

URBAN FIRES: Put out the risk

What are they?

Uncontrolled large size fires that cause injuries, loss of human life, material losses, and harm the environment. Fires can damage any real property, garbage dump, landfills, empty lots, and areas with vegetation.

To avoid accidents, follow these recommendations:

Before Check



- Power and gas lines
- The good operating condition of extension power cords and multiple outlets
- That matches and cigarette stubs and completely off before throwing them out

Avoid



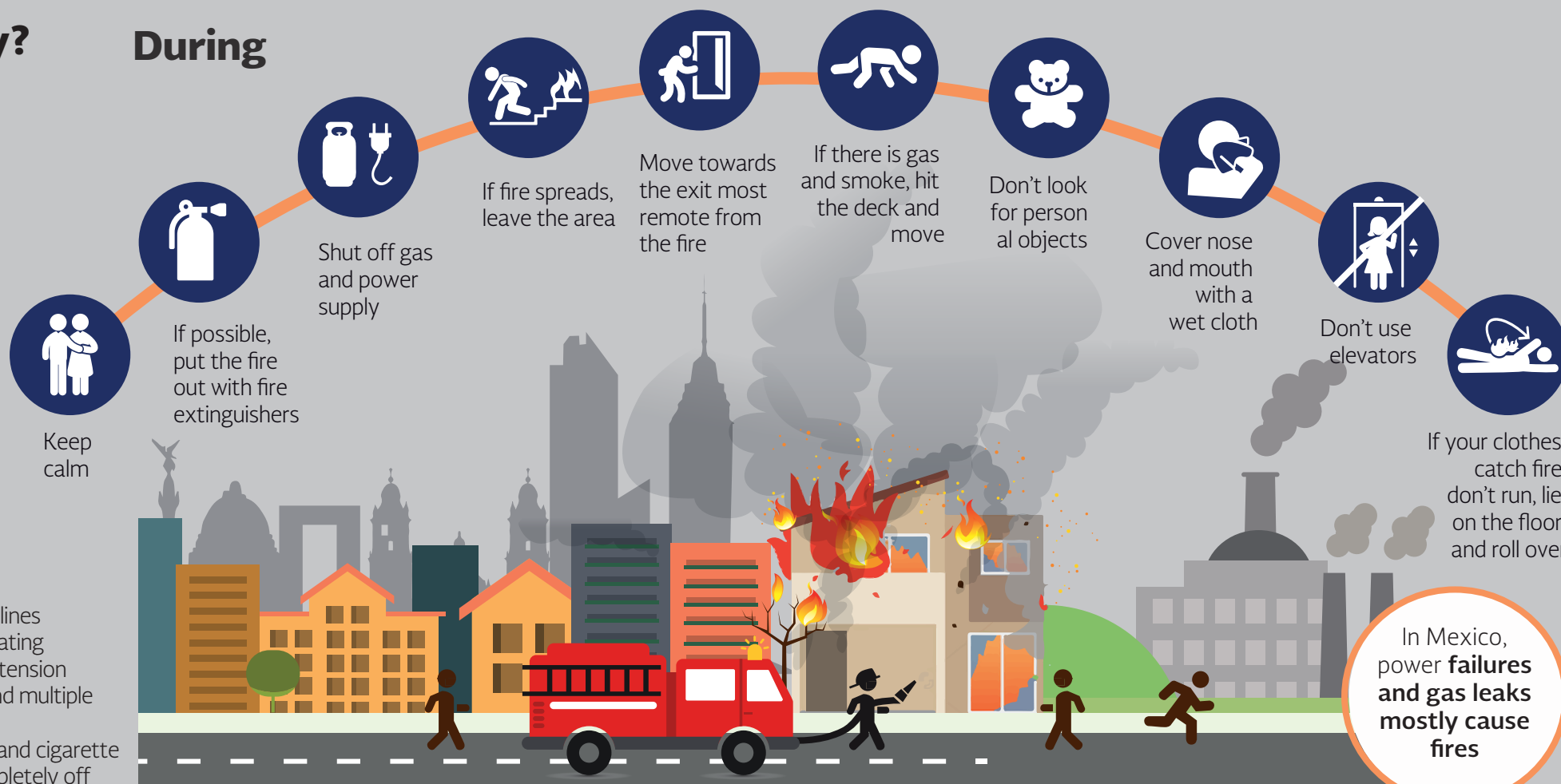
- Connecting several appliances to a single outlet
- Substituting fuses for metal objects
- Smoking in bed
- Playing with candles, matches, and flammable materials

Carry out



- Drills on how to evacuate and put out fires, in which fire extinguishers are used

During



In Mexico, power **failures** and gas leaks mostly cause fires

After



The authorities will notify you when you can return to the burned area



Check power and gas lines before using them again

Be informed

Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres
www.gob.mx/cenapred

Source:
Osorio-Valerio, M.J., et al. (julio-agosto), 2012, "Tendencia de mortalidad por quemaduras en México, 1979-2009", *Gaceta de México*, 148 (4), 349-357
Diagnóstico y Tratamiento del Paciente "Gran Quemado", 2009, México, Secretaría de Salud, available on www.cenetec.salud.gob.mx/interior/gpc.html
CENACOM, Registro de accidentes periodo 2010-2015
Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres

Translation: Guadalupe Meléndez de Escalante
Revision: Angélica Sánchez de la Torre



GOBIERNO DE MÉXICO

SEGURIDAD
SECRETARÍA DE SEGURIDAD Y PROTECCIÓN CIUDADANA



CNPC
COORDINACIÓN NACIONAL DE PROTECCIÓN CIVIL



CENAPRED
CENTRO NACIONAL DE PREVENCIÓN DE DESASTRES





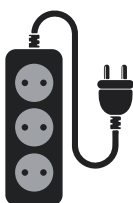
Urban fires

Learn and you will know what to do

What happens when there is a fire?

- Gases, flames, smoke, and heat are produced. Smoke irritates eyes which reduces visibility; gases are toxic and may cause breathing difficulties (bronchial constriction), lung edema and even death
- In a closed area, smoke and hot gases build up on the upper part. Cleaner air is near the floor; nevertheless, as fire progresses, smoke and gas descend and reach the floor. Heat produced may cause the temperature to rise to 1100 °C

Causes



11.4%

Electrical power problems



5.8%

LP gas



1.6%

Fat in the kitchen



4.4%

Other



3.0%

Intentional



1.4%

Chemical products

In Mexico, there is an annual* average of

1100



death causing
casualties due to burns

*Estimated for the 1979-2009 period

94.9%



caused by fire or flame, and

5.1%

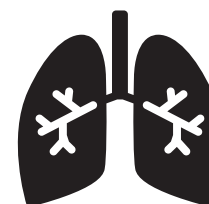


caused by contact with hot objects or products

The main causes of death are:



Hypovolemic shock; that is, the heart's inability to pump enough blood to the body, due to severe blood and liquid loss

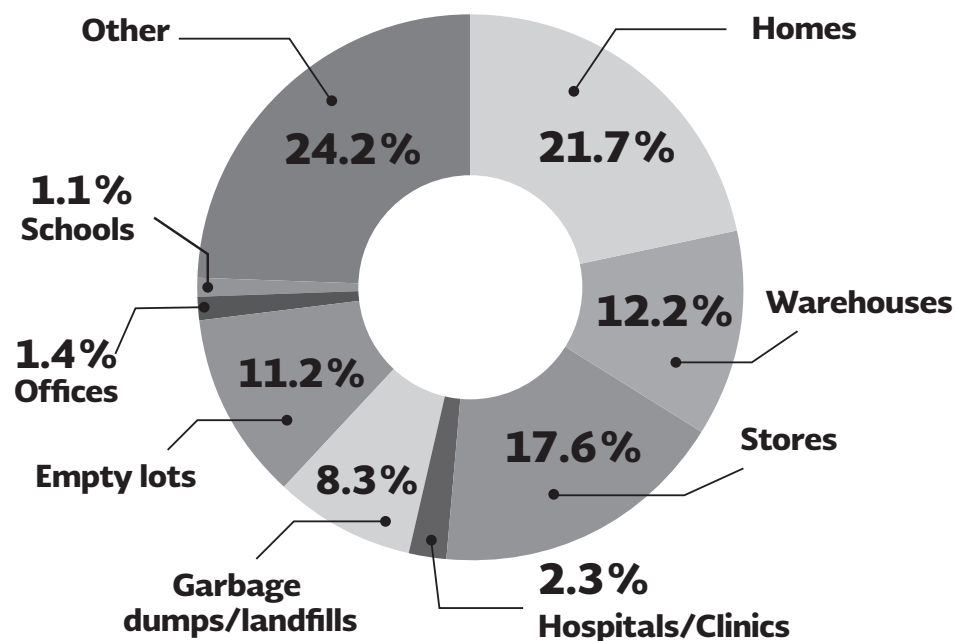


Acute **respiratory lung injury** caused by smoke inhalation



Post-burn **infections**

Areas where they occur



72.4%
urban fires are
due unknown
reasons



Call **911** for help
Fire Department and
Civil Protection in your area