



Multigenerational homes

Addressing fire-safety challenges

October 24, 2018 | Megan Fitzgerald-McGowan | Program Coordinator

Multigenerational homes

Agenda

- The data
- The risks
- The resources



Multigenerational homes



Multigenerational homes

Benefits

- Economics
- Shared responsibilities
- Support for care of family members



NFPA Quick Facts on Fires and Falls in the Home

MULTIGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS are becoming more common. This living arrangement allows families of different generations to come together to face many challenges — raising children, caring for aging parents, and managing housing costs, job loss, and single parenting.

- There are about 4.2 million multigenerational households in the United States with children under 18, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. This represents three percent of all U.S. households.¹
- 65% of multigenerational homes include the head of household with a child and grandchild.
- 34% of multigenerational households include the head of household with a parent and child.

Fires

- There are roughly 360,000 home fires every year.
- Home fires kill roughly 2,500 people per year. In addition, nearly 13,000 fire injuries are reported each year.
- Seven people die in home fires every day.
- The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) estimates that three of every five home fire deaths result from fires in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms.
- Smoke alarms should be replaced after 10 years. They don't last forever.

Falls

- Unintentional falls are the leading cause of non-fatal injuries treated in hospital emergency departments for most age groups.
- More than 6 million adults age 25 and older and more than 1.5 million children under age 10 are treated in hospital emergency departments for unintentional fall injuries.
- Falls are the most common hazard leading to unintentional death for adults 65 and older, accounting for more than 20,000 deaths in a recent year.
- Many fall injuries to adults 65 and older are linked to stairs, ramps, landings or floors.

U.S. Census Multigenerational Households, 2009-2011. <http://www.census.gov/hhes/007/007.html>. Accessed August 5, 2016.

NFPA Home Structure Fires, September 2015. NFPA data includes intentional fires. <http://www.nfpa.org/research-and-reports/fire-statistics-and-reports/home-structure-fires>. Accessed August 12, 2016.

NCDC Injury Prevention & Control Data & Statistics (WISQARS™). <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/>. Accessed August 12, 2016.

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Multigenerational homes

Statistics

- Multi-family living situations are on the rise
- Doubled since 1980
- Increases the fire-safety challenge



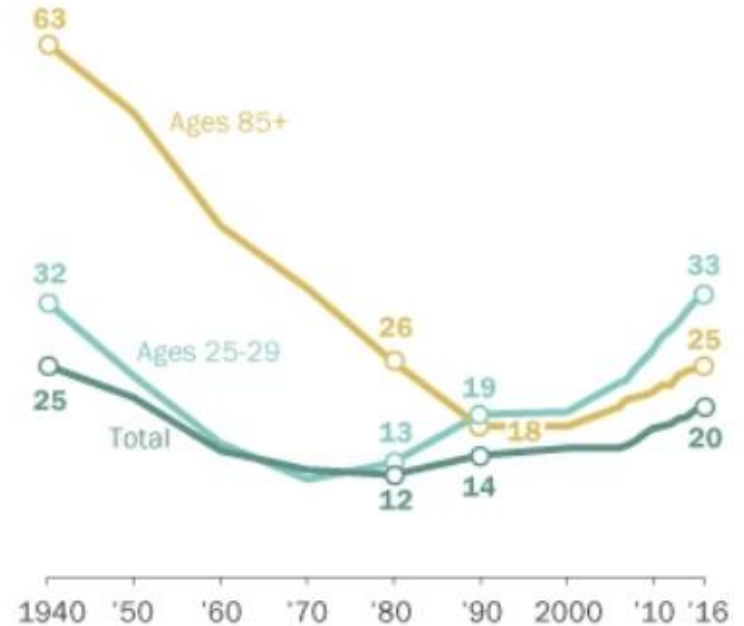
Multigenerational homes

Millennials



Young adults most likely age group to live in a multigenerational household

% of population in multigenerational households



Note: Multigenerational households include at least two adult generations or grandparents and grandchildren younger than 25.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1940-2000 decennial censuses and 2006-2016 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

Multigenerational homes

Pinehurst Single Story • 3,628 Sq. Ft. • 4 Bedrooms • 3.5 Bathrooms • 3-Bay Garage • Den/5th Bedroom



Main Home

3,000 Square Feet
3 Bedrooms
2.5 Bathrooms
2-Bay Garage

Private Suite

628 Square Feet
1 Bedrooms
1 Bathrooms
• Private Entrance
• Kitchenette
• Laundry
• Living Area
• 1-Bay Garage

Priced from the mid \$400s



Multigenerational homes

Snapshot

- Multigenerational homes may include:
 - older adults;
 - very young children;
 - people with disabilities.



Multigenerational homes

Risks

- Fires



- Falls



Multigenerational homes

Risks: fire

- There are 360,000 home fires every year leading to 2,500 deaths.
- Almost 13,000 fire injuries are reported each year.
- Seven people die in home fires every day.
- Three of five home fire deaths result from fires in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms.
- Smoke alarms should be replaced after 10 years. They don't last forever.



Multigenerational homes

Risks: falls

- Falls are the leading cause of non-fatal injuries treated in hospitals for most age groups.
- More than 6 million adults 25 and older, and more than 1.5 million children younger than 10, are treated in emergency departments for fall injuries. **EVERY YEAR?**
- Falls are the most common hazard leading to unintentional death for adults 65 and older.
- Many fall injuries are linked to stairs, ramps, landings or floors.



Multigenerational homes

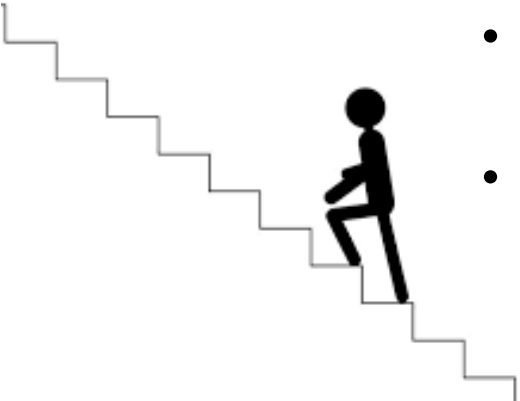
Key messages

- Make sure your home has working smoke alarms on every level, inside each sleeping room, and outside each separate sleeping area. Interconnect the alarms so when one sounds, they all sound.
- Test alarms at least once a month by pressing each test button.
- Plan your home escape. Share the plan with family and guests.
- Smoke alarms may not wake up children. Older adults may not hear the alarm. Assign someone to help children, adults and people with disabilities escape.



Multigenerational homes

Key messages

- Ensure your home has bright lighting in stairways to prevent falls.
 - Remove clutter to prevent falls and allow for a quick escape.
 - Install handrails along the full length of both sides of the stairs.
- 
- A simple black silhouette of a person walking down a set of stairs. The stairs are represented by a series of horizontal and vertical lines forming a descending staircase. The person is positioned in the middle of the stairs, facing downwards.
- The plan should include two ways out of every room, and an outside family meeting place.
 - If there is a fire, get outside quickly and stay outside. Then call 9-1-1.

RESOURCES

Bring Awareness

Who's at risk?

- Children under five and adults over 65 are vulnerable

BUT . . .

- The risk of non-fatal injury from fire is highest for those between 20 and 49
- Therefore, fire-safety education is essential for everyone
- Additional risk factors: race; socio-economic status; education; location



FIRE SAFETY MINUTE

PLAN YOUR HOME FIRE ESCAPE!



Kids



Community Toolkit

- Use the following resources from the NFPA and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission to reach out to multigenerational families living together in your community.



Program Components

Talking about fire safety for multigenerational families living together

- Lesson plan – [10-minute lesson plan](#) (PDF) for adults living in a home with residents representing at least three generations.
- Fire safety for multigenerational families living together [safety tip sheet](#). (PDF)
- [Fast facts](#) (PDF) about fires and falls in the home.

Customizable Media Resources

- Fill-in the blank news release: [\(TOWN/CITY\) Fire Department Encourages Multigenerational Households to Practice Fire Safety](#) (docx)
- Fill-in-the-blank Op/Ed: [Multigenerational housing](#) (docx)
- Fill-in-the-blank letters to the editor
 - [Multigenerational households becoming more common](#) (docx)
 - [Response to local multigenerational living fire incident](#) (docx)

Multigenerational homes

Infographics



Fire Safety for Multigenerational Families



> There are about 4.3 million multigenerational households in the United States.
 > Each year, there are about 360,000 home fires leading to roughly 2,500 deaths.*
 > Practice these simple steps to keep family members of all age groups safe. *NFPA data

Create an escape plan.



Include everyone in the home in the plan.

Consider children, older adults and people with disabilities in the plan.



Practice your escape drill 2 times a year.

KEEP! KEEP! KEEP!



Have working smoke alarms.

Maintain bright lighting in the home.



Use alert devices to help family members who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Choose clear and safe exits. Keep pathways free from clutter.





Seguridad Contra Incendios Para Familias Multigeneracionales



> Hay unos 4.3 millones de hogares multigeneracionales en Estados Unidos.
 > Cada año, hay aproximadamente 360,000 incendios en viviendas que resultan en unas 2,500 muertes.*
 > Practique las sencillas medidas a continuación para mantener a familiares de todas las edades seguros. *NFPA data

Prepare un plan de evacuación.



Incluya a todas las personas del hogar en el plan.

Considera a niños, ancianos y personas con discapacidad en el plan.



Practique el plan de evacuación 2 veces al año.

KEEP! KEEP! KEEP!



Asegúrese de tener alarmas en funcionamiento.

Mantenga una buena iluminación en el hogar.



Use dispositivos de alerta que asistan a familiares sordos o con discapacidades auditivas.



Elige dispositivos de alerta que asistan a familiares sordos o con discapacidades auditivas.



Selecciona salidas seguras y manténlas libres de evacuación libres de artículos.

Multigenerational homes

10 minute lesson plan



Fire Safety for Multigenerational Families Living Together


Lesson Plan

Topic: Escape Planning in the Multigenerational Home

Audience: Adults living in a home with residents representing at least three generations. Participants should have a basic understanding of home escape planning. If the content is new, consider teaching this lesson in a 30-minute block in order to cover foundational information about home escape planning.

Lesson Objective: By the end of the lesson, participants will be able to describe at least 5 considerations of an escape plan for a multi-generational home.

Materials: "Fire Safety for Multigenerational Families Living Together" tip sheet



Step 1: Introduction (4 Minutes)

Greet the participants and thank them for allowing you to speak for 10 minutes. Let them know you are happy to be there. Introduce yourself and share your connection to the community.

HOOK:


- Imagine that you have a chunk of free time and you want to plan the perfect night out with your loved one. Take a moment to think of what you would do on your perfect night out.
- Ask volunteers to share who they would spend the time with and what they would do.
- After a few volunteers have shared, let the group know they will be joined on their perfect night out by a 2-year old.
- Ask if their plans will change and if so, how? For example, would a quiet dinner at a swanky French restaurant still be a good fit?
- Now tell them an 80-year old relative will also join them on their perfect night out. Will the plans change further? How might a romantic walk on the beach with your toddler and elderly mother work out?
- Discuss participants' thoughts and ideas.
- Bring the discussion to a close with a statement about how having children or older adults along can bring us joy but still cause us to rethink our plans.
- The same thing should happen when we are planning for safety!

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Escape Planning in the Multigenerational Home

Step 2: Body (5 minutes)

- Briefly review home escape plan basics:
 - If the smoke alarm sounds, stop what you are doing and go outside.
 - Have two ways out of every room
 - Have an outside family meeting place
 - Practice the escape plan at least twice a year.
- Inform participants that it is very important to include everyone who lives in the home when creating the escape plan. They must consider everyone's needs — from the youngest to the oldest — when planning how to get out safely.
- Ask: What are some special considerations in a home escape plan if you have a young child or an older adult living with you?
- Discuss the responses and be sure the following points are covered:
 - Take action so everyone can escape quickly and safely:
 - Make sure your home has bright lighting in stairways to prevent falls.
 - Remove clutter to prevent trips and falls and a quick escape.
 - Install handrails along the full length of both sides of the stairs.
 - If you have escape ladders in the home, use them safely. Practice using the ladder from a first floor window. Make sure you can do it correctly and quickly. Children should only practice with an adult.
 - Practice the escape plan with everyone who lives in your home. Teach children how to escape on their own in case the adults cannot help them. Make sure all doors and windows that lead outside open.
 - Smoke alarms may not wake up children. Older adults may not hear the smoke alarm. Assign someone to help children, older adults and people with disabilities escape.



Step 3: Conclusion (1 minute)

- Remind participants that it is important to make sure everyone's needs and abilities are considered when making an escape plan.
- Thank the participants for allowing you to speak to them for a short time.
- Hand out the "Fire Safety for Multigenerational Families Living Together" tip sheet for participants to take home.
- Share your contact information and encourage attendees to reach out with questions.

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Multigenerational homes

Fire safety tips

Smoke Alarms are Important

Practice your Fire Drill

Get Outside and Stay Outside

Fire Safety for Multigenerational Families Living Together

Smoke Alarms are Important

- Make sure your home has working smoke alarms. You need a smoke alarm on every level, inside each sleeping room, and outside each separate sleeping area. Interconnect the alarms so when one sounds, they all sound. Install both ionization and photoelectric alarms for best protection.
- Test your alarms at least once a month. Press each test button to make sure it is working.
- Be safe when testing alarms. Ask for help or stand on a sturdy stepstool or stepladder. Hold onto the handrail when reaching for the alarm to prevent falls.
- Everyone should know the sound of the smoke alarm. Make sure family members can hear the smoke alarm during the day and at night.

Install smoke alarms and alert devices to help family members who are deaf or hard of hearing. Alert devices, such as strobe lights, flash when the smoke alarm sounds. Pillow or bed shakers may be useful to wake a person who is sleeping. These shakers are triggered by the sound of the smoke alarm.

Practice your Fire Drill

- Plan your home escape. The plan should include two ways out of every room and an outside family meeting place.
- Make sure your home has bright lighting in stairways to prevent falls during a fire drill. Remove clutter to avoid trips and falls.
- Install handrails along the full length of both sides of the stairs.
- If you have escape ladders in the home, use them safely. Practice using the ladder from a first floor window. Make sure you can do it correctly and quickly. Children should only practice with an adult.
- Practice the escape plan with everyone who lives in your home. Teach children how to escape on their own in case the adults cannot help them. Make sure all doors and windows that lead outside open.
- A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat and fire. Install interconnected smoke alarms in every sleeping room.
- Smoke alarms may not wake up children. Older adults may not hear the smoke alarm. Assign someone to help children, older adults and people with disabilities escape.

Get Outside and Stay Outside

If there is a fire, get outside quickly. Then call **9-1-1**.

If there is smoke, use your second way out. If you must escape through smoke, get low and go under the smoke.

If you can't get to someone needing help, leave the home. Then call **9-1-1**. Tell the fire department where the person is located.

Teach children to wait for family members at the outside meeting place. Once outside, stay outside.

If you can't get outside call **9-1-1**. Let the fire department know you can't get outside. Wave a light-colored cloth or a flashlight from the window.

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Multigenerational homes

Media tools

- Campaign / outreach initiatives
 - Fill-in-the-blank news release
 - Fill-in-the-blank op-ed
 - Fill-in-the-blank letter to editor
- 1. [Multigenerational households becoming more common](#)
- 2. [Response to local multigenerational living fire incident](#)



www.firepreventionweek.org



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Teach Fire Safety

Introduce Fire Prevention Week to students and your community through fun, interactive lessons and activities for all ages.

LOOK. LISTEN. LEARN.
Be aware.
Fire can happen anywhere.

firepreventionweek.org

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Adult Mini-Lesson:
LOOK
For places fire could happen and address the problems.

Author: Adults who would benefit from hands-on information about fire dangers.

Lesson Objective: By the end of the lesson, attendees will be able to identify places to look for fire dangers and ways to correct those dangers.

Adult Lesson: Look

LOOK. LISTEN. LEARN.
Be aware.
Fire can happen anywhere.

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FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Adult Mini-Lesson:
LISTEN
Know the sound of the smoke alarm.

Author: Adults who would benefit from basic information about smoke alarms.

Lesson Objective: By the end of the lesson, attendees will be able to listen for the sound of a smoke alarm.

Adult Lesson: Listen

LOOK. LISTEN. LEARN.
Be aware.
Fire can happen anywhere.

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FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Adult Mini-Lesson:
LEARN
Turn every exit of every room.

Author: Adults who would benefit from learning the importance of having fire escape out of every room.

Lesson Objective: By the end of the lesson, attendees will know the importance of having fire escapes out of every room.

Adult Lesson: Learn

Look, listen and learn with Sparky and Simon.

Look for things people use and make the things that get hot in our world. Things that get hot can burn and hurt you.

Use energy smartly. Don't touch them.

Listen for the sound of a smoke alarm. A smoke alarm goes "BEEP BEEP BEEP."

Elementary School Lesson

Mira, escucha y aprende con Sparky y Simon.

Busca cosas dentro de casa del hogar que que calientan o hacen que se calienten. Las cosas calientes pueden quemarte y lastimarte.

Escucha el sonido del alarma de humo. El sonido que produce es un "BEEP BEEP BEEP."

Elementary School Lesson - Spanish

LOOK. LISTEN. LEARN.
Be aware.
Fire can happen anywhere.

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FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

HOME FIRE SAFETY
Teach your safe preparing food for themselves and others in the home.

Author: Safe cookware.

Lesson Objective: By the end of the lesson, the audience will be able to:

- Recognize that cooking is the top cause for residential fires.
- Identify the cause of the kitchen around fire prevention.

Middle School Lesson

Find the Safety Words and Phrases

C I E N T R E I T I L I X E
A J N J P C R E S E R G E
L I S T E N L X P S A E C
L C T S P E L A C W T A
9 O A I M S C N R A E L P
I O L X R D T M K L R O S
T K O E A E R S T Y L E W D
G S O N L R I M T L T A E
O A C O A A C R H W R N E
O F I C O M A A E O D D N
L E F E C A L L F E W G S

Coloring Sheet

How to make a Home Fire Escape Plan

- Draw a map of your home. Show all doors and windows.
- Walk each room. Find the way out.
- All windows and doors should open easily. You should be able to use them to get outside.
- Make sure your home has smoke alarms. Push the test button to make sure each alarm is working.
- Pick a meeting place outside. It should be far from your house. Everyone will meet at the meeting place.
- Make sure your home has a building number that can be seen from the street.
- Talk about your plan with everyone in your home.

Escape Grid

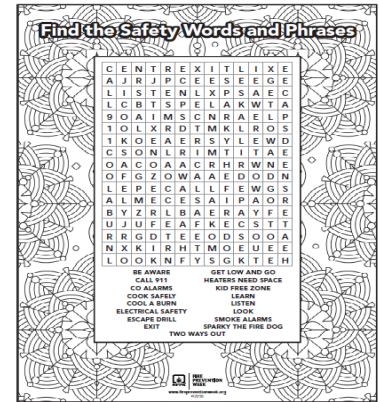
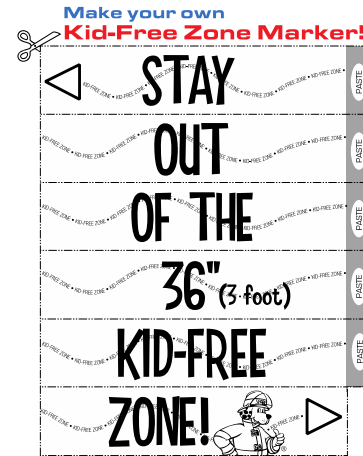
Cómo realizar un plan de evacuación por incendio

- Dibuje un mapa de su hogar. Muestre todas las puertas y ventanas.
- Pase cada habitación. Encuentre la salida.
- Todas las puertas y ventanas deben abrirse fácilmente. Deberá poder salir de cada habitación.
- Asegúrese de que haya detectores de humo en su hogar. Presione el botón para asegurarse de que los detectores funcionan correctamente.
- Elija un punto de encuentro en el exterior. Deberá estar en un lugar donde se puedan ver a todos los miembros de su familia.
- Asegúrese de que el número de su hogar se vea fácilmente desde la calle.
- Comparte el plan de evacuación con todos los integrantes de su hogar.
- Mantenga un número de emergencia de dispositivos de emergencia.

Escape Grid - Spanish

Teach fire safety

- Elementary lesson plan - English and Spanish
- Escape grid – English and Spanish
- Adult lessons
- Middle-school lesson
- Coloring sheet with word search
- Kid-free zone activity



Middle-school lesson

- Recognize that cooking is the No. 1 cause for residential home fires
- Identify fire safety risks in the kitchen around food preparation
- Determine which foods and snacks are less risky to prepare
- Brainstorm safe snacks

LOOK. LISTEN. LEARN.
Be aware.
Fire can happen anywhere.

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FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

HOME FIRE SAFETY
Teens who are preparing food for themselves and others in the home

Audience: Early adolescents

Lesson Objective: By the end of the lesson, the attendee will be able to:

- Recognize that cooking is the number one cause for residential home fires.
- Identify fire safety risks in the kitchen around food preparation.
- Determine which foods and snacks are less risky to prepare.

Step 1: Introduction (5 minutes)

- Introduce yourself, explain your connection to the community and your role with the fire department or agency.
- Establish the rules early to help connect with the young audience and manage the conversation.
- Let students know they should pay attention to the speaker at all times and be respectful during the lesson.
- Inform students that they can ask questions but they need to signal and be called on first.
- Let the classroom teacher know that you will need them to be present and assist as needed.

HOOK: Ask "How many of you are hungry when you get out of school at the end of the day?" Follow up with "Show me on your fingers on a scale of 1-10, with 10 being extremely hungry, how hungry you feel after school."

Respond to the numbers you see and talk about the reasons adolescents feel so hungry after school (i.e., timeframe from lunch, busy schedules, growing bodies, etc.)

Step 2: Body (20 minutes)

Ask students if they happen to know what the leading cause for residential home fires is. Share a few statistics and explain that many fires are caused from unattended cooking and poor judgement. (Review EMC Chapter on Cooking)

- Fire departments responded to an average of 466 home cooking fires per day.
- Unattended cooking was by far the leading contributing factor in these fires and in fire casualties.
- Ranges or cooktops accounted for the majority (63%) of home cooking fire incidents and an even larger share of deaths (87%) and injuries (80%).

Ask students if they can identify likely places in the kitchen where a fire may occur. List them on the board or flip paper. Explain that these fires can only be eliminated by eliminating the heat source.

LOOK. LISTEN. LEARN.
Be aware.
Fire can happen anywhere.

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FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

HOME FIRE SAFETY
Teens who are preparing food for themselves and others in the home (cont.)

Brainstorm safe snacks that could be prepared without using a heat source. List them on the board or flip chart. Share or exchange recipes or preparation of snacks that do not require using a heat source. Make suggestions on foods that will satisfy their hunger and taste good too.

Visit these websites for some suggestions:
<https://www.superhealthykids.com/recipe-category/no-cook>
<https://www.theorganicprepper.com/99-healthy-meals-and-snacks-for-people-who-cant-cook>

Be prepared to answer questions related to fires that may start with microwaves and other appliances. Consider addressing adolescents who have received safety training from a parent or babysitting certification.

Step 3: Conclusion (3-5 minutes)

- Review: Ask students to recall why the leading cause of home fires is cooking.
- Remind students that the only way to eliminate the chance of a cooking fire in the home, while they are home alone or in charge of other children, is to eliminate the heat source.
- Encourage students to practice and model safe behaviors for themselves and younger children.
- Thank students and teacher(s) for the time to come in and address this topic.

Videos, games, and apps

- Videos for public education, and kids
- Free games and apps by age, reading level and device
- More about fire safety:

www.nfpa.org

www.sparky.org

www.sparkyschoolhouse.org

Videos



[View All Videos](#)

Games & Apps



[View All Games & Apps](#)

Tools for high-risk populations

- Older adults
- Rural fire safety
- People with disabilities
- Urban fire and life safety



Free safety tip sheets



Home safety for people with disabilities

There's no place like home. It is a place to relax, share laughs with family, and enjoy home cooked meals. But did you know that the majority of fire deaths occur in the home? Help everyone in the home stay safe from fire.

[Download the safety tip sheet.](#)



Smoke alarms for people who are deaf or hard of hearing

Working smoke alarms save lives. However, people who are deaf or hard of hearing may not be able to depend on the traditional smoke alarm to alert them to a fire.

[Download the safety tip sheet.](#)



Safety Tip Sheets



Safety tip sheets

- Customize for your audience
- Multiple languages and easy to read



Seguridad en el uso del Secarropas

Leer la etiqueta es fundamental para el uso correcto. ¿Pero alguna vez pensó en la importancia que es el contenido de la etiqueta en términos de la seguridad de un consumidor? Con algunas etapas sencillas de seguridad, puede ayudar a evitar lesiones o incluso salvar vidas.

• Lea la etiqueta de mantenimiento de su extinguidor con un propósito.

• No use un extinguidor en un fuego que persista.

• Alejarse del fuego al menos 10 pies para evitar ser alcanzado por el calor o la radiación de los gases calientes de escape.

• Responda lo pronto que se le ocurra sentir un incendio.

• Alejarse que la flama de ventilación no se acumule demasiado y que la flama de ventilación extienda un árbol cercano al extinguidor. Una vez el árbol, o con mayor frecuencia, se extingue que el incendio de la flama más tiempo de la habitación, remane la flama de la flama de ventilación a flama al exterior. Volver para que lo haga por usted.

• La flama o la flama que forma parte de un incendio de ventilación puede ser un indicador de un incendio de ventilación. Los extinguidores a gas difieren en su capacidad para un incendio de ventilación. Lea la etiqueta de la flama de ventilación y asegúrese de que el extinguidor sea adecuado para el tipo de incendio de ventilación que puede experimentar.

• Alejarse de la flama de ventilación y asegúrese de que el extinguidor sea adecuado para el tipo de incendio de ventilación que puede experimentar.

• Alejarse de la flama de ventilación y asegúrese de que el extinguidor sea adecuado para el tipo de incendio de ventilación que puede experimentar.

¡ES UN PEQUEÑO!
 Lea la etiqueta de la flama de ventilación de su extinguidor.

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Hel Ogganshaha Alaarmiga Qitqa

Hechos de los hoteles y moteles que pueden salvar vidas.

• Cuando se despierte, revise el escape plan postado en su habitación.

• Mantenga un camino libre de escape claro.

• Si se despierta con un incendio, llame al 911 y siga el escape plan.

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• Si se despierta con un incendio, llame al 911 y siga el escape plan.

¡ES UN PEQUEÑO!
 Lea la etiqueta de la flama de ventilación de su extinguidor.

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Hotel & Motel Safety

Hotels and motels have fire escape routes and smoke and carbon monoxide detectors. It is just as important to be prepared and know what you would do in a fire emergency as it is to be in your own home.

BE SAFE WHEN TRAVELING!

- Choose a hotel/motel that is protected by both smoke alarm and a fire sprinkler system.
- When you check in, ask the front desk what the fire alarm sounds like.
- When you enter your room, review the escape plan posted in your room.
- Take the time to find the exits and count the number of doors between your room and the exit. Make sure the exits are unlocked. If they are locked, report it to management right away.
- Keep your room key by your bed and take it with you if there is a fire.
- If an alarm sounds, leave the room away, closing all doors behind you. Use the stairs – never use elevators during a fire.
- If you must escape through smoke, get low and go under the smoke to your exit.

IF YOU CAN'T ESCAPE...

• If you are trapped, call the fire department and tell them you are trapped.

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FACTS

- In the average year, one of every 12 hotels or motels reported a structure fire each year.
- The majority of hotel fire deaths occurred in the hallway, not in the room.
- Smoke alarm is the leading cause of hotel fire deaths.

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High-rise Apartment & Condominium Safety

People living in a high-rise apartment or condominium building need to know about and be prepared for the risks of a fire. The fire safety features in your building can help you stay safe.

BE PREPARED!

- For the best protection, select a fully sprinklered building. If your building is not sprinklered, ask the fire department or management to consider installing a sprinkler system.
- Ask your landlord or building manager to sign about the fire safety features in your building (fire alarm, sprinklers, smoke communication procedures, evacuation plans and to be prepared to an alarm).
- Know the location of all available exit paths from your room (the nearest one is to be used).
- Make sure all exit doors are clearly marked and locked or secured for security but not exit of other.
- If an announcement is made throughout the building, stop what you are doing and follow the instructions.
- If there is a fire, pull the fire alarm on your way out to notify the fire department and your neighbors.
- If the alarm sounds, feel the door before opening and close all doors behind you as you leave. If a hot, soot, or smoky way out, if it is closed, leave by the nearest exit.
- An announcement is made throughout the building, stop what you are doing and follow the instructions.
- If there is a fire, pull the fire alarm on your way out to notify the fire department and your neighbors.
- If the alarm sounds, feel the door before opening and close all doors behind you as you leave. If a hot, soot, or smoky way out, if it is closed, leave by the nearest exit.

ESCAPE! O!

- Go to your smoke detector when the alarm sounds. If you are in a hallway, use the stairs to get out of the building. Do not use the elevator.
- If you are in a room, use the stairs to get out of the building. Do not use the elevator.
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- If you are in a room, use the stairs to get out of the building. Do not use the elevator.

OPEN windows slightly and close them to help smoke and heat rise out of the building. Do not use the elevator.

FACT!

- High-rise buildings are more likely to have fire alarm systems and fire alarm equipment than other types of buildings.

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Escape Planning

Plan Ahead! If a fire breaks out at your home, you may have only a few minutes to get out safely before the smoke alarm sounds. Evacuate your home. To know what to do, make a plan for how to get out if there is a fire.

SAFETY TIPS

- MAKE a home escape plan. Draw a map of your home showing all doors and windows. Discuss the plan with everyone in your home.
- KNOW at least two ways out of every room, if possible. Make sure all doors and windows leading outside open easily.
- MAKE an escape meeting place like a tree, light pole or mailbox a safe distance from the home where everyone should meet.
- PRACTICE your home fire drill at night and during the day with everyone in your home, twice a year.
- PRACTICE using different ways out.
- TEACH children how to escape on their own in case you can't help them.
- CLOSE doors behind you as you leave.

IF THE ALARM SOUNDS...

- If the smoke alarm sounds, GET OUT AND STAY OUT. Never go back inside for anything.
- If you have to escape through smoke, GET LOW AND GO under the smoke to your way out.
- CALL the fire department from outside your home.

FACTS

- About 2.5 million homes in the United States have smoke alarms.
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Fire Safety in Manufactured Homes

Before you rent or buy a manufactured home, it is important to know what fire safety features are in your home. Make sure you know what fire safety features are in your home.

FACT

- About 2.5 million manufactured homes are in the United States.
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- About 2.5 million manufactured homes are in the United States.

HEAT SENSE

- Heat sense is a feature that helps you know when there is a fire. It is a feature that helps you know when there is a fire.
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Thank you!



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LET'S PROTECT IT TOGETHER.®