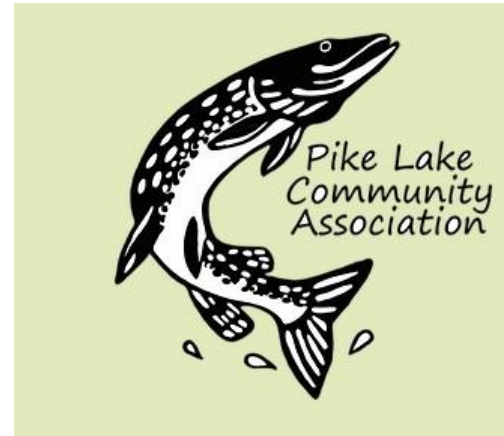




# FIRE PREVENTION PRESENTATION

Created for:





# FIRE PREVENTION PRESENTATION

## Breakdown:

Fire Safety Tips  
for:

- Inside the Cottage
- Around the Cottage
- Surrounding Area

Water Safety Tips  
for:

- Winter
- Summer







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Inside the Cottage

## **SMOKE ALARMS**

- Install smoke alarms on every storey, outside all sleeping areas, and in all outbuilding (ex bunkhouses)
- Test smoke alarms monthly
- Replace smoke alarm batteries regularly and replace smoke alarms every 8 years
  
- Option – have your smoke alarm monitored so the monitoring company can send the fire department if you are not there to call yourself





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Inside the Cottage

## CO DETECTORS

- If you have a gas, oil, propane or wood-burning heating system or appliance, you need a carbon monoxide (CO) alarm.
- Leaky fireplaces can allow carbon monoxide to escape into the cottage.
- Storing of ashes from a woodstove or fireplace in the cottage can also cause a build-up of CO.







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Inside the Cottage

## **FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**

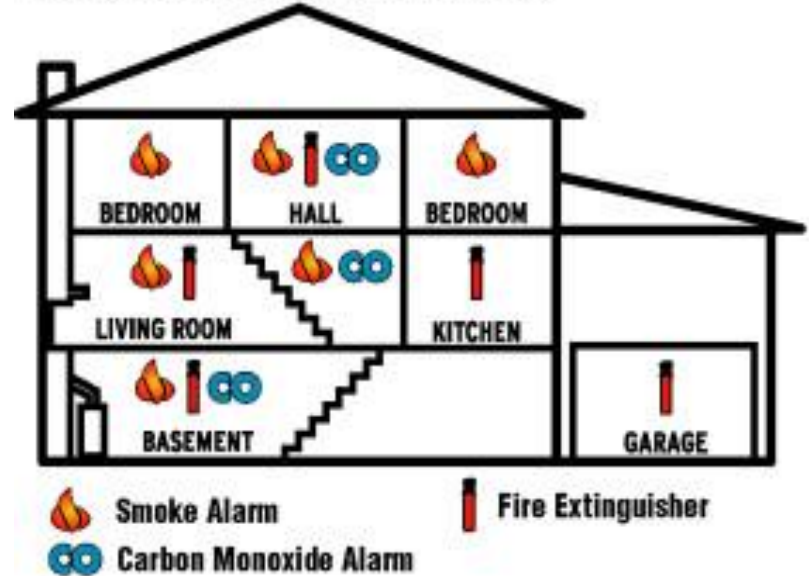
- Although not required by law, portable fire extinguishers are a crucial first defense to controlling a fire.
- There are 3 primary categories of fires that the powder in the fire extinguishers are designed to extinguish.
- Class A are for combustibles such as paper and wood.
- Class B are for flammable liquids.
- Class C are for electrical fires. Choose a fire extinguisher which is rated for all 3 classes.
- Follow instructions for storage, maintenance





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Inside the Cottage

## Recommended Locations







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Inside the Cottage

## **WOODSTOVES and FIREPLACES**

- Have your fireplace and chimney inspected and cleaned annually by a professional. Creosote is a byproduct of burning wood that will build-up in the chimney and can ignite from the super heated gases from the woodstove or fireplace.
- Install a screened cap or diffuser on your chimney to prevent flying sparks.
- Allow ashes from fires to cool completely before spreading them on the ground – soak them with water to be sure.





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Inside the Cottage

## **STORING FLAMMABLE MATERIALS**

- Flammable materials such as gas, kerosene, propane tanks, oils, lighter fluid, paint thinner, etc., should always be stored away from the cottage.
- The location of these flammable materials should be clearly identified for firefighters.
- Lumber firewood should not be stored under the cottage.
- Keep flammable papers and fabric away from electrical heaters, outlets, and open flames.







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Inside the Cottage

## **EMERGENCY EXIT PLANS**

- Develop a fire escape plan. Designate family members who are responsible to help guests, people who may have trouble getting out on their own, and pets. Keep keys and cellphones in a handy place, so they can be found during a hasty exit. Once everyone is out and accounted for at a meeting place, call 911 or your local emergency number and report the fire.
- Keep the local emergency number and directions to the cottage handy at a designated spot and saved on your mobile phone. Make sure guests know where to find them.





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Around the Cottage

## **STRUCTURE**

- Install a lightning rod; they provide a safe path for electrical current to ground
- Install a surge protector on your electrical panel or fuse box
- Keep the roof and rain gutters free of dried leaves and pine needles.
- Lumber and firewood should not be stored under the cottage.







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Around the Cottage

## LANDSCAPES

- Create a fire break around the cottage with gravel or stone walkways.
- Remove dead wood, brush and leaves from around the cottage.
- Prune back overhanging branches around the cottage buildings.
- Replace highly flammable trees near buildings like pine and fir with less combustible species.
- If you allow smoking at the cottage, establish a safe smoking area with a sand- or water-filled can for butts. Ask visitors to use the area and stub the butts out in the can.





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Around the Cottage

## **FIRE PITS**

- Pick a site that is close to a water source, sheltered from the wind, and 10 metres away from structures.
- Make sure there is open space above the fire – at least 3 metres (10 feet) from overhanging branches and vegetation
- Clear a space about 2 metres (7 feet) wide for the fire – remove pine needles, grass, leaves and twigs and scrape the area right down to the rock or soil. Make sure it isn't humus (dead vegetation) as this will as this will smoulder like a peat fire.
- Keep firefighting tools (a bucket of water or sand, shovels, and a garden hose) handy when you're having a bonfire or burning







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Around the Cottage

## **BBQs**

- Always be on hand when operating a BBQ or fire pit
- Keep your BBQ clean and free from grease build up. Clean the grease pan regularly.
- Keep fire extinguishers close by when using BBQ





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Around the Cottage

## **FIRE PERMITS**

- A fire permit is required for all open air burning. Cost: All open-air fire permits are FREE.
- No fire permit is required if campfire burning consists of a small, confined fire supervised at all times, and is used to cook food.
- Residents who registered for a permit prior to June 1, 2021 need to re-apply using the link below. Residents have until November 30, 2021 to re-apply.

FIRE PERMIT APPLICATION

[dnetv.burnpermits.com](https://dnetv.burnpermits.com)







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Surrounding Area

## **FIRE BANS**

- Fire Ban announcements may be made during the year depending on conditions. It is the responsibility of the owner to check for fire bans.
- For the latest 24-hour Fire Ban information, please contact the Fire Department Administration Office directly at 613-267-2596, and listen to the automated message.
- Fire Bans signs may also be posted on signage located throughout DNETV.
- Subscribe to "News & Public Notices" on the Tay Valley Township website at [www.tayvalleytwp.ca](http://www.tayvalleytwp.ca) to receive notices directly to your email address.





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Surrounding Area

## **FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS**

- Ensure your address number is visible from the road.
- Consider ways to make your lane easier to navigate for large fire vehicles.







# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Surrounding Area

## **FIRE BOAT ACCESS**

- DNETV has equipment specifically designed for the fire department to use during water rescues or fires only accessed by water.
- Once on water, pin numbers visible on docks can be very helpful to responding fire personnel.





# FIRE SAFETY TIPS – Surrounding Area

## **DAM SAFETY**

- There is a dam located on Grant’s Creek that presents swimming and boating cautions.
- The same location also hosts our dry hydrant so possible fire apparatus could be present.







# BOATING SAFETY TIPS

- Ensure all safety equipment is onboard before you hit the water.
- Always wear a properly fitted PFD and make sure everyone else on board is too.
- Follow the law and get your Boating Licence.
- Don't drink and drive (or paddle).
- Plan your trip.
- Know your vessel and its capabilities.
- Be aware of others on the lake at all times.





# ICE SAFETY TIPS

- **Color and Depth**  
The colour of ice may be an indication of its strength – clear blue to black ice is strongest, and likely the deepest. White opaque or snow ice should be avoided. Grey ice indicates the presence of water and is unsafe to stand on.
- **Location**  
Ice thickness is never consistent. The weakest ice will be in the center and along the edge of the water. Avoid streams and flowing water, even if they look frozen. Avoid ice that has recently frozen, thawed, and then frozen again.
- **Weather**  
Canada is prone to fluctuating weather conditions. Consistent air temperatures below freezing make for safer, stronger ice. Swings above zero can compromise the







# ICE SAFETY TIPS

When spending time on the ice, you should always be prepared for the worst-case scenario and have an emergency plan. If you get into trouble on ice and you're by yourself:

- **Call for help.** Resist the immediate urge to climb back out where you fell in. The ice is weak in this area.
- Try to **relax and catch your breath.** Turn yourself toward shore so you are looking at where you entered onto the ice. The ice is more stable close to shore.
- **Reach forward** onto the broken ice without pushing down. **Kick your legs** to try to get your body into a horizontal position. Continue kicking your legs, and crawl onto the ice.
- When you are back on the ice, **crawl on your stomach or roll away from the open** area with your arms and legs spread out on





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