



Fire Protection

Abstract

This article describes fire prevention techniques that are intended for residential customers to review when creating a disaster plan. This document also outlines restoration steps when a loss has been incurred.

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Fire / Smoke Restoration

Even when the smoke clears, Northern Colorado Restoration understands the on-going devastation both to the contents and the insured. Whether cleaning up a protein fire or removing soot from the fabrics, our experts are sensitive to the need of recovering as much property as possible using proven techniques to put the pieces back together. **These are the 8 typical step-by-steps in a fire restoration.**

- Visual and Safety inspection
- Securing site from further loss and theft
- Content removal
- Demo and odor control
- Structure cleaning and continuance on odor control
- Evaluate contents
- Contents cleaned
- Reconstruction of structure

Fire Prevention

- Never leave cooking food on the stovetop unattended, and keep a close eye on food cooking inside the oven.
- Keep cooking areas clean and clear of materials that could catch fire, such as pot-holders, rags, towels, drapes and food packaging.
- Create a “kid-free zone” around the stove, keeping children and pets at least three feet away from the cooking area.
- Give space heaters plenty of space. Space heaters should be at least three feet away from anything that could burn. Always make sure to turn heaters off when leaving the room or going to bed.
- Solid-fueled heating equipment, including chimneys, chimney connectors, fireplaces, and wood or coal stoves should be inspected by a professional every year and cleaned as often as necessary. This also applies to all other types of fuel heating equipment, including central furnaces and space heaters.
- Lit candles should be monitored constantly by an adult and extinguished when adults leave the room or go to sleep. NEVER leave children alone with burning candles.
- Use candleholders that won't tip over easily, are made of non-combustible materials, and are big enough to catch dripping wax safely.
- If there are smokers in your home, make sure ashtrays are large and deep and won't tip over. Douse cigarette and cigar butts with water before discarding them.
- Keep matches and lighters up high and out of children's sight and reach-preferably in locked cabinet.
- Replace or repair any electrical device with a loose, frayed or broken cord.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for plugging an appliance into a receptacle out (most receptacle outlets contain two receptacles). As an added precaution, avoid plugging more than one high-wattage appliance into a single receptacle.
- In homes with small children, receptacle outlets should have plastic safety covers.

- To reduce the risk of electrical shock, install GFCIs (ground-fault circuit-interrupters). GFCIs shut off faulty electrical circuits and equipment more quickly than conventional fuses or circuit breakers. The devices are inexpensive and can be hard-wired into your home's electrical system by a professional electrician.
- Unwanted electrical arcing, often occurring in damaged wires or cords, can generate high temperatures and cause a fire. AFCIs (arc-fault circuit-interrupters) protect against fire by unwanted arcing fault is detected. (The National Electrical Code requires AFCIs in bedrooms of new residential construction.)
- Liquids like gasoline, kerosene and propane are highly flammable. Make sure to store these liquids outside the home in a properly ventilated shed or garage. Store them only in small quantities and their original containers or in safety containers. Never bring even a small amount of gasoline indoors. The vapors are highly flammable and can be ignited by a tiny spark.
- Have an escape plan in case of fire