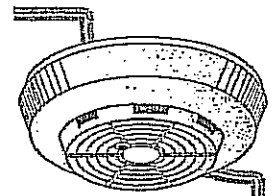
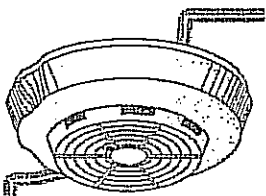


Detroit Fire Department

Smoke Detectors Save Lives



All seasoned firefighters have heard the explanation, "The smoke detector woke me up. I was able to wake the rest of the family and get them out just ahead of the fire." A smoke detector is the best early fire detection device available to the average homeowner. Here are some answers to questions commonly asked about smoke detectors.

How much does a smoke detector cost?

A smoke detector may be purchased at most retail stores for prices ranging from \$5 to \$20.

What kind of smoke detector should I buy?

Both battery-powered and house current-powered smoke detectors do a good job. Make sure the one you choose has been tested by a nationally-recognized testing laboratory.

How many smoke detectors do I need?

There should be at least one detector on every floor of the house except attics, unless the attic space is used for sleeping. Additional detectors will increase the chance of early detection.

Where should I place a detector?

Smoke detectors should be placed near bedrooms either on the ceiling—at least 6 to 12 inches away from the wall—or on the wall, 6 to 12 inches down from the ceiling. This allows the detector to sense the smoke as it approaches the sleeping area.

How do I install a smoke detector?

Battery-operated detectors can be attached directly to the ceiling or wall. Wired-in electric detectors are somewhat more difficult to install and may require an electrician.

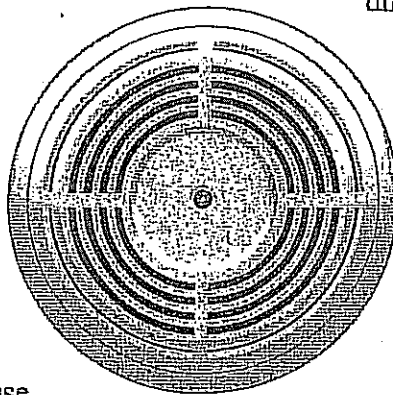
What maintenance do smoke detectors require?

Test the detector at least monthly by pushing the test button. Once a year vacuum the dust from alarm air vents. Battery-operated detectors should have the battery replaced each year or when the low-battery

warning sounds. Select a memorable date such as a holiday or family birthday to remind you to replace the batteries in your smoke detectors at that time.

Is there anything else I should do with my smoke detector?

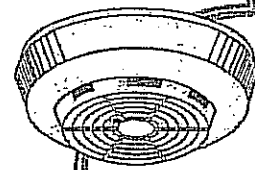
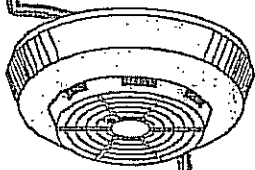
Yes! Hold practice drills with your whole family so they will know what to do if your detector ever alerts you of an emergency.



Safety Tips

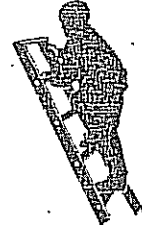


- Install a smoke detector on each level of your home.
- Never remove a good battery or otherwise disable the detectors.
- Know what to do after a detector sounds off.
- Plan a home escape route in the event of a fire.



Detroit Fire Department

Plan Your Home Fire Escape



When do most home fires start?

Between the hours of midnight and 6:00 a.m., just when you are asleep—and least prepared!

Where do most home fires start?

In this order: a) living room, b) kitchen, c) basement, d) bedrooms, e) all others. This means that most fires start just where they are likely to block your usual escape (from bedrooms).

Fire Escape Planning

Draw a floor plan of your ground or upper floor bedrooms—with two escape routes from each room:

Step 1 (Basic Floor Layout):

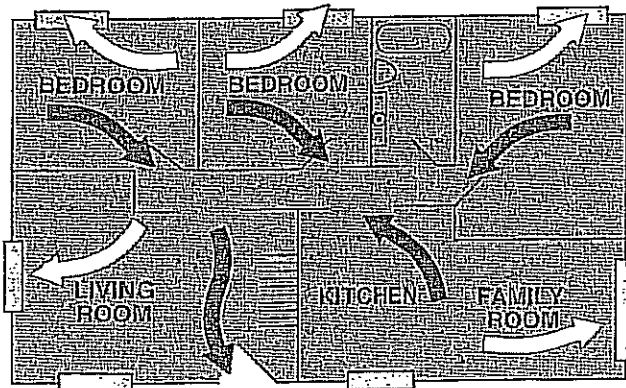
- Make an outline of your entire floor area; dimensions and details need not be exact.
- Now add each bedroom and label it.
- Locate windows, doors and stairways. If an upper floor, shade in any rooftops that could be used as a fire escape.

Step 2 (Room Inspection):

- Go to each bedroom and select the best window for an emergency escape.
- Test the windows or screens to see that they work easily and are large and low enough to use.

Step 3 (Complete "Escape Plan"):

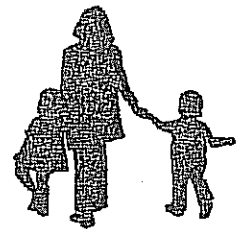
- Black arrows show normal exit through hall or stairway.
- Outline arrows show emergency exit in case fire blocks hallway or stairs.



Family Instructions

Gather your family together for a short explanation of the vital nighttime fire escape procedures.

- Point 1 – Always sleep with bedroom or hall door closed. It can keep out fire long enough to allow escape through your emergency escape route (usually a window).
- Point 2 – Make certain that a smoke detector is installed and operating properly in the hallway outside bedrooms. Fire safety officials are now recommending the placement of smoke detectors inside bedrooms where the door is kept closed at night. This is to protect against the advent of fire starting inside the bedroom.
- Point 3 – Don't waste time getting dressed or gathering valuables. Precious seconds can count in a fire.
- Point 4 – Test the door before opening. Intense heat and deadly smoke can be on the other side.
- Point 5 – Have an outside meeting place to quickly check if everyone is safe. Once out—**STAY OUT!**
- Point 6 – Plan to use a neighbor's phone to dial 911.



Conducting Your Fire Escape Drill

- Everyone is in his/her bedroom (doors closed).
- Test your smoke detector to sound the alarm.
- Everyone swings into action—out of bed, to the door.
- Carefully test door before opening.
 - **First Drill:** Escape through normal exit (hall or stairway).
 - **Second Drill:** Imagine doors are hot and the hall is blocked by fire. Now everyone must test his emergency escape exit. Depending on age and capability, you need not actually go out on the roof, but be sure everyone can open windows and screens easily. Position an emergency escape ladder quickly, etc.

Detroit Fire Department

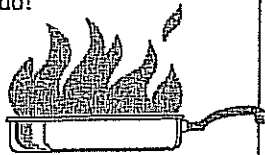
Be Prepared For **KITCHEN FIRES**

National statistics show that on the average, every person in this country will experience two kitchen fires in their lifetime. Hopefully, you will avoid a fire in your kitchen.

Those of you who *are* prepared and know how to respond to this kind of an emergency can minimize damage.

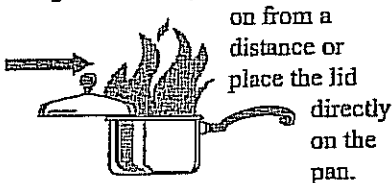
When a kitchen fire strikes, know what to do!

The most common kitchen fire starts in a pan on top of the stove. When it happens, don't try to move it. In doing so, you will only increase the chances of spreading the flames.



How to extinguish

1. Try to extinguish the fire in the pan by slowly sliding the lid over the pan. Don't try to throw the lid



on from a distance or place the lid directly on the pan.

2. By sliding the lid on top of the pan, you cut off the oxygen to the fire and fire will die.

3. Once this has been done, turn the burner off to remove the heat source. Caution: under no circumstances should you attempt to put out a fire in a pan on the stove by using water. Doing so will only increase the intensity of the fire, causing possible injury to yourself or spreading flame to other portions of the room.

Fire in an oven

If a fire starts in the oven, closing the oven door will cut off the oxygen in most cases and smother the fire. Again, turn off the oven to remove the heat source and keep the oven door closed.

Fire extinguishers

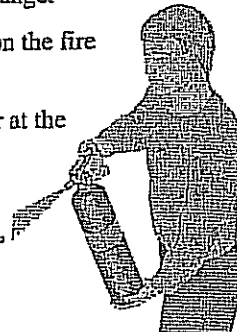
(A vital element to be utilized in the kitchen.) If you don't have a lid that fits the pan or if the fire is too intense to get close, you must use a fire extinguisher. Most kitchen fires can be put out quickly if an adequate home fire extinguisher is available and used correctly.

Have the proper fire extinguisher and store it correctly.

It is important to store the fire extinguisher away from the stove so it can be easily available if a fire occurs. Keep it on a wall in the laundry room or garage. Don't hang it over the stove or other potential fire areas. Your home fire extinguisher should be approved for a B-type and C-type fire and weigh no less than five pounds. (B-type fires involve flammable liquids such as grease and C-type fires involve electrical appliances).

Know how to use your fire extinguisher

1. Be within effective range.
2. Pull the release pin on the fire extinguisher.
3. Aim the extinguisher at the base of the fire.
4. Using a sweeping pattern, move the extinguisher back and forth.



Don't waste time

If the fire extinguisher does not put out the fire or if one is not available, you should alert the fire department immediately by calling 9-1-1 (or the emergency response phone number in your area, if different).

Get out

After you have contacted the fire department, make sure that everyone is out of the house. Gather everyone out front until the fire department arrives. Remember, once out, stay out.

Common sense rules to remember

Proper clothing: kitchen fires can ignite your clothing when you're working around the stove. Long, frilly, or loose-fitting sleeves are likely to come in contact with the hot surface and catch fire. You should always wear short sleeves when working around a hot stove.

Never leave the area unattended while cooking (frying) in an open pan on the stove or while broiling.

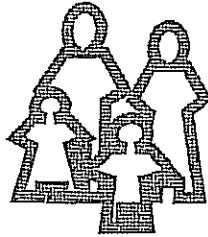
Maintenance: regular cleaning of the stove, hood, and vent system is also important. Most range hoods should be cleaned with a degreaser or household detergent. Vent filters

can be cleaned in a dishwasher. This maintenance should be conducted once a week or as needed, depending on how much your stove is used.

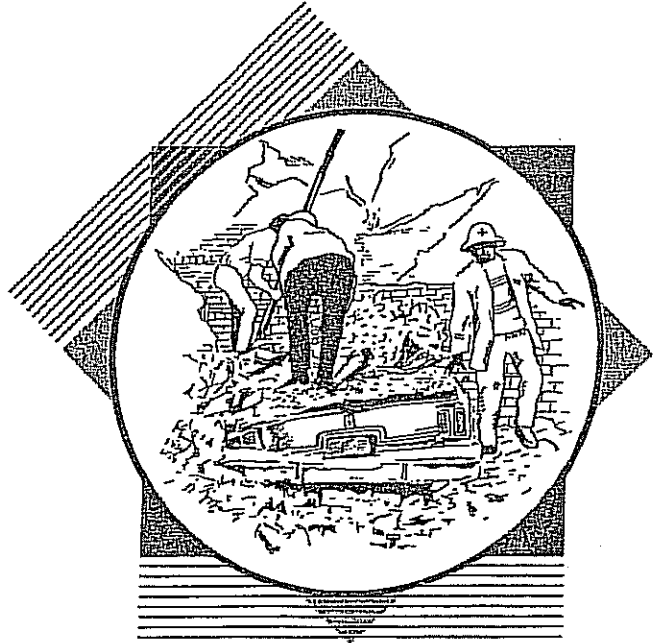
Detroit Fire Department

➔ Disaster Preparedness Checklist ➔

A family needs a good plan for disaster survival. You buy insurance for your house. Think of your plan as another form of insurance. Your family survival plan should:

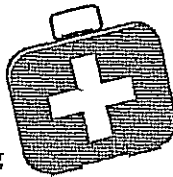


- Assure you of better protection and more self-reliance in case of a major disaster.
- Provide you with an adequate supply of food, water, clothing, medical supplies, and special equipment.
- Inform each family member of their responsibilities in an emergency.



Yes, it could happen here.

The following are a few of the things your plan should include.



- ➔ How can we prepare ourselves to respond in a positive manner during and after a disaster? (Learn the "Do's" and "Don'ts" at home or away from home.)
- ➔ Are we prepared to evacuate our home in one-half hour or less?
- ➔ What are the best escape routes from our house if regular exits are blocked? (Pay special attention to rooms that are located above and below the main floor.) What are our search and rescue plans?
- ➔ If we become separated indoors, where will we plan to meet outdoors?
- ➔ What should we do if a disaster strikes when we are at work? at school? on the freeway? at the market? in a theater?
- ➔ Where is the nearest emergency shelter location to our house? schools? or place of work?
- ➔ What is our plan if we are in separate parts of the city and a disaster takes place?
- ➔ What are the best ways to reunite our family after a disaster?

➔ Which out-of-state relative or friend will serve as our "family contact" where others can get in touch or leave messages? Teach your children this telephone number.

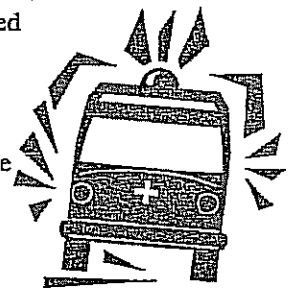
➔ How can we develop the ability to be self-sufficient if we are isolated from help?

➔ How much ready cash will we need? Banks may be closed over a large area.

➔ What emergency supplies do we need to assemble? Who should be responsible for this task?

➔ Where will we store our emergency supplies?

➔ Put your plan on paper!



These are but a few of the questions you may want to answer with your disaster plan. Remember that no two family plans will be alike, so fit yours to your family in a manner that will assure it's use.

Your chance of survival is much higher if your family can react as a team. You should discuss and rehearse your plan with your family. This is cheap insurance to protect the ones you love.

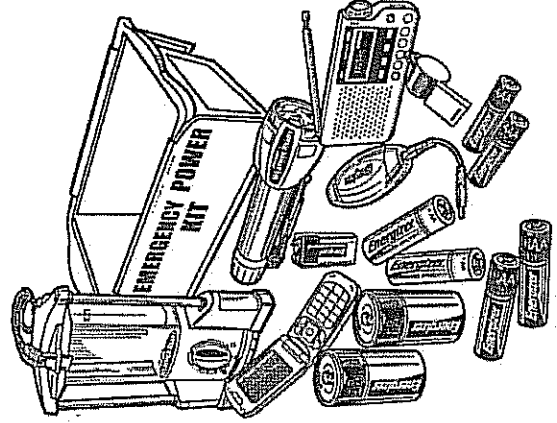


Energizer.

Someone you can depend on: The International Association of Fire Chiefs and Energizer Batteries are working together to keep families safe and prepared for all weather emergencies.

What you need to weather the storm:

Whether a simple thunderstorm one night in May, or a devastating hurricane sweeping through a town, communities across the country often face the ill effects of severe weather. This year, the International Association of Fire Chiefs and Energizer Battery are teaming up to bring families the *Power Through It All*™ preparedness program to encourage them to stay prepared and connected through all severe weather conditions. One important aspect of this program is to make sure families have a well-stocked emergency power kit when power outages occur.



An emergency power kit should contain at least one flashlight for every member of the family. Many home fires are started by burning candles left unattended, with an average of one home candle fire reported every 34 minutes.* Therefore, it is

important to remind families not to use candles in the case of a power outage. In addition to flashlights, a tool kit should contain battery-operated lanterns, radios, and cell phone chargers plus fresh batteries to power them during prolonged power outages. Make sure the power kit also contains extra batteries for critical care devices like hearing aids and glucose monitors.

*Sources of claims: National Fire Protection Association

Here are some items the International Association of Fire Chiefs and Energizer suggest you keep in your *Power Through It All kit*™.

• Battery-powered radio or crank radio, such as the *Energizer*® Crank Weather Radio, and LED Light will give your family the current weather-related news and provide illumination.

• Plenty of extra batteries. *Energizer*® *Ultimate Lithium* and *Energizer*® *Advanced Lithium* batteries provide long-lasting power before, during and after the storm. Lithium batteries have a long storage life and perform well in extreme temperatures.

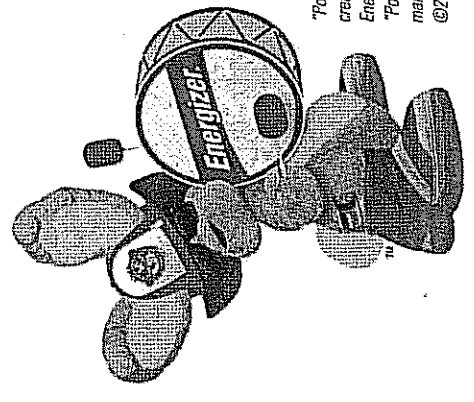
• Flashlight for every member of the family. *Energizer*® *Weather Ready*® Lights feature long-lasting LED technology. With versatile flashlights and area lights, the *Weather Ready* line is designed to keep your family out of the dark. We encourage you to use flashlights instead of candles when the power goes out.

• Battery-powered cell phone charger. *Energizer*® *Energi To Go*® Instant Cell Phone Chargers help keep the lines of communication open. Two fresh *Energizer*® *Ultimate Lithium AA* batteries can provide from 3 to 9 hours of talk time.

• Extra specialty batteries. *Energizer*® Hearing Aid batteries and specialty batteries power critical health devices like hearing aids and blood glucose monitors, because your health is your most important asset.

After your power kit is complete, here are some additional items to consider when preparing for severe weather:

- **Water:** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) says each person should have a supply of one gallon of water per day for three days, as a normally active person needs at least one-half gallon of water daily just for drinking, in addition to cooking and sanitation.
- One change of clothing and footwear per person; toys and books for children.
- One blanket or sleeping bag per person.
- A first aid kit, including necessary prescription medications and eyeglasses.
- Pictures of family members and pets, in the event of separation.
- Pet care items.
- An extra set of car keys.
- Vehicle fuel tanks filled
- Credit card or cash.
- Special items for infant, elderly or disabled family members
- Hammer, nails and duct tape.
- Waterproof tarp.
- Important documents sealed in waterproof container: insurance papers, medical records, bank account numbers and Social Security card(s).



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