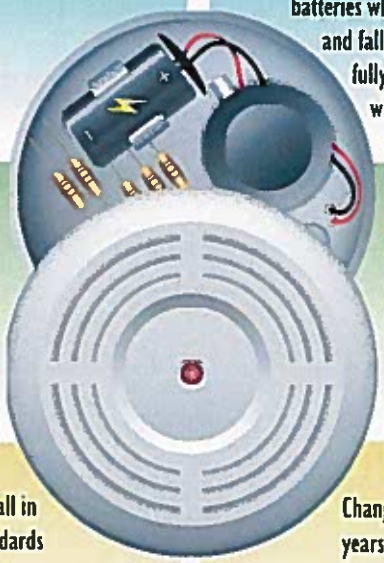
#BeFireSafe

Smoke Alarms

Smoke alarms should be installed outside each sleeping room and on each floor in your home, including the basement.

Each smoke alarm in your home should be properly equipped with the correct batteries. Change your batteries when you change your clocks in the spring and fall, to ensure your smoke alarm is always fully charged. Consider installing an alarm with a 10 year sealed lithium battery.

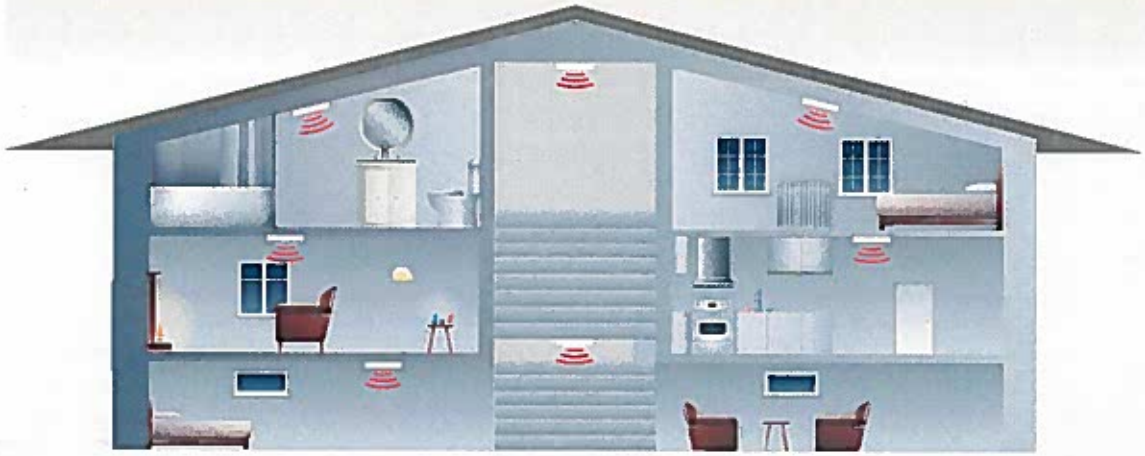


It is best to test your smoke alarms at least once a month. Press the test button to make sure each one is working properly.

Include both types of smoke alarms in your home: Ionization and photoelectric. Ionization smoke detectors respond quicker to flaming fires and photoelectric to smouldering fires.

Make sure that any smoke alarm you install in your home is labelled with the safety standards specific to your province or territory.

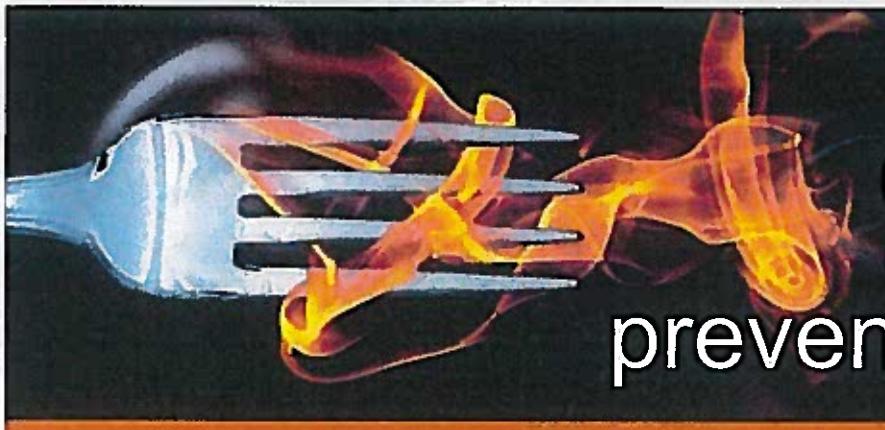
Change your smoke alarm if it is more than ten years old or not functioning properly.



For additional smoke alarm tips, visit the Aboriginal Firefighters Association of Canada website at afac-acpi.ca/ or the National Fire Protection Association website at www.nfpa.org.

For more information about fire safety awareness, visit www.aandc.gc.ca or www.nfpa.org.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada is a proud supporter of AFAC's BeFireSafe campaign.



Only YOU can prevent cooking fires

COOKING IS THE #1 CAUSE OF HOME FIRES

WHAT'S THE RISK?

Cooking fires account for **22%** of all home fires.

Cooking **left unattended** is the cause of **52%** of all cooking fires.

Stovetop fires account for 71% of all cooking fires.

The average dollar loss per cooking fire is over **$27,000**.

Cooking is the #2 cause of fatal fires in the home.

Statistics for Ontario between 2010-2014.
Provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management

How do I prevent a cooking fire?

- Always stay in the kitchen while cooking. If you must leave, turn off the stove.
- Keep anything that burns — cooking utensils, dishcloths, paper towels and pot holders — a safe distance from the stove.
- Loose-fitting clothes can come into contact with stove burners and catch fire. Wear tight sleeves or roll them up when cooking.

FIRE INJURIES and DEATHS

- 32% of all home fire injuries occur in cooking fires.
- 14% of all cooking fires result in an injury or death.
- 11% of all home fire fatalities are caused by cooking

Office of the Fire Marshal & Emergency Management
www.ontario.ca/firemarshal

Electrical fires UNPLUGGED

PREVENT ELECTRICAL FIRES

WHAT'S THE RISK?

Electrical distribution equipment is the **fourth leading** cause of home fires.

The average dollar loss per electrical fire is **$73,000**.

In 71% of home electrical fires, the cause is **electrical failure of the equipment**.

The **leading causes** of heating equipment fires are: circuit wiring (copper); cord/cable for appliances; distribution equipment (e.g. panel boards, fuses, circuits)

Arc fault circuit interrupters (AFCIs) shut off electricity when a dangerous condition occurs. Ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) shut off an electrical circuit when it becomes a shock hazard. GFCIs should be installed in bathrooms, kitchens, garages and basements.
Always use a licensed electrician.

Statistics for Ontario between 2010-2014.
Provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management

How do I prevent an electrical fire?

- Check cords for damage such as fraying or nicks. A damaged cord can expose wires and result in a potential shock or fire hazard.
- Avoid running cords under rugs, which can damage the cord and cause a fire.
- Extension cords should be used only as a temporary connection. If permanent wiring is required, have additional outlets installed by a licensed electrician. Extension cords should not be linked together - use an extension cord that is long enough to do the job.
- Air conditioners and other heavy appliances should be plugged directly into an outlet.
- Avoid overloading a circuit with "octopus outlets". If additional outlets or circuits are required, have them installed by a licensed electrician

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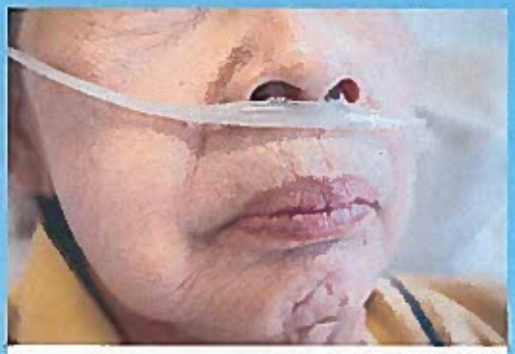

MEDICAL OXYGEN FIRE SAFETY

What's the **Risk?**

Oxygen users must take precautions because anything that burns (such as clothing, carpets, drapes, furniture, etc.) will burn much **faster** and at a **higher** temperature in the presence of oxygen, if a flame or spark is present.

Oxygen **saturates** fabric covered furniture, clothing, hair and bedding, making it easier for a fire to start and spread quickly.

Smoking materials are the leading heat source resulting in medical oxygen related fires, injuries or deaths in Ontario.

How Do I Prevent an **Oxygen Related Fire?**

- Do not smoke or let anyone else smoke where medical oxygen is in use or stored. There is **NO** safe way to smoke in the home when oxygen is in use. This includes all types of tobacco and non-tobacco smoking products including electronic cigarettes.

- Post **NO SMOKING** signs – one at the entrance to a home and one in the room where the oxygen equipment is in use and/or stored.

- Spark or friction-generating equipment such as friction toys, grinding tools, electric shavers, hair dryers, etc. should not be used while using oxygen or in the presence of the oxygen equipment.

- Keep oxygen cylinders at least **1.5 metres (5 feet)** from a heat source, open flames or electrical devices.

- Candles, stoves, matches, woodstoves or any device with an open flame can be ignition sources and should not be used in the home.

- Body oil, hand lotion and items containing oil and grease can easily burn. Keep oil and grease away where oxygen is in use.

- Petroleum jelly, oily lotions, face creams, or hair products should not be used when using oxygen. Keep hands oil-free when handling oxygen equipment.

- Aerosol sprays containing combustible materials should not be used near oxygen equipment or while using oxygen.

Insert Fire Department Name and Contact Information Here

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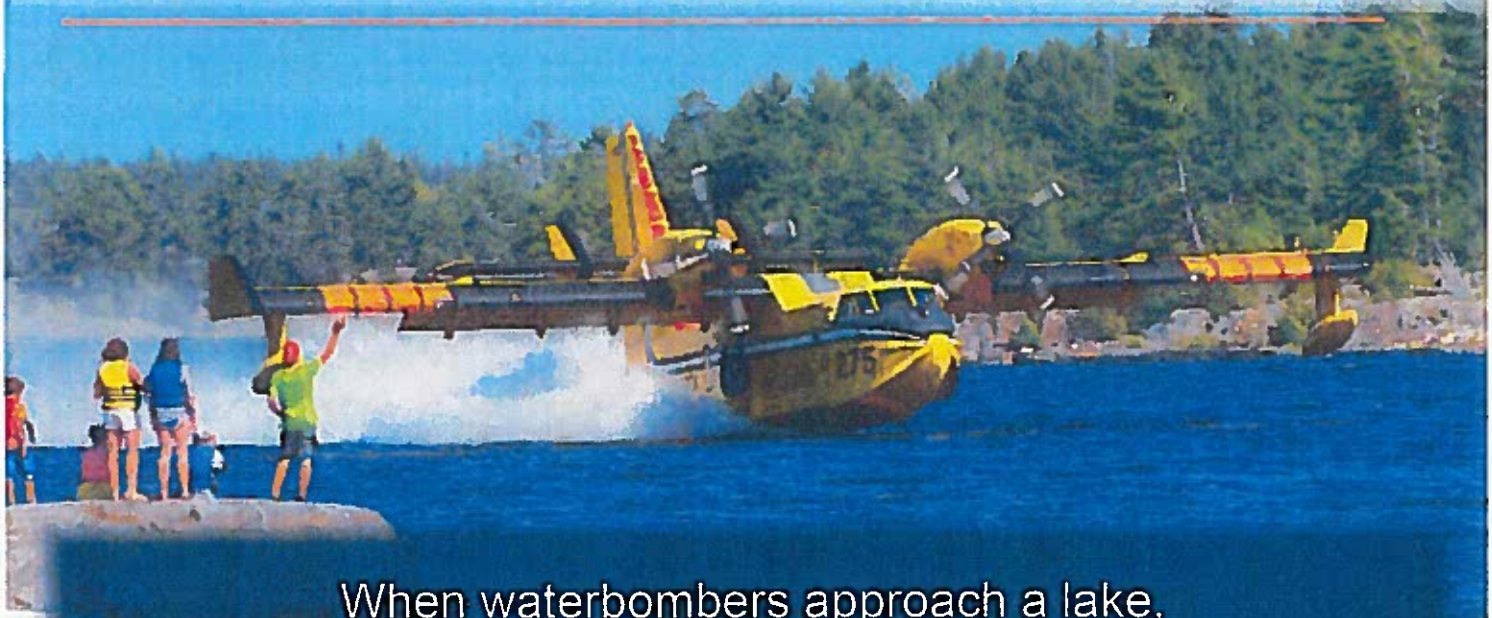
Help fight forest fires

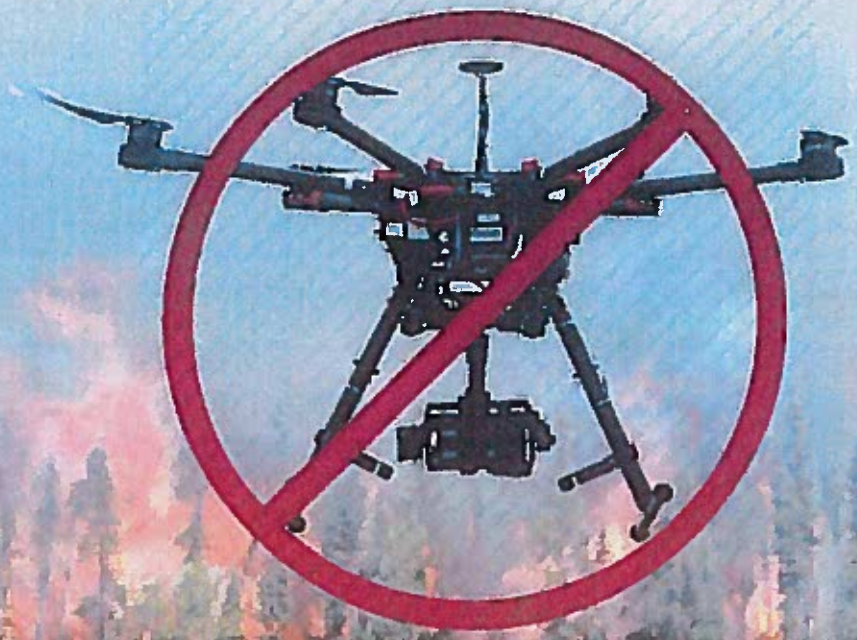
STAY CLEAR OF WATERBOMBERS.



When waterbombers approach a lake, move close to the shore so the waterbombers can perform their scoop safely.

A waterbomber will not scoop from a lake if encroaching watercraft pose a safety hazard.

For the current fire situation,
visit: ontario.ca/forestfire



AROUND FOREST FIRES IS A

NO DRONE ZONE

Flying Drones around forest fires is both dangerous and illegal.

When you fly a Drone near a forest fire you can put the lives of pilots, firefighters and other emergency workers at risk.

Be safe, and stay clear of forest fires!

For the current fire situation,
visit: ontario.ca/forestfire