

Third Graders



DISCOVER
Fire & Life Safety!!
2017



Welcome!

Dear Third Grader:

Third grade is an adventure and the Olathe Fire Department will be with you for the school year. The fire and life safety education program you will participate in is full of interesting facts, things to see, and fun projects to do. You will learn many life saving skills that we hope you will remember for a long time. Be sure to share this information with your family – you could help save them from a serious injury or help them escape from a fire.

This is your special chance to become an Olathe Junior Firefighter and help us fight fires *before* they start, by preventing them. Fire is powerful but so are YOU!

We hope that you have a safe school year, and have lots of fun learning how to become a helper. Remember, work hard, learn fire safety, and become a member of the Olathe Junior Fire Department.

Your firefighter friend,

Donnie Pfeiffer
Olathe Fire Department
Public Education Specialist
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OlatheKs.org/Fire



Third graders – become a junior firefighter – fight fires before they start by preventing them!

*This program was designed and written by the Olathe Fire Department.
The personal safety section was written by the Olathe Police Department*

We are so glad you are participating in the Olathe Fire Department's "Third Graders Discover Fire & Life Safety" program. What you will learn can help you keep your family safe from fire and other home emergencies.

We will visit your classroom to talk about fire safety, injury prevention, preparing for a disaster, and what to do if you need help. After each visit, you will be assigned homework to complete with your family.

Accumulate points by returning your completed homework assignments. Worksheets are due each week, before the beginning of the next lesson. Return all of your completed worksheets with a score of at least 138 points, and you will receive rewards at the award ceremony! Worksheets that are returned late will only receive half credit (unless excused).

Points Available:

Worksheet #1	70 points
Worksheet #2	70 points
Worksheet #3	90 points
	<u>230 Points</u>

I received:

My point total: _____

You must return *all three* completed worksheets, and receive at least 138 points, to become a member of the Junior Olathe Fire Department. The more points you score, the higher your rank will be.

- Olathe Junior Firefighter → 138 points, and return all three worksheets
- Olathe Junior Fire Captain → 184 points, and return all three worksheets
- Olathe Junior Fire Chief → Most points at your school



Certificates and special rewards will be given to all Olathe Junior Fire Department members! Additional rewards will be given to the Junior Fire Captains, and Junior Fire Chiefs, for learning fire and life safety at such a high level of excellence.

The Science of Fire



Lesson #1

▲ Olathe Fire Department

The Olathe Fire Department is over 140 years old! The department has about 130 full-time firefighters plus administrative staff. Olathe has seven fire stations. Every single day at least 28 firefighters are on duty throughout the city. The department staffs eight fire units each day including engines, ladder trucks, a rescue truck, and several support vehicles including rescue boats.



▲ Olathe Fire Department Provides:

- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) - this is the type of call we run most often
- Fire Suppression and Investigations
- Specialized Rescues
- Community Services (such as free home safety surveys)
- Commercial Inspections
- Building Codes Services
- Bomb Squad



Olathe firefighters ran:

8,210 calls in 2007
 8,734 calls in 2008
 8,613 calls in 2009
 9,008 calls in 2010
 9,127 calls in 2011
 9,342 calls in 2012
 9,683 calls in 2013
 10,167 calls in 2014
 10,502 calls in 2015
 10,833 calls in 2016



October						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

A B C

Firefighters work 24 hour shifts from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. That is one whole day! Olathe has three different rotating shifts – A, B, and C. Firefighters are on duty at all times, even holidays!

FIRE

▲ What is Fire?

Fire is a complex chemical reaction. Fire needs three things to exist:

- 1) Fuel – anything that will burn (such as wood, cloth, plastic)
- 2) Heat – anything that provides enough energy to make fuel burn (such as heat from a match)
- 3) Oxygen – a gas (usually comes from the air)

▲ Fire Triangle

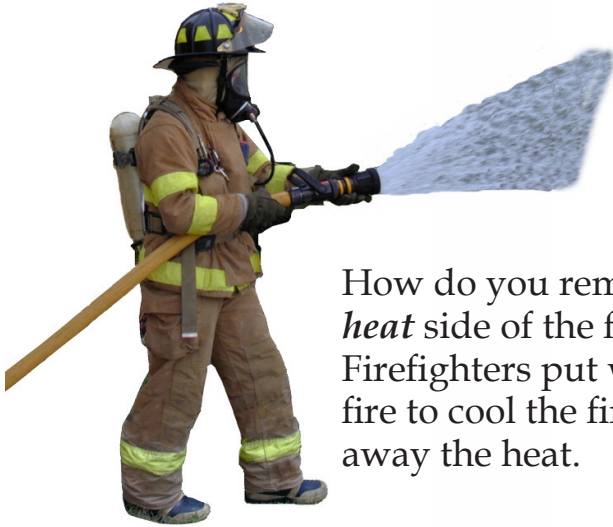
The triangle shows how you must have *all three* elements for fire to exist. If you take a side off the triangle, you no longer have a triangle and the fire will go out.

Fuel + Heat + Oxygen = Fire

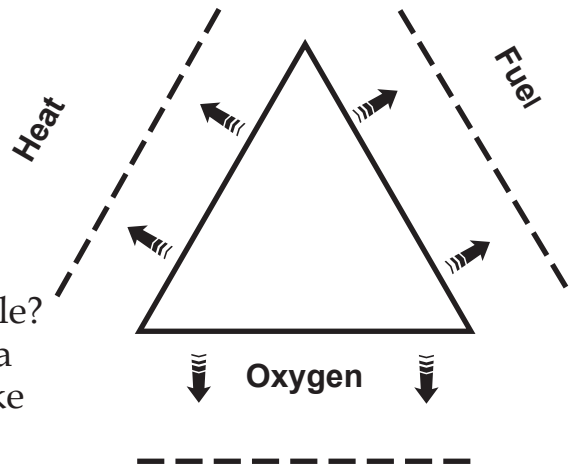


▲ How Do You Put Fire Out?

Remove one or more of the sides of the fire triangle and the fire will go out.



How do you remove the *heat* side of the fire triangle? Firefighters put water on a fire to cool the fire and take away the heat.



How do you remove the *fuel* side of the fire triangle? Firefighters who fight wildland fires will sometimes remove brush and trees from the path of the fire. When the fire arrives at the area where the brush used to be (but is now just dirt), the fire will go out because there is no more fuel (trees, shrubs, grasses) to burn.

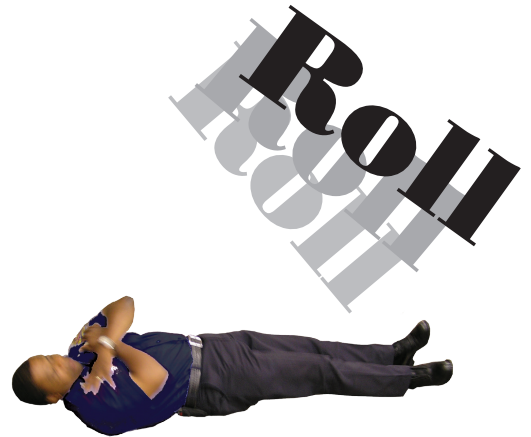


How do you remove the *oxygen* side of the fire triangle? One way – Stop, Drop, and Roll (what you should do when fire gets on your clothes). Why does it work? Because you remove the *oxygen* from the fire triangle. Without oxygen, the fire cannot burn and goes out. Running just makes the fire worse because it gives the fire more oxygen.

Stop



Drop



Another example . . . When grease catches fire on the stove, the best way to put the fire out is to smother the fire (remove the oxygen) by having a grown-up slide a lid over the pan. Take away the oxygen and the fire goes out.

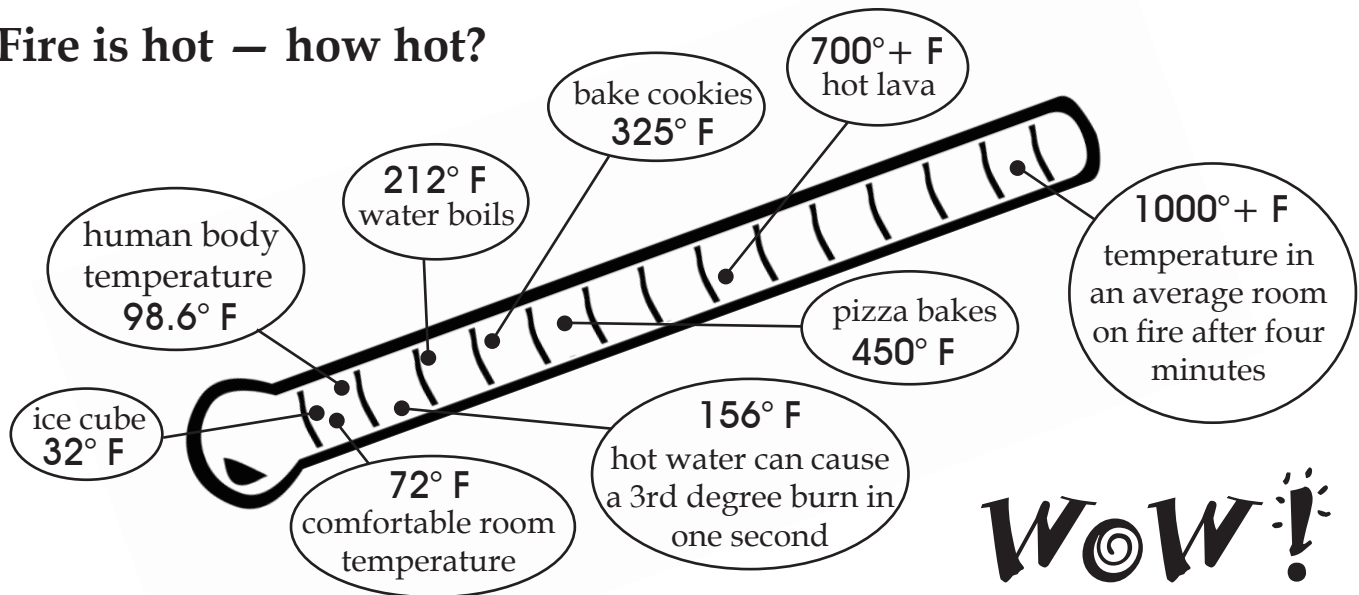
▲ Fire makes: Flames, Smoke, and Heat

When people get hurt or die in fires it's usually because of the **heat** and the **smoke**, not the flames.

Smoke is a combination of hot gases, soot, and other particles. Fire produces several poisonous gases. Many are dangerous if you breathe them, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, and hydrogen chloride.

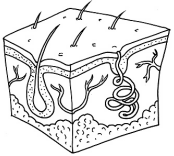


Fire is hot – how hot?



▲ Burns

Fire and burns are a leading cause of unintentional injury of children.



Your skin is the largest organ in your body. A burn is one of the worst injuries that can happen to your body. You can get a burn from:

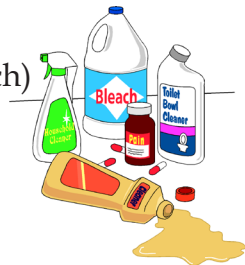
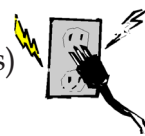
heat (hot water, steam, or grease)



chemicals
(battery acid, bleach)



electricity (lightning, shocks)



We classify burns by how deep the burn is:

First Degree Burn – skin will be pink, dry without blisters. It involves only the outer layer of skin. For example – a mild sunburn.

Second Degree Burn – skin will be pink to cherry red with blisters; example would be a mild scald burn. This involves deeper layers of skin. Blisters should be left alone to help prevent infection.

Third Degree Burn – skin will be charred or white. May not hurt at first because the nerves have been damaged. This type of burn requires skin grafts and involves a long (sometimes years), painful recovery. Involves all skin layers.

Many burns to children are scald burns. Scald burns involve skin contact with a hot liquid – water, coffee, or steam. ***Ouch!***



Burn First Aid



Cool a burn. If you burn yourself – cool it with lots of cool (not ice or ice cold) water.

Putting cool water on the burn helps stop the burning process, eases the pain, and helps decrease swelling. Seek medical help if a first degree burn is large and involves the face, feet, or hands. Seek medical help on any second or third degree burn.



More people die in the United States each year in fires than in tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, lightning strikes, and all other natural disasters ***combined***. **WOW!**

In 2015, almost 3,300 civilians died in residential (home) fires within the United States (3,280). *Source NFPA

Throughout Kansas in 2013, 419 fire departments responded to 218,539 emergencies. 36 people died in 31 fires; more

than half of these fatal fires occurred in homes without working smoke alarms. More than 250 firefighters were injured. In Kansas, fires damaged more than \$97,000,000 of property. **Incredible!** * Source KSFM

Since 2012, fires in Olathe homes have killed 2 people, injured 19 more, and damaged more than \$15,500,000 in property. Most Olathe home fires happen between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

From 2015 through 2016, the most common areas for Olathe home fires to begin are:

- #1 Kitchen
- #2 Deck/Patio/Porch
- #3 Attic



Your home can have many hazards. A hazard is something that could start a fire or cause an injury. There may be hazards in your home and you may not know it – this could be very dangerous. You can easily get rid of most of them – if you know where to look! Today's take home worksheet will send you and your family on a hunt through your home to look for possible hazards and if found, have grown-ups fix them.



Let's learn what to look for in *your* home.

▲ Kitchen

The kitchen can be a hazardous room. The most common room for Olathe home fires to happen in is the kitchen. Things to remember to keep your family safe:



- ☑ Stay in the kitchen when cooking. Watch cooking carefully. Most kitchen fires happen when food or grease is left cooking on the stove. If the cook needs to leave for any reason, turn the burner off and move the pot off the hot burner. SO important!

- ☑ Keep appliance cords high up on the counter away from curious hands.
- ☑ Wear tight clothing or short sleeves – loose clothing can catch on fire.
- ☑ Keep curtains, paper, etc. away from the stove and other heating appliances like toasters. Keep appliances clean and free from grease.
- ☑ Use back burners first and keep pot handles turned toward the back of the stove so young children don't grab them and pull them down, spilling the hot contents on themselves.
- ☑ Young children should stay out of the kitchen.

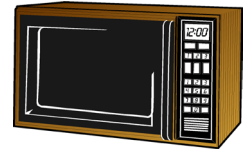


- ☑ Unplug electrical appliances when you're not using them, and don't overload electrical outlets. Only one thing should be plugged into each outlet.



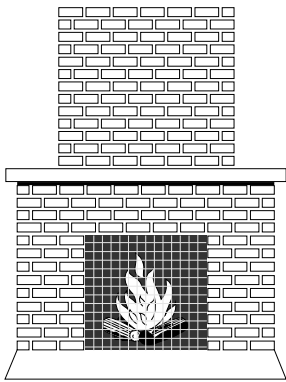
- ✓ Grown-ups can slide a lid on grease fires — never use water or baking *powder* to fight a grease fire. Baking soda or a fire extinguisher will also work, but a lid usually works best. If a fire is bigger than a small trash can, get out and call 9-1-1 from a neighbor's home — don't try to fight the fire.

- ✓ Be careful of food cooked in a microwave — it can burn. Foods like filled pastries, sauces in jars, frozen dinners, popcorn, etc. can cause burns.



▲ Heating

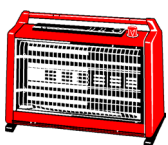
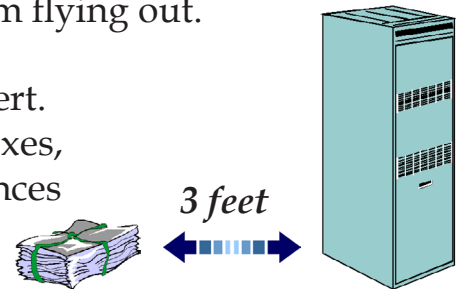
Another common place for fires to occur in Olathe homes is the chimney. Many fires also happen in and around heating appliances.



- ✓ If you burn wood in your fireplace, have your chimney professionally cleaned frequently to avoid a build-up of creosote. This black, gooey stuff can catch on fire inside the chimney.
- ✓ Burn only seasoned, dry wood in your fireplace. *Never* burn paper, Christmas trees, or items other than firewood in your fireplace.

- ✓ Make sure fireplaces and wood burning stoves have glass doors or a tight fitting screen to keep sparks from flying out.

- ✓ Have your furnace checked regularly by an expert. Keep all things that could burn (newspapers, boxes, rags, etc.) at least three feet from heating appliances like the furnace and the hot water heater.

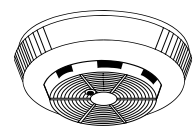


- ✓ Use portable heaters very carefully. Remember: *space heaters need space*. Keep them away from curtains and other items that could catch on fire. Unplug the heater when finished, when leaving the room, or before going to sleep.

- ✓ Make sure your clothes dryer vent is free of lint and other materials.

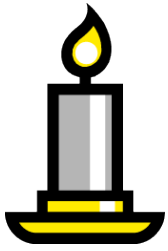
Smoke Alarm Alert!

Make sure you have **working** smoke alarms on every level of the home and one in every sleeping room. Test and clean them regularly. Interconnect smoke alarms for additional protection. Check out the next lesson to learn more!



▲ Candles

A lit candle is a heat source. The number one rule for candles is to *never* leave one burning when you leave the room or if you might fall asleep.



- ✓ Keep candles away from all things that can burn like curtains, furniture, blankets, papers, and clothes. Make a circle of safety around a lit candle – keep things that can burn at least one foot away.
- ✓ Place candles on a sturdy base made of metal or glass.

Safety Tip!

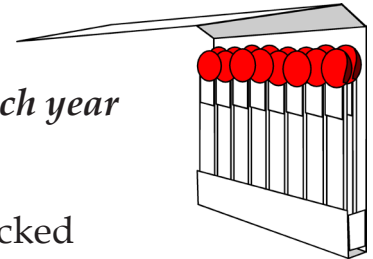
Select someone in your family to be the *Family Fire Marshal* to perform “bedtime fire safety checks”! The *Family Fire Marshal* checks the home for fire hazards/dangers before going to sleep. The hazards might include candles left burning, cigarettes/cigars not extinguished (still burning), cooking left on the stove, appliances left on or plugged in, etc. If a hazard is found, a grown-up should fix the hazard.

▲ Matches, Lighters, and Smoking

Matches, lighters, and smoking cause *more people to die each year than any other fire hazard*.



- ✓ Keep matches and lighters up high in a locked cabinet out of the reach of young children.
- ✓ Matches and lighters are tools – not toys! They can be used by grown-ups in helpful ways. If you find matches or lighters let a grown-up know. *Never, ever* play with matches or lighters. Make sure younger brothers, sisters, and friends know this, too. If you see someone playing with matches or lighters, tell a grown-up quickly.



- ✓ Smokers should *never* smoke in bed. A hot ash can smolder for hours in bedding. Before going to bed, grown-ups should check for smoldering cigarettes under cushions of chairs and sofas. A cigarette can smolder for many hours before bursting into flames.

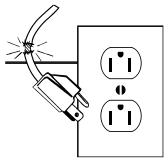
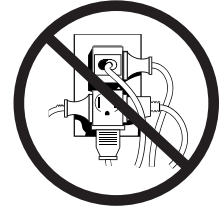
- ✓ Make sure smokers use large, deep ashtrays. Empty them often into a metal can. Do not place the ashes in a trash can until the ashes are completely cool.



▲ Electricity

We use electricity everyday. It helps our families cook, provides light, runs our appliances, and more. Electricity is helpful and safe if used correctly. Most electrical fires involve worn-out and misused equipment.

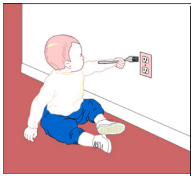
- ✔ Don't overload electrical outlets. Use only one plug per plug-in. Plugging too many things into the same plug can overload the circuit, which can cause it to overheat or even cause a fire.



- ✔ Use only cords in good condition. Keep cords out from underneath carpets and furniture. Check electrical cords often for signs of wear and fraying.

- ✔ Use extension cords only temporarily – they are not designed to be a permanent source of wiring. When finished, unplug the cord from the outlet.

- ✔ Keep an eye on electrical appliances that produce heat (iron, coffee maker, curling iron, etc.). Unplug them when finished using them.



- ✔ Cover unused outlets with outlet protectors especially if there are young children in the home.

▲ Bathroom

The smallest room in your home can have many hazards. Keep young children out of the bathroom unless a grown-up is watching them carefully.

- ✔ Never leave a child in the bathtub alone. If you must leave, take the child or children with you.

- ✔ Install grab bars, no-slip rugs, and non-slip strips in the bathtub.

- ✔ Use toilet locks. Empty and turn buckets upside down when finished with them. It only takes an inch of water for someone to drown.

- ✔ Never use electrical appliances (hair dryer, radio, etc.) near water. Grown-ups should make sure bathroom and kitchen outlets have a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI).



- ✔ Keep all medicines, even things like vitamins, out of reach and locked up away from children. Keep medicines in child resistant packaging. Read labels carefully – medicines taken incorrectly can also cause poisonings.

Did You Know?

Water *can* burn you - and it *doesn't* have to be boiling hot (see page 6). Set your hot water heater below 120° F. This temperature should provide enough hot water and is low enough to not cause burns in most cases. Most dishwashers have a heating element to heat the water for cleaning dishes.

▲ Poisonings

Poisonings can occur from household cleaning products, medicines taken in the incorrect dose or the incorrect medicine, or a normal substance that causes a reaction.



- ☑ Post the Poison Control Number **1-800-222-1222** in your home.
- ☑ Items such as cosmetics, cleaning substances, plants, toys, pesticides, art supplies, and alcohol are responsible for over half of child poisonings. Keep them locked up and out of the reach of children.
- ☑ Install and maintain carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in the home (in places that would wake you up if sleeping) according to manufacturer guidelines. CO is an invisible and odorless gas that can cause severe illness or death. High CO levels can result from faulty furnaces or water heaters, portable generators, or cars left running in garages. Symptoms of CO poisoning may include headache, nausea, and drowsiness.

▲ Falls

- ☑ Falls from windows cause many injuries. Window guards should be installed on upper floors (window screens are not enough), making sure they can open quickly from the inside in case of fire.
- ☑ Secure TV's, dressers, and other furniture (that could easily tip over) to the wall using furniture wall straps.
- ☑ Keep paths clear of toys/items that could cause someone to fall or trip and consider night light lighting in bathrooms and hallways.
- ☑ In the bathtub install grab bars and non-slip strips or decals.
- ☑ Use safety gates at the tops and bottoms of stairs to reduce falls. Make sure all area rugs and carpets have a non-slip backing.

Safety Tip!

Post 9-1-1 and emergency numbers on or near all of your home telephones and TTYs even if your family knows the number by heart. This helps as a memory jogger during an emergency.



▲ Garage and Outdoors

- ✔ Use barbecue grills carefully. Place them on cement patios, far away from things that can burn such as wooden decks or walls. Make sure children stay away from the hot grill. Never use a grill in a closed garage or inside your home because burning charcoal makes poisonous carbon monoxide (CO) gas.



- ✔ Flammable liquids (like gasoline, turpentine, kerosene) give off invisible vapors that can catch fire in a flash. Gasoline vapors can be ignited by a single spark, heat source (like the pilot light in a furnace), or flame. Store flammable liquids only in an approved container away from the home (locked up). Do not smoke near flammable liquids.



- ✔ Keep gasoline in a well ventilated area — not in your home or car trunk. Refuel lawn mowers or other engines outside and make sure the engine is cool. Never use gasoline as a cleaner.

- ✔ Protective surfacing under and around playground equipment can prevent falls or reduce the severity of injuries.

- ✔ When children are in or near water, including pools, grown-ups should watch them very carefully and stay close enough to reach out and touch them. Don't rely on swimming lessons or a life jacket to protect a child. Learn CPR and keep rescue equipment and a telephone pool side. If you have a pool, install fencing with self closing latches.

So Important!

▲ Motor Vehicles

- ✔ Safety belts (seat belts) save lives — wear them every time. Make sure to 'Click It' (your safety belt) everytime you get in a vehicle. **No exceptions.**
- ✔ Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for your car seat. A certified car seat checker should make sure your seat is installed correctly.
- ✔ Children under the age of 12 should sit in back seats, especially if the vehicle has passenger air bags.



▲ Bicycles, Wheeled Sports, and Street Safety

Helmets are cool! Wear yours when you bike, skate, or scoot – anytime your head could hit the ground or something hard.



- ☑ Your helmet should meet safety standards developed by ANSI, Snell, or ASTM. It should fit correctly on top of your head, not to the side or back. Knee pads, shin and elbow guards are a smart idea, too! Use them anytime you use your wheels. Add wrist guards when you skate or blade.
- ☑ Follow all rules of the road, including stop signs and stop lights. Don't ride in the street until you have a lot of experience and a grown-up has said it's O.K. for you ride there. Attend a bike rodeo to learn more.
- ☑ Regularly check bicycles, skateboards, and scooters to make sure everything (brakes, gears, reflectors, etc.) is secure, and tires are properly inflated.
- ☑ Cross streets at corners using traffic signals and crosswalks. Make sure to always look left, then right, then left again before you cross. Keep looking as you cross the street.
- ☑ Children under the age of 10 should always cross streets with a grown-up.

▲ Severe Weather

Be aware of weather conditions so you can prepare and be safe. Weather hazards in our area include thunderstorms, lightning, tornadoes, floods, winter storms, heat advisories, and more.

- ☑ Have a working, battery back-up, NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio to alert if bad weather approaches. A weather radio is the fastest and one of the most reliable ways to receive severe weather information and information about other community hazards. Place it in your home where it will wake someone during the night if it alerts when the family is sleeping.
- ☑ Olathe has an outdoor warning system of 40 sirens – the newest ones are solar powered. Outdoor sirens are NOT designed to warn people when they are indoors.



- ☑ Assemble an emergency kit and keep it updated. This kit should include enough supplies to last three days. Important items include water (**one gallon per person per day**), non-perishable food, first-aid kit, tools, sanitation supplies, medications, car keys, credit cards, and cash.

Call Olathe Fire Department Emergency Management at 971-7900 with questions or to report an outdoor siren problem.



▲ Smoke Alarms – Your Nose at Night



Smoke alarms keep your home fire safe. Think of smoke alarms as your “nose at night.” When you sleep, your nose doesn’t smell very well. If you don’t have a smoke alarm, you won’t smell the smoke – in fact the smoke may put you into a deeper sleep. Smoke alarms give you warning that smoke may be in your home. In most home fires you have less than two minutes from the time your smoke alarm goes off to get outside safely.

You should have a working smoke alarm on every level of your home (see page 17), one outside each sleeping area, and for added safety one **in** each sleeping room (bedroom). Sleep with your door closed to help keep smoke and heat out of your room in case of fire in any other room of the home. But if you sleep with your door closed, you *must* have a working smoke alarm in your sleeping room. Smoke alarms should be installed away from the kitchen to prevent false alarms, at least 10 feet from a cooking appliance. A smoke alarm installed between 10 and 20 feet of a cooking appliance must be a photoelectric type or have a hush feature, which temporarily reduces the sensitivity of the alarm.

For the best protection, interconnect all smoke alarms throughout the home. When one sounds, they all sound. For additional protection or where extra time is needed to wake up or assist others, both types of alarms (ionization and photoelectric) or combination alarms can be installed.

Press the test button on **all** your smoke alarms each Tuesday to make sure your alarms have power. If you have only electric smoke alarms (without battery back-up), it’s a good idea to install battery operated alarms. You need battery operated smoke alarms (or battery back-ups) in case your home loses power (like during a storm). Change the batteries (in battery and battery back-up alarms) at least once a year (unless you have alarms with 10-year lithium batteries). **The best kind of smoke alarm to have is one that works!**

- 🕒 Test weekly. Tuesday is Test Day!
- 🕒 Clean according to manufacturer’s directions. Keep smoke alarms free of dust.
- 🕒 Change smoke alarm batteries at least once a year. Change Your Clocks – Change Your Batteries.
- 🕒 Replace the entire alarm when it is 8 – 10 years old.



Olathe Non-Emergency Smoke Alarm Helpline (913) 971-7944

▲ Home Fire Drills

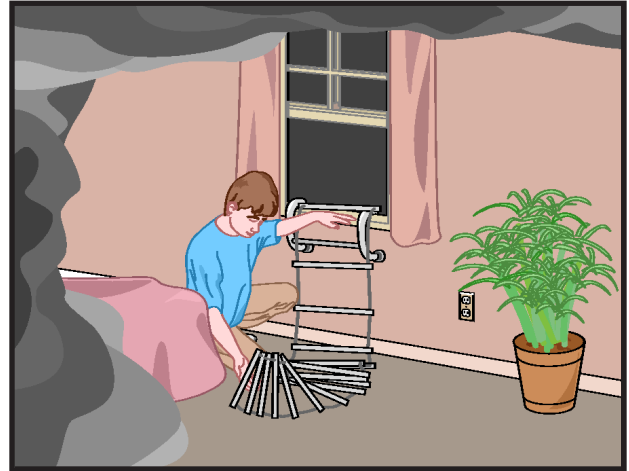
Smoke alarms can get you up, but **you** need to get yourself outside. You practice fire drills at school — practice drills at home, too. You need to know exactly what to do when your smoke alarm goes off.

HOME FIRE ESCAPE

Plan ahead and stay alive!

E.D.I.T.H. Stands for Exit Drills In The Home

E.D.I.T.H. reminds you to do home fire drills. Practice, practice, practice. **Practice turns knowing into doing!** Your family needs to practice home fire drills at least twice a year. You must know what to do if your smoke alarm goes off. Each living area should have two exits — a first exit and a second exit in case your first exit is blocked by smoke or flames. Do you have a baby, young child, or someone else who might need help to get outside? Who is responsible for getting them? Have A Plan!



Learn and follow the chart on page 18 which shows you what to do in case your smoke alarm goes off while you're sleeping. Remember to crawl low — heat and most poisonous gases rise. Do not hide.

Don't call 9-1-1 from your home. Get out of your home first, go to your meeting place, and then call 9-1-1 from a neighbor's home. **Never, ever** go back into a home that is on fire — not for anything. *You are too important!*

Practice fire drills at home at least twice a year!

Try and better your time each drill!




E.D.I.T.H.

**Exit
Drills
In
The
Home**

can help!!

Sample Floor Plan Showing First and Second Exits and Smoke Alarms

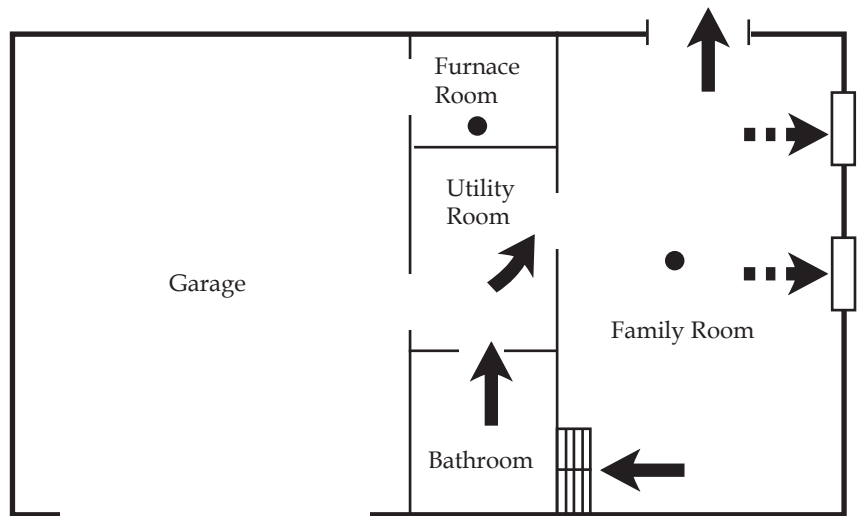
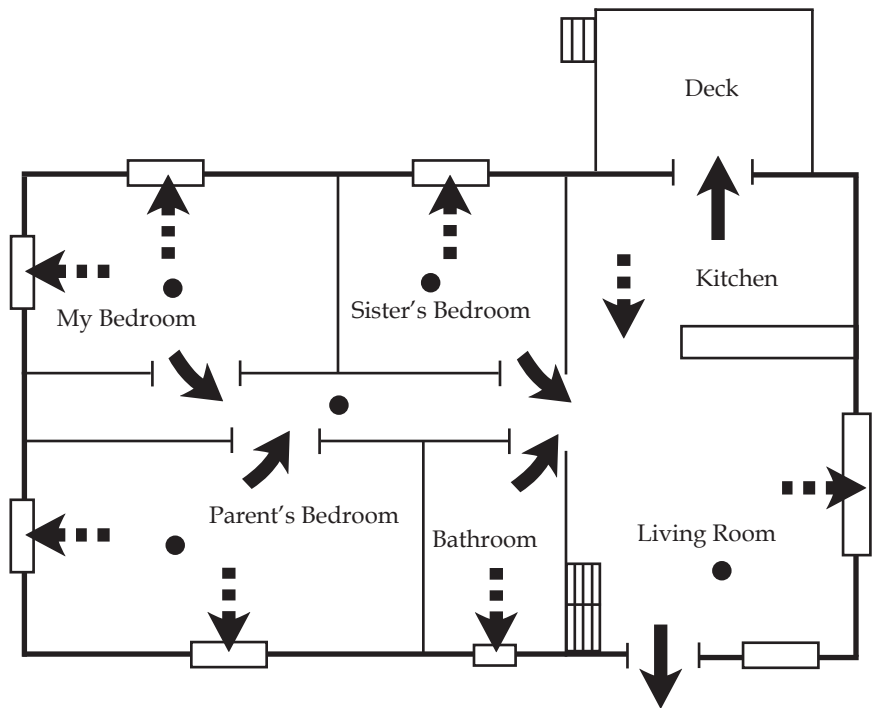
Use these symbols on *your* map!

-  Smoke Alarm
-  First Exit
-  Second Exit
- MP** Meeting Place

LEARN



Exits From Every Room

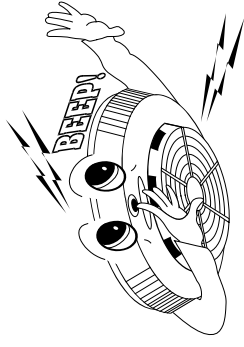


MP

Your meeting place (MP) should be **outside** of your home, in front if possible, and a safe distance away from your home – a neighbor's porch, a tree, the mailbox. Make sure it is something that doesn't move (not a car or trailer). Stay on your side of the street.

Everyone should go to the meeting place. As soon as possible, send someone to a neighbor's home and call 9-1-1.

If you're in bed when your smoke alarm goes off . . .



Practice turns knowing into doing!

Smoke alarm goes off.

Roll out of bed and crawl to the door.

Feel the door with the back of your hand – by the base of the door knob.

If the door is cool . . .

Brace yourself about six (6) inches from the door and open the door slowly.

Hallway is clear . . .

Hallway is hot/smoky . . .

Proceed down hallway to outside exit. Go to your meeting place.

Close door and use second exit.

If the door is *HOT* . . .

Use your second exit.

Open your window, push out the screen and exit. If you can't open it, break out your window with a drawer. Clean off the glass with the drawer and place a blanket on the sill.

If you're on the first floor, hop out and go to your meeting place.

If you're higher than the first floor . . . and have an escape ladder use it! Go to your meeting place. If you don't have a ladder, wait at the window for someone to come help. If it's safe, keep your window open and wave a blanket or sheet and yell. Drop a pillow or blanket out the window. (Don't jump.)




Meeting Place
MP






▲ What Is An Emergency?

An emergency is a fire, any serious or life threatening injury or illness, or a stranger or suspicious behavior near your location.

 Call 9-1-1 from a neighbor's home if your home is on fire.

 Call 9-1-1 from your location if you need medical help or the police.

What happens when you call 9-1-1 in Olathe?

The person who answers the phone is called a dispatcher. A law enforcement dispatcher answers the call and will send police if you need them. If you need the fire department or an ambulance, the call is transferred to a fire and ambulance dispatcher at the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center. While you are talking with the dispatcher, he or she is sending out people to help you.



What do you need to do once you are on the line with the dispatcher?


When you call 9-1-1, the dispatcher will ask you "Where is your emergency?" Tell the dispatcher:

- The address where the emergency is, and
- What kind of emergency it is (medical, fire, accident, etc.).
- The dispatcher may ask for your name and phone number.

Important . . . Stay on the line and listen. Many times you can provide the dispatchers with information they need. Dispatchers will also give you instructions over the phone that might help, so don't hang up unless they tell you "it's O.K. to hang up now."

▲ How Do They Know? Enhanced 9-1-1

Some places, like Olathe and Johnson County, have enhanced 9-1-1. This means when you call 9-1-1, the location you call from shows up on the dispatcher's screen. This helps the dispatcher get help to you more quickly. Plus, if someone can't speak or provide his location, the dispatcher knows where to send help.

 Remember – Dialing 9-1-1 is free from any cell phone.

▲ What About Cell phones and VoIP?

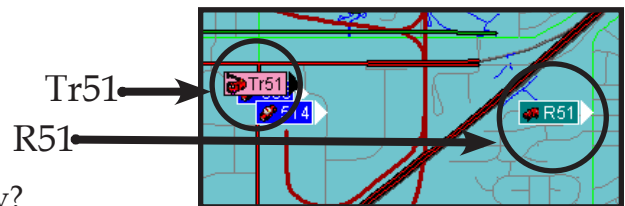
Whether on the road or in the home, you must give your location to the dispatcher when you call from a cell phone. Some cell phones can give the location where the call is being made from, but it is sometimes shown as an area the size of a football field. If you're in a building or outside in the dark, this may not be close enough for rescuers to get there to help you in a short amount of time. VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) users, which use the internet for phone calls, must self-register with their service provider as this information is what will appear for the dispatcher during a 9-1-1 call.



▲ AVL – How Do They Know Which Truck to Send?

The dispatch centers have a neat way to know which fire truck is closest to a call. AVL (automatic vehicle location) equipment in the fire truck sends signals to satellites circling the Earth. GPS (global positioning system) allows dispatchers to see where every fire truck is located. On the dispatcher's screen are icons of all the fire trucks. The fire truck icon on the screen shows where the real fire truck is in the city. When the real fire truck moves, so does the fire truck icon on the dispatcher's screen. This way the dispatchers and computers can tell exactly where every fire truck is – and which one is closest to the person who needs help. Cool!

Here is an example of a dispatcher's screen in one area of Olathe.



▲ Olathe Truck Numbers

Numbers on the sides and bumpers of fire trucks can give you information about the truck.

Type of truck?
E - Engine
Q - Quint
Tr - Truck
R - Rescue

What city?
The "5" tells you this truck is from Olathe.



What station?
This truck is from station #1

▲ How Do They Know Where to Go?

All Olathe fire trucks have a special computer called a MDT (mobile data terminal). This neat computer has all sorts of important information firefighters need for emergency calls including maps, building plans, and technical data. When an emergency call comes in, firefighters use the MDT to see where the call is located and to help find the best way to get there. The firefighters can push different parts of the computer screen to see different maps, see all the calls going on, and to get more information on a call.



▲ Adopt-A-School - Firefighters Visit YOUR School



Many of you will have a fire crew visit your school several times during the school year. The firefighters will give you and your class more fire and life safety information. The firefighters will discuss many important topics and be around to go out to recess or read to your class. They will talk about their truck and gear, school fire drills, holiday safety, bicycle safety, rescue equipment, or weather information. The firefighters will give you tips and

information on how to avoid injuries and fires. At the last visit in May you will have a chance to play firefighter games like a bucket brigade and get the chance to roll a fire hose.



▲ Personal Safety

Being safe is something grown-ups and children need to do every day. You need to be safe at home, at school, and in the community. The following are some things you should do to keep yourself safe.



- ▶▶ Know your full name, address, and telephone numbers.
- ▶▶ Never go into anyone's home without permission from your parents (or a grown-up you live with).
- ▶▶ Always play or walk with a "buddy" (friend).
- ▶▶ If you are separated from your parents while shopping, go to the nearest checkout counter. Never go to the parking lot to look for your parents.
- ▶▶ Strangers are people that you don't know. Not all strangers are bad people. If you do not know someone, he or she is a stranger. Only speak to strangers with your parent's permission.
- ▶▶ Grown-ups usually do not ask children for directions so don't go to a car if a grown-up drives up in a car and asks for help.

**For more information
contact Olathe Police
Community Outreach
Unit at 971-6323**

- ▶▶ Sometimes strangers will offer you candy or toys or pets so you will go with them. Run away and tell your parents or another trusted grown-up.
- ▶▶ Don't be fooled by a stranger that knows your name. They may have seen it on your t-shirt or heard your friends call you by name.
- ▶▶ If someone is following you, go to your nearest friend's home or a place where there are lots of people.
- ▶▶ Never answer the door when your parents are not home. Never tell someone on the telephone that your parents are not home. Tell them that they are busy and you will take a message.
- ▶▶ If anyone hurts you or does something that makes you feel "funny" or uncomfortable, tell someone that you trust.

▲ Safety to and From School

Going to school is fun and exciting! Whenever you go to and from school, you need to pay attention and be aware. That will help keep you safe on your way to and from school.

- ▶▶ Always take a friend when walking or biking to and from school or standing at the bus stop. Always know your bus number and which bus to ride.
- ▶▶ Say NO if anyone you don't know or a person who makes you feel scared, uncomfortable, or confused offers you a ride. Immediately get away from that person and tell your parent or another grown-up.
- ▶▶ If you must leave the school grounds during the normal school day hours, first check with a teacher or the school office.
- ▶▶ Always be aware of your surroundings and observe all traffic rules in place.
- ▶▶ Never take shortcuts or walk through alleys to get to or from school faster. Always walk the familiar route to and from school.
- ▶▶ Always look for cars when in the parking lot or walking to and from school. Be aware of all traffic in the area.



▲ Bullying

Bullying is *never* O.K. Bullying is when kids hurt or scare other kids on purpose. Bullies can use their bodies, their words, or their actions to hurt someone. No one should bully you and you should not bully other people. If someone is bullying you, you should tell a grown-up or a teacher.

- ▶▶ Bullying can be physical, verbal or emotional. It can include such things as hitting, pushing, name calling, teasing or threatening another person in person or via e-mail, taking or ruining someone's belongings, or leaving someone out of the "group."
- ▶▶ Bullies are mean, can be a boy or a girl, and come in all shapes and sizes.
- ▶▶ If someone is bullying you or someone else, you can:
 - ✓ Ignore the bully. Don't respond to their actions. Hold back your anger and never get physical.
 - ✓ Walk away from the situation quickly. Avoid making contact with the bully.
 - ✓ If it is safe, say "Stop it." Look the bully in the eyes, stand tall, and tell the bully to please stop.
 - ✓ Get help. If the bully won't stop, tell a grown-up. Talk to a teacher, family or friends. Let someone know you are being bullied.

▲ Just Say No!

You should only take medicine that a parent or the doctor/nurse gives you. Never take medicine, drugs, or drinks that someone else gives you, because you do not know what it is or what is in it.



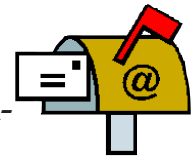
- ▶▶ Medicine can make you better when you are sick. But you must be very careful when taking medicine. Only take medicine that a doctor, nurse, or parent gives you. Make sure it is the right medicine and the correct amount.
 - ▶▶ If someone (other than your doctor, nurse, or parent) tries to give you medicine or a drink, say NO and tell your parent or a teacher.
 - ▶▶ No one else should take your medicine besides you, because the medicine is only meant for you. You should never take another person's prescription medicine, because that medicine is not for you. If someone takes someone else's medicine, they could get really sick.
-

▲ Internet and On-line Safety


The internet is cool, fun, and can teach you a lot. But just as you are safe at home and at school, you also have to remember the safety rules when you are on the internet.



- ▶▶ Do not give out personal information, such as your address, phone number, parent's name or the name or location of your school.
- ▶▶ Do not give your password to anyone (even your best friend) other than your parents (or the grown-up you live with).
- ▶▶ If someone asks you for your personal information, don't respond. Log off and tell a trusted grown-up.
- ▶▶ Never send a person your picture or anything else without first checking with your parents (or the grown-up you live with).
- ▶▶ Only use the internet to enhance friendships you already have, do not make new friends online.
- ▶▶ Just as you stay away from strangers on the street, be careful about strangers on the internet. Keep away from strangers online, no matter what they tell you, because you have no way of knowing who they really are.
- ▶▶ Do not respond to any messages that are mean or make you feel uncomfortable in any way. Tell your parents (or the grown-up you live with) right away if you get any messages like this.
- ▶▶ Always check with your parents (or the grown-up you live with) before downloading or installing software or doing anything that could possibly hurt your computer or risk your family's privacy.
- ▶▶ Be a good citizen online, and do not do anything that hurts other people or is against the law.
- ▶▶ Think about what you post. Sharing photos or personal details online, even in private e-mails, can cause problems later on. Even people you consider friends could use this information against you, especially if they become ex-friends.
- ▶▶ Never agree to meet someone you've talked with on the internet without asking permission from your parents (or the grown-up you live with) first.



Third Graders, Remember!

- *The best kind of smoke alarm is one that works!*
- *Tuesday is Test Day!*
- *Change your smoke alarm batteries at least once a year.*
- *Know 2  ways out!*
- *Crawl Low and Go!*
- *Plan your escape map and practice it two times a year.*
- *E.D.I.T.H. = Exit Drills In The Home*

*Smoke alarms save lives.
Test yours today!*

