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| RESIDENTIAL FIRE | • Electrical malfunction  
• Defective or misused heating equipment  
• Cigarettes  
• Flammable liquids (gasoline, kerosene, cleaning fluids, paint products, turpentine, alcohol, spot removers) | 1. Evacuate (refer to your Evacuation Plan)  
   • stay low  
   • use most direct route available (don’t open hot doors!)  
   • consider locations of people and their needs for equipment (oxygen, wheelchairs, etc.)  
   • meet at pre-selected location | • Use smoke detectors. Place them in high-risk areas, such as kitchen, laundry, etc.  
   • Remember to change smoke detector batteries when time changes.  
   • Keep fire extinguishers in easy-to-reach areas, especially in the high-risk areas. |
| ELECTRICAL SHOCK | • Appliances and lighting fixtures that don’t work properly or have frayed cords  
• Temporary and poorly designed wiring  
• Using electrical appliances while standing in water or stretching cords across water | Remove the electrical source (may need to cut the power). You may use wood – such as a broomstick – to separate the electrical item from the person.  
• Call 911 – or ask someone else to call.  
• Give the person CPR as needed until help arrives. | • Frequently check lighting fixtures, cords, and appliances to make sure in proper working order.  
• Put covers on electrical outlets not in use. |
| CHEMICALS AND POISONINGS | • Skin contact – the person touches a chemical or poison and it penetrates through the skin.  
• Food – a person eats food that contains poison or chemicals.  
• Breathing – some people may react strongly to chemicals such as insect spray or cleaners. | Call Florida Statewide Poison Information Center at 1-800-282-3171.  
• Administer the antidote recommended by the Poison Information Center representative.  
• Take the person to the doctor or emergency room. | • When using chemicals, follow directions on the container.  
• Do not use poisons – such as rat poison – inside the home. Follow the directions on the container.  
• Keep poisons stored out of reach of people who may not understand their dangers.  
• Make sure containers are clearly labeled. |
| FALLS | • Poorly lit stairs  
• Clutter or furniture that restricts movement  
• Wet surfaces or floors  
• Electrical or phone cords  
• Carrying objects that block vision  
• Clear glass doors | Examine the person for injury.  
• Take the person to the doctor or emergency room if needed. | • Remove clutter.  
• Arrange furniture for easy movement.  
• Keep outdoor walkways free of leaves, sand, and debris.  
• Carry items so that you can see where you’re going.  
• Slow down! |