SMOKE ALARMS

Working smoke alarms save lives. The most dangerous fires occur in homes without working smoke alarms. People killed in house fires die from carbon monoxide and smoke inhalation, not burns.

Prepare a fire escape plan for your home - "two ways out" should always be available.

Place smoke alarms in every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area and on every level of your home, including the basement.

Replace all smoke alarms every 10 years. Replace batteries whenever the alarm is "chirping." If the smoke alarm has replaceable batteries, replace those at least once per year.
**Candle Fire Prevention**

Battery-operated or electric flameless candles look, smell and feel like real candles - *without* the flame.

NEVER use candles in sleeping or bedroom areas.

Keep live candles at least 12 inches away from anything that could burn.

Always keep out of reach of children and pets.

Extinguish candles after each use and before going to bed.

Candles should never be left unattended.

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**National Burn Awareness Week**
## OUTDOOR BURNING SAFETY

Check for local bans or restrictions before doing any open burning. If there are none, keep the fire a minimum of 75 feet away from all buildings.

NEVER use gasoline, kerosene or any other flammable liquid to start the fire.

NEVER leave a fire unattended.

Keep fire extinguishing materials nearby, including a water supply, shovels and rakes.

Call the fire department immediately at the first sign the fire may be getting out of control.

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SUN SAFETY

Use sunscreens with Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of at least 30 UVA and UVB protection. Re-apply every 2-3 hours, especially to the most sun exposed areas, including the face, neck, ears, shoulders, back, knees and tops of feet.

Select shaded areas for outdoor activities.

Wear a broad-brimmed hat, long-sleeved cotton shirt and long pants when out in the sun for long periods of time.

Use caution when taking medication that may cause skin to be more sensitive to UV rays.
### GRILLING SAFETY

Check the grill’s gas tank hose for leaks **EVERY** time before use. Open the lid for ventilation before lighting.

Use only approved lighter fluids for charcoal grills.

Grills should be used only outdoors and on a level surfaces, away from homes and garages.

Keep children and pets at least 10 feet away from the grill.

Remove grease and fat build up on the grate and on the tray below the grill.
HOME ELECTRICAL SAFETY

NEVER overload outlets, power strips, multi-plug adapters or extension cords.

Use the recommended light bulb wattage for lighting fixtures. The potential for fire increases when using bulbs that are a higher wattage than what is recommended for the fixture.

Don’t use electrical appliances in or near showers or bathtubs. If they fall into the water, severe electrical shock may result.

Turn off electrical appliances that produce heat, such as curling irons, clothes irons, hot plates and stoves, every time you leave the room.
FIREWORKS SAFETY

Leave all fireworks activity to the professionals. Consider safer alternatives such as glow sticks, confetti poppers or colored streamers.

Each July 4th, thousands of people, most often children and teens, are injured while using consumer fireworks.

Sparklers are dangerously hot and burn hands! These seemingly harmless fireworks reach temperatures of between 1200° F/649°C to 2000° F/1093°C, and cause full thickness burns in seconds.

The risk of firework injuries is highest for children ages 5-14.
CAMPFIRE SAFETY

Build your fire in a designated ring/pit at least 15 feet away and downwind from tents, brush and other flammable objects.

**NEVER EVER** use gasoline, kerosene or other flammable liquid as a starter or accelerant fluid.

Children should always have adult supervision, with a 3-foot "no kids zone" around the campfire.

Water should be readily available at all times.

Extinguish campfires with water, being careful to make sure all coals are extinguished before leaving. Many burn injuries occur because hot coals are buried and improperly extinguished.

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GAS AND CHEMICAL SAFETY

When transporting any type of gas, make sure it is stored in approved containers with lids tightly closed. Keep containers in the trunk while transporting and leave the trunk lid ajar for adequate ventilation.

NEVER store gas in the house or garage! Keep it locked up and out of the reach of children at all times.

Closely read and follow all gas and chemical safety directions on product labels.

Always store gas and chemicals in appropriate containers in cool and well-ventilated areas. Keep away from any source of heat or sparks, including water heaters, electric motors and car engines.
TAP WATER SCALD SAFETY

Constant supervision of children is the single most important factor in preventing tap water scalds. NEVER leave a child unattended in the bathtub, even for a few seconds!

When bathing young children, face the child away from the faucet so he or she cannot reach it. For joint handled faucets, move it to the “COLD” position when not in use.

Water heater thermostats should be set at 120°F/48°C, or just below the medium setting. Test the water with a bath or candy/meat thermometer. A safe bathing temperature is 100°F/37°C.

Install anti-scald devices.

National Fire Prevention Week
### KITCHEN SAFETY

While cooking, place pots and pans on the back burner with handles turned away from the edge. Always stay in the kitchen when cooking or heating any foods.

Use extra caution when cooking with grease - keep the burner on low to medium, and have a lid within easy reach to slide over the pan should the grease ignite.

Never hold a child while cooking, drinking a hot liquid or carrying hot foods or liquids. Create a "kid-free zone" of at least 3 feet (1 meter) around the stove and areas where hot food or drink is prepared or carried.

Use oven mitts and not towels to handle hot pots & pans.

Hot liquids should be kept away from the edges of tables and counters.

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HOLIDAY DECORATION SAFETY

Holiday trees account for hundreds of fires annually. Typically, shorts in electrical lights and open flames from candles, lighters or matches are the primary causes.

Trees should be at least 3 feet away from any heat source, such as fireplaces, radiators, candles, heat vents or lights. It is important to make sure trees do not block exits.

Use only non-flammable decorations and lighting that has been evaluated and approved by a nationally recognized electrical safety laboratory.

Live trees must have water stands filled at all times.

Immediately discard a live tree that is dry.