

Fire and Emergency Detection:

In most fatal residential fires, smoke detectors were not installed, or were not working. Detecting a fire or other disaster early helps you put your escape plan into action.

Check for:

- Smoke detectors
- Heat detectors
- Carbon Monoxide detectors

Fire Control:

Fire extinguishers and sprinklers can help control or put out a fire.

- A fire extinguisher is useful for fires smaller than a wastebasket. If a small incipient fire cannot be controlled, or if it becomes larger than a wastebasket, Exit the building immediately.
- Fire sprinkler systems are designed and intended to control a fire at the source of origin in order to give occupants a safe time to escape. If a sprinkler is activated, exit the building immediately.

Plan Escape Routes

- Using a blank piece of paper or space provided on back panel to sketch a floor plan. Identify windows, and doors.
- Provide two exits for each room.
- Plan an escape route for when the main exit is blocked.
- Plan a safe escape route for windows, including an emergency escape ladder.

“Each year, fire kill more Americans than all natural disasters combined.”

Apartment Escape Routes:

- Sketch a floor plan. Identify windows and doors.
- Consider an emergency escape ladder for windows.
- Sketch hallways and stairwells.
- Inspect hallways daily. Do NOT allow objects to be stored in halls.
- Inspect stairwells daily. Do NOT allow objects to be stored in stairwells. Do NOT allow grills or barbecue cooking in stairwells.
- Keep fire doors closed to prevent smoke and heat travel.
- Inspect exterior door at bottom of stairwell. It must be able to be opened without a key from the inside. Door cannot be blocked by snow, cars or other objects.

Plan a Meeting Place

- Our Meeting Place is:

Pick a highly visible area in front of your home that is a safe distance away from the flames to meet at in case of fire related emergency.

- Instruct children to wait at the meeting place, even if it is dark or night time.
- Instruct children NOT to re-enter building to look for grown-ups.
- Do NOT re-enter building to retrieve valuables.
- Do NOT re-enter building to find pets.

Practice

Practice your emergency exit routes with each member of the household.

- Practice crawling low to avoid toxic smoke from a fire.
- Practice feeling doors for heat before opening doors.
- Practice opening windows and using an emergency escape ladder.

Identify Occupants

Have a list of household members to assist fire fighters.

Adults:

Dr. Name: _____

Dr. Phone # _____

Children:

Dr. Name: _____

Dr. Phone # _____

Pets:

List of Medications

You may not be able to get to your medications right away after an emergency.

Tell firefighters if you have asthma, heart disease, diabetes, or other medical condition that could be aggravated by smoke.

Name of Person: Medications/medical concern:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Emergency Contacts:

You may not be able to get to your address book right away. Your cell phone can get lost or need a battery charge.

Family Work Numbers

_____ Phone # _____

_____ Phone # _____

_____ Phone # _____

Neighbor who could help:

_____ Phone # _____

Relative near-by who could help:

_____ Phone # _____

Relative out-of-state:

_____ Phone # _____

(In a disaster, local telephone service, including local cell phone service, can be disrupted. It may be easier to contact a relative out-of-state to coordinate family communication.)

**“The leading area where flames begin
in fatal residential fires were sleeping
and lounge areas”**

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Emergency Escape Floor Plan:

Be Ready!

Fire. Hurricane. Flood.
Earthquake. Disaster.

Be Quick!

Plan ahead to exit quickly.

Be Safe!

Have your emergency
contacts and medical
information ready.



Family Emergency Plan