

Safety Made Simple

CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY TIPS

Carbon monoxide (CO) is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in America. The use of carbon monoxide alarms could potentially prevent many of these deaths. Learn how to prevent CO poisoning in your family and how to spot the symptoms before tragedy occurs.

What is carbon monoxide (CO)?

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless and tasteless poison gas that is produced by fuel-burning appliances such as furnaces, ovens, clothes dryers, water heaters, space heaters, fireplaces, charcoal or gas grills, and wood burning stoves.

If an appliance malfunctions or is improperly installed, CO can back up into the home, reaching dangerous levels and quickly cause injury or death.



What are the symptoms?

Initial symptoms are similar to the flu with no fever and can include dizziness, severe headache, nausea, sleepiness, fatigue / weakness and disorientation.

CO is often called the “silent killer” because it is odorless, tasteless and colorless. In fact its symptoms are often misdiagnosed and many people don’t know they are suffering from CO poisoning.

For more information on fire & CO safety and prevention, visit Kidde.com, cpsc.gov, or NFPA.org.



Protect your family from “THE SILENT KILLER”

What you can do . . .

- Install at least one battery powered CO alarm or AC powered unit with battery backup on each level of your home and near sleeping areas.
- Have a licensed professional inspect the heating systems and other fuel-burning appliances in your home annually.
- Install fuel-burning appliances properly and operate them according to the manufacturer’s instructions.
- Have all fireplaces cleaned and inspected annually and keep chimneys clear of animal nests, leaves and residue.
- Do not block or seal shut the exhaust flues or ducts used by water heaters, ranges and clothes dryers.
- Do not leave your car running in an attached garage or carport.
- Be careful not to use ovens or stoves to heat your home.
- Do not use charcoal or gas grills inside or operate outdoors near a window where CO fumes could seep in.
- Test all carbon monoxide alarms in the your home weekly. Do they use the most accurate sensing technology? Do they need new batteries?
- Replace CO alarms every five years in order to benefit from the latest technology upgrades.
- Do not use generators or grills indoors during a power outage.



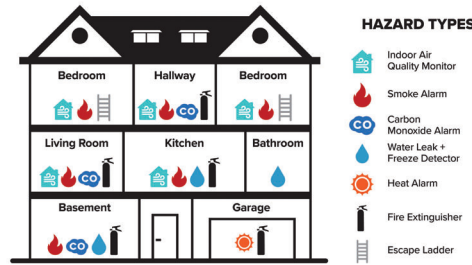
Learn more about Kidde’s commitment to helping protect every moment for everyone at causeforalarm.org.



Every three hours, someone in America dies in a house fire. The good news is, in most cases, families can help to protect themselves from a home fire by developing a complete fire safety plan.

It only takes a few minutes to install or test a smoke alarm, develop and practice an escape plan, or learn to use a fire extinguisher. Learn what you can do today to protect your family and home, tomorrow.

How to help protect your home



The Power to Protect

Founded by Walter Kidde, a pioneer in early smoke detection and fire suppression, Kidde is one of the world's largest manufacturers of fire safety products. Each day, we work to expand upon our legacy of innovation, providing advanced solutions to help protect people and property from fire and related hazards.

For more information on fire safety and prevention, visit Kidde.com or NFPA.org.



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How to use a Fire Extinguisher

Using a fire extinguisher is easy. Just remember the **PASS** system.

P

Pull the pin. Hold unit upright.



A

Aim at the base of the fire.



S

Squeeze the handle.

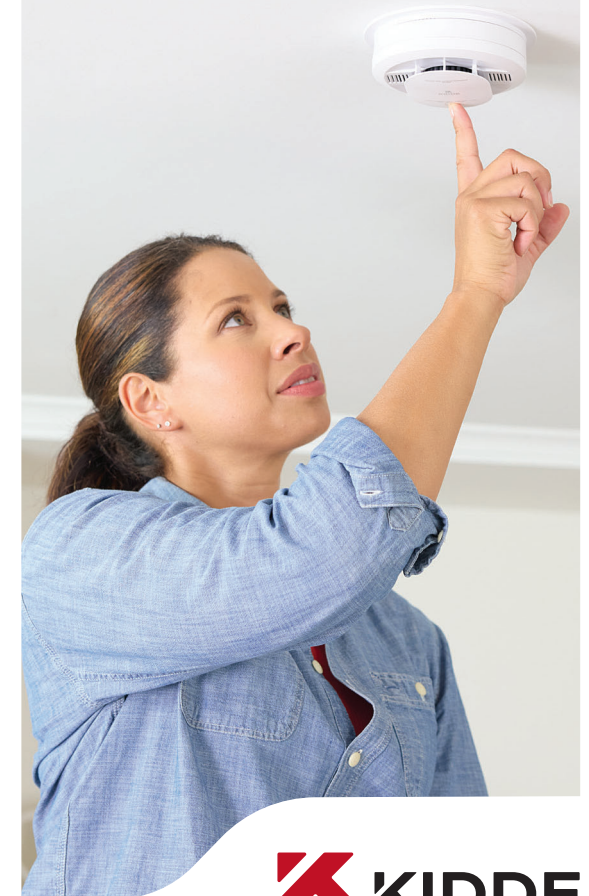


S

Sweep from side to side.



Fire Safety SAFETY MADE SIMPLE.



Safety Made Simple

HOME FIRE SAFETY TIPS

Smoke Alarms

Three out of five home fire deaths take place in homes that did not have properly working smoke alarms.* This is mostly due to dead or missing batteries, or the device has never been replaced and is expired. A smoke alarm, like any home appliance, should be updated and maintained.



Take these steps to protect your family:

- You need working **smoke alarms** or detectors on every level of your home (including basement), in hallways, and both inside and outside every sleeping area.
- **Interconnected alarms** provide whole-home alarm activation. When one alarm sounds, they all do. So, if one goes off upstairs, you'll hear it downstairs.
- **Test alarms weekly.** It's easy, you usually just press the test button on its face, but consult the manual if you don't know how or search online for your alarm's manufacturer.
- **Replace smoke alarms** every ten years.
- **When the alarms sound,** get outside and stay outside. Call 9-1-1 once you're out there.

Fire Extinguishers

Results from a nationwide research study show that only one in three (**34%**) American households have more than one fire extinguisher. Having a fire extinguisher within reach can help to keep you and your family safe. Here are some tips:

- Only use your extinguisher after **making sure:**
 - all residents of the home have been evacuated
 - the fire department has been notified
 - there is a clear exit behind the person using the extinguisher
- Place a fire extinguisher **within easy reach** in rooms where fires are more likely to start such as the kitchen, living room and laundry room.
- Place a fire extinguisher in the bedroom for use in case you need to **create a path** to safety. Nearly half of all fatal fires occur during late night and early morning hours, when families are asleep.
- Choose a **multipurpose** extinguisher that is large enough to put out a small fire but not too heavy to handle.
- **Learn to use** a fire extinguisher properly.



Other Fire Safety Tips

- Make sure everyone in your home knows how to call 9-1-1 in case of fire or emergency.
- Practice a home fire escape plan regularly with the entire family. Practice during the day and night. Be aware of who may not wake to the sound of an alarm and assign an adult to assist that person during an emergency.
- Be safe if you smoke by dousing cigarette and cigar butts with water before dumping them.
- Use caution not to overload electrical outlets, extension cords and power strips. Check all wires and cords for damage regularly.