



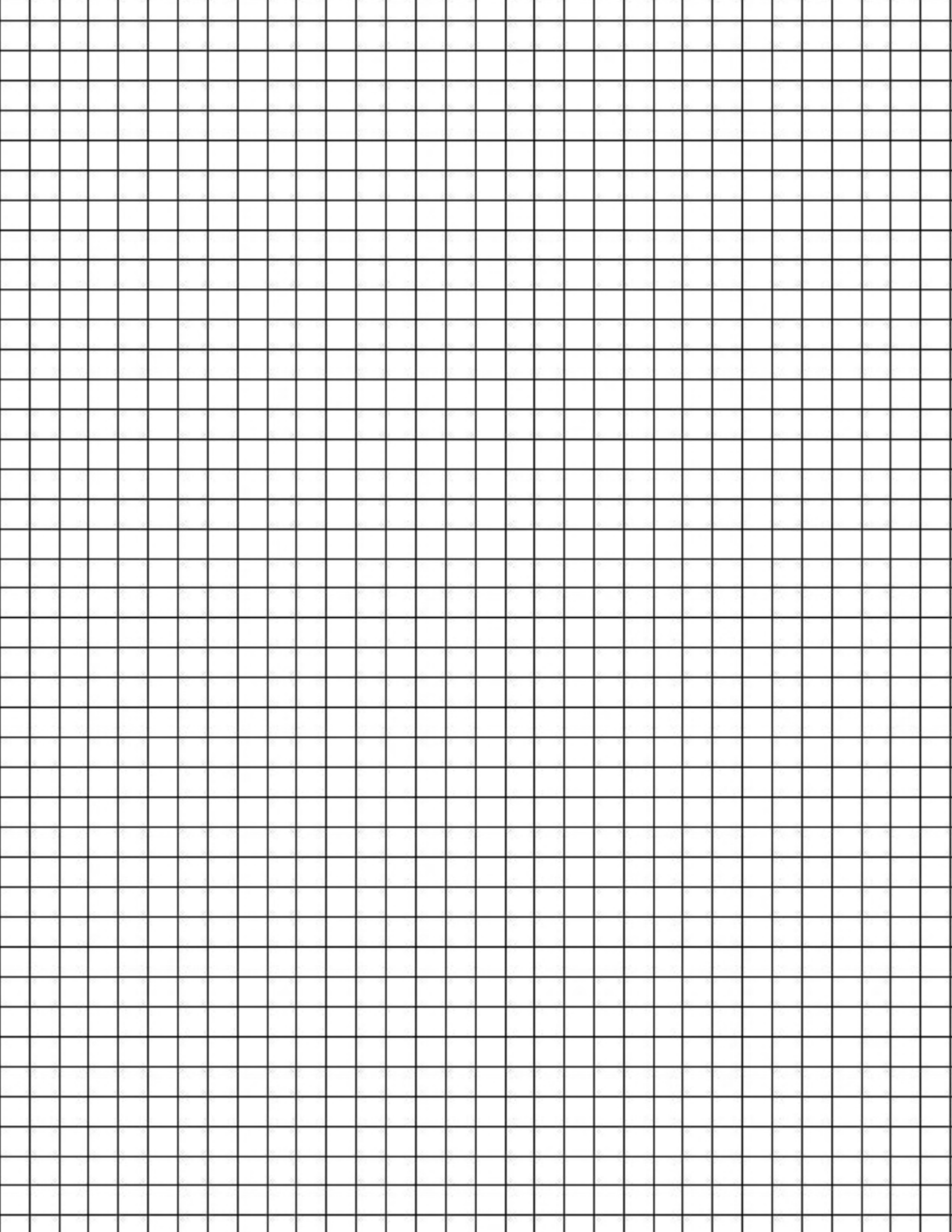
It is crucial for families to know how to react when the smoke alarm sounds. Taking a few minutes to develop a home fire escape plan could mean the difference between life and death.

HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN

- Step 1.** Using the grid provided on the next page, draw a floor plan of your home.
- Step 2.** Include all possible escape routes such as doors, windows, and stairways. Be sure to include the roof, garage or porch, which could all help in your escape.
- Step 3.** Include all fire safety devices in the home. These include smoke and carbon monoxide alarms, fire extinguishers and escape ladders.
- Step 4.** Show two ways out of every room if possible. The door will act as the main exit but a window could be your alternative. Make sure all windows open easily and that every family member knows how to escape through them safely.
- Step 5.** Teach children never to open doors that are hot to the touch.
- Step 6.** Decide in advance who would need extra assistance escaping and which family member will help.
- Step 7.** Get out and stay out! Do not stop for possessions and do not go back into the house for any reason.
- Step 8.** Choose a meeting place outside that is a safe distance away from the house. In case of a fire, everyone should know to remain at the meeting place.
- Step 9.** Call the fire department from outside your home. Use a cell phone or neighbours phone to call for help.
- Step 10.** Practice your escape twice a year with your family and caregivers. Use this exercise to check your escape routes, making sure that all exits are practical and easy to use.

For fire prevention products and services, visit kiddieproofers.com

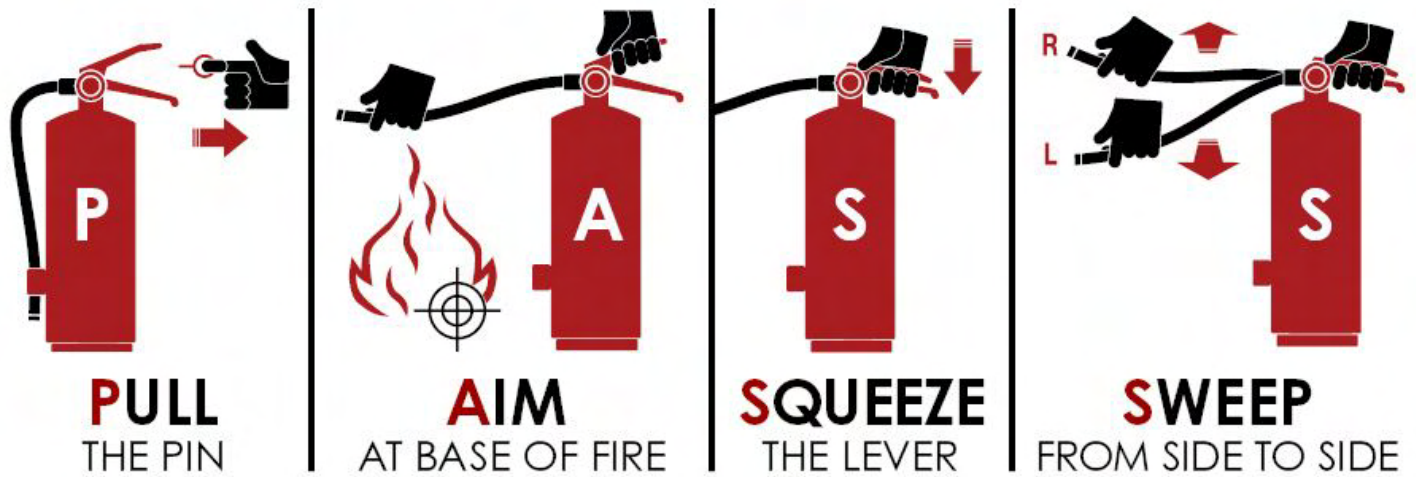
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HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Remember the acronym **PASS**.

HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER



Fire extinguishers have limited applications against small fires. Always call 9-1-1 first when a fire occurs, regardless of how small you think it is.

Keep your eyes on the extinguished area. Repeat the process if the fire reignites. Never turn your back on a fire even if you think it has been put out.

TYPES OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Different types of fires require different types of fire extinguishers.



For wood, paper, cloth, trash & other ordinary materials.



For gasoline, oil, paint & other flammable liquids.



Used on fires involving live electrical equipment.



For combustible metals and combustible metal alloys.



For cooking fires (vegetable and animal oils & fats).



SMOKE ALARMS

The Ontario Fire Code requires all owned or rented, single family, semi-detached and town homes to have a working smoke alarm on every storey including the basement and outside of all sleeping areas.

While not required by law, we encourage that smoke alarms be installed in each bedroom within the home especially if doors are kept closed during the night.

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colourless, odorless, poisonous gas. Because you can't see, taste or smell it, it can affect your family before you even know it's there. Even at low levels of exposure, carbon monoxide can seriously affect one's health.

Look for alarms that bear the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standard.

Recommended Fire Safety Product	Placement In Home	Reasoning
Ionization Smoke Alarms	On the ceiling of every storey and in bedrooms if sleeping with the door closed	Sensitive to <i>fast-flaming</i> fires as well as others.
Photoelectric Smoke Alarms	Best near kitchens and bathrooms	Sensitive to <i>slow, smoldering</i> fires as well as others. Less likely to have false alarms due to humidity.
Combination Smoke/CO Talking Alarm	In hallway near sleeping areas	Dual protection from smoke and carbon monoxide. Talking alarms eliminate confusion by alerting whether the danger is from "Fire!" or "Carbon Monoxide!"
Carbon Monoxide Alarms	On every storey of the home	Protection from odourless, colourless, poisonous gas. A digital readout model is best for monitoring low levels before an alarm sounds.
Fire Extinguishers	On every storey of the home including the kitchen, basement & garage	Effective in extinguishing small, contained fires. Almost half of all fires originate in the kitchen or garage.
Safety Ladders (2 or 3-Storey)	One per 2nd and/or 3rd storey bedroom	Ensures two points of escape from each room. If the stairway is blocked from fire, windows may be the safest escape routes.



FIRE PREVENTION CHECKLIST

12% of Canadians have experienced a fire-related disaster.
Don't let your family become a statistic.

150 is the average number of seconds your family has to escape a home fire.

65% of home fires deaths occur in homes with no smoke alarms.

5 MINS

Is how long it could take for an entire home to be engulfed in flames. There is no time for indecision.

COMMON FIRE CAUSES

- Failure to maintain household appliances (furnace, dryer, fireplaces)
- No smoke alarms or those that don't work
- Careless smoking
- Unattended children playing with fire
- Improper use of space heaters
- Candles or open flames
- Electrical circuit overload

SMOKE ALARMS

Are there working smoke alarms on every storey of your home as well as outside of all sleep areas?

Do you conduct maintenance on your smoke alarms each month?

Change the batteries and vacuum to remove dust.

Replace all smoke alarms with new ones every 10 years.

Rest each carbon monoxide detector monthly. They are necessary especially when using gas appliances.

Replace all carbon monoxide alarms with new ones every 5-7 years.

FIREPLACES

Is your fireplace equipped with a fire screen, cage or heat-tempered glass doors?

Have your chimney cleaned and checked regularly.

GENERAL

Keep your basement, closets and garage clear of combustibles such as paper, cartons, old furniture and rags.

Don't overload electrical sockets. Tripping breakers usually indicate overload.

Are matches and lighters kept away from small children and heat sources?

Does your family have a home fire escape plan that includes two ways out of each room? Do you practice it twice per year?

KITCHEN

Clean your oven and stove top after each use. Having grease buildup or combustibles too close cause fires.

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