

Remembering When":

a fire and fall prevention program for older adults









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A comprehensive program developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)





How can you help ensure your clients' safety?





Live your best!











"Falls are the leading cause of death from unintentional injury in the home."

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)





"There are almost 180,000 injurious falls annually in the Canadian population age 65 and over."

"40% of nursing home admissions are the result of falls."

Report on Seniors' falls in Canada 2005 – Public Health Agency of Canada





44% - slip, trip, stumble on any surface 26% - going up or down stairs 20% - slip, trip, stumble on ice / snow, skating, skiing, snowboarding

10% - other

Report on Seniors' falls in Canada 2005 – Public Health Agency of Canada





Can you spot 14 hazards?



Stay Safe!

- 1. Stairs without handrails
- 2. Disabled smoke alarm
- 3. Cloth on space heater
- 4. Overloaded outlets
- 5. Extension cords in traffic areas; under rugs
- 6. Smoking
- 7. No automatic shut-off on coffee maker spill
- 8. Open bottles of medication
- 9. Outdated medication in cabinet
- 10. Loose rugs
- 11. Flip-flop slippers
- 12. Clutter on staircase
- 13. Newspapers too close to lamp
- 14. No handle no deadbolt on door





Exercise regularly

To build strength and improve your balance and coordination.

Ask your doctor about the best physical exercise for you.





Take your time.

Get out of chairs slowly.

Sit a moment before you get out of your bed.

Stand and get your balance before you walk.

Be aware of your surroundings.





Clear the way.

Keep stairs and walking areas free of electrical cords, shoes, clothing, books, magazines, and other clutter.





Look out for yourself.

See an eye specialist once a year. Poor vision can increase your chance of falling.

Improve the lighting in your home.

Use night lights to light the path between your bedroom and bathroom.

Turn on the lights before using the stairs.





Wipe up spilled liquids immediately.

Use non-slip mats in the bathtub and on shower floors.

Have grab bars installed on the wall next to the bathtub, shower, and toilet.





Be aware of uneven surfaces.

Use only throw rugs with rubber, non-skid backing.

Always smooth out wrinkles and folds in carpeting.





Tread carefully.

Stairways should be well lit from both top and bottom.

Have easy-to-grip handrails installed along the full length of both sides of the stairs.





Best foot forward.

Wear sturdy, well-fitted, low-heeled shoes with non-slip soles.

These are safer than high heels, thick-soled athletic shoes, slippers, or stocking feet.





Brochure

how to prevent Tall



PA a fire and fall prevention program for older adults

Fire Prevention







24% of Ontario's residential fire injuries were to older adults – aged 50+ years

Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal – Ontario Residential Fire Injuries Statistics 2002-2006





46% of Ontario's residential fire fatalities were to older adults – aged 50+ years

Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal – Ontario Residential Fatal Fires Statistics – 10 years: 1997-2006





Senior Dies in Fire Safety Advocates Say Didn't Have to Happen

CityNews.ca Staff Monday January 29, 2007

She lived alone in a home in the Main and Danforth area. And on Monday morning, she tragically died that way.

Fire officials are still investigating what caused a major inferno at a house on Barrington Ave. just before dawn that wound up claiming the life of 75-year-old Maria Rogivska.

The victim was likely still sleeping when the flames began consuming her residence just after 5:30am.







No Time To Spare



(PHOTO CREDIT: Scott Stilborn)



lf you smoke, smoke outside.

Provide smokers with large, deep ashtrays.

Wet cigarette butts and ashes before throwing them out or bury them in sand.

Never smoke in bed.





Portable Oxygen







Give space heaters space.

Keep them at least three feet (one meter) away from anything that can burn – including you.

Shut off and unplug heaters when you leave your home, or go to bed.





Fire Message Card #3 Be kitchen wise.

Wear tight-fitting or short sleeves when cooking.

Use oven mitts to handle hot pans.

Never leave cooking unattended.

If a pan of food catches fire, slide a lid over it and turn off the burner.

Don't cook if you are drowsy from alcohol or medication.





Watch What You Heat! Never put water on a grease fire









Stop. drop, and roll.

If your clothes catch on fire: **stop** (don't run), **drop** gently to the ground, cover your face with your hands. **Roll** over and over or back and forth to put out the fire.

If you cannot do that, smother the flames with a towel or blanket.

Use cool water for 3 to 5 minutes to cool the burn. Get medical help right away.





Smoke alarms save lives.

Have smoke alarms installed outside each sleeping area and on every level of your home.

Have someone test your smoke alarms once a month by pushing the test button.

Make sure everyone in your home can hear your smoke alarms.







Plan and practice your escape from fire and smoke.

If possible know two ways out of every room in your home.

Make sure windows and doors open easily.

In a fire, get out and stay out.





Know your local emergency number.

It may be 9-1-1 or the fire department's phone number.

Once you've escaped a fire, call the fire department from a neighbour's phone or a cellular phone.





Plan your escape around your abilities.

Have a telephone in your bedroom and post the local emergency number nearby in case you are trapped by smoke or fire.





Brochure

how to prevent fires









Residential Smoke Alarms




FACT: Smoke alarm operation 1997 to 2006





of deadly home fires in Ontario – no smoke alarm warned the family!



Smoke Alarm Sensing Technologies

Ionization



Photoelectric





Benefits – Ionization

1. Less expensive



2. Alerts sooner to fast, flaming fires





Disadvantages – Ionization

1. Nuisance Alarms



2. Slower to alert to smouldering fires





Benefits – Photoelectric

1. Less prone to nuisance alarms



2. Alerts sooner to slow, smouldering fires





Disadvantages – Photoelectric

1. Higher Cost

2. Awareness







"Hush / Silence" Mode

1. Temporarily silences nuisance alarms



2. Eliminates disabling smoke alarms





"Hush" Mode

Duration:

7 – 9 minutes



Failsafe Override:

sufficient products of combustion









Dual sensor smoke alarms with Hush feature

"Fire safety experts recommend that a home have a combination of both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarms or dual sensor smoke alarms" I.A.F.C.



Smoke Alarm Options









SAMPLES ✓ Ionization / Photoelectric

- Dual Sensor
- Battery
- Hard wired Battery Backup
- Front Loading
- Hush / Silence
- Interconnected
- 10 Year Sealed Unit
- Strobe / Pillow Shaker



Interconnected Smoke Alarm

- Interconnected allows highest degree of occupant safety
- Improved warning when bedroom doors closed
- Battery-operated wireless interconnected eliminates wiring costs for older homes







Working Smoke Alarms Save Lives *It's The Law!*

- On every storey of your home (including the basement) <u>and</u> outside all sleeping areas (15' – 5 metres) – inside bedrooms for optimal safety
 - Test smoke alarms monthly
- Clean them twice a year
 - Replace batteries at least once a year
- Replace smoke alarms when they are
 10 years old includes hard-wired



 Install smoke alarms with a HUSH/SILENCE feature

Smoke Alarm Placement

- Ceiling optimal
- ✓ Wall 4 & 12 rule
- Beach ball rule



- Unheated walls or ceiling interior walls
- ✓ Within 15' (5 metres) of any bedroom
- Inside bedrooms optimal protection
- Bottom of closed stairways
- ✓ 3' (1 metre) from kitchen, bath, forced air ducts, ceiling fans, a/c units
- ✓ 1' (30 cm) away from fluorescent lighting



Installation







Smoke Alarm Installation Not recommended to be installed in kitchens, attics or garages











WINDSOR FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES – SMOKE ALARM INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

- Read and familiarize yourself with the manufacturer's instruction manual. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing, testing, and maintaining smoke alarms.
- Smoke, heat and combustion products rise to the ceiling and spread horizontally. In order for the smoke alarm to properly sense the presence of smoke, the ideal location is on the ceiling in the centre of the room. Ceiling mounting is preferred in ordinary residential construction.
- > When installing the smoke alarm on the ceiling, ensure it is a minimum of 10cm (4 inches) from any wall.
- If wall mounting is necessary, use an inside wall, ensuring it is a minimum of 10cm (4 inches) below the ceiling, but no lower than 30.5cm (12 inches) below the ceiling.
- > If the hallway serving the bedrooms is more than 9 metres (30 feet) long, install smoke alarms within 5 metres (15 feet) of any bedroom.
- > Install smoke alarms at both ends of a room if it is more than 9 metres (30 feet) long.
- In stairways with no doors at the top or bottom, install smoke alarms anywhere in the path of smoke moving up the stairs. However, always install smoke alarms at the bottom of closed stairways, such as those leading to the basement. Dead air trapped near the closed door at the top of the stairway could prevent smoke from reaching the smoke alarm if installed at the top of the stairway.

Locations To Avoid:

- Do not install smoke alarms in "dead air pockets", for example within 10cm (100mm 4 inches) of where a ceiling meets a wall or a corner of a room.
- Do not install a smoke alarm within 1 metre (3 feet) of a doorway to a kitchen or bathroom, forced air ducts used for heating or cooling, ceiling or ventilation fans, air conditioner units or other high airflow areas.
- > Avoid installing smoke alarms in or near kitchens and bathrooms where steam or cooking are present.
- > Do not install the smoke alarm where drapes or other objects may block the sensor.
- Do not install in the peaks of vaulted ceilings, "A" frame ceilings or gabled roofs. For "A" frame type ceilings, install the smoke alarm 10cm (4 inches) below the peak.
- When installing a smoke alarm in a room with a sloped ceiling, position it 90cm (36 inches) horizontally from the highest point since dead air at the peak may prevent smoke from reaching the unit.
- > Electronic "noise" may cause nuisance alarms. Install smoke alarms at least 30 cm (12 inches) away from fluorescent lighting.
- > Avoid excessively dusty, dirty, greasy or insect-infested areas. Dust particles and insects may cause nuisance alarms or failure to alarm.
- Do not install in areas where the temperature is colder than 4.4°C (40°F) or hotter than 37.8°C (100°F). Extreme temperatures may adversely affect the sensitivity of the alarm, as well as diminish the lifespan of the battery, if so equipped.
- Do not install in areas where the relative humidity is greater than 85% or within 3 metres (10 feet) of showers, saunas, dishwashers or any other steam-producing appliance. Very humid areas along with steam can cause unwanted nuisance alarms and adversely affect the battery, if so equipped.
- Do not install smoke alarms in your garage. Combustion particles produced when you start your automobile will cause unwanted nuisance alarms.
- > NEVER DISABLE A SMOKE ALARM BY REMOVING THE BATTERY OR SHUTTING OFF THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY! Install smoke
 - melerms with a "HUSH" feature or use a towel or newspaper to dissipate the smoke or steam.



















NOTE: Both the upper and lower levels of the 2nd storey require smoke alarm installation due to separate sleeping areas contained on both levels. However, only one smoke alarm is required to service both the upper and lower levels of the 1st storey since neither level contains a sleeping area. Also note that since smoke rises, the smoke alarm serving the 1st storey is installed in the upper level of the 1st storey.



Smoke Alarm Placement









RECOMMENDED SMOKE-ALARM INSTALLATION FOR SEPARATED SLEEPING AREAS

(Reference: Clauses A1.6.1, A1.8.1, A1.11.1)



NFPA

SAFER - HEALTHIER - PEOPLE

RECOMMENDED SMOKE-ALARM INSTALLATION FOR SEPARATED SLEEPING AREAS





RECOMMENDED SMOKE-ALARM INSTALLATION FOR SEPARATED SLEEPING AREAS





RECOMMENDED SMOKE-ALARM INSTALLATION FOR BASEMENTS

(Reference: Clauses A1.6.1, A1.8.1, A1.11.1)





: Smoke-alarms should be located in vicinity of sleeping areas. For separated sleeping areas, multiple station type devices should be used.

RECOMMENDED SMOKE-ALARM INSTALLATION FOR BASEMENTS

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RECOMMENDED SMOKE-ALARM INSTALLATION FOR TYPICAL APARTMENTS





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RECOMMENDED SMOKE-ALARM INSTALLATION FOR TYPICAL APARTMENTS







Review

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Review

8 Primary Fire Safety Messages:

- 1. If You Smoke, Smoke Outside
- 2. Give Space Heaters Space
- 3. Be Kitchen Wise
- 4. Stop, Drop & Roll
- 5. Smoke Alarms Save Lives
- Plan & Practice Your Escape From Fire & Smoke
- 7. Know You Local Emergency Number
- 8. Plan Your Escape Around Your Abilities





Review

8 Primary Fall Safety Messages:

- 1. Exercise Regularly
- 2. Take Your Time
- 3. Clear The Way
- 4. Look Out For Yourself
- 5. Wipe Up Spilled Liquids Immediately
- 6. Be Aware Of Uneven Surfaces
- 7. Tread Carefully
- 8. Best Foot Forward





Home Visits

- Always present the fire and fall prevention behaviours
- Provide advice or help on correcting hazards
- Test smoke alarms
- ✓ Observe placement of existing smoke alarms
- Where needed, refer to smoke alarm installation guidelines
- Wrap-up question to client about changes



Wrap-up Question

Take a moment and think about your home.

Based on what you've learned today, is there one thing you can change or do differently to make you safer from falls and fires?







Available in Additional Languages



使用大而深的煙灰缸。



- 1. English
- 2. French
- **3.** Arabic
- 4. Chinese
- 5. Farsi
- 6. French Creole
- 7. German
- 8. Greek
- 9. Hindi
- 10. Hmong

- 11. Italian
- **12.** Japanese
- 13. Korean
- 14. Polish
- 15. Russian
- 16. Spanish
- 17. Tagalog
- 18. Thai
- **19.** Vietnamese



Download from www.nfpa.org website



First Nations Remembering When[™]

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Client Resources for Home Visits

1. Home Visitor's Toolkit



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- **2.** Fire Prevention
- **3.** Fall Prevention
- 4. High-rise Fire Safety
- 5. Fire Safety for People with Disabilities
- 6. Home Safety Checklist
- 7. Home Visit Survey Form

Download from www.windsorfire.com or www.nfpa.org







Remembering When – Home Visit Materials / Props

The following items can be useful as visual aids and for demonstration purposes during the Remembering When Home Visits.





Support materials and resources available:

Windsor Fire & Rescue Services www.windsorfire.com

Ontario Fire Marshal's Public Fire Safety Council www.firesafetycouncil.com

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) www.nfpa.org

U. S. National Institutes of Health – National Institute on Aging www.nih.gov/nia











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Together, enhancing the life and improving the safety of those we serve.





Thank You

