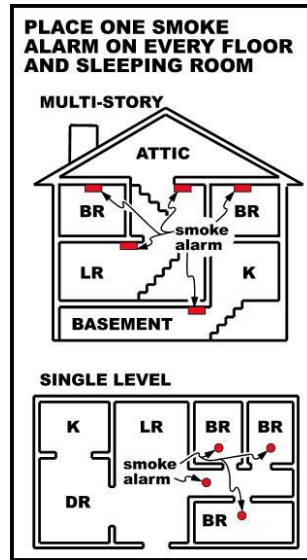
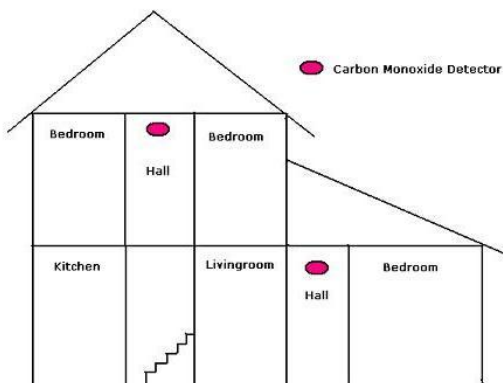


Residential



Working smoke alarms increase your chance of survival during a fire. Smoke alarms shall be installed in each bedroom, outside each sleeping area, such as the hallway, and on every level of your home. Test smoke alarms every month. For hard to reach units, use a broom handle or stick to press the test button. Replace batteries at least twice a year. Use daylight savings time as your reminder. *"Change your clocks... change your batteries."* If the low-battery signal begins to chirp, replace battery immediately. Vacuum the outside covers periodically to remove dust, dirt particles and insects.



Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless and toxic gas. Because it is impossible to see, taste or smell the toxic fumes, CO can kill you before you are aware it is in your home. At lower levels of exposure, CO causes mild effects that are often mistaken for the flu. These symptoms include headaches, dizziness, disorientation, nausea and fatigue.

Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete combustion of the fossil fuels - gas, oil, coal and wood used in boilers, engines, oil burners, gas fires, water heaters, solid fuel appliances and open fires.

Carbon Monoxide Detectors and Alarms shall be required to be installed in all dwelling units which utilize fossil fuel including coal, natural gas, kerosene, oil, propane and wood. A dwelling unit heated by steam, hot water or electric is exempt from this requirement. In one and two family dwellings, the detectors shall be installed in hallways no more than fifteen (15) feet from each bedroom of every floor or level where bedrooms are located. In multiple dwellings, detectors shall be installed on every floor or level within (40) feet of all doors to dwelling units. All detectors and alarms shall either be directly connected to the electrical system of the dwelling with no intervening wall switch or shall be battery powered. Each detector and alarm shall be mounted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall not be installed in areas of low air movement. Batteries shall be maintained in operable condition.

What you need to do if your carbon monoxide alarm goes off depends on whether anyone is feeling ill or not.

1. Evacuate all occupants immediately.
- 2. Contact 911**
3. Determine how many occupants are ill and determine their symptoms.
4. Do not re-enter the home without the approval of a fire department representative.
5. Call a qualified professional to repair the source of the CO.

Protect Yourself and Your Family from CO Poisoning

Have a qualified professional check all fuel burning appliances, furnaces, venting and chimney systems at least once a year.

Never use your range or oven to help heat your home and never use a charcoal grill or hibachi in your home or garage.

Never keep a car running in a garage. Even if the garage doors are open, normal circulation will not provide enough fresh air to reliably prevent a dangerous buildup of CO.

When purchasing an existing home, have a qualified technician evaluate the integrity of the heating and cooking systems, as well as the sealed spaces between the garage and house. The presence of a carbon monoxide alarm in your home can save your life in the event of CO buildup.