



Serving All Of Your Property Inspections Needs

www.wallinspections.net
888-991-WALL(9255)

DAVID SNAVELY

- ✕ Owner of Wall Inspections
 - ✕ Property Inspector
 - ✕ InterNACHI Certified
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- ✕ Firefighter/Paramedic for 7 years for a local city department

HOME SAFETY

- ✕ Smoke Detectors
- ✕ CO Monitors
- ✕ Fire Extinguishers
- ✕ Natural Gas Safety
- ✕ Electrical Safety
- ✕ Emergency Plan

SMOKE DETECTORS

- ✗ What types are there



Ionization smoke detection is generally more responsive to flaming fires (Heat)



Photoelectric smoke detection is generally more responsive to fires that begin with a long period of smoldering (called “smoldering fires”).

SMOKE DETECTORS

- ✗ What types are there
- ✗ Dual ionization photoelectric smoke detectors





Jiffy Pop Does Not make a good smoke detector!!!

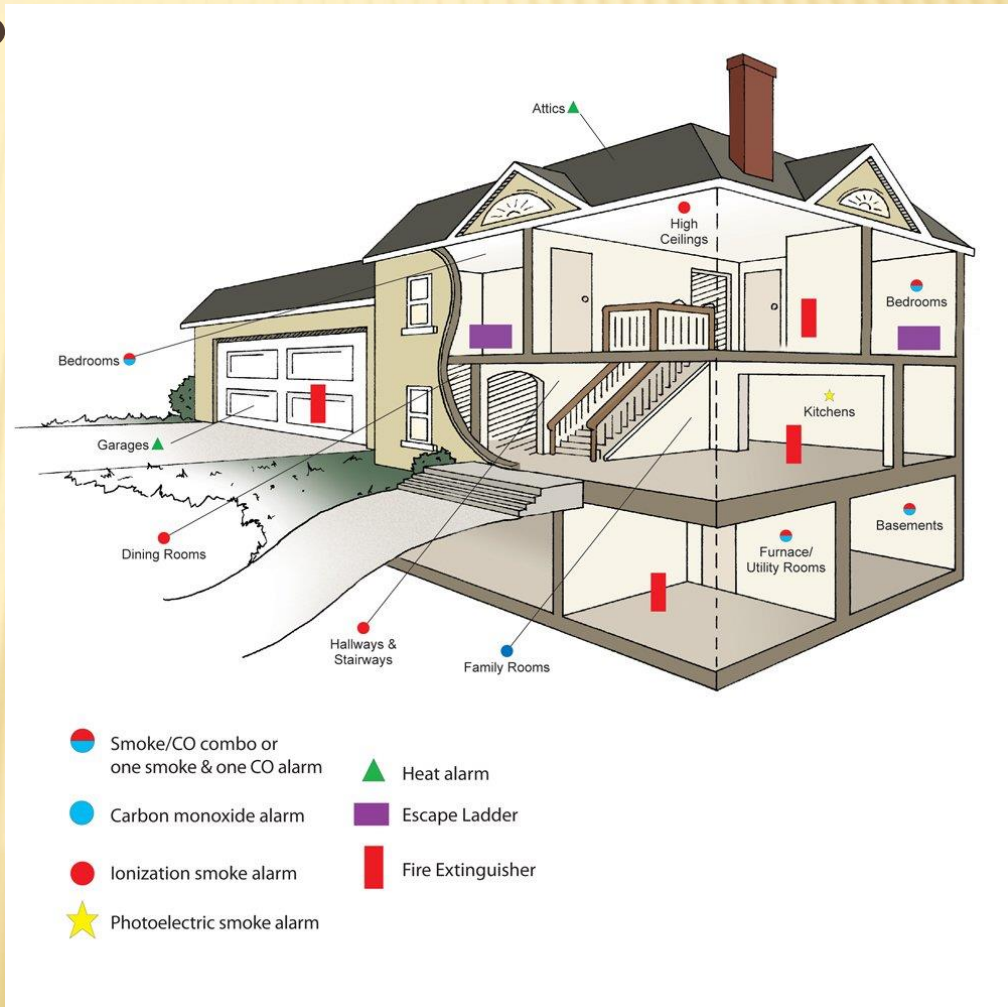
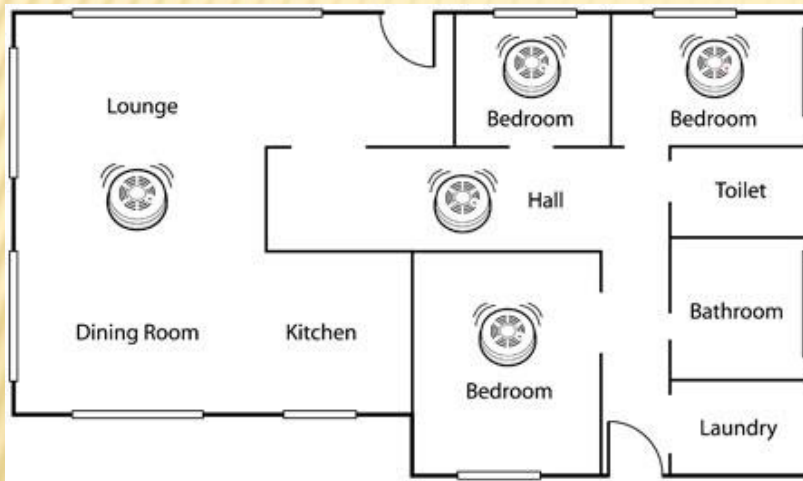
SMOKE DETECTORS

✕ Why do we need them?

- + A properly installed and maintained smoke alarm is the only thing in your home that can alert you and your family to a fire 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Whether you're awake or asleep, a working smoke alarm is constantly on alert, scanning the air for fire and smoke.
- + According to the National Fire Protection Association, almost two-thirds* of home fire deaths resulted from fires in properties without working smoke alarms. A working smoke alarm significantly increases your chances of surviving a deadly home fire.

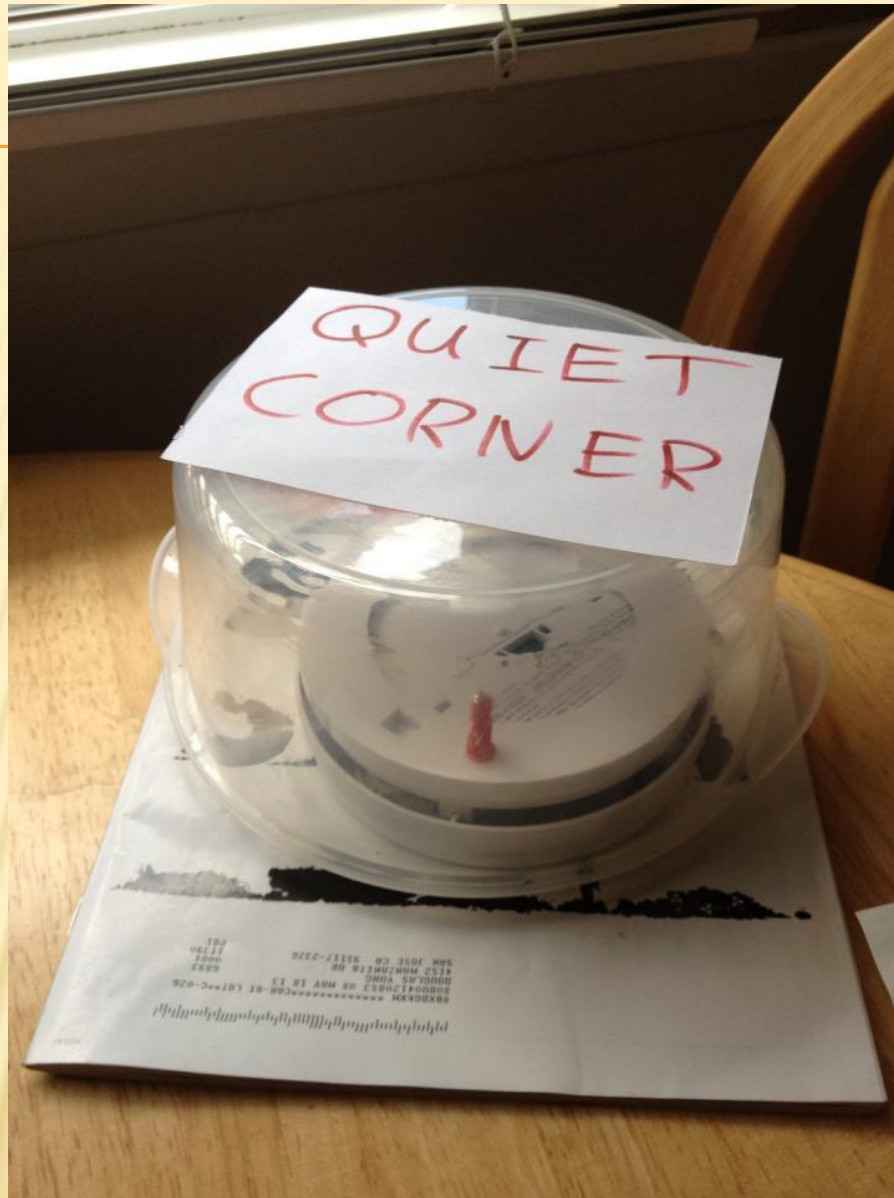
SMOKE DETECTORS

✗ Where to place them?



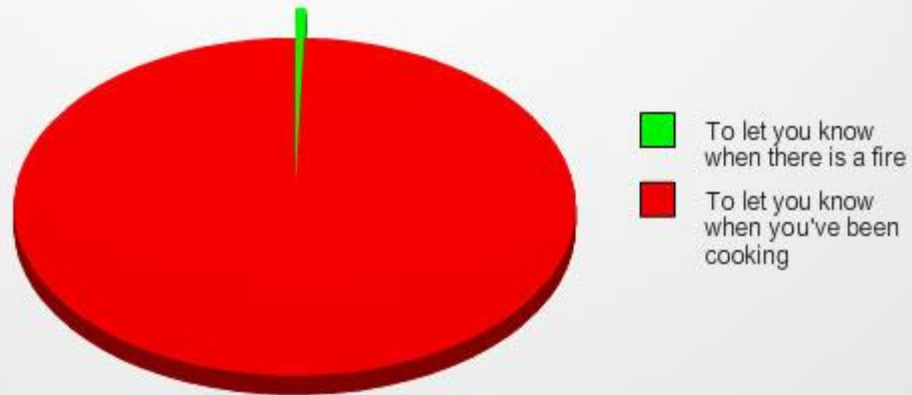
SMOKE DETECTORS





This is not where you place a smoke detector!!!

Uses of a Smoke Alarm



SMOKE DETECTORS

Smoke Alarm Safety at Home

Smoke alarms are an important part of a home fire escape plan. When there is a fire, smoke spreads fast. Working smoke alarms give you early warning so you can get outside quickly.

SAFETY TIPS

- » INSTALL smoke alarms inside every bedroom, outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home, including the basement.
- » Larger homes may need ADDITIONAL smoke alarms to provide enough protection.
- » For the best protection, INTERCONNECT all smoke alarms so when one sounds they all sound.
- » An IONIZATION smoke alarm is generally more responsive to flaming fires and a PHOTOELECTRIC smoke alarm is generally more responsive to smoldering fires. For the best protection, both types of alarms or combination ionization and photoelectric alarms (also known as dual sensor alarms) are recommended.
- » Smoke alarms should be INSTALLED away from the kitchen to prevent false alarms. Generally, they should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from a cooking appliance.
- » REPLACE all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old.

FACTS

- d Roughly **two thirds** of home fire deaths happen in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms.
- d Working smoke alarms cut the risk of dying in reported home fires in **half**.

AND DON'T FORGET...
All smoke alarms should be tested at least once a month using the test button.



Your Source for SAFETY Information www.nfpa.org/education
NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169

SMOKE DETECTORS

- ✗ When do you change the batteries?

- + With the time change

(unless you live in Arizona)



- ✗ When do you change the smoke detector?

- + Manufacturers suggest every 10 years

SMOKE DETECTORS

✕ New Laws

+ Effective January 1 2014 *

✕ Senate Bill No. 745 CHAPTER 183

✕ Smoke detectors that have a 10 year lifespan

★ Power source or a non removable/non replaceable battery that lasts for 10 years

SMOKE DETECTORS

Information taken from

- ✕ National Fire Protection Agency

 - + www.nfpa.org

- ✕ US Fire Administration

 - + www.usfa.fema.gov

CO MONITORS



CO MONITORS

✖ What is CO

- + US CPSC (Consumer Product Safety Commission) : Carbon monoxide (CO) is a deadly, colorless, odorless, poisonous gas. It is produced by the incomplete burning of various fuels, including coal, wood, charcoal, oil, kerosene, propane, and natural gas. Products and equipment powered by internal combustion engines such as portable generators, cars, lawn mowers, and power washers also produce CO.

CO MONITORS

- ✖ How they work
- ✖ Make sure to read specific manufactures specifications



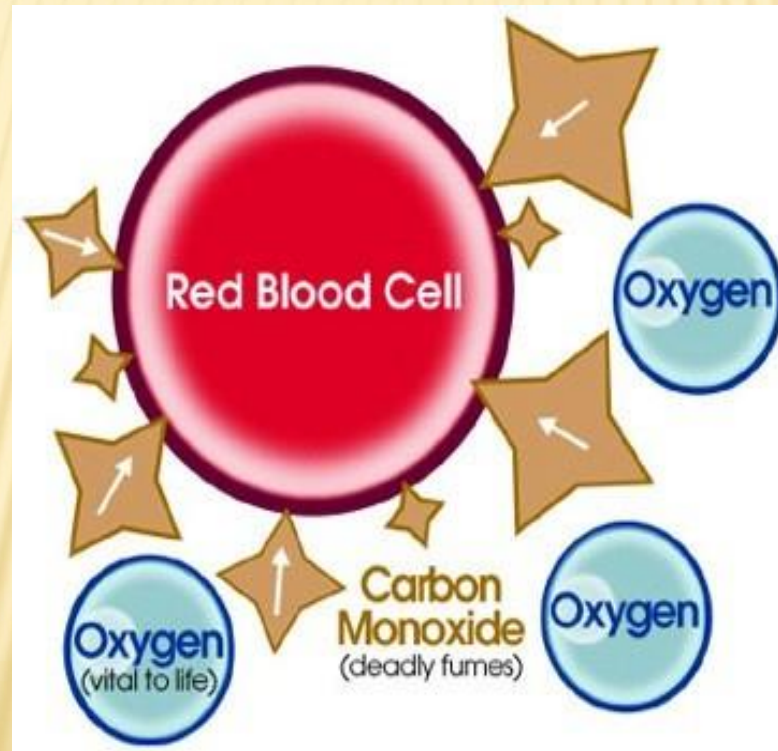
CO MONITORS

✖ Concentration & Time of Exposure — parts per million (ppm)

9 ppm	EPA residential standard - not to exceed 9 ppm in 8 hours
35 ppm	EPA residential standard - not to exceed 35 ppm in 1 hour
50 ppm	OSHA workplace standard - not to exceed 50 ppm in an 8 hour period
200 ppm	Slight headache, fatigue, dizziness, and nausea after 2-3 hours.
400 ppm	Frontal headaches within 1-2 hours. Life threatening after 3 hours.
800 ppm	Dizziness, nausea and convulsions within 45 minutes. Unconsciousness within 2 hours. Death within 2-3 hours.
1,600 ppm	Headache, dizziness and nausea within 20 minutes. Death within 1 hour.
12,800 ppm	Death within 1-3 minutes.

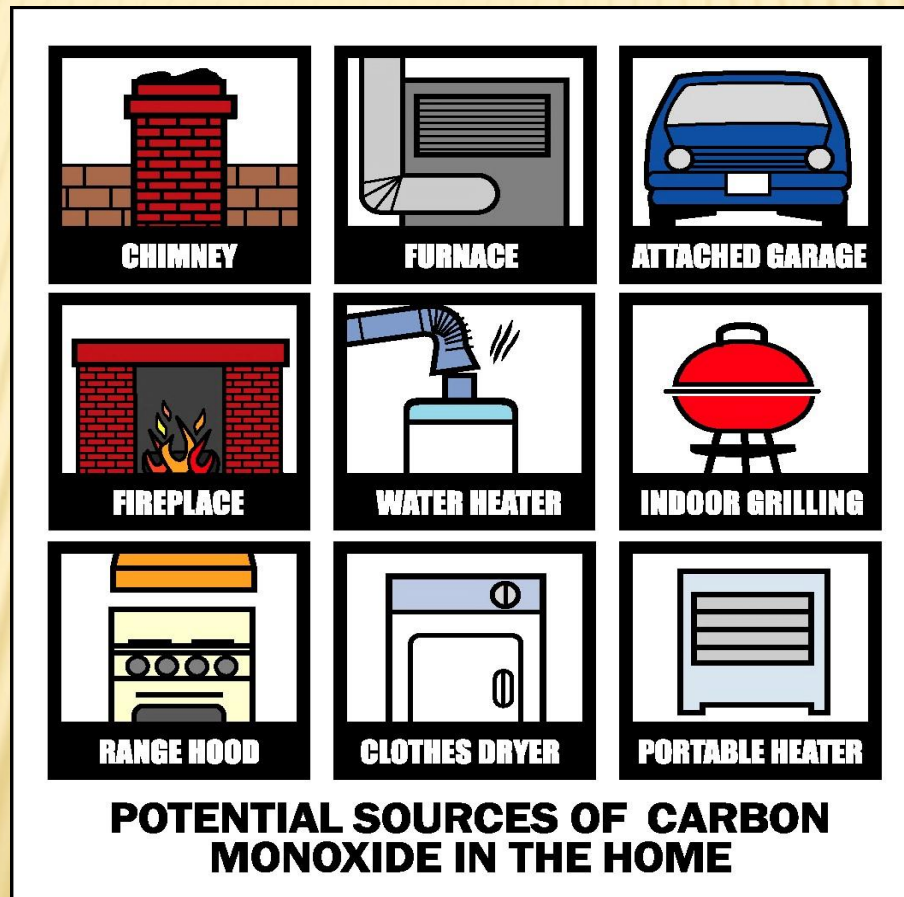
CO MONITORS

✖ What CO does to the human body



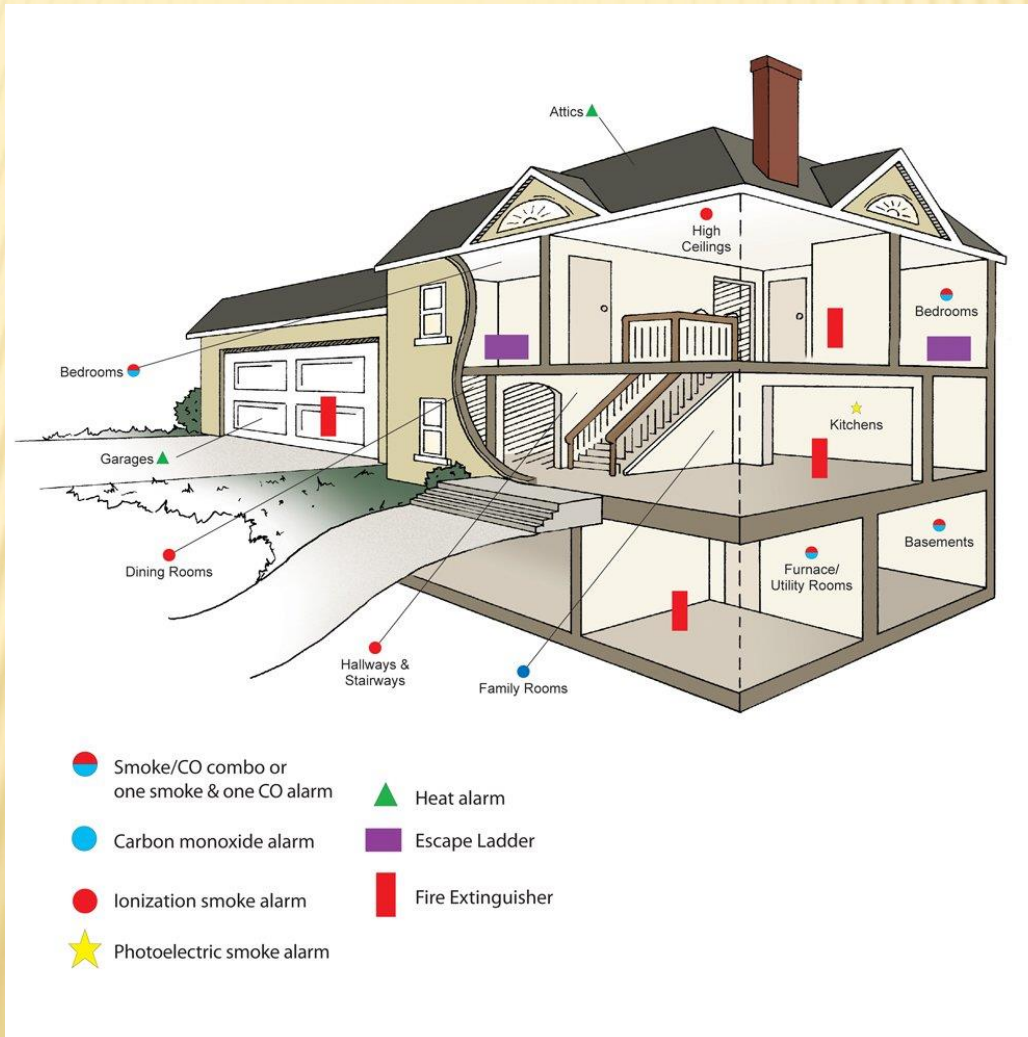
CO MONITORS

× Why do we need them?



CO MONITORS

✖ Where to put them



CO MONITORS

- ✗ If CO poisoning is suspected, open windows and doors for fresh air. Leave the house and call **9-1-1**.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- ✖ Types of extinguishers
 - + Dry Chemical
 - ✖ Types of Fires
 - ★ A – Normal Combustibles
 - ★ B – Burning Liquids
 - ★ C – Charged Electrical



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- ✖ Types of extinguishers
 - + CO2 (Carbon Dioxide)
 - ✖ Types of Fires
 - ✖ A – Normal Combustibles
 - ✖ Not as efficient as Dry Chemical
 - ✖ B – Burning Liquids
 - ✖ C – Charged Electrical



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

- ✖ Types of extinguishers
 - + Pressurized Water
 - ✖ Carry them on Fire Apparatus



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

× Types of extinguishers

+ Halon

- × Not typically seen outside of large businesses with expensive electronic equipment

+ Wet Chemical

- × K - Generally seen in the restaurant business

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

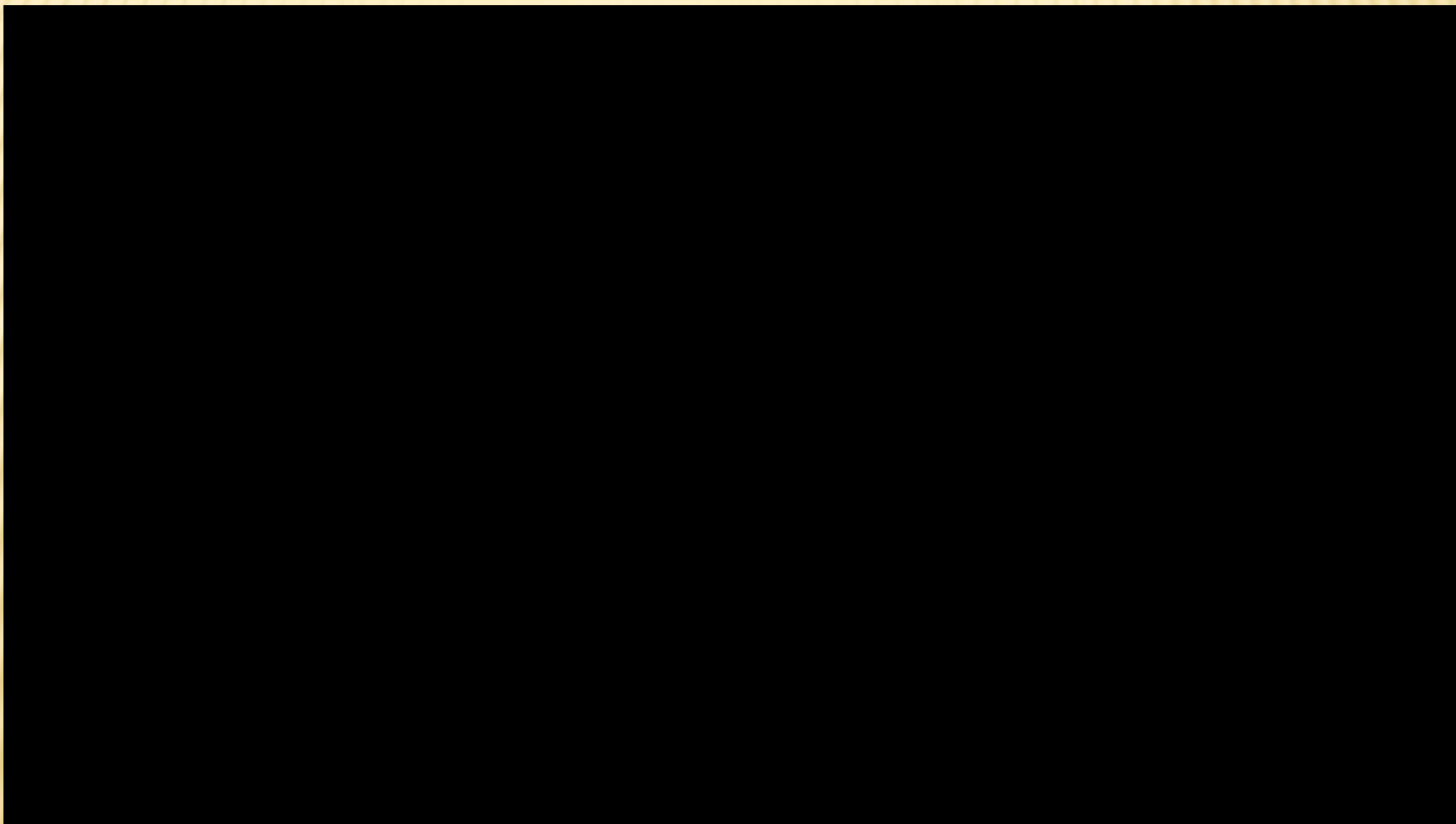
✕ How to use them

+ PASS

- ✕ Pull
- ✕ Aim
- ✕ Squeeze
- ✕ Sweep



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



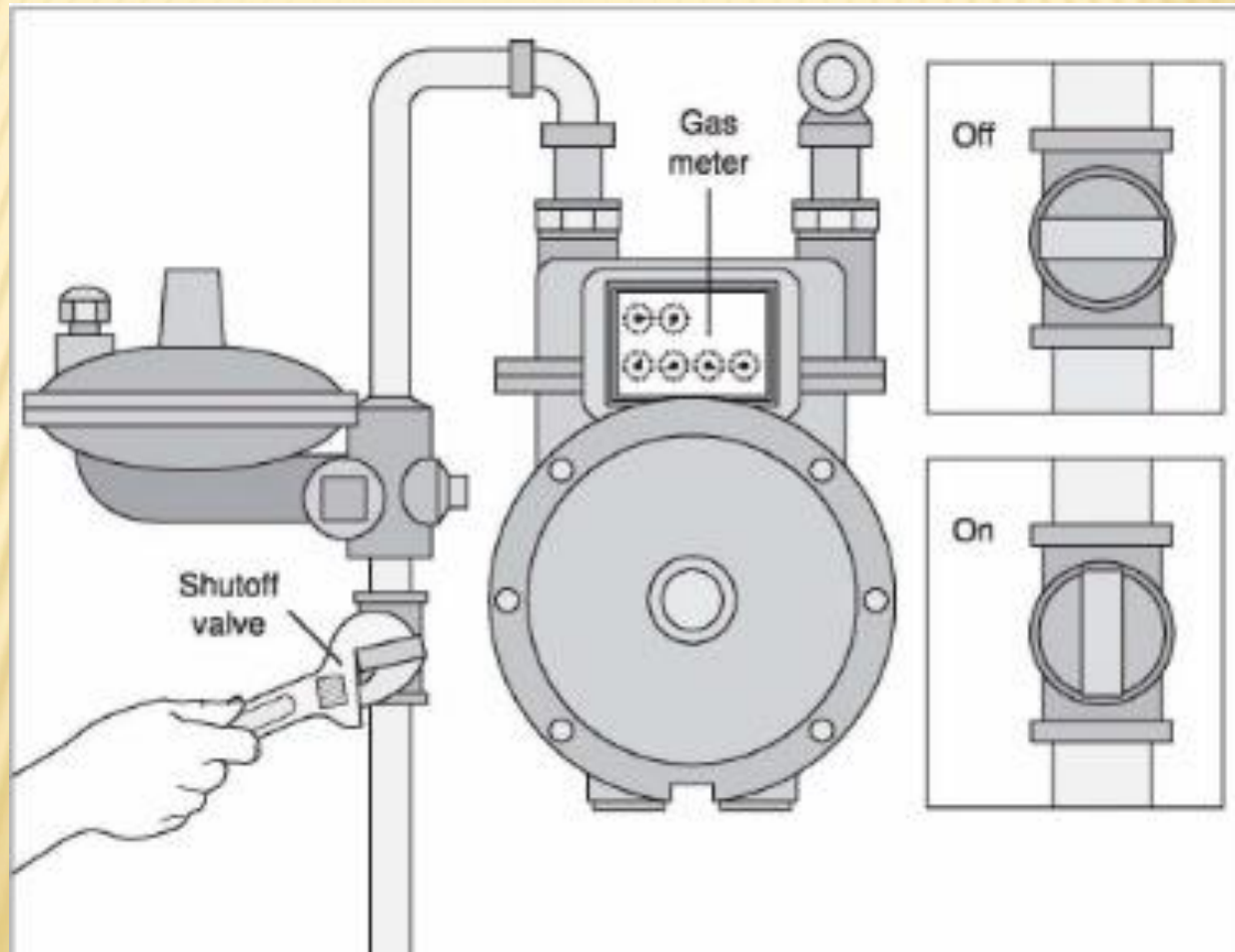
NATURAL GAS SAFETY

✕ Where is your shut off



NATURAL GAS SAFETY

✖ How to turn it off

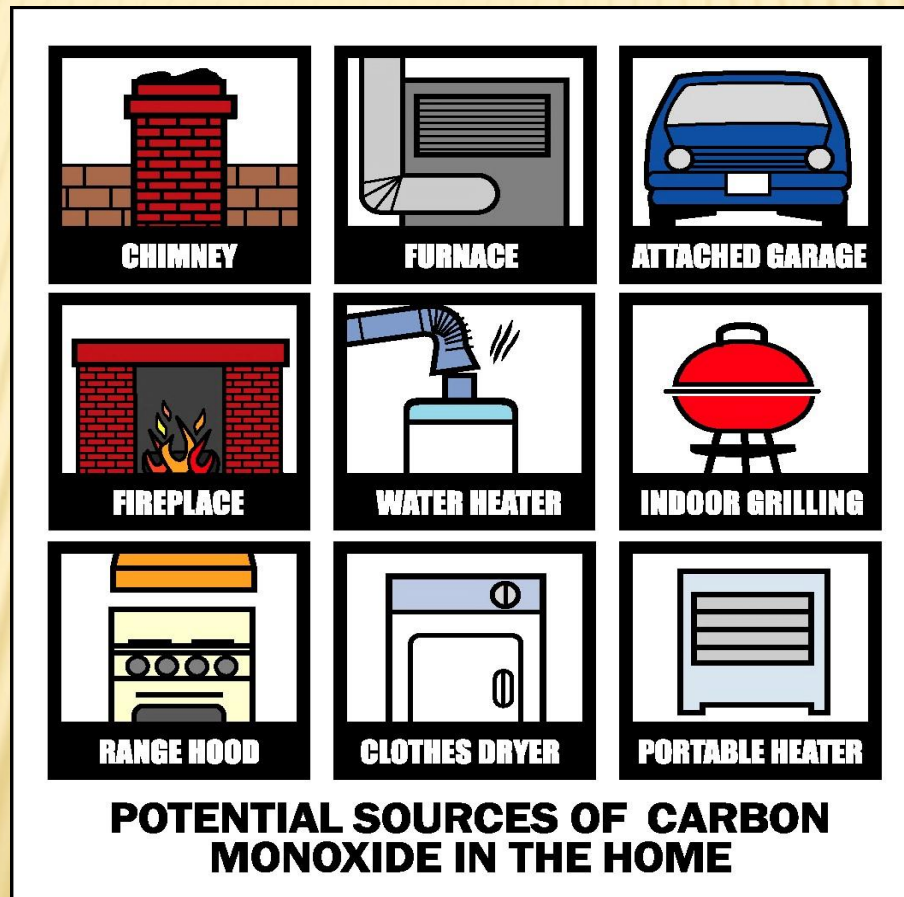


NATURAL GAS SAFETY



NATURAL GAS SAFETY

✗ What is it used for



NATURAL GAS SAFETY

- ✖ Appliance safety
- ✖ Natural gas smell
- ✖ Call 9-1-1 and PG&E at 1-800-743-5000

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- ✗ Emergency shut off



ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- ✖ Avoid overloading electrical circuits
- ✖ Inspect electrical cords and appliances for damage
- ✖ Do not tack cords to the wall or run them under rugs
- ✖ Maintain air space around electrical equipment, such as, TV, VCR, stereo, etc.
- ✖ Install additional outlets, by a qualified electrician, to avoid using cube taps and extension cords
- ✖ If you must use extension cords, use only the kind that have a built-in circuit breaker

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- ✕ Special considerations

- ✕ Call PG&E

 - + 1.800.743.5000 or www.pge.com

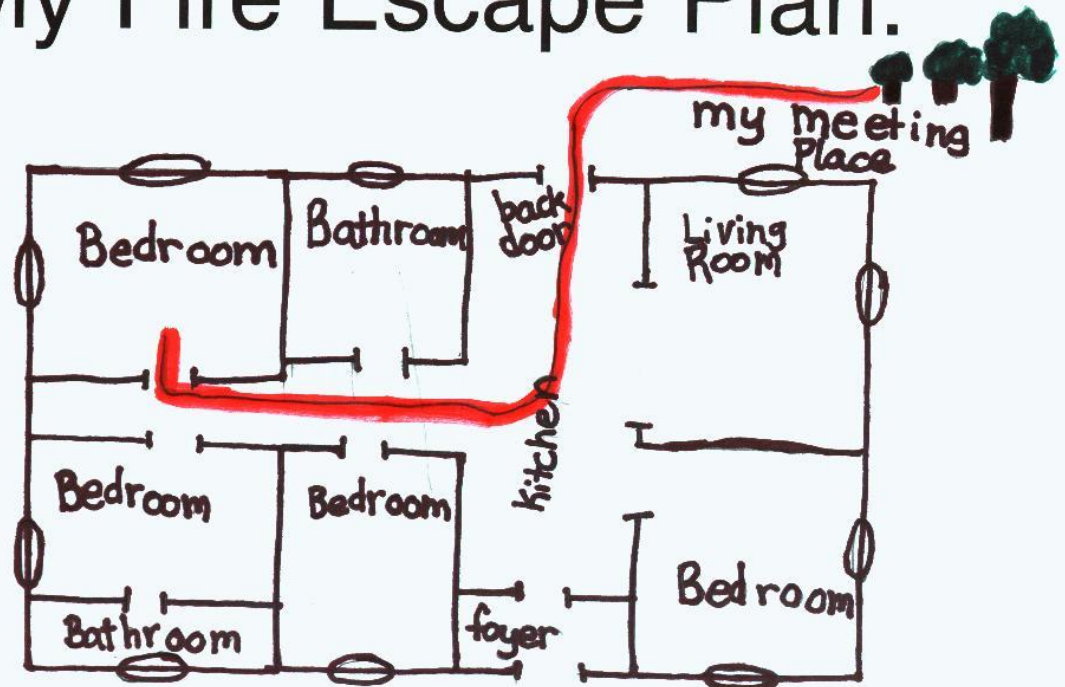
EMERGENCY PLAN

- ✕ Make a plan

EMERGENCY PLAN

✖ Map

My Fire Escape Plan:



EMERGENCY PLAN

- ✖ Exit routes
 - + Know 2 exit routes from all rooms
 - ✖ Second story ladder



EMERGENCY PLAN



EMERGENCY PLAN

- + Make sure window bars have safety release



EMERGENCY PLAN

× Practice

× Practice!!

× Practice!!!

EMERGENCY PLAN

- ✕ Phone numbers

 - + 911

 - + Non emergency

 - ✕ Find out your cities own non emergency number

 - + PG&E

 - ✕ 1-800-743-5000

HOME SAFETY QUESTIONS?

- ✕ Smoke Detectors
- ✕ CO Monitors
- ✕ Fire Extinguishers
- ✕ Natural Gas Safety
- ✕ Electrical Safety
- ✕ Emergency Plan

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HOME SAFETY QUESTIONS?

