

2020 Education Messages Advisory Committee Report on Proposals
From November 23 & 24 and December 9, 2020 Committee Meeting

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell/Monica Colby

Education Message Number: Chapter 1

Recommendation: New messaging on multi-criteria alarms.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT NEW 1.2.9: New technology is available to reduce nuisance alarms from cooking. When it is time to replace a smoke alarm, look for this technology which meets UL 217 8th edition or later and states "helps reduce cooking nuisance alarms" on the package.

Log # 1-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 1.2.5

Recommendation: An ionization smoke alarm responds faster to flaming fires and a photoelectric alarm responds to faster to smoldering fires.

The current wording is misleading because neither type of alarm is "more responsive" than the other since --assuming they comply with NFPA standards- they will both respond. The phrase "in general" adds no useful information but seeds doubt and is unnecessary if the statements are reworded as proposed.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT: An ionization smoke alarm is more responsive to flaming fires, and a photoelectric smoke alarm is more responsive to smoldering fires.

Log # 2-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 1.2.8

Recommendation: Ionization smoke alarms are the best type to be installed near kitchens (because they react faster to flaming fires than photoelectric alarms)

The current wording of 1.2.8 contradicts the messaging in 1.2.5. Assuming NFPA is trying to recommend the type of alarm that will provide fastest warning of kitchen fires to save lives, why recommend photoelectric alarms that are slower to react to the kind of fast flaming fires that are most common in kitchens? Their only advantage is fewer false alarms, but I hope this is lower priority than saving lives.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT 1.2.8: Photoelectric type smoke alarms are the best type of alarms to be installed near the kitchen and bathrooms to reduce nuisance alarms. Consider using new multi-criteria alarms as replacements.

Log # 3-2020

Submitter: Alan Zygmunt

Education Message Number: Chapter 2.2.2

Recommendation: Home fire sprinklers work along with smoke alarms to save lives by confining the fire and allowing more time to escape. Sprinklers continue to be misunderstood by many people. This clarification would help them understand how sprinklers save lives.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT 2.2.2 Home fire sprinklers work along with smoke alarms to save lives. Fire sprinklers automatically respond to a fire while it is still small, controlling the spread of deadly heat, flames, and toxic smoke.

Log # 4-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.1.1

Recommendation: Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning can result from gas and diesel vehicles idling inside garages ...CO poisoning may be caused by all types of gas and diesel vehicles, not just cars. The expression "left running" should be more accurately described as "idling".

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT 3.1.2 Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning can result from gas, gasoline, and diesel fueled vehicles idling inside garages or from malfunctioning or improperly vented portable generators, water heaters, clothes dryers, or furnaces or other heating appliances.

Log # 5-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.2.2

Recommendation: Install and maintain carbon monoxide (CO) alarms inside your home to prevent deaths from carbon monoxide. Note these alarms do not warn against low levels of CO exposure and may display 0 when the CO level is up to 29 parts per million. The type of CO alarm listed by the qualified testing labs that NFPA recommends in 3.2.1 are not designed to prevent or "provide early warning of carbon monoxide" as current wording of 3.2.2 claims. Quite the opposite, UL, CSA and NFPA listed CO alarms require CO levels to be continuously high for some time before providing any warning: from 1 to 4 hours over 70ppm at low end to 4 to 15 minutes over 400ppm at the high end-- thereby insuring that anyone in the vicinity will already be CO poisoned by the time the alarm sounds. The 70ppm minimum for these CO alarms is more than 7 times than US EPA 8-hour average limit for CO exposure of the public and twice the EPA's 1-hour limit. And those many CO alarms with digital displays show 0 from 0 to 29ppm, which current UL, CSA and NFPA standards do not prohibit.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGE: 3.2.2 Install and maintain carbon monoxide (CO) alarms inside your home to provide early warning and reduce risk of death from carbon monoxide.

Log # 6-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.4.1

Recommendation: Have gas dryers, gas cooking appliances, and fuel-burning heating equipment (etc). Just as heating appliances need annual inspection by a professional to check that they are operating safely, so do cooking appliances and gas dryers. These are both common sources of CO poisoning in USA.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES 3.4.1 Have gas appliances, fuel burning heating equipment, and chimneys inspected per manufacturer's instructions recommendation.

Log # 7-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.4.2

Recommendation: [After 3.4.2, add] When finished burning wood in a fireplace, either take all the remaining embers outside in a metal container that is closed with a tight fitting lid, or if the fireplace has tight-fitting glass doors, close these and any air vents but leave the damper open until the fire is completely out.

These steps are required to prevent downdrafts of colder outside air from reversing updraft as the fire dies down. These downdrafts may blow combustion gases into the room for hours until all the embers are completely out.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: 3.4.2 Before using the fireplace, open the damper for proper ventilation. When finished, leave the damper open until the fire is completely extinguished to prevent smoke and gases generated by embers.

Log # 8-2020

Submitter: Alan Zygmunt

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.5.2

Recommendation: Never run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor in a garage, even if garage doors are open. The carbon monoxide (CO) gas can enter the home and kill people and pets.

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT technically correct no change recommended. Not always attached garage relating to home.

Log # 9-2020

Submitter: Angie Strader

Education Message Number: 3.7

Recommendation: Is there anyway you can advise the media and emergency personnel to post briefings on CO

safety especially regarding generator safety? Many areas don't have electricity and generators will be used. The death toll is already going to be horrible. I'd hate to see more people injured or

killed due to CO poisoning. A terrible accident occurred at Texas Motor Speedway weekend before last due to an improperly placed generator. I will also reach out to the media, but you would have more influence.

Committee Meeting Action: ACTION: Notify of outreach options for this. CPSC has extensive resources that NFPA emphasizes in our outreach to the fire service and community. Accept the need to continue to publicize CO dangers related to portable generators.

Log # 10-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.7.1

Recommendation: Commentor has MHS in Environmental Health Engineering (Johns Hopkins), MS in Toxicology (Univ of MD) and is a Certified CO Analyst (BPI), specializing in CO poisoning since 1999. Bio online at www.DonnavDetox.com

Use portable generators outdoors in well-ventilated areas at least 20 feet (7 meters) from all doors windows and vent openings. Measure the 20-foot (7 meter) distance from the generator to the building. The specified distance should be 20 feet to match recommendations of PGMA and CPSC (see for example https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fspublic/Portable_Generator_Safety-Airt_2017_5123.pdf) The word meter should be spelled the US way, not the UK way. and portable generators don't have "exhaust systems" -- they do not even have exhaust pipes, just exhaust holes.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT DISTANCE CHANGE. Recommendations: 3.7.1 Use portable generators outdoors in well-ventilated areas at least 20 feet (7 metres) from all doors, windows, and vent openings. Measure the 20-foot (7 meter) distance from the generator to the building. Accepted with change in accordance with NFPA 1 code verbiage. Also metres is for Canadian colleagues that use the EMAC.

Log # 11-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.7.5

Recommendation: Commentor has MHS in Environmental Health Engineering (Johns Hopkins), MS in Toxicology (Univ of MD) and is a Certified CO Analyst (BPI), specializing in CO poisoning since 1999. Bio online at www.DonnavDetox.com

[add after 3.7.41 If you are buying or renting a portable gas generator, look for one [certified to meet the PGMA G300 or UL 2201 standard] with a safety switch that senses carbon monoxide (CO) and automatically shuts off the generator if a dangerous level of GO is detected. Problem is that generators without GO-sensing shutoffs can kill people. Those with CO shutoffs cannot.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: 3.7.5 If you are buying or renting a portable generator, choose one that is listed by a qualified laboratory.

Log # 12-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: Chapter 3.7.6

Recommendation: Commentor has MHS in Environmental Health Engineering (Johns Hopkins), MS in Toxicology (Univ of MD) and is a Certified CO Analyst (BPI), specializing in CO poisoning since 1999. Bio online at www.DonnavDetox.com

[add after 3.7.5] Do not stand or sit downwind of generator exhaust. If you can smell exhaust, you are inhaling exhaust, which is toxic and can kill you.

Problem is that generators without CO-sensing shutoffs can kill people. Those with CO shutoffs cannot.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT: Do not stand or sit downwind of generator exhaust. If you can smell exhaust, you are inhaling exhaust, which is toxic and deadly.

Log # 13-2020

Submitter: Robert Solomon, PE

Education Message Number: Chapter 4

Recommendation: For any future updates, the tip sheet might be expanded to consider the fall prevention devices. All of the same concepts and ideas apply to gadgets that would keep a small child from falling out the window thus it likely wouldn't take too much effort to update.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT 4.1.9: Use Window safety guards instead of window guards.

4.1.9 If allowed in your community and approved by code as a secondary means of escape, windows with security bars, grills, or window safety guards should have easy-to-use quick-release devices that are accessible from inside the home.

Log # 14-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell/Monica Colby

Education Message Number: Chapter 4

Recommendation: Does "Feel the door with hollow-core doors" still apply?

Committee Meeting Action: ACTION: Review 4.3.4 and 4.3.5 for discussion on need: HOLD FOR 2022' Fire Protection Foundation project idea.

Log # 15-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton/Staff

Education Message Number: Chapter 4.1.1.3

Recommendation: Make sure everyone in the home knows how to call 9-1-1 or the local

emergency number from a cell phone or from a trusted neighbor's phone. In messaging for a media interview the Public Affairs division of NFPA added the word "trusted." It's worth having EMAC consider it-

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT: 4.1.13 Make sure everyone in your home knows how to call 9-1-1 or your local emergency number from a cell phone or from a trusted neighbor's phone.

Log # 16-2020

Submitter: Joe Harasti

Education Message Number: Chapter 4.10; 4.3.7; 5.1.9

Recommendation: We propose sheltering behind a closed door but, we never mention what to do with the window. It would help me, and I believe others, if we had evidence-based guidance on whether to leave a window closed or to open it. I have my opinion but, not evidence based responses to "...will there be enough oxygen?", "...will harmful gases come in that I cannot see?", "...will providing the structure with air draw the fire to me?".

I have spent a considerable amount of time and effort to get firsthand video of the safe space created behind a closed door. I am working on PSA's to present to the public on just how safe it can be. My greatest concern is educating people whose bedrooms are on an upper floor that a safe place can be created behind a closed door. However, I feel that the question will come as to what to do with the window. I would like to have evidence to support an opinion on this but do not have the resources to undertake this endeavor by myself. If the information already exists; I would love to have it. If not, I would like to propose a partnership to get answers and create standardized language that all educators can use.

Committee Meeting Action: Subcommittee will be submitting a research project to Fire protection Foundation to review research to advise on this topic. **ACTION:** Submit a project request to look into this topic reviewing research on this topic.

Log # 17-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton/Staff

Education Message Number: Chapter 4.3

Recommendation: In our escape planning messaging we say if there is a fire to get out and stay out. However, is it realistic for people to leave without their cane or service dog? Do we need to retool the messaging in some ways for people w/ disabilities.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT expanded text:

NEW Chapter 4.4: People who are deaf or have hearing loss

REPLACE FAMILY FIRE DRILL WITH HOME FIRE Escape drill

People who remove cochlear implants at night or when they are home;

People who remove their hearing aids at night or when they are home

- 4.4.1 Install a bedside alert device that responds to the alert sound of the smoke alarms and provides a bed shaker to wake you up.
- 4.4.2 Install a smoke alarm with a strobe light in your living space to alert to smoke when you are awake and not wearing your hearing aids or implant(s).
- 4.4.3 Include who will wake up and assist a child or adult who is deaf or has hearing loss to escape as part of your family fire drill.
- 4.4.4 It is safest for people who need more time to escape to sleep on the ground floor and in a room with a door to the outside.
- 4.4.5 Practice the family fire drill and include waking and assisting people who are deaf or have hearing loss to escape and meet others at the family meeting place.
- 4.4.6 Sleep with your hearing aids or implants and cell phone close to your bed.

NEW 4.5 People who use a mobility device

People who use a cane, a walker, a wheelchair, or a scooter.

Best Practices Family Fire Drill

- 4.5.1 Install a bedside alert device that responds to the alert sound of the smoke alarms with a low frequency sound and a bed shaker. The alert from this device gives you more time to escape.
- 4.5.2 Include who will wake up and assist a child or an adult who uses a mobility device to escape as part of your family fire drill.
- 4.5.3 It is safest for people who need more time to escape to sleep on the ground floor and in a room with a door to the outside.
- 4.5.4 Practice the family fire drill and include waking and assisting people who use a mobility device.
- 4.5.5 Sleep with your mobility device and cell phone close to your bed.
- 4.5.6 When someone in your family uses a mobility device and can self-transfer include this action when you practice your family fire drill. The goal is to wake up, transfer to your wheelchair (or get your walker or cane) and get out of your home in less than 3 minutes.

Add statement on disabilities at the beginning

Add 4.6 People who are blind or have low vision

- 4.6.1 Install a bedside alert device that responds to the alert sound of the smoke alarms with a low frequency sound and a bed shaker. The alert from this device gives you more time to escape.
- 4.6.2 People who are blind or have low vision may be disoriented when they can't hear common household sounds used to navigate through their home over the high decibel smoke alarm sound. The smoke alarms sound continuously. Practice the family fire drill to make sure you can escape while the smoke alarms are sounding.
- 4.6.3 Sleep with your glasses and cell phone close to your bed.

Add 4.7 People with multiple disabilities

- 4.7.1 Protect people who are deaf or have hearing loss and another disability using the messages for people who are deaf. NOT hearing and NOT waking to the smoke alarms is the greatest risk.

Log # 18-2020

Submitter: Angie Strader

Education Message Number: Chapter 5

Recommendation: I am writing on reference to your Hotel & Motel Safety tip sheet. Would you please consider including information that educates the public about the importance of asking the hotel if they have correctly installed and regularly inspected CO detectors/alarms? The general public does not know that only 14 states require them in hotels and motels. I almost died in a hotel in California due to severe acute CO poisoning. California requires CO detectors, but they were not present in the hotel. A family friend lost her relatives to CO poisoning because the motel they were in had detectors present, but they weren't working. As I am recovering, I am on a mission to educate the public about the need to bring your own CO detectors with you when you travel. Just look at the statistics regarding the number of poisonings in hotels within the last year, many of which resulted in death.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: 5.1.1: Choose a hotel/motel that is protected by smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms, and fire sprinklers. Some versions of carbon monoxide alarms are available for travel.

Log # 19-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: Chapter 5

Recommendation: If the hotel/motel has carbon monoxide alarms, ask what they sound like. When traveling or staying away from home, bring a travel carbon monoxide alarm.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: 5.1.1: Choose a hotel/motel that is protected by smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms, and fire sprinklers. Some versions of carbon monoxide alarms are available for travel.

Log # 20-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: Chapter 5

Recommendation: Revise 5.1.1 to read: Choose a hotel that is protected by smoke alarms, fire sprinklers, and carbon monoxide alarms

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: 5.1.1: Choose a hotel/motel that is protected by smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms, and fire sprinklers. Some versions of carbon monoxide alarms are available for travel.

Log # 21-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: Chapter 8.2

Recommendation: Reported fire when items were stored in microwave when not in use. NFPA Journal. Revision to 8.8.1: Always keep microwave oven clean and free of clutter.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT Revision to 8.8.1: Always keep microwave oven clean and free of clutter.

Log # 22-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell/ Monica Colby

Education Message Number: Chapter 8

Recommendation: New messaging on cooking with propane and natural gas. Add propane or natural gas grills.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT” Gas Grill for Title of Chapter.

Log # 23-2020

Submitter: Summer Mahr

Education Message Number: Chapter 8.2.1

Recommendation: "Never use your oven as storage space. Forgotten items in the oven can ignite from oven pre-heating or accidental oven activation." Something along those lines? This is a very common cause of fires and I see it in SO many homes that I perform safety inspections at.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: NEW 8.3.4 Never use your oven as storage space. Forgotten items in the oven can ignite from oven pre-heating or accidental oven activation.

Log # 24-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: Chapter 8.4.1.2

Recommendation: NFPA engineer Brian O'Connor, who oversees NFPA 10 said this message needs clarification because Glass K fire extinguishers are for the purpose of putting out grease and animal fat fire.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: Only trained adults should use a fire extinguisher on a grease fire. Only Class K fire extinguishers are rated for the purpose of putting out grease and animal fat fires.

Log # 25-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: Chapter 8

Recommendation: For an oven fire, turn off the heat and keep the door closed. Only open the door once you're confident the fire is completely out, standing to the side as you do. If you have any doubts or concerns, contact the fire department for assistance.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT 8.4.2 In case of an oven fire, turn off the heat and keep the door closed until it is cool. Only open the door once you are confident the fire is completely out, standing to the side as you open the oven door.

Addition: 8.4.3 After a fire, the oven should be checked by a licensed professional and/or serviced before being used again.

Log # 26-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: Chapter 8.8

Recommendation: Be sure to set the timer properly on the microwave oven so that your food doesn't burn up and/or start a fire. Stay in the kitchen while using the microwave oven.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES 8.8.7 Verify cooking time and set the timer accurately on the microwave oven so that food does not burn and/or start a fire. Microwave oven wattage varies.

Log # 27-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell

Education Message Number: 8.12

Recommendation: 8.12 we now have options instead of current recommendations

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES 8.12.1: NFPA continues to believe that turkey fryers that use cooking oil, as currently designed, are not suitable for safe use by even a well-informed and careful consumer. These types of turkey fryers use a substantial quantity of cooking oil at high temperatures and units currently available for home use pose a significant danger that hot oil will be released at some point during the cooking process. In addition, the burners that heat the oil can ignite spilled oil. The use of turkey fryers by consumers can lead to devastating burns, other injuries, and the destruction of property. NFPA urges those who prefer fried turkey to purchase from a professional establishment, such as grocery stores, specialty food retailers, and restaurants.

Addition 8.12.2 Recommends: Consider a new type of turkey fryer that has been listed by a qualified testing laboratory including infrared fryers, air fryers, and electric turkey fryers if you choose to fry a turkey. Stay near fryers when in use.

Log # 28-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell/Monica Colby

Education Message Number: Chapter 5

Recommendation: New msg on heat-limiting stovetops and burners, kitchen appliances, such as air fryers, cooking w/new coil burners.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: When possible, to prevent an electric stovetop fire, replace standard coil burners with temperature limiting control electric coils. Make sure the replacement coils are listed by a qualified testing laboratory as compatible with the specific range.

Accept Addition: When replacing an electric coil cooktop consider a temperature limiting appliance to prevent cooking fires.

Log # 29-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell/ Monica Colby

Education Message Number: 10.3

Recommendation: Do we need updates on gas and propane safety for homeowners?

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT and add to Chapter 19 Flammable Liquids

Log # 30-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: 10.3.3

Recommendation: [As recommended in 3.4.5] Do not use unvented fuel-burning space heaters indoors unless they are set up in a fireplace and vented via the chimney. Just opening a window is not sufficient to ensure proper ventilation and may not prevent a dangerous level of carbon monoxide exposure.

10.3.3 as currently written conflicts with the (safer) recommendation given in 3.4.5 that should prevail.

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT- correction done in 2018 version 10.1.8 Make sure fuel-burning equipment is vented to the outside to avoid carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning. Carbon monoxide is created when fuels burn incompletely. Carbon monoxide poisoning can cause illness and even death. Make sure the venting for exhaust is kept clear and unobstructed. This includes removal of snow and ice and other debris around the outlet to the outside

10.3.3 Fuel-burning space heaters

Current wording: When using a fuel-burning space heater, open a window to reduce carbon monoxide exposure and ensure proper ventilation.

Log # 31-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: 10.3.4

Recommendation: Portable kerosene heaters are illegal to use indoors in some communities because they cause carbon monoxide poisoning. Even if your local fire department says they are legal in your community, do not use them indoors unless you can put it in a fireplace and vent it out the chimney. the current 10.3.4 conflicts with 3.4.5, which recommends against any using any unvented space heaters indoors.

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT: based on Recommendation: Fire departments do not legalize or prohibit these types of space heaters. Messaging addresses this issue with the technique listed. Depends on Authority having jurisdiction.

Log # 32-2020

Submitter: Albert Donnay

Education Message Number: 10.3.5

Recommendation: Requesting revised text: and shuts off the heater when a low level of oxygen is detected. The oxygen depletion sensor cannot detect carbon monoxide (CO), which may rise to a dangerously high level before a low level of oxygen is detected.

I have inspected CO deaths caused by these kinds of heaters, with oxygen sensors that were working just fine, but which failed to prevent CO poisoning.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: Newer models of unvented gas-fired space heaters have an oxygen depletion sensor that detects a reduced level of oxygen in the area where the heater is operating. They still produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. It is recommended to only use this type of heater for emergency heat and to choose a vented gas heater, vented wood stove, or electric heater for prolonged amounts of time.

Log # 33-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: 11.1.2

Recommendation: Should "If you smoke, smoke outside" be altered in light of wildfires?

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: If you smoke, smoke outside. Make sure to extinguish cigarettes in an approved container.

Log # 34-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell

Education Message Number: Chapter 12

Recommendation: Is there a need for updates on electrical safety: surge protectors, lithium ion batteries

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT: Already addressed in new chapter for Lithium Ion batteries and surge protectors also.

Log # 35-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell

Education Message Number: Chapter 12

Recommendation: Is there a need for updates on electrical safety: surge protectors, lithium ion batteries

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT: Already addressed in new chapter for Lithium Ion batteries and surge protectors also.

Log # 35-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell

Education Message Number: Chapter 12

Recommendation: Is there a need for updates on electrical safety: surge protectors, lithium ion batteries

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT: Already addressed in new chapter for Lithium Ion batteries and surge protectors also.

Log # 35-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: 14.1

Recommendation: New message to appear after existing 14.1.7 Never extinguish a candle with water. Always allow wax to harden before relighting, touching or moving the candle

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT: New additions to candle safety with specifics added.

Log # 36-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: 16.2

Recommendation: Create Section 16.2 on the topic of Campfire Safety using the campfire safety tip sheet. Create section 16.1 General Outdoor Burning Safety (for conformity).

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGE: Chapter 16

Log # 37-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: 16.3

Recommendation: New section on fire pit safety. See attachment. Messaging already technically vetted and approved.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: Added to Chapter 16.

Log # 38-2020

Submitter: Kelly Ransdell/ Monica Colby

Education Message Number: Chapter 18

Recommendation: Lots of fatalities due to medical oxygen. Does messaging need an update? Are there updates for states?

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT: Chapter 18: Medical Oxygen revisions addressed this in 2018.

Log # 39-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: 16.3

Recommendation: New section on fire pit safety. See attachment. Messaging already technically vetted and approved.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: Added to Chapter 16.

Log # 40-2020

Submitter: Mark Norford

Education Message Number: Chapter 18

Recommendation: I would like to see educational material concerning the use of thermal fuse/firebreaks for patients that use home oxygen. This is a two-way heat activated valve that stops the flow of oxygen in the presence of fire thereby reducing fire spread and reducing chance of injury or death

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT: No listed devices exist so we cannot recommend this as a prevention method.

Log # 41-2020

Submitter: Jeremy Berger

Education Message Number: Chapter 21

Recommendation: Recommends a statement on Fire Extinguishers and Senior Adults like the one in 21.2 for Portable Fire Extinguishers and Children.

Committee Meeting Action: REJECT: See portable fire extinguisher messaging 21.1.2 is sufficient

Log # 42-2020

Submitter: Kyle R. Gorsh

Education Message Number: Chapter 22

Recommendation: In Iowa, we have seen a large spike in fires involving rags, mop heads, and towels catching fire during the mechanical drying process, as well as after the fabrics have been dried and removed from the dryer. I would love to see safety messaging that addresses drying rags, mop heads, and towels that have been exposed to flammable chemicals when used for cleaning and then mechanically dried at high temperatures. One example that could be used:

"Washed towels and rags with lingering oil residue can lead to a fire in your dryer. Stay away from drying fabrics that have been exposed to flammable cleaning agents. Consider hanging these fabrics to air dry after they have been washed."

The practice of mechanically drying fabrics that have been exposed to flammable cleaning chemicals is causing fires. A tip sheet would be a great idea as well as some messaging in the EMAC desk reference.

Committee Meeting Action: ACCEPT WITH CHANGES: 22.1.12: Washed towels and rags with lingering oil residue can lead to a fire in your dryer. Fabrics that have been exposed to flammable cleaning agents should be air dried after they have been washed.

Log # 43-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: New Chapter

Recommendation: Recommend a new Do It Yourself Chapter

Committee Meeting Action: ON HOLD: due to the amount of changes to the current document this is being held for 2022 version.

Log # 44-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: New Chapter linked with Hot Work

Recommendation: Lorraine Carli VP of NFPA Outreach and Advocacy has asked that EMAC consider safety messaging surrounding flame arresters. A Flame Arrester also spelled arrestor is a device which allows gas to pass through it but stops a flame in order to prevent a larger fire or explosion.

Committee Meeting Action: ON HOLD: due to the amount of changes to the current document this is being held for 2022 version.

Log # 45-2020

Submitter: Lisa Braxton

Education Message Number: New Section on Children and Carbon Monoxide

Recommendation: Adding carbon monoxide alarm and safety information to children's messaging. Kris Hauschildt, whose parents died in a hotel because of carbon monoxide poisoning and is an advocate for carbon monoxide safety in hotels/motels makes a strong case for this. She met with NFPA staff a few months ago about her safety concerns and her advocacy initiative.

Committee Meeting Action: ON HOLD: Delay for update to LNTB level 2,3 in 2022 version of EMAC

Log # 45-2020