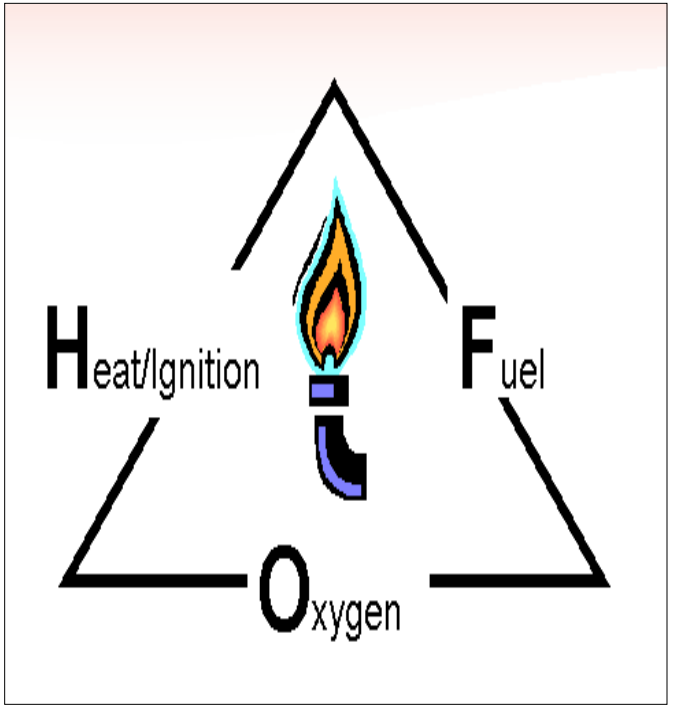
Two Community Fire Programs

- First is Fire Protection- Program related to suppression activites, Fire Departments, training in the area!

- Fire Prevention- Activates such Fire Inspections, School Fire Safety Education Programs, Heating and Wood stove safety, etc!

Preparing to Be Fire Safe

A key element of Fire Prevention is Managing these three elements.



Survive a Fire

How to Survive a Fire

- Don't get trapped
- Keep low to the floor
- Don't hide
- Be determined to survive
- If clothes catch fire: Stop, Drop and Roll
- Once out of the building NEVER RETURN!

Within the First Nations Note Worthy Causes of Home Fires

② Heating equipment- Improperly installed or maintained
① Smoking or smoking materials.
② Cooking & cooking equipment.
② Children playing with matches lighters.
② Arson/suspicious

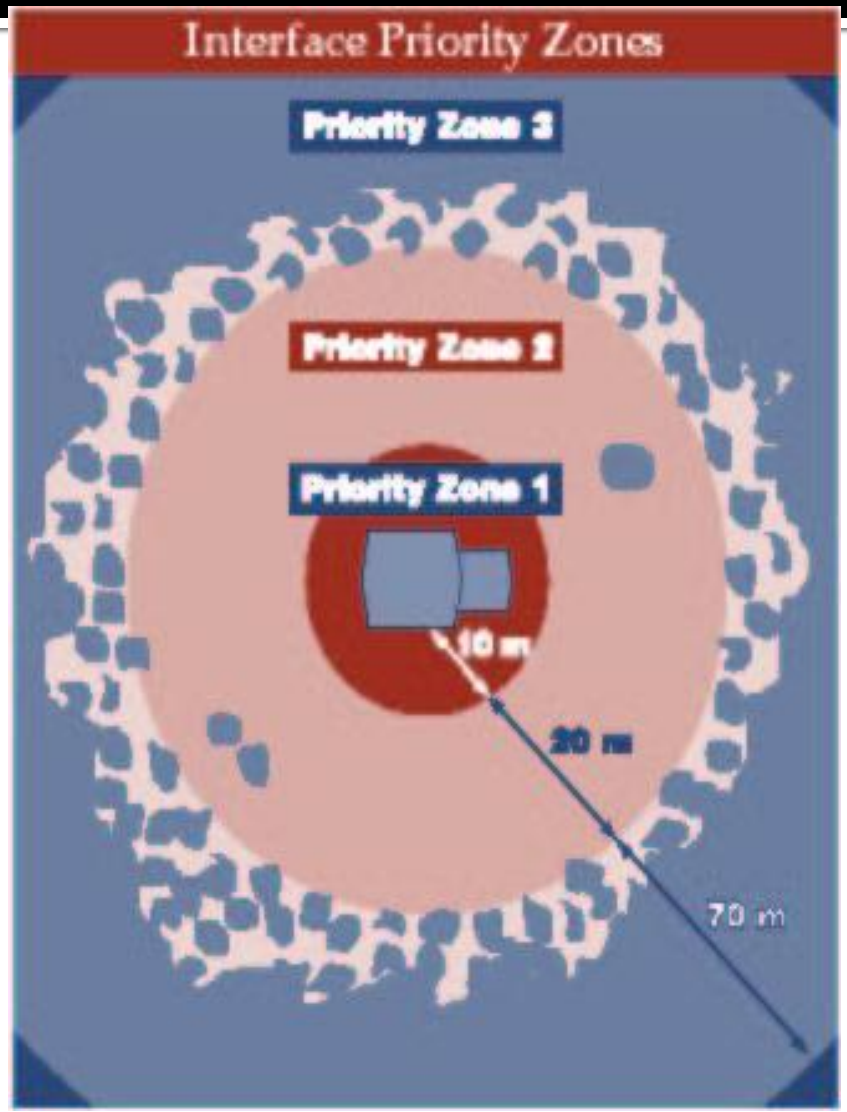
First Nations Should have Home Escape Planning and Emergency Communication

- Inform everyone in your home about the fire safety rules they must follow.
- Conduct regular safety checks of each room and keep a watchful eye on children and older adults.
- Make sure everyone knows they must leave the building immediately in event of fire.
- Practice your escape plan.
- Have at least one telephone (not cordless) that works during a power failure.

Preparing for Wild Land Fire's Around the Homes

- FireSmart Manual – MNR Offices
- FireSmart Home Owners Manual provides you with information and ideas for steps you can take to reduce your risk.

In Planning to help Reduce Fire Loads Building Site Preparation



Have a cleared zone around houses' and buildings?

The first 10 meters of space around your home is your "First Priority".

-It's the most critical area to consider for fire protection.

-A good fuel free space gives professional fire fighters a better chance to save your home from an advancing fire.

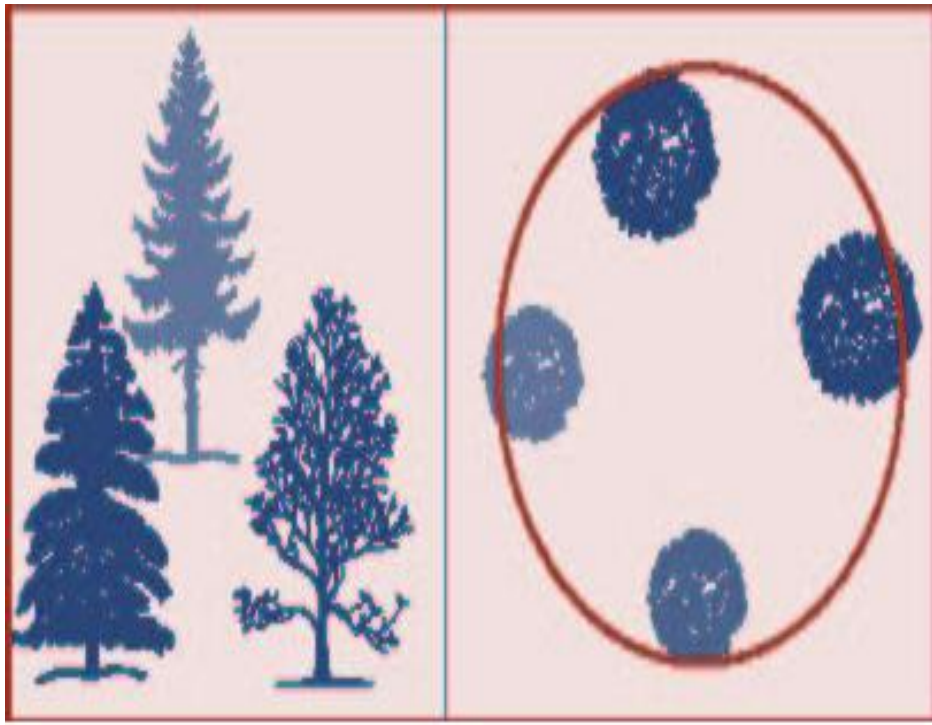
-A home without a good fuel free space around it can make firefighting difficult, if not impossible.

"Second Priority" zone

- **What to do?**

From 10 to 30 meters out from your home is the second priority zone.

In this zone, you need to reduce and manage potential fuel sources so that combustion cannot be supported.



"Third Priority" zone?

- The third priority zone begins 30 meters from any structure and extends to a distance of 100 meters and beyond.

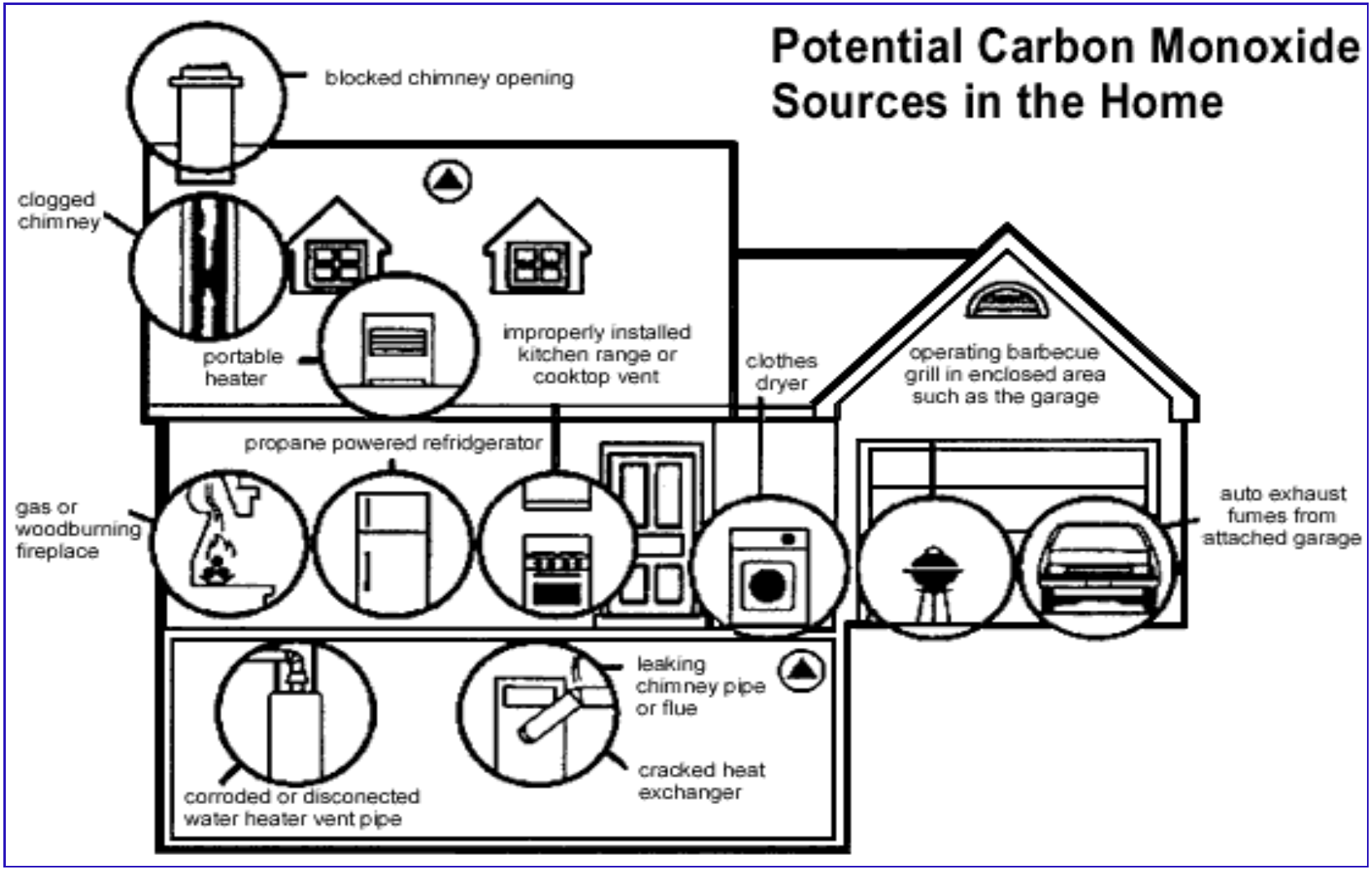
- The idea here is not to remove all combustible fuels from the forest, but to thin the area so fires will be of low intensity and more easily extinguished.

Important Home Safety Devices

Carbon Monoxide Alarms

- These alarms are essential for your family's safety and Now Required by Building Code.
- Carbon monoxide alarms electrically connected to your home's power supply will not work when the electricity is off, unless they have battery back-ups.
- Test your smoke alarms to find out if they work.
- Home Owner are to sure there home has a battery-operated smoke alarm on every level and a battery-operated carbon monoxide alarm.
- Band Home Owner are responsible for notifying your band office/housing/fire department that the dwelling is without electricity.

Carbon Monoxide Sources



SMOKE ALARM INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

- **Choose the right alarms** There are smoke alarms available with different features and applications, so choosing the right alarm can be confusing. Some of the features to consider include:

- **Power Source:** Smoke alarms can be electrically powered, battery powered, or a combination of both.
- If you are installing an electrically powered alarm it is recommended that it have a battery back-up in case of power failures.

- **Technology: most smoke alarms employ either ionization or photo-electric technology.**

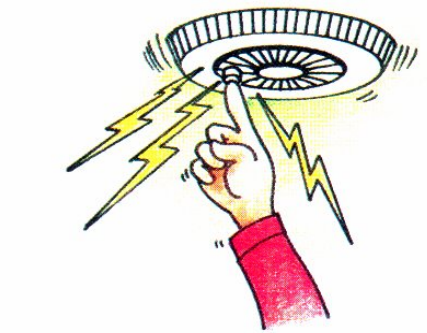
What are the Most Common Types

- **Ionization**
  - responds quickest to flaming fires
  - lowest cost - most commonly used
  - silence feature & long life battery
- **Photoelectric**
  - responds quickest to smoldering fires
  - less prone to nuisance alarms

Installing both can enhance fire safety

Smoke Alarm Pause feature:

- **Smoke alarms with a pause button are highly recommended as it permits the alarm to be temporarily silenced without disconnecting the power source.**



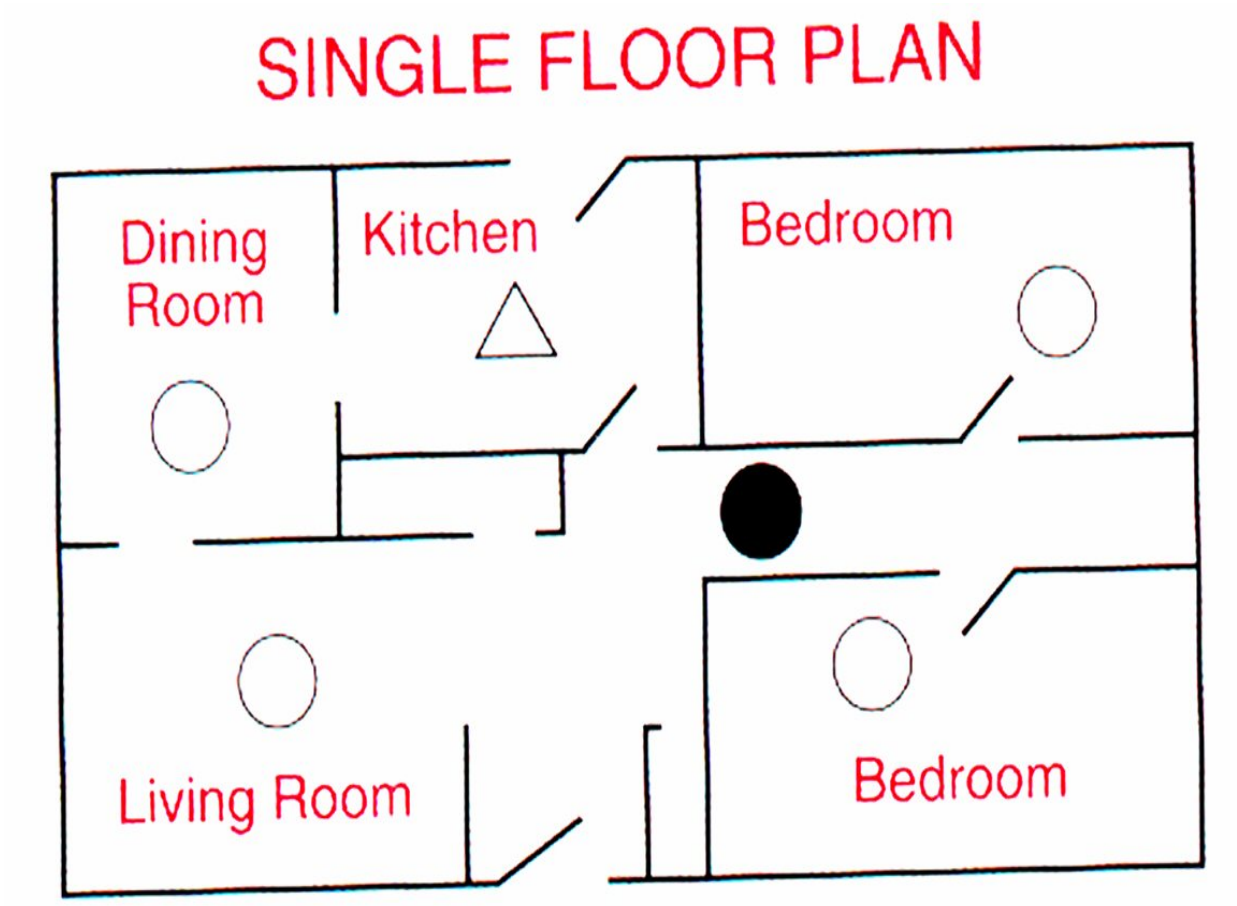
Handle Nuisance Alarms

- Steam from the shower or cooking in the oven, stove or toaster can cause smoke alarms to activate. If these types of nuisance alarms occur, do not remove the battery or smoke alarm.
- There are several options you can try to reduce nuisance alarms.
  - Relocate the alarm. Sometimes moving the alarm just a few inches can make the difference.
  - Install a smoke alarm with a pause button that will allow you to temporarily silence the alarm.
- Replace alarms located near kitchens with photo-electric types.

Install in the proper locations

- Smoke alarms must be installed on each storey of the home as well as outside sleeping areas.
- Because smoke rises, smoke alarms should be installed on the ceiling. If this is not possible, install the alarm high up on a wall.
- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions when installing smoke alarms.
- Avoid putting smoke alarms too close to bathrooms, windows, ceiling fans and heating and cooking appliances.

Location of Placement



Replace older smoke alarms

- All smoke alarms wear out.
- If your alarms are more than 10 years old, replace them with new ones.

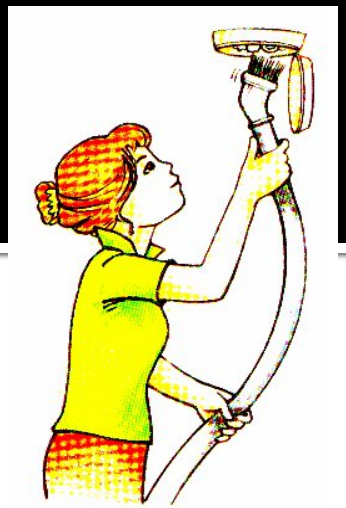
Test Smoke Alarms Monthly

- Test your smoke alarms every month by using the test button on the alarm.
- When the test button is pressed, the alarm should sound. If it fails to sound, make sure that the battery is installed correctly or install a new battery.
- If the alarm still fails to sound, replace the smoke alarm with a new one.

Change the batteries every year

- Install a new battery at least once a year, or as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Install a new battery if the low-battery warning sounds or if the alarm fails to sound when tested.

Vacuum Alarms Annually



- Dust can clog your smoke alarms.
- Battery-powered smoke alarms should be cleaned by opening the cover of the alarm and gently vacuuming the inside with a soft bristle brush.
- For electrically-connected smoke alarms, first shut off the power to the unit, and then gently vacuum the outside vents of the alarm only.
- Turn the power back on and test the alarm.

Heating and Cooking

- Make sure electric stove elements, ovens, kettles, frying pans, clothes irons, hair-dryers, etc., are OFF or unplugged to prevent fires from starting when the electricity is restored from a power failure.

- Think carefully before you bring a fuel-burning appliance into your home. Any device that burns fuel requires oxygen to burn properly and ventilation to remove the deadly products of combustion.

- Carbon monoxide is produced by any device fuelled by natural gas, propane, heating oil, kerosene, coal, charcoal, gasoline or wood. It is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas that can be deadly.

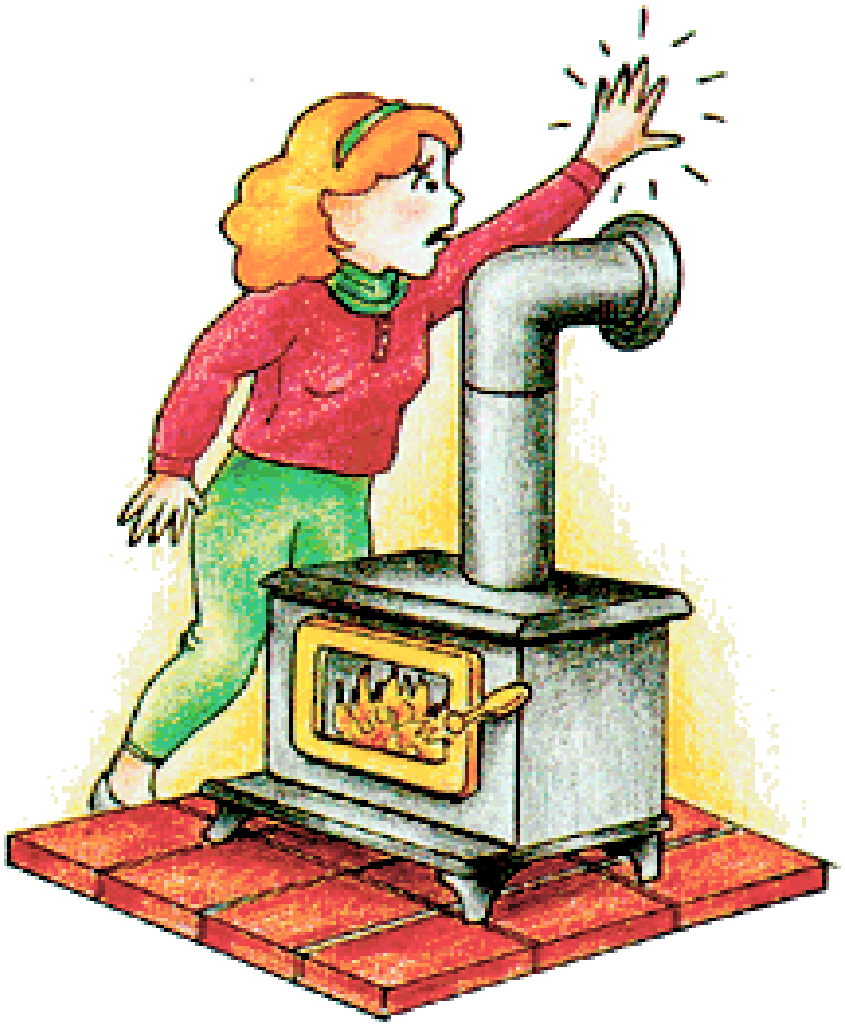
Portable Space Heaters

- Use only portable space heaters that have been designed for indoor, and where applicable residential use.
- Keep all heaters at least 1 m (3 feet) away from combustible materials including drapes, carpeting and furniture.
- Turn portable space heaters off when you are not in the room and before going to sleep

Woodstoves and Fireplaces

- If you have not used the woodstove for along time, have it checked by a professional technician before using it.
- The chimney may be blocked or damaged, which could cause a fire or a build-up of carbon monoxide inside the building.
- Always empty ashes into a covered metal container and store them outside, away from combustibles.

Avoid These Problems



Spot Some of The Hazards

OIL AND WOOD APPLIANCE

APPLIANCE

Look for these symbols as your assurance of reliable information, advice and services.

CSA International (Formerly the Canadian Standards Association)

Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada

Intertek Testing Services, Ltd. (formerly Warnock Hersey Professional Services Ltd.)

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PHASE II CERTIFIED WOODSTOVES

Vérified and tested following ULC S627 et UL 1482 Standards by:

Intertek Testing Services
Warnock Hersey

These three agencies test wood-burning appliances for safety in Canada

Clearances for Uncertified Equipment

Minimum clearance, mm (in.)

Application	Top	Sides, rear and corner	Fuelling and ash removal sides
Appliances with no shielding *	**1500 (60)**	**1200 (48)**	**1200 (48)**
Appliances with shielding	**1500 (60)**	**900 (36)**	**1200 (48)**

* Shielding consists of protection such as external jacketing or metal heat shield attached to the sides and rear of the appliance and spaced out at least 50 mm (2 in.) by non-combustible spacers, with provision for air circulation at bottom and top.

Note: Clearances must be measured from the outer surface of the appliance to the combustible material; the protection (such as drywall) applied over the combustible material is disregarded.

Shield Construction Rules

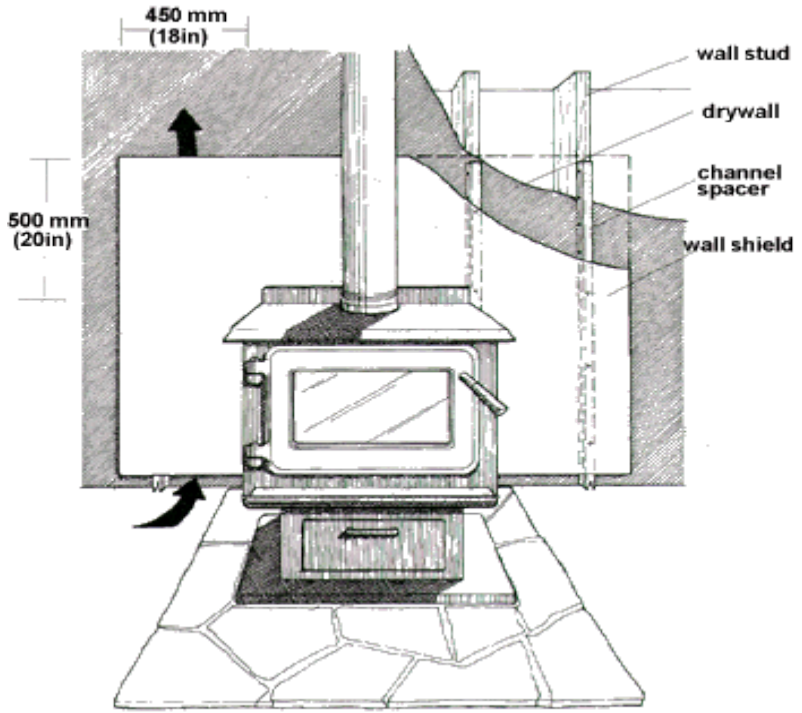
- *Minimum space between shield and combustibles: 21 mm (7/8 in.).*
- *Minimum clearance along the bottom of shield: 25 mm (1 in.).*
- *Maximum clearance along the bottom of shield: 75 mm (3 in.).*
- *Minimum clearance along the top of shield at ceiling: 75 mm (3 in.).*
- *Shield extension beyond each side of appliance: 450 mm (18 in.).*
- *Shield extension above appliance: 500 mm (20 in.).*
- *Edge clearance for ceiling shields: 75 mm (3 in.).*
- *Adhesives used in shield construction must not ignite or lose adhesive qualities at temperatures likely to be encountered.*
- *Mounting hardware must allow full vertical ventilation.*
- *Mounting hardware must not be located closer than 200 mm (8 in.) from the vertical centre line of the appliance.*
- *Mounting hardware which extends from the shield surface into combustibles may be used only at the lateral extremities of the shield*

WALL SHIELD ASSEMBLY

By allowing air to flow between the shield and the combustible surface, a wall shielding assembly can be used to safely reduce minimum clearances.

The shield is required to extend at least 500 mm (20 in.) above the top of the appliance and 450 mm (18 in.) beyond each edge of the appliance.

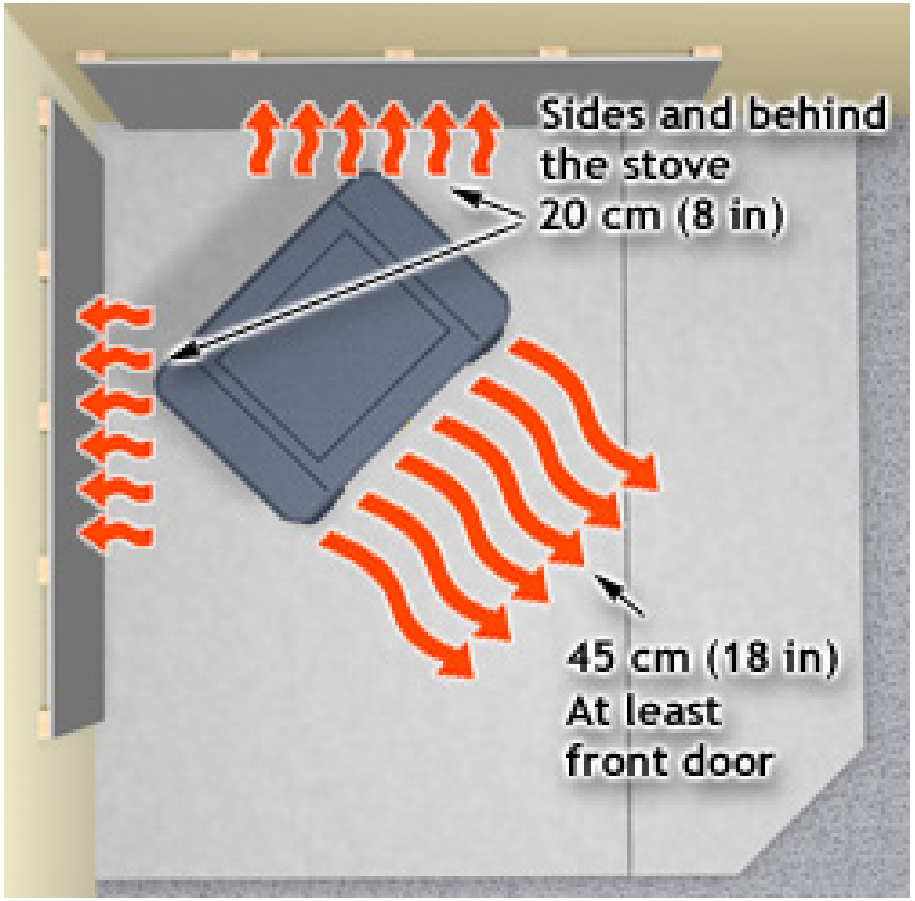
Basic Installation



Appliance Clearance

The installation clearances for certified appliances vary widely, but are always considerably smaller than those shown in the table, allowing as much as a 90 per cent reduction in clearances.

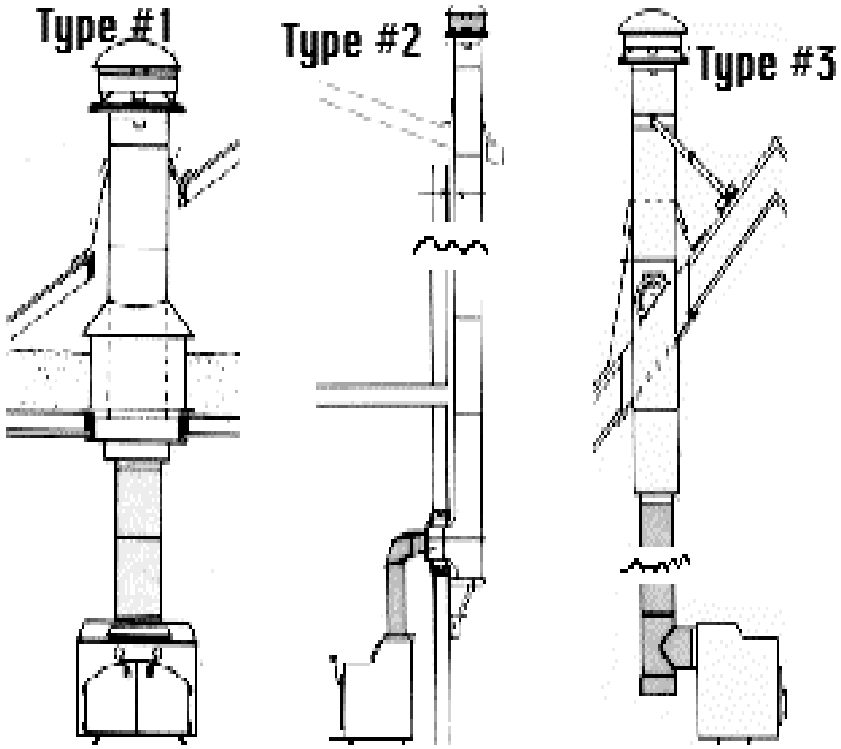
- ***Reducing Minimum Clearances Safely***
- Most homeowners want their wood stove installation to take up as little floor space as possible.
- A variety of materials can be used for clearance-reducing shields, from simple sheet metal to more decorative shields using brick, stone slices or ceramic tiles.
- Shields must be permanently mounted to walls. Free-standing, folding panels are not acceptable as clearance-reducing shields.



Chimneys Installation

- The type 1 method is the most common for woodstove installation in single story homes. With this method, you run the black stove pipe from the stove and connect to the insulated chimney at a support box that is located right below the ceiling. The chimney will be stacked until it is at the appropriate height.
- The type 2 method of a chimney install for a wood stove installation is commonly boxed in with wood framing home. This chimney exits the wall and travels along the side of the house. It does not travel through the roof of the home.
- The third way that you can install a chimney is very similar to the type 1 install. This method is used for a woodstove installation for homes with a slanted ceiling. These chimney installs need a bracket to support the stove pipe at the roof level.

  The insulated chimney pipe will hang down into the room and then connect directly to the black stove pipe.



Floor Ember Pad Protection

- Wood stoves that are certified as meeting the safety test standard will not overheat a combustible floor. During testing, the floor temperature is checked and must not exceed safe limits. Although the floor will not overheat due to stove operation, the floor must be protected from live embers that might fall from the stove during fire tending or ash removal.
- The floor pad must be made of a durable, non-combustible material, such as sheet metal, grouted ceramic tile, or mortared brick. Floor pads must normally extend not less than 450 mm (18 in.) in front of the loading door and 200 mm (8 in.) beyond the other sides and back.
- Floor pads must not be installed on carpet unless the pad is structurally supported so that it does not move or distort.

Fall Check List

- Have your furnace (Wood Stove) and chimney cleaned or inspected yearly;
- Don’t burn wet or green wood in your fireplace.
- Clean and adjust thermostats.
- Check any space heaters for problems, keep 3’ away from combustibles.

Candles

- Place in secure candleholders, protected by a glass chimney.
- Keep candles away from all combustible materials, such as draperies, paper, etc.
- Place them out of reach of children and pets.
- Avoid walking with a lit candle or taking it into a closet or similar area to look for things.
- Extinguish candles when you leave the room or go to sleep.
- Never leave CANDLES unattended.

Lanterns and Oil Lamps

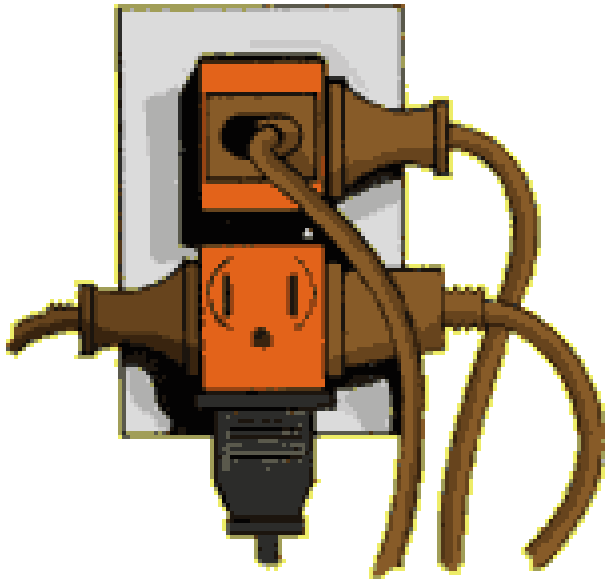
- Place lamps and lanterns in a secure place where they cannot be knocked over by children or pets.
- Keep them away from combustibles and windy areas.
- Refill lamps and lanterns outdoors away from combustibles and other people.
- Before going to sleep, make sure that all lamps are out.

Oversized Lighting Bulbs

- Maximum 60 Wattage
- Bulb wattage 100 Plus
- Flood light bulbs found this these fixtures

Electrical Safety

- Are there enough electrical outlets in every room and special circuits for heavy-duty appliances such as space heaters and air conditioners?
- Did you have a qualified electrician install or extend your wiring?
- Do all your appliances carry the seal of a testing laboratory?



- Does the band request members of household not to smoke in bed?
- Have children give matches or lighters to an adult if you find them?
- Are matches and lighters kept away from small children?
- Do you dispose of smoking materials carefully (not in waste baskets) and keep large, safe ashtrays wherever people smoke?

Fire Resistance Rating

the time in minutes or hours that a material or assembly of material will withstand the passage of a flame and the transmission of heat when exposed to fire under criteria, or as determined by extension or interpretation of information derived in the National Building Code of Canada (NBC).

Gypsum wallboard material 12.7 mm= 30 minutes to 45 minutes

Smoke Development Rating

Means-

an index or classification indicating the extent of spread-of-flame on the surface of a material or an assembly of materials as determined in a standard fire test as prescribed in the code.

Panel Board150 Fire Smoke Development Rating**

BBQ Safety

- Make sure that the barbecue is at least 5 feet (1.5 meters), or better yet 10 feet (3 meters) from the house, or any other material that could catch fire. Only open your propane tank a quarter to one-half turn. That's all the gas your barbecue needs to operate, and if you have a problem, then it's much easier to shut off.

- Unless you're keen on joining the space program, always open the barbecue lid before you light it. If it doesn't fire up the first time you try it, then shut it down, and try it again in about 5 minutes.

- From the time you light the barbecue, till you're finished cooking, stay with your fire. Accidents can happen when you leave a barbecue unattended.

Residential Sprinkler

- First to work in the First Nations' Change to building practices will be required!

- Interior Finish-
  - Fire Resistance Rating-
  - Smoke Development Rating

This is a Residential Fire Sprinkler.
They are available in assorted designs, sizes and colors, designed to blend with a homes decor.

Preventive maintenance plays an essential role in the life expectancy of any house.

- The health of a home is a lot like our own personal health.
- If it is regularly checked and maintained, the chances of problems developing are reduced.
- With a proper preventive maintenance plan, when minor problems do occur, there would be less chance of these small problems developing into major problems down the road.
- This would help assist band members in keeping their homes in good repair at minimum cost.
-
- *Remember they should notify band office and police department if you are leaving the house for a period of time.*
- *Remember they should notify band office of any arising problems requiring a qualified maintenance worker to repair, so the problem may be rectified promptly.*

Make your home safer by testing these monthly & keeping them up-to date:

- Check fire extinguisher gauge and have serviced (if needed).
- Inspect and lubricate (if needed) windows for use as emergency exits.
- Check stairs & handrails for loose screws.
- Inspect your wood stoves, flue pipes, chimneys.
- Inspect your water heater; set temperature (between 120-130 degrees) to safe temperatures.
- Replace damaged or insulation-worn appliance cords by a qualified electrician.
- Always be alert for safety hazards, such as cracked walkways, or hazardous material that aren't properly stored.
- Test ground fault interrupter receptacles (G.F.I plug) and circuit breakers (Push test button should trip to reactivate push reset button).

Summary Slide

- QUESTIONS