



**City of
Brooklyn Center**
www.cityofbrooklyncenter.org

Association for Responsible Management (ARM) Newsletter

Fulfilling the Need for Quality Housing

January 9, 2014

2014 ARM Meeting Dates & Tentative Topics

ARM Meetings are held the
second Thursday of the
month (every other month)
starting January at:

Brooklyn Center City Hall
City Council Chambers
6301 Shingle Creek Pkwy
10:00 a.m.—11:00 a.m.

January 9, 2014
City of Brooklyn Center
Fire Department—Fire
prevention methods

March 13, 2014

May 8, 2014

July 10, 2014

September 11, 2014

November 13, 2014

January Meeting Topic:

Fire Prevention

City of Brooklyn Center's Fire Chief, Lee Gatlin, will be providing information on ways to prevent fires from occurring, discuss common causes that start fires, and ways to protect yourself and property in the event there is a fire.



In addition to the presentation, a demonstration will be shown on common causes for kitchen fires and how quickly it can spread throughout the house if it is not properly put out.

Fast Facts About Firefighting

-In 2011, USFA-FEMA estimated that there are 344,050 career firefighters and 756,400 volunteer firefighters across 55,400 stations

- Approximately 30,098,000 calls in 2011 were dispatched to fire departments

-19,803,000 calls are for Medical Aid

-4,171,500 calls are for smoke scares, lock outs, etc

-2,383,000 calls are false alarms

-1,389,500 calls are for actual fires

-In 2012, 480,500 total fires involving structures, resulting in 2,470 deaths and 14,700 injuries with a direct loss of \$9.776 billion.

-In 2012, 381,000 residential fires, resulting in 2,405 deaths and 13,175 injuries, with a direct loss of \$7.199 billion.

-in 2012, 894,500 fires involving vehicle, outdoor and other fires resulting in 385 deaths and 1,800 injuries with a direct loss of \$2.651 billion

*Information gathered from www.usfa.fema.gov and www.nfpa.org

When and how to use Fire Extinguishers



Although all fire extinguishers look alike in shape, size, and color, they all have very different uses. Depending on the type of fire you have it will require a specific extinguisher for that type fire. The extinguishing agent in the fire extinguishers are engineered differently and designed to put out different types of fires. For example, a grease fire and electrical fire requires different chemical extinguishing agents to safely put out the fire.

There are five different type of fire extinguishers. A symbol is shown on

each fire extinguisher to show what type of extinguisher it is.

Class A fire extinguisher are for ordinary combustibles such as cloth, wood, rubber, paper and many plastics.

Class B fire extinguishers are used for flammable liquids such as grease, gasoline, oil, and oil base paints.

Class C fire extinguishers are used for fires caused by a equipment electrically energized or plugged in such as appliances or tools.

Class D fire extinguishers are usually found in factories working with metals. Its extinguishing agent is intended for use on flammable metals and designed for specific metals.

Class K fire extinguishers are generally found in commercial kitchens, restaurants, cafeterias, and caterers. It is used for oils and fats on cooking appliances.

Fire extinguishers need to be checked and maintained on a regular basis. All parts of the extinguisher must be operable and not damaged. The nozzle must be clear and free of debris, pests, and any other blockage. If there are evidence of damage or abuse, rusts, dents, or discharge, the extinguisher may need to be replaced or tested to ensure that it will function as designed. The pressure gauge must be at the recommended level in order to work properly and if the gauge is not within recommended levels, it must be tested and/or replaced.

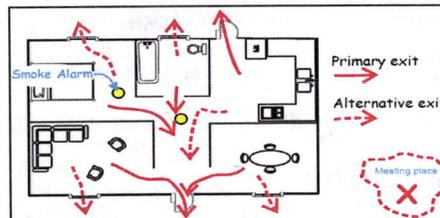
*Information gathered from www.usfa.fema.gov.

Fire Escape Plan

Do your tenants have a fire escape plan? Do you provide a plan for your tenants? Do your tenants know how to put a plan together?

These are all important questions that need to be asked in the event that there is a fire. Fires can spread very quickly and only take seconds for black smoke to fill a house or a room. Having a plan of action can help save everyone's lives by getting out quickly and safely.

Start by drawing a layout of the house



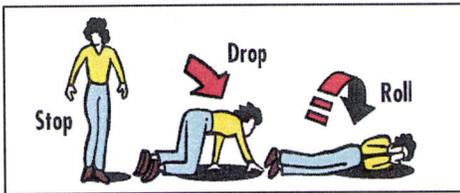
or unit and each level. Show all doors and windows that lead to the outside, ensure that there are two ways to exit from every room. Show all the ways that someone in the room can exit by using lines and arrows. Be sure to highlight the easiest, safest, and quickest way to exit the house.

Practice during the day and night time. Show each child how to exit a room using each escape plan. Be sure they are able to reach and easily open windows and doors.

Once you are outside stay outside. Make sure everyone is out and call 9-1-1. Do not go back into the house for any reason. Firefighters have the equipment to perform rescues safely.

*Information gathered from www.usfa.fema.gov.

Stop, Drop, and Roll



These three simple steps can save you from burning. Stop, drop, and roll is an effective method to use when your clothing is on fire.

Although the concept is simple,

properly teaching children and adults when and how to use this method can help protect them from severe burns.

Stop where you are. Drop to the ground. Cover your face with your hands. Roll back and forth until the flames are out.

More importantly having children stay away from matches, lighters, fireplaces, or other combustible materials is the surest way to not catch on fire.

*Information taken from www.nfpa.org.

Smoking and Fires

Cigarettes, cigars, and pipes don't know when a person is asleep or not attending to it. It will keep on burning until it burns out. Smoking is the leading cause of preventable home fire deaths in the United States. It only takes seconds to properly put out a lit cigarette which can prevent property damage, injury, and even death. Doing these simple things can prevent fires due to smoking.

-Put it out. All the way. Every time.

-Use ashtrays. Make sure ashtrays have a stable base and difficult to tip over.

-Soak cigarette butts and ashes in water before disposing them. Never dispose a lit cigarette or hot ashes.



-Smoke outside. It is the safest place to smoke while preventing second hand smoke around other family members.

-Never smoke while on oxygen or anywhere near a oxygen source.

-Smoking in bed is wrong. If you are drowsy or falling asleep, put it out.

For additional information on adding smoke free housing to your lease or for an addendum, go to www.mnsmokefreehousing.org.

*Information is gathered from www.usfa.fema.gov

Rental Housing Rehab Loan Program

You may receive up to \$25,000 for a one or two unit property, or \$10,000 per unit for larger properties, with a maximum loan amount of \$100,000. The interest rate is 6%, and the term of the loan may be up to 15 years. At the time the property improvements are completed and the units are rented, 75% of the units must be occupied by persons with an income less than 80% of the median income. For more information contact HousingResource Center at 612-588-3033 or at www.gmhchousing.org.

