

YOU THINK YOU KNOW, BUT YOU'RE PROBABLY CLUELESS

Campus Fire Safety: Immediate Risks That Affect YOU

Like 75% of all college students, chances are that you live off campus in an apartment, duplex, other rental property or Greek housing, places where most fatal on- and off-campus related fires occur. These fires are very similar to other residential fires that claim lives every day in the U.S. Knowing the risks today could help keep you and your friends safer tomorrow.

Do you consume alcohol?

- One of the four common factors in student related fires is alcohol consumption. (The Center for Campus Fire Safety)
- Victims were under the influence of alcohol in more than 50% of adult fire fatalities that occurred in residential fires across the nation. (The U.S. Fire Administration)
- A study of adults aged 18-25 found that those who went to sleep under the influence of alcohol (.05 BAC and higher) took nearly twice as long to wake up to a smoke alarm than when they were sober. (*The Effect of Alcohol Upon Response to Fire Alarm Signals*)
- In the same study, over 1/3 of the participants under the influence of alcohol never woke up to the sound of a traditional smoke alarm.

Do you burn candles?

- Candle fires cause around \$321 million in damage annually in residential fires. (National Fire Protection Association)
- Residential candle fires claim about 140 lives annually across the U.S. (NFPA)
- The two main factors in residential candle fires are leaving candles unattended and placing them too close to flammable items. (NFPA)

Do you or your friends smoke?

- A recent survey found that 26% of men and 22% of women ages 18-24 smoke cigarettes regularly. (Centers for Disease Control)
- Abandoned or carelessly disposed of cigarettes are the leading causes of fire deaths in residences across America, including rental properties. (NFPA)
- Approximately 45% of smoking-material fires start in a bedroom, living/family room or den, and in most cases, ignite bedding or upholstered furniture first. (NFPA)
- More than 60% of adults killed or injured in smoking-material residential fires were either asleep or possibly impaired by alcohol. (NFPA)

For more information on campus fire safety, visit www.campusfire.org.

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