

Fire Prevention Week 2021



Fire Prevention Week 2021 will be October 3-9th. This year's fire prevention week campaign, "Learn the Sounds of Fire Safety!" works to educate everyone about the different sounds the smoke and carbon monoxide alarms make. Knowing what to do when an alarm sounds will keep you and your family safe. When an alarm makes noises – a beeping sound or a chirping sound – you must take action.

In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed Fire Prevention Week a national observance, making it the longest-running public health observance in our country. During Fire Prevention Week, children, adults, and teachers learn how to stay safe in case of a fire. Firefighters provide lifesaving public education in an effort to drastically decrease casualties caused by fires.

Fire Prevention Week is observed each year during the week of October 9th in commemoration of the Great Chicago Fire, which began on October 8, 1871, and caused devastating damage. This horrific conflagration killed more than 250 people, left 100,000 homeless, destroyed more than 17,400 structures, and burned more than 2,000 acres of land.

Visit [firepreventionweek.org](https://www.firepreventionweek.org) to learn more and find out how your department or district can participate.

Heat Safety Tips

Heat Impacts: Vulnerable Populations



PREGNANT

Extreme heat events have been associated with adverse birth outcomes such as low birth weight, preterm birth, infant mortality, and congenital cataracts.



NEWBORNS

Newborns are extra sensitive to heat because their ability to regulate body temperature is limited.



CHILDREN

Young children and infants are particularly vulnerable to heat, as their bodies are less able to adapt to heat than adults. Those under four are especially vulnerable.



ELDERLY

Older adults, especially those who have preexisting diseases, take certain medications, live alone or have limited mobility are at higher risk for heat illness.



CHRONIC ILLNESS

People with chronic medical conditions are more likely to have a serious health problem during a heat wave.

Source:
The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States,
A Scientific Assessment (U.S. Global Changes Research Program)



"Where's Baby? Look Before You Lock!"

A child's body absorbs more heat on a hot day than an adult's body.

Heat stroke begins when core body temperature reaches around 104°F.



Vehicle Safety

Temperatures inside a car on a 90° day can climb to between 120° and 150° in MINUTES!

NEVER leave children or pets unattended in or around vehicles.

ALWAYS check the back seat.

IF YOU SEE A CHILD IN AN ABANDONED VEHICLE, CALL 911!



Weather.gov/Lincoln | Facebook: NWSLincoln | Twitter: @NWSLincolnIL | National Weather Service - Lincoln, IL

Hot and muggy summer weather is here in Illinois and that impacts certain populations of people more than others.

It's important that you keep your car locked when parked in the garage or driveway. This can prevent a child from crawling in and getting stuck. Also, always "Look Before You Lock." People are busy and minds are in other places, do a quick check to make sure that you haven't accidentally left your child in the car. Temperatures rise quickly inside a vehicle, even on days when air temperatures aren't as warm.

***NEVER** leave pets inside a car, even for a few minutes!*

Practice HEAT SAFETY Wherever You Are

Heat-related deaths are preventable. Protect yourself and others from the impacts of heat waves.



Job Sites

Stay hydrated and take breaks in the shade as often as possible.



Indoors

Check up on the elderly, sick and those without AC.



Vehicles

Never leave kids or pets unattended. **LOOK** before you **LOCK**.



Outdoors

Limit strenuous outdoor activities, find shade, and stay hydrated.





Lightning Safety Awareness Week

Lightning is hotter than the surface of the Sun and can reach temperatures around

50,000° F

When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors
weather.gov/lightning

Lightning Safety & Outdoor Sports Activities

When should activities be stopped?

- If you see lightning: The ability to see lightning varies (time of day, weather conditions, and obstructions).
- If you hear thunder: If heard, the storm is probably within 10 miles. Traffic, wind, and precipitation may limit the ability to hear thunder to less than 10 miles.
- If the skies look threatening: Thunderstorms can also develop directly overhead and some storms may develop lightning just as they move into an area.

When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors!

STOP all activities.

Seek shelter in a substantial building or hard-topped vehicle.

Wait 30 minutes after the storm to resume activities.

www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE - PADUCAH KY

LIGHTNING TYPES

With cloud to ground lightning (CG), a stepped leader will zigzag downward in roughly 30 yard segments in a forked pattern. This stepped leader is invisible to the human eye.

A return stroke of bright luminosity travels about 60,000 miles per second back towards the cloud. A flash consists of one or perhaps as many as 20 return strokes.

Cloud flashes sometimes have visible channels that extend out into the air around the storm but do not strike the ground, known as cloud to air (CA) lightning.

The terms sheet lightning or intra-cloud lightning (IC) refers to lightning embedded within a cloud that lights up as a sheet of luminosity during the flash.

Lightning can also travel from cloud to cloud (CC).

Two types of lightning flashes: Negatively charged flashes and positive flashes.

<https://www.weather.gov/safety/lightning-science-scienceintro>

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE - PADUCAH KY

Lightning Safety Awareness Week was June 20-26th. National Lightning Safety Awareness week was started in 2001 to call attention to this underrated killer. Since then, U.S. lightning fatalities have dropped from about 55 per year to less than 30.

There are an estimated 25 million cloud-to-ground lightning flashes each year in the United States, nearly 800,000 of which occur in Illinois alone.

Lightning can be fascinating to watch, but it is also extremely dangerous – it is the underrated killer

Each year in the United States, more than 1,000 people are struck by lightning

On average, around 50 people are killed, and hundreds of others suffer permanent neurological disabilities.

The most important saying to remember is; "When Thunder Roars, Go Indoors!"

To learn more about lightning and lightning safety visit:
<https://www.weather.gov/safety/lightning>