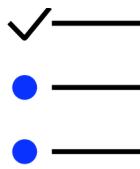




Escape Plan Guide: High-Rise Apartment

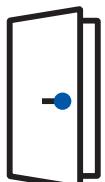
Fire moves fast. Plan ahead to save lives. You need an escape plan no matter what type of building you live in.

In the event of an apartment fire, you will have to make quick decisions to help you and your loved ones survive. Take these steps now to prepare.



Know Your Building's Fire Safety Features

Be aware of the fire safety features in your building (smoke detectors, fire alarms, sprinklers, evacuation plans, voice communication procedures, shelter in place locations, and how to respond to an alarm). Ask the building owner or manager for your building's fire evacuation plan. Work together with your landlord, building managers, and neighbors to keep the buildings as fire-safe as possible.



Close Before You Doze

Make a closed door part of your bedtime routine to create an effective barrier against deadly levels of carbon monoxide, smoke, and flames. It may also give you more time to respond to the fire alarm. In fact, there can be a **900°F** difference in room temperature between a room with an open door and one with a closed door.



Create and Practice a Fire Escape Plan

Don't wait, plan ahead. There won't be time to plan a way out during a fire. Use your building's emergency escape plan to create an escape plan for your home. Practice it with your family so you're ready for an emergency.



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Start planning
now!

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Know at least two ways out of your building.

Make sure your Fire Escape Plan includes a **Plan A**, **B**, and **C**!

PLAN A - If you must leave your apartment, use your primary exit, take your key and close the door behind you. Do not use the elevators unless otherwise advised. Once outside or at your meeting place, call 9-1-1. Make sure the fire department knows if anyone is trapped inside.

PLAN B - If you cannot use your primary exit, use your alternate exit, and take your key with you. Close all doors behind you on the way to and through the stairwell. Once outside or at your place of refuge, call 9-1-1. Make sure the fire department knows if anyone is trapped inside.

PLAN C - If you can't get out, get behind a closed door as far from the fire as possible. Call 9-1-1 telling the dispatcher where you are inside the unit/building.

- If you cannot get out of your hallway, you may need to return to your apartment to shelter in place. Make sure you have your key with you when you leave.
- Once inside, cover the cracks in the doors with clothes, towels, drapes or anything else available.
- If smoke is entering the room through the cracks of the closed door and air is needed, open the window if possible to keep the smoke above your head.
- Stay near the open window for fresh air, wave and yell through the window to make yourself known to the firefighters.
- If you cannot open a window, stay as low to the ground as possible and yell out for help.



1. Review your building's floorplan

Make sure you are familiar with your apartment's location within the building and how many doors there are between you and the stairwell. Check with building management to see if your floor is serviced by a dedicated Occupant Egress Elevator or if there is a designated area to shelter in place in the event of a fire. Consider what you may need to do if the fire is in your home or somewhere else in the building.

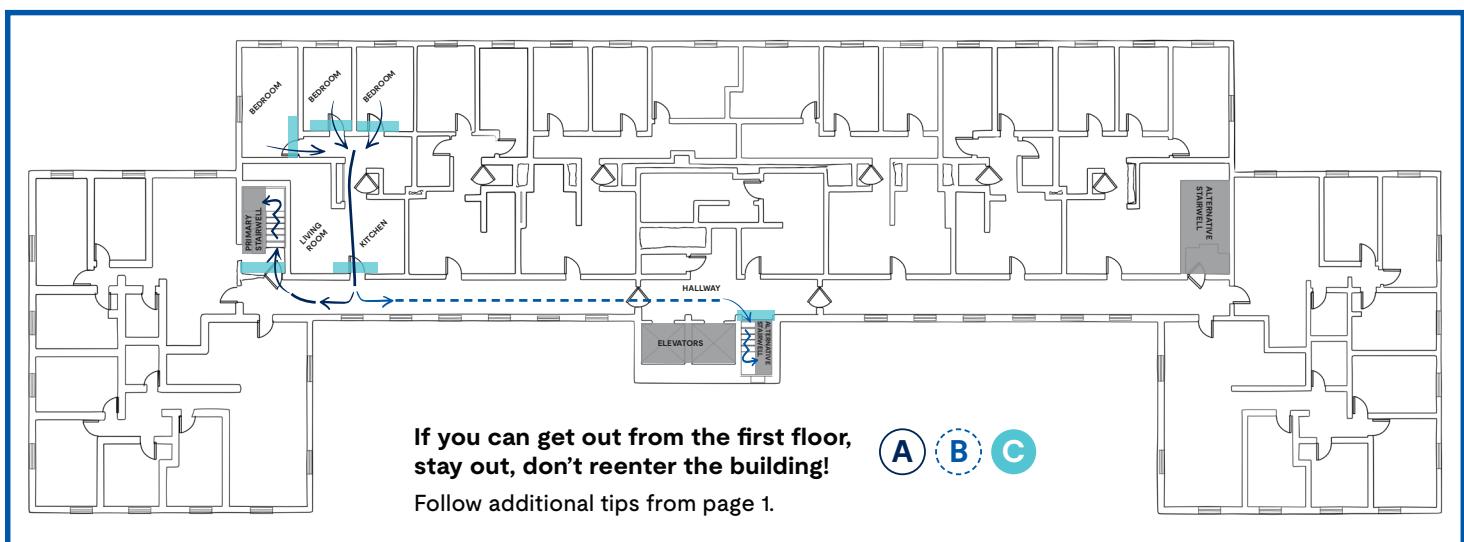
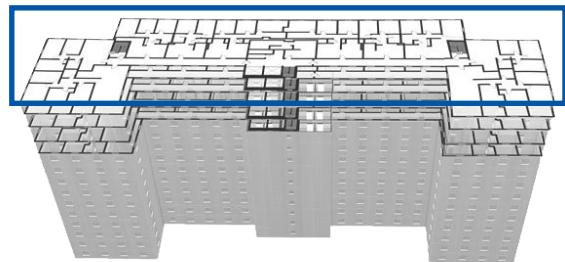
2. Determine primary and alternate exits.

During a fire you may not be able to use the elevators. Your primary exit could be blocked or filled with smoke. Having an alternate exit will save time. Make sure to take your key with you when you leave because if you cannot get out safely, you may need to return to your apartment to shelter in place. If you cannot get back to your apartment, get behind a closed door as far away from the fire as possible. Call 9-1-1.

If you can get out, call 9-1-1 and wait for further instructions.

3. Talk it through.

Meet with everyone who lives in your home and discuss what to do in case of an emergency. Make sure everyone including overnight guests are familiar with your building's safety features (smoke detectors, fire alarms, sprinklers, evacuation plans, places of refuge, how to respond to an alarm, etc.) and your **Plan A, B, and C**.



Talk it through. Practice your plan.

Make sure everyone in your home knows what to do in case of an emergency.



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