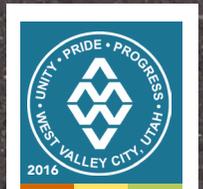




5-6 A

Fire Safety **Activity Book**



Readiness

There are several things you can do to be ready in case there is ever a fire in your house.

1. **Make sure your parents have at least one smoke detector in your house.** It should be placed near the bedrooms. Check your smoke detector once a month to be sure it is working. Replace the battery once a year.
2. **Make a list of all the ways you can get out of your house.** Include windows, but make sure you can open and shut all windows easily. If you live in a two-story house or an apartment, use the stairs. Never plan on using an elevator in a fire. An elevator can get stuck if the fire reaches the electrical wires or motor.
3. **Have regular practice drills.** Practice escape routes with family at least once a month - get everyone in the family to do it. Have a central place to meet once outside.
4. **Memorize the telephone number for the fire department.** Be sure to keep the number on your telephone too! You can probably get a telephone sticker from your fire department.

Safety

The most important thing you should know about fire safety is how to escape from a burning building.

1. **Get everyone to leave the house as quickly as possible.**
2. **Don't take anything with you.** Things can be replaced, people can not.
3. **Get down on the floor and crawl** if there is smoke in your way. The air is better near the floor. If you can, cover your nose and mouth with a wet towel or handkerchief.
4. **Feel the doors before you open them.** If a door is NOT warm, open it slowly. If it feels warm, DO NOT open it! Use a window instead.
5. **Break out a window if you** need to use a window for escape and the window is stuck. Break it out with something like a chair or long hard object, like a baseball bat. Make sure all the jagged edges of the glass are broken out too, so you will not get cut as you climb out.
6. **Stop, drop and roll** if your clothes catch on fire. That means **STOP** where you are, **DROP** to the ground, and **ROLL** back and forth on the ground until you put out the fire out. Do NOT run!
7. **Call the fire department** from your neighbor's house even if you think someone else has already done so.



Questions

1. Should you have a smoke detector in your house? Why?

2. Where should the smoke detector be placed? Why?

3. How often should you check the smoke detector?

4. Why is it important to practice fire drills?

5. What is the first thing you do when caught in a burning building?

6. If there is smoke in your way and it is difficult to breathe, what should you do?

7. If the door feels warm, what should you do?

8. What should you do if your escape window is stuck?

9. What do stop, drop, and roll mean, and when do you do these actions?

True or False

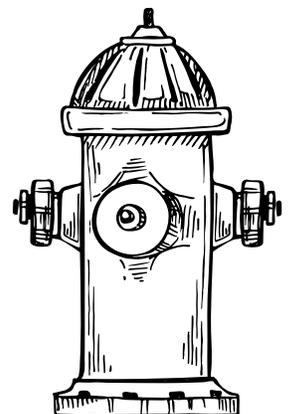
10. ____ If your apartment building is on fire, you should always use the elevator.

11. ____ The first thing to do when your building is on fire is to take all your valuables with you.

12. ____ In a burning building, feel the doors before you open them.

13. ____ The best place for a smoke detector is the living room.

14. ____ When there is a fire, the air is better near the floor.



fire safety

Word Search



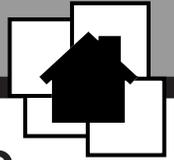
Can you find these Fire Safety words?

do not hide
meeting place
get help
smoke detector
drill
fire truck
practice a plan

firefighter
two ways out
escape
stop drop roll
change batteries
family
crawl

be careful
get low
escape plan
get out
touch door
tell an adult
stay out

Q	W	E	R	S	T	Y	S	M	O	K	E	D	E	T	E	C	T	O	R
D	O	N	O	T	H	I	D	E	U	I	O	P	A	S	S	D	W	F	G
R	H	J	K	A	L	Z	G	E	T	O	U	T	X	C	C	V	O	B	N
I	M	Q	W	Y	E	G	E	T	H	E	L	P	R	T	A	Y	W	U	I
L	O	P	A	O	S	D	F	I	G	H	J	K	L	Z	P	X	A	C	V
L	B	N	M	U	Q	W	E	N	R	T	Y	U	I	O	E	P	Y	A	S
D	F	G	H	T	J	K	L	G	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	Q	S	W	E
R	F	T	Y	U	S	T	O	P	D	R	O	P	R	O	L	L	O	I	O
P	I	A	S	D	F	G	H	L	J	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	U	N	M
P	R	A	C	T	I	C	E	A	P	L	A	N	O	P	Z	X	T	C	V
Q	E	W	E	R	T	E	S	C	A	P	E	P	L	A	N	Y	T	U	I
B	F	N	M	Q	F	I	R	E	T	R	U	C	K	W	E	R	O	T	Y
U	I	I	B	E	C	A	R	E	F	U	L	O	P	A	S	D	U	F	G
H	G	J	K	L	Z	X	F	C	V	B	N	M	Q	W	E	R	C	T	Y
C	H	A	N	G	E	B	A	T	T	E	R	I	E	S	U	I	H	O	P
A	T	S	D	F	G	H	M	J	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	N	D	M	Q
G	E	T	L	O	W	W	I	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	O	S	D
C	R	A	W	L	T	E	L	L	A	N	A	D	U	L	T	F	O	G	H
J	K	L	Z	X	C	V	Y	B	N	M	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	R	U	I
W	V	C	F	I	R	E	D	E	P	A	R	T	M	E	N	T	9	1	1



Word Scramble

Unscramble the words below

1. eirf tfsaye

2. yarksp

3. komse mraal

4. frei kctur

5. chares nda ceuser gdo

6. srnie

7. rife pacsee lpna

8. siedtou eegtnim acpe

9. komse mraal ttabreeis

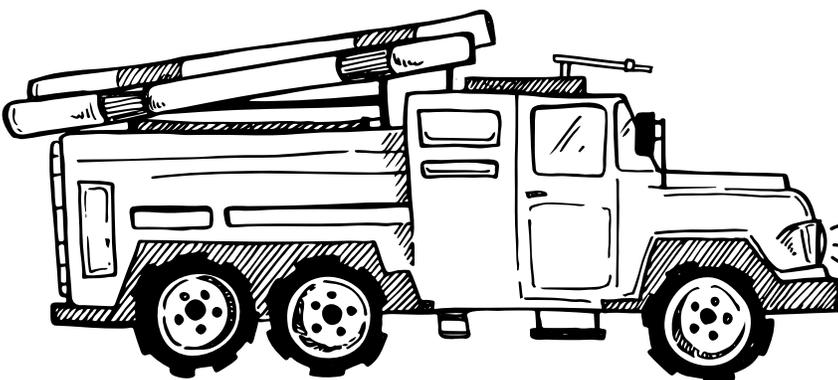
10. nirpslekr metssy

11. otw yaws tuo

12. ierf paesce

13. rrefieghfti

14. rife lldri



fire safety

Inspection List

Become a Junior Fire Safety Inspector! Make sure your home is safe by inspecting for risks. Ask a grown-up to help.



If the item on the list is **SAFE**, color the badge **GREEN**.

If the item on the list is **UNSAFE**, color the badge **RED**.

If you are **NOT SURE** if the item on the list is safe, color the badge **YELLOW**.

If any of your badges are colored **YELLOW** or **RED**, ask a grown-up to make it safe.



Electrical cords are in good condition (not damaged).



Appliances and lights are plugged into separate electrical outlets.



All smoke detectors work when tested by a grown-up.



All escape routes are clear of clutter and easily accessible.



Curtains and other things that can burn are away from the stove top.



Portable space heaters are off whenever a grown-up leaves the room and goes to sleep.



The cloths dryer has a clean vent and filter (no lint build up).



A grown-up always stays in the kitchen whenever food is cooking on the stove top.



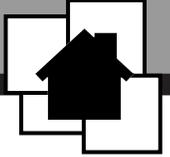
All extension cords are used safely (not under carpets or across walking areas).



Portable space heaters are 3 feet away from anything that can burn.

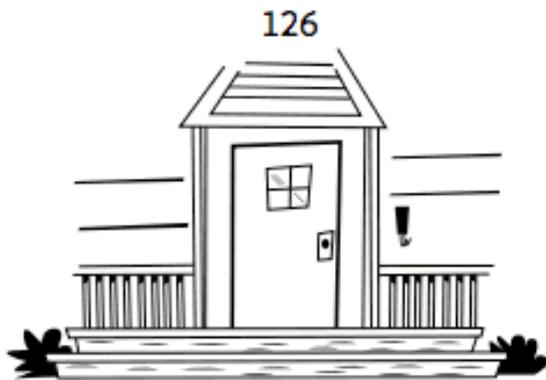


The furnace has been inspected in the past year.



Meeting Place

Your family should always choose an outside meeting place where you will meet when the smoke alarm sounds. A good outside meeting place is far enough away from your house to be safe, and it stays in one place! Circle the good choices for an outside meeting place below and put an X over the bad choices.



Neighbor's porch



Mailbox



Parked car



Tree



Scooter



Your front steps

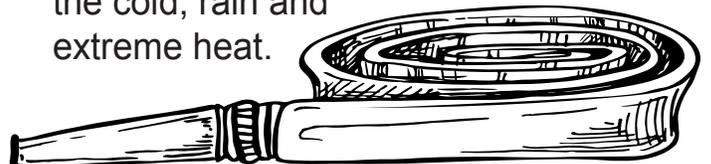
Once you are out, stay out!

One of the greatest hazards to life that exists in a building fire of any magnitude is the lack of sufficient oxygen. Oxygen not only is essential for human life, but also is key to supporting the life of the fire. When fire and humans compete for the limited amount of oxygen within a burning building, fire always wins.

Most dangers of oxygen displacement in a burning building as well as other hazards including the presence of toxic gases, the fire itself, the risk of explosion, building collapse, and electrocution make re-entering a burning structure a dangerous, if not deadly proposition.

Never re-enter a burning building! Results could be deadly!

- Another hazard that exists in a burning building is the presence of toxic gases. Carbon monoxide is a main byproduct of fire. It is odorless, colorless, and tasteless. In high concentration it can cause immediate unconsciousness and subsequent death. Even in moderate amounts, carbon monoxide can cause impairment of mental functions similar to the lack of oxygen.
- Gas mains, propane tanks, and even small arms ammunition can explode causing serious injury.
- Fire itself is a serious hazard in that it can cause fatal or debilitating burn injuries. A building fire can generate heat upwards of 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep in mind water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and that most foods are cooked at temperatures of less than 500 degrees Fahrenheit. There is the possible danger of flash-over where a room is immediately engulfed in flames in an explosion-like reaction.
- The structural integrity of the building can be affected during fire. Ceilings and walls can collapse on top of you, the floors can fall from underneath your feet, and other structures such as stairways and porches can collapse.
- Often electrical lines can become exposed inside the building and fall from outside connections to the ground on the exterior of the building. This can result in electrocution.
- Seek shelter from the elements in a safe neighboring building, especially in the cold, rain and extreme heat.





- Seek medical care if you or any others who escaped from the burning building are injured. Keep in mind that the symptoms of lack of oxygen and / or exposure to toxic gases can closely resemble those of alcohol intoxication. Get these people immediate medical attention.
- Ask firefighting officials or a neighbor to notify your insurance company, nearby relatives, or the Red Cross to arrange lodging (if applicable).
- If you are not going to remain in the building, make sure your property is secure. Ensure the police are aware of the building being unattended. Lock up or board up open windows and doors.
- Finally, go to a safe place (preferably prearranged) far enough away from the building in case of collapse or explosion and perform a head count of those who were in the building with you (family members or coworkers). If someone is missing, it is critically important that this be conveyed to arriving firefighting personnel. Tell them who and how many people are missing and where they were last seen.
- Do Not Go Back In and Try To Find Those Missing

(taken from a FEMA February 2003 publication).

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE

Once you have made your way out of a burning building you may already be suffering the effects from lack of oxygen.

These Effects Include:

- at 21% Oxygen Level -- normal atmosphere level
- at 19.5% Oxygen Level -- minimum healthful level
- at 15-19% Oxygen Level -- decrease stamina and coordination, also may include early symptoms described below
- at 12-14% Oxygen Level -- Breathing rate increases with exertion, increase in heart rate; impaired coordination, perception and judgment
- at 10-12% Oxygen Level -- Breathing further increases in rate and depth, lips turn blue; poor judgment
- at 8-10% Oxygen Level -- Mental failure, fainting, unconsciousness, nausea, and vomiting
- at 6-8% Oxygen Level -- Fatal after 6-8 minutes
- at 4-6% -- Coma in 40 seconds, convulsions, respiration ceases, and death occurs

One of the major effects of lack of oxygen is the impairment of judgment. You may not realize it, but the possible lack of oxygen on the way out may impair your ability to think clearly and rationally. Even if you are not affected, others who escaped with you may display this impairment of judgment. It is important to prevent other from re-entering a burning building!

What is Operation EDITH?

EDITH stands for Exit Drills In The Home.

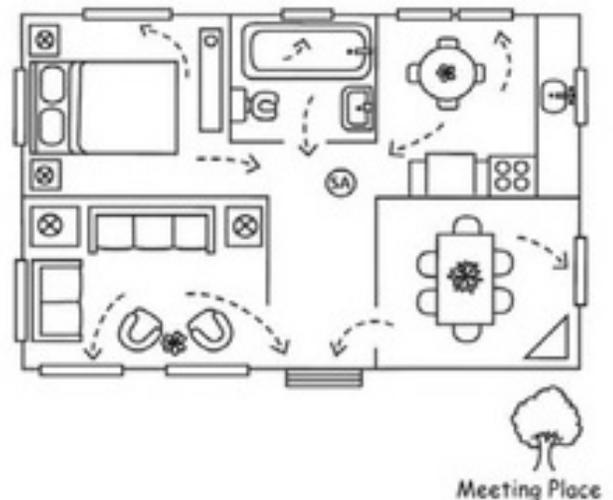
- How would you and your family get out of your home if there were a fire?
- How would they escape from the second or third floor?
- What would you do after everyone is out of the house?

Here's how to do your own Operation EDITH Plan:

1. First you must have a plan. Every member of the family must be involved in developing your own Operation EDITH Plan.
2. Appoint a family Fire Chief. The Fire Chief can be your father, mother, teen-aged brother or sister, or even the babysitter.
3. The family visits each bedroom and picks 2 WAYS OUT- one the normal way out and the emergency route, through a different door or window.
4. Plan how each member of the family can reach the ground using the emergency route.
5. Decide on a meeting place outside the house such as near the mailbox or driveway or neighbors house.
6. Draw a picture of each floor in your home. Show where the rooms, doors, windows, and halls are. Then color the regular escape routes **BLUE** and the emergency routes **RED**.
7. Copies of your escape plan should be placed where everyone can see it (such as a bulletin board or on the refrigerator) and be reminded of what to do in a fire emergency

Draw your family's escape plan on the next page.

- Draw the layout of your home as best as you can and label each room. Include:
 - Doorways
 - Windows (if used as exits)
 - Fire Escapes (if in an apartment)
- Draw two floor plans if your house is two stories.
- Draw a circle where there are smoke detectors. Write "SD" on each circle.
- Draw two ways out of each room. Write "exit" on each way out of the home.
- Draw an "X" for a safe meeting place outside.
- Practice the escape plan often with your family.





West Valley City

FIRE

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3575 South Market Street
West Valley City, UT 84119

(801) 963-3336
fireprevention@wvc-ut.gov
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Fire Safety
Activity Book