

PROFESSIONAL FIRE FIGHTERS OF WISCONSIN
CHARITABLE FOUNDATION



fire safety

NEWSPAPER IN EDUCATION

Champions for burn survivors, fire fighters, and safe communities

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
OCTOBER 9TH-15TH, 2022

Developing a home fire escape plan

Burn prevention and treatment

*Life-saving information about fire
sprinklers and smoke alarms*

Gas and electrical safety

OVER \$5,000 IN PRIZES AVAILABLE
FOR STUDENT POSTER CONTEST
AND TEACHER ESSAY CONTEST!

25th

edition



This special section was prepared by DesignIQ for USA TODAY
Network newspapers and other newspapers in Wisconsin.
There was no editing or reporting from the newsroom involved.





By Lindsey M. McKee

The pandemic has made the element of time more apparent than ever. For some, the past few years seem to have gone by in just a few seconds. For others, two years have felt like two decades.

For the Fire Safety Newspapers in Education special section, two decades have truly gone by...25 years to be exact. The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel was one of the original founding periodicals for the Newspapers in Education (NIE) child literacy and education program between the 1930s and 1940s, according to NIE's website. The 1990s saw significant NIE growth, including in Wisconsin.

The NIE Fire Safety special section arrived in the Greater Milwaukee area starting in 1997 and became the full responsibility of the Professional Fire Fighters of Wisconsin Charitable Foundation (PFFWCF) when they absorbed the Wisconsin Alliance for Fire Safety in 2015.

As we celebrate this passage of time, we also recognize time's importance in surviving a fire emergency. From planning ahead to securing an escape, time is indeed of the essence.

Time to Plan

"People are dying in preventable fires," said Michael Wos, PFFWCF executive director. "Whether its complacency or apathy, nobody really thinks a fire is going to happen to them. So, when you think nothing is going to happen, you don't prepare. But preparation makes all the difference."

A key way to prepare is having a good escape plan with some key elements. Include two possible ways to escape the home in a fire

emergency, just in case one is blocked. Move any furniture or other items blocking a potential exit out of the way. Have an agreed upon meeting place for when all occupants have exited and identify a place to call 911. Practice the plan regularly for faster recognition of the danger and quicker execution of the steps to stay alive.

A smoke alarm should be located in every area of a home, including basements, attics and every bedroom. Make certain everyone learns and recognizes the sound of your alarm, so you are not left surprised in an emergency and wasting valuable time. Test smoke alarms monthly to confirm they are in working order. Additionally, Wos advises keeping batteries and the smoke alarm devices themselves updated. All of this allows for the quickest possible alert.

"Early notification of fires is key," he said. "Three out of five home fires occur in a home where there are no working smoke alarms."

Families can also practice some basic housekeeping to help prevent fire emergencies. Kids must never play with or near fire, steering clear of appliances that can burn or spark a flame. Parents can drastically decrease the chance of causing or significantly worsening fires by unplugging electronics when not in use.

Time to Escape

A common miscalculation in fire emergencies is the amount of escape time. In fact, the number of flammable items in homes – from the televisions in our rooms to the synthetic fabrics on our beds – literally add fuel to the fire and remove time from the clock.

"When we look at how long you have to es-

cape a fire, people think they have more time than they actually do," Wos said. "Fires are burning faster, hotter, and are more toxic than ever for various number of reasons. Everything around us burns pretty readily, so you actually have about 3 minutes or less before a flashover."

When the smoke alarm goes off, drop down low to keep away from smoke and toxic air. Carefully feel the back of doors for heat to determine if fire may be on the other side. Kids must be taught to never hide. This can not only delay their exit time, but also make finding them take longer. Once out of the home, stay out of the home. Allow firefighters to do any rescuing, rather than trying to take it on yourselves without the gear and skills needed to manage through fire.

"Keep fire safety top of mind in all that you do," Wos said. "A housefire can happen to anyone, anywhere, at any time."

Until Next Time

Though impossible to track the true impact of the Newspapers in Education Fire Safety special section, there are some positive signs.

"We looked back at the data and saw that fire related deaths over the last 20 to 25 years have been cut in half, which is pretty remarkable," Wos said. "Even more remarkably, deaths among kids under the age of 14 have been reduced by 80 percent."

Even as the PFFWCF expands its support and education of fire safety, the organization continues to look for ways to improve its data and capture the full story of fires in Wisconsin. The data collection expands into more research and databases as well as expanding its reach for data into other industries such as healthcare and insurance.

"A part of our strategic plan that we adopted last year was getting good data," Wos said. "There's more opportunity to support our burn survivors with better data and perhaps fire prevention as well."

Though work to prevent or at least improve outcomes of fires continues for PFFWCF, working on the NIE Fire Safety special program has been rewarding in many ways.

"So far we have 83,850 pre-orders from schools, another 80,000 in the newspapers around the state that insert the Fire Safety special section, and then we're going to target five of the most at-risk zip codes in Milwaukee," Wos said. "It's been really neat to be a part of this program and watching it grow."

Key Timeframes in Fire Safety

- ▶ Test smoke alarms **monthly** to make sure they work properly
- ▶ Change smoke alarm batteries **twice per year***
- ▶ Completely replace smoke alarms older than **eight to 10 years old***
- ▶ Sleep with bedroom doors closed **every night** to help slow fire and smoke spread in an emergency
- ▶ You have **less than 3 minutes** to escape a burning home
- ▶ Get out **right away** when you hear the smoke alarm
- ▶ **Never** go back inside a burning home for anything or anyone

**Follow manufacturer guidelines*



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
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

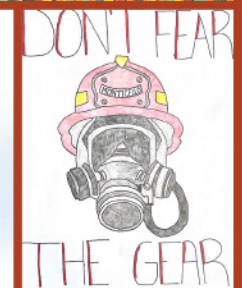
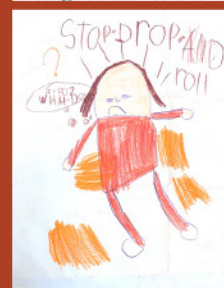
For more information about the Fire Fighters Foundation, please visit: www.pffwcf.org

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.

DEADLINE

- Postmarked by December 31, 2022
- Awards will be posted by January 31, 2023

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

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.

PRIZES

\$100
1ST PLACE
in each grade level

\$50
2ND PLACE
in each grade level

\$25
3RD PLACE
in each grade level

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 Missurelli - NIE Supervisor; Brianna Fredericks & Raymond Seibel of DesignIQ - Graphic Design; PFFWCF, Michael Vos - Executive Director, Aine King - Program Coordinator; Jacob Deutsch - Development Specialist, Jacob Casella - Communications & Marketing Intern; and Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

Frostbite Injuries

By the UW Health Burn Center

When one thinks about what patient population is in need of a burn center, patients with burn injuries that are acquired from a hot temperature source or mechanism likely come to mind. The UW Health Burn Center is also ready and available to assess and treat a patient population that acquires an injury from the exact opposite temperature source or mechanism-cold! These are referred to as frostbite injuries and all frostbites can be prevented.

Definitions

Frostbite is defined as the freezing of exposed body limbs or parts, such as fingers, toes, nose, earlobes. The affected area is cold to touch, may appear cherry-red, mottled, very pale or white. In severe cases, blisters may form and/or the skin may turn dusky gray or black. The skin may feel numb or very painful especially during the process of re-warming. Sometimes, but not always, a person who acquires a frostbite will also endure hypothermia. This is when the body temperature cools to a life-threatening level. Hypothermia is a medical emergency and requires prompt evaluation in an emergency room. Signs of hypothermia include slurred speech, shivering, weakness, confusion, drowsiness and/or loss of consciousness. A person with severe hypothermia may stop shivering as their temperature drops.

Facts

- In the U.S., there is an average of 1,300 deaths per year associated with cold exposure.
- Alcohol and drug use increases the chance of acquiring a frostbite injury or hypothermia.
- Those with diabetes, heart conditions, infants and elderly are more susceptible to acquiring hypothermia in cold weather.

Like with most burn injuries, frostbite can be prevented.

• Planning

- Look at the weather forecast

when leaving the home on a cold day and take the wind chill into account.

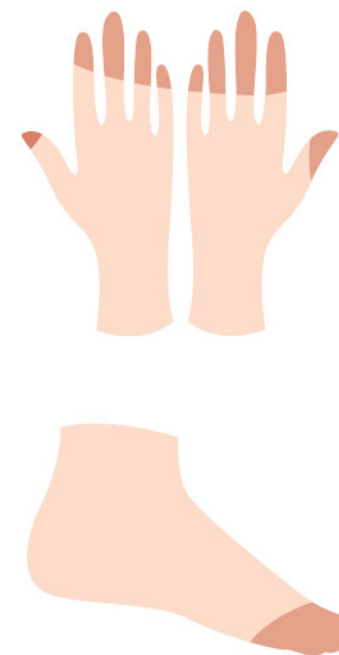
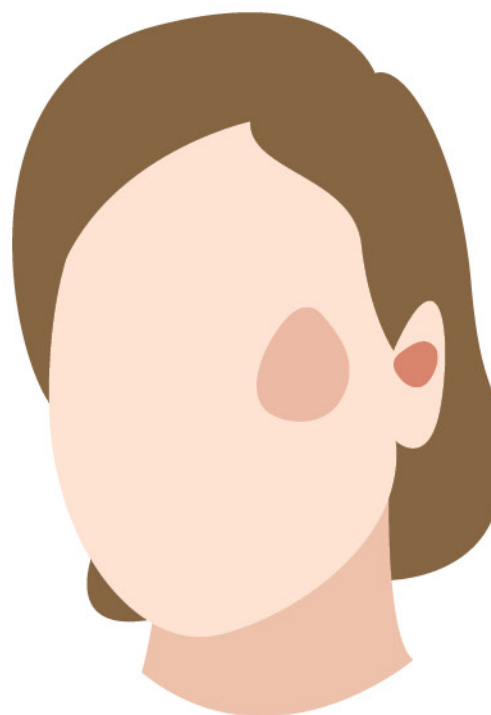
- Avoid or limit outdoor activities when the temperature nears or dips below 5 degrees Fahrenheit.
- If planning for outdoor activities, make sure to let people know where you are going and when to expect you to come home.
- Take frequent breaks indoors from the cold.
- Always have extra clothes, blankets, food, shovel, flashlight & blankets in the car for ANY length of drive. If you become stranded, stay in the car, stay awake, run the car for 10 minutes every hour opening window slightly to let air in and ensure snow is not blocking the exhaust pipe.

• Clothing

- Keep your clothing dry (especially gloves and socks).
- Consider waterproof boots and gloves when working outside for long periods of time.
- Wear layers to keep warm in cold weather.
- Add a windproof layer on days that wind chill is a factor.
- Avoid alcohol when doing outdoor activities as this can alter your perception of the temperature and cause dehydration.

• Taking care of others

- Watch people enter their homes when you drop them off.
- Check in on friends and family who have limited resources as they may be keeping their heating low.
- Supervise children and any person with memory issues at all times when outdoors in the winter.
- If you observe someone walking or stranded in unfavorable weather/temperatures, consider stopping to help or contact the local authorities.
- Use the motto, "See something, then say something and/or do something."



What to watch for and what you should do at home (signs of frostbite, home treatment)

• If you experience numbness in your hands or feet when outside, you should:

- Move indoors and remove all cold or wet clothing and socks.
- Warm up in a warm shower or bath and change into warm dry clothes.

When to seek medical treatment and how soon (signs and symptoms)

• Seeking medical attention for frostbite

- If your hands or feet turn pink or red after rewarming and have normal sensation, this is frostnip or superficial frostbite and does not require medical attention.
- If your hands or feet appear purplish and are numb despite warming up, this is a sign of severe frostbite and requires immediate medical attention.
- If you notice large clear or bloody

blisters forming on your hands or feet after warming up, this indicates moderate to severe frostbite injury that requires immediate medical attention.

- If you think you have deeply frozen your hands or feet, do not try to rewarm them at home – instead go to your nearest emergency room for assistance with rewarming as soon as possible.
 - Warming and refreezing of tissues is very harmful, so it is better to keep the extremity frozen until in a secure location.

• Seeking medical attention for hypothermia

- Hypothermia can become a medical emergency and requires prompt evaluation in an Emergency Room.
- Signs of severe hypothermia include sleepiness, slurring of speech, confusion.
- A person with severe hypothermia may stop shivering as their temperature drops.

Fireplace Safety

By Children's Hospital of Wisconsin Burn Center



Fireplace doors are **hot! Protect your tot!**
Put a **screen in between.**



Fireplace doors can reach temperatures of 1,300 degrees!
This will cause a burn in **less than one second.**

Here's what you can do to prevent a burn from a fireplace:

Put a screen or gate in front of a fireplace to keep young children from touching a hot fireplace door.

Never leave a child alone in a room with a fireplace burning.

Remember that a fireplace door can stay hot for over an hour after the fire is put out.

If a burn does occur, run cool water over the burn for several minutes—cool the burn. Do not put ice on the burn.

Seek medical attention.



By Ascension 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**.

Scald Burn Safety

By Safe Kids Wisconsin

When you think about getting burned, you probably think of fires and not about a scald burn. A scald burn occurs when the skin comes in contact with a hot liquid or steam. Young children and the elderly are at greater risk of a more serious injury from a hot liquid, as their skin is much thinner than adults.

The majority of scald burn injuries occur in the kitchen and bathroom. When microwaves were invented, cooking for older children became easier. Unfortunately, there was also an increase in the number of scald burns when taking food out of the microwave after it was done cooking.



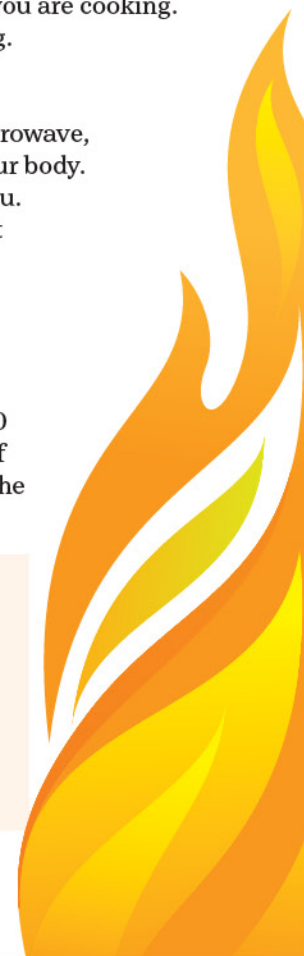
Here are some ways to help keep safe:

1. Have your caregiver in the kitchen with you when you are cooking.
2. Keep little children out of the kitchen when cooking.
3. Be sure to use oven mitts or hot pads when taking the hot food out of the microwave.
4. When opening a container that has been in the microwave, always be sure to open the container away from your body. This will allow the steam to come out away from you.
5. Use the back burners on the stove so the pans don't accidentally get bumped or pulled off the stove.
6. Keep hot food and beverages away from the edge of the counter or table.
7. Do not place hot liquids, such as soup, in your lap when you eat it.
8. Have your caregivers set the hot water heater to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Always test the temperature of the bath water before getting into the tub, or from the faucet before putting your hand under the water.

IF you should get a scald burn:

1. Remove any clothing from the burn.
2. "Cool the Burn". Run cool water over the burn for 10-20 minutes. Do not apply ice, creams, or other products to the burn.
3. Cover the area with a clean dry dressing.
4. Seek medical help.

For more information on fire safety, please visit 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.

Smoke Alarms at Home

SMOKE ALARMS ARE A KEY PART

of a home fire escape plan. When there is a fire, smoke spreads fast. Working smoke alarms give you early warning so you can get outside quickly.

SAFETY TIPS

- Install smoke alarms in every bedroom. They should also be outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home. Install alarms in the basement.
- Large homes may need extra smoke alarms.
- It is best to use interconnected smoke alarms. When one smoke alarm sounds, they all sound.
- Test all smoke alarms at least once a month. Press the test button to be sure the alarm is working.
- Current alarms on the market employ different types of technology including multi-sensing, which could include smoke and carbon monoxide combined.
- Today's smoke alarms will be more technologically advanced to respond to a multitude of fire conditions, yet mitigate false alarms.
- A smoke alarm should be on the ceiling or high on a wall. Keep smoke alarms away from the kitchen to reduce false alarms. They should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from the stove.
- People who are hard-of-hearing or deaf can use special alarms. These alarms have strobe lights and bed shakers.
- Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old.



FACTS

- ❗ A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat, and fire.
- ❗ Smoke alarms should be installed inside every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area, and on every level. Smoke alarms should be connected so when one sounds, they all sound. Most homes do not have this level of protection.
- ❗ Roughly 3 out of 5 fire deaths happen in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms.



**NATIONAL FIRE
PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**
The leading information and knowledge resource
on fire, electrical and related hazards

Fire Sprinklers Save Lives and Property

By the National Fire Sprinkler Association – Wisconsin Chapter

Fire sprinklers are one of the risk reduction components to reducing damage to property and increasing the safety to occupants and first responders. There are three basic levels to fire prevention. The first is practicing fire prevention. This would include making sure that we give space to various areas. Combustibles should be kept away from cooking appliances, space heaters, and candles. Ignition materials (matches and lighters) should be kept away from access from children. Every home should have an escape plan that includes an outside meeting place. The next level would be adding a fire extinguisher in the home near the kitchen in case of a fire. Lastly, would be the installation of a fire sprinkler system.

History of Fire Sprinklers

Even though the concept of fire sprinklers originated in the 15th century, it was not until 1794 that the first truly automatic fire sprinkler was developed. Improving on the design by Phillip Pratt, Henry Parmalee is considered the inventor of the first automatic fire sprinkler head. These heads operated individually, activated by heat that shattered a bulb allowing water to flow. He installed this system within his piano factory. The fire sprinkler system and heads have been continuously improved over time to incorporate technological advances.

Myths of Fire Sprinklers

There are many myths related to fire sprinkler systems.

The first is that fire sprinklers cause a lot of water damage. The standard fire sprinkler head puts out 25 gallons per

minute (GPM) while the water from a standard fire hose is about 125 GPM. On average, the fire sprinkler system will supply 25 GPM when activated and the fire department will deliver 250 GPM.

Using the information above and from the fire timeline, with an average fire department response of 8 minutes, we would see that the fire sprinkler system would deliver 120 gallons of water to control the fire and prevent flash-over, while fire department operations would take at least 10 minutes and utilize 1,250 gallons to control the fire. This does not account for the smoke, heat, and fire damage caused by the delay of water on the fire.

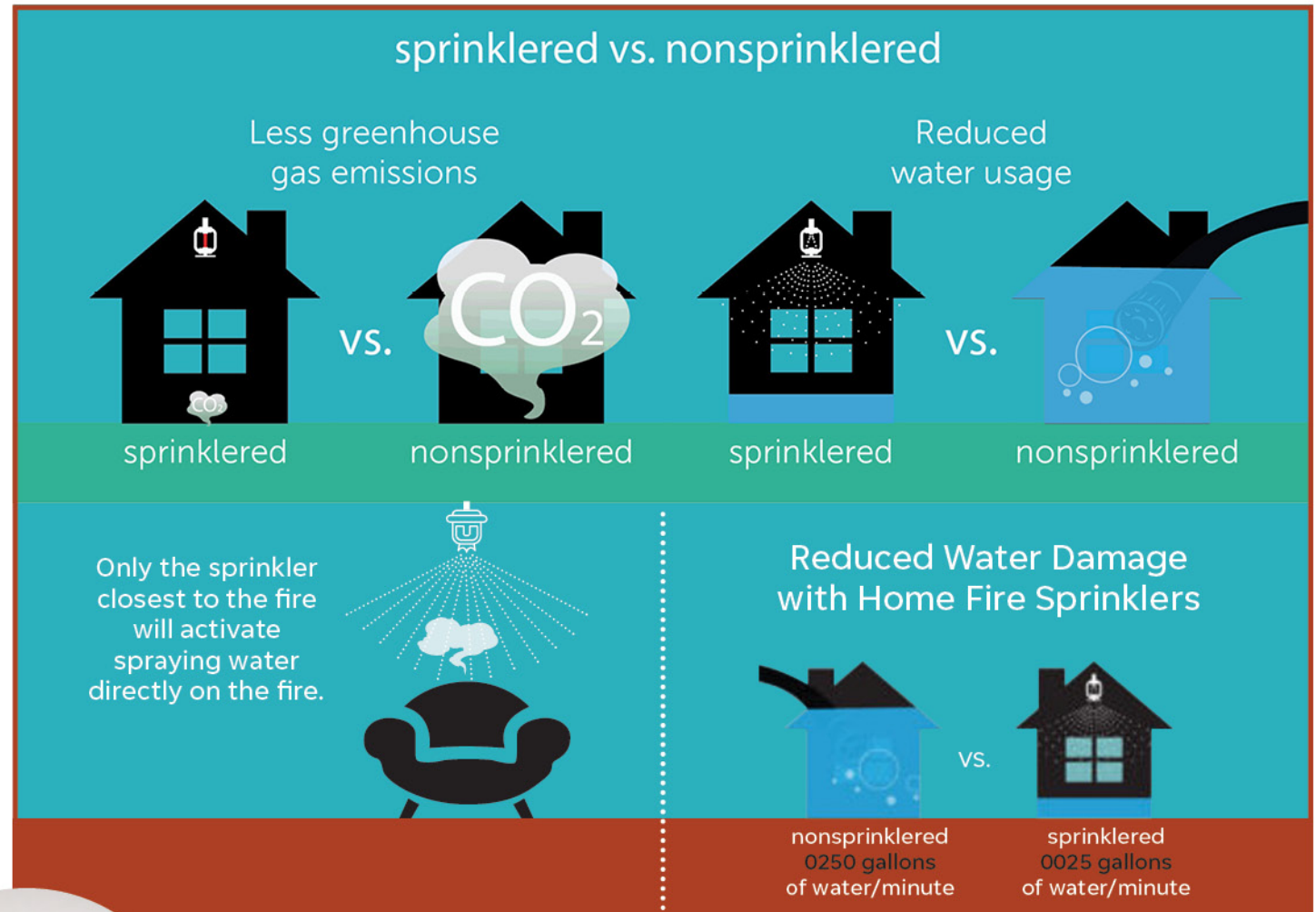
We can dry wet but cannot unburn burnt.

Another myth that is constantly portrayed in TV shows and movies is that all the fire sprinklers will activate in a fire. Since 1874, the automatic fire sprinkler activates due to heat and will not activate all the fire sprinklers. This was created to ensure proper pressure and volume of water was delivered to effectively control the fire until the fire department arrived to make sure that the fire was extinguished.

Fire sprinkler systems are designed to control most fire based upon a hydraulic calculation using water pressure and volume. The standard fire sprinkler will activate when the temperature reaches 165 degrees. It is normal for more than one to activate near the fire, but the system will not activate all the fire sprinkler heads.

With issues related to water supplies and drought throughout many areas of the United States, we need to consider the effects fire has on the environment. These effects are adding greenhouse gas emissions in the form of CO₂ and the amount of water needed to control and extinguish a fire. Studies have shown that fires controlled by fire sprinklers need less water and cause less CO₂ than fires in buildings that are unprotected. This does not cover the environmental effect that the runoff water causes from chemicals and fire byproducts that are carried away in large fires due to the amount of water.

For more information about fire sprinklers please visit www.firesprinklers-buylife.com or homefiresprinkler.org. Additional information can be found at nfsa.org, nfpa.org and usfa.fema.gov.



HOME FIRE SPRINKLERS STOP A FIRE FROM **Spreading** So People Can **Get Out**

By the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition

Home Fires Are Very Dangerous

Fires happen fast and grow quickly! There is little time to escape a fire. In less than two minutes a small flame can grow into a major fire. The reason a house fire spreads so quickly is because our furniture, carpet and electronics are made of synthetic materials. These burn quickly, making poison smoke.

Home Fire Sprinklers Will Control a Fire

Home fire sprinklers control a fire right away. That keeps the poisonous smoke and flames from spreading.

Only The Sprinkler Closest To the Fire Will Activate

If there is a fire, high heat will cause the sprinkler closest to it to spray water over the flames. The sprinkler will put the fire out or keep it small until firefighters arrive. That prevents the fire from spreading and becoming deadly. Smoke cannot start a sprinkler.

While the sprinkler controls the fire, people in the

home and their pets have time to escape. When firefighters arrive, they make sure everyone is safe. They make sure the fire is out and turn off the water. Fire sprinklers also protect firefighters because they do not have to enter a home with deadly fire and poison smoke.

Each sprinkler has a special plug that keeps the water in the pipes. If a fire starts, the high heat in the area below the sprinkler causes the plug to open. That lets water flow on the flames. The sprinkler closest to the fire activates. All the other sprinklers remain sealed.

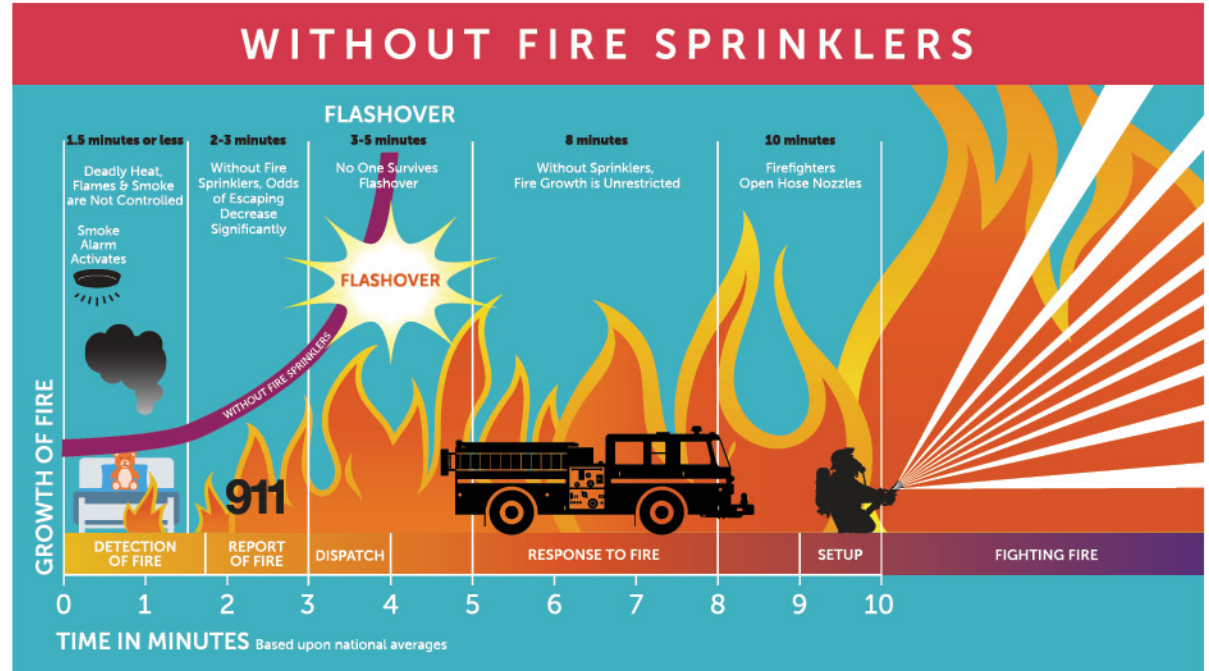
Fire Sprinklers Protect the Environment

A fire in a home without sprinklers is more harmful to the environment. It causes a lot of air and water pollution. It causes a lot of damage to property.

A home fire sprinkler controls the fire with far less water than the fire department. High-pressure hoses use more than 10 times the amount of water per minute.

A controlled fire means less pollution gets in the air and in water runoff. It also means less water is needed to control the fire. Preventing fire damage in the home means fewer materials get hauled to the landfill.

Fire Sprinklers are simple, reliable and proven. Fire sprinklers protect people, pets, firefighters and property 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.



HOME FIRE SPRINKLER
COALITION

FIRE MOVES FAST. PLAN AHEAD TO SAVE LIVES.

You may only have three minutes or less to escape once a fire starts in your home. Take these steps to increase your chances of survival.



Install Working Smoke Alarms

Smoke alarms give you and your loved ones the earliest warning possible that there is a fire, so you can get out of your home quickly and safely. Install smoke alarms in every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area, and on every level of the home. Check your smoke alarms twice a year and replace them once they stop working according to the manufacturer's recommendations. When replacing or buying new smoke alarms, look for products that are third-party listed or certified.



Close Before You Doze®

A closed door can be an effective barrier against deadly levels of carbon monoxide, smoke, and flames, and may give you more time to respond to the smoke alarm. In fact, there can be a 900-degree Fahrenheit temperature difference between a room with an open door and one with a closed door. While a room with an open door may reach 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit a room with a closed door may only reach 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Make closing doors at night part of your bedtime routine.



Create and Practice a Fire Escape Plan

If there is a fire in your home, there won't be time to plan a way out in the moment. Create an escape plan for your home and practice it with your family so you're ready for a fire emergency. Don't wait, plan ahead. Make sure your Fire Escape Plan includes a Plan A, B and C!

Watch this video to see the dramatic difference a closed door can make during a fire:



Learn more here at closeyourdoor.org

Know at least **two** ways out.

Plan A Exit your home through the closest door, close the door behind you and go to your meeting place. Call 9-1-1. Make sure the fire department knows if/when everyone is out.

Plan B When you can't safely escape through the closest door, you may need to use an alternate exit such as a window. If you can, close the window/door behind you as you leave. Then go to your meeting place and call 9-1-1. Make sure the fire department knows if/when everyone is out.

Plan C If you can't get out, get behind a closed door, turn on the light and call 9-1-1, telling the dispatcher where you are inside the home.

If you can't get out, use PLAN C.

- Get into a room as far away from the fire as possible, close the door and turn on the light.
- Once inside, call 9-1-1, telling the dispatcher where you are and that you cannot get out.
- Stay low to the floor.
- Cover the cracks in the doors with clothes, towels, drapes, or anything else available.
- Cover the air vents if needed.
- If smoke is entering the room and air is needed, open the window to keep the smoke above your head. Start by opening the lower pane and remove both if it becomes necessary.
- Remain near the window for fresh air.
- Make yourself known to the firefighters when they arrive — wave, signal with a flashlight, call out for help.

Make Your Escape Plan

1. Talk it through.

Meet with everyone who lives in your home to discuss what to do in case of a fire emergency. Write down your escape plan.

2. Draw a map of your home.

Include each level of your home, every room, window, door and all other exit points.

3. Determine two ways out of every room and what to do if you can't get out.

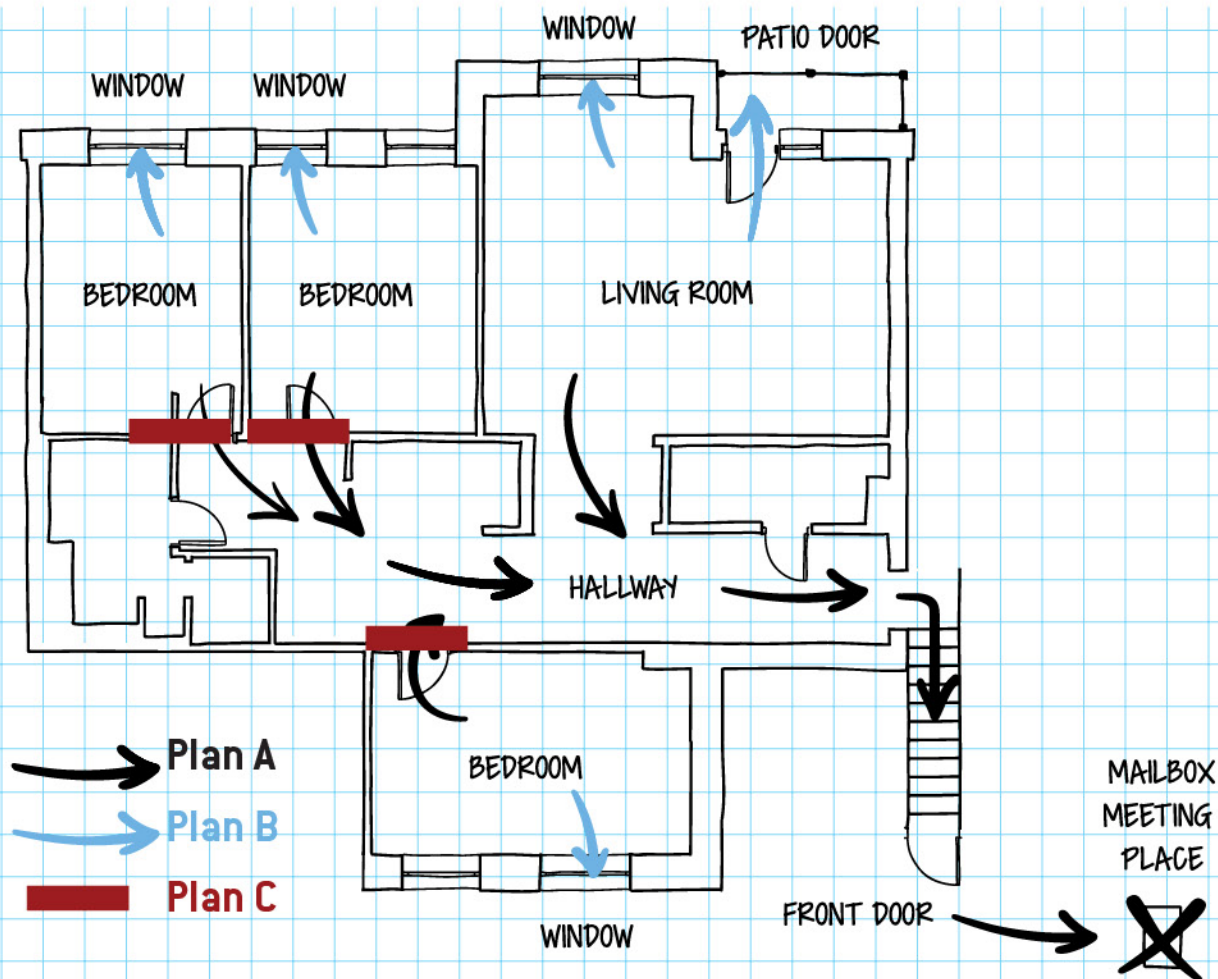
If one way is blocked or already filled with smoke and fire, having an alternate route will save time. If you can't exit safely, get behind a closed door and call 9-1-1.

4. Designate an outside meeting place.

It is important for everyone to have an agreed upon meeting place outside so that the fire department can confirm whether everyone is out or if someone may be inside.

5. Review and practice your escape plan.

Discuss and practice this plan with everyone living in the home including any overnight guests. Make sure everyone understands Plan A, B, & C.



A B

If you can get out,
STAY OUT!

Call 9-1-1 and tell the fire department if/when everyone is out of the house.

C

CAN'T GET OUT?

Follow Plan C!

Get behind a closed door and call 9-1-1. Tell the dispatcher exactly where you are and that you cannot get out.

Talk it through. Map it out. Practice your plan.

Use the graph paper provided on the next page or any blank sheet of paper to draw out your plan. The most important step is to make sure everyone in your home understands and is capable of following the plan.



Learn more at closeyourdoor.org. 2021 Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UL and the UL logo are trademarks of UL LLC.



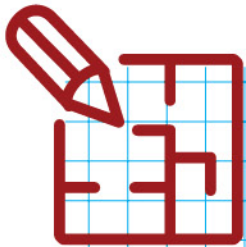
MAKE A HOME FIRE ESCAPE PLAN



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.

Name _____

Learn the Sounds of Fire Safety™

**A smoke alarm makes a loud
"beep, beep,
beep" sound
when there
is smoke.**


Kids

Visit www.Sparky.org • www.firepreventionweek.org
Sparky® is a trademark of NFPA. © 2020 National Fire Protection Association

2021 Fire Safety Newspaper in Education Quiz

Frostbite Injuries

1. Frostbite can be prevented.
TRUE / FALSE
2. Frostbite is defined as the _____ of exposed body limbs or parts.

Fireplace Safety

3. Fireplace doors can reach temperatures of
a. 150 degrees
b. 490 degrees
c. 775 degrees
d. 1,300 degrees
4. How quickly can a fireplace cause a burn?
a. Less than 1 second
b. 3 seconds
c. 5 seconds
d. 10 seconds
5. Put a _____ in between your fireplace and the rest of the room.

I Spy...

6. Which of the following are flammable?
a. Hand sanitizer
b. Cooking oil
c. Laundry detergent
d. All of the above
7. NEVER throw _____ on a frying pan that has caught fire.

Scald Burns

8. In what rooms do the majority of scald burns occur? _____ and _____
9. Young children and the elderly are at greater risk of scald burns because their skin is _____ than adults.
10. What should you do if you get a scald burn?
a. Remove clothing from the burn
b. Cool the burn by running cool water over it
c. Cover the area with clean, dry dressings
d. Seek medical help
e. All of the above

Smoke Alarms at Home

11. Where should smoke alarms be installed?
a. In every sleeping room
b. Outside each sleeping area
c. On every level of the home
d. All of the above
12. How often should you test your smoke alarms? Every _____.
13. Smoke alarms should be replaced every _____ years.

Fire Sprinklers Save Lives and Property

14. List two fire sprinkler myths:
a. _____
b. _____

Home fire sprinklers stop a fire from spreading so people can get out

15. _____ activates a fire sprinkler.
16. Fire sprinklers use MORE / LESS water to put out a fire than the fire department.
17. All fire sprinkler heads activate at once. TRUE / FALSE
18. You may only have _____ minutes or less to escape once a fire starts.
19. It's safer to sleep with your bedroom door closed. TRUE / FALSE
20. Know at least _____ ways out in case of a fire.

Energy Safety from We Energies

21. Natural gas smells like _____.
22. Before you dig, call the diggers hotline at # _____.
23. Electricity + water = _____.

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 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 an 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

Frostbite Injuries

1. Frostbite can be prevented. **TRUE**
2. Frostbite is defined as the **FREEZING** of exposed body limbs or parts.

Fireplace Safety

3. Fireplace doors can reach temperatures of = **d. 1,300 degrees**
4. How quickly can a fireplace cause a burn?
a. Less than 1 second
5. Put a **SCREEN** in between your fireplace and the rest of the room.

I Spy...

6. Which of the following are flammable?
d. All of the above
7. NEVER throw **WATER** on a frying pan that has caught fire.

Scald Burns

8. In what rooms do the majority of scald burns occur?
KITCHEN and BATHROOM
9. Young children and the elderly are at greater risk of scald burns because their skin is **THINNER** than adults.
10. What should you do if you get a scald burn?
e. All of the above

Smoke Alarms at Home

11. Where should smoke alarms be installed?
d. All of the above
12. How often should you test your smoke alarms? Every **MONTH**.
13. Smoke alarms should be replaced every **10** years.

Fire Sprinklers Save Lives and Property

14. List two fire sprinkler myths:
 - a. **Fire sprinklers cause a lot of water damage.**
 - b. **All fire sprinklers will activate in a fire.**

Home fire sprinklers stop a fire from spreading so people can get out

15. **HEAT** activates a fire sprinkler.
16. Fire sprinklers use **LESS** water to put out a fire than the fire department.
17. All fire sprinkler heads activate at once. **FALSE**

Fire moves fast. Plan ahead to save lives.

18. You may only have **THREE** minutes or less to escape once a fire starts.
19. It's safer to sleep with your bedroom door closed. **TRUE**
20. Know at least **TWO** ways out in case of a fire.

Energy Safety from We Energies

21. Natural gas smells like **ROTTEN EGGS**.
22. Before you dig, call the diggers hotline at # **811**.
23. Electricity + water = **DANGER**.

29th Annual

Summer Camp for Burn Injured Youth

August 13-19, 2023

For the past 28 years, the Professional Fire Fighters Foundation of Wisconsin Charitable Foundation has hosted our annual Summer Camp for Burn Injured Youth, or "Burn Camp" for short. Burn Camp is a free, week-long overnight summer camp opportunity for kids ages 7-17 with life-changing burn injuries to continue to heal from the emotional trauma of their burns, grow their lifelong support system, and just be a kid.

Each year, our Burn Camp Steering Committee works year-round to plan Burn Camp around a theme that makes each child's experience fresh, unique, and more impactful. This year's theme was "Soaring to New Heights," focusing on empowering burn survivors to overcome obstacles in their lives and achieve more than they ever thought possible. The week included traditional

camp activities, as well as aviation-related activities like hot air balloons, airplane rides, water rockets, kite flying, raptors, and more. The hard work and participation of nearly 100 burn survivors and volunteers makes camp special for everyone who attends.

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

Our 29th annual Summer Camp for Burn Injured Youth will be held at Camp Timber-lee, just outside of East Troy, WI, from August 13th-19th, 2023. Please contact us for more information or to refer a burn survivor: (608) 630-8440 or Aine@pffwcf.org.

More information at www.pffwcf.org/BurnSurvivorSupport



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



CONNECT WITH US!

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 25 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

#PFFWCFBurnCamp • #PFFWCF #FireSafeBurnFreeWI

SPONSORS

This educational supplement was produced by Milwaukee Journal Sentinel Newspaper in Education in cooperation with the following sponsors:

