

JULY SAFETY MESSAGE

HOTEL & MOTEL FIRE SAFETY

The summer months are not the time to take a vacation from fire safety. Whether your plans include hotel stays, camping or backyard barbecues, make sure that fire safety plays an important role. Hotels and motels place us into unfamiliar surroundings. After check-in, take the time to make some pre-fire plans for yourself or your family.



- Locate the nearest exits and check to see that the doors open properly
- Never consider the elevator as an emergency exit
- Locate the nearest fire alarm pull box
- Ask the front desk clerk what the fire alarm sounds like
- Read any fire emergency information provided, including instructions for reporting a fire (usually found on back side of door)
- Learn how to find and unlock your door in the dark

If there is an alarm during your stay, remain calm!!

- Get your room key and alert family members
- At night, roll out of bed and crawl low to the door
- Feel the doorknob; if it is hot, do not open the door. Stay in your room and phone the hotel operator to make sure they know where you are.
- If you feel conditions in the hallway are safe, go to your nearest exit and proceed downstairs to the first floor and exit the building. Make sure to close all doors behind you as you exit.

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SUMMER & VACATION SAFETY

A TIME FOR FUN AND PLAY. A TIME TO PRACTICE ALL OF THE SAFE WAYS OF ENJOYING THE OUTDOORS, BE IT AT HOME, AT A CITY PARK, OR A LARGER COUNTY OR STATE PARK. HERE ARE SOME WAYS TO HAVE A SAFE SUMMER VACATION.

GASOLINE IS MADE TO EXPLODE



Gasoline has only one function: to fuel an engine. Any other use of gasoline is dangerous and carries the risk of severe burns. Thousands of people are injured each year when they misuse gasoline.

To understand why gasoline is so dangerous, look at the flash point of various flammable/combustible liquids. The flash point is the temperature at which the substance will produce a vapor that can ignite.

The higher the flash points, the safer the product. When the flash point is above room temperature, the risk of ignition is lower. However, when using any flammable substance, read and follow the directions.

Use the safest product available for the intended job – NOT gasoline.

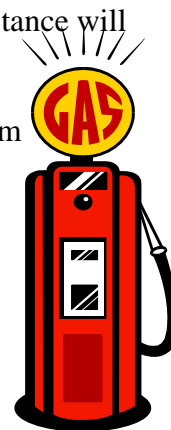
ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

When filling a gasoline container, leave about two inches of space at the top of the can for vapor expansion. Remember that gasoline may be cold when it comes from a service station fuel tank, and it may expand considerably as it warms up. This could result in pressure build-up and spillage.

Always fuel power mowers and other equipment outside where there is adequate ventilation to disperse the vapors. Use a funnel to prevent spilling or splashing.

Fuel engines only when they are cool. The heat of the engine can ignite the gasoline vapors. When you run out of fuel, let the engine cool before refilling. “Cool it before you fuel it.”

When fueling a boat, allow gasoline vapors to dissipate before starting the engine. Accumulated vapors in low places (such as below the deck of a boat) have caused many explosions and fires when the boat engines were started.



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HOW FLAMMABLE IS YOUR TENT?

Most tents, even those that are labeled flame resistant will burn, so keep all sources of heat or flames at a safe distance.

To prevent a serious fire or burn, follow these suggestions.

1. Read the labels before purchasing a tent. Buy only a flame resistant tents.
2. Pitch your tent at least 15 feet upwind from grills and fireplaces.
3. Have an escape plan, and be prepared to cut your way out of the tent if a fire occurs.
4. Use only battery-operated lights in or near tents and campers.

CAMPFIRES AND GRILLS

Supervise children at all times when fires are burning or grills are in use.

When near campfires and grills, wear snug-fitting, tightly woven, short-sleeved or less combustible clothing.



Make sure everyone knows how to put out a clothing fire – STOP, DROP AND ROLL.

1. Keep a fire extinguisher or container of water available at all times.
2. Maintain at least a three-foot clear area, free of leaves, dry grass, pine needles, etc., around grills, fireplaces and tents.

Thoroughly extinguish all fires, and turn off fuel lanterns and stoves, before leaving the campsite or going to bed.

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HANDLE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS WITH CARE

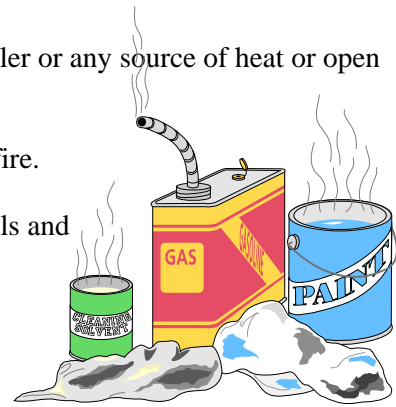
Store all flammable liquids only in metal containers, preferably safety cans. Keep the container tightly sealed.

Store all flammable liquids at a safe distance from your tent, camper trailer or any source of heat or open flame.

Use flammable liquids only for their intended purpose – NOT to start a fire.

Fill lanterns and stoves at a safe distance downwind from fireplaces, grills and other source of heat or open flames.

Use a funnel when pouring flammable liquids, and clean up any spills immediately.



Carry only a minimal amount of flammable liquids, and make sure all caps are tight.

Handle tanks of compressed flammable gas with caution. Follow the precautions indicated on the tank.

Use only the recommended fuel for lanterns, stoves, etc. Do NOT use gasoline.

Consider purchasing lantern fuel at or near your destination, to reduce the risk of fire while traveling.

CAMPING TRAILERS



Use only electrically operated lights in trailers.

Keep cooking and heating equipment in safe condition.

Check and maintain gas connections and fume vents.

Keep combustibles away from cooking and heating equipment.

Keep fire extinguisher available at all times, especially when cooking, but keep it by the camper/trailer exit door.

Develop a fire escape plan with your family.

Extinguish all smoking materials before going to bed, and soak them with water.

In case of an actual or suspected fire, get everyone to safety before calling for help or attempting to extinguish the flames. Fire spreads very fast!