

PROFESSIONAL **FIRE FIGHTERS** OF WISCONSIN
CHARITABLE **FOUNDATION**

24TH
ANNUAL
EDITION

fire safety

NEWSPAPER IN EDUCATION

Champions for burn survivors, fire fighters, and safe communities

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
OCTOBER 3-9, 2021



*Over \$5,000 in prizes available for student
poster contest and teacher essay contest*

Flammable Liquid Fire Safety

*Life Saving Information
about Smoke Alarms*

Developing an Escape Plan

Fire Sprinklers: How They Work



This special section was prepared by the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel
marketing department for all USA TODAY Network newspapers in Wisconsin.
There was no editing or reporting from the newsroom involved.

WHEN LIQUID BURNS Avoiding accelerant-based fires

By Lindsey M. McKee

Summer and autumn are perfect seasons for gathering with families and friends around the warmth of firepits and campfires. But there is one thing that should never be included in those gatherings: accelerants. In fact, using flammable liquids are escalating visits to burn centers.

"Looking at data from 2017 through 2020, the number of patients who we've admitted with some type of burn related to application of accelerants has increased," said Burn Program Manager Lori Mickelson, MSN, RN with the University of Wisconsin – Madison. "Roughly 10 percent of our admissions are related to application of accelerants."

Angela Gibson MD, PhD, FACS, medical director of wound healing services at UW Health and department of surgery assistant professor at University of Wisconsin – Madison, concurs.

"Flammable liquid accelerants leading to flash and flame burns are probably the most common mechanisms we see," Gibson said. "In the summer months people are starting campfires, or burning brush in the spring and the fall. People don't quite understand the flammability of flammable liquids and how fast they can get out of control."

The trend is apparent in fire departments as well.

"Typically, it's the misuse of flammable liquids that we see a lot of," said Lieutenant Greg Lyons, assistant director of the hazmat team for the City of Milwaukee Fire Department.

FLASH POINT

So many flammable liquids have the potential to cause harm when they find a spark, but one seems to bubble to the top.

"Gasoline is our primary form of accelerant that leads to the burn injuries admitted to our burn center," Mickelson said. "But it doesn't stop there. Lighter fluid, kerosene, and aerosol sprays are another source."

And though fireside gatherings can be the setting for such problems, there are others as well.

"Most commonly it's when a flammable liquid is applied

to a fire, firepit, or campfire," Mickelson said. "But often we also see it when an individual applies it to brush, trash, or even a grill. And that's when a flash or explosion can occur."

Lyons especially pointed out that the liquid itself is not what is actually on fire.

"A lot of people believe it's the liquid that's on fire, but it's actually the vapors that are coming off the liquid," Lyons said. "Every flammable liquid is going to have a different flash point, and that's the lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off enough vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air."

When that ignition occurs, the danger of burns rises. Those types of burns can potentially lead to nerve or tissue damage, loss of mobility and loss of the ability to sweat.

"These things often are much larger burns, because things are out of control and it changes someone's life in an instant," Gibson said. "People just don't appreciate that when they do something as careless as using an accelerant. It's mostly because of a lack of understanding of the consequences."

When a fire does get out of control it is best to leave it to the professionals.

"Your first call should be to the fire department to assess and investigate," Lyons said. "I would get it checked out even if you think you have everything under control and you have the fire out."

Additionally, do not be afraid to seek medical attention even in the smallest burn emergency.

"Everyone is different," Mickelson said. "When someone decides to seek medical attention – even if it differs from their best friend who got the exact same kind of burn – that's O.K. We want to make sure that people are cared for and receive the education and/or resources that they might need."

KNOWLEDGE IS PREVENTION

The best prevention is understanding. Know the flammable liquids you have on hand as well as how to properly use them.

"You see videos all the time on the internet of people

trying to start fires or start a campfire with gasoline or some type of accelerant," Lyons said. "That's basically a misuse of the product and that's when bad things can happen."

With gasoline being such a commonly misused flammable liquid, a key location to use extreme caution is at a gas station. Smoking and cell phone use should be completely avoided while filling up vehicles, as both can provide the spark that ignites gasoline fumes. Proper storage of gas cans in the home is crucial as well.

"You may think that it's empty, but it still has the vapors in there that will ignite in a house fire or that type of situation," Lyons said. "Also, make sure it's a proper container instead of something it's not meant to be in. And make sure they're in a properly ventilated place."

Gasoline or really any accelerant should never be used to start or intensify a fire. Basic fire starting and burning methods can be employed. Gibson said fire starter logs can be used, and Mickelson adds that paper, dry wood, and matches are all just as effective and much safer than using an accelerant.

For kids, the advice is standard fire safety. Avoid playing with flammable liquids, matches, or anything potentially hazardous. When such an item is found or seems to be in a dangerous position, children should immediately leave the area and inform an adult about the risk. Never leave children alone near a fire.

For intentional fires, Mickelson recommends parents mark a "circle of safety," a visual cue for children to keep away. Adults should burn fires at least 15 feet away from tents, homes, and other flammable objects. Keeping the fire small and manageable with fire extinguishing items nearby is key as well. And having one sober, designated person to add wood to fires is recommended.

But the simple message remains clear, do not use accelerants and remain vigilant.

"Know what you're working with, and do not misuse or abuse it," Lyons said. "Respect that what you have is a hazard and is not something to be played with or taken for granted."



TEACHERS: WIN UP TO \$1,500!

The Fire Fighters Foundation encourages all teachers to help prevent fires and burn injuries through educational essays.

*PFFWCF will award
\$500 TO \$1,500 PRIZES to winners*

Teachers are invited to write a one-page essay that covers one of the following topics:

- Describes how you used the content from the newspaper in your classroom.
- Explains how you have been incorporating fire-safety into your lesson plans throughout the academic year.
- Describes how you would use the award money to further promote fire-safety in your classroom, school, or community.
- Or choose a fire-safety topic unique to your classroom or school.
- *Optional:* include a photograph of a fire-safety themed bulletin board you put together to accompany your essay.

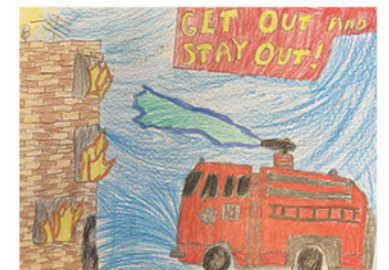
PLEASE MAIL ALL ENTRIES TO:
PFFWCF
321 E Main St, Suite 200
Madison, WI 53703

**ESSAYS MUST BE POSTMARKED BY
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 2021**

For more information about the Fire Fighters Foundation, please visit www.pffwcf.org

ATTENTION STUDENTS: ENTER OUR POSTER CONTEST FOR A CHANCE TO WIN

WINNERS
IN EACH GRADE
LEVEL WILL WIN
UP TO **\$100**
FROM THE
FIRE FIGHTERS
FOUNDATION



Help us spread the word about fire safety through art! Students in grades K-12 are encouraged to enter a poster submission into our fire safety poster contest. Ideas for poster entries include emphasizing a safety tip, promoting National Fire Prevention Week, or promoting fire safety in general. Your poster may even be recognized in upcoming promotional materials, including in next year's Newspapers in Education program, on PFFWCF's website, and on social media.

PRIZES

\$100 for 1st place in each grade level
\$50 for 2nd place in each grade level
\$25 for 3rd place in each grade level

RULES

- Poster must be submitted by a student in Kindergarten-12th grade.
- Any format of art is accepted -- pencil, crayon, ink, watercolor, etc.
- All entries must include the artist's name, grade, school, teacher, address, telephone number, and email address (a school address, phone number, and email address are also acceptable).

This information must be included on the back of the artwork or firmly attached for identification purposes.

- Dimensions must be 8.5" x 11" or 11" x 17"
- All artwork must be submitted in hard-copy format. If you are submitting computer generated artwork, it must be printed. Electronic files will not be accepted.
- Only one entry per student.

DEADLINE

- Postmarked by December 31, 2021
- Awards will be posted by January 31, 2022

JUDGING

All entries will be judged by a panel of Wisconsin fire-safety experts based on the following criteria:

- 50% effectiveness of the message
- 25% creativity
- 25% artistic ability

SEE PAGE 15 FOR ENTRY FORM

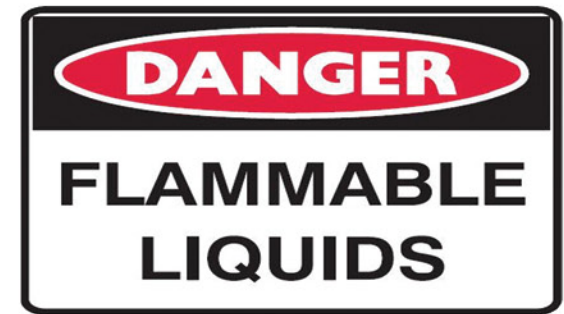
For more information visit
www.pffwcf.org/firesafety

The Fire Fighters Foundation is a 501(c)(3) public charity. We are champions for burn survivors, fire fighters, and safe communities across Wisconsin.

Contact Information: 321 E Main St, Suite 200 Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 630-8440 • Mike@pffwcf.org

The Fire Fighters Foundation would like to thank the following organizations and individuals for their hard work and continued support of this life-saving publication:

The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, Mark Misurelli - NIE Supervisor; Kelly Hignite & Raymond Seibel of designIQ - Graphic Design; PFFWCF, Michael Wos - Executive Director, Aine King - Program Coordinator; and Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.



By Lori Mickelson, UW Health Burn and Wound Center

Over the course of four years, the UW Health Burn and Wound Center has noted a steady increase of patients admitted with burn injuries related to application of a flammable liquid to a fire. In fact, this type of injury is 10% of the burn injuries that are admitted to UW Health annually.

The most popular flammable liquid that burn patients are victim to is gasoline. While flammable liquids can help fuel a fire, they are dangerous. Often when they are applied to a camp, brush, trash, or grill fire a flash or explosion will occur. This is sudden and will not allow people time to move to a safe zone. Clothes can start on fire, and any exposed skin can be immediately burned.

There are several safety tips that the UW Health Burn Center and the American Burn Association want to emphasize to help prevent burn injuries - related to flammable liquids- from occurring. This list also details ways to stay safe around any type of land fire, whether or not flammable liquids are being considered.

DON'T

- Use an accelerant such as gasoline, kerosene, or aerosol sprays to start a fire
- Leave a fire unattended
- Throw anything other than wood into the fire
- Build a fire if conditions are dry or if forest fire danger is high
- Assume the fire pit is safe when arriving at a campsite. Coals from previous campers can still be hot!

DO

- Build your fire in a designated ring/pit at least 15 feet away (preferably downwind from tent, brush, and other flammable objects)
- Keep children at a safe distance with a "circle of safety" at least 3 feet from the fire edge
- Keep the fire small and manageable, with water nearby. In fact, have plenty of water and a shovel within reach in case the fire starts to burn outside your fire area.

- Pick one person to oversee adding wood to the fire.
- Talk to children about campfire safety, which includes do not play with toys around or over the fire, do not pull sticks out of the fire, always have an adult around (children should never build a fire alone), keep outside the safety zone (at least 3 feet away from the fire). Consider drawing a line in the sand/dirt or use chalk to mark the 3 feet zone.
- Teach everyone how to stop, drop and roll.
- Completely extinguish the fire and coals by pouring water, stirring, and pouring water again until it is cool. Make sure all ashes, coals, and sticks are wet. Never bury a fire.
- Never leave a campfire. Even a small breeze could cause the fire to spread.

FACTS

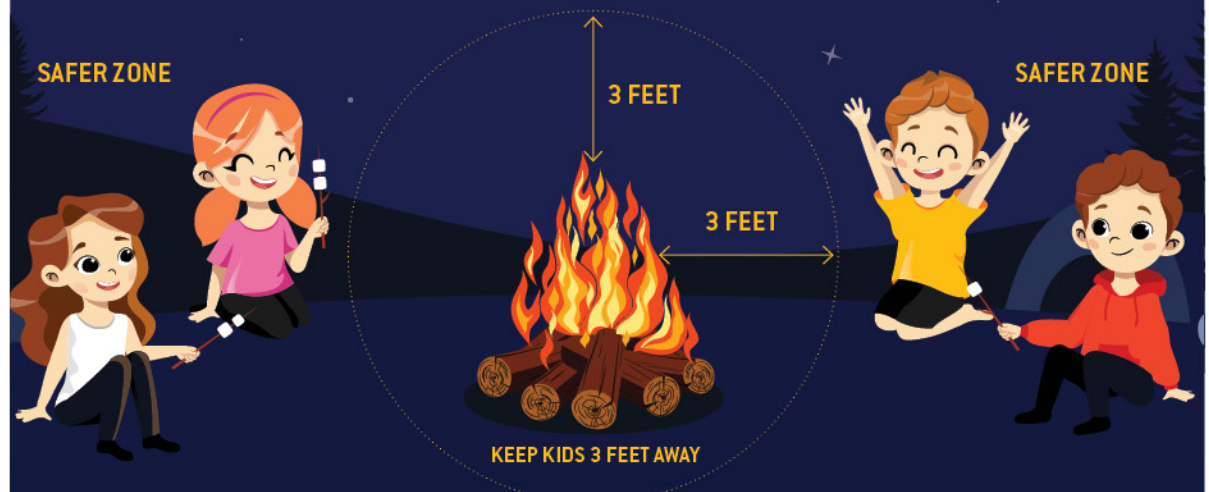
- 70% of campfire burns are caused by embers rather than flames
- Fire pits retain heat up to 24 hours after being extinguished-hot enough to cause a severe burn
- Humans cause nine of every ten wildfires. Make sure campfires are permitted in your area.
- Alcohol and/or drug consumption can impair a person's need to be safe. It would be helpful to designate at least one individual to remain sober to help ensure that others do not fall into the fire, due to imbalance, or performance of unsafe activities near a fire.

If a burn injury occurs:

1. Stop, drop, and roll if clothing catches fire
2. Cool the burn with cool (not cold, and no ice) water
3. Remove all clothing and jewelry from the injured area
4. Cover the area with clean dry sheet or bandages
5. Seek medical attention



THREE FEET AWAY IS WHERE YOU SHOULD STAY!!



By Barb Riordan, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin Burn Clinic

Each year many children and teens are burned from tripping and falling into fire pits or campfires.

Fire pit and campfire coals or embers can remain hot for more than 24 hours.

This is true even after the fire looks like it is out!

- Do not throw any paper or chemicals into the burning fire.
- Be sure to put out campfires and fire pit completely with large amounts of water.
- Always supervise children and teens near a fire pit or campfire, even if you think the fire is out!

What to do if you get burned:

Pour lots of cool water on the burn to stop the burning process and seek medical care immediately.

Even a small burn can be a big deal!!

What's cooking? KITCHEN FIRE SAFETY

By Libbe Slavin, Safe Kids Wisconsin

Did you know that kitchen fires are the most common type of fire in the United States? According to the National Fire Protection Association, two-thirds of cooking fires start either with the food or the cooking materials being used. Cooking food with oil is a common method used to prepare many different foods. What you may not know is that oil can be highly flammable, which means they can start on fire very easily.

There are a few important tips to keep in mind when cooking to prevent a fire from happening:

- First, cooking should always be done when there is a grown-up around.
- Never leave food cooking without someone closely watching. Turn off the stove if you have to walk away.
- Keep things away from the food you are cooking that might catch on fire, like hot pads, oven mitts and cooking utensils.

If a small fire should start while cooking with oil and your grown-up can safely do so, have them:

- Turn off the stove, oven or appliance you are using to cook with.
- Cover the pan with a lid.
- If the fire is in an oven, keep the oven door closed.
- Don't hesitate to call 911 and get out if you can't turn the cooking food off or cover it safely.

It's important to **NEVER** put water on an oil fire. Have you ever done an experiment and tried mixing water and oil? When you shake the container, the oil separates into tiny little bubbles but then ends up back on the top after a short while. When putting water on an oil fire, the temperature of the oil will make the water separate with even more force, causing it to splatter. The oil splatter can cause additional fires, but will cause serious burns to anyone close by as well.

What should you do if you do get burned?

- Stop the burning process. Remove any clothing on the burn and run the area under cool water.
- Do not put ice on the burn.
- Seek medical attention.



Be sure the adults in your household check the smoke alarms monthly and everyone should practice a fire escape plan. This can save your life! For more information on fire safety, visit www.safekidswi.org

**SAFE
KIDS
WISCONSIN**

Led by
 **Children's
Wisconsin**

Safe Kids Wisconsin is a member of Safe Kids Worldwide, a global coalition working to prevent unintentional injuries and death in children 19 and younger. Children's Wisconsin is the lead agency for Safe Kids Wisconsin.



By Jennifer Nielsen, Columbia St. Mary's Regional Burn Center

What do you spy in your house?

Did you know that many liquid household items are flammable? People don't always associate liquids with starting a fire but there are several liquid household items that pose a possible fire risk. By knowing the risks and taking a few precautions, you can help protect yourself from getting burned and prevent one of the 350,000 annual house fires from happening.

HAND SANITIZER

Hand sanitizer is very useful in helping with the prevention of spreading germs, but many of them are alcohol based so they ignite easily at a low temperature. Although rare, there are cases when fires have been started by hand sanitizer and static electricity. Remember to use a small amount and allow it to dry before coming in contact with a flame.

LAUNDRY DETERGENT

The majority of all laundry products, such as liquid detergents, pods, liquid fabric softeners and stain removers are flammable. It is important to store these items safely and away from heat sources.

NAIL POLISH REMOVER

Acetone, found in nail polish remover, is highly flammable. Even the fumes from the acetone can be ignited from several feet away. Refrain from removing nail polish near candles.

COOKING OIL

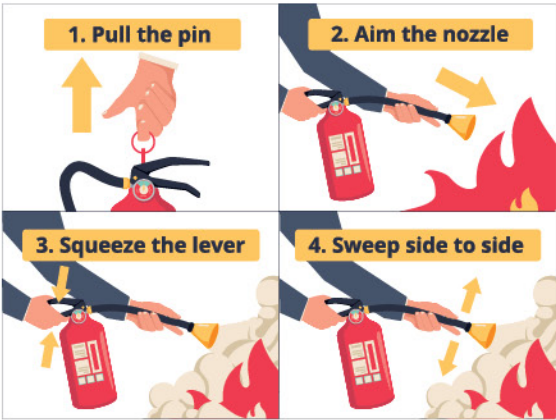
Grease fires are one of the leading causes of kitchen fires and home fire injuries. Never throw water on a frying pan that has caught fire. Cover the pan with a lid or cookie sheet.



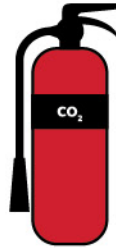






AEROSOLS

Think hairspray, air fresheners, sunscreen, or spray paint. Many aerosols contain propane and butane which is highly flammable. Open flames and lit cigarettes should be kept away from aerosol cans. Even empty aerosol cans be hazardous.

If there is a fire in your home, remember to get out of the house as quickly as possible. Leave your belongings behind. Smoke rises, stay low. Meet your family outside the house at the designated meeting spot. And finally, if your clothing catches fire, remember to **STOP-DROP-ROLL.**

HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER

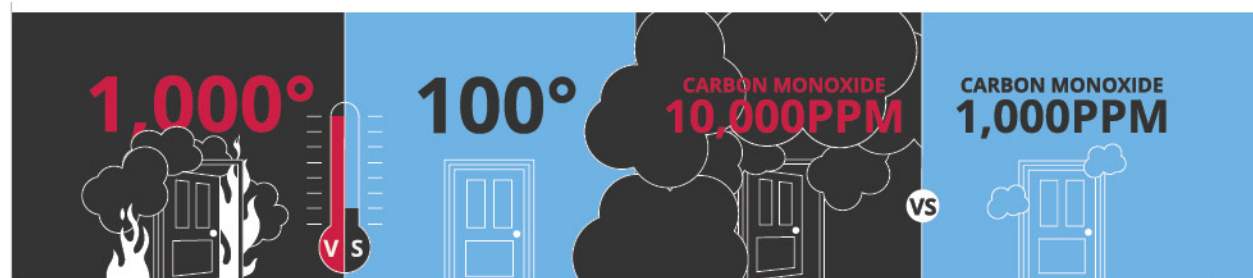


FIRE EXTINGUISHER TYPES AND USES				
FIRE RISK TYPE ↓	 WATER	 FOAM	 CO ₂	 POWDER
 A PAPER, WOOD, TEXTILE	✓ YES	✓ NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	✓ NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	✓ NOT VERY EFFECTIVE
 B FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	✗ NO	✓ YES	✓ YES	✓ YES
 C FLAMMABLE GASES	✗ NO	✗ NO	✓ YES	✓ YES
 ELECTRICAL HAZARD	✗ NO	✗ NO	✓ YES	✓ YES
 VEHICLE PROTECTION	✗ NO	✓ YES	✗ NO	✓ YES



CL^YSE[®]

BEFORE YOU DOZE



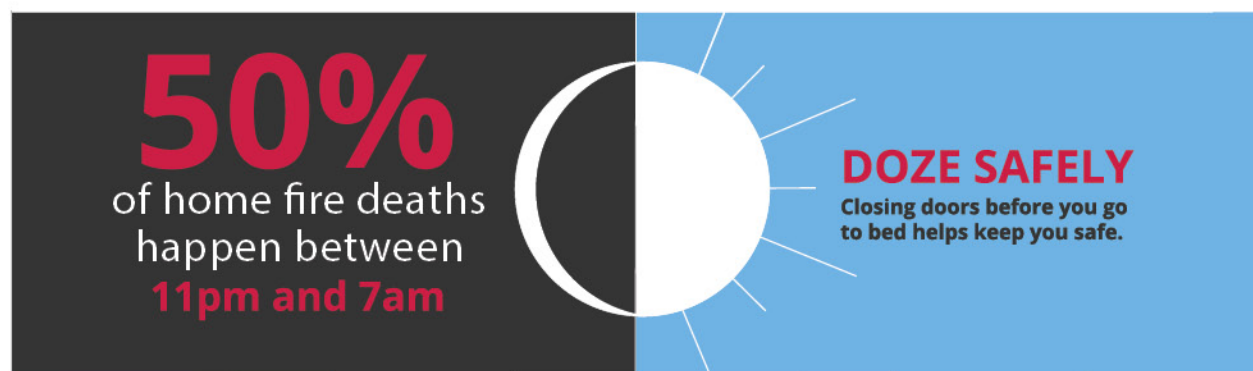
MAKE A 900 DEGREE DIFFERENCE

During a fire, a closed door can mean the difference between 1,000 degrees and 100 degrees.

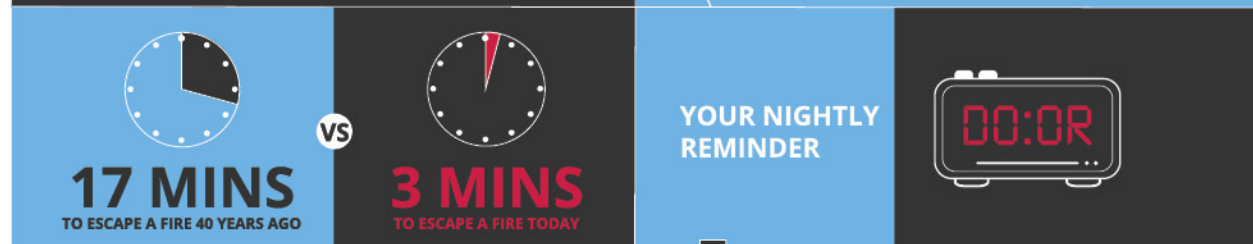


TAKE IT DOWN A NOTCH

During a fire, a closed door can keep carbon monoxide levels at 1,000 PPM versus 10,000 PPM when a door is left open.



DOZE SAFELY
Closing doors before you go to bed helps keep you safe.



FIRE IS GETTING FASTER

Because of modern synthetic materials and furniture, fire is up to 7x faster. Closed doors slow down fire growth.

YOUR SAFETY HINGES ON IT.



WHY CLOSE BEFORE YOU DOZE?

1. In this case, 100 beats 1,000: Using thermal imaging cameras, researchers found that closed-door rooms on both floors during the fire's spread had average temperatures of less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit versus 1000+ degrees in the open-door rooms.
2. Carbon Monoxide is a killer: A bedroom with its door left open has about 10,000 PPM CO (parts per million of Carbon Monoxide), which is extremely toxic. A bedroom with a closed door has approximately 1,000 PPM CO.
3. Fire is getting faster: 40 years ago, we had 17 minutes to escape our homes in the event of a fire. Today, due to synthetic materials, furniture, and construction, we now have 3 minutes or less to escape our home.
4. Fire danger doesn't sleep: About half of home fire deaths result from fires reported between 11 pm and 7 am, when most people are asleep.
5. Breathe easier: In closed door rooms, oxygen levels are at a breathable 18%, while open door rooms oxygen levels are at 8%, which is extremely low.
6. Life or death: In experiments done by FSRI, a victim in the closed bedroom was survivable and able to function well through every experiment and well after fire department arrival. In the open bedroom, potential victims would be unconscious if not deceased prior to fire department arrival or as a result of fire ventilation actions.
7. Slow down: A closed door can slow the spread of fire, reduce toxic smoke levels, improve oxygen levels and decrease temperatures dramatically – and that could make a life-saving difference in your home.
8. Close the door when you're leaving: When exiting a burning structure, don't forget to close the door! It will cut off the fire's oxygen supply and may stop the fire's growth.
9. Check those alarms monthly: It's important to take other safety precautions as well – roughly 3 out of 5 deaths happen in homes with no working smoke alarms or no smoke alarms at all.
10. Plan your escape: Having a fire escape plan for your home is also important to stay safe during a fire – visit every room with your family and decide on a designated meeting spot at the front of the house.

closeyourdoor.org

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One of these rooms is
safer than the other.



CloseYourDoor.org

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CLISE
BEFORE YOU DOZE



Fire is getting faster. A closed door helps stop the spread of fire. Close before you doze, it could save your life.



LEARN
THE SONG
"CLOSE
YOUR
DOOR"



CLISE
BEFORE YOU DOZE

's

ROOM

ENTER AT YOUR OWN RISK



Write your name, color in the signs and hang it on your door. Tell fire to KEEP OUT.

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Learn the Sounds of Fire Safety™



Is there a beep or a chirp coming out of your smoke or carbon monoxide alarm? What does it all mean? Knowing the difference can save you, your home, and your family! Make sure everyone in the home understands the sounds of the smoke and carbon monoxide alarms and knows how to respond. Learn the sounds of your smoke and carbon monoxide alarms by checking the user guide or search the brand and model online.

What is your alarm telling you?

SMOKE ALARMS

- A continued set of three loud beeps—beep, beep, beep—means smoke or fire. Get out, call 9-1-1, and stay out.
- A single “chirp” every 30 or 60 seconds means the battery is low and must be changed.
- All smoke alarms must be replaced after 10 years.
- Chirping that continues after the battery has been replaced means the alarm is at the end of its life and the unit must be replaced.

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) ALARMS

- A continuous set of four loud beeps—beep, beep, beep, beep—means carbon monoxide is present in your home. Go outside, call 9-1-1 and stay out.
- A single chirp every 30 or 60 seconds means the battery is low and must be replaced.
- CO alarms also have “end of life” sounds that vary by manufacturer. This means it’s time to get a new CO alarm.
- Chirping that continues after the battery has been replaced means the alarm is at the end of its life and the unit must be replaced.



**Hear a Beep,
Get on Your Feet!**

Get out and stay out! Call 9-1-1 from outside.

Make sure your smoke and CO alarms meet the needs of everyone in your home, including those with sensory or physical disabilities.

Some tips:

- ✓ Install a bedside alert device that responds to the sound of the smoke and CO alarms. Use of a low frequency alarm can also wake a sleeping person with mild to severe hearing loss.
- ✓ Sleep with your mobility device, glasses, and phone close to your bed.
- ✓ Keep pathways like hallways lit with night lights and free from clutter to make sure everyone can get out safely.

**Hear a Chirp,
Make a Change!**

A chirping alarm needs attention. Replace the batteries or the entire unit if it’s over 10 years old. If you don’t remember how old the unit is, replace it!



**FIRE
PREVENTION
WEEK™**

For fire safety tips, visit firepreventionweek.org and sparky.org

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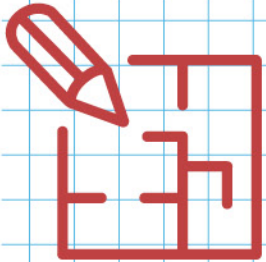
MAKE A HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN



WITH THE FIRE FIGHTERS FOUNDATION

STEPS:

- ✓ Draw a floor plan or map of your home showing all doors and windows.
- ✓ Find and mark two ways out of every room.
- ✓ Mark all smoke alarms in your home. Remember, you should have a smoke alarm in every bedroom, outside of every bedroom, and on each level of your home.
- ✓ Agree on a meeting place with your family and draw it outside your home.
- ✓ Don't forget to practice your fire escape plan at least twice a year.



I, _____, CERTIFY THAT I KNOW 2 WAYS TO GET OUT OF MY HOUSE IF THERE IS A FIRE.

CHAMPIONS FOR BURN SURVIVORS, FIRE FIGHTERS AND SAFE COMMUNITIES.

PROTECT WHAT YOU VALUE MOST

With Home Fire Sprinklers

Did you know a home fire can become deadly in two minutes or less?

Homes built with lightweight building material and flooring burn faster, failing quicker (often collapsing in a fire). Common synthetic furnishings and belongings burn hot and fast and produce toxic smoke. A fast, spreading fire can take lives in only seconds.

The answer to this modern home fire problem is a century-old solution: fire sprinkler technology. Installing home fire sprinklers is the best protection available. The proven, lifesaving technology is the same - just updated for home designs.

Two types of home fire sprinklers

Standalone means there is piping specifically for the sprinklers. Multi-purpose means there is a combination system for regular plumbing plus the fire sprinklers.

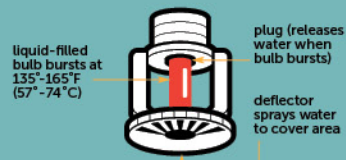
Water supply

Sprinklers connect to your home's water supply. In some homes, a tank and pump are used. Piping behind walls and ceilings connects the sprinklers to the water, like plumbing. The water is ready if a fire starts.

Fire sprinklers work automatically

Each sprinkler works on its own. A special plug keeps the water in the pipes when it's not needed. If a fire starts, its high heat surrounds the area below the sprinkler and causes the plug to open. That lets water flow on the flames. Just one sprinkler can control a home fire.

How Home Fire Sprinklers Work



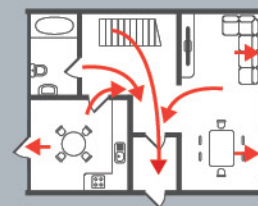
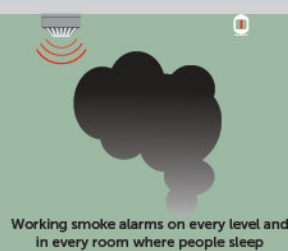
Learn more at

HomeFireSprinkler.org

Follow HFSC on Facebook: facebook.com/HFSCorg#, Instagram: [homefiresprinklercoalition](https://www.instagram.com/homefiresprinklercoalition/), and on Twitter: [@HFSCorg](https://twitter.com/HFSCorg). You can also follow HFSC activities on Pinterest: pinterest.com/hfsc/ and LinkedIn.



Complete System of Home Fire Safety



Home Fire Sprinkler Quiz

A home fire can become deadly in _____ minutes or less.

A complete home fire safety system includes a fire _____ that every resident practices, working _____ alarms on every level and where people sleep, and installing home _____.

A fire sprinkler activates by _____ generally between _____ and _____ degree Fahrenheit.

Research Activities

Research the web for the six common myths regarding fire sprinklers and list them. Explain why they are a myth.

Identify the parts of a fire sprinkler head. List the various temperature ratings of standard fire sprinklers.

Find the fire timeline and identify the key components of the timeline. Explain the term flashover.

Research when fire sprinklers were invented and by who.

Fire Safety Resources

- [Firesafety.gov](https://firesafety.gov) for Kids
- National Fire Protection Association
- United States Fire Administration

Links

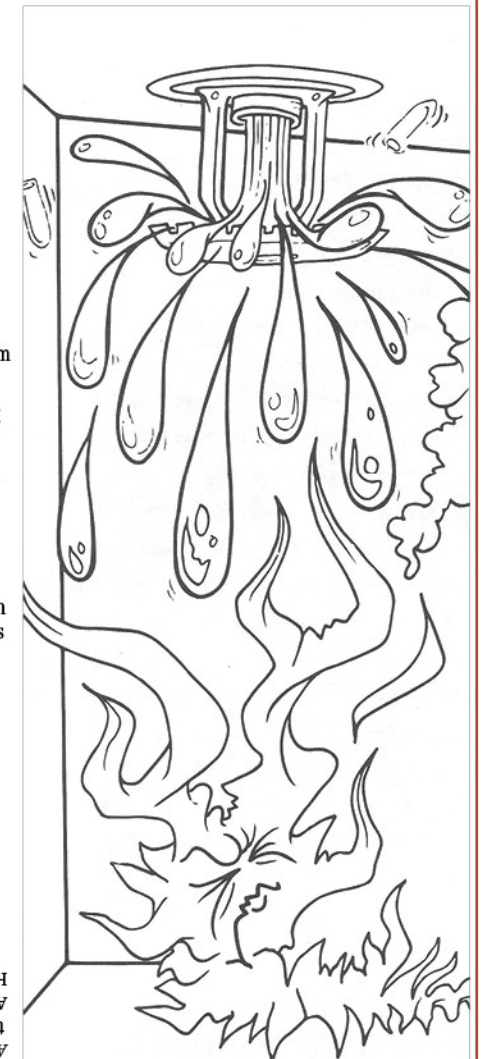
- firesprinklersbuylife.com
- fireadvocates.org
- phoenix-society.org
- [Sparky.org](https://sparky.org)
- [Sprinklersaves.com](https://sprinklersaves.com)

For Teachers and Parents

Have younger children color the various parts of the picture.

Fire as red, smoke as grey, water as blue & fire sprinkler head as brass or light brown.

Answers to Quiz:
Two: Escape Plan, Smoke Alarms, Fire Sprinklers;
Heat, 135 & 165



Home Fire Sprinkler

COALITION
Protect What You Value Most

HomeFireSprinkler.org

Kitchen Safety Hidden Pics

See if you can find: ☐ binoculars, ☐ flip-flop, ☐ sock, ☐ sand shovel, ☐ fire hydrant, ☐ sailboat, ☐ pizza slice, ☐ hammer, ☐ comb, ☐ book, ☐ ice cream cone, ☐ leaf, ☐ eyeglasses, ☐ baseball, ☐ banana, ☐ butterfly, ☐ lightbulb, ☐ bell, ☐ fried egg, ☐ beach ball, ☐ baseball bat, ☐ pencil, ☐ tape measure, ☐ 3 smoke alarms!



Sparky says... "Stay safe in the kitchen!"

- ☛ Stay at least 3 feet from the stove.
- ☛ A grown-up should decide when you are old enough to use a microwave oven.
- ☛ Stay away from things that get hot.
- ☛ Remind grown-ups to keep things that can burn away from the stovetop.

CHECK OUT **SPARKY.ORG** FOR MORE FUN!

2021 Fire Safety Newspapers in Education Quiz

I Spy...

- Which of the following are flammable?
 - Hand Sanitizer
 - Cooking Oil
 - Laundry Detergent
 - All of the Above
- In the case of a grease fire, _____ the pan
- NEVER throw _____ on a frying pan that has caught fire

DANGER - Flammable Liquids

- _____ is the most popular flammable liquid that patients are burned from
- True / False: More campfire burns are caused by embers rather than flames

What's Cooking? Kitchen Fire Safety

- _____ fires are the most common type of fire in the US
- True / False: You should put ice on a burn

Three Feet Away is Where You Should Stay

- The "Safe Zone" is at least _____ feet away from the fire pit
- Coals and embers can stay hot for more than _____ hours
- Put out your campfire completely with large amounts of _____

Close Before You Doze

_____ of home fire deaths happen between 11 pm and 7 am.
Fire is _____ today than 40 years ago.
Before you go to bed each night, _____ your door.

Learn the Sounds of Fire Safety

Draw a line to match the alarm sound with what it means

Continued set of three loud beeps	Carbon Monoxide is present
Single chirp every 30 or 60 seconds	Smoke or fire is present
Continuous set of four loud beeps	Battery is low and must be replaced

Protect What You Value Most With Home Fire Sprinklers

- Home fires can become deadly in _____ minutes or less
- All fire sprinklers DO / DO NOT activate at once
- True / False: Lightweight building material and synthetic furnishings make homes burn faster and fail quicker

Energy Safety from We Energies

- Electricity + _____ = DANGER
- Natural gas smells like _____
- Stay away from _____ lines and _____ equipment

Energy safety

from We Energies

Electricity and natural gas are important parts of your daily life. You use them to heat your home, cook your food and power things like TVs and computers. That's why it's important to use energy safely. Follow these rules to stay safe around electricity and natural gas:



Natural gas smells stinky — like rotten eggs.

If you smell natural gas, do not use a light switch or even a phone, which could make a spark and cause a fire or explosion. Get everyone out of the house and tell a trusted adult to call We Energies for help.

Stay away from power lines. Stay far away from all power lines — especially when they're lying on the ground. Never climb trees or fly kites near power lines. And don't release metallic balloons outdoors — they may touch power lines, causing fires and outages.

Outlets are for plugs.

Don't put your fingers or any object other than a plug into an electrical outlet. And keep electrical appliances away from water. Electricity + Water = DANGER.



Call before you dig. Before doing any digging or planting in your yard, have an adult call Diggers Hotline at 811 to have the electric and natural gas lines in the ground marked for free. And don't pull out marker flags until the work is complete; others working in your yard may need to know where underground utilities are located to avoid a dangerous accident.

Mr. Ouch means danger.

Never play near electrical equipment such as substations, power poles or transformers (green boxes). When you see Mr. Ouch, don't touch.



Go to [we-energies.com](https://www.we-energies.com) for more energy safety information.

Energy you can depend on

PREPARATION • PREVENTION • PRACTICE

Our Home is *Fire Safe!*

The student named below has successfully completed the Fire Safety Home Survey exercises with their family, and their home is now a certified "Fire Safety Zone."
Please hang this certificate proudly in your home to remind you to always maintain your fire safety plan.



Student's Name _____

I promise to be aware of fire safety and to practice fire safety at all times.

Student Signature _____

Parent or Guardian Signature _____

Teacher Signature _____

- I have performed the Fire Safety exercises with my family and I will save and display this certificate in my home.
- I know to call 911 in the event of a fire.
- Our family has a fire escape plan, our home has smoke alarms and we pledge to maintain them on a regular schedule.
- I will not play with matches or lighters.
- My family and I have inspected our home, including our basement, attic and garage and certify that we have not identified potential fire risks.



Poster Contest Entry Coupon

Only students in K-12th grade are eligible to enter.

Student's name _____

School _____

Teacher's name _____

Teacher's email _____

Grade _____

School phone _____

School address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Please mail entries to:

Professional Fire Fighters of Wisconsin

Charitable Foundation

321 E. Main Street, Suite 200, Madison, WI 53703

FIRE SAFETY QUIZ ANSWERS

I Spy...

Which of the following are flammable?

- Hand Sanitizer
- Cooking Oil
- Laundry Detergent
- All of the Above

In the case of a grease fire, **COVER** the pan
NEVER throw **WATER** on a frying pan that has caught fire

DANGER – Flammable Liquids

GASOLINE is the most popular flammable liquid that patients are burned from
TRUE: More campfire burns are caused by embers rather than flames

What's Cooking? Kitchen Fire Safety

KITCHEN fires are the most common type of fire in the US

FALSE: You should put ice on a burn

Three Feet Away Is Where You Should Stay

The "Safe Zone" is at least **THREE** feet away from the fire pit
Coals and embers can stay hot for more than **24** hours
Put out your campfire completely with large amounts of **WATER**

Close Before You Doze

HALF of home fire deaths happen between 11 pm and 7 am.
Fire is **FASTER** today than 40 years ago.
Before you go to bed each night, **CLOSE** your door.

Learn the Sounds of Fire Safety

Draw a line to match the alarm sound with what it means

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Continued set of three loud beeps | Carbon Monoxide is present |
| Single chirp every 30 or 60 seconds | Smoke or fire is present |
| Continuous set of four loud beeps | Battery is low and must be replaced |

Protect What You Value Most With Home Fire Sprinklers

Home fires can become deadly in **THREE** minutes or less
All fire sprinklers **DO NOT** activate at once
TRUE: Lightweight building material and synthetic furnishings make homes burn faster and fail quicker

Energy Safety from We Energies

Electricity + **WATER** = DANGER
Natural gas smells like **ROTTEN EGGS**
Stay away from **POWER** lines and **ELECTRICAL** equipment



Sparky says...

"Stay safe in the kitchen!"

- Stay alert! Don't leave the stove.
- A grease-up should be cleaned when you are done to help prevent a fire.
- Stay away from things that get hot.
- Don't let kids play with things that could catch fire.

USE MY SPARKY'S FIRE PREVENTION



28th Annual

Summer Camp for Burn Injured Youth

AUGUST 2022

Every year, the Fire Fighters Foundation hosts our Summer Camp for Burn Injured Youth, or "Burn Camp" for short. This free, week-long, overnight summer camp experience provides a fun continuation of care program for kids ages 7-17 with life-changing burn injuries. Burn Camp is a place where kids can continue to heal from the emotional trauma of their burns, grow their lifelong support system, and navigate life beyond their injuries. Each year, our steering committee works year-round to plan a new Burn Camp theme that makes each child's experience fresh, unique,

and more impactful. This year's theme was "Don't Just Survive - Thrive," focusing on empowering burn survivors to thrive in their communities. The hard work and participation of over 100 burn survivors and volunteers make Burn Camp special for everyone who attends.

We need your help to spread the word about Burn Camp so we can support more young burn survivors who may not know about camp!

Please contact us for more information or to refer a burn survivor.

(608) 630-8440 or Aine@pffwcf.org



This program is recommended by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services to comply with s. 101.14(1)(c) Wis. Stats, regarding a form of a course of study in fire prevention for use in public schools.

Newspaper in Education salutes the contributions of our sponsors!

This educational supplement is designed to provide the public with general information on fire safety. The Fire Fighters Foundation, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, and sponsors of this section assume no liability for any actions taken by persons based on the information contained herein.

NIE Supervisor: Mark Missurelli



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The Professional Fire Fighters of Wisconsin Charitable Foundation is a 501(c)(3) public charity. We are champions for burn survivors, fire fighters, and safe communities statewide. For 24 years, the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel has been a partner on this award-winning program that saves lives through fire-safety education. The fun and engaging content within these pages teaches students about fire and burn prevention, gas and electrical safety, and risk reduction in their homes. Please share with us how you are using our Fire Safety Newspapers in Education program at home, at your school, and in your community.

@pffwcf • /pffwcf • @pffwcf • @pffwcf

#PFFWCFBurnCamp2021 • #PFFWCF #FireSafeBurnFreeWI

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