

EXPLANATION OF ITEMS NOTED

- A1. Exit doors must open without any delays in emergencies to prevent panic situations.
- A2. Locked exit doors make it impossible for occupants to escape during an emergency.
- A3. Clear exit access is essential to prevent panic or falling during an emergency.
- A4. Well maintained exit doors and hardware provide safe and easy exiting.
- A5. Items stored under exit stairs present a fire risk that can endanger persons using those stairs.
- A6. Clearly identified exits enable persons to quickly and safely leave the building in an emergency.

- B1. Exit signs are essential during evacuations and indicate to occupants the correct door to safety.
- B2. Well lighted exit ways prevent panic and provide safer exiting during an emergency.
- B3. Prevents panic by keeping exit signs and emergency lighting clear and visible at all times.

- C1. Extinguishers provided need to be appropriate to the type of fire hazard.
- C2. Extinguishers provided need to be within easy reach, but not subject to damage.
- C3. Where extinguishers are not visible they must be signed to indicate location to persons needing them in a hurry.
- C4. Annual maintenance provides a properly operating extinguisher when needed.
- C5. 80% of all fires start in the kitchen. Shorter travel distances and larger extinguisher size reduce the damages. Type K extinguisher is for commercial kitchens.

- D1. Address numbers are critical for efficient responses. Contrasting numbers/background afford better visibility.
- D2. Large fire vehicles need room to effectively maneuver around to extinguish fires efficiently.
- D3. Fire protection equipment must have clear access to be effective in a fire.
- D4. To assure proper operations equipment must be inspected and tested by qualified service personnel.
- D5. Smoke detectors are your first line of defense against fire. Replace the batteries once a year!
- D6. Protective covers prevent accumulations of debris and intentional vandalism.
- D7. Hanging items from the sprinkler system reduces the effectiveness of the system, indirectly increasing losses.
- D8. Grease build-up on kitchen hood and filters greatly increases the risk of fire.
- D9. Insure faster response of fire department to your emergencies twenty-four hours a day.
- D10. Reduces damages caused by gaining entry to bldg. after hours of business.
- D11. Hydrants must have clear access to be effective. This includes all seasons of the year.
- D12. Fire protection devices must be repaired to be effective. Defective devices fail to give proper warning, protect occupants, buildings and contents.
- D13. People become complacent and don't promptly respond to an emergency alarm when repeated use occurs.

- E1. Any materials attached to a fire door can adversely affect the operation of that door in an emergency.
- E2. Flame, hot and toxic gasses easily pass through broken fire doors spreading the fire and endangering occupants.
- E3. A scuttle cover in place protects the roof structures from fire and possible collapse.
- E4. Identifies fire doors for building, suppression and inspection personnel.

- F1. Slows or prevents the spread of fire through a building also allows firefighters better movement in building.
- F2. Separates combustible wastes from possible sources of ignition.
- F3. Proper storage reduces fire spread and allows firefighters to gain fast access to the fire area.
- F4. Storage too close to a sprinkler will not allow the spray pattern to develop, penetrate the fire and extinguish it.
- F5. Ceiling height storage allows faster fire spread to the ceiling and enhances the ability of fire to spread to other areas.
- F6. These are high hazard rooms in themselves, storage in these rooms will heighten the possibility of a fire occurring.
- F7. Burning dumpster easily catch roof overhangs on fire. Separation distance prevents that.
- F8. Serious personal injury may result when on/off valves are broken off in a fall.
- F9. Reduces the risk of fire spreading to or from involved building to other buildings.
- F10. Reduces the risk of fire spread due to fuel, grease, etc. Fumes can travel to a source of ignition, causing an ignition.
- F11. Download "No-smoking within 25 'signs'" @ www.smokefree.washington.com/resources/signs

- G1. Flammable liq.s readily accelerates fire spread. Confining these liq.s to a secure cabinet limits the possibility.
- G2. Approved containers are designed to prevent flammable fumes from escaping or accidental spills.
- G3. These liquids are highly volatile and can be easily ignited by sparks, pilot lights or other sources of ignition.
- G4. The accelerating effect of flammable liq.s in a fire can make safe exiting impossible.
- G5. Larger containers are difficult to handle and their contents are easily spilled.

- H1. Temporary wire does not afford the durability, safety and protection found in an enclosed electrical system.
- H2. Coverplates provide protection from electrical shock and prevent spread of current, heat and flame during a short.
- H3. Access to panels must be clear to allow for general inspection and emergency shutdowns.
- H4. Worn or broken wires and plugs present a fire hazard and risk of electrical shock.
- H5. Multi-plug adapters allow over use of an outlet resulting in overheating and a fire.
- H6. Power taps are approved for use plugged into an outlet not into each other, extension cords or other electrical devices.

- O1. Occupant load signs are required so as to eliminate any confusion as to the maximum number of people allowed.