Wyoming Safe Homes

Home Safety Assessment Program

A combined effort between City of Laramie Fire and Rescue, Sweetwater County Fire District #1, and the Wyoming Department of Fire Prevention and Electrical Safety.
Smoking is bad for your health and your safety!

#1 Smoking is the number one cause of home fire deaths in the United States. About 1,000 people are killed each year from home fires caused by smoking materials. Fires caused by cigarettes and other smoking materials are preventable!

- If you smoke, smoke outside.
- Wherever you smoke, use deep, sturdy ashtrays.
  - Use ashtrays with a wide, stable base that are hard to tip over.
- Make sure cigarettes and ashes are out.
  - Put it out. All the way. Every time.
  - Soak cigarette butts in water before throwing them away.
- Check for butts.
  - If people have been smoking in the home, check chairs and sofas for cigarettes under cushions.
- Never smoke in a home where oxygen is used.
- Be alert.
  - If you are sleepy, have been drinking, or have taken medication that makes you drowsy, put your cigarette out first.
  - Smoking in bed is plain wrong!
Emergency Phone Numbers

Fire Department Emergency

Fire Dept. (Non-Emergency)

Law Enforcement

Ambulance

Doctor

Doctor’s Name

Hospital

Gas Company

Plumber

Electrician

POISON CONTROL 1-800-222-1222
The Dangers

Imagine waking up to the smell of smoke! Imagine seeing your home filling with thick black smoke, with flames destroying your possessions and blocking your escape. It can be too much to even imagine. Thinking about it now and taking action can prevent it from happening. YOU can prevent most fires in the home. Being aware of the dangers will help you avoid the risk of a fire starting in your home.

Smoking

Whether you or others in your home smoke, or whether you have occasional guests or visitors who smoke, you will need to know the dangers. Every three days someone dies from a fire caused by a cigarette.

- If you smoke or allow smoking, consider doing so outdoors.
- Use proper ashtrays. Don’t leave a cigarette burning in an ashtray where it can fall out.
- Don’t smoke when you are feeling sleepy, drunk or likely to pass out for any reason.
- Make doubly sure all cigarettes are out before you go to bed. Dump the ashtray into a metal can and place it outside. Better yet, extinguish smoking materials in water to ensure they are completely out.

Candles

Treat lighted candles as you would any other flame.

- Put candles in a holder that won’t fall over or burn.
- Don’t put lighted candles on shelves. The heat (which you cannot see) will set fire to the shelf above within hours.
- Candles should not be nearer than 3 feet to anything that can burn.
- Make sure all candles are complete extinguished. Don’t leave candles burning when you go out of the room.
- Do not use candles in a power outage.
- Consider purchasing flameless candles.
Lights

- Don’t position lights or bulbs near curtains and other fabrics.
- The heat could set the fabric above on fire within hours.
- Ensure you have the correct bulb for the light socket.
- When installing lights, use only a licensed and qualified electrician.

Cooking

- Never leave the kitchen while cooking.
- Maintain a “3-foot” no kids rule around your stove, keeping all young children at least 3 feet away while you are cooking.
- Keep the top of the stove clean and free of anything that can burn, including oven mitts, food boxes, towels, etc. Have nothing that can burn within 3 feet of the stovetop when it is in use.
- Keep toasters away from curtains.
- Clean crumbs from toaster regularly.
- Turn all handles of pots and skillets towards the side.
- Clean the vents above the stove once a month.
- When cooking, don’t wear garments with puffy sleeves or garments made of a filmy material—e.g., night clothes.
- If you should have a fire in a pan on the stove, do not move the pan or put water on it! Turn the burner off, slide a lid across the top of the pan, and call the fire department.
- Never pour water on a grease fire.
  - It will make the oil explode and rapidly spread fire throughout the room.
Heaters and Fires

- Always position heaters at least three feet away from clothes that are drying and other fabric furnishings.
- Don’t put anything on top of heaters.
- Don’t put a portable heater where it can be knocked over.
- Purchase potable heaters that have a grill covering the heating element. Ensure the heater you are using has a switch installed that will shut the heater off instantly when the heater is tipped over.
- Only burn suitable items in fireplaces and stoves, no trash or paper.
- Have chimneys cleaned at least once a year, more often if you use the appliance frequently or burn wood that is still green.
- Dispose of ashes in a metal air-tight container until cooled due to the ashes retaining heat for a lengthy time.

Electrical

- Extension cords are not meant to replace permanent wiring. If you need further length or multiple things plugged in, surge protectors are a better solution.
- Unplug electrical appliances when you are not using them, unless they are designed to be left on, like freezers or VCR’s.
- Don’t mend cords with electrical tape.
- Halogen or Torchiere lamps should be used with caution due to high radiant heat and due to the instability of the lamp itself.
- Electrical cords should not be run under rugs or through doorways.
- All electrical outlets and switches must have cover plates installed to prevent electrical shocks.
- Fuse boxes should be accessible and labeled; metal door closed.
Outside and Garage

- No accumulation of debris/combustible objects against home or siding (wood, leaves, trash, etc.).
- Barbecue grills should be located on a noncombustible surface when in use. Grills should not be used under overhangs and kept at least 10 feet from home when using. All outdoor cooking appliances should be cleaned often and closely inspected yearly.
- Garage and living areas are to be separated by a solid core door or a metal fire-rated door. Ensure deadbolts are in place between the home and the attached garage.
- Ensure all openings and penetrations of drywall on fire wall separating attached garage and living space have no openings.
- Ensure that the safety reverse function of the automatic garage door opener is functional and properly adjusted.
- No tripping hazards near outside steps.

Prevent Crime

- Install and maintain proper lighting, with motion detectors front and back.
- All exterior doors should be equipped with deadbolt locks.
- Break-resistant glass should be installed in all doors and in side panels next to doors.
- All windows into garage should be covered to prevent views into garage. All vegetation in front of windows should be trimmed to eliminate hiding places.
- All windows should have locks installed and should be locked.
- Sliding doors should be secured with a bar or dowel placed into the track or with a locking mechanism in addition to the door handle lock.
- Interior lights should be installed with timers to turn lights on when no one is home.
What you should do

Install smoke alarms

A smoke alarm is a device that detects smoke and provides warning to residents at the earliest stages of a fire. This gives you vital extra time for escape.

- Install smoke alarms where you can hear them throughout your home, ideally in the hallway or ceilings and according to the manufacturer’s instructions.
- Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, outside of each sleeping area and in each bedroom.
- Smoke alarms must be tested monthly and maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

Make an escape plan

- Spend a few minutes thinking about how you would get out if there was a fire.
- What would you do if your main escape route was blocked? Would everyone know what to do? Make sure you know the basic procedure for surviving a fire.
- Feel the door before entering the hallway. If hot, use second exit.
- Establish a meeting place the entire family knows.
- Practice your escape plan with all the occupants of the home at least twice a year.
- If your circumstances change you should review your escape plan.
Keep your escape route clear

- The best escape route is your normal way in and out of your home.
- Choose a second escape route in case the first one is blocked by fire.
- Keep both routes clear of obstructions.

Do a check before bed

You are far more likely to be killed or injured in a fire during the night.
Last thing at night—get used to checking your home before you go to bed.

- Turn off and unplug all electrical appliances unless they are designed to be left on—like your freezer or VCR for example.
- Don’t leave the clothes dryer on.
- Turn all portable heaters off.
- Extinguish all candles and cigarettes properly.
- Close inside doors.
- Check that the cooking stove is turned off.
- Sleep with your bedroom doors closed.

Regular checks and maintenance

Every month:  - test your smoke alarm battery
Every year:    - have any gas appliance serviced by a qualified inspector.
Replace:      - your smoke alarm battery yearly (unless the alarm has a 10-year lithium battery installed).
Every 10 years: - change all of your smoke alarms, replacing alarms with all of the same brand.
In a fire

Things I need to do

- Keep calm and act quickly! Alert everyone in your home. Don’t delay—get everyone out!
- If you have children, make sure they are awake. Some children are able to sleep through the sound of a smoke alarm.
- Don’t waste time investigating or rescuing valuables.
- Before you open a door, check it with the back of your hand. If it’s warm, don’t open it—fire is on the other side. Remember to shut doors behind you.
- “Keep low” where the air is clearer and cooler.
- Remember—use the stairs if you can, but never use elevators in a fire!
- Don’t go back in, many people die attempting to rescue pets or collect valuables—call 911 from outside and wait outside at your meeting place for the fire department to arrive.

If there’s a fire ... Get Out Stay Out And Call 9-1-1
If escape routes are blocked

- If you are on the ground or first floor escape out of a window—use bedding to cushion your fall and lower yourself slowly, don’t jump!
- If escaping out of a window is not an option, get everyone into a room—ideally one with a phone and window that opens. Put cushions and bedding around the bottom of the door to block smoke and close any heating/air conditioning ducts. Open the window to attract help and phone 9-1-1, letting them know your address and which room you are in. If the door becomes hot and you have access to water, wet it down.

When your clothes catch fire

- Don’t run around. You will fan the flames and make them burn faster.
- Lie down and roll around. It makes it harder for the fire to spread.
- Cover your face with your hands to keep the fire from your nose and your eyes.
- Smother the flames with a heavy material, like a coat, blanket or fire blanket.
- Cool the burn by running affected area under cool water for 15 minutes.
You know how much your children mean to you. Yet every year children die in fires. Read this to find what you can do to make sure your children are never affected by fire.

Make your home fire-safe for children

It’s crucial to be aware that children can start a fire in moments—but only if they can get hold of material that can start fire. Children are fascinated by flames, candles, matches, or lighters.

- Keep matches and lighters out of reach (and out of sight) of children.
- Position lighted candles out of reach of children and pets.
- Extinguish all candles before vacating a room.
- Put a childproof guard in front of an open fire or wood burning appliance if there are children in the house.
- Don’t let children play or leave toys near a fire or heater.
- Put child locks on cupboards that have anything in them that children could use to start a fire.
- Unplug appliances that children could trip over.
- Keep all heaters and candles at least three feet away from anything that can burn.
- Turn off and unplug all heaters when not in use.
- Put outlet guards into sockets so children can’t stick things into the holes.
- Keep your escape route clear of toys and other obstructions.
- Don’t leave children alone in the home.
If they seem fascinated . . .

Some children can become dangerously obsessed with fires. If you know children who may be lighting fires deliberately, you need to do something about it.

- Children can play with fire for reasons other than curiosity—for example to get attention or because of peer pressure or because there is something traumatic impacting their life.
- Your fire department should offer a confidential service where a specially trained fire department member visits you and your child at home to give advice, education or a referral to another agency.

Teach children about the dangers of fire

- You should tell children about how destructive fire can be and how rapidly it can spread. Older children may know fire is dangerous, but might not realize how uncontrollable it can become, or that breathing toxic smoke can quickly kill you.
- Teach your children that fire is an adult tool, not a child’s toy.

Teach children how to be safe with fire

- Encourage children to tell an adult if they find matches or lighters. Teach children not to touch matches or lighters.
- Let them see you being careful about fire risks.
- Older children can take part in safe activities with fire, like lighting a campfire or a candle, while supervised by an adult.
Ask your landlord

Here is a list of the things you can ask your landlord. But remember if your landlord hasn’t carried out the following checks, you may not be able to force him or her to do so.

- Has your landlord arranged an electrical installation safety check recently?
- Do they look around and check sockets, switches, lamps and so on, every year?
- Is there a regular maintenance program for gas heaters and appliances? Who cleans furnaces and fireplaces?
- Are the chimneys and flues cleaned regularly?
- Who cleans the clothes dryers that belong to the apartment?

The landlord’s obligations

- The landlord must provide you with working smoke alarms. However, it is your responsibility to maintain them on a regular basis and your responsibility to report smoke alarms that are inoperable or have a need for a battery change.
# Special advice for older adults

**Older adults are at special risk for death and injury from fires and falls.**

## Install and maintain smoke alarms

- Install working smoke alarms on every level of your home, especially inside and outside of sleeping areas.
- Test and dust each alarm monthly.
- Change the batteries at least once a year and replace the entire smoke alarm every 8-10 years.

## Use smoking material safely

- Never smoke in bed, while drowsy, or while under the influence of medication or alcohol.
- Use large, deep ashtrays for smoking debris and let the contents cool before you dispose of them.
- Never smoke while using oxygen or anywhere near a medical oxygen source, even if it is turned off.

## Pay attention to your cooking

- Keep pot handles turned towards the side, and keep cooking surfaces and surrounding areas free from clutter and grease build-up.
- Use pot holders and oven mitts.
- Never lean over a hot burner and avoid wearing loose clothing with flowing sleeves while cooking.
- Never leave food that is cooking on the stove unattended.
Heat your home safely

- Have a professional service all heating equipment annually.
- Keep combustibles and anything that can burn or melt away from all heaters, furnaces, fireplaces, and water heaters.
- Never use a range or oven to heat your home.
- Keep anything that can burn at least 3 feet away from furnaces and water heaters.

Practice electrical safety

- Have a professional and licensed electrician inspect your home’s electrical wiring system at least every 10 years, and make recommended repairs.
- Never overload the electrical system. Plug each appliance directly into its own outlet and avoid using extension cords.
- Have an electrician install ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) in rooms where water may be present within 5 feet of the outlet.
- Install and maintain electrical appliances according to the manufacturers’ instructions.

Keep matches and lighters away from children

- Store matches and lighters in a locked drawer or high cabinet away from the reach of grandchildren or other youngsters.
- Make sure lighters are child-resistant.

Know what to do in case of fire

- Practice two ways out of every room in your home.
- Get out as soon as you discover a fire; do not try to fight the fire.
- Once out of the house, stay out; do not attempt to enter a burning home to gather possessions left behind.
- Immediately dial 9-1-1 or your local emergency number for help, preferably from a neighbor’s phone.
Fall Safety

Many falls can be prevented and are usually caused by a number of things. By changing some of these things, you can lower your chances of falling.

- Have your health care provider review your medicines.
- Have your vision checked.
- Begin a regular exercise program.
- Make your home safer.
  - Remove things you can trip over from stairs and places where you walk.
  - Remove small throw rugs or use double-sided tape to keep the rugs from slipping.
  - Keep items you use often in cabinets you can reach easily without using a step stool.
  - Have grab bars put next to your toilet and in the tub or shower.
  - Use non-slip mats in the bathroom and on shower floors.
  - Improve the lighting in your home.
  - Have handrails and lights put in on all staircases.
Carbon Monoxide Detector

- Carbon Monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless and toxic gas. CO can kill you before you are aware it is in your home.
- At lower levels of exposure, CO causes mild effects that are often mistaken for flu.
- CO can come from gas-fired appliances, charcoal grills, wood-burning fireplaces and stoves, and motor vehicles.

What actions do I take if my CO alarm goes off?

If no one is feeling ill:
- Silence the alarm
- Turn off all appliances and sources of combustion.
- Ventilate the house with fresh air by opening doors and windows.
- Call a qualified professional and/or the gas company to investigate the source of the possible CO buildup.

If illness is a factor:
- Evacuate all occupants immediately.
- Determine how many occupants are ill and determine their symptoms.
- Call 9-1-1 and when relaying information to the dispatcher, include the number of people ill.
- Do not re-enter the home without the approval of a fire department representative.
- Call a professional to repair the source of the CO.

Protect yourself and your family from CO poisoning
- Install at least one carbon monoxide alarm near the sleeping areas and at least one on every floor where people sleep.
- Have a qualified professional check all fuel burning appliances, furnaces, venting and chimney systems at least once a year.
- Never use your range or oven to help heat your home and never use a charcoal grill in your home or your garage.
- Never keep a car running in a garage, even with the doors open.
- When purchasing a home, make the integrity of heating and cooking systems part of the home inspection.
Poison Control

1-800-222-1222
(Call Center open 24/7)

- Put all medicines in a locked cabinet.
- Put child safety latches on all areas where household chemicals are kept—e.g. under sinks, garage cabinets, etc.
- Don’t use empty medicine containers as toys.
Wyoming Safe Homes
Disclaimer of Liability

Wyoming Safe Homes surveys are provided free of charge from the local Fire Department. Upon request, a member of the fire department conducts the survey. The survey provides a safety record for the homeowner, but also serves as public education.

The goal of this survey is to:
1) Encourage life safety
2) Prevent fire
3) Prevent injuries
4) Reduce crimes
5) Improve occupant’s awareness of existing conditions/and or hazards.

This Wyoming Safe Homes Survey is not connected with the Fire Marshal or Code Enforcement. It is merely an advisory service, free of charge, to promote life safety. I understand that any item checked “yes” is not a guarantee that a fire, injury or crime will not occur. I also agree that participation in this survey will not guarantee that a fire, injury or crime will not occur. I understand that I am voluntarily participating in this service and that the service is not required by the city nor required by the fire department. By signing this disclaimer, I agree that my spouse, heirs, and assigns will also be bound by the terms of this disclaimer.

In recognition of these facts, I agree to hold harmless, the Fire Department for any negligence in providing this Wyoming Safe Homes survey.

Today’s Date: _____________________________  Address: ____________________________

Signature: _____________________________  City: ____________________________

Print name: _____________________________  Phone: ____________________________

Fire Department name ______________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background</th>
<th>Age of homeowner (please check one)</th>
<th>Year home built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>Number of permanent residents in home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>Number of residents under 18 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>Number of residents in home with major disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>51-60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>61-70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>Over 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Indian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surveyor(s)
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
Checks in the “No” column indicate items that are hazardous to you and your family. These hazards may cause a fire, injury or contribute to crime. You are urged to correct these at once for your own safety. If all items have been checked “Yes”, you are to be commended on your safety efforts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Advice:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House numbers are visible from the street.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Recommendation—6” best size, numbers are lit, and with contrasting color</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryer vent free from lint and flap closes completely when not in use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas and electric meter accessible, free from snow build up and bushes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garage</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable liquids stored in safety containers and in a metal cabinet, and not near exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lb ABC fire extinguisher—accessible near an exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a large accumulation of fire load</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not storage in rafters or trusses - no large objects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kitchen</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attends all stovetop cooking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stovetop/range area is free from combustibles—<em>maintain 3-foot rule</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childproof safety latches or locks on cabinets that contain cleaning material and/or medications (if children present).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintains 3-foot rule for children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children don’t play with pots and pans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen stove hood is clean and vented to outside—cleaned once a month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 lb ABC fire extinguisher—accessible near an exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident knows how to extinguish a grease fire and other cooking fires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Recommendation—Keep pan lid nearby when cooking</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water temperature is under 120 F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actual water temperature</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>__________________________</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     |    | Working smoke alarm  
**Recommendation**—change batteries every 6 months or at least annually; entire alarm every 10 years |
|     |    | Lamps and halogen lighting 3 feet away from combustibles |
|     |    | Smoking material not used |
|     |    | Flameless candles used  
**Recommendation**—Consider using flameless candles |
|     |    | Surge protectors used instead of extension cords  
**Recommendation**—Protector labeled surge |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bedroom #2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Occupants sleep with door closed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     |    | Working smoke alarm  
**Recommendation**—change batteries every 6 months; entire alarm every 10 years |
|     |    | Lamps and halogen lighting 3 feet away from combustibles |
|     |    | Smoking material not used |
|     |    | Flameless candles used  
**Recommendation**—Consider using flameless candles |
|     |    | Surge protectors used instead of extension cords  
**Recommendation**—Protector labeled surge |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Bedroom #3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Occupants sleep with door closed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     |    | Working smoke alarm  
**Recommendation**—change batteries every 6 months; entire alarm every 10 years |
|     |    | Lamps and halogen lighting 3 feet away from combustibles |
|     |    | Smoking material not used |
|     |    | Flameless candles used  
**Recommendation**—Consider using flameless candles |
|     |    | Surge protectors used instead of extension cords  
**Recommendation**—Protector labeled surge |
### Bedroom #4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bedroom #4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occupants sleep with door closed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     | Working smoke alarm  
**Recommendation**—change batteries every 6 months; entire alarm every 10 years |
|     | Lamps and halogen lighting 3 feet away from combustibles |
|     | Smoking material not used |
|     | Flameless candles used  
**Recommendation**—Consider using flameless candles |
|     | Surge protectors used instead of extension cords  
**Recommendation**—Protector labeled surge |

### Escape Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Escape Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_____ # of people participating in drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sleeps with the doors closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have an emergency exit plan for the family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have a family meeting place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bedroom Hallways

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bedroom Hallways</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     | Working smoke alarms  
**Recommendation**—Change batteries every 6 months; entire alarm every 10 years |

### Bathrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bathrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electrical circuits GFCI protected, if outlets within 5’ of water source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     | Bathroom vent is free of lint and dust. Consider cleaning once a year  
**Recommendation**—use during shower or bathing to reduce moisture |

### Living and Family Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Living and Family Room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|     | Chimney cleaned & inspected at least annually  
**Recommendation**—for gas fireplaces, maintain per your manual |
<p>|     | Screens in place in front of fireplaces |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th><strong>Basement</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basement door kept closed and no tripping hazards on steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Two ways out and clear paths to exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Legal size escape window for basement bedrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Access to electrical panel, if located in basement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th><strong>Furnace Room</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Filters on furnace clean and in good shape (according to owner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Professional has checked furnace and water heater in past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No storage of flammables, aerosol cans, or paints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3-foot clearance maintained around water heater and furnace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th><strong>Laundry Room</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dryer vented to outside and cleaned in 4 areas— 1) lint trap 2) interior base of dryer— consider professional assistance 3) behind the dryer 4) interior of vent from dryer to outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Has a metal vent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th><strong>All Household Areas</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Digital carbon monoxide detector (if you are symptomatic and the detector is alarming, get outside and call 9-1-1.) Recommend placement in high traffic area, within 10 feet from bedrooms, away from furnace and fresh air intake. Installed according to mf’s. recommendation. Replace detector every 5 years; battery every 6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family member knows CPR and home has basic 1st aid materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Radon checked by homeowner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Excess amount of combustibles throughout home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td><strong>Special Considerations for Manufactured Homes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Heat tape has been inspected annually by homeowner or qualified person, if applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skirting is in place around the home.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th><strong>Special Considerations for Apartments</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the apartment is sprinklered, have the residents considered where to go if the alarms sound?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Does not use smoking materials on balcony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Portable grill is not used on balcony with overhang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special note:**
The fire department recommends reporting any hazard that affects your safety to management or your local city housing service.

**Pre-Test Score**

**Post-Test Score**

**Miscellaneous**

Number of smoke alarms

Number of hardwired alarms

Number of working hardwired alarms

Number of battery operated alarms

Number of working battery operated alarms
Comments of home survey:

For more information contact:
Fire Prevention:
Residential Fire Sprinklers

Fire Sprinklers protect a home 24 hours a day, automatically. Each sprinkler system is unique to the home where it is installed.

Most fire sprinkler systems operate off the household water main. Where water pressure is a problem, the system is fed by a storage tank.

Fire sprinklers are linked by a network of piping. Today, most home fire sprinkler systems primarily use a strong, non-combustible plastic piping known as CVPC. Just like plumbing, the piping is typically hidden behind walls and ceilings.

Sprinklers operate individually, in response to the high temperature of the fire.

Each fire sprinkler has a temperature-sensitive element. Sprinklers flow only when the temperature near the sprinkler reaches 135°F—165°F and they operate for approximately 10 minutes—sufficient time to keep a fire extinguished or controlled until the fire department arrives and sufficient time to allow the occupants of the house to escape.

Each sprinkler is designed to operate independently—sprinklers will not release water all at once when a fire starts.

Smoke, cooking vapors or steam cannot cause a sprinkler to activate—fire sprinklers operate in response to the high temperature of a fire.

Smoke alarms are essential in every home. But they can only detect a fire; and to be effective residents must be willing and able to respond quickly to the alarm. The best protection from fire is having both working smoke alarms and a fire sprinkler system.
Test your smoke alarm at least once a month.

Replace batteries in your smoke alarm following the manufacturer’s recommendations or at least once a year.

Clean your smoke alarm at least twice a year following the instructions from your manufacturer.

Replace your smoke alarms if they are 10 years old or older.