

CHARLES D. BAKER
GOVERNOR

KARYN E. POLITO
LT. GOVERNOR

DANIEL BENNETT
SECRETARY

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
Department of Fire Services

P.O. Box 1025 ~ State Road

Stow, Massachusetts 01775

(978) 567~3100 Fax: (978) 567~3121

www.mass.gov/dfs



PETER J. OSTROSKY
STATE FIRE MARSHAL

MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Fire Departments

From: Peter J. Ostroskey
State Fire Marshal

Date: October 1, 2016

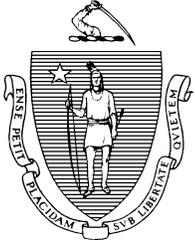
Re: **Nightclub Safety Educational Video**

The Department of Fire Services (DFS) has produced a nightclub safety video for young adults called *Survival Guide to Getting In and Getting Out*. It is posted on our Nightclub Fire Safety webpage (<http://www.mass.gov/eopss/agencies/dfs/nightclub-safety.html>) and on the DFS YouTube Channel (www.youtube.com/DFSOSFM). The video is designed to appeal to young adults to think not only about how to get into the hottest clubs, but also how to get out in an emergency.

The day before this video was filmed, the terrible shooting in an Orlando nightclub occurred, underscoring the need to have an exit strategy for all emergencies.

I would ask you to share this video in ways that will help reach the target audience and ask local college health and safety and residential life contacts to promote it. Consider posting it on department web pages or social media. DFS will begin to promote the first week of October as a lead into fire prevention week.

The Department of Fire Services received a Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) FY14 Fire Prevention and Safety Grant to promote nightclub safety through training, inspections and education. The video was produced as part of this grant. Look for training being offered throughout the state this fall.



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MEMORANDUM

To: Heads of Fire Department
From: Peter J. Ostroskey, State Fire Marshal
Date: October 1, 2016
RE: **Fire Prevention Week 2016**

Fire Prevention Week is October 9-15, 2016. This year's theme is "Don't Wait. Check the Date! Replace Smoke Alarms Every Ten Years." Each year Fire Prevention Week gives the fire service the occasion to reach out to communities and empower citizens to prevent home fires and protect their families. This year's theme represents the final year of a 3-year effort to educate the public about smoke alarms. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is the sponsor of Fire Prevention Week and has great educational materials on their website at <http://www.nfpa.org/FPW>.

The Department of Fire Services (DFS) has a toolkit for fire departments as part of our smoke alarm campaign *Smoke Alarms: A Sound You Can Live With*. This campaign promotes the message of replacing aging smoke alarms. More information can be found at: www.mass.gov/dfs and type "smoke alarms" in the search bar. DFS will be happy to post your Fire Prevention Week activities on our Fire Prevention Week webpage. Send them to the Coordinator of the Fire Data and Public Education Unit at: Cynthia.Ouellette@state.ma.us.

The U.S. Fire Administration also has materials to support Fire Prevention Week. Visit <https://www.usfa.fema.gov/prevention/>.



NIGHTCLUB FIRE SAFETY

Notes:

This course consists of eight (8) hours of instructor-led classroom training. Program materials will be provided.

Prerequisite: There are no prerequisites to take this course.

Credits

FCC = TBD
FPO = TBD
OEMS = 0

This class is designed to deliver an overview of nightclub fire safety laws and regulations to fire officials and inspectors, building commissioners and inspectors, nightclub owners and operators, Massachusetts ABCC officials, and nightclub crowd managers. The focal point of the training will be to provide a better understanding of what type of conditions to look for when conducting an inspection, a clearer picture of how code violations impact nightclubs and similar regulated venues, and insight on how to reduce or eliminate violations, with the main focus on occupant safety. Through the use of lecture, case studies, exercises, and a knowledge assessment, the attendees will build upon their basic knowledge of the safety codes to develop a more thorough understanding of the specific risks associated with these special occupancies and the steps necessary to properly conduct inspections.

Please share this flyer with, and invite the building officials and nightclub owners, operators and crowd managers from your jurisdiction to register and attend.

This training is supported by federally awarded Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program - Fire Prevention and Safety Grant funds under award number EMW-2014-FP-00247.

Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-H	Time:	0800-1600
Date:	October 6, 2016	Location:	Chatham Fire Department, Training room, 135 Depot Road, Chatham, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-F	Time:	0800-1600
Date:	October 17, 2016	Location:	Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, Room 127 One State Road, Stow, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-I	Time:	0800-1600
Date:	November 7, 2016	Location:	DFS, Springfield, Room 119 100 Grochmal Avenue, Springfield, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-E	Time:	0800-1600
Date:	November 17, 2016	Location:	Stockbridge Town Hall, Community Room 50 Main Street, Stockbridge, MA
Course Code:	200-023-960-2016-FA-F	Time:	0800-1600
Date:	November 29, 2016	Location:	Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, Room 117 One State Road, Stow, MA

Registration

Register **online** at [List of Current MFA Courses](#). To register by mail or fax, please complete a standard [DFS/MFA Student Application](#) and mail to: Registrar, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, P.O. Box 1025, State Road, Stow, MA 01775 or fax it to: (978) 567-3229. To register by email, please scan and email applications to mfa.registration@state.ma.us.



Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

MFIRS : MASSACHUSETTS FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM

October 12, 2016

Course Number:
200-000-613-2016-FA-A

Ashby Fire Department
1093 Main St.
Ashby, MA
Training Room

Time:
0900-1300

The Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System (MFIRS) training is a 4-hour class designed to teach firefighters the system and requirements for reporting their incidents. Fire Chiefs are encouraged to send two or more members to one of these training sessions so that each department can gain a critical understanding of how MFIRS works and how the data is and may be used. Students will also learn of any new updates to the system.

Fire departments using this training as a train-the-trainer may obtain training materials by contacting the Department of Fire Services Research Analyst/MFIRS Manager.

You have the option of printing a hard copy of the student materials or downloading to your computer or other device.

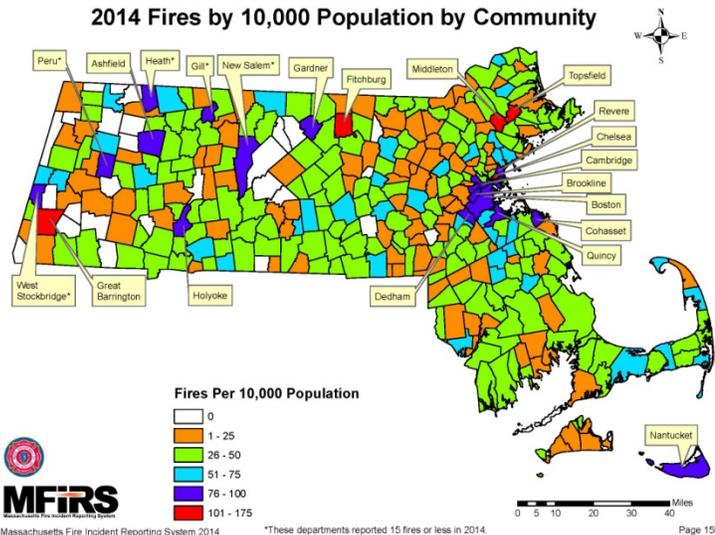
The Massachusetts Fire Problem
2013 Annual Report
Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System



Charles D. Baker, Governor
Karyn E. Polito, Lieutenant Governor
Daniel Bennett, Secretary of Public Safety
Stephen D. Coan, State Fire Marshal

Department of Fire Services
Division of Fire Safety • Fire Data and Public Education Unit
www.mass.gov/dfs • (978) 567-3380

2014 Fires by 10,000 Population by Community



Registration

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Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

October 17, 2016

Course Number:

200-014-SOK-2016-FA-A

Location:

Massachusetts
Firefighting Academy
One State Road, Stow, MA
MFA - Link

Time:

1000-1500

Course Fee:

\$20.00

Check or money order
made out to "MFA Trust
Fund"

Notes:

Application deadline is
October 3, 2016.

Applications must include
payment.

Walk-ins and day-of
registrations will not be
allowed.

Lunch will be provided.

SENIOR FIRE OFFICER FORUM

THE NEW FIREFIGHT - TOP 20 TACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FROM UL/NIST FIREFIGHTER SAFETY RESEARCH

***Presented By: Peter Van Dorpe, Fire Chief, Algonquin-Lake in the Hills
Fire Protection District***

Lightweight energy efficient construction, modern fuels, firefighter encapsulation and manpower reductions have combined to make today's residential fire a dramatically new challenge for even the most experienced firefighter. UL and NIST have been leading the effort to meet this challenge through research and education initiatives. At FDIC 2014, UL's Steve Kerber presented a "Top 20" list of tactical considerations based on this research. In this session, Chief Peter Van Dorpe, a member of the UL Firefighter Safety Research Institute's Advisory Board will use Kerber's "Top 20" to guide a discussion on how firefighters may best implement the principles and concepts arising out of this body of work, and debunk some of the myths, misstatements and misinterpretation that has made its way onto blogs and social media.

Registration –

Register at [List of Current MFA Courses](#) by completing a standard [DFS/MFA student application](#) and mail with the \$20 course fee payment to: Registrar, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, P.O. Box 1025, State Road, Stow, MA 01775.



Presenter Biography

Peter Van Dorpe is Fire Chief of the Algonquin-Lake in the Hills Fire Protection District. He recently retired as Director of the Chicago Fire Department's Training Division after a 33 year career with the CFD. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Fire Science Management from Southern Illinois University. He has made presentations on modern fire ground challenges at FDIC, Firehouse Expo, Fire Rescue International and the National Fire Academy. In 2012 he delivered the General Session Keynote at FDIC and addressed the U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the "Effectiveness of Furniture Flammability Standards and Flame Retardant Chemicals".

In addition to his work as a Field Instructor for the Illinois Fire Service Institute, he has been a lead instructor for the Chicago Fire Department's Fire Officer School, and has taught building construction for the fire service through the City Colleges of Chicago. He is a member of the Advisory Board for Underwriters Laboratories' Firefighter Safety Research Institute.

He has recently participated as a Subject Matter Expert for UL's research on "Structural Stability of Engineered Lumber In Fire Conditions", the National Institute of Standards and Technology's, "Evaluating Firefighting Tactics Under Wind Driven Conditions", the IAFF/NIST "Firefighter Safety and Deployment Study" in high rise buildings, and the NIOSH investigation in to the Line of Duty Deaths of two Boston firefighters that occurred on March 26th, 2014. Chief Van Dorpe is the 2016 recipient of the Fire Engineering/ISFSI George D. Post Instructor of the Year award.



Registration –

Register at [List of Current MFA Courses](#) by completing a standard [DFS/MFA student application](#) and mail with the \$20 course fee payment to: Registrar, Massachusetts Firefighting Academy, P.O. Box 1025, State Road, Stow, MA 01775.



**October 18, 20, 25,
27, & November 3,
2016**

Course Number:
200-021-601-2016-FA-A

Location:
Middlesex Sherriff's
Office Training Academy
40 Brick Kiln Road
Chelmsford, MA 01824

Time:
0800-1700

Notes:
This is a "Priority
Selection" course which is
not first come-first serve.

Priority Selection Date:
October 7, 2016

Credits
FPO = 15
FCC = 8

PUBLIC FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY EDUCATOR

This course is designed to provide a community with the basis for a solid public education program and to properly train the fire department's lead S.A.F.E. educator. The topics covered include: child development; how people learn, focusing on different learning styles and the seven intelligences; lesson planning; curricula review; public speaking; program evaluation; and connecting lessons to the curriculum frameworks. The course concludes with students presenting a segment of instruction on a given topic for a specified age group.

This course consists of forty (40) hours of instructor-led classroom training.

This course meets or exceeds the job performance requirements in the NFPA Standard 1035 Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist for the Public Fire and Life Safety Educator I.

Prerequisite: There are no prerequisites to take this course.



Registration

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Department of Fire Services
Massachusetts Firefighting Academy

November 10, 2016

Course Number:

200-014-SOL-2016-FA-A

Location:

Massachusetts
Firefighting Academy
One State Road, Stow, MA
MFA – Link 105

Time:

1000-1500

Course Fee:

\$20.00

Check or money order
made out to "MFA Trust
Fund"

Notes:

Application deadline is
October 27, 2016.

Applications must include
payment.

Walk-ins and day-of
registrations will not be
allowed.

Lunch will be provided.

SENIOR FIRE OFFICER FORUM

IN HONOR OF THE CHARLESTON 9:

A STUDY OF CHANGE FOLLOWING TRAGEDY

Presented By: Dr. David Griffin

In Honor of The Charleston 9: A Study of Change Following Tragedy, is based off of the best-selling book with the identical name, which includes doctoral research that will help all organizations, whether public, private, for-profit, or non-profit to determine whether organizational change is needed in their respective organization. Students are taken on an emotional ride from the dark days of fighting fire in Charleston, SC, where nine firefighters perished in the line of duty, to today where the organization is now a national model for change. All organizations need to learn the lessons from Charleston to ensure that they do not experience this type of tragic incident. This course utilizes never before seen video footage from June 18, 2007, as well as the radio traffic that coincides. It was developed and is presented by the first due engineer on the scene of this multiple line of duty death incident.

Objectives:

Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:

1. Describe the city of Charleston Fire Department pre and post June 18, 2007.
2. Discuss the findings of the Routley Report regarding the investigation of the Sofa Super Store Fire.
3. Discuss the findings of the National Institute of Standards and Technology's report on the Sofa Super Store Fire.
4. Describe the methodology utilized and the results of the scientific study entitled "In Honor of the Charleston 9: A Study of Change Following Tragedy."
5. Discuss organizational changes following a multiple line of duty death incident, and how these changes can be instituted in the student's respective organization to ensure this type of tragedy does not occur again.

Registration

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Presenter Biography

Dr. David Griffin is a Captain with the city of Charleston Fire Department in Charleston, South Carolina. He was the operator of the first due engine on June 18, 2007 when nine of his fellow firefighters perished in the line of duty. He has a Bachelor of Science in education from the Citadel, a Master of Science in executive fire service leadership, and a Doctorate of Education in organizational leadership and development. He is the author of the best seller *In Honor of The Charleston 9: A Study of Change Following Tragedy* and *ACTION: 9 Missions for Personal and Professional Growth*. David is also an international speaker and instructor, a certified Chief Training Officer and Fire Officer with the Center for Public Safety Excellence, is currently completing the Executive Fire Office Program at the National Fire Academy, and is owner of On A Mission, LLC at drdavidgriffin.com.

Registration

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The courses listed below are available at the time this calendar is created. The Massachusetts Firefighting Academy is constantly updating our offerings and you should check the [Register for Current Courses](#) page to see the current list. If you cannot find the course on a specific date, it may have been removed due to an overwhelming amount of applications or registration has been closed.

MFA Course Calendar • October 2016

~ October 2016 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6 HazMat OLR Refresher - 8 hrs Rope Rescue Operational CO Fundamental of Transitional Fire Attack	7	8 Flashover Simulator
9	10 Columbus Day	11 CO Strategies & Tactics Individual Crisis Intervention & Peer Support (GRIN)	12 High Voltage Emerg. Awareness	13 Basic Propane	14	15 Flashover Simulator CO Strategies & Tactics Protective Breathing Search & Rescue Emergency Vehicle Operator Advanced
16	17 Nightclub Fire Safety Confined Space Rescue Technician	18 High Voltage Emerg. Awareness Public Fire & Life Safety Educator Fire Instructor II	19	20 CO Strategies & Tactics Advanced Structural Firefighting	21 High Voltage Emerg. Awareness	22 Small Aircraft Hazard Procedures Surface Standing Water Rescue Rural Water Supply CO Fundamental of Transitional Fire Attack
23	24	25 Rapid Intervention Refresher	26 Basic Liquefied Natural Gas	27	28	29 Emergency Vehicle Operator Advanced Large Diameter Hose
30	31 Trench Rescue Tech					

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MFA Course Calendar • November 2016

~ November 2016 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 NFA: Best Practices in Community Risk Reduction	2 Rapid Intervention	3 New Code Orientation (1-day)	4 Fire Prevention Officer I	5 Flashover Simulator High Voltage Emerg. Awareness Protective Breathing Search & Rescue Firefighter Skills Saving Ourselves
6	7 CO Strategies & Tactics Nightclub Fire Safety HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs	8 HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs Rapid Intervention Refresher ICS for Structural Collapse	9 HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs Hydrogen Safety for First Responders	10 Flashover Simulator HazMat OLR Ref-4 hrs SFOF: In Honor of the Charleston 9 Fire Instructor II	11	12 Advanced Structural Firefighting
13	14 Nightclub Fire Safety Flammable Gas Firefighter: Classroom & Practical	15 HazMat OLR	16	17 Nightclub Fire Safety	18 Fire Instructor I	19
20	21	22 CO Fundamental of Transitional Fire Attack	23	24	25	26
27	28	29 Nightclub Fire Safety	30 Rapid Intervention Refresher			



INVESTIGATING THE **YOUTH FIRESETTER**

A conference for firefighters, police, probation, mental health providers, and school personnel

November 1-2, 2016

Hadley Farms Meeting House, 41 Russell Street, Hadley, MA

Cost \$175 Continuing Education Credits Pending



Keynote Speaker: Attorney John Scheft

Leading expert providing specialized legal training to law enforcement and author of the *Field Manual For Massachusetts Police On Juvenile Law & Procedure*

Interviewing Techniques • Legal Considerations
Typology of a Juvenile Firesetter • Case Studies
Live Burn Demonstration

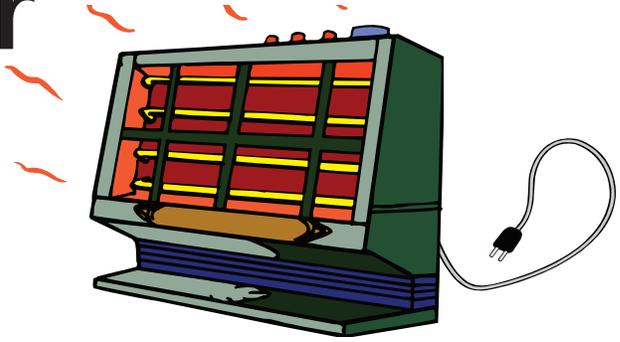
Sponsored by



NOFIRES

For more information or to register go to www.NoFIRES.net

Space Heater Fire Safety



Space Heater Fires Between 2006 and 2015

One hundred thirty-three (133) space heater fires were reported to the Office of the State Fire Marshal between 2006 and 2015. While these fires are not frequent, they are deadly. One of every 15 space heater fires causes a fatality.

Between 2006 and 2015, space heater fires caused 9 civilian deaths, 22 civilian injuries, 31 fire service injuries and an estimated dollar loss of \$10.6 million. The average dollar loss for a space heater fire is \$79,851. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of these fires were caused when combustible materials such as bedding, mattresses and pillows, clothing or furniture were too close to the heater, and another 8% were caused when rugs, carpets or mats were under or too close to the heater.

Safety Tips

If you must use a space heater for heat, use it as safely as possible.

- When buying a heater, look for one that has been tested and labeled by a nationally recognized testing company, such as Underwriter's Laboratories (UL).
- Keep the heater 3-feet away from drapes, furniture or other flammable materials.
- Place the heater on a level surface away from areas where someone might bump into it and knock it over.
- Avoid using extension cords. If you must use an extension cord, make sure it is a heavy duty cord marked with a power rating at least as high as that on the label of the heater itself.
- Never leave a space heater unattended or running while you sleep.
- Supervise children and pets when a space heater is in use.
- Keep electric heaters away from water. Never use them near a sink or in the bathroom.
- The sale and use of unvented kerosene heaters is illegal in Massachusetts.

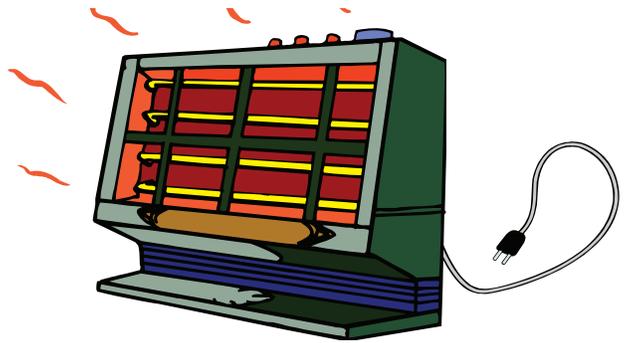


FireFactors

Office of the State Fire Marshal • www.mass.gov/dfs • (978) 567-3300

Calefactores

Seguridad Contra Incendios



Incendios Por Causa de Calefactores Entre 2006 y 2015

Entre 2006 y 2015, se reportaron 133 incendios relacionados con el uso de calefactores a la Oficina del Jefe de Bomberos del Estado. Aunque infrecuentes, estos incendios son mortales. Uno de cada 15 incendios por causa de calefactores provoca una fatalidad.

Entre 2006 y 2015, los incendios por calefactores causaron 9 muertes de civiles, 22 lesiones a ciudadanos, 31 lesiones a bomberos y una pérdida estimada en 10.6 millones de dólares. La pérdida promedio en dólares de un incendio por causa de un calefactor es \$79,851. El 27% de estos incendios se originaron por la proximidad de materiales combustibles (ropa de cama, colchones y almohadas, ropa o muebles) con el calefactor, y otro 8% por la presencia de tapetes, alfombras o alfombrillas debajo o demasiado cerca del calefactor.

Consejos de Seguridad

Si debe usar un calefactor para dar calor, úselo del modo más seguro posible.

- Cuando compre un calefactor, elija uno que haya sido probado y etiquetado por una compañía de ensayos con certificación nacional, como Underwriter's Laboratories (UL).
- Posicione el calefactor a 3 pies (90 cm) de distancia de cortinas, muebles u otros materiales inflamables.
- Coloque el calefactor sobre una superficie nivelada, apartado de lugares de paso, donde alguien podría tropezarse y tirarlo.
- Evite usar alargadores o cables de extensión. Si debe usar un alargador, asegúrese de que sea de cable reforzado, con una potencia por lo menos tan alta como la que figura en la etiqueta del calefactor.
- Nunca deje un calefactor sin supervisión o encendido mientras duerme.
- Supervise a niños y mascotas cuando haya un calefactor en uso.
- Mantenga los calefactores lejos del agua. Nunca los use cerca de un fregadera ni en el baño.
- La venta y el uso de calefactores a kerosene sin ducto de ventilación es ilegal en Massachusetts.



FireFactors

Office of the State Fire Marshal • www.mass.gov/dfs • (978) 567-3300

Proper Ash Disposal

- Ashes cleaned out from the stove or fireplace should be shoveled into a metal bucket with a metal lid, placed outside, on the ground, away from the building, to prevent fires. Do not place ashes into a paper bag or cardboard box. Ashes and embers can stay hot for days and ignite combustibles.

Carbon Monoxide & Smoke Alarms

- Carbon monoxide alarms are required now in all homes with chimneys or woodstoves. Install one on every habitable level and no more than 10 feet from every bedroom door. Replace every 5-7 years.
- Smoke alarms should be installed on every level of your home, at the bottom of every stairwell and outside each sleeping area. Replace every ten years.
- Test alarms regularly and change alkaline batteries when we change the clocks.
- Consider installing alarms with sealed, 10-year batteries.

Carbon monoxide alarms are required in all homes with chimneys or woodstoves.



Chimney & Woodstove Fire Safety



In 2014, there were 712 fire incidents involving chimneys, fireplaces, and woodstoves. These fires were responsible for three civilian deaths, four civilian injuries and 6 firefighter injuries. They resulted in \$2.7 million in property losses. These incidents made up 41% of all fires linked to heating systems.



Purchasing

- Be sure the stove you are purchasing to burn wood or coal is approved by Underwriter's Laboratory or another recognized testing laboratory.

Installation

- A building permit must be obtained prior to the installation of fireplaces, wood or coal burning stoves. They must be inspected by the local building inspector prior to their initial use as required by the Massachusetts State Building Code.
- Allow at least 36 inches of space around the appliance to prevent combustibles from coming into contact with a heat source.
- Solid fuel heating appliances cannot share a common flue with chimney flues utilized by other solid fuel, fossil fuel, or gas fired appliances.

Inspections

- Have the chimney and flue inspected by a qualified mason prior to use. Cracks in the flue or mortar joints can allow flames and heated gases to extend into the structure.

Proper Use

- Most chimney fires occur due to a build-up of **creosote**, a tarry by-product of burning wood. Have your chimney flue cleaned before each heating season. Burn only dry, well-seasoned, hardwood to reduce creosote accumulation.
- Do not use flammable liquids to start the fire.
- Never leave children unattended near the stove.
- Check that the damper is open before lighting the fire. Failure to do so can result in an accumulation of smoke and carbon monoxide within the home. Do not close the damper before the fire has died out and the embers are cold.
- Use a fireplace screen to prevent flying sparks and embers from falling out onto the floor.
- Install and maintain smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors to provide protection for your family.

-
- Instale y mantenga alarmas de humo y detectores de monóxido de carbono para proteger a su familia.

Correcta Eliminación de Cenizas

- Las cenizas que se limpian de la estufa o del hogar deberían levantarse con pala y colocarse en un balde metálico con tapa metálica, que deberá ubicarse afuera de la vivienda, sobre el piso, lejos de edificios, para prevenir incendios. No coloque cenizas en una bolsa de papel o cartón. Las cenizas y brasas pueden seguir calientes durante días y encender materiales combustibles.

Alarmas de Monóxido de Carbono y Humo

- En todas las viviendas que tengan chimeneas, hornos o estufas a leña es obligatorio instalar alarmas de monóxido de carbono. Instale una en cada nivel habitable y a una distancia de no más de 10 pies (3 metros) de la puerta de cada habitación. Las alarmas de humo deben instalarse en todos los niveles de la vivienda, en la base de cada pozo de escalera y

afuera de cada ambiente donde se duerme.

- Compruebe periódicamente el funcionamiento de las alarmas y reemplace las baterías cada vez que se cambia al horario de verano e invierno.

Las alarmas de monóxido de carbono son obligatorias en todas las viviendas que tengan chimeneas o estufas a leña.



Chimeneas & Estufas a Leña

Seguridad Contra Incendios



En 2014, hubo 712 incidentes de incendio con chimeneas, hogares y estufas a leña. En estos incendios murieron 3 civiles y resultaron heridos 4 civiles y 6 bomberos. Las pérdidas patrimoniales alcanzaron los \$2,7 millones. Estos incidentes representan el 41% de todos los incendios relacionados con sistemas de calefacción.



Compra

- Asegúrese de que la estufa o el horno que compre para quemar leña o carbón esté aprobado por Underwriter's Laboratory u otro laboratorio de ensayos reconocido.

Instalación

- Debe obtener una habilitación para construir antes de instalar hogares o estufas a leña o carbón. Deben ser inspeccionadas por el inspector local de edificios antes de su primer uso, tal como lo exige el Código de Edificación del Estado de Massachusetts.
- Deje por lo menos 36 pulgadas (90 cm) de espacio libre alrededor del artefacto para evitar que los combustibles entren en contacto con una fuente de calor.
- Los artefactos de calefacción a combustible sólido no pueden compartir el mismo tiraje de chimenea que utilizan otros artefactos a combustible sólido, combustible fósil o gas.

Inspecciones

- Haga inspeccionar la chimenea y el tiraje de la chimenea por un albañil calificado antes de usarlos. Si existieran grietas o uniones de

material abiertas, las llamas y los gases calientes podrían extenderse a la estructura.

Uso Correcto

- La mayoría de los incendios relacionados con chimeneas ocurren debido a la acumulación de **creosota**, un subproducto alquitranado de la quema de madera. Haga limpiar el tiraje de la chimenea antes de cada temporada de frío. Queme solo madera dura, seca y bien estacionada, para reducir la acumulación de creosota.
- No use líquidos inflamables para encender el fuego.
- Nunca deje niños desatendidos cerca de la estufa.
- Verifique que el regulador de tiro esté abierto antes de encender el fuego. Caso contrario, puede haber una acumulación de humo y monóxido de carbono dentro del hogar. No cierre el regulador de tiro antes de que el fuego se haya consumido y las brasas se hayan enfriado.
- Coloque una pantalla delante del hogar, para prevenir que salten chispas y caigan brasas al piso.