



# The TRUMPET

A publication from the Kansas Office of the State Fire Marshal | Spring 2015

## High-Tech Arson Investigations

# 3D Crime Scene Scanner



Investigator Wally Roberts and Chief of Investigations Rose Rozmiarek with the OSFM's 3D Laser Scanner

### Also in this issue

- What to expect when inspected
- Importance of fire sprinklers
- Fire proof your prom
- Vote for our Hero Dog, Tana!
- Stay safe from CO<sup>2</sup>

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### STAY CONNECTED



Just a reminder...

**Working Smoke Alarms  
Save Lives**

**Test Yours Every Month!**

Fire Prevention Week - October 5-11, 2014



## FROM THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL



### Spring forward and be fire safe!

Warmer weather is on its way, and with it comes the season when Kansas farmers and ranchers turn their attentions toward the task of performing prescribed burning and brush-burning on their properties.

Thank you to Jason Hartman of Kansas Forest Service for contributing a great article for this issue on how to burn safely!

Spring is also the time when we move our clocks up an hour to Spring Forward for Daylight Savings Time, and as always we will be reminding everyone to use this occasion to check the batteries on their smoke detectors.

Arson Awareness Week will be in May, and the theme this year is "Arson Accelerant Detection Canines." Two of our top tier staff members at the OSFM happen to be such canines, Tana and Scout. Tana has once again been nominated for Arson Dog of the

“Tana has once again been nominated for *Arson Dog of the Year!*”



Year award. Look for how you can vote for our very special Fire Dog on page 9.

A relatively new and very high-tech way we are combatting the crime of arson and determining the causes of fires in Kansas is our 3D Laser Scanning technology which can recreate accurate fire scenes. Read about it on page 10.

I personally invite you to call or visit our office and meet with us so we can determine how best to assist you. We hope you take us up on our offer!

**Doug Jorgensen**

Kansas State Fire Marshal



# HOT NEWS



## OSFM Introduces New HOT NEWS e-Newsletter

*The Trumpet shifts to new quarterly, feature-driven format*



To provide more timely news to all of the agencies, vendors, legislators and constituents that need to stay current on news out of our office, we have launched a new monthly e-newsletter, *Hot News*.

*Hot News* will include all the most recent news from the OSFM, with short summaries and links to the full stories posted on our website. It will also include upcoming events, also with links for more information.

With news being delivered more timely through the e-Newsletter, *The Trumpet* is shifting to a quarterly format and will focus on feature articles about topics relevant to Fire Prevention, Investigations, Boilers, and Haz-Mat.

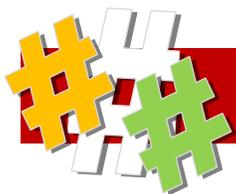
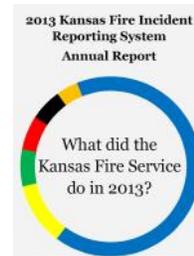
## OUR MISSION

The Office of the State Fire Marshal is dedicated to protecting the lives and property of the people of Kansas from the hazards of fire, explosion and hazardous materials by fostering a safe environment through education, inspection, enforcement, regulation, investigation, hazardous material incident mitigation, data collection, and by acting as a liaison to the Kansas Fire Service.

All of the efforts of the Office are designed to reduce the deaths, injuries and property losses of Kansans.

## Hot off the Press: KFIRS Annual Report

For many years the Kansas Fire Incident Reporting System has not produced an annual report. This year marks the return with 2013 information. Included in the KFIRS annual report are important statistics regarding the call volume and continued evolution of the Kansas Fire Service. Trends in injuries and deaths of civilians and fire service personnel are analyzed, as well as common fire causes and continued threats. Please take a moment to skim through the many maps and graphs included.



## BY THE NUMBERS

MORE THAN HALF (55%) of reported non-fatal home cooking fire injuries occur when the victims try to fight the fire themselves. So get out and call 9-1-1.

BUILDING FIRES increased for the first time since 2011, increasing 7%.

ACRES BURNED rose from 22,482 in 2013 to 184,716 in 2014, more than 8 times as many field burns as the previous year.

Of the 634 fire departments in Kansas, roughly 84% are completely volunteer.

## THE TRUMPET



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### SUBMISSIONS

For information on receiving the State Fire Marshal Trumpet or to submit your meeting notices, training announcements, articles, photos, or other information, please contact [Kevin Doel](mailto:Kevin.Doel@ksfm.ks.gov). Photos should be submitted as a .jpg or .tif attachment to an email. All materials are due by the 20th of the month prior to publication.

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## PREVENTION

# Not all grass fires are created equal

From a fire service perspective we can look at prescribed fire as something to participate in, help landowners understand how to do, work to make sure it's done on safe days, or just look at it as something the fire service responds to when it doesn't go as planned. Each of us should remember a few prescribed fire basics as we head into the Kansas wildfire season.

All grass fires are not created equal. Each wildfire response and prescribed fire is NOT just another grass fire. One grass fire to another can vary greatly in the amount, type, arrangement, and characteristics of the grass and other fuels involved. Being able to recognize and plan for these differences will add a great deal of safety to any prescribed or suppression operation.

You will need to plan ways to keep the fire confined to the intended perimeter. Planning and implementing proper firebreaks is the first and key step in that process. Understanding the width, type, and construction of proper firebreaks is key to safe and effective prescribed fire operations. For example a firebreak of 10 times the surrounding fuel height should be constructed.



Proper fire breaks can be constructed by one or a variety of methods. Mowed, tilled, grazed, mechanical (grader, plow, etc.), black line (strip of previously burnt

land), wet line, natural/existing fire breaks such as roads, water, previous burns, bare crop ground, etc. are some of the potential types of fire breaks that can be used.

To accomplish the necessary width, a combination of fire breaks is often used. For example, for the 30ft width needed in the picture above, a person could start with mowing 10 feet width. Next, use a 2 foot wet line to safely light a backfire that will then create the additional 18 feet of fire break that will be needed to reasonably contain the head fire.

Most folks know that the part of the fire moving with the wind, the head fire, is the fastest and hottest. On the flip side, the slowest moving and least intense portion of the fire is that which is backing into the wind. Another interesting fact you should know is the fire moving perpendicular to the wind direction, or up the flanks of the fire, can act with the speed and intensity of a head fire one moment and lay down like a back fire the next. Therefore, watch the flanks carefully and stay vigilant!

Planning out the ignition pattern is the next consideration. Ring fire method is very effective and has the added safety benefit of all the downwind portions of the fire having established black line before the intense head fire is ignited.



Based on the goals, objectives, equipment, crew, experience and weather there are other ignition techniques that may be the most appropriate.



Fuels, firebreak construction and firing pattern are a few considerations for conducting a safe burn. Proper planning, equipment, crew, and careful consideration to the weather forecast will also help make any prescribed fire a success.



Contributed by Jason Hartman, Fire Protection Specialist, Kansas Forest Service, and

Coordinator, Kansas Prescribed Fire Council. Jason can be reached at [hartmanj@ksu.edu](mailto:hartmanj@ksu.edu).

# What to expect when you're inspected

A major responsibility of the Office of the State Fire Marshal is fire prevention. One method employed to reduce the number of fires is by conducting fire safety inspections.

Our office conducts inspections in accordance with the federal and state regulations. We want to work with you to ensure that if a fire were to occur, damage is limited as much as possible and firefighters can operate efficiently and safely. Practicing fire prevention and addressing fire hazards is a great investment. In order to prepare for your inspection, we recommend following some the checklist below. These are some of the reoccurring violations we run into.

### EXITS

- Aisle ways are clear.
- Stairways & fire escapes are not used for storage and are easily navigated.
- Illuminated exit signs are well maintained and operating properly.
- Exit doors are kept clear and are in a serviceable condition.
- Emergency floodlighting is in serviceable condition.

### FIRE ALAREMS / SPRINKLERS

- Fire alarm or smoke detectors are operable and have had their annual testing within the last 12 months.
- Fire sprinkler system is functional and has had its annual testing within the last 12 months.

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- Extension cords & temporary wiring is not used as a source of permanent power.
- Extension cords serve only portable appliances.
- Electrical panels and junctions are closed.
- Electrical panels have a 36" clearance.
- Power strips are plugged directly into the wall outlet (not into an extension cord or another power strip).

### EXTINGUISHERS

- An adequate number of extinguishers are provided.
- Extinguishers are the proper model for business or building type.
- Extinguishers are charged and in proper working condition.
- Extinguishers are properly installed & mounted, visible and accessible.
- Extinguishers have had an annual servicing.

### MISCELLANEOUS

- No unsafe accumulation of rubbish/debris.
- Address is visible and is the proper size according to how far the building is from the road.
- Fire hydrants must be visible and kept clear from obstruction by at least 3 feet on all sides.
- There are no holes in ceilings and walls that would allow fire extension into other areas of the building.



**REMEMBER:** This is NOT a comprehensive list.

Violations may exist which are unique to your facilities.



**CONFERENCE & EXPO**  
THE PREMIER EVENT IN FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY



## PREVENTION

# The Importance of Fire Sprinklers

By Mende Barnett, OSFM Education Consultant



**What exactly is a fire sprinkler and how does it work?** This question gets asked many times to fire officials. It's a good question to ask because knowing the importance of them is one way to help prevent fires.

A fire sprinkler system is an integrated system of piping connected to a primary water supply. This piping has sprinkler heads distributed throughout the piping design that when initiated by heat will release water to extinguish the fire. These sprinkler heads have a heat sensitive element whose only job is to detect a fixed temperature. As the temperature rises the heating element activates the discharge of the water. The sprinkler heads are designed to spray the water out in an umbrella type way, covering as much of an area as possible.

Sounds pretty simple, huh? Actually there are many factors that play into these complex sprinkler systems. There are different types of sprinkler heads depending upon where they need to be placed and you must have an adequate supply of water. A set of plans or a blueprint will be developed along with the layout of your building or home to determine how the system will be installed. Typically this is part of a new construction process. The amount of water and piping needed is also determined by the size of building or home.

There are some common myths about sprinklers:

- When one goes off they all go off causing more damage
- You don't need them if you have a smoke alarm
- They are expensive and water damage can cause more problems

“*Fire sprinklers significantly reduce property damage and loss due to a fire.*”

Most sprinkler systems effectively extinguish the fire with a single sprinkler head. These heads are individually activated by heat temperatures, unlike the movies, where they are all activated by a single flame.

Sprinkler heads are often misused. You should never hang anything on the head or cover it up. This will cause it to malfunction and fail.

Smoke alarms are important to have in your home or building. They work as an early detection of fire and smoke. However, smoke alarms alone do not extinguish a fire as a sprinkler would. They merely give the occupant enough time to get outside to a safe place in the event of a fire. A sprinkler would help extinguish a fire even before the fire department has arrived.

Fire sprinklers significantly reduce property damage and loss due to a fire. The sprinkler will quickly control the heat and smoke giving occupants time to



# Sunday, March 8

## Sprinklers, cont'd from page 6

get out of the building safely. Water damage from a sprinkler is less severe than the damage caused by using a fire fighting hose. Fire and smoke damage is also more severe than water damage.

With proper installation and minimal maintenance, sprinklers will do the job they are designed to do.

Recently several fires were prevented all because of having sprinklers in place. The University of Montana in Bozeman, Montana had a recent explosion. In a residence hall two students were spraying the aerosol "Freeze-it" in their dorm room. This product is typically used for removing chewing gum and sticky substances. After spraying the product, another student ignited a cigarette lighter that caused an explosion and buckled the cinderblock wall in both adjoining dorm rooms. The building's fire sprinkler system was activated

by the blast and one student was transported with second-degree burn throughout 50% of his body. Without a sprinkler system in place, the damages could have been much more severe.

Another more common type of fire was at North Carolina Central University in a residence hall. A fire broke out in a trashcan that was located in a common cooking area. Thankfully, the sprinklers were discharged and there wasn't more damage to the hall.

Every day fires occur and every day someone is injured or killed by fire related injuries. Knowing the importance fire sprinklers have could help save your life one day. Having a sprinkler system would be like having a firefighter in every room ready to extinguish the fire.

## PREVENTION

### Fire Proof Your Prom

Prom season is upon us, and with this hallmark event come a variety of fire and life safety hazards.

The OSFM wants to remind school administrators and student or parent organizations involved with prom party planning to keep safety first and foremost on their list of goals.

“Prom dances are a special part of the high school experience, and our work to keep students safe doesn’t end when the school day ends,” says Brenda McNorton, Chief of Prevention. “Students and parents decorating for the event may create a dangerous situation without even realizing it.”

There are certain key points to remember when planning your school’s prom and post-prom activities:

- Make sure all exits are accessible and free from impediments. Also, make sure that all exit signs can be clearly seen and aren’t hidden by any decorations.
- The minimum clear width in exit corridors must be maintained at six feet.
- Combustible materials



Photo by Kirkhart Studios

like paper or fabric can not make up more than 20% of ceilings and walls, unless the material meets an appropriate level of flame resistance.

- Highly flammable materials (hay bales, etc.) can not be used inside for any reason.
  - Abide by all established occupancy limits. If you're not sure how many people a space can safely hold, ask!
  - Do not hang any decorations (fabric, steamers, posters, etc.) from sprinkler pipes.
  - Maintain a minimum of 18" between sprinkler heads and any prop or decorations placed underneath it.
- Check the fire alarm system to make sure it's functioning properly.
- In addition to these requirements, use these common sense measures as well:
- If special lights are being used, examine the cords to make sure they aren't frayed and are in good working order.
  - Don't overload circuits, and follow manufacturer directions when using Christmas tree lights, extension cords, and power strips.
  - Plan ahead for emergencies: if the tornado sirens sound or some other emergency occurs, have a plan to get students to safety.

By keeping safety in the forefront of planning, we can all make sure prom nights across Kansas end in excitement instead of tragedy.

## VOTE FOR TANA! Arson Dog of the Year!

Tana, one of OSFM's two arson dogs, has once again been nominated for the Hero Dog Awards by the American Humane Association. Tana's sharp senses and tedious training have contributed to putting several arsonists behind bars. This is the second year in a row Tana has been nominated.

"She can go into the scene of an arson-caused fire and identify if any type of accelerant was used and the origination point," said Rose Rozmiarek, Tana's handler and OSFM Chief of Investigations.

Tana, a 5-1/2 year old yellow lab, is a certified Accelerant Detection Canine through the Maine State Police and works in the OSFM Investigation Division.

This amazing dog started her service work at a young age and has already been in service for 4 1/2 years working multiple cases with convictions. Many of the suspects in her cases would plead out their case instead of going to trial knowing the evidence that Tana uncovered.

Tana was diagnosed with a potential debilitating injury in the fall of 2013 that could have ended her short career. She underwent surgery and was back to work within two months. Her desire and drive continues and still is assisting in arson convictions throughout the State of Kansas.

Besides working fire scenes, Tana also presents demonstrations as well as promotes fire safety to the citizens of Kansas. She worked with school age children during Fire Prevention Week and is now a regular at the Kansas State Fair Emergency Preparedness Day events.



*Tana deserves your vote!*

Arson dogs have many different skills and train every day to sharpen those skills. Not only can they sniff out the exact location of accelerant at a fire scene, they can also pick out a suspect from a lineup. Often the arsonists will still have traces of the accelerant on their clothing.

Rozmiarek says Tana has helped put criminals in jail in several cases with the evidence she discovers at arson scenes. In the case of a Parsons, Kansas fire, a suspect tried to

pass off a fatal house fire as an electrical accident but Tana detected accelerant in the house's ceiling insulation. With that evidence presented at court, the arsonist was convicted.

Rozmiarek says if Tana can win the award, arson dogs will finally get the spotlight they deserve.

"To credit Tana for her skills and accomplishments at bringing arsonists to justice would just be awesome."

You can vote for Tana at [www.herodogawards.org](http://www.herodogawards.org). The first round of voting opens March 9th and ends May 15th. **You can vote for her every day during this first round of voting.** The top three vote getters will go on to the second round to select the category winner and, finally, each category winner will move on to final selection for the overall Hero Dog. There are multiple categories other than Arson Dog, and top finalists in each category will travel to Beverly Hills, Calif. to attend the American Humane Association Hero Dog Awards Gala.

Cash prizes will be given out to the winners, and they will choose what charity or benefit to donate it to.

"Tana should be a Hero dog because not only does she put arsonists in jail but also touches so many others as an ambassador to fire safety while overcoming medical obstacles."

## INVESTIGATION

### 3D Scanner Provides High-Tech Help in Arson Investigations

In the past year, the OSFM has begun using state-of-the-art 3D laser scanning technology to better recreate crime scenes during arson investigations.

The scanners, which look similar to highway surveying tools, collect thousands of data points from a scene as large as 300 meters. That data is then processed into an image that resembles a low-resonance photograph in three dimensions. The scans allow OSFM investigators to essentially revisit an arson scene without actually traveling to the location again.

The OSFM's 3D scanner collects approximately 50,000 points of data per second. Ultra-fast versions collect somewhere in the neighborhood of 900,000 points per second.



Investigator Wally Roberts and Investigation Chief Rose Rozmiarek with the 3D Scanner

ing jury trials. Instead of taking jurors to the crime scene, prosecutors can bring the crime scene to the jury in the courtroom in 3D. Jurors can actually see the crime scene firsthand and not have to imagine what someone is telling them.

“This technology also takes our one-dimensional photographs and two-dimensional graphic scene diagrams to the next level,” says Rose Rozmiarek, OSFM Chief of Investigations. “The 3D laser scanner is not just used for cases worked by the OSFM but is a resource that we can use to assist other fire departments and law enforcement agencies at complex scenes.”

“ *The 3D laser scanner allows investigators to know every nook and cranny in any building that has been scanned.* ”

To recreate 3D images of the crime scene, a laser and mirror rotate using line of sight to capture precise measurements. The scanner goes around a second time for pictures and the information is all merged together to create the 3D scene.

The 3D laser scanner allows investigators to know every nook and cranny in any building that has been scanned.

The 3D scanner can also prove beneficial in court dur-



3D laser scan of a church fire in Ottawa, Kansas

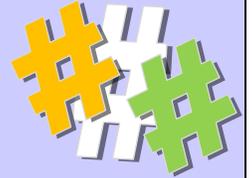
## INVESTIGATION

### 3D Scanner, cont'd

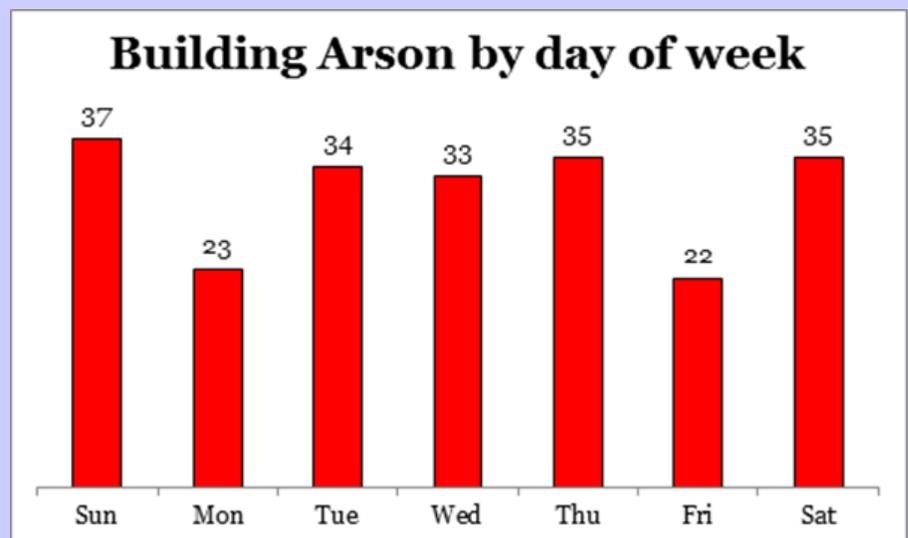


This black and white 3D image is comprised of 21 different scans stitched together.

### Investigating the Crime of Arson... By the Numbers



- “Intentional” fires are the third most common identified fire cause of buildings.
- Arson is more common in the evenings during Spring but switches to early afternoon in the Fall.
- Sundays are the most prevalent day of the week for building arson.
- Cigarette lighters and matches are the heat source of choice for 31% of building arsons.
- Loose clothing is the most common identified material first set on fire in building arson followed by trash.



## Safety with Spring Cleaning Chemicals



As winter begrudgingly releases its grip across the state and the sun brings in the warmth, many facilities begin cleaning up and maintaining their landscaping and beautification areas, or perhaps even expand or start new ones. With the warmer weather comes all the tools of the trade, including all the fluids to keep them running.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal wants to re-familiarize you with many of the key safety points and regulations regarding use, storage and disposal of these liquids, whether flammable or just plain hazardous. The best place to start looking for key information is of course our website ([www.firemarshal.ks.gov](http://www.firemarshal.ks.gov)), under Fire Fact 091, "Flammable Liquids Use." This guide is a great resource whether you're the maintenance director of your facility, or a D-I-Y'er at home. These liquids need proper storage and handling no matter where they're found.

The best thing you can do when dealing with flammable/hazardous liquids or chemicals is first- recognizing when and where you have them, and secondly- how much you have. It's always safest to store your liquids in a secured location outside of the occupied building, or if that's not possible, then in a sprinkler-covered area designed as a separate hazardous area. If you typically store greater than 5 gallons, then you are required to store them in an *approved* Flammable Storage Cabinet. The amounts of liquids that can be stored in the approved cabinets vary by the type being stored inside, but no more than 3 cabinets can be located in the same area.

Another safety requirement when using hazardous liquids is ensuring that all transferring containers can safely store the specific liquid you are using and always remember to label your containers with exactly what you are putting into it. If the original container contains any special warnings then a

good idea is to either keep that information readily available or transfer the information as well.

No matter how careful we are accidental spills are bound to happen, so ensure that when refueling equipment, always do so in a safe area with equipment turned off and make sure you have an open area to work in that's well vented, if not outside. Have spill clean-up procedures and materials on hand as well as your fire extinguisher close by. Any cleanup rags or hazardous liquids-covered materials need to be properly disposed of in a metal self-closing container to ensure they cannot pose a safety issue later.

Lastly, as you go through your facilities spring cleaning that there may be many different types and amounts of hazardous liquids in your cabinets that have accumulated over the years that may not be good anymore. A good idea, even in your own homes as well, is to go through and take inventory as the fewer liquids you have, the safer you are becoming. Be responsible and always check with your local municipality as to the safest way to dispose of **any** of your hazardous materials- many areas make it very easy to help you dispose of small quantities of materials.

## 4 Chemical Safety Tips

### 1. Read the Label

Another way to say this rule is to "use as directed." The cleaning product's label will tell you how to use it safely and effectively.

### 2. Do Not Mix Cleaning Products Together

Mixing cleaning products can create dangerous and poisonous fumes. This is true for homemade cleaning products as well. For instance, do not mix chlorine bleach with either vinegar or ammonia. If you do it will create a poisonous gas.

### 3. Store Your Cleaning Products Safely

Keep your cleaning products away from children and pets, because many of them are dangerous if ingested or if they come in to prolonged contact with skin, or any contact with eyes. Store your household cleaners in a cool, dry place.

### 4. Dispose of Your Home Cleaning Products Properly

When you finish with a cleaning product you need to make sure you dispose of it properly. Many times the label itself will explain any specific rules for disposal. Follow them (see Rule 1 above).

## HAZMAT



### Carbon Monoxide: The Invisible Winter Hazard

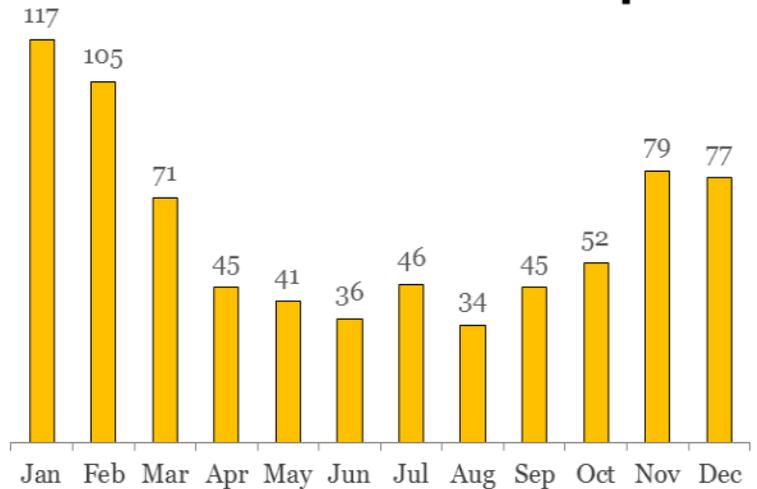
WHILE CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING can occur any time of the year, it is more prevalent in winter because carbon monoxide gas can come from fuel-burning sources such as fireplaces, wood stoves, space heaters and gas-fueled water heaters, ovens, and dryers. Exhaust from a vehicle left running in your garage also can be dangerous, particularly if the garage doors are closed. Blocked chimneys can push fumes indoors. Well-insulated new homes with tight seals and inadequate fresh air intake also can cause dangerous levels of carbon monoxide (CO) to build up in the home.

Every year, nearly 500 people die in the U. S. from accidental CO poisoning. According to the CDC, children younger than 5 years old have the highest estimated rate of CO-related visits to the emergency room each year among all age groups in the United States. Nationally, more than 25 children die from CO poisoning every year. In Kansas, over 500 people have been hospitalized and 4 people have died from CO poisoning over the past 10 years.

“Carbon Monoxide is a silent killer that often strikes us where we feel most secure, in our homes,” says Tom Langer, Director of the Bureau of Environmental Health at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). “Faulty heating systems, water heaters, stoves and our cars are leading sources of combustion gases that can quickly overwhelm us and do us great harm.”

“CO alarms are widely available at hardware and retail stores

### CO2 incidents in 2014



Statistics current 2/12/2015 from the Kansas Fire Incident Reporting System

for about \$20,” says Cherie Sage, Safe Kids Kansas. “Because the symptoms of CO poisoning are similar to that of the flu, it’s important to have early detection of this invisible danger in the home before it’s too late.”

CO poisoning is entirely preventable. You can protect yourself and your family by acting wisely in case of a power outage and learning the symptoms of CO poisoning. For more information about CO poisoning, visit [http://www.kdheks.gov/beh/carbon\\_monoxide.htm](http://www.kdheks.gov/beh/carbon_monoxide.htm) and [www.safekids.org](http://www.safekids.org), or call the Poison Control Hotline at (800) 222-1222.

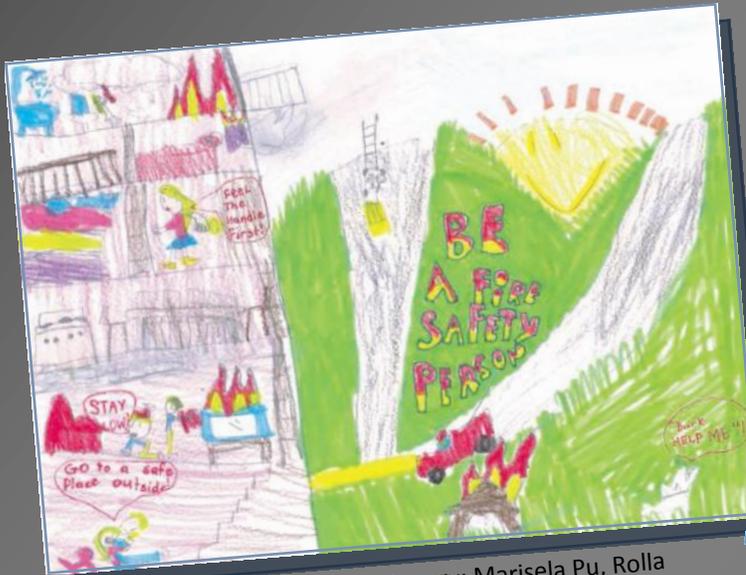
#### Important Safety Tip to Protect from CO Poisoning:

- Prevent CO buildup in the first place - make sure heating appliances are in good working order and used only in well-ventilated areas.
- Don’t run a car engine in the garage, even with the garage doors open. If you need to warm up your vehicle, move it outside first.
- Install a CO alarm outside every sleeping area, on every level of your home and at least 15 feet away from every fuel-burning appliance.
- When you check your smoke alarm batteries each month, check the batteries on your CO alarms at the same time – and replace the batteries twice a year.
- Never use an oven to heat your home.
- Portable generators must be used outside for proper ventilation. They cannot be used indoors or inside of a garage.
- Have all gas, oil or coal burning appliances inspected by a technician every year to ensure they’re working correctly and are properly ventilated.
- If more than one person in the home suddenly feels ill for no apparent reason, or if a CO alarm goes off, get everyone outside immediately and call 911 from a pre-arranged meeting place.

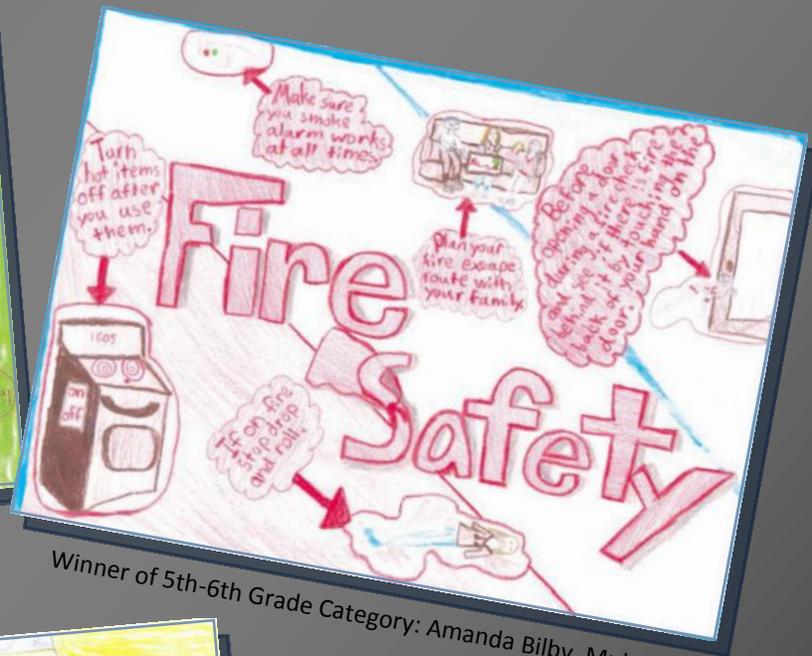
# Congratulations Winners of 2014 Fire Safety Poster Contest!



Governor Brownback and Fire Marshal Jorgensen congratulated this year's winners at a special ceremony in the Governor's office



Winner of 3rd-4th Grade Category: Marisela Pu, Rolla



Winner of 5th-6th Grade Category: Amanda Bilby, Mulvane



Winner of K-2nd Grade Category: Eva Daughterly, Chanute