

In An Emergency...

Intermediate Level
Grades 4 – 6

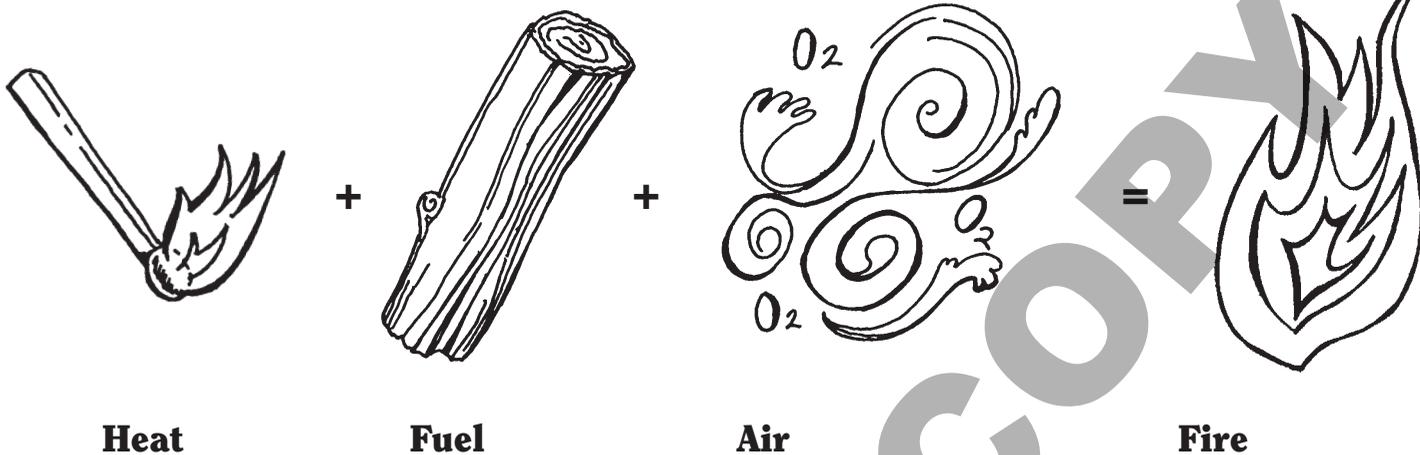
**Do the
Right
Thing!**



**Fire Safety
Learning and
Activity Book**

Fire Science

A fire requires three ingredients to burn: heat, fuel and oxygen. If you remove one of these ingredients, you can put out the fire or even prevent it from starting.



Eliminate the fuel, and the fire will go out.
 Eliminate the heat, and the fire will go out.
 Eliminate the oxygen, and the fire will go out.

In the following situations, which ingredient is being eliminated to stop the fire from burning?



STOP

DROP



Cover your face &
ROLL



Firefighter using water to put out fire.



Campfire flames dying slowly.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



If your clothes catch fire -
 Stop, drop to the ground,
 cover your face and roll
 until the fire is out

First Aid Kit Check-up

Every home should have a first aid kit. Use this checklist to make sure your kit contains these important supplies:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gauze | <input type="checkbox"/> Tape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bandages | <input type="checkbox"/> Ace Wraps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Pins | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Peroxide |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antihistamines | <input type="checkbox"/> Antiseptic Cream |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antibiotics | <input type="checkbox"/> Pain Relievers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tweezers | <input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ice/Hot Packs | <input type="checkbox"/> Band-aids |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scissors | <input type="checkbox"/> Bee Sting Kit |



Emergencies don't always require an emergency call. If someone has a minor emergency, stay calm and act quickly. If the emergency is more than you can handle, get assistance from an adult or call your local emergency number for help.

The following minor injuries can be treated with supplies from your first aid kit. Unscramble the words to determine which item you should use to treat the injury shown.



small cut

sendabag _____



sprained ankle

eic ckpa _____



splinter

zerswete _____



skinned knee

danb-said _____



Check the expiration dates of the supplies in your first aid kit and replace the items you use immediately.

Calling for Help

You have an emergency to report. Who do you call?

In most areas, the numbers 9-1-1 will connect you to an Emergency Dispatcher. Other towns and cities have a separate phone number for the fire department.

An Emergency Dispatcher is a trained call receiver who knows what questions to ask to get the necessary information. When you talk to a Dispatcher, you must act as their eyes and ears. They depend on what you know to help them send the right people and equipment to respond to your emergency.

While the Dispatcher is talking to you, another Dispatcher is radioing the police, fire department, or emergency medical technicians to respond to your emergency.

The Dispatcher will want to know, “Who?, What?, Where? and How?”



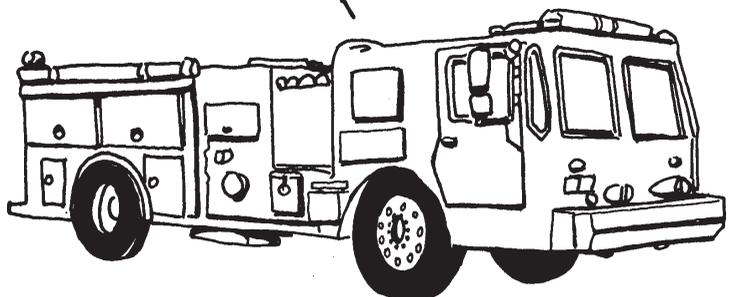
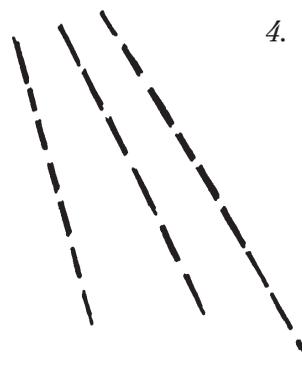
If you need to call emergency services, be prepared to answer all the Dispatcher’s questions. You should be able to answer the following questions:

1. What is wrong?
2. Where are you?
3. Who are you?

The Dispatcher will continue to ask you questions until enough information is acquired. Stay on the line until the Dispatcher tells you to hang up.

How Do You Know If You Have An Emergency?

1. *Can you or an adult with you take care of the situation? Many situations can be handled at home, such as a minor cut, a toothache, or a minor burn.*
2. *Do you need immediate help or can you wait for assistance? If a person’s life is in danger, it is an emergency. If you think someone is having a heart attack, that is an emergency. If you think someone has a cold, that is not an emergency.*
3. *Can some other agency handle the problem for you? When the situation is not an emergency, choose other agencies to assist you. If you see a lost dog, call animal control. If your power goes out, call the power company. If a water pipe breaks, call the water company or a plumber.*
4. *Never hesitate to call 9-1-1 or your local emergency number if you are not sure. If you’re in doubt, the Dispatcher will help you decide if you need help.*



Firefighters don't have time to respond to prank calls. Make sure your call for help is real.

Home Safety Checklist

Keep your house safe. Use the following checklist to find out if your family is doing everything they can to stay safe at home. Share this information with your parents.

Yes No

- We have removed old papers, oily rags, magazines and old furniture from our basement, attic and garage.
- We store all flammable liquids in safety cans.
- When we use space heaters, we give them at least 36 inches of clearance.
- All of our small appliances have a UL label to indicate that the appliance has been tested for safety.
- We have a charged fire extinguisher near the kitchen and another near the garage.
- Matches and lighters are kept out of the reach of children.
- We keep our kitchen clean and grease free, especially around all appliances that get hot.
- When we use extension cords we make certain they are the right size for the job.
- We never place extension cords under the rugs.
- Our chimney has been inspected and cleaned during the last two years.
- All of our smoke alarms are working.
- Smoke alarms have been installed in and outside each bedroom.
- We replace smoke alarms every 10 years.
- We test our smoke alarms at least once a month to make sure they are working.
- Each bedroom that does not have easy access to the ground from the window has an escape ladder.
- Our fire escape plan is posted and we practice it twice a year.
- We are now using plug strips with a circuit breaker where we need more than two outlets.
- Our woodpile is at least 25 feet from the house.
- We blow candles out before we leave the room.
- We each have a flashlight to use when the power goes out.
- Emergency numbers are placed by each of our phones.

Do the Right Thing!

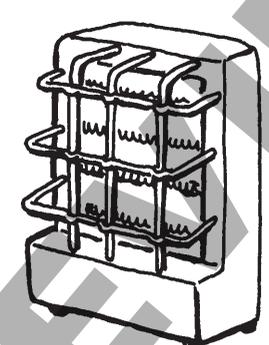
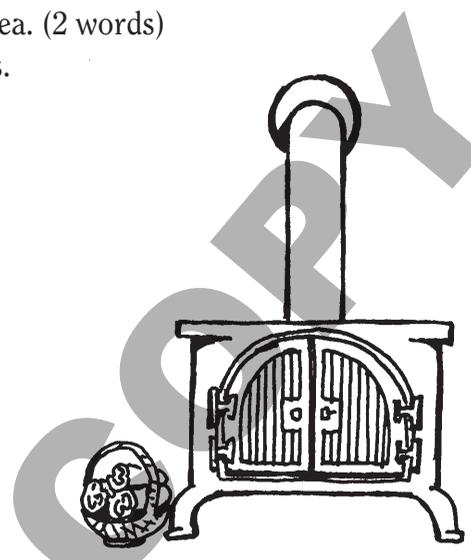
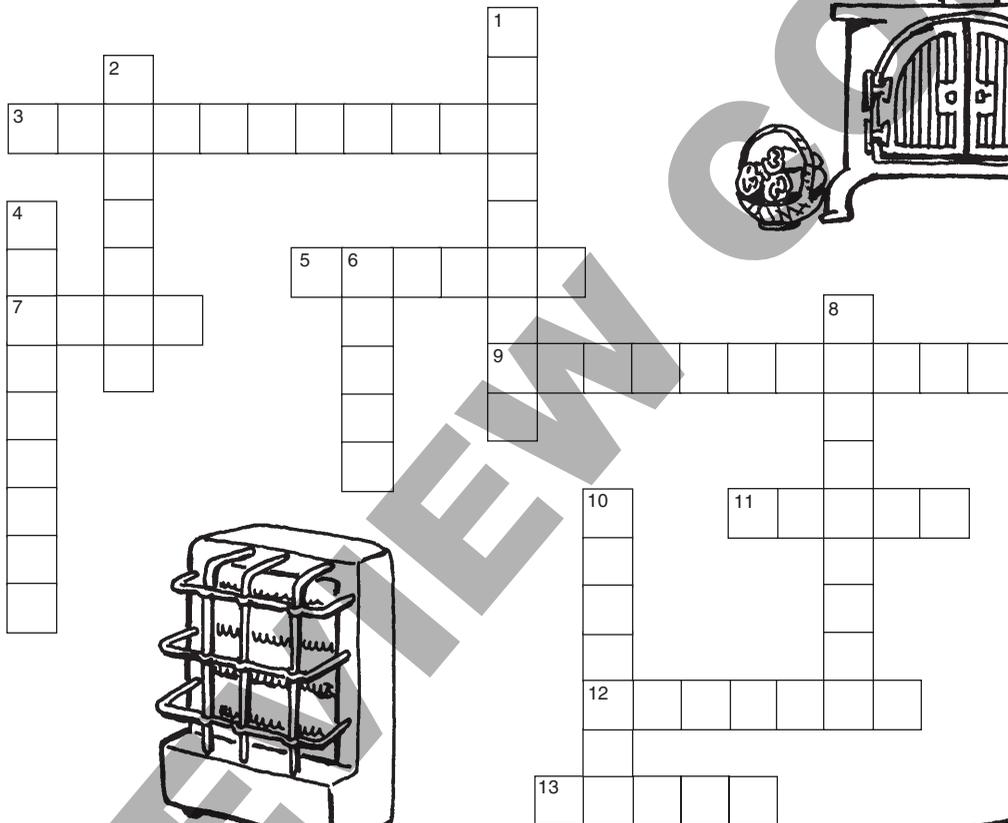
Learn your emergency number.
The number is _____



Home Safe Home Crossword Puzzle

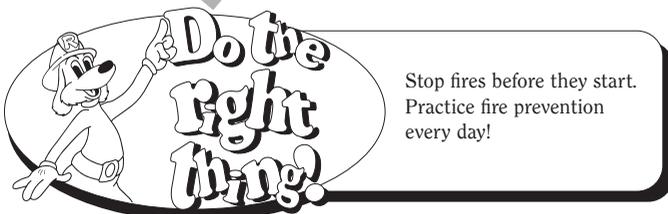
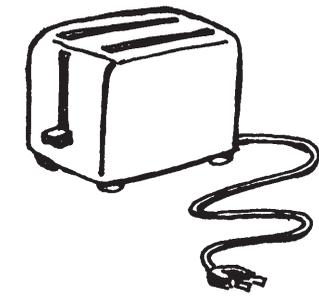
Across

3. A small electrical device used to warm a single room or area. (2 words)
5. A temporary light source used during holiday celebrations.
7. The appliance used to bake cookies.
9. Girls use this appliance to curl their hair. (2 words)
11. Food is cooked on the top of this kitchen appliance.
12. A device used to brown slices of bread.
13. An outside cooking device that uses charcoal as fuel.



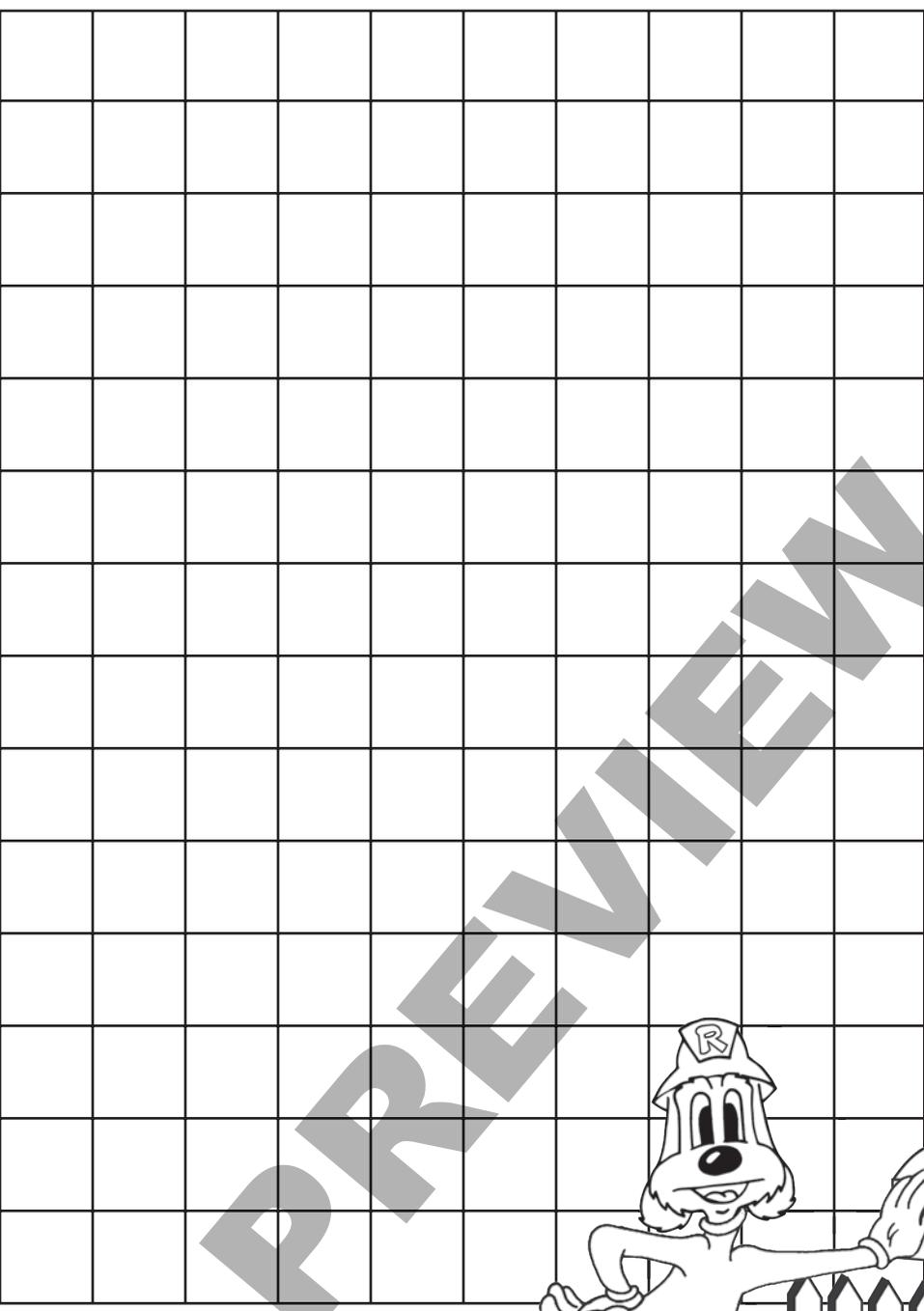
Down

1. A structure made of bricks used to burn wood to heat the home.
2. Wooden or paper sticks that light when struck.
4. An appliance made of metal used to burn wood to heat the home.
6. The remains of a fire left in the bottom of a woodstove or fireplace.
8. An appliance that uses electromagnetic waves to cook and heat foods.
10. A mechanical device for lighting a cigar, cigarette or pipe.



Your Escape

situations. The best way to make sure you get out safely is to escape plan. Mark all doors and windows. Indicate at least two



- 5.** Discuss secondary exits. Secondary exits are other ways to leave your house, such as windows. A good plan has two ways out of each room: a primary exit and a secondary exit for emergencies.
- 6.** Discuss how you can make every door and window easy to use for escaping. Learn to open windows. Broken glass becomes another escape hazard.
- 7.** If you become trapped, get to a window fast. Open the window slightly and yell for help. Never hide because firefighters want to find you.
- 8.** Practice your plan to be certain everyone can do what you have discussed.

Hot Water Scalds

Hot water burns happen very quickly. Your kitchen and bathroom may be danger areas. To prevent scalds, ask your parents to set your hot water heater to 120°.

Use the chart below to solve the math problems.

1. 60 seconds = _____ minute.
2. 180 seconds = _____ minutes.
3. It takes _____ minute to receive a third degree burn at 127°.
4. It takes _____ minutes to receive a third degree burn at 124°.
5. How much longer does it take to receive a third degree burn at 124° than at 140°? _____ seconds
6. If your hot water heater is set at 150°, how many degrees over the recommend amount of 120° is it set? _____

Equivalency Chart

1 hour	=	60 minutes
1 minute	=	60 seconds
212°	=	boiling point of water
156°	=	can cause a third degree burn in 1 second
149°	=	can cause a third degree burn in 2 seconds
140°	=	can cause a third degree burn in 5 seconds
133°	=	can cause a third degree burn in 15 seconds
127°	=	can cause a third degree burn in 60 seconds
124°	=	can cause a third degree burn in 180 seconds
100°	=	normal bath temperature



Turn on the cold water first, then the hot. If you get burned run cool water over the burn.

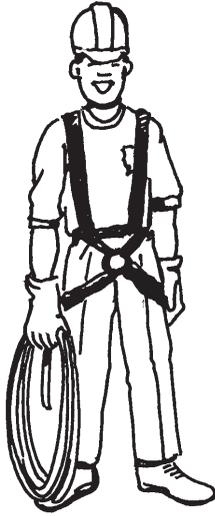
All in a Day's Work

Each day you decide what you will wear. When firefighters go to work, they do not know what emergencies they will encounter. They must be prepared for many types of emergencies and wear special clothing for each job they do.



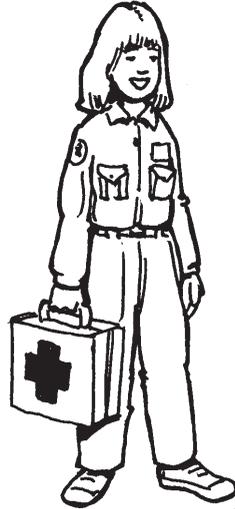
A

**Structural
Firefighting**



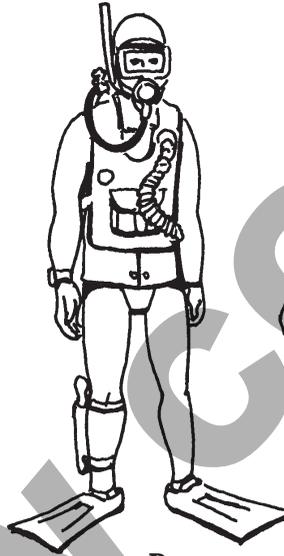
B

**High Angle
Gear**



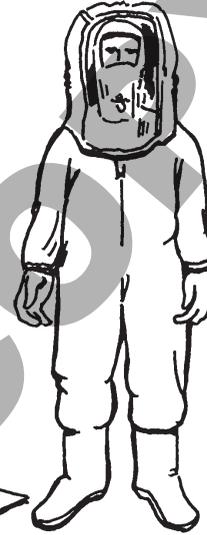
C

**Paramedic
Gear**



D

**Scuba
Gear**



E

**Haz Mat
Gear**



F

**Station
Uniform**

Read the sentences below and decide which gear would be best for the situation described. Write the letter of the gear in the space next to the correct sentence.

- ___ 1. A car has gone off the road and a person is trapped under water.
- ___ 2. A child has fallen off the jungle gym at the park and has broken her arm.
- ___ 3. The firefighter must enter an area where dangerous chemicals have spilled.
- ___ 4. A fire is burning in a large business.
- ___ 5. A hiker has fallen down a cliff and the firefighter must climb down to rescue the hiker.
- ___ 6. A drill is being conducted in the training room at the station.



Stay clear of firefighters and rescue vehicles responding to an emergency.

Practice Makes Perfect

After your family has prepared a safe escape plan and practiced fire drills observe how your family reacts to a fire drill.

1.) Time the smoke alarm or fire drill began: _____

2.) How many minutes did it take for everyone to get to the safe meeting spot _____.

Rate your family actions. Check the box that describes what you observed.

	Safe 	Ok 	Unsafe 
Leaving Quickly & Calmly			
Staying Low			
Knowing 2 Ways Out			
Meeting at the Safe Meeting Spot			



Do the Right Thing!

Fire drills should be kept to two minutes or less!

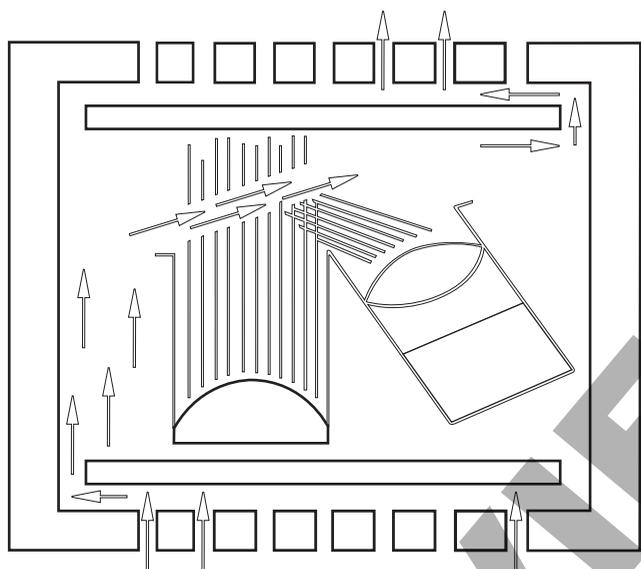


Smoke Alarm Science

In the U.S. more people die from house fires, than all natural disasters combined. Thanks to modern technology we have an easily available and affordable way to detect fires - the electronic smoke alarm.

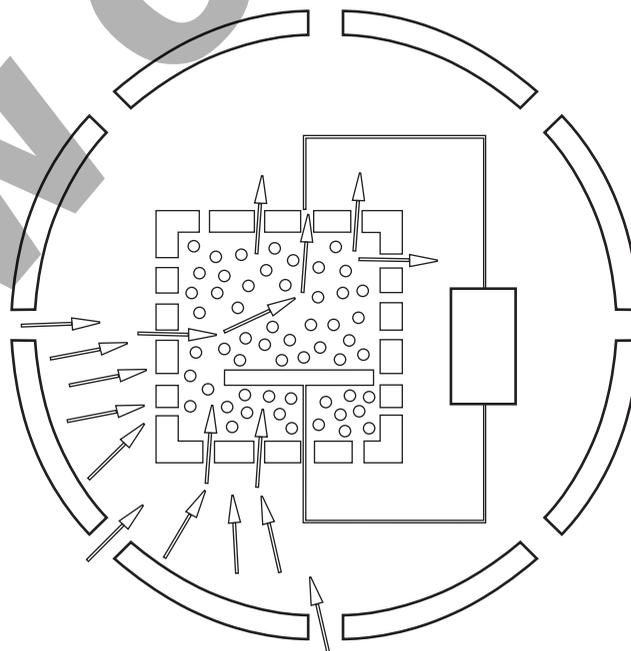
1. Photoelectric/Optical

The electronic “eye” of smoke detection. These detectors contain an electric beam (similar to a laser pointer) produced by the smoke alarms battery. When the beam is disrupted or broken by smoke particles the alarm will sound.



2. Ionization

The electronic “nose” of smoke detection. These alarms use an open air ionization chamber filled with positive and negative charged ions. As long as there is no smoke present the ions flow freely and the alarm will not sound. When smoke fills the ionization chamber blocking the movement of the ions the alarm will sound loudly. Once the smoke clears the chamber the alarm will stop.



Decode the message below by replacing each letter with the letter that comes BEFORE it in the alphabet to find out what to do when a smoke alarm sounds.

H F U P V U G B T U B O E T U B Z P V U !



Working smoke alarms reduce the chances of dying in a fire by nearly 50%!

Safety Search

Find the fire safety words in the puzzle below.



**Emergency Flammable Smoke Alarm Firefighter Hazard
Temperature Practice Escape Burn Fuel Oxygen**



Be Responsible

Read the following pairs of sentences. One sentence tells a safe action that you should take during an emergency. One sentence tells a dangerous action that could lead to an injury. Circle the safe sentence.

A. You smell or see smoke in your house, you go look to find out what is on fire.

You smell or see smoke in your house, you get out of the house immediately.

B. You burn yourself while cooking. You run the burn under cool water from the tap.

You burn yourself while cooking. You immediately bandage the burn.

C. Playing with matches is okay if you're careful.

You should never play with matches.

D. Your clothes are on fire you should run for help.

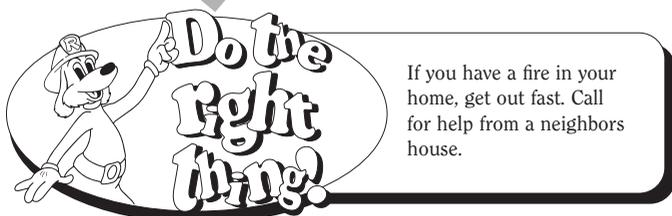
Your clothes are on fire you should stop, drop to the ground, cover your face with your hands, and roll to put the fire out.

E. There is fire between you and your way out, you go to the window or second exit to escape.

There is fire between you and your way out, you hide from the smoke and flames.

F. Your smoke alarm is chirping, you remove the battery and ignore it.

Your smoke alarm is chirping, you change the battery and test the other smoke alarms.



In an emergency...

**Do the
Right
thing!**



- 1. Stay calm so you can think clearly.**
- 2. Get help from an adult or call your emergency number.**
- 3. Answer the dispatcher's questions and stay on the phone until the dispatcher tells you to hang up.**
- 4. Pat yourself on the back for doing a great job!**