

## **COLD WEATHER FIRE SAFETY WARNINGS**

Fire officials issued the following fire safety warnings as we enter a weekend of extremely cold weather, perhaps the coldest in years. This weekend will tax our heating and electrical systems as we try to stay warm, so a little caution can help you make it safely through the extreme weather.

### **Shovel Fire Hydrants**

Fire officials are asking those who are able to do so, to shovel snow away from fire hydrants in case quick access is needed.

### **Make Sure Smoke Alarms and CO Alarms are Working**

One of the simplest steps for safety you can take is to make sure your smoke and carbon monoxide alarms are working. They will give you the earliest possible warning that something is wrong so you can escape safely.

Keep thermostats set at the lowest comfortable temperature as furnaces may struggle to keep the house warm; wear warm clothes and put an extra blanket on the bed. If you run out of oil, or lose power, consider going to the home of a friend or relative who has heat rather than relying on alternative heating sources.

### **Space Heaters**

Space heaters need space, so use them in a 3-foot circle of safety, free of anything that can catch fire. Space heaters are not designed to replace your central heating system, they are only designed to provide a little extra heat on a temporary basis. So be sure to turn them off when you leave room or go to bed at night.

Overloaded extension cords cause many space heater fires. It is best not to use extension cords with heat producing appliances, but if you must, make sure it is rated for the same wattage as the appliance and use only one.

### **Wood, Coal and Pellet Stoves**

A single ember can remain hot for days, so put ashes in a metal container with a lid away from the house, the garage, the deck. Several recent fires started with ashes put into plastic bags, cardboard boxes, and plastic trash bins, in the garage, or under the deck.

Don't over load your woodstove. An overtaxed woodstove can easily start a chimney fire taking advantage of creosote build-up or minor cracks in the flue or causing a breakdown in the chimney liner. Heating appliances are the leading cause of carbon monoxide in the home and the risk increases when they are working harder.

### **Prevent Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**

Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning is a great risk at times like these. Using propane or charcoal grills or generators inside the garage – even with the door open – poses a serious risk of CO poisoning. For the same reason, never use a gas oven for heat.

### **Generator Safety**

Use generators outdoors away from windows, doors and vents with the exhaust pointed away from the home. Don't use them inside the garage, basement or partially enclosed areas no matter how well ventilated. Never plug a generator into a wall outlet. This practice known as "backfeeding" can cause an electrocution risk to utility workers and others served by the same transformer. Plug appliances directly into the generator or use a heavy-duty

outdoor-rated extension cord. Make sure the entire cord is free of cuts or tears and plug has all three prongs including the grounding pin. Fire officials recommend placing the container on the ground to avoid any static electrical charge igniting vapors.

Gasoline should be stored outside the home in small quantities in approved containers. Remember to allow equipment to cool before refueling to prevent vapors from igniting.

### **Clear Snow from Furnace and Dryer Vents**

Keep outside furnace, hot water and dryer vents clear of drifting snow to prevent flue gases from backing up into the home and creating a carbon monoxide hazard.

### **Clear Snow from Vehicle Tailpipes**

Last winter, two children from Boston died from carbon monoxide while sitting inside a running vehicle where the tailpipe was clogged with snow.

### **Use Flashlights and Battery-Operated Candles**

Use flashlights and battery-operated candles for safety. If you must use flame candles, remember to burn them inside a one-foot circle of safety-free of anything that can burn. Place them on a non-combustible surface or in the sink; blow them out when you leave the room or go to bed; and use jar candles or place a globe over stick candles. Keep pets and children away from candles.

### **Prevent Freezing Pipes**

Let water drip a trickle to prevent pipes from freezing and open cupboards under sinks to let heat circulate around the pipes.

### **Consider Going to a Shelter to Charge Up Cell Phones for Emergency Calls**

Many people may lose the ability to make emergency calls when cell phone batteries and the battery-backup for fiber optic telephone/cable/Internet services become depleted. People without lights and heat should consider staying with friends and family that have power or go to an emergency shelter for a short while, even if it's just to charge up cell phones, get a hot meal and warm up.

STAY SAFE.

MILLBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT  
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