire deaths
 - Wiring, cords and plugs, etc.
 - Wall fires can be hard to detect and extinguish.
 - Older electrical systems have higher risk.



Electrical Fires

- What to do
 - Get a professional review.



Electrical Fires

- What to do
 - What are arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCI)?



Electrical Fires

- What to do
 - What can trigger an arc fault?



Electrical Fires

- What to do
 - Watch for signs of electrical problems.



Electrical Fires

- What to do
 - Avoid overloading outlets and circuits.



Electrical Fires

- What to do
 - Use light bulbs with the right wattage.

Outdoor Burning Fires



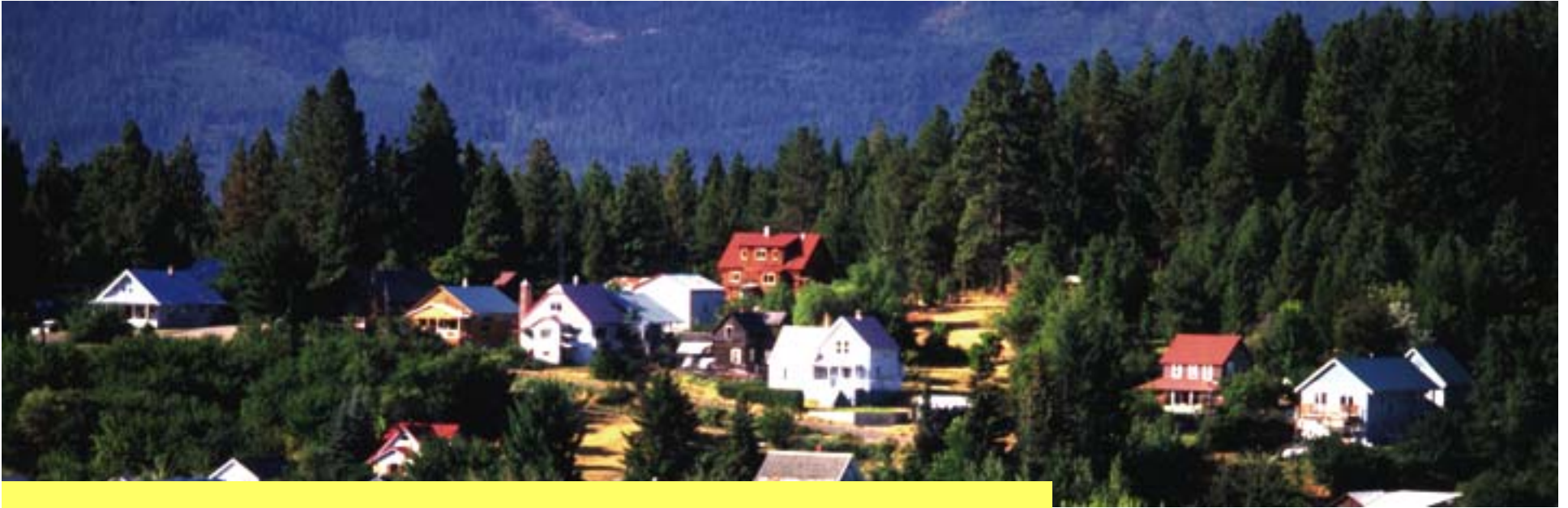
Outdoor Burning Fires

- Why they are important
 - Nearly half of reported fires in rural America are outdoor fires.
 - Nearly half of rural outdoor fires are open flame.
 - Elsewhere, the dominant cause for outdoor fires is arson.



Open Burning Fires

- What to do
 - Follow the rules.



Open Burning Fires

- What to do
 - Attend your fire.



Open Burning Fires

- What to do
 - Avoid burning on windy, dry days.
 - Never use flammable or combustible liquids.



Visible address

- Make sure your house number can be seen easily from the street.



Rural Community Risk Reduction and Fire Extinguisher Basics:



Section

Reducing the Risks

3

Fighting the fire before it's a fire

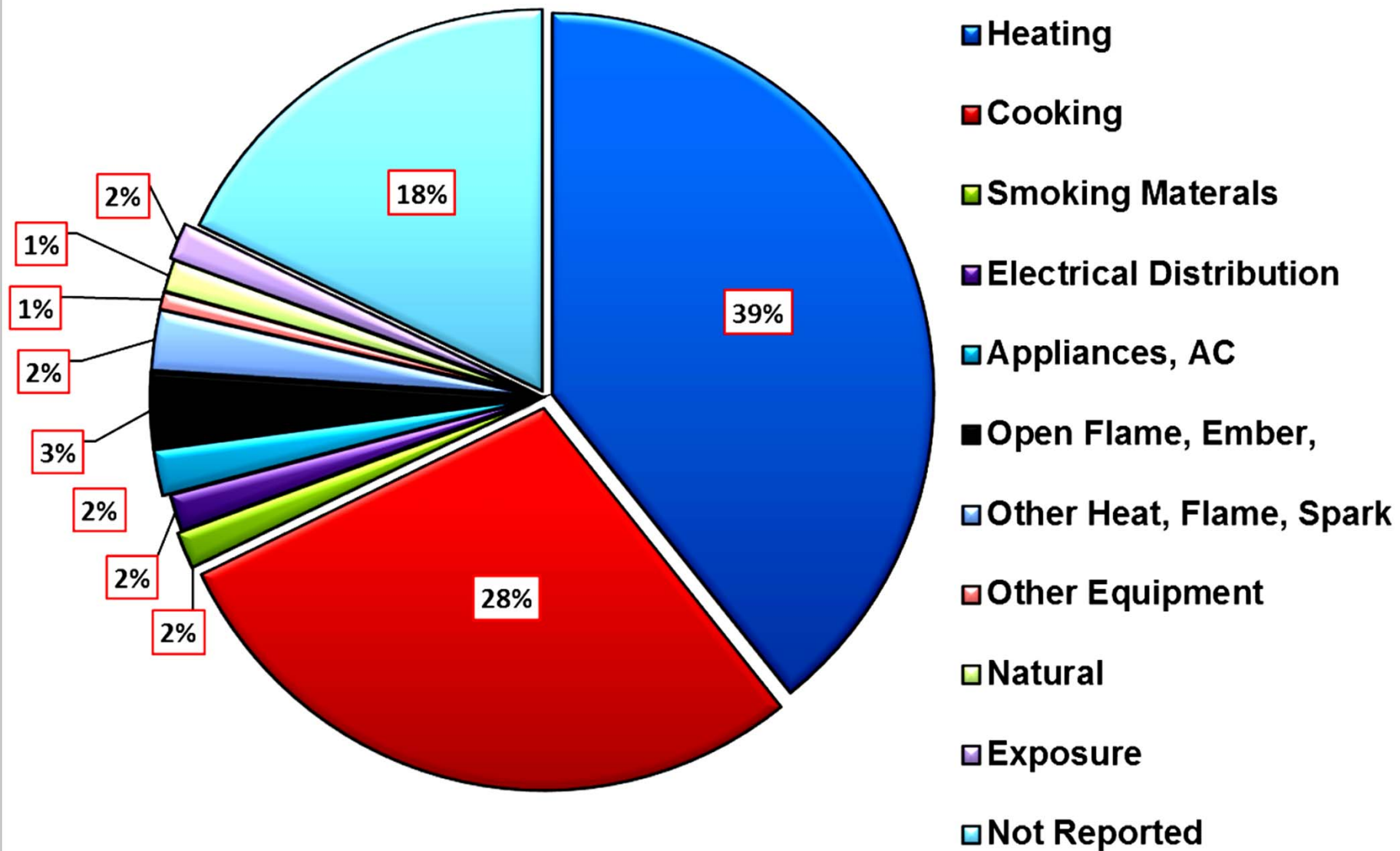
The Essentials of Fire Prevention

Why is Fire Safety in Your Home Important?

- Fires happen every day and the toll they take on our lives is enormous.
 - ◉ Every 24 seconds a fire department responds to a fire.
 - ◉ Every 65 seconds, a fire occurs in a structure, and a residential fire strikes every 85 seconds.
- A fire claims a civilian life every 2 hours and 49 minutes and results in a civilian injury every 30 minutes.
- 62% of home fire deaths occur in homes with either no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms.



Structure Fire Causes 2013



Vermont Fire Facts

In 2013 fire departments in Vermont responded to 45,689 emergency incidents.

- Over the last 4 years 57% of the fire deaths in Vermont were people over the age of 60.
- Vermont has not had a child die in a fire since 2005.

Other Vermont characteristics;

- Vermont is considered the most rural of the United States because a large percentage of its residents live in communities of less than 2,500.
- Vermont is the second least-populated state in the USA.
- Vermont has the second highest percentage of housing built before 1940.
- Vermont has the 2nd oldest median age in the nation.

- Vermont led the nation in the rate of young people who had consumed alcohol in the past month.
- Vermont is the seventh coldest state in the country.
- According to U.S. census figures, Vermont ranks first in the nation for its per-capita use of wood for heat, with at least one in six Vermont households now using wood products as their primary heating source.

What can you do?

- ◎ Our responsibility as firefighters
 - > Control the fire once it happens
- ◎ Everyone's responsibility
 - > Prevent fires before they happen



VIDEO

Fire is Everyone's Fight



FEMA

in association with

United States Fire Administration

Prevention

The Easiest Fire to Put Out is the One You Prevent

Maintain heating equipment and chimneys by having them cleaned and inspected annually by a qualified professional.

Keeping things that can catch fire away from heat sources, Follow manufacturer's instructions and any code requirements for heating equipment.

Make sure all fuel-burning equipment is vented to the outside to avoid carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning.



Detection

Working smoke alarms save lives, cutting the risk of dying in a home fire in half. Smoke alarms should be installed and maintained in every home.



Install photoelectric smoke alarms that are electrically wired, with a battery back up, in every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area, and on every level of the home, including the basement.

Install carbon monoxide alarms close to where you sleep.

Maintain alarms by regular testing, cleaning and replace the batteries at least once a year.

Make sure everyone in the home knows the sound and understands the warning of the smoke alarm and knows how to respond.

Escape

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 escape planning.

Make a home escape plan. Draw a map of each level of the home. Show all doors and windows. Discuss the plan with everyone in your household, including visitors.

Identify at least two ways out of every room. Make sure all doors and windows that lead outside open easily.

Have a plan for anyone who may need assistance in your home, such as young children, older adults and people with disabilities.



Suppression

As a general rule, firefighting should be left to the fire department. Your first task should be to get everyone out of the home and have someone call the fire department.



Only adults who are trained should use fire extinguishers. Learn to use them before a fire occurs. Fire extinguishers should be used only on small fires.

Don't attempt to fight a fire unless:

Fire is small and contained. You have safe egress route (can be reached without exposure to fire).

Available extinguishers are rated for size and type of fire

If you are building a new home or remodeling an existing home, consider installing a home fire sprinkler system.

If you live in a rural area, locate the closest reliable water supply like a dry hydrant, pond or river. Provide clear year-round access to water supplies that might be required for firefighting.



Rural Community Risk Reduction and Fire Extinguisher Basics:



Your Community's Needs, Resources and Community Risk Reduction

Section

4

Community Risk Reduction and Needs Assessment.

What is Community Risk Reduction (CRR)?

Fire departments in the U.S. have been offering fire prevention and community risk reduction programs for years in an effort to minimize risks in their community.

CRR is an approach that helps you:

- Identify fire and life safety risks
- Prioritize those risks
- Determine how to prevent or mitigate risks
- Focus your efforts
- Become more of a community player

COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION

Fire service context



Community Risk Reduction (CRR) is the identification and prioritization of risks followed by the coordinated application of resources to minimize the probability or occurrence and/or the impact of unfortunate events.

Within the fire service context, this means that fire departments exist not only to respond to emergencies after the fact, but to prevent or reduce the effects of their occurrence in the first place.

It assumes that the fire service will act proactively as a risk Reduction entity for their community. It also assumes they will partner with other community organizations as needed to accomplish their risk reduction objectives.

A MODEL FOR CRR



The CRR cycle has six main steps or stages. Ideally these would be completed annually, reflecting available resources and staffing as well as needs of the community.

1. Identify Risks
2. Prioritize Risks
3. Develop Strategies and Tactics to Mitigate Risks
4. Prepare an CRR Plan
5. Implement the CRR Plan
6. Monitor, Evaluate, and Modify the CRR Plan



1. Use Data to Identify Risks

Use data to identify both a current snapshot and trends in risks based on historical call volume and other sources to describe potential risks such as:

- Emergency incidence rates and types

- Presence of target hazards (hospitals, hazardous materials operations, etc.)

- Demographics (i.e. age, race, income levels, etc)

- Housing type, age, and density

- Businesses by occupancy classification/construction type

- Crime rates

Based on the data identify risk areas. (For example: fires caused by smokers, false alarms, falls to the elderly, spraying booths, poisonings, etc). If possible map those risks using graphical information technology (GIS).

2. ASSESS AND PRIORITIZE RISKS

Look at the probability of an event occurring and the potential consequences if it did occur (i.e. its impact). Bring in anecdotal information and feedback from staff. Consider assigning weights and probabilities to come up with a scoring method for prioritizing risks.



RISK REDUCTION

3. DEVELOP STRATEGIES AND TACTICS TO MITIGATE RISKS

For each risk identified, think about what could be done to reduce that risk. We suggest using the **Five E 's framework** which looks at: emergency response, engineering, education, economic incentives, and enforcement. Ask yourself:

Emergency Response: *Would changes in our emergency response protocols help?*

Engineering: *Are there engineering/technology solutions that could help?*

Education: *Would educating the public help – if so who, what, when, how?*

Economic Incentives: *Could economic incentives improve compliance and/or raise awareness?*

Enforcement: *Is stronger enforcement required?*

For some risks, work in all of these areas may be called for (although not necessarily feasible); for others, work in only one or two areas may be necessary.

It is important to remember that fire departments do not need to do this work alone. CRR, in its fullest form, would include coordinating efforts with community partners to help address identified risks.

EXAMPLES

<u>Risks</u>	<u>Strategies</u>
Risks caused by smokers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective Emergency Response Capabilities • A media and/or public education campaign designed to raise awareness for careful smoking habits and to change behaviors • Placement of proper smoking containers in apartment complexes to avoid disposal of smoking materials in planting material (containing cellulose) • Partner with community programs such as meals on wheels or public health visiting nurses to identify smokers for targeted outreach efforts • Legislation requiring distribution and/or use of proper smoking containers in multi-family housing • "Fire safe cigarettes" required by law
False alarms (generating unnecessary call or emergency responses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative requirements for alarm contractor competence and reporting • Enforcement of the legislative requirements • Education of contractors and businesses on how to reduce false alarms • New technologies designed to prevent false fire alarms • Relocate detectors
Risks to the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education of target audiences to reduce falls hazards in their homes • Partnership with organizations to install fall protection devices (rails, stair lighting, etc.) in target audience homes



4. **PREPARE CRR PLAN**

A CRR plan can represent a multiyear strategy and/or an annual one. Ideally, it is reflected in the department's mission and part of its overall strategic plan.

Generally, CRR plans would be prepared at the station level and reflect the resources and staffing available at that station as well as the needs of the community it serves. Planning at this level empowers and engages staff, increases interactions with community, facilitates the improvement of safety behaviors on the part of residents and businesses, and ultimately enhances the capability of the fire department to manage risk. But CRR plans can also be effectively prepared at a more centralized level within the fire department or even as a coordinated effort among various community partners. This may not only be more realistic/feasible in the US, but it may have the added advantage of facilitating collaborations within local government.

To prepare the plan, work with all levels of staff. Share risk data, perceived priorities, proposed strategies, and likely costs, and solicit feedback and new ideas. Invite community partners to also provide input. Plan preparation will require balancing competing priorities and making hard choices about which risks and strategies to include and how to prioritize them.

5. Implement CRR Plan

Once you have the blueprint for what you want to do, focus on allocating the necessary resources, assigning responsibilities, developing and offering trainings, preparing timelines, identifying milestones, developing periodic reporting processes, etc. Keep in mind that both the long term and the one year plan are working organic documents that will need to be revisited and revised as circumstances require. But they provide a vision and a guide for action.

6. Monitor, Evaluate and Modify

Prior to implementing the plan, define success and identify key measures that can be readily collected and used to track progress.

Be sure to use incorporate what you learn in the next iteration of the planning cycle and to share successes with staff and the community at large.



Rural Community Risk Reduction and Fire Extinguisher Basics:



Section

Emergency Planning and Response

5

Community Risk Reduction and Community Analysis.

6 Steps of the CRR Approach

- 1. Identify Risks**
- 2. Prioritize Risks**
- 3. Develop Strategies and Tactics to Mitigate Risks**
- 4. Prepare an CRR Plan**
- 5. Implement the CRR Plan**
- 6. Monitor, Evaluate, and Modify the CRR Plan as Needed**

How to Perform a Fire Risk Assessment

Identifying fire hazards.

The initial step of your fire risk assessment is to assess your premises for fire hazards.

This includes looking for sources of ignition that could start a fire, flammable materials or chemicals that can cause fires.

Another important factor to look for is source of oxygen, fires need oxygen to start and any dangerous material that have a large source of oxygen can be a big cause for starting fires

How to Perform a Fire Risk Assessment

Identify individuals at risk.

Once you feel you have identified all possible fire hazards you must then look at the people who are at risk from these hazards.

This will include everyone from employees, customers, visitors and any individuals that need extra attention such as children or elderly
Identifying fire hazards.

How to Perform a Fire Risk Assessment

Evaluation and Action.

Now that you have assessed your workplace for fire hazards and looked at who could be in danger, you must now evaluate all this and start to remove the risks.

You must evaluate the dangers and remove them completely or add precautions that will prevent a fire. This can include lighting, signs, fire fighting equipment, detection and warning but always considering the security of individuals.

How to Perform a Fire Risk Assessment

Record, Plan and Train.

You must record everything that has been done during this assessment, such as, fire hazards found, how they were removed, any precautions implemented.

Once these steps have been taken you must create a manageable plan of how to monitor any precautions and what must be done to maintain a safe, fire free environment. This includes creating an evacuation plan, fires cannot always be prevented so you must have an escape route in place so everyone can evacuate safely.

You must inform all relevant individuals of what was done during the assessment and teach them the evacuation route. If you have a particularly large premises, fire training may be beneficial for your staff so people can manage an evacuation

How to Perform a Fire Risk Assessment in Your Workplace

Revision.

Once all above has been completed and you have a constructed fire safety plan, you must review it on a regular basis to ensure it is up to date and reflects any changes to your workplace.



Rural Community Risk Reduction and Fire Extinguisher Basics:



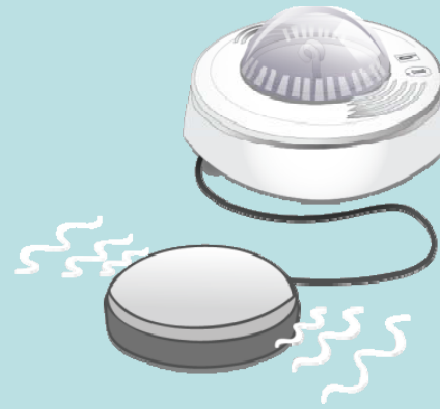
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Educational Resources

6

New Technology

Consider new technology to help solve issues: Flameless candles, Safe T Element, Fire stop, hot water regulators for the bathroom, smoke alarm detection for the deaf, talking safety devices for the blind, lithium alarms. Always offer information on new products that could make a home safer.




Fire stop


70

Resources in state

FS Equipment

firesafety.vermont.gov


Vermont Department of Public Safety
DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY
 Public Education and Information Section


VT FIRE SAFETY HOUSE, FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM or EQUIPMENT REQUEST FORM

Instructions

1. Review any requirement policies or other information.
2. Complete all applicable items on this form. If you are requesting permission to move the trailer to a different location please complete information on back.
3. Print the completed form and fax or mail to Michael Greenleaf at the VT Public Education & Information Office. A confirmation of the date will be e-mailed to you.

Print Form DFB Public Education & Information Office
 Mail: 1311 US Route 302 Suite 800 Barre VT 05641-2351
 Phone: 800-640-2106 - 802-478-7867 FAX: 802-478-7862 E-mail: michael.greenleaf@state.vt.us

REQUESTOR'S INFORMATION

Department/Company Name _____ Date of Request _____
 Contact Person Name _____ Title _____
 Mailing Address _____ Phone number _____
 Cell phone number _____ Fax # _____ E-mail _____

EQUIPMENT REQUESTED

VT Fire Safety House Trailer T-1 (beach use)
 VT Fire Safety House Trailer T-2 (garage use)
 T-3 Hot Spot Demo Trailer
 Hazard House (Tables)
 Demonstration / Spooky Suit
 Booth / Display Items
 Book / Manual
 Video / CD/DVD Tape
 Projector / AV equipment
 General Fire Safety Talk
 Cook Technical Training
 FD Training
 Other _____

City	Item Description	Inventory #

PROGRAM / EVENT TYPE

Fire/Rescue event (open house)
 School Program
 Adult / Senior Program
 Safety Fair
 Town Celebration / Fair
 County / Regional Fair
 Other Event

DATE TIMES & LOCATION

Dates	1 st choice	2 nd choice	Event Times	Set up	Event Start	Event End
Dates for a Multiple Day Event						
Location and Directions to Event. Please describe the location on site to place the equipment.						

Can you pick up and return the equipment? Yes No
 Do you require towing or other assistance to present this fire safety program? Yes No
 What type of assistance do you need _____

Signature (by signing or typing in your name you agree to the use policies for the equipment) _____ Date _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	Date Received	Approved Event schedule	Fire Ed Inc



Program development



American Red Cross

Home Fire Preparedness Campaign

Fire Safe Vermont
Children & Caregivers Program

The banner features the Vermont Fire Safe logo on the left, a silhouette of a firefighter with two children on the right, and a large fire department Maltese cross at the bottom center.

Fire Safe Vermont

Home Safety Assessment Survey
Data Collection Booklet

The cover includes a collage of photos showing people participating in fire safety activities and several logos at the bottom, including the Vermont Fire Safe logo, Fire Corps, Safe Kids Vermont, and the Vermont State Fire Marshal's office.

Home Fire Safety Checklist

Keep your home safe from fire. Put a check in front of each statement that is correct for your home.

Smoke Alarms

- There is one smoke alarm on every level of the home.
- There is one smoke alarm inside and outside each sleeping area.
- Smoke alarms are tested and cleaned monthly.
- Smoke alarm batteries are changed as needed.
- Smoke alarms are less than 10 years old.

Cooking Safety

- Stay in the kitchen when you are frying, grilling or broiling food.
 - Keep an eye on what you fry.
- Cooking area is free from items that can catch fire.
- Washen stove hood is clean and vented to the outside.
- Pans are not left unattended on the stove.

Electrical and Appliance Safety

- Electrical cords do not run under rugs.
- Electrical cords are in good condition.
- Circuit-protected, multi-prong adapters are used for additional outlets.
- Large and small appliances are plugged directly into wall outlets.
- Clothes dryer lint filter and venting system are clean.

Candle Safety

- Candles are in sturdy fire proof containers that won't be tipped over.
- Blow out all candles when adults leave the room or go to bed.
- Children and pets are never left alone with candles.

Carbon Monoxide Alarms

- Carbon monoxide alarms are located on each level of the home.
- Carbon monoxide alarms are less than 7 years old.

Insert Your Logo Here

U.S. Fire Administration www.usfa.fema.gov FEMA

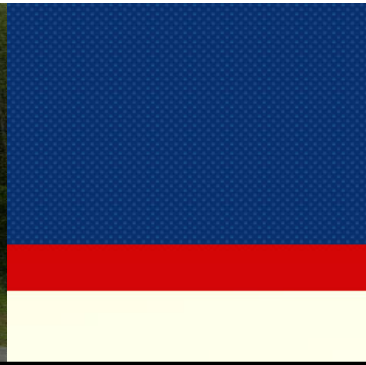
NFPA Educational Messages
DESK REFERENCE
2013 Edition

VERMONT
DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY
Public Education & Information Section
www.fire-safety.vermont.gov

NFPA

NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471
www.nfpa.org/education

Vermont Fire Safety Messages Amendments



New Versions Free! Online!

Library of Free Fire Safety Activities



Looking for your help! As part of our public education efforts, we are creating a national campaign to increase the number of working smoke alarms in home and increase fire safety practices, both indoors and out! You know your communities better than anyone. Join us in getting these life-safety messages out to the people who need them. This page lists some FREE NFPA resources to help fire & life safety professionals reduce the fire problem in their communities.

Kids

Sparky the Fire Dog

Use Sparky the Fire Dog® in celebrating fire safety and reading!

Use the [deluxe storybook app and eBook](#) to help you reach children from preschool through grade 5 students. Also use [Sparky's Birthday Surprise App](#) (grades Pre-K-2) and [Sparky the Fire Dog, Firefighting Heroes and Science Facts eBook](#) (grades 2-5).

Use Sparky in the *Learn Not to Burn* curriculum — just for example: *Dinofours: It's Fire Drill Day!* by Steve Hoffman used in the "Fire Drills at School" lesson, *Sparky the Fire Dog* by Don Hoffman used in the "Smoke Alarms are Important" lesson, and *No Dragons for Tea* by Jean E. Pendziwol and Martine Gourbault used in the "Stay Outside" lesson.

Use: Use Sparky to students at local elementary schools, libraries, afterschool programs, open houses, etc. or on social media.

Sparky.org

The award-winning [Sparky.org](#) website allows kids to explore and learn about fire safety in a fun and interactive environment.

Use: Use Sparky's Match Game with students at local schools, daycares, or at an open house event. Students are shown by Sparky himself what a smoke alarm looks like, how it makes, and what to do when they hear that sound. This game is available on [Sparky.org](#), [Sparky.org/mobile](#) and as a free app. Also use Sparky to show students a few videos from [Sparky TV](#) to introduce a mini-lesson on smoke alarms.

Learn Not to Burn Curriculum

A fire safety curriculum for children in grades Pre-K-2.

Use: Use the *Learn Not to Burn* lesson "Smoke Alarms are Important" and "Fire Drills at School" to teach children to identify and respond to the sound of a smoke alarm. The "Stay Away From Hot Things" lesson helps young children learn to be safe in the kitchen.

Fire Safety Music Videos

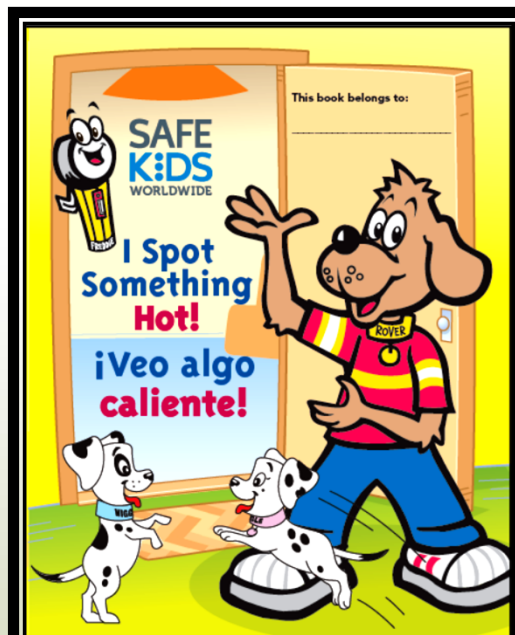
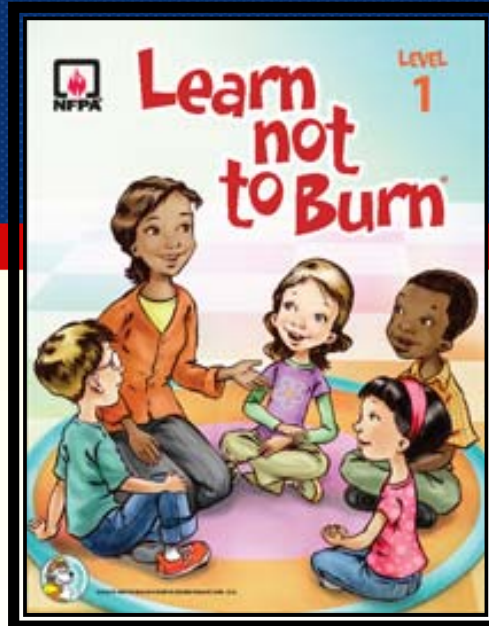
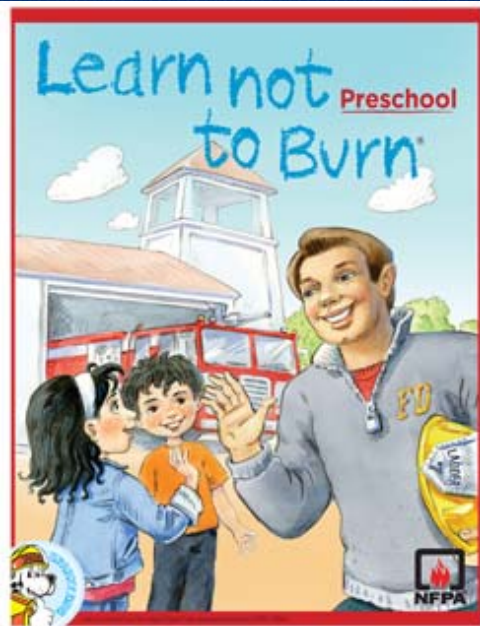
"Little Rosalie" — best for grades Pre-K-1
 "What's That Sound?" — best for grades 2-3

New FREE fire safety music videos, which teach the importance of working smoke alarms. Both videos come with Common Core aligned lesson plans for grades Pre-K-1 and grades 2-3.

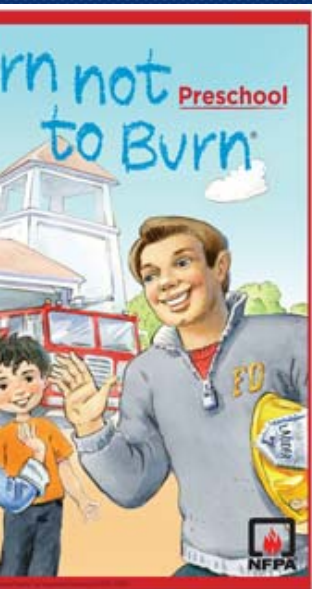
"Beep, Beep, Beep!" and more with the "Let's Hear it for Fire Safety Kids."



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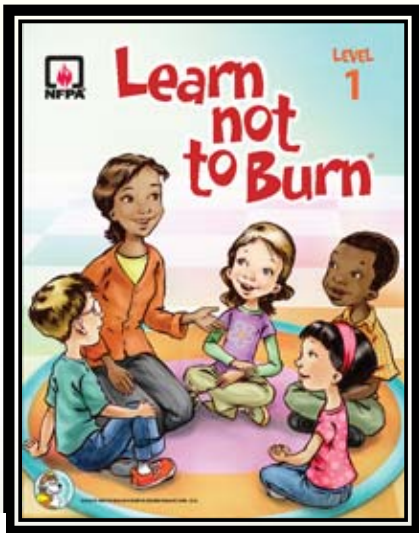
Learn Not to Burn Program



NFPA created the Learn Not to Burn® Preschool Program in 1991 to address the high risks children under the age of five face in regards to fatal home fires.

The updated program integrates literacy, movement, music, and dramatic play to provide a developmentally appropriate learning experience for preschool-aged children.

The behaviors and strategies addressed in the revised program are guided by research related to fire and life safety messaging and young children including the use of positively-framed messages, opportunities for active engagement and encouragement of family involvement.



<http://www.nfpa.org/safety-information/for-public->

Practice Your Escape Plan!



National Fire Protection Association
Quincy, MA 02169 • www.nfpa.org

FOR NON-COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES



How to use

Practice Your Escape Plan!

LESSON PLAN, 1

Materials

- Smoke or fire alarm or some other signal.

Procedure

Explain to the children that they will practice how to get out of the child care center in case of fire. Loud sounds scare children, so prepare them before you sound the alarm. The children may want to cover their ears or stand closer to a teacher's assistant.

With the children in a group, sound the smoke alarm or some other signal. Ask the children what the sound tells them to do.

Walk quickly with the children to the meeting place outside. Count the children with your daily attendance list. Use the closest door that leads to the outside for your first fire drill. As the school year progresses, use the second way out.

Tell the children in advance that there will be a fire drill so they can get their coats on if it is cold. It is not necessary to surprise the children with an unplanned drill. However, the drills should be taken seriously. Everyone in the building should participate.

If the alarm sounds when no drill has been planned, everyone should leave immediately without stopping for coats and other items.

LESSON PLAN, 2

Materials

- Download the "A Special Meeting Place" song from NFPA's website - www.nfpa.org/preschoolprogram.
- A photograph of your special meeting place.

Procedure

Play "A Special Meeting Place" song for the children. Teach the children part or all of the song.

Use the picture of the special meeting place in this lesson as a discussion piece for the children.

Ask each child to name the special meeting place for the center. Hang up a picture of your child care center special meeting place. Ask the children to name some special meeting places they have for their escape plans at home.

Home Link

Send the *Letter on Escape Planning* as well as the *Sample Home Escape Map* home to parents or adult caregivers.



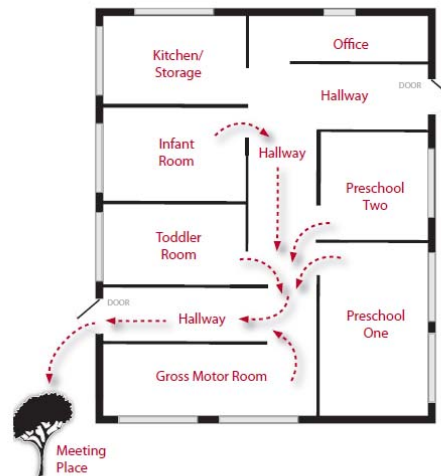
National Fire Protection Association

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Make a Plan with an Escape Map!

Sample Child Care Center Escape Map



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Practice Your Escape Plan!

Behavior

Plan and Practice a Fire Escape Plan for Your Child Care Center

Objectives

- The child will point to the way out or show the way out of the child care center.
- The child will point to the agreed-upon meeting place outside the child care center.

Action

With the help of a caregiver, the child will practice an escape plan from the child care center.

Information for the teacher

Make a plan: Ask your local fire department to help you make and practice your plan.

Know Your Plan: Develop and discuss your child care center's escape plan. Make sure that all teachers and staff know two ways out of each room. Post the plan in the child care center.

Agree on a Signal: Agree on what the center's escape signal should be. This could be the fire alarm or some other signal. Make sure everyone knows what the alarm or signal sounds like.

Choose a Meeting Place: Choose an outside meeting place. Each class should have a place to meet to make sure everyone is out. The meeting place should be something permanent, such as a mall box or a certain tree, with enough space for the classes to gather. If your center has multiple classrooms you may need to choose more than one meeting place to make sure there is room for everyone.

In urban areas, the meeting place could be an adjacent building with a distinctive landmark such as a colored canopy or sign. During a fire drill, everyone should go straight to the meeting place. Teachers should count the children in their classes and inform the director that everyone is safely out. Each teacher should have an attendance list of the children present that day to make sure each child is safely outside. Most child care centers keep a list of contact phone numbers for each child in case of an emergency. Teachers may need this information as well if the school cannot be occupied.

Know How to Call: Know how to call the fire department. Memorize the emergency number (9-1-1 or another number for your area). Remember to get outside first and then call the fire department. Know the address of your building and stay on the line to provide other information.

Practice the Plan: Practice your fire drill! Ask your local fire department how often you should practice. Most regulations require a fire drill once a month when the center is in operation. Sound the fire alarm or some other signal, follow the route to the outside, and go to the meeting place. In case of a real fire, remember that no one goes back inside until firefighters say it's safe. You should practice different ways out in case one is blocked in a fire.

If you have babies in your center, ask the fire department about special evacuation requirements. There are special aids such as evacuation cribs with heavy casters to make them easier to roll babies out in an emergency.

Be sure to post the exit plan in the center.

Why: Smoke and fire grow extremely quickly, so it's important that everyone know exactly how to follow the fire drill to get outside to safety calmly and quickly.



Start Safe Program

SAFE
KIDS
WORLDWIDE

Educator's Guide

Start Safe: A Fire and Burn Safety Program for Preschoolers and Their Families

A free program for teaching children ages 3 to 6

About the Program

Classroom program for 3- to 6-year-olds. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of fire and burn injuries to preschool children.

This is an important part of Start Safe. This guide will help you plan and present the program to preschoolers. It also gives you ideas to reach their parents and other caregivers with information on how to make homes safer.

Through the program, children will learn to identify what is hot and stay away from it.

They will also learn how to call for help when they see something unsafe.

Help their families make a home escape map and practice family fire drills.

Know the sound of a smoke alarm and how to get outside to their family meeting place when they hear it.

Parents and caregivers will learn:

How to prevent fire and burn injuries

The importance of locking up matches and lighters

and

The importance of testing smoke alarms

and

How to practice home fire drills

and

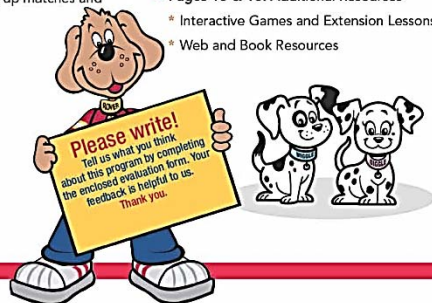
How to

What You'll Find in This Guide:

- Pages 2-4: How to Use the Program
- Page 5: Tips for Teachers on Getting Started
- Pages 6 & 7: Tips for Fire & Life Safety Educators on Preparing for Preschool Visits
- Pages 8 & 9: Topics to Cover with Parents and Caregivers
 - * Introducing Start Safe
 - * Smoke Alarms, Escape Maps, and Fire Drills
 - * Burn Prevention
- Pages 10-14: Lessons for Preschoolers
 - * Identifying and Staying Away from Things That Are Hot
 - * Smoke Alarms, Home Escape Maps, and Family Fire Drills
 - * Fire Fighters Are Helpers
 - * More Safety Skills
- Pages 15 & 16: Additional Resources
 - * Interactive Games and Extension Lessons
 - * Web and Book Resources



SAFE
KIDS
VERMONT



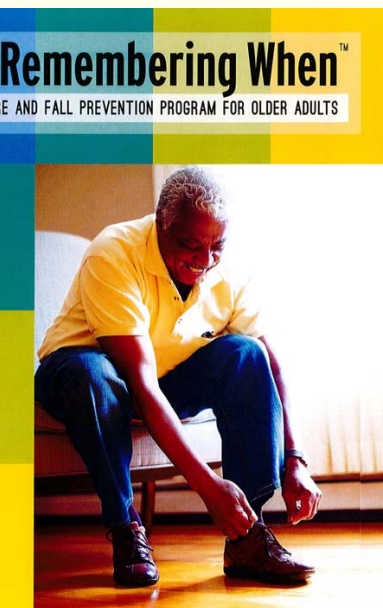
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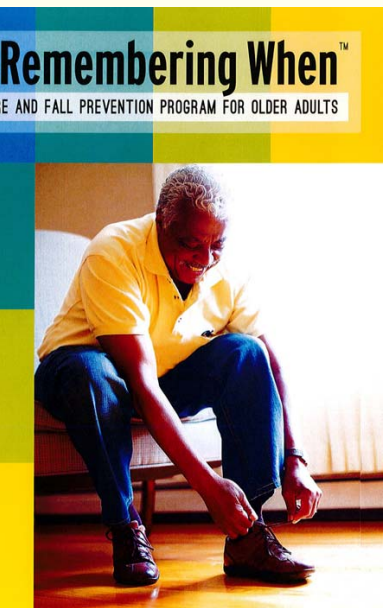
resources are free and can be downloaded at

Remembering When™ program

- Remembering When™: A Fire and Fall Prevention Program for Older Adults, was developed by NFPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help older adults live safely at home for as long as possible.



Remembering When™ program

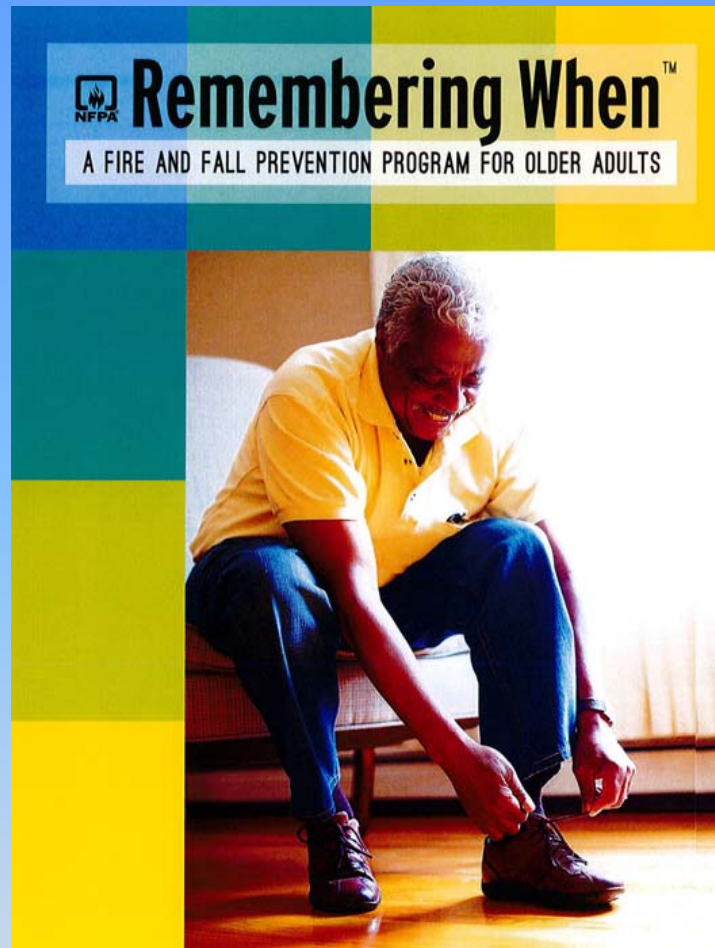


- Remembering When is centered around 16 key safety messages – eight fire prevention and eight fall prevention - developed by experts from national and local safety organizations as well as through focus group testing in high-fire-risk states.
- The program was designed to be implemented by a coalition comprising the local fire department, service clubs, social and religious organizations, retirement communities, and others..

A new version of
Remembering When™ is
available

Free! Online!

new...
Modern Look
Updated Trivia
Concise Messages



<http://www.nfpa.org/safety-information/for-public-educators/education-programs/remembering-when>

Fire-Safe Seniors program

safety outreach materials for older adults

The “Fire-Safe Seniors” program helps you plan and implement fire safety interventions for the high-risk group of older adults. It can be used by organizations that serve seniors at the national, state or community level, such as fire departments, meal delivery programs, home companion groups, senior center associations, and many other groups.



<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/citizens/older/>

Fire-Safe Seniors program

The program, sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and USFA, consists of these fire safety elements:

Home assessments to determine the need for smoke alarms and identify any existing fire hazards in older adults' homes.

Smoke alarm installation to ensure participants' homes are adequately equipped with working smoke alarms.

Education to provide in-person fire safety messages and tips to older adults, their family members and caregivers.

Follow-up to determine if alarms are still working; to assess any changes in the older adults' fire safety knowledge, attitudes and behaviors; and to see if any fires have occurred.



Rural Community Risk Reduction and Fire Extinguisher Basics:



Section

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

7

The Fire Triangle

Three things must be present at the same time to produce fire:

Enough OXYGEN to sustain combustion

Enough HEAT to reach ignition temperature

Some FUEL or combustible material

Together, they produce a CHEMICAL CHAIN REACTION that is fire



Classes of Fires



Class A: Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics—solids that are not metals.

Class B: Flammable liquids—gasoline, oil, grease, acetone. Includes flammable gases.

Class C: Electrical—energized electrical equipment. As long as it's "plugged in."

Class D: Metals—potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium. Requires Metal-X, foam, and other special extinguishing agents.

Class K: Class K fires are fires in cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media (vegetable

Fire Safety & Fire Extinguisher Workshop



MAINTAINING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

**INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE
AND TESTING**

MAINTAINING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

- Overall well being
- Is it full?
- Any damage
 - > Tank
 - > Hose
 - > Gage
- Within hydrostatic test date?
- Pin and tie in place
- Inspection sticker or tag present and up to date
- Bracket- workable?
- Bottom Line; Is it ready to be used?

INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND TESTING

ASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTINGUISHERS:

- Monthly visual inspections.**
- Annual maintenance check.**
- Twelve (12) year hydrostatic test.**
- Six (6) year tear down maintenance.**
- Extinguishers must be promptly recharged if used.**

NFPA 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers

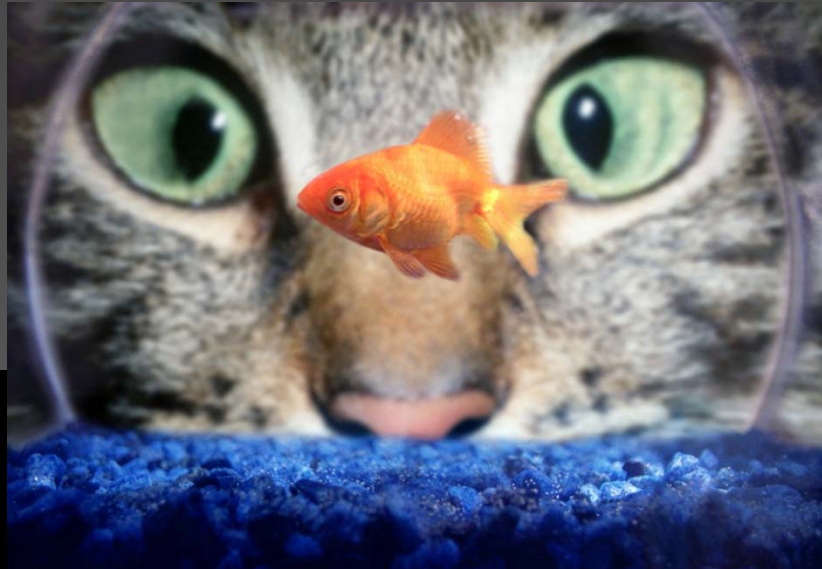
Fire Safety & Fire Extinguisher Workshop



ASSESSMENT OF A FIRE SITUATION

AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Size Up



Gather Facts.
Assess Damage.
Consider Probabilities.
Assess Your Situation.
Establish Priorities.
Make Decisions.
Develop Plans of Action .
Take Action.
Evaluate Progress

response

A-C-T

A – ASSESS THE SITUATION

**Identify the hazards:
nature, degree, and auxiliary hazards**

**Determine who is threatened:
co-workers, other employees, the public**

response

A-C-T

- CHOOSE YOUR RESPONSE

select action level

Individual action: sound the alarm, extinguish a small contained fire

Limited response: involving others as a team

Major response: with outside fire and rescue departments

response

A-C-T

– TAKE ACTION

SOUND THE ALARM

Warn co-workers and public

Call, meet, and direct fire department

Report to management

EVACUATE

Evacuation rules: maintain order

Do not use elevators; help others

Do not impede firefighters and other responders

When would you Not fight this fire ?

Fire Suppression Safety

Do:

- Use safety equipment.
- Work in a buddy system.
- Have a backup team.
- Have two ways to exit.
- Maintain a safe distance.
- Overhaul the fire.



Fire Suppression Safety

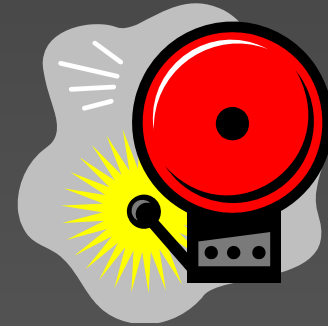
DON'T

- Try to suppress large fires.
- Get too close.
- Fight it alone.
- Enter smoke-filled areas.



As a general rule, firefighting should be left to the fire department.

Your first task should be to respond to the alarm and get everyone out of the building.



A fire extinguisher is no substitute for the fire department.

Always call the fire department first – no matter how small you think the fire is.

Fire Safety & Fire Extinguisher Workshop



USING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

HOW TO USE IT AND WHEN
NOT TO USE IT

USING THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

DO NOT FIGHT THE FIRE IF:

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

You have sounded an alarm?

Can I fight the fire safely?

Is it a small fire?

Do we have the right equipment?

Are there other hazards?

Is the building structurally damaged?

Can we escape?

DO NOT FIGHT THE FIRE IF THE FIRE has significantly

When not to use

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

You have sounded an alarm?

Can I fight the fire safely? Do Your instincts tell you GET OUT

Is it a small fire? has the fire has spread beyond its point of origin

Do we have the right equipment?

Are there other hazards?

Is the building structurally damaged?

Can we escape?

DO NOT FIGHT THE FIRE IF THE FIRE has significantly spread. If in doubt, **evacuate**

How to use a Fire Extinguisher

The A - P.A.S.S. Method

Alarm

Pull the pin

**Aim low at the
base of flames**

**Squeeze the
handle**

Sweep side to side



How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Alarm

and the alarm

the building alarm system
voice

for assistance 911



How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Pull the
Pin...

... This will allow you to
charge the fire
extinguisher. The pin
prevents the fire
extinguisher from being
accidentally discharged by
squeezing the handle.



How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Aim at the base of the fire.

the fuel. If you aim the flames the extinguishing agent will go right through without stopping the fire.



How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Squeeze
the top
handle.

Squeezing the handle
opens a valve that
releases the pressurized
extinguishing agent
from the fire
extinguisher.



How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Sweep from side to side.
(until the fire is completely out)

using the fire extinguisher a safe distance (6–8 feet) then move forward if possible.

the fire is out, keep an eye on the area in case it reignites. (Don't turn your back)



Fire Extinguisher Q&A

Where do I get them refilled ?

How often should my fire extinguishers be checked?

As a general rule, fire fighting should be left to the fire department.

The minimum recommendations portable fire extinguishers for the home are, the rating of at least 2-10-B:C

What questions do you have ..

Hands-on Training with the HOT Box

The trailer is operated by DFS and used as a sprinkler and fire extinguisher demonstration unit.

Designed for the public to safely practice using a fire extinguisher to put out live fire.



- This is live fire – So the safety of everyone our 1st priority
 - Two safety commands
 - Freeze
 - Out
- One person at a time
- Pay attention to instructor and safety person



THANK YOU



For participating in this session

Materials for this program were provided by:

Vermont Department of Public Safety - Division of Fire Safety
FEMA ~ United States Fire Administration
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Consumer Product Safety Commission

OSHA

Bremerton Fire Department

Salt Lake Community College

DCC Fire Protection Systems

USASC, Training Development

CERT Training Program

