

8/18/2009

2009 Educational Messages Advisory Committee Report on Proposals

Submitter: Judy Comoletti, NFPA

Education Message Number: 1.1.1

Recommendation: Sixty-three percent of home fire deaths result from fires in homes with no working smoke alarms.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Roughly two-thirds of home fire deaths result from fires in homes with no working smoke alarms.

Log # 09/46

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 1.2.2

Recommendation: Add – For the best protection, use photoelectric and ionization type smoke alarms, either side by side or in a dual unit.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 1.2.4** – An ionization smoke alarm is generally more responsive to flaming fires and a photoelectric smoke alarm is generally more responsive to smoldering fires. For the best protection or where extra time is needed to awaken or assist others, both types of alarms or combination ionization and photoelectric alarms are recommended.

Log # 09/37

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 1.2.2

Recommendation: An ionization smoke alarm is generally more responsive to flaming fires and a photoelectric smoke alarm is generally more responsive to smoldering fires. Both types of alarms have improved home fire safety and having both in your home provides the best protection.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 1.2.4** – An ionization smoke alarm is generally more responsive to flaming fires and a photoelectric smoke alarm is generally more responsive to smoldering fires. For the best protection or where extra time is needed to awaken or assist others, both types of alarms or combination ionization and photoelectric alarms are recommended.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 1.4.2

Recommendation: Recent research has shown that as we age we have trouble hearing high pitched sounds even if we have normal hearing for our age. Smoke alarms

8/18/2009

are available that have a mixed frequency alarm signal that is more effective all age groups. These alarms can be interconnected with conventional alarms in new construction. Alternatively, it is important to have an interconnected smoke alarm in the bedroom.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 1.5.1** – Recent research has shown that as people age their ability to hear high pitched sounds decreases. A smoke alarm accessory is available that has a low pitched sound that is more effective for all age groups. **Log # 09/3**

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 1.4.2

Recommendation: Research has shown that as we age our ability to hear high pitched sounds decreases. Smoke alarms are available that have mixed frequency alarm signals that are more effective for all age groups. These alarms can be interconnected with conventional alarms in new construction.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 1.5.1** – Recent research has shown that as people age their ability to hear high pitched sounds decreases. A smoke alarm accessory is available that has a low pitched sound that is more effective for all age groups.

Log # 09/49

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 1.4.3

Recommendation: Anyone listening to music with earphones will not be able to hear the smoke or CO alarm sounding.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Too specific, possible inclusion in a brochure
Log # 09/3

Submitter: Don Porth, Portland Fire & Rescue

Education Message Number: 1.5

Recommendation: Leaving children to evacuate on their own may not be effective. Caregivers should endeavor to assist all family members with escape whenever possible.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – similar information is included in message 4.4.4.
Log # 09/5

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 1.5.1

Recommendation: Children sleep more deeply than adults and may not always wake to a regular smoke alarm tone.

8/18/2009

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – similar information is included in message 4.4.4
Log # 09/38

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 1.5.1

Recommendation: Delete – smoke alarms that include a recordable voice announcement in addition to the usual alarm sound may be helpful in waking children with the use of a familiar voice.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 1.6.1** - Smoke alarms that include a recordable voice announcement in addition to the usual alarm sound may be helpful in waking children with the use of a familiar voice.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 1.5.1

Recommendation: Smoke alarms with a recorded voice announcement in addition to the usual alarm sound are available. Children may respond to the alarm earlier if a familiar voice is recorded.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 1.6.1** – Smoke alarms that include a recordable voice announcement in addition to the usual alarm sound may be helpful in waking children with the use of a familiar voice.

Log # 09/38

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 1.6.1

Recommendation: Make sure everyone can hear the sound of the smoke alarms and know what your smoke alarms sound like. If you sleep with bedroom doors, closed, have interconnected smoke alarms installed in all bedrooms and sleeping areas.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 1.2.2** – For the best protection, interconnect all smoke alarms throughout the home. When one sounds, they all sound.

Log # 09/50

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 1.6.1

Recommendation: Delete – If you sleep with bedroom doors closed, have interconnected smoke alarms installed in the bedrooms.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend **Moved to 1.2.2** – For the best protection, interconnect all smoke alarms throughout the home. When one sounds, they all sound.

Log # 09/39

8/18/2009

Submitter: Don Porth, Portland Fire & Rescue

Education Message Number: 1.7

Recommendation: Battery replacement does not apply in all states. For states that require certain smoke alarms to contain long-life batteries, changing the batteries is not a recommended action. Consult your local laws and /or your local fire department.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – EMAC messages are intended to for the majority of states.

Log # 09/6

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 1.7.1

Recommendation: Replace batteries in smoke alarms at least once a year. Some newer smoke alarms have batteries that are designed to last for up to 10 years. When those alarms chirp, replace the entire unit.

Committee Meeting Action: Smoke alarms with non-replaceable batteries are designed to remain effective for 10 years. If the alarm chirps, warning that the battery is low, replace the entire smoke alarm right away. For smoke alarms with any other type of battery, replace batteries at least once a year. If that alarm chirps, replace only the battery.

Submitter: Wanda Sue Maddox, Henry County Fire Department

Education Message Number: 1.7.1

Recommendation: Replace batteries in all smoke alarms every six months, or every time the time changes.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – NFPA72 requires battery replacement once a year.

Log # 09/14

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 1.7.1

Recommendation: Replace batteries in all smoke alarms at least once a year unless your alarms have 10-year lithium batteries

Committee Meeting Action: Smoke alarms with non-replaceable batteries are designed to remain effective for 10 years. If the alarm chirps, warning that the battery is low, replace the entire smoke alarm right away. For smoke alarms with any other type of battery, replace batteries at least once a year. If that alarm chirps, replace only the battery.

Log # 09/40

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

8/18/2009

Education Message Number: 1.8.1

Recommendation: Replace all smoke alarms, including alarms that use long-life batteries and hard-wired alarms when they are 10 years old or sooner if they do not respond properly when tested.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old or sooner if they do not respond properly when tested.

Log # 09/52

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 1.10 – add

Recommendation: New text – Your manufacturer’s instructions will tell you how often you should clean your smoke alarms. Consider cleaning them each time you test your smoke alarm or at least each time you change the batteries. Vacuuming should be done with care so as not to damage the smoke alarm.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – NFPA72 does not include cleaning requirements.

Log #09/41

Submitter: Ernest Grant, N.C. Jaycee Burn Center

Education Message Number: 2.1.1-4

Recommendation: Add - kerosene

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Carbon monoxide (CO), often called the silent killer, is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas created when fuels (such as kerosene, gasoline, wood, coal, natural gas, propane, oil, and methane, tec.) burn incompletely. Carbon monoxide can result from faulty furnaces or other heating appliances, portable generators, water heaters, clothes dryers, or cars left running in garages.

Common symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning may include headache, nausea, weakness, and drowsiness. Extremely high levels of poisoning can be fatal, causing death within minutes.

Log # 09/21

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 2.1.1-4

Recommendation: Carbon monoxide (CO), often called the silent killer, is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas usually resulting from faulty furnaces, or other heating appliances, water heaters, clothes dryers, or cars left running in attached garages. If everyone in the home suddenly starts complaining of headache, nausea, and weakness, take action because CCO exposure can be fatal.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Carbon monoxide (CO) often called the silent killer, is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas created when fuels (such as kerosene, gasoline, wood, coal, natural gas, propane, oil, and methane, etc.) burn incompletely

8/18/2009

Carbon monoxide can result from faulty furnaces or other heating appliances, portable generators, water heaters, clothes dryers, or cars left running in garages.

Common symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning may include headache, nausea, weakness, and drowsiness. Extremely high levels of poisoning can be fatal, causing death within minutes.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 2.2.6

Recommendation: Call your local fire department's non-emergency number to find out what number to call if the CO alarm sounds. Post that number by your telephone(s). Make sure everyone in the household knows the difference between the fire emergency and CO emergency numbers (if there is a difference).

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – When installing your CO alarm, call your local fire department's non-emergency number to find out what number to call if the CO alarm sounds. Post that number by your telephone(s). Make sure everyone in the household knows the difference between the fire emergency and CO emergency numbers (if there is a difference).

Log # 09/53

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 2.4.2

Recommendation: When using a fireplace, open the vent for adequate ventilation.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – When using a fireplace, open the damper for proper ventilation.

Log # 09/54

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 2.4.3

Recommendation: Never use your stove to heat your home

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Never use your oven or stovetop to heat your home.

Log # 09/03

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 2.4.4

Recommendation: When buying an existing home, have a qualified technician evaluate the heating and cooling systems.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject, delete message

Log # 09/54

8/18/2009

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 2.5.1

Recommendation: If you need to warm a vehicle, remove it from the garage immediately after starting it. Do not run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor indoors, even if garage doors are open. Make sure the exhaust pipe of a running vehicle is not blocked with snow, ice or other materials.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – If you need to warm a vehicle, remove it from the garage immediately after starting it. Never run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor indoors, even if garage doors are open. Make sure the exhaust pipe of a running vehicle is not blocked with snow, ice or other materials.

Log # 09/55

Submitter: Kevin McWhorter, Waynesboro Fire Department

Education Message Number: 3.0

Recommendation: Basic housekeeping: inside and outside should be cleaned on a regular basis and exits and pathways clear for quick escape.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Detailed information not needed.

Log # 09/2

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 3.1.1

Recommendation: Make a home escape plan. Draw a floor plan of each level of the home. Discuss it with all members of your household.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/35

Submitter: Wanda Sue Maddox

Education Message Number: 3.1.1

Recommendation: Draw a floor plan of each level of the home. Discuss it with all members of your household.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/45

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 3.1.1

Recommendation: Make a home escape plan. You may want to draw a floor plan of each level of the home and discuss multiple escape routes with all members of your household.

8/18/2009

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Make a home escape plan. Draw a floor plan of each level of the home. Discuss it with all members of your household.

Log # 09/47

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 3.1.7

Recommendation: Make sure everyone in the home can hear and knows how to respond to the sound of the smoke alarm even at night.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 3.1.6** – Make sure everyone in the home can hear and knows how to respond to the sound of the smoke alarm.

Log # 09/36

Submitter: Don Porth

Education Message Number: 3.1.8

Recommendation: Add – Choose a meeting place that can easily be found by arriving firefighters. Firefighters need to know if everyone escaped or if persons are in need of rescue.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 3.1.7** – Have a meeting place (something permanent like a tree, light pole or mailbox) a safe distance in front of the home.

Log # 09/7

Submitter: Donald Smith, Jr. Center for (PA) Safe Schools

Education Message Number: 3.1.9.1 add

Recommendation: House numbers should be posted in a color that contrasts with the surface it is mounted upon.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – This level of detailed information is not necessary.

Log # 09/42

Submitter: Donald Smith, Jr., Center for (PA) Safe Schools

Education Message Number: 3.1.9.2 add

Recommendation: House numbers that incorporate a retro reflective material are the easiest to be read at night.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – This level of detailed information is not necessary.

Log # 09/42

Submitter: Donald Smith, Jr., Center for (PA) Safe Schools

Education Message Number: 3.1.9.3 add

8/18/2009

Recommendation: Driveway markings

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – This level of detailed information is not necessary.

Log # 09/42

Submitter: Ernest Grant, NC Jaycee Burn Center

Education Message Number: 3.2

Recommendation: Add- discuss your escape plan after the drill

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 4.6.1-8**

Push the smoke alarm button to start the drill.

Get out fast.

Practice using different ways out.

Close doors behind you as you leave.

Get out and stay out. Never go back inside for people or pets.

Go to your outside meeting place.

Practice the escape plan twice a year with everyone in your home. Practice at night and during the daytime.

Evaluate and discuss your escape drill after it is over.

Log # 09/22

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 3.2.2

Recommendation: Get out fast and stay low to the ground.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Staying low to the ground is only necessary if you must escape through smoke.

Log # 09/34

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 4.1.4

Recommendation: If you can't get out, close the door and put towels or clothing around the doors and air vents to keep smoke out. Call 911 or the fire department and signal for help at the window with a light cloth or a flashlight if at night. Open the window to let fresh air in but do not break window in case smoke starts to come in from outside the home.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 4.7.1** – If you can't get out, close the door and seal vents and cracks around doors with towels or tape to keep smoke out. Call 911 or the fire department. Tell them where you are and signal for help at the window with a light colored cloth or a flashlight.

Log # 09/26

8/18/2009

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 4.2.1

Recommendation: Before opening a door, feel the doorknob and door. If it's hot, leave the door closed and use your second way out.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Before opening a door, feel the doorknob and door. If either is hot, leave the door closed and use your second way out.

Log # 09/13

Submitter: Wanda Sue Maddox

Education Message Number: 4.2.1

Recommendation: Before opening a door, feel the doorknob and door with the back of your hand

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – EMAC reviewed feeling the door with the back of the hand message several years ago and made the determination to delete the back of the hand from the message to make a simpler message.

Log # 09/13

Submitter: Gary Carter, Bessemer Fire Department

Education Message Number: 4.2.1

Recommendation: Before opening a door, feel the doorknob and door with the back of your hand. If it's hot, use your second way out.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – EMAC reviewed feeling the door with the back of the hand message several years ago and made the determination to delete the back of the hand from the message to make a simpler message.

Log # 09/43

Submitter: Don Porth

Education Message Number: 4.3

Recommendation: Before relying on an escape ladder for emergency escape, the user must ensure that all intended users practice with the ladder to ensure proficiency. Without practice, use in an emergency could result in a fall with serious consequences.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – NFPA does not recommend practicing climbing down the ladder because of the possibility of injury.

Log # 09/8

Submitter: Donald Smith, Jr., Center for (PA) Safe Schools

Education Message Number: 4.6.5

Recommendation: Once you have escaped a burning building, stay outside. Do not reenter a burning structure to retrieve pets or property.

8/18/2009

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Get out and stay out. Never go back inside for people or pets.

Log # 09/44

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 5.1.1

Recommendation: To prevent a deadly cigarette fire, you must be alert. You will not be alert if you are sleepy, have taken medicine or drugs, or consumed alcohol that makes you drowsy.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/58

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 5.1.1

Recommendation: To prevent a deadly cigarette fire, you have to be alert. Do not smoke if you are sleepy, have taken medicine or drugs, or consumed alcohol that makes you drowsy.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – To prevent a deadly cigarette fire, you must be alert. You won't be alert if you are sleepy, have taken medicine or drugs, or consumed alcohol that makes you drowsy.

Log # 09/25

Submitter: Don Porth, Portland Fire & Rescue

Education Message Number: 5.1.2

Recommendation: Delete – If you smoke, smoke outside.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Encouraging people to smoke outside and utilizing ashtrays is NFPA's official position.

Log # 09/9

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 5.1.4

Recommendation: Never smoke where oxygen tanks or supplied oxygen is used.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Never smoke where medical oxygen is used.

Log # 09/47

Submitter: Wanda Sue Maddox, Henry County Fire Department

Education Message Number: 6.1.2

Recommendation: When you check in, advise the clerk you'd like to sound the alarm to ensure it is in proper working order.

8/18/2009

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Committee decided that this was not a reasonable request.

Log # 09/19

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 7.1.1

Recommendation: To prevent cooking fires, you must be alert. You won't be if you are sleepy, have taken medicine or drugs, or consumed alcohol that makes you drowsy.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/59

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 7.1.1

Recommendation: To prevent cooking fires, you have to be alert. Do not cook if you are sleepy, have taken medicine or drugs, or consumed alcohol that makes you drowsy.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – To prevent cooking fires, you must be alert. You won't be alert if you are sleepy, have taken medicine or drugs, or consumed alcohol that makes you drowsy.

Log # 09/28

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 7.4.3

Recommendation: Always keep the lid or a baking/cooking sheet nearby when you are cooking. If a small grease fire starts in a pan, smother the flames by carefully sliding the lid over the pan. Turn off the burner. Do not move the pan. To keep the fire from restarting, leave the lid on until the pan is completely cool.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Committee decided the proposal did not warrant a change in the message.

Log # 09/60

Submitter: Suzanne Morton

Education Message Number: 7.5.4

Recommendation: Always stay in the kitchen while cooking if children are in the home.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Committee felt this was an unrealistic message.

Log # 09/29

Submitter: Ernest Grant

Education Message Number: 7.6.4

8/18/2009

Recommendation: Check appliance electrical cords for cracks, breaks damage, or overheating. Repair or replace the appliance.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/23

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 7.7.1

Recommendation: Code mandated height above the cook top makes this unlikely for over-the-stove mounted microwaves - Place or install the microwave oven at a safe height within easy reach of all users. The face of the person using the microwave oven should always be higher than the front of the microwave oven door.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Place or install the microwave oven at a safe height within easy reach of all users. If possible, the face of the person using the microwave oven should always be higher than the front of the microwave oven door.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, SAFE Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 7.7.5

Recommendation: Do not allow children to use a microwave until they are tall enough to reach the items in it safely and understand that steam can cause burns.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 7.7.2** – Always supervise children when they are using the microwave oven.

Log # 09/31

Submitter: Ted Lemoff, NFPA

Education Message Number: 7.9.1

Recommendation: Use one of the following methods to start charcoal for cooking: If you use a “charcoal chimney” to start charcoal for cooking, use a long match to avoid burning your fingers when lighting the paper.

If you use an electric charcoal starter, be sure that you use a grounded extension cord.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/20

Submitter: Marty Ahrens

Education Message Number: 7.9.1

Recommendation: A charcoal chimney is the safest way to start a fire in a charcoal grill. If you use lighter fluid instead, use only fluid intended for charcoal grills.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Use one of the following methods to start charcoal for cooking:

8/18/2009

If you use a “charcoal chimney” to start charcoal for cooking, use a long match to avoid burning your fingers when lighting the paper.

If you use an electric charcoal starter, be sure that you use a grounded extension cord.

Log # 09/4

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 7.9.4

Recommendation: Store the can of starter fluid out of the reach of children and away from heat sources.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 7.9.5** – Store the charcoal starter fluid out of the reach of children and away from heat sources.

Log # 09/61

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 7.11

Recommendation: Turkey Fryers: Always use turkey fryers outdoors and located far away from buildings, decks, people and pets.

Placing even partially frozen items into hot oil can result in a boil over of the oil and a dangerous fire. Make sure food is fully thawed and dry before cooking.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject and Amend – Turkey Fryers – NFPA discourages the use of outdoor gas-fueled turkey fryers that immerse the turkey in hot oil. These turkey fryers use a substantial quantity of cooking oil at high temperature, and units currently available for home use pose a significant danger that hot oil will be released at some point during the cooking process. The use of turkey fryers by consumers can lead to devastating burns, other injuries and the destruction of property.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 8.1.1

Recommendation: Teach children that hot things, including liquids, burn.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Additional information not necessary.

Log # 09/62

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 8.1.1

Recommendation: Place hot objects on a flat, solid surface away from the table or counter edge so they cannot be pulled or knocked over.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Log # 09/62

8/18/2009

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 8.1.5

Recommendation: Keep hot foods and liquids away from tables and counter edges.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/62

Submitter: Don Porth, Portland Fire & Rescue

Education Message Number: 8.1.7

Recommendation: When children reach an age where they can demonstrate safe behaviors related to stove and microwave use, responsibilities with cooking can begin. A period of supervised cooking should follow until behaviors are seen to be appropriate.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Committee determined that this level of information was not necessary in the EMAC messages.

Log # 09/10

Submitter: Suzanne Morton

Education Message Number: 8.1.8

Recommendation: If you have young children in the home, cook with pots on back burners.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 8.1.7** – If you have young children in the home, cook on the stove back burners.

Log # 09/32

Submitter: John Hall, NFPA

Education Message Number: 8.2.3

Recommendation: Consider installing “anti-scald” devices on tub faucets and shower heads to prevent scalds. The temperature should not exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Committee Action: Accept – **Moved to 8.2.1**

Log# 09/13

Submitter: John Hall, NFPA

Education Message Number: 8.2.3

Recommendation: If you do not install “anti-scald” devices on tub faucets and shower heads, consider adjusting the thermostat setting on your water heater to no higher than 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The lower temperature reduces the likelihood and severity of scald burns, but it also increases the risk of Legionnaire’s disease.

Committee Action: Amend – **Moved to 8.2.2** – If you do not install “anti-scald” devices on tub faucets and shower heads, consider adjusting the thermostat setting on your

8/18/2009

water heater to no higher than 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The lower temperature lowers the risk of scalds and burns, but it also increases the risk of Legionnaire's disease.

Log# 09/13

Submitter: John Hall, NFPA

Education Message Number: 8.2.3

Recommendation: If you wish to lower the temperature setting on your water heater, you will need to test the temperature at the faucet. Allow water to run 3 to 5 minutes. Test the water with a meat, candy or cooking thermometer. If the water is hotter than 120 degrees Fahrenheit, adjust the temperature of the water heater and wait a full day to allow the temperature in the tank to adjust. Retest and adjust as needed.

Committee Action: Accept

Log# 09/13

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 8.2.4

Recommendation: The safest temperature for bathing is 100 to 102 degrees Fahrenheit.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – A temperature range is confusing, not necessary.

Log # 09/63

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 8.2.6

Recommendation: Fill the tub or sink, running cool water first and then add hot water. Turn hot water off first. Mix the water thoroughly and check the temperature by moving your hand, wrist, and forearm through the water. The water should feel warm to the touch.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/62

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 8.3.2

Recommendation: If the burn is bigger than the victim's palm, or if you have any questions, get medical help right away.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – If the burn is bigger than the injured person's palm, or if you have any questions, get medical help right away.

Log # 09/64

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 9.1.7

8/18/2009

Recommendation: Never use a candle when oxygen is being used.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Never use a candle when medical oxygen is being used.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Don Porth

Education Message Number: 10.0

Recommendation: At some age, children will become capable of picking up and storing/disposing of matches/lighters on their own. Caregivers should consider behavior, capability, maturity, and responsibility before directing a child to handle matches/lighters in any capacity.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – NFPA does not recommend teaching children how to use matches or lighters.

Log # 09/11

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 11.1.2

Recommendation: Supervise children when open fires and space heaters are being used and install a non-combustible screen around the appliance to prevent burns which are even more common than flame burns.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Supervise children when a fireplace, fire pit, or portable and space heater is being used. Use a sturdy, metal screen to prevent contact burns which are even more common than flame burns.

Log # 09/65

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 11.1.9

Recommendation: delete – For home energy assistance, contact the National Emergency Assistance Referral line at 856-674-6327.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/65

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 11.2.6

Recommendation: Electric space heaters can't be plugged into a circuit with other devices that use a lot of power (things that get hot like toasters or irons). If the fuse blows, plug the heater into a different circuit.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Level of detail not necessary.

Log # 09/3

8/18/2009

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 11.3.3

Recommendation: When using the heater, open a window to ensure proper venting.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – When using the heater, open a window to ensure proper ventilation.

Log # 09/47

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 11.4.3

Recommendation: In wood stoves, burn only dry, seasoned wood. In pellet stoves, burn only dry, seasoned wood pellets.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/66

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 11.5.3

Recommendation: Use artificial logs according to manufacturer's recommendations. Never burn more than one log at a time

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 11.5.6

Recommendation: Keep children and pets away from the outside vents from through-the-wall vented fireplaces.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – Keep children and pets away from the outside vents.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 11.5.7

Recommendation: Metal fireplaces are not designed to be used for long periods. Never use them for more than 8 hours at a time.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Level of information not necessary for EMAC messages.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Janet Cusick Jost

Education Message Number: 12.1.3

8/18/2009

Recommendation: Avoid burning on windy, dry days. When conditions are windy or dry, it is easy for open burning to spread out of control.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Log # 09/67

Submitter: Ernest Grant

Education Message Number: 12.1.6

Recommendation: Add – Have a hose, bucket of water, or shovel and dirt and sand nearby when burning to extinguish the fire.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept – **Moved to 12.1.5**

Log # 09/46

Submitter: Mark Stewart, Philadelphia Fire Department

Education Message Number: 13.1.1

Recommendation: If your clothes catch fire, stop, drop and rock. Stop immediately, drop to the ground, and cover face with hands. Rock from shoulder to shoulder smothering the area on fire or back and forth until the fire is out.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject – Stop, drop, and roll is a well-established message. Message already include roll back and forth which is similar to the rock message.

Log # 09/12

Submitter: Wanda Sue Maddox

Education Message Number: 13.1.2

Recommendation: If you cannot stop, drop and roll, keep a fire-retardant blanket nearby to help you or others smother flames. Do not fan flames. Lay cover on body to allow the oxygen to be depleted for the fire to go out.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – If you cannot stop, drop and roll, keep a fire-retardant blanket nearby to help you or others smother flames. Cover the person with the blanket to smother the fire. If you use a wheelchair, scooter or other device and are able to get to the floor, lock the device first to stay in place before getting on the floor to roll until the flames are out.

Log # 09/18

Submitter: Dick Bukowski

Education Message Number: 15.1.6

Recommendation: Major appliances should be plugged directly into a wall outlet, never use an extension cord.

8/18/2009

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 15.2.6** – Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers and dryers, etc.) should be plugged directly into a wall. Never use an extension cord.

Log # 09/3

Submitter: Ron Locati, APEX Electrical Interconnection Consultants

Education Message Number: 15.1.14

Recommendation: Call a qualified electrician or landlord if you have:

Recurring problems with blowing fuses or tripping circuit breakers.

A tingling feeling when you touch an electrical appliance

A burning smell or rubbery odor coming from an appliance

Flickering lights.

Sparks form an outlet

A warm indication either manually or from a heat-sensitive outlet/switch safety tool.

A discolored wall or outlet switch.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 15.2.15** – Call a licensed electrician if you have:

Recurring problems with blowing fuses or tripping circuit breakers

A tingling feeling when you touch an electrical appliance

Discolored or warm wall outlets or switches

A burning smell or rubbery odor coming from an appliance

Flickering lights

Sparks form an outlet

Cracked or broken outlets

Log # 09/1

Submitter: Wanda Sue Maddox, Henry county Fire Department

Education Message Number: 15.2.2

Recommendation: Never touch a power line. Stay at a safe distance – you could be electrocuted. Assume that all lines are hot until notified differently.

Committee Action: Amend – **Moved to 15.3.2** – Never touch a power line. Assume that all power lines are live. Stay at a safe distance – you could be electrocuted.

Log # 09/17

Submitter: Suzanne Morton, Safe Kids Worldwide

Education Message Number: 16.2.2

Recommendation: Stay away from windows and doors (move to indoor safety 16.1.3)

Committee Meeting Action: Accept – **Moved to 16.1.3**

Log # 09/33

8/18/2009

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 17.1.2

Recommendation: Never smoke in a home where supplied oxygen or an oxygen tank is used.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 17.1.3** – Never smoke in a home where medical oxygen is used.

Log # 09/47

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 17.1.4

Recommendation: If medical oxygen or an oxygen tank is used in the home, the amount of oxygen in the air, furniture, clothing, hair and bedding can increase, making it easier for a fire to start and spread. This means that there is a higher risk of both fires and burns.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept – **Moved to 17.1.5**

Log # 09/47

Submitter: Robert Solomon, NFPA

Education Message Number: 17.1.5

Recommendation: Never use an open flame, such as candles, matches, wood stoves and sparking toys when supplied oxygen or an oxygen tank is in use.

Committee Meeting Action: Amend – **Moved to 17.1.6** – Never use an open flame, candles, matches, lighters, stoves fueled by gas, kerosene, wood or coal wood stoves or sparking toys when medical oxygen is in use.

Log # 09/47