



# GENERAL FIRE SAFETY (CANDLES, COOKING AND ESCAPE PLANNING) LINCOLNSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE



## HAZARDS:

- Are there any cooking Safety Concerns?
- Have any of the occupants had a fire or near miss in the kitchen?
- Are there any combustibles in close proximity to ignition sources?
- Is there a build-up of fat/oil/cooking residue on appliances?
- Are candles being used in the property?
- Is there a clear escape route?
- Is there working smoke/carbon monoxide detection?

## ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

- Close doors at night to help stop the fire and smoke from spreading if an incident should occur.
- Make sure candles are secured in a proper holder and away from materials that may catch fire –like curtains.

## CONTROL THE HAZARD:

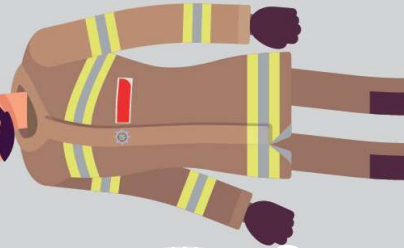
- If the oil starts to smoke, turn off the heat and leave it to cool.
- Advise that loose clothing can easily catch fire if they come in contact with heat or naked flame.
- Advise to keep the oven, hob and grill clean as a build-up of fat and grease can ignite a fire.
- If a pan catches fire, turn off the heat if it is safe to do so. Never throw water over a fire as it could create a fireball. Leave the room, close the door, call 999.
- Make sure there is a home escape plan and that everyone knows what to do and how to escape.

## ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- Avoid cooking when under the influence of alcohol or medications which may make you drowsy.
- Keep tea towels and clothes away from the cooker and hob and keep cooking appliances free from grease build up.
- Double check your cooker is off when you've finished cooking.
- Use a thermostat controlled electric deep fat fryer rather than a chip pan.
- Replace wax candles with safer battery operated candles.

## REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Recommend the use of spark devices to light gas cookers and if deep frying food, use an electric deep fat fryer that has a thermostat.
- Advise not to leave white goods running whilst asleep or away from the home, unless they are designed to stay on, and not to charge electrical devices when you are asleep or away from the home.
- Advise not to leave items on cooker tops or hobs, never leave cooking unattended and double check your cooker is turned off.
- Make sure candles are kept away from soft furnishings and put out whenever leaving a room. It is safer to use battery powered candles.
- Make sure escape routes are clear and that smoke/carbon monoxide detectors are regularly tested.



## FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Ensure there is adequate smoke and heat detection within the property and install additional if required.

Double check your cooker is off when you've finished cooking.





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# ELECTRICAL SAFETY

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### HAZARDS:

- Do the occupants use block/cube adaptors?
- Are there concerns the occupant is using faulty/old/ dangerous appliances
- Are electrical appliances used at night? (Washing machine, dish washer etc)
- Are appliances charged at night? (mobile phones, e-cigarettes etc)

### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- Encourage the homeowner to register their electrical products.
- Encouraging anyone who has purchased potentially unsafe goods, either new or second hand to inform their local Trading Standards.

### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Work with the homeowner to encourage safe use of electrical products and use in accordance with manufactures' instructions.
- Remove overloaded extension leads and cube adapter plugs.
- Do not use appliances with damages cables.
- Unplug appliances when not in use.
- Do not charge appliances overnight and only use charger provided.
- Switch off washing machines, dishwashers and tumble dryers whilst you are asleep.

### ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

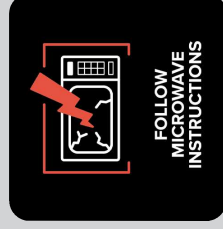
- Ensure electrical equipment is used and located in appropriate locations – for example not to charge phones, tablets or laptops whilst they are on bedding.

### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Remind and prompt homeowners of all of the above.
- Refer to CFS if a follow up visit is required.

### FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Where required install additional smoke detection in areas where more risk is evident.



Encourage the homeowner to register their electrical products.



# FIRE AND HEATERS (SAFER HEATING)

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### HAZARDS:

- Are heaters being covered/in close proximity to combustible materials whilst switched on?
- Are any of the heaters in an unsafe position or on uneven surfaces?
- Do any of the heaters look damaged/old/not fit to use?
- If an open fire/log burner is used is the chimney/flue swept regularly?
- If an open fire/log burner is used do the occupants use a fire guard
- Is there a working and correctly sited CO detector at the property?
- Does the property have poor insulation/noticeable drafts?
- Are emollient creams being used?

### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- It is not advised as heating is required to reduce health risks associated with cold homes. Give advice on the use of hot water bottles and thicker clothing at night.

### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Give advice about the use of unsafe heaters.
- Make a referral to organisations that can offer support and potentially funding for central heating.
- Make sure heaters are well maintained and in good working order.
- Always sit at least 1 meter away from heaters.
- Gas heater cylinders should always be changed outside in the open air.
- Keep heaters well away from clothes, curtains and furniture and never use them for drying clothes.
- Have your boiler serviced every year.

### ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

- Advise that heaters should only be used during the daytime and not kept on whilst asleep.

### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Reduce fire risk involving unsafe heaters by moving heaters away from furniture, bedding etc.
- Give advice about risks associated with emollients.
- Refer to CFS if a follow up visit is required.

### FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Suggest provision of fire safety equipment such as detection, fire retardant throws and bedding.



DONT LEAVE CLOTHES ON HEATERS



DONT LEAVE ITEMS CLOSE TO HEATERS



Give advice about the use of unsafe heaters.



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# CLUTTER AND HOARDING

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### HAZARDS:

- Are entrance/exits/windows blocked by hoarding?
- Are there tripping hazards?
- Are there tall/unsafe piles of objects and items?
- Are there rodents, bugs, or faeces in the home?
- Is the resident being restricted to the use of one room due to hoarding?
- Are they able to use bathrooms/kitchens?

### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- Work with the homeowner to ensure that they are keeping exits and entrances clear, being able to shut doors and has a good night-time routine.
- Give advice regarding the benefits of clearing items. Help can be provided through local health care referral pathways.

### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Change behaviours to avoid the hazard of hoarding and storage of clutter (household waste management, waste collection routine, individual pride).

### ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

- Examine options in terms of removal of items of clutter. This must be done with carer/health professional input to ensure there is no detriment to the mental health of the homeowner.

### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Remind and prompt homeowners and landlords about the fire safety issues.
- Provide information and follow-up advice via further visits, phone calls, information on websites, partner agency newsletters, campaigns etc. Work with local safeguarding boards to address issues through multi-agency involvement.
- Refer to CFS if a follow up visit is required.

### Clutter Image Rating: Bedroom

Please select the photo that most accurately reflects the amount of clutter in your room.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



Are there tall/unsafe piles of objects and items?



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# SMOKING RELATED FIRES (AND TOBACCO CONTROL) LINCOLNSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE



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## HAZARDS:

- Does anyone smoke inside the property?
- Do any of the occupants smoke in bed?
- Are there visible burn marks on clothing, carpets or furniture?
- Do any of the occupants that smoke have mobility issues?
- Is there evidence of unsafe disposal of smoking materials?
- Is there any evidence of illicit tobacco use?
- Are there drugs/medication/alcohol used whilst smoking?

## CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Discuss safe smoking habits and safe disposal.
- Report any illicit tobacco use to Trading Standards.
- Refer to CFS if a follow up visit is required.

## FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Check for working smoke detection.
- Give information on smoking safety equipment including fire retardant bedding, smoking aprons and self-extinguishing ashtrays.
- Offer signposting information or a referral to a smoking cessation service.
- Where required speak to CFS about the provision of fire retardant bedding and equipment.

## ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

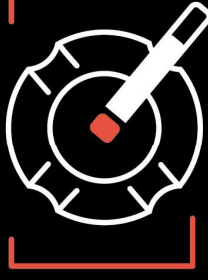
- Encourage people to stop smoking.

## ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

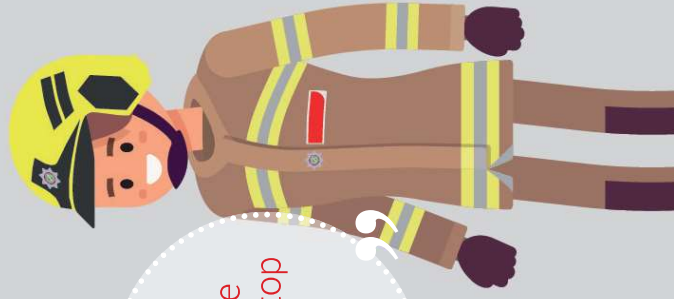
- Promote the health and safety benefits of having a smoke free home.
- Advise to smoke outside of the property.

## REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Advise to smoke outside of the property, not to smoke when drinking alcohol or taking medication that makes them feel drowsy and never to smoke in bed.
- Make sure a proper ashtray with water in the bottom is being used, and lit cigarettes are not left unattended, and lighters and matches are kept away from children.
- Give information on the fire safety benefits of switching from smoking tobacco products to vaping.



USE AN  
ASH TRAY



“  
Encourage  
people to stop  
smoking.”



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# MEDICINES & MEDICAL DEVICES

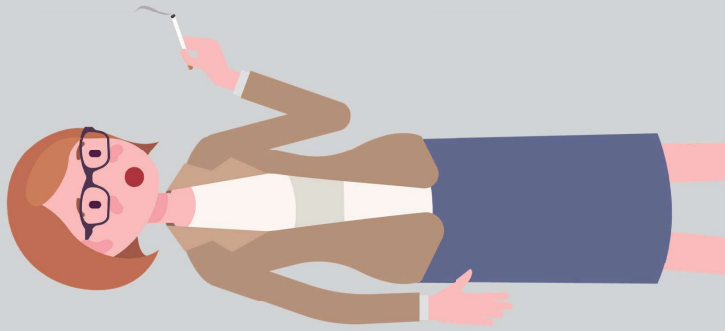
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### HAZARDS:

- Are they forgetful when cooking?
- Would they wake up to the sound of the smoke alarm?
- Are they mixing medication with alcohol?
- Is there ability to hear and respond to a smoke detector inhibited?
- Are there visible cigarette burn marks on carpets/furniture?



DONT  
DRINK & COOK



USE AN  
ASH TRAY

### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- Advise not to cook, smoke or sit too close to open fires or heat sources if a person is under the influence of medication that may cause drowsiness.

### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Where possible, advise people to cook before they take the medication; use alternative devices to cook with such as microwaves;
- Advise people to quit smoking or only smoke outside the property and when they are fully alert.

### ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

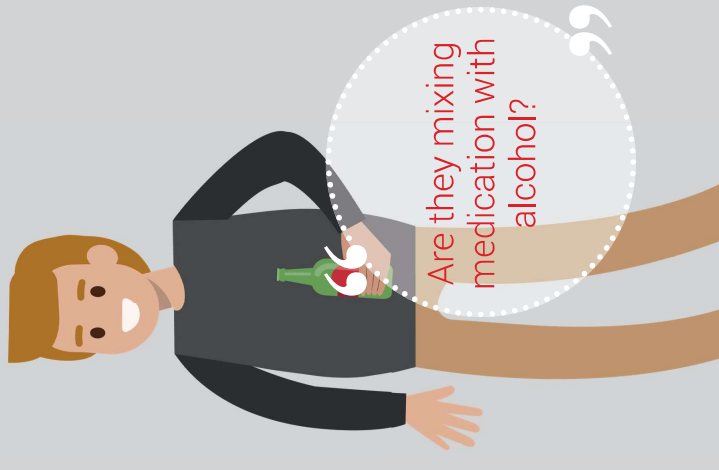
- Switch to alternative non-drowsy medications, where possible.

### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Remind and prompt people about the fire safety issues including smoking and cooking whilst under the influence of medication.
- Refer to CFS if a follow up visit is required.

### FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Provide additional smoke detection where required
- Contact CFS for the provision on fire retardant throws, cooking timers etc.





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# OXYGEN

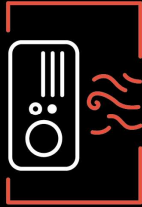
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### HAZARDS:

- Is there poor storage and maintenance of oxygen equipment?
- Does anyone smoke in the property?
- Are they cooking whilst using oxygen?
- Are they close to heat sources whilst using oxygen?



GET A CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM



USE AN ASH TRAY



PUT IT OUT RIGHT OUT



DONT LEAVE APPLIANCES RUNNING WHEN ASLEEP

### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- Advise not to smoke, cook or use open flames or static heat sources if oxygen is in use or has been in use within the previous 30 minutes.
- Ensure rooms where oxygen is in use or stored are well ventilated.
- Oxygen equipment should be placed at least 3 metres away from open fires and 1.5 metres away from other heat sources including portable heaters, ovens and static electric sources such as televisions, hairdryers and cooling fans.
- Firebreak valves should be checked to ensure they are present and positioned correctly.

### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- If people cannot wait to eat following oxygen therapy, advise them to eat food which is already cooked or does not need cooking.

- Advise people to quit smoking; offer signposting information or a referral to a smoking cessation service.
- If applicable, advise about safe emollient use and the risks of using flammable creams/lotions.

### ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

- In circumstances where a person persists in unsafe behaviour, placing themselves or others at risk ask CFS to liaise with the prescribing health professional.

### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Remind and prompt people about the fire safety issues.
- Refer to CFS if a follow up visit is required.

### FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Check trailing tubes to ensure they are not causing a trip hazard.
- Provide additional smoke detection where required, speak to CFS for the provision of fire retardant throws or bedding.



# EMOLLIENTS

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### HAZARDS:

- Are emolllients being used?
- Are creams/lotions/skin products being used that have a flammable sticker on them?
- Is the person using them on medical oxygen?

### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- People should be advised not to smoke, cook, sit close to or go near to any heat source if there is any chance that their clothing, towelling, bedding or bandages are contaminated with emolllients.

### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Advise people to quit smoking; offer signposting information or a referral to a smoking cessation service is preferable. Advise not smoke in bed or whilst wearing contaminated clothes or bandages.
- If using Medical oxygen, advice not to use emolllient creams and ask health care profession to prescribe and alternative.



### ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

- In circumstances where a person persists in unsafe behaviour, placing themselves or others at risk ask CFS to liaise with the prescribing health professional, asking them to consider withdrawing treatment.

### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Remind and prompt people about the fire safety issues.
- Refer to CFS if a follow up visit is required.

### FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Provide additional smoke detection were required.







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# ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

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### HAZARDS:

- Is there working smoke and or carbon monoxide detection in the house
- Are the residents able to hear the smoke alarm when it goes off?

### ISOLATE THE HAZARD:

- Work with partner agencies to identify individuals most at risk of experiencing a fire resulting in injury.
- Use of solutions that identify which individuals are at the highest risk of experiencing a fire, then implementing interventions.

### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Use other approaches alongside AT, such as Person Centred Fire Risk Assessments (PCFRA) or safe and well visits.
- Address the underlying human behaviour issues contributing to fire risk.

### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- Give advice on replacing risk items such as tea light candles for low risk battery powered LED alternatives.

### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Working with partner agencies to ensure individuals most at risk have adequate fire detection, in line with the NFCC detection position statement.
- Work with the individual to seek to reduce any behaviours which increase their risk.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

- Provision of solutions such as flame retardant bedding,
- Use of automatic fire suppression systems, to protect the person and possibly extinguish the fire when it occurs; while summoning a fire response.
- Install Hard of Hearing alarms.



GET A CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM



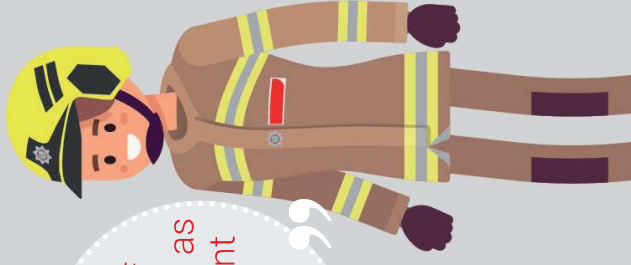
SWITCH OFF APPLIANCES WHEN LEAVING THE HOUSE



DONT LEAVE APPLIANCES RUNNING WHEN ASLEEP



DONT OVERLOAD PLUG SOCKETS



Provision of solutions such as flame retardant bedding



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# DELIBERATE FIRES

## (ARSON REDUCTION GUIDANCE)

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#### HAZARDS:

- Are children playing with matches/lighters
- Have threats been made?

#### REDUCE THE HAZARD:

- Change behaviours to avoid the hazard of opportunist Arson. (household waste management, waste collection day routine, neighbourhood pride)



#### ELIMINATE THE HAZARD:

- Remove and secure property items and outbuildings which may not be secured that present risk of theft and use of arson as a method of crime concealment,
- Introduce boundary security to reduce opportunist arson.
- Consider improvements to external deterrents (CCTV, lighting, letterbox lock, bin security)

#### CONTROL THE HAZARD:

- Examine options in terms of fire fuel availability within premise and surroundings (hoarding, waste storage, abandoned or end of life vehicles / caravans / furniture etc.)

#### FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

- Provide, recommend or refer for interventions appropriate to risks identified, including; devices, education and behavioural change programmes e.g. fire-setter intervention services.



“ Introduce boundary security to reduce opportunist arson ”