

NEW YORK CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Notice of Adoption of
Amendments to
Fire Department Rule 3 RCNY 408-02,
Renumbered as 3 RCNY §401-06, and entitled
“Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guide and Notices”

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE Fire Commissioner of the City of New York pursuant to Sections FC102.6.3 and FC901.6 of the New York City Fire Code (Title 29 of Administrative Code of the City of New York), and in accordance with the requirements of Section 1043 of the New York City Charter, that the New York City Fire Department has adopted the above final rule.

The public hearing was held on July 17, 2018. The rule shall take effect on October 1, 2018, except that the time for distribution of the Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guide for the 2018-2019 cycle only (October 2018/January 2019) pursuant to 3 RCNY 401-06(c)(5)(A)(1) is extended to April 30, 2019.

The Notice of Adoption, final rule and the Statement of Basis and Purpose of Final Rule, will be available on the Fire Department’s website (www.nyc.gov/fdny) and NYCRULES (www.nyc.gov/NYCRULES).

Statement of Basis and Purpose of Final Rule

Background

Since 2000, New York City has required apartment building owners to print and distribute residential fire safety guides to apartment building residents and building staff, and to post fire safety notices on the inside of dwelling unit entrance doors and in building lobbies. The purpose of these fire safety guides and notices is to:

- promote fire safety and fire prevention in apartment buildings;
- educate residents and building staff about the design and construction of their building, including construction type, fire protection systems and means of egress; and
- outline emergency procedures to assist them in the event that they are confronted by a fire and need to determine what action to take to protect themselves and their families.

The format, content, distribution and posting requirements for the fire safety guide and notices were incorporated into the 2008 Fire Code (in FC408.9) and in Fire Department rule 3 RCNY §408-02, which the rule now amends.

New Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guide

The 2014 Fire Code comprehensively revised Chapter 4, which governs emergency planning and preparedness, and moved the fire safety guide and notice requirements to FC401.6. The 2014 Fire Code expanded the scope of the guide to encompass non-fire emergencies, such as medical

emergencies, severe weather emergencies, power outages, hazardous materials releases, and terrorism-related incidents.

This rule would implement the 2014 Fire Code by replacing the existing Fire Safety Guide with a new Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guide (“FEP Guide”) entitled “New York City Apartment Building Emergency Preparedness Guide” (Appendix 1 to the renumbered §401-06). Like its predecessor, the FEP Guide consists of two parts. Part I is the Building Information Section, a form completed by the owner for each building indicating the building’s construction, fire protection systems, means of egress and other information specific to the building for which it is prepared. The rule would not substantially change the existing content requirements for this obligation, except to require the owner to indicate whether there is an emergency voice communication system in the building.

Part II of the FEP Guide is designed to educate all building occupants about ways to prepare for emergencies, prevent fires, and protect themselves from various fire and non-fire emergencies. In addition, the FEP Guide emphasizes emergency preparedness planning for persons with functional or access needs who will need assistance if they must evacuate the building in an emergency. During most non-fire emergencies, the elevator is available to evacuate persons unable to walk down stairs without assistance, and in modern buildings of non-combustible construction, all residents are generally advised to shelter in place during the fire. The Guide explains the importance of developing an individualized evacuation plan and a network of supports who can assist persons with functional or access needs in the event of an emergency in which they need to evacuate and they cannot use the elevator, such as in the case of a fire in their apartment.

Revised FEP Guide Distribution Requirements

Currently, the Fire Safety Guide must be provided to apartment building residents at time of occupancy (when they first move into the building) and must be distributed again every year. The Fire Department proposes to require distribution of the new FEP Guide at time of occupancy and again as part of a building-wide distribution every three years. During the off-years, the rule would require building owners to distribute a short informational bulletin (4 pages or less), which would be used to highlight and reinforce an important, timely fire safety or other emergency preparedness message. This would take advantage of an opportunity to communicate lessons learned or other message when the issue is fresh in the public’s mind because of a recent fire or other incident. The informational bulletin will remind apartment building residents to familiarize themselves with the contents of the FEP Guide and advise them on how to obtain a copy if they have not received one.

Additionally, the Fire Department proposes to authorize electronic distribution of the FEP Guide (by email or other form of electronic transmission) to apartment residents and building staff. This would encourage development of electronic communications between owners and residents that can be used for other emergency preparedness communications and in actual emergencies.

Other Considerations

The rule would not change the fire safety notices (Appendix 2 to the renumbered §401-06) that building owners are required to post.

Response to Public Comments

Public comment was received suggesting that the public will not read a lengthy booklet and the Fire Department should only require that it be made available upon request. The Fire Department declines to adopt this suggestion. The information presented in the Guide directly relates to individual safety and is something every New Yorker should know. The Fire Department has endeavored to make the Guide more reader-friendly and, using modern electronic communications, more accessible and easier to distribute. Placing the Guide in the hands of the millions of New Yorkers who live in apartment buildings ensures the widest access to this information and the greatest likelihood that that the information will be disseminated. The fact that not every person will read it does not argue for limiting its distribution.

Public comment was received inquiring as to the timeframe for compliance with the rule, given that the rule requires distribution of the Fire and Emergency Preparedness Guide in October or January. The Fire Department has adopted this rule effective October 1, 2018, but in response to this concern, states in the Notice of Adoption that the time for compliance with the distribution requirement for the 2018-2019 cycle (only) is extended to April 30, 2019.

Public comment was received indicating that owners should be able to distribute the guide to building residents with whom they have email communications, without having to formally elect to receive the guide in that manner. The rule has been revised to allow email transmission to any building resident who has provided an email address for the purpose of receiving building-related email communications.

In response to a request to specify a date by which the Fire Department will post the annual fire safety bulletins, the rule has been revised to specify August 15th of every year.

With respect to retention and recordkeeping, the Fire Department notes that it is only requiring retention of recordkeeping for the Guide to two distribution cycles, not three, as previously, although the retention period is longer. The term “approved” enables the Department to enforce clear and reliable recordkeeping and typically does not require any formal submission to the Department.

Various comments were received from an organization that advocates for the disabled. These include the following assertions:

- The Guide and fire safety notices are not available in large print.

A large print Guide will be posted on the Fire Department’s website, and reference to posting a large print notice has been included in the rule. The Fire Department will also post an accessible PDF version of the Guide.

The rule does not limit the size of fire safety notices. The owner can prepare a large-type fire safety notice to accommodate the needs of a person with limited vision. In addition,

by allowing the Guide to be emailed to apartment residents, the Guide can be read using screen viewer technology by persons who are blind or have low vision.

- The Guide relies on the kindness of neighbors and family members.

Response: The Guide relies on establishing a network of supports to facilitate timely *evacuation* by building residents. The comment fails to recognize that in apartment buildings other resources frequently are not available. Many apartment buildings do not have staff or have a limited staff presence.

In a fire (the most likely circumstance in which immediate evacuation may be required), building staff may not be in close proximity or able to provide assistance to all building residents and/or may themselves need to evacuate. Promoting false reliance is the least desirable course of action. Even in office buildings, reliance is generally placed primarily on work colleagues to assist persons with limited mobility or other physical limitations. As this Guide encourages residents to communicate their needs to building management, the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) will be amending its ABCs of Housing Guide to encourage owners and building residents to discuss emergency preparedness and building evacuation issues, as outlined in the Guide.

- The Guide fails to address provision of evacuation devices or training individuals to use them.

Response: The Guide makes mention of the availability of evacuation devices and notes that one may wish to consider keeping a lightweight travel wheelchair or evacuation chair in one's apartment as part of an individual's emergency preparedness plan. The Emergency Preparedness Resources Section of the Guide references informational materials regarding the use of such devices.

- The Guide fails to mandate certain design requirements for building egress, fire alarm and communication systems.

Response: The Guide addresses building construction, means of egress and fire protection systems in order to inform apartment residents' response to emergencies. The Building Code governs building design and systems and its accessibility provisions are generally beyond the scope of the Guide.

- The Guide does not address use of elevators or notice to building residents of elevator shutdowns.

Response: The Guide does address the use (and non-use) of elevators. In most emergencies, building residents are advised to remain in the building, and in most non-fire emergencies, elevators are available for use.

Notice requirements relating to elevator shutdowns are established by HPD. The Guide references the fact that owners are required to post notices, but more importantly encourages building residents to establish communications with the owner to ensure that they are made aware whenever elevators may be taken out of service.

- The active shooter advice is inapplicable to persons in wheelchairs. Building owners should develop other procedures to address such scenarios.

Response: The comment is incorrect. The actions recommended by the Guide with respect to active shooter emergencies (“Avoid, Barricade, Confront”) is applicable to all persons, including persons in wheelchairs. The guidance addresses situations that both able-bodied and persons with disabilities may encounter, including the inability to safely leave an area.

- City shelters should be open in any emergency, not just coastal storms.

Response: The City’s provision of shelters is generally too incident-specific to include in the Guide. The Guide references the availability of City shelters during a coastal storm because such shelters are operated whenever area evacuations are ordered. Public announcements and/or individual notification will be made when shelter is available during other emergencies. The Guide has been revised to make reference to such announcements and notifications.

- Persons may not have the financial resources to maintain readiness supplies.

Response: The Guide is an informational document designed to inform individual emergency preparedness planning and responses. Individual financial resources or other means to obtain these items is beyond the scope of the Guide.

- Persons should not be separated from their service animals and it is “unrealistic” to expect people to carry photos of their service animals in case of separation.

Response: The Guide references both pets and service animals. Whether persons would be separated from service animals is beyond the scope of the Guide, but it is a reasonable precaution to keep a photograph of a service animal in a phone or wallet (as pet owners commonly do with their pets) if that circumstance arises. The Fire Department disagrees with the comment that this is an unrealistic requirement.

- The Guide should clarify that registering with a utility company as a person on life-sustaining equipment is for notification purposes only and does not mean they will receive assistance with building evacuation.

Response: The Guide states that a person listed as a life-sustaining equipment (LSE) customer will be contacted in the event of a power emergency. This is the wording from a utility website and does not imply any further assistance.

New material is underlined. Material to be deleted is in [brackets].

The underlining of words highlighted in green does not indicate a text change, but rather that the text of the existing rule is underlined. The green highlighting indicates that the underlining should be retained in the publication of the final rule.

The underlining of words highlighted in blue indicates new text is being added to the rule. The blue highlighting indicates that the underlining should be retained in the publication of the final rule.

Guidance with respect to the interpretation of the Fire Code and Fire Department rules may be obtained using the Public Inquiry Form on the Fire Department's website, <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/about/resources/code-and-rules/nyc-fire-code.page>.

Section 1. Section 408-02 of Chapter 4 of Title 3 of the Rules of the City of New York is renumbered as § 401-06, and amended to read as follows:

§ [408-02] 401-06 Fire [Safety] and Emergency Preparedness Guide[s] and Notices

- (a) Scope. This section sets forth standards, requirements and procedures for the preparation, posting and[or] distribution of [residential] apartment building fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guides and notices [required] pursuant to [FC408.9] FC401.6.
- (b) General Provisions
- (1) Applicability. This section applies to all buildings [or parts thereof] and occupancies classified in Occupancy *Group R-2*, except:
- (A) [buildings or parts thereof subject to the provisions of FC404.2.1(8)] any building or occupancy that is occupied as a homeless shelter and that has a *fire alarm system with voice communication capability*; and
- (B) school dormitories, [and] college and university dormitories, [unless such dormitories are required to comply with this section pursuant to FC408.10] and student apartments (as that term is defined in New York City Housing Maintenance Code 27-2004(g) and *Building Code* Section 907.2.9.1).
- (2) Fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide[s]. The *owner* of a building or [part thereof] occupancy subject to this section shall prepare [a fire safety guide and distribute such guide to the occupants thereof] and distribute to building residents and building staff a fire and emergency preparedness guide, including a building information section completed by the *owner*, in compliance with the requirements of [FC408.9] FC401.6 and [R408-02(c)] R401-06(c).
- (3) Annual fire and emergency preparedness bulletin. The *owner* of a building or occupancy subject to this section shall reproduce and distribute to building residents and building staff an annual fire and emergency preparedness bulletin in compliance with the requirements of R401-06(d).
- (4) Fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notices. The *owner* of a building or [part thereof] occupancy subject to this section shall prepare, post and maintain fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notices in compliance with the requirements of [FC408.9 and R408-02(d)] R401-06(e).

[(4)] (5) Access to dwelling units. Tenants and other occupants of dwelling units in buildings and [parts thereof] occupancies subject to this section shall allow the *owner* of such *premises* access to such dwelling unit, upon reasonable notice, for purposes of compliance with this section.

(c) Fire [Safety] and Emergency Preparedness Guide Requirements

(1) Purpose. The fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide [shall] serve to inform [occupants of the] building residents[, including] and building [service employees] staff[, of] about the building's construction, *fire protection systems*, *voice communications systems*, and *means of egress*[, and evacuation and other procedures to be followed in the event of *fire* in the building]; promote fire prevention and emergency preparedness; and set forth evacuation procedures and other guidance in the event of a *fire* or *non-fire emergency*.

(2) Form. A fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide shall be:

(A) identical in content and substantially similar in format to the sample fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide annexed to this section as Appendix 1, including the building information section (Part I) and fire and emergency preparedness information (Part II)[, and include all of the information contained in such sample fire safety guide];

(B) printed as a single-sided or double-sided document, stapled or bound, in full-page or booklet format[, on paper] with a page size not smaller than 8½ inches by 11 inches nor larger than 8½ inches by 14 inches [in size];

(C) printed such that all text is clearly legible, using contrasting lettering and a type size not smaller than eleven (11) point Times New Roman or equivalent. A large-print guide will be posted on the *Department's* website, <http://www.nyc.gov/fdny>; and

(D) printed in English. The *owner* may [print] distribute the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide in such other additional languages [(including symbols)] as the *owner* concludes would benefit building [occupants] residents and building staff. The guide is available in other languages on the *Department's* website, <http://www.nyc.gov/fdny>.

(3) Content. The fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide shall consist of two (2) sections: a building information section and a fire and emergency preparedness information section. The fire and emergency preparedness information section shall reproduce the entire text of [that section as set forth in] the sample [fire safety] guide annexed hereto as Appendix 1. The sample guide may be downloaded from the *Department's* website, <http://www.nyc.gov/fdny>. The building information section shall be completed by the *owner* with the following information:

- (A) The address of the premises. A separate fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide shall be prepared for each building, except buildings that have common *means of egress*.
- (B) The name and address of the *owner* of the building or the *owner's* representative, unless the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide is prepared on a letterhead containing such information. For purposes of the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide, the *owner's* representative shall be any person or company authorized by the *owner* to receive and respond to complaints, violations or questions regarding building fire safety and emergency preparedness.
- (C) The number of floors in the building, above and below ground level.
- (D) The year the building was constructed.
- (E) Whether the building is of combustible or non-combustible construction. For purposes of the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide, all buildings, including non-residential buildings containing residential occupancies, shall be deemed to be of “combustible construction” unless:
 - (1) The current Certificate of Occupancy for the building issued by the *Department of Buildings* or a Letter of No Objection by same indicates that the building is of “non-combustible” construction or “fireproof” construction; or
 - (2) If there is no Certificate of Occupancy or Letter of No Objection for the building, a *registered design professional* has provided written certification that the building is of “non-combustible” construction within the meaning of the 1968 or [2008] subsequent Building Code, or “fireproof” construction within the meaning of [the] a Building Code in effect prior to 1968.
- (F) Whether the building is equipped with a *sprinkler system*, and if so, whether such *sprinkler system* protects the entire building or only certain areas, and, if only certain areas, specifying those areas (for example, “the compactor chute on each floor and the compactor room and boiler room in the basement”).
- (G) Whether the building is equipped with a *fire alarm system*, and if so:
 - (1) the general location of the *manual fire alarm boxes* of such system (for example, “by the main entrance of building and next to the stairwell at each end of the corridor on each floor”); and
 - (2) whether the *manual fire alarm boxes*, when activated, transmit an alarm to an *approved central station* that notifies the *Department*.

- (H) Whether the building is equipped with [a one-way voice communication] an emergency voice communication system pursuant to 2014 Building Code Section 907.5.2.2 or 2008 Building Code Section 907.2.12.2 (Exception 3), or other public address system (apart from any intercom system), and if so, the location of the speakers.
 - (I) All *means of egress* from the building, and the general location and any identification number of such *means of egress*, including:
 - (1) unenclosed interior stairwells;
 - (2) enclosed interior stairwells;
 - (3) exterior stairwells;
 - (4) fire tower stairwells;
 - (5) fire escapes;
 - (6) all exits from the building (for example, “main entrance on first floor exiting onto 1st Avenue; service entrance from basement level exiting by ramp onto 5th Street; emergency exit (with alarm) from stairwell exiting on north side of building with access to 5th Street; rear entrance at basement level to rear yard with no access to street; emergency exit (with alarm) at top of stairwell to roof with no access to ground or adjoining buildings.”);
 - (J) The date the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide was prepared; and
 - (K) Any other fire safety or emergency preparedness information or requirements (including lease provisions, house rules or other private building regulations) that the owner may wish to include, such as restrictions on storage or decorations. Any private building regulations shall be clearly identified as such.
- (4) Accuracy of information. The *owner* of each building shall be responsible for the accuracy of the information contained in the building information [section of the fire safety guide] form and for the accurate reproduction of the [fire emergency section] content of such fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide.
 - (5) Distribution. The fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide shall be distributed as follows:
 - (A) The fire and emergency preparedness guide shall be distributed [T]to each dwelling unit in the building, or an occupant thereof, and to each building [service employee] staff member, as follows:

- [(B)] (1) [on an annual basis] At least once every three calendar years, by hand delivery or mailing a copy by first class mail, or by email or other form of electronic transmission, as set forth in R401-06(c)(5)(B). Such distribution shall occur during Fire Prevention Week (observed during the month of October), or, if the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide is distributed together with the window guard notices required by New York City Administrative Code §17-123, at such time as the rules of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene require the annual distribution of such window guard notices to be made; [and]
- [(C)] (2) [w]Within 60 days of any material change in building conditions affecting the content of the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide, other than temporary repairs or maintenance work. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to relieve an *owner* of any [residential] building or [part thereof] occupancy subject to this section of any duty to notify building occupants, the *Department* or other party pursuant to FC901.7 [that any] when a fire protection system is not functional[.];
- [(D)] (3) To a new [occupant] building resident, by providing a copy at the time the lease, sublease or other agreement allowing occupancy of the dwelling unit is presented to the occupant for signature, or, if there is no written agreement, not later than [at] the date upon which the [occupant] building resident assumes occupancy of the premises[.]; and
- [(E)] (4) To a new building [service employee] staff member, by providing a copy to such employee not later than the date upon which the employee actually commences to perform duties at the *premises*.
- (B) Instead of a printed copy, the owner may distribute the fire and emergency preparedness guide by email or other form of electronic transmission if the building resident has provided an email address to the owner for the purpose of receiving building-related communications, otherwise elects in writing to receive the guide in such manner, or participates in any other form of electronic communication established by owner for all building residents which enables building residents to receive, read and download documents. The owner shall additionally:
- (1) deliver or mail the guide in the event of an unsuccessful email or other electronic transmission;
- (2) retransmit it upon request; and
- (3) provide, upon request, a printed copy of the fire and emergency preparedness guide to any building resident who received it electronically. A notice to that effect shall be included on the email or other form of electronic transmission.
- [(F)](C) Each distribution of the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide shall be documented by a United States Postal Service certificate of

mailing or other [official] proof of mailing, or, if hand delivered, by receipt signed by [an occupant of the dwelling unit] the building resident or the building [service employee] staff member, or by sworn affidavit of the employee or agent of the *owner* who actually delivered the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide, or other form of approved recordkeeping, identifying the date and manner of delivery and the dwelling units to which it was delivered or the names of the [occupants] building residents or building staff who received it. A printed record of the distribution of fire and emergency preparedness guides by electronic transmission shall be maintained unless such electronic communications system can reliably maintain such information and readily generate an approved record that can be provided to the Department upon request.

- (6) Inspection. The *owner* shall make available for inspection upon request of any *Department* representative a copy of the last [three (3)] two (2) annual fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guides and proof of distribution.

(d) Annual Fire and Emergency Preparedness Bulletin Requirements

- (1) Purpose. The annual fire and emergency preparedness bulletin serves to supplement the fire and emergency preparedness guide with timely fire and/or emergency preparedness information and guidance.

- (2) Website Posting. No later than August 15th of each year, the Department will post on its website, <http://www.nyc.gov/fdny>, in one or more standard document formats, the fire and emergency preparedness bulletin to be reproduced and distributed by owners in the upcoming year to building residents and building staff. The bulletin will not exceed four (4) pages in length when printed in Times New Roman 11 point font on 8½ x 11 inch paper. It may include photographs or other pictorial information.

- (3) Distribution. The owner shall reproduce all of the content of the annual fire and emergency preparedness bulletin posted on the Department's website in a form substantially similar to the posted bulletin, and distribute it during the following Fire Prevention Week (or at the time of the window guard notice distribution) in the same manner as set forth in R401-06(c)(5).

- (4) Inspection. The *owner* shall make available for inspection upon request of any *Department* representative a copy of the last two (2) annual fire and emergency preparedness bulletins and proof of distribution.

(e) Fire [Safety Notice] and Emergency Preparedness Notice Requirements

- (1) Purpose. The fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice [shall] serve to inform [occupants of the] building residents[, including building service employees and visitors, as to the] and building staff about evacuation [and other] procedures and to provide other guidance [to be followed] in the event of a fire or non-fire emergency in the building or occupancy.

- (2) Form. Each fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice shall be:
- (A) substantially similar in format to the applicable sample fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice annexed to this section as Appendix 2, and include all of the information contained in such sample [fire safety] notice;
 - (B) printed on a single-sided sheet of paper framed under a clear plexiglas cover or laminated with a firm backing and designed to be affixed by mounting hardware or an adhesive, or printed on a matte-finish vinyl adhesive-backed decal not less than three (3) mils in thickness, using thermalprinting, screenprinting or other permanent, water-resistant printing technique;
 - (C) 5½ inches by 8½ inches in size (excluding any frame), except that fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notices to be posted in the common area of the residential building or [part] occupancy thereof may be up to 8½ by 11 inches in size. The size of the notice may be increased to accommodate a building resident's request for a large print notice;
 - (D) printed such that all text is clearly legible, using contrasting lettering and a type size not smaller than ten (10) point Times New Roman or equivalent; and
 - (E) printed in the English language. The *owner* may print the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice in such other additional languages (including symbols) as the *owner* concludes would benefit the building occupants. In such event, the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice may exceed 5½ inches by 8½ inches in size. The fire and emergency preparedness notices are available in other languages on the Department's website, <http://www.nyc.gov/fdny>.
- (3) Content. The fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice shall reproduce the entire [text] content of the sample [fire safety] notice annexed hereto as Appendix 2 that is applicable to the building or occupancy, as follows:
- (A) Noncombustible construction. The [text] content of this notice shall be used for dwelling unit doors and common areas when the building is of noncombustible construction within the meaning set forth in [R408-02] R401-06(c)(3)(E).
 - (B) Combustible construction. The [text] content of this notice shall be used for dwelling unit doors and common areas when the building is of combustible construction within the meaning set forth in [R408-02] R401-06(c)(3)(E).
- (4) Accuracy of information. The *owner* of each residential building or [part thereof] occupancy subject to the requirements of this section [shall be] is responsible for the accurate reproduction of the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notices.

- (5) Posting. Fire and emergency preparedness notices shall be posted in accordance with the following requirements:
- (A) Location. A fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice shall be posted in each of the following locations:
- (1) Dwelling unit door. On the inside surface of the front or main entrance door of each dwelling unit in the building.
- (2) Common area. In a conspicuous location near any common mailbox area customarily used by building occupants, or if there is no common mailbox area, in a conspicuous location in or near the elevators or main stairwell.
- (B) Method of posting. Each fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice shall be securely affixed, by mounting hardware or an adhesive, to the door or wall such that no part of the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice (excluding any frame) is lower than four (4) feet from the floor, nor higher than five and a half (5½) feet from the floor.
- (C) Posting of [B]building [I]information [S]section. A copy of Part I of the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness guide (the building information section completed by the owner) shall be posted with the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice in the common area. [Such posting shall be in the same form as the fire safety notice.]
- (6) Maintenance and replacement. The owner shall maintain the fire [safety] and emergency preparedness notice and the building information section (Part I of the fire and emergency preparedness guide) in the common area [and]. The owner shall prepare, distribute and post any amended [(Part I (]building information section[)] of the fire safety guide] within sixty days of any material change in building conditions requiring such [amended fire safety guide] amendment. The owner shall replace any missing or damaged notice on the dwelling unit door prior to any lawful change in occupancy of the dwelling unit. The owner shall replace any missing or damaged notice at any other time upon written request of the [tenant] building resident. The [tenant] building resident may be charged the reasonable cost of replacement.

§ 2. Part II of Appendix 1 of §408-02 of Chapter 4 of Title 3 of the Rules of the City of New, renumbered as §401-06, is repealed, and such Appendix 1 is amended to read as follows:

APPENDIX 1

Instructions: To be reproduced and distributed by the owner in accordance with 3 RCNY §401-06.

[FIRE SAFETY GUIDE]
PART I – BUILDING INFORMATION SECTION

NEW YORK CITY APARTMENT BUILDING
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE
BUILDING INFORMATION

BUILDING ADDRESS: _____

BUILDING OWNER/REPRESENTATIVE:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

BUILDING INFORMATION:

Year of Construction: _____

Type of Construction: Combustible Non-Combustible

Number of Floors: _____ Aboveground _____ Belowground

Sprinkler System: Yes No

Sprinkler System Coverage: Entire Building Partial (*complete all that apply*):

- Dwelling Units: _____
- Hallways: _____
- Stairwells: _____
- Compactor Chute: _____
- Other: _____

Fire Alarm: Yes Transmits Alarm to [Fire Dept]/Fire Alarm [Co]Central Monitoring Station
 No

Location of Manual Pull Stations: _____

Emergency Voice Communication System: Yes No

Public Address System: Yes No

Location of Speakers: Stairwell Hallway Dwelling Unit Other: _____

Means of Egress (e.g., Unenclosed/Enclosed Interior Stairs, Exterior Stairs, Fire Tower Stairs, Fire Escapes, Exits):

Type of Egress	Identification	Location	Leads to

--	--	--	--

Other Information: _____

DATE PREPARED: _____]

*Publication Note: **Highlighted** underlining is existing text, not a text change. Retain **highlighted** underlining in publication of final rule.*

PART II – FIRE AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION

NEW YORK CITY **APARTMENT BUILDING** **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE**

For Apartment Building Residents and Staff

Contents

1. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BASICS	2
A. Stay Informed/311 and Emergency Notification Systems	2
B. Sheltering in Place	2
C. When to Evacuate/Emergency Shelter	2
D. Reconnecting With Your Family	3
2. PEOPLE WHO NEED ASSISTANCE	3
A. If You Need Help	3
B. If You Can Provide Help.....	3
3. READINESS SUPPLIES (FOR HOME EMERGENCIES AND YOUR GO BAG)	4
A. Home Emergency Supply Kit	4
B. Go Bag	4
4. HOME SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION	5
A. Home Safety Devices.....	5
B. Safe Home Heating	6
C. Fire Prevention Tips	6
D. Extinguishing a Small Fire.....	8
5. KNOW YOUR BUILDING.....	8
A. Building Construction.....	9
B. Fire Protection Systems	9
C. Getting Out Safely (Means of Egress)	11
D. Apartment Identification and Fire Emergency Markings.....	12
6. WHAT TO DO IN A FIRE OR NON-FIRE EMERGENCY	12
A. Fires.....	12
B. Medical Emergencies	14
C. Utility Emergencies	15
D. Weather Emergencies.....	17
E. Hazardous Materials Emergencies.....	20
F. Building Explosions/Collapse	21
G. Terrorism.....	22
7. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESOURCES.....	24

This emergency preparedness guide has been developed by the New York City Fire Department for distribution to apartment building residents and staff.

It is designed to educate you about your building and what you and the members of your household can do to prepare for emergencies, prevent fires and protect yourselves during a fire or non-fire emergency.

If you receive this guide from the building owner or manager, it will include a Building Information Sheet prepared by the building owner describing the construction of your building, building fire protection systems and exits, and other information that will inform your emergency planning.

1. **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BASICS**

A. **Stay Informed/Emergency Notification Systems**

B. **Sheltering In Place/Emergency Supply Kit**

C. **When To Evacuate/Emergency Shelter**

D. **Reconnecting With Your Family**

A. **Stay Informed/Emergency Notification Systems**

1. Notify NYC is the City's official source of emergency information, including weather emergencies and subway and road closures.
2. Sign up for free emergency alerts or to download the Notify NYC application for mobile applications.
3. Visit NYC.gov/notifynyc, call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; for TTY: 212-504-4115), or follow @NotifyNYC on Twitter
4. During an emergency, follow instructions from on-scene emergency responders or, if the emergency is not at your building, monitor NotifyNYC, local radio, television and internet news services for the latest information, including information about emergency shelter.

B. **Sheltering in Place**

1. During some emergencies, officials may advise you to stay where you are (shelter in place). Generally, this means that it is safest for you to remain in your apartment while firefighters put out a fire or emergency responders clear a nearby hazard.
2. The emergency procedures discussed in this Guide (see Section 6, What to Do in a Fire or Non-Fire Emergency) will explain when to leave and when to shelter in place. In all cases, follow the instructions of on-scene police, firefighters or other emergency responders.
3. If an emergency requires that you shelter in place, do not leave your place of safety to pick your children up from school until the danger has passed and shelter-in-place orders have been lifted. Schools have their own shelter-in-place procedures. You will only endanger yourself by leaving a safe area during the emergency.
4. For weather emergencies and other emergencies that may require that you stay at home for several days, keep an emergency supply kit. See Section 3(A), Home Emergency Supply Kit.

C. **When to Evacuate/Emergency Shelter**

1. Evacuate immediately when you:
 - Are in immediate danger.
 - Are in a type of building in which evacuation is recommended and you can safely do so. See Section 7(A).
 - Are instructed to do so by an on-scene emergency responder.
 - Are ordered to do so by the Mayor or other public authority.
2. If you must evacuate your building or are directed by authorities to evacuate, make arrangements to stay with friends or family. During a coastal storm evacuation, the City and/or its partners will open evacuation centers throughout the five boroughs. Know which evacuation center is closest to you by visiting NYC.gov/knowyourzone, or calling 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115).

D. **Reconnecting With Your Family**

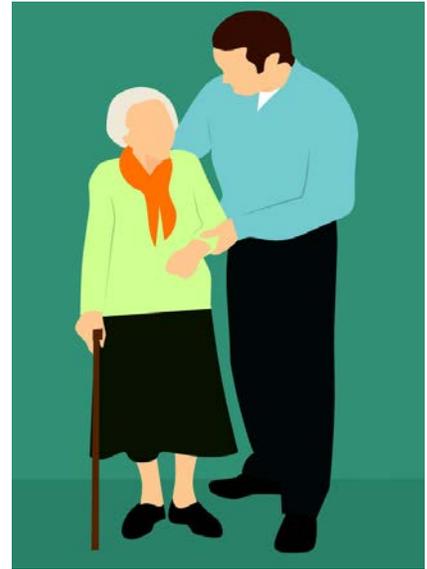
Discuss with your family and household members where to meet if you have to evacuate your building and cannot return.

1. Identify two places to meet: one near your home and one outside your neighborhood.
2. Designate an out-of-area friend or relative who household members can call if separated during a disaster. Long-distance calls may be easier to make than local calls. This out-of-area contact can help you communicate with others.

2. **PEOPLE WHO NEED ASSISTANCE**

A. **If you need help**

1. If you will have difficulty leaving the building (or going elsewhere once you are out of the building) without assistance, make a plan in advance and identify people who could help you.
 - If you live alone, or your household members work or are not capable of assisting you, consider asking neighbors to help you down the stairs (in case of fire or power failure). Keep their telephone numbers and other contact information handy.
 - If you rely on the elevator for evacuation, ask the building owner or manager if they will notify you in advance before they take the elevator out of service during an emergency (or for maintenance in normal circumstances).
 - If your building has staff, ask your building owner or manager if the staff can alert emergency responders and/or assist you, if possible.
 - Take into consideration the factors outlined in Section 6(A)(2) Evacuation Assistance.
2. Keep a whistle in your apartment or bang pots together in case you need to signal to neighbors or others that you need assistance.
3. Prepare and have ready a written note explaining your communication needs if you will need assistance understanding others or others will need assistance understanding you. If you communicate in writing, purchase and keep a portable white board, chalk board or other personal communications device.
4. If you use a scooter or wheelchair, know the size and weight of your device, and whether it is collapsible, to assist in making transportation arrangements.



B. **If you can provide help**

1. Be a caring neighbor. During an emergency, if safe to do so, check on neighbors who may need assistance, especially seniors and persons with disabilities, who may need to be warned.

2. If you can safely do so and are physically able, assist a neighbor in evacuating a building. Do not use elevators during a fire. See Section 6(A), Evacuation Assistance.

3. When providing assistance, listen carefully to what your neighbor has to say about how they should be lifted or moved.

3. **READINESS SUPPLIES (FOR HOME EMERGENCIES AND YOUR GO BAG)**

A. **Home Emergency Supply Kit**

Keep enough supplies in your home to survive for up to seven days. Below are suggested items to keep in an easily accessible container (replace expired items from time to time):

- ✓ One gallon of drinking water per person per day
- ✓ Nonperishable, ready-to-eat canned foods and manual can opener
- ✓ First aid kit
- ✓ Flashlight
- ✓ Battery-operated AM/FM radio and extra batteries
- ✓ Whistle to signal for help from neighbors
- ✓ Personal hygiene items: soap, feminine hygiene products, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.
- ✓ Cell phone charging cord and portable battery pack
- ✓ Child care supplies or other special care items
- ✓ Pet food and supplies
- ✓ At least a week's supply of any medication or medical supplies you use regularly
- ✓ Spare eyeglasses or contact lens supplies
- ✓ Extra batteries for hearing aids
- ✓ Back-up equipment or extra supplies for any other home medical or communication devices



B. **Go Bag**

Your Go Bag should be sturdy and easy to carry, like a backpack or a small suitcase on wheels. You'll need to customize your Go Bag for your personal needs, but some of the important things you need in your Go Bag include:

- ✓ Copies of your important documents in a waterproof and portable container (insurance cards, birth certificates, deeds, photo IDs, proof of address, etc.)
- ✓ Extra set of car and house keys
- ✓ Copies of credit/ATM cards
- ✓ Cash (in small bills)
- ✓ Bottled water and nonperishable food, such as energy or granola bars
- ✓ Flashlight



- ✓ Battery-operated AM/FM radio
- ✓ Extra batteries/chargers
- ✓ Medical items, including:
 - First-aid kit
 - At least a week's supply of any medication or medical supplies you use regularly
 - Medical insurance, Medicare and Medicaid cards
 - A list of medications (and dosages)
 - Names of physicians and contact information
 - Information about medical conditions, allergies and medical equipment.
- ✓ Toiletries
- ✓ Notepad and pen
- ✓ Contact and meeting place information for your household
- ✓ Lightweight raingear and blanket
- ✓ Items to comfort or distract you, such as a book or deck of cards
- ✓ Child care supplies, including games and small toys.
- ✓ For pets and service animals:
 - A current color photograph of your pet or service animal (or even better, one of you together, in case you are separated)
 - Name of veterinarian and contact information
 - Ownership, registration, microchip and vaccination information.
 - Food and water dishes
 - Leash and (if needed) muzzle
 - Cotton sheet to place over carrier to help keep your pet or service animal calm
 - Plastic bags for clean-up

4. HOME SAFETY AND FIRE PREVENTION

- Home Safety Devices
- Safe Home Heating
- Fire Prevention Tips
- Extinguishing Small Fires

You can prevent a fire or other emergency by making sure your home is protected by working home safety devices, by heating your home safely, and by preventing fires before they start.

A. Home Safety Devices

1. Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms

- Make sure you have smoke alarms (also called smoke detectors) and carbon monoxide alarms in your apartment. New York City law requires landlords and other owners to install smoke and carbon monoxide alarms within 15 feet of the entrance to each sleeping room and in the basement. (New buildings must also have one within each sleeping room.)
- Combined smoke/carbon monoxide alarms may be used.
- Make sure the alarms are still working. Tenants are responsible for maintaining the smoke and carbon monoxide alarms in their apartments.
- Test the devices at least once a month by pressing the test button.



- Newer models are powered by electricity or have a built-in 10-year battery.
 - Older models have removable batteries. Replace the batteries at least twice a year (when you change the clocks in the spring and fall is a good time). Replace the battery right away if the alarm makes a sound that indicates that the battery is low.
 - Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms must be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation, but at least once every 10 years.
2. Assistive devices
- If you or a member of your household is deaf or has limited hearing, consult with the building owner or manager regarding installation of smoke/carbon monoxide detector devices that activate a visual (strobe) or tactile (vibration) alert.
 - For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

B. Safe Home Heating

1. Call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115) for a fire inspection if you are unsure your heat source is safe.
2. If you need a portable heater, only use portable electrical heaters approved for indoor use (with enclosed heating elements). Do NOT use your stove or oven to heat your apartment. Do NOT use kerosene or propane heaters, which are dangerous and illegal for indoor use in New York City.
3. Check the power current required to operate the portable heater. Make sure that it can safely operate on a standard household electrical circuit. See Section 4(C), Fire Prevention Tips.
4. Check the heater from time to time when it is on, and turn it off when you leave the apartment or when you go to sleep. Never leave children alone in a room when a portable space heater is on.
5. Keep all household materials that can catch on fire, including furniture, drapes, carpeting and paper, at least three feet away from the heat source. Never drape clothes over a space heater to dry.

C. Fire Prevention Tips

1. Discarded, accidentally left lit and carelessly handled cigarettes are the leading cause of fire deaths. Never smoke in bed or when you are drowsy, and be especially careful when smoking on a sofa or other upholstered furniture. Be sure that you completely extinguish every cigarette in an ashtray that is deep and won't tip over. Never leave a lit or smoldering cigarette on furniture.
2. Matches and lighters can be deadly in the hands of children. Store them out of reach of children and teach them about the danger of fire.
3. Do not leave cooking unattended. Keep stove tops clean and free of items that can catch on fire. Before you go to bed, check your kitchen to ensure that your stove and oven are off.

4. Monitor coffee pots, hot plates and other electrical devices with heating elements. Don't leave them on when not needed. Make sure to turn them off at night or when no one is home.
5. Never plug too many devices into electrical outlets. Most household outlets provide 15 amperes of electrical current, except outlets designated for large household appliances or air conditioners. Do not operate household equipment, including microwaves, toasters, coffee pots, hot plates and other devices that use a significant amount of current on the same electrical outlet without first checking the amount of current they use.
6. Replace any electrical cord that is cracked or frayed. Never run extension cords under rugs. Use only power strips with circuit-breakers.
7. Keep all doorways, and all windows leading to fire escapes, free of obstructions.
8. Report to the building owner or manager any obstructions or accumulations of rubbish in the hallways, stairwells, fire escapes or other means of egress.
9. Window gates should be installed only when absolutely necessary for security reasons. Install only Fire Department-approved window gates.
 - Do not install window gates with key or combination locks. A delay in finding or using the key or combination could cost lives.
 - Familiarize yourself and the members of your household with the operation of the window gate.
 - Maintain the window gate's operating mechanism so it opens smoothly. Don't place any furniture or personal items where they would prevent the window gates from opening.
10. Familiarize yourself and members of your household with the location of all building stairwells, fire escapes and exits and the route to get to them.
11. With the members of your household, prepare an emergency escape route to use in the event of a fire in the building. Choose a meeting place a safe distance from your building where you should all meet in case you get separated during a fire.
12. Exercise care in the use and placement of fresh cut decorative greens, including Christmas trees and holiday wreaths. If possible, keep them planted or in water. Do not place them in public hallways or where they might block egress from your apartment if they catch on fire. Keep them away from any flame, including candles and fireplaces. Do not keep for extended period of time; as they dry, decorative greens become easily combustible.
13. Never use a propane, charcoal or other portable grill indoors.
14. Decorative fireplaces that use liquid alcohol or other flammable liquid are a potential fire hazard. The liquid is easy to spill and quick to ignite. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources, for more information.

D. **Extinguishing a Small Fire**

1. You are not expected to put out a fire once it has spread. Instead:
 - Get everyone out of the apartment.
 - Leave immediately and close the apartment door behind you. (This is very important.)
 - Report the fire by calling 911 as soon as you reach a safe location. (If your building has a fire alarm system, use the manual pull station to activate the fire alarm as you leave the building.)
 - Notify any building staff.
2. For a fire that has not spread, you can use a portable fire extinguisher. Standard ABC-type (dry chemical) portable fire extinguishers are designed for household fires, except for stove-top fires. Cover the pan or pot and/or use a baking soda or wet portable fire extinguisher (labeled Class K) for stove-top grease/oil fires.
3. To use a portable fire extinguisher, remember P.A.S.S.:
 - Pull
 - Aim
 - Squeeze
 - Sweep



5. **KNOW YOUR BUILDING**

Learn about your building's construction and types of fire protection systems. This will help you make informed decisions in the event of a fire or non-fire emergency in your building.

- Building construction: Is your building made of fireproof (non-combustible) material or non-fireproof (combustible) material?
- Building fire protection systems: Is your building protected by a sprinkler system? Does it have a fire alarm system or a building communications system?
- Getting out safely (means of egress): How can I get out of the building in case of emergency? Where do the stairwells and other exits leave me: on the street, in the lobby, in the rear yard or other location?

Review the Building Information Sheet you receive from your building owner. Owners of apartment buildings (three or more apartments) are required to prepare and distribute a Building Information Sheet and New York City Apartment Building Emergency Preparedness Guide to all residents and

building staff. They are also required to post an Emergency Preparedness Notice on the inside of your apartment entrance door, and in the lobby or common area.

A. Building Construction

1. Non-Combustible Buildings. A “non-combustible” or “fireproof” building is a building whose structural components (the supporting elements of the building, such as steel or reinforced concrete beams and floors) are constructed of materials that do not burn or are resistant to fire and therefore will not contribute to the spread of the fire. In such buildings, fires are more likely to be contained in the apartment or part thereof in which they start and less likely to spread beyond the building walls to other apartments and floors.
 - THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT A NON-COMBUSTIBLE BUILDING IS IMMUNE FROM FIRE. While the structural components of the building may not catch fire, all of the contents of the building (including furniture, carpeting, wood floors, decorations and personal belongings) may catch on fire and generate flame, heat and large amounts of smoke and carbon monoxide, which can travel throughout the building, especially if apartment or stairwell doors are left open.
2. Combustible Buildings. A “combustible” or “non-fireproof” building has a wood or other structure that will burn if exposed to fire. A fire that spreads from the burning contents of an apartment into the building walls can spread within the walls and endanger the entire building.



Check the Building Information Sheet for your building to see whether it is combustible or non-combustible construction.

B. Fire Protection Systems

Regardless of the type of construction it is, your building may be protected by fire protection systems that detect and/or help prevent fires, and provide early warning to building occupants.

1. Fire Separations. Most apartments have sheetrock walls and ceilings and fire-rated metal doors. Many buildings also have enclosed stairwells (enclosed within their own walls and doors). Sheetrock and fire-rated doors are “passive” fire protection systems designed to contain the fire for some amount of time, to allow the Fire Department to respond and extinguish the fire and rescue building occupants.
 - ALWAYS close the door to your apartment as you leave if there is a fire in the apartment. LEAVING THE APARTMENT DOOR OPEN WHEN THE APARTMENT IS ON FIRE ALLOWS THE FIRE TO SPREAD OUTSIDE OF THE APARTMENT.
 - NEVER block/chock open stairwell doors. Stairwell doors should be kept closed at all times.
2. Sprinkler Systems. A sprinkler system is designed to extinguish a fire by spraying water on it. A sprinkler head on the ceiling detects the heat of a fire and automatically releases the water from the pipe in the ceiling. It also sounds an alarm at street level, or, in most newer buildings, transmits an alarm to a fire alarm company central monitoring station.

- Sprinklers are good at preventing a fire from spreading, but the fire may still generate a large quantity of smoke. Smoke spread can be life-threatening to other building occupants. Always close the apartment door as you leave.
- Apartment buildings constructed since 2000 generally are protected by a sprinkler system. Earlier buildings generally do not have a sprinkler system throughout the building. Some have partial sprinkler systems in open stairwells, compactor rooms or other areas.



3. Emergency Voice Communication Systems. Most high-rise apartment buildings constructed since 2009 that are taller than 12 stories or 125 feet are equipped with a building-wide emergency voice communication system that allows Fire Department personnel to make announcements in the stairwells and in each dwelling unit from a central location, usually the building lobby.
4. Fire Alarm Systems. All apartment buildings have smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms in individual apartments (see Home Safety Devices, Section 4(a) above). These alarms are not connected to a building fire alarm system and do not automatically notify a fire alarm company central station; they only sound in the apartment.

Some buildings have fire alarm systems, but they may be limited in the areas they cover and may not activate an alarm throughout the building.

- Most apartment buildings built since 2009 have a building fire alarm system, but it is limited to smoke detection in mechanical and electrical rooms. Any alarm in those rooms is automatically transmitted to a fire alarm company central monitoring station, which notifies the Fire Department.
- Some older buildings have an interior fire alarm system with loudspeakers designed to warn building occupants of a fire in the building and manual pull stations that can be used to activate the fire alarm system. The manual pull stations are usually located near the main entrance and by each stairwell door. The manual pull stations generally do not automatically transmit a signal to a fire alarm company central monitoring station.

If you see or hear any of these devices sound an alarm, call 911. Do not assume that the Fire Department has been notified.

4. Public Address Systems

Although generally not required, some residential buildings are equipped with public address systems that enable voice communications from a central location, usually the building lobby. Public address systems are different from building intercoms, and usually consist of loudspeakers in building hallways and/or stairwells.

Check the Building Information Sheet for your building to see whether there is a sprinkler system, fire alarm system, emergency voice communication system or public address system in your building.

C. **Getting Out Safely (Means of Egress)**

Almost all residential apartment buildings have at least two means of egress (way of exiting the building). There are several different types of egress:

1. **Interior Stairs.** All buildings have stairs leading to the street level. These stairs may be enclosed or unenclosed.
 - Enclosed stairwells are more likely to allow safe egress from the building, if the doors are kept closed.
 - Unenclosed stairs do not prevent the spread of flame, heat and smoke. Flames, heat and smoke from a fire will rise up the stairs and prevent safe egress down the stairs from floors above the fire.

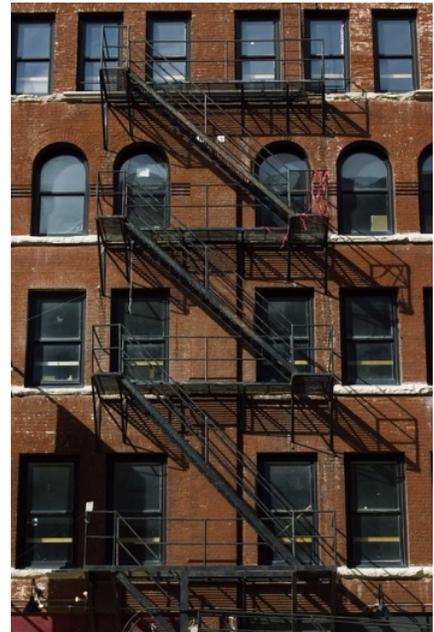
2. **Exterior Stairs.** Some buildings provide access to the apartments by means of outdoor stairs and corridors. The fact that they are outdoors and do not trap heat and smoke enhance their safety in the event of a fire, provided that they are not obstructed.

3. **Fire Tower Stairs.** These are generally enclosed stairwells in a “tower” separated from the building by air shafts open to the outside. The open air shafts allow the heat and smoke to escape, keeping the stairwell safe.

4. **Fire Escapes.** Older buildings may have a fire escape on the outside of the building, which is accessed through a window or balcony. Fire escapes should be used only if the primary means of egress from the building (stairwells) have become unsafe because they are obstructed by flame, heat or smoke.

5. **Exits.** Almost all buildings have more than one exit to the outdoors. In addition to the main entrance to the building, there may be side exits, rear exits, basement exits, and exits to the street from stairwells. You should know which exits lead to the street or other safe place, and how to get to them from your apartment.

- Some of these exits may have alarms and should only be used in an emergency.
- Roof access doors are not exits and may or may not allow access to adjoining buildings. Roofs are dangerous places, especially at night or in a fire. They usually have limited or no lighting and often have tripping hazards and unprotected drop-offs. Do not use roof access as an exit except as a last resort and only if there is safe access to an adjoining building.



Check the Building Information Sheet for your building to see the different means of egress from your building and where they exit the building.

D. APARTMENT IDENTIFICATION AND FIRE EMERGENCY MARKINGS

All apartments are required to have the apartment number clearly marked at eye level on the main entrance door to the apartment, in the building corridor. This will help the Fire Department and other first responders quickly locate your apartment in an emergency.

In addition, many apartment buildings are now required to post or mark the apartment number on the door jamb, at floor level. These reflective or luminous “fire emergency markings” will help the Fire Department locate your apartment during a fire or smoke condition when the eye-level door numbers are not visible. All duplex and other multi-floor apartments, and all apartment buildings that are not protected by a sprinkler system and have more than 8 apartments on a floor, are required to install the fire emergency markings on apartment and stairwell door jambs. For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

Make sure your apartment number is on your apartment door. Check whether fire emergency markings are required in your apartment building.

6. WHAT TO DO IN A FIRE OR NON-FIRE EMERGENCY

A. FIRES

In the event of a fire, follow the directions of Fire Department personnel. However, there may be emergency situations in which you may be required to decide on a course of action to protect yourself and the other members of your household before Fire Department personnel arrive on scene or can provide guidance.

1. Emergency Fire Safety Instructions

The instructions below are intended to assist you in selecting the safest course of action. Please note that no instruction can account for all of the possible factors and changing conditions; you will have to decide for yourself what is the safest course of action under the circumstances.

- Stay calm. Do not panic. Notify the Fire Department as soon as possible. Firefighters will be on the scene of a fire within minutes of receiving an alarm.
- Because flame, heat and smoke rise, generally a fire on a floor below your apartment presents a greater threat to your safety than a fire on a floor above your apartment.
- Do not overestimate your ability to put out a fire. Most fires cannot be easily or safely extinguished. Do not attempt to put the fire out once it begins to quickly spread. If you attempt to put a fire out, make sure you have a clear path of retreat from the room.
- If you decide to exit the building during a fire, close all doors as you exit to confine the fire. NEVER USE THE ELEVATOR. It could stop between floors or take you to where the fire is, and can become filled with smoke or heat.
- Heat, smoke and gases emitted by burning materials can quickly choke you. If you are caught in a heavy smoke condition, get down on the floor and crawl, keeping your head close to the floor. Take short breaths, breathing through your nose.
- If your clothes catch fire, don't run. Stop where you are, drop to the ground, cover your face with your hands to protect your face and lungs and roll over to smother the flames.

If the fire is in your apartment:

- Close the door to the room where the fire is, and leave the apartment.
- Make sure EVERYONE leaves the apartment with you.
- Take your keys.
- Close, but do not lock, the apartment door.
- Use the nearest stairwell that is free of smoke to exit the building.
- DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.
- Call 911 as soon as you reach a safe location. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless firefighters are on the scene.
- Meet the members of your household at a predetermined location outside the building. Notify responding firefighters if anyone is unaccounted for.

If the fire is not in your apartment (in NON-COMBUSTIBLE OR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS):

- Stay inside your apartment (shelter in place) and listen for instructions from firefighters unless conditions become dangerous.
- If you must exit your apartment, first feel the apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
- If you can safely exit your apartment, follow the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
- If you cannot safely exit your apartment or building, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.
- Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.
- If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
- If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the smoke, heat or fire.

If the fire is not in your apartment (in COMBUSTIBLE OR NON-FIREPROOF BUILDINGS):

- Feel your apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
- Exit your apartment and building if you can safely do so, following the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
- Alert people on your floor by knocking on their doors on your way to the exit.
- If the hallway or stairwell(s) are not safe because of smoke, heat or fire and you have access to a fire escape; use it to exit the building. Proceed cautiously on the fire escape and always carry or hold onto small children.
- If you cannot use the stairs or fire escape, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.
- Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings with plastic and duct tape where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below. Do not break any windows.
- If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet or blow on a whistle to attract the attention of firefighters.

- If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the smoke, heat or fire.

2. Evacuation Assistance

If you will need assistance in evacuating the building, you should develop a plan in advance and arrange a network of supports to be sure that you will be able to get out. For more information, see Section 2, Persons Who Need Assistance.

In developing your plan, take the following factors into consideration:

- The most common problem in evacuating is inability to walk or difficulty walking. Elevators can be used to evacuate the building in most emergencies, but not during a fire or power outage.
- Relocating within the building below the fire floor or non-fire emergency may be sufficient to protect you from harm.
- If you use a wheelchair, scooter or other motorized device, consider keeping a lightweight travel wheelchair or evacuation chair in your apartment to make it easier for others to assist you when the elevator can't be used. Show how it works to those who will be helping you.
- Carrying a person down flights of stairs is difficult, at best. If you and those who may be helping you think it can be done, educate yourselves as to different ways persons can be carried. For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

As a last resort, if you are unable to evacuate, retreat to the safest area from the fire or other emergency. This could be your apartment, a neighbor's apartment, or the stairwell itself. Some newer buildings may have a room near the stairwell designed as a shelter and equipped with a telephone. Call 911 (or have others call 911) to report your situation.

B. MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Take a moment to plan ahead for a medical emergency. What should you do if you, a member of your family or a neighbor experience a medical condition that requires emergency ambulance transport to a hospital?

Familiarize yourself with the warning signs of a medical emergency and the information the 911 operator will ask you to provide. Keep handy the phone numbers of someone you can call to meet emergency responders and escort them directly to the patient.

1. Warning signs. The following are warning signs of a medical emergency:

- Burns or smoke inhalation
- Bleeding that will not stop
- Breathing problems, such as difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Change in mental status, such as unusual behavior, confusion, difficulty in waking

- Chest pain
 - Choking
 - Coughing up or vomiting blood
 - Fainting or loss of consciousness
 - Feeling of committing suicide or murder
 - Head or spine injury
 - Severe or persistent vomiting
 - Sudden, severe pain anywhere in the body
 - Sudden dizziness, weakness, or change in vision
 - Swallowing a poisonous substance
 - Upper abdominal pain
2. Call 911. Should you or a member of your household experience any of the above symptoms, immediately call 911. Be ready to provide the following information to the 911 operator:
- The address of the building, including the nearest cross-street and apartment number.
 - The best building entrance to use to get to where you are.
 - The number of persons who are ill and your exact location inside or outside of the building.
 - Your chief complaint and/or present condition (e.g. bleeding, breathing/not breathing, conscious/unconscious, etc.).
 - Any disability of which emergency responders should be aware, such as hearing loss, blind or limited vision, or a cognitive disability that will affect the emergency responders ability to communicate with you.
 - Have a family/household member stay with you.
3. Notify Building Staff. After calling 911, notify building staff that you have called 911 for an ambulance. Ask them to meet the emergency responders, let them into the building and assist them in finding your apartment. If you do not have or cannot reach building staff, ask a family member or neighbor to meet and assist the emergency responders.

C. UTILITY EMERGENCIES

Utility disruptions include power outages, carbon dioxide releases, gas leaks and water leaks. They can affect a single apartment, building or block or the entire city.

1. **Power Outages**

Advance preparation:

- Keep flashlights and spare batteries in your apartment.
- Avoid the use of candles, which can start a fire. For more information about the safe use of candles, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.
- If you rely on medical equipment that requires electric power, look into obtaining a back-up power source. Ask your utility company whether your medical equipment qualifies you to be listed as a life-sustaining equipment (LSE) customer who will be contacted in the event of power emergency. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

- Keep your cell phone charged. If you have a battery pack, keep it fully charged as well.

At time of the power disruption:

- Call your utility company immediately to report the outage. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.
- Turn off all appliances that will turn on automatically when service is restored, to avoid a power surge that can damage your electrical circuits and appliances.
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible to avoid spoilage.
- Do not use generators indoors. They can create dangerous levels of carbon monoxide.
- Do not use propane or kerosene heaters or grills indoors.

2. Carbon Monoxide Release

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas produced by fuel-burning appliances and equipment (such as stoves, furnaces and hot water heaters), fireplaces and vehicle exhaust pipes. The carbon monoxide generated by these appliances should be released outdoors through a chimney, vent pipe or other means. A blocked or cracked chimney or vent pipe can allow carbon monoxide to enter the building, sometimes many floors from the source.

Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are flu-like. They may include headache, dizziness, fatigue, chest pain, vomiting. If not promptly addressed, it can cause death.

IF YOU SUSPECT CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING:

- Open windows.
- Evacuate the building.
- Call 911 as soon as you reach a safe location.
- Call your local utility company.

3. Gas Leaks

Many apartments use piped natural gas from the utility company for cooking and clothes drying. Natural gas is flammable and explosive. If it leaks and collects in an apartment or room, a spark can ignite it, causing an explosion and a fire.

Piped natural gas is given a distinctive, “rotten eggs” smell by the utility company. If you smell natural gas:

- Do not operate any light switches or electrical devices in the apartment, including your cell phone. Any spark could cause a fire.
- Do not smoke and immediately extinguish any smoking materials.
- Evacuate the building, taking all members of your family/household.
- Call 911 to report the emergency when outdoors.
- For more information about building explosions, see Section 6(F).

4. Water Leaks or Interruptions

Water leaking into electrical wiring can cause a fire.

- If water is leaking into your apartment (or from your apartment to others), immediately arrange for repairs or notify the building owner or manager to do so (as applicable).
- If water is entering electrical wiring in the ceiling or walls, call 911.
- If you have no water or very low water pressure, report the condition to 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115).
- If you have a concern about drinking water quality, report the condition to 311. Monitor Notify NYC or local radio and TV stations for official guidance as to a widespread drinking water emergency.
- If you see water coming up from the ground or roadway, or suspect a water main break, call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115).

D. WEATHER EMERGENCIES

1. Extreme Heat

During a heat wave your apartment may be unsafe if it is not air conditioned. Infants, the elderly and the ill are particularly vulnerable to the effects of extreme heat.

Monitor Notify NYC and local radio and TV stations for extreme heat warnings.

IN AN EXTREME HEAT EMERGENCY:

- With the approval of the building owner, purchase and install one or more air conditioners. Only install air conditioners if the apartment's electrical wiring can provide adequate power. Make sure that the air conditioners that you purchase do not require more power than your apartment's electrical wiring can provide. Air conditioners should be installed by a trained and knowledgeable person to make sure that they are securely affixed to the building and do not endanger others below.
- Spend as much time as possible, especially during the day, in an air conditioned place. This could be a friend or neighbor's apartment, a restaurant or store, or a cooling center.
- During heat emergencies, New York City operates cooling centers in air-conditioned public facilities. Public pools may also be available. Call 311 (for Video Relay Service: 212-639-9675; TTY: 212-504-4115) or access NYC.gov/emergencymanagement during a heat emergency to find a local cooling center or pool.
- Avoid strenuous activity.
- Drink plenty of water. Avoid alcohol and caffeinated beverages.
- Conserve power: if you have an air conditioner, set it no lower than 78 degrees during a heat wave when you are in your apartment, and turn off nonessential appliances.

2. Blizzards and Other Winter Weather Storms

The public is generally advised to shelter in place in their homes during a winter weather storm. Apartment buildings usually provide a safe environment during storms and persons can remain indoors for several days if necessary if they make adequate provision for food and other supplies.

3. Coastal Storms and Hurricanes

In some extreme weather emergencies, such as hurricanes, the City may order evacuations in areas. If you live in a high rise building, especially on the 10th floor or above, stay away from windows in case they break or shatter, or move to a lower floor.



Advance preparation:

- Before a coastal storm or hurricane, find out if you live in one of New York City's hurricane evacuation zones. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources, or NYC.gov/knowyourzone.
- Prepare your home and vehicles. Secure outdoor objects, close windows and exterior doors securely, move valuable items to upper floors, and top off your vehicle and generator with fuel.
- Have your Go Bag ready.
- Know where you will go in the event an evacuation order is issued. Stay with family or friends or call 311 for information before, during or after the storm.
- If ordered to evacuate, do so as directed. Use public transportation if possible. Keep in mind that public transportation may shut down several hours before the storm arrives.
- If you need to use the elevator to evacuate and are in an evacuation zone, be sure to evacuate before elevator service is discontinued to protect the elevators from flooding. Building owners are required to post signs in the building lobby or common area in advance (if possible) of a weather emergency if they will be discontinuing elevator service. Advance notification of the building owner/management may help ensure you receive appropriate notification. See Section 2, People Needing Assistance.
- Be prepared for a power interruption by charging your cell phone and other portable devices and adjust the refrigerator setting to a colder temperature.



During the storm:

- Stay indoors.
- Call 911 if you have a medical emergency or are in danger from physical damage to your building or apartment, but be aware that an emergency response may be delayed or unavailable during the storm.
- If you are trapped inside by rising waters, move to a higher floor, but don't retreat into an enclosed attic unless you have a saw or other tool to cut a hole in the roof if necessary. Call 911 and report your situation. Wait for help. Do NOT try to swim to safety. Do not enter a building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Stay away from downed power lines. Water conducts electricity.

4. **Earthquakes**

Although earthquakes are not common in the New York City area, earthquakes can and have affected our area, and apartment building residents and staff should be prepared.

Depending on its location, even a small earthquake can cause buildings to shake, physically damage buildings (including cracks in walls), and cause objects to move or fall from shelves.

During an earthquake, "drop, cover and hold on":

- Take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture (such as a table) and hold on.
- If you cannot take cover under a piece of furniture, take cover in a corner next to an inside (interior) wall.
- Drop to the floor.
- Cover your head and neck with your arms.
- If you use a wheelchair, take cover in a doorway or next to an interior wall and lock the wheels. Remove from the wheelchair any equipment that is not securely affixed to it. Cover yourself with whatever is available to protect yourself from falling objects.
- If you are unable to move from a bed or chair, protect yourself from falling objects with blankets or pillows.
- If you are outdoors, go to an open area away from trees, utility poles and buildings.
- Stay where you are until the shaking stops.

Be aware that there may be aftershocks, additional earthquake vibrations which often follow an earthquake.

5. **Tornados**

Although not common in the New York City area, a number of tornados (and microbursts, a similar wind condition) have touched down in New York City in recent years.

In the event of a tornado alert:

- If a tornado is approaching your neighborhood, immediately go to the basement of your building. If your building has no basement, go to the lowest floor of the building.
- Stay next to the wall in an interior room or area away from windows until the tornado has passed.

- Avoid interior spaces with roofs that span a large open space, such as atriums and auditoriums.
- If there is no suitable place to shelter in your building, evacuate your building for a safer location, but only if there is sufficient time to get there.

E. **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCIES**

1. **Chemical**

A hazardous materials emergency can result from an accident, such as an overturned truck or an explosion in a factory, or as a result of criminal activity, such as a terrorist attack.

If the chemical is being dispersed through the air, every effort should be made to avoid breathing it in.

During the emergency:

- Shelter in place. Generally, it is safest to shelter in place in your apartment.
- Turn off all air conditioners and ventilation systems, close windows and seal up all ventilation grilles and other openings that will allow outside air to enter into your apartment.
- Monitor Notify NYC and local radio and TV stations for additional information.

If you are near the area of the chemical release or it has entered your apartment:

- Cover your nose, mouth and as much of your skin as possible.
- Evacuate your apartment and building if it is safe to do so. If not, move to an interior room, such as a bathroom and seal up the windows and doors.

Once the emergency has been resolved, if you have been exposed to, or contaminated by, the chemical:

- Listen for instructions from public authorities and/or first responders.
- Decontaminate yourself as soon as you reach a clean area. Obtain medical assistance if needed.

Monitor Notify NYC for guidance if the hazardous materials release affects the water or food supply.

2. **Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)**

Radiological dispersal devices (RDDs) use conventional explosives with radioactive material. RDDs are not capable of creating a nuclear explosion: they are not nuclear weapons. They are meant to cause panic and disrupt daily life.

RDDs can cover a wide area with dangerous radioactive material. Radioactive material dispersed from an RDD can settle like dust on your clothing, your body, and other objects.

If you are outside, immediately take shelter in the nearest safe building and monitor NYC (and local radio and TV stations, if available) for additional information and instructions.

If you or your family are near the location of a confirmed RDD explosion, follow the steps below to reduce any potential radiation exposure. Do not go to a hospital unless you have a medical emergency.

- Take off your outer layer of clothing and your shoes. This can remove up to 90% of any radioactive material. Do not shake or brush off the dust.
- Seal the clothing and shoes you were wearing in a plastic bag or other container and keep them away from people and pets, but do not place them in the garbage.
- Gently blow your nose and wipe your eyes and ears with a clean wet cloth.
- Take a shower with plenty of soap. Wash from your head down. Avoid scratching your skin. Wash your hair using shampoo only. Do not use conditioner because it may cause radioactive material to stick to your hair and skin.
- If you cannot shower, use a dry or wet cloth or wipe to clean skin that was uncovered, including your face and hands. Seal the used cloth or wipes in a bag or container like you did with your contaminated clothes.
- Put on whatever clothing and shoes you have that are not contaminated with dust. If necessary, borrow clothes from a neighbor.
- All personal devices and equipment that may have been exposed to radioactive material, especially wheelchairs and other mobility equipment, should be wiped down with a damp cloth or wipe. Make sure to clean the wheels. Wash your hands afterwards.
- Decontaminate pets and service animals by washing and shampooing them. It is not necessary to shave their fur.

F. **BUILDING EXPLOSIONS/COLLAPSE**

The most common reason for a building explosion is a gas leak. See Section 6(C)(3), Gas Leaks.

Building explosions can also result from malfunctioning equipment or criminal activity.

Explosions can cause buildings, or portions of buildings, to collapse. Building collapses also result from unlawful or improperly performed alterations to the building structure.

Buildings of noncombustible construction (with concrete or steel structures) are less likely to collapse, except in extraordinary circumstances.

If there is an explosion in your apartment building:

- Attempt to determine the severity of the damage to the building (such as collapsed or cracked ceilings or walls, clouds of dust, or strong smell of gas) and whether you are in immediate danger.
- If conditions allow, evacuate the building as quickly and calmly as possible.
- Call 911 as soon as you are in a safe location.



© FDNY 2018

- If you cannot safely evacuate or you are not certain it is safe to evacuate, call 911 and follow the instructions they provide.
- If there is a possibility of a collapse of walls or ceilings, take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture (such as a table).

If there is a collapse in your building and you are trapped by debris:

- Cover your nose and mouth with a dry cloth or clothing.
- Move around as little as possible to avoid generating dust, which may be harmful and make it difficult to breathe.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available.

G. **TERRORISM**

A terrorist's primary objective is to create fear. With accurate information and basic emergency preparedness, you can fight back. Visit PlanNowNYC, a website developed by NYC Emergency Management and the City's other emergency response agencies to help New Yorkers prepare for terrorist attacks. See Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

1. **Know the Facts and Be Responsible**

- Keep in mind that terrorism can take many different forms. By preparing for the fire and non-fire emergencies addressed above, you will also be preparing for terrorist attacks.
- Know the facts of a situation and think critically. Confirm reports using a variety of reliable sources of information, such as the government or media. Do not spread rumors.
- Do not accept packages from strangers, and do not leave luggage or bags unattended in public areas such as the subway.
- If you receive a suspicious package or envelope, do not touch it. Call 911 and alert City officials. If you have handled the package, wash your hands with soap and water immediately. Read the US Postal Service's tips for identifying suspicious packages. For more information, see Section 7, Emergency Preparedness Resources.

2. **Active Shooter Emergencies**

In an active shooter emergency, one or more armed individuals enter a building or other place with the intention of shooting multiple persons, typically at random.

Active shooter incidents are generally associated with public buildings and places, not apartment buildings. However, an active shooter emergency could occur in or around your apartment building, or where you work, shop, or spend recreational time. It is important that you understand how to respond to such emergencies.

DURING AN ACTIVE SHOOTER EMERGENCY, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU:

1. Avoid (Run). Get away from the shooter, if you can. Leave your personal belongings behind.
2. Barricade (Hide). If you can't safely leave the area, go into an apartment or other room. Lock the door and/or block it with large, heavy objects to make entry difficult. Hide behind a large, solid item if possible, in case shots are fired through the door or wall. Turn off any source of noise and remain still and quiet. Put your cell phone and other devices on silent, not vibrate.
3. Confront (Fight) - If you and others cannot safely leave the area and there is nowhere to hide, or the shooter enters your apartment or hiding place, use whatever you can to defend yourself. Coordinate your actions with others, if possible. Commit to your actions and act aggressively. Improvise weapons and throw items. Yell.
4. Call 911 as soon as it is safe to do so.



Law enforcement personnel responding to an active shooter incident will be focused on identifying and neutralizing the shooter(s). Law enforcement officers will be looking at the hands of all persons they encounter, both to identify the shooter and for their own safety.

1. Keep your hands empty and above your head. Do not carry any items that could be confused with a weapon or a dangerous device.
2. Do not act in a manner that may cause a law enforcement officer to view you as a threat. Do not make any sudden movements. Keep your distance. Do not run towards law enforcement officers or grab them.
3. The law enforcement personnel you first encounter may not be designated to render medical assistance. If possible, proceed to a more secure area before requesting assistance.
4. You may not be allowed to immediately leave the scene of the incident. Be prepared to be detained for questioning.

7. **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS RESOURCES**

Emergency Preparedness Basics

Notify NYC: Sign up for Notify NYC to receive notifications by going to NYC.gov/NotifyNYC, follow @NotifyNYC on Twitter, contact 311, or get the free app for your Apple or Android device.

Ready New York (NYC Emergency Management): The Ready New York guides offer tips and information for all types of emergencies. The information in these guides is available in multiple languages and in audio format:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/em/ready/guides-resources.page>

Reduce Your Risk Guide (NYC Emergency Management): This guide outlines steps property owners can take to prepare through hazard mitigation — cost-effective and sustained actions taken to reduce the long-term risk to human life or property from hazards:

http://www1.nyc.gov/site/em/ready/guides-resources.page#reduce_your_risk

Information for Apartment Dwellers (NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD)): HPD’s website discusses how apartment renters can prepare for and respond to weather emergencies, natural disasters, hazards, and power outages. Their website also includes information on the legal obligation that landlords have to maintain habitable conditions in residential buildings, including following storm-related or other damage:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/renters/emergency-preparedness.page>

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/owners/disaster-response.page>

People Who Need Assistance

People with Health Issues (NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene). The Health Department’s website focuses on health emergencies but also covers how to prepare for any emergency if you have specific health issues such as persons on dialysis and persons with limited mobility:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/emergency-preparedness/individuals-and-families-dme.page>

How to Register as a Life Sustaining Equipment Customer: Con Edison Special Services, 1-800-752-6633 (TTY: 800-642-2308) and website:

<https://www.coned.com/en/accounts-billing/payment-plans-assistance/special-services>

PSE&G Critical Care Program (Rockaways customers): 800-490-0025 (TTY: 631-755-6660) and website:

<https://www.psegliny.com/page.cfm/CustomerService/Special/CriticalCare>

National Grid NYC Customer Service (Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island customers): 718-643-4050 (or dial 711 for New York State Relay Service)

National Grid Long Island Customer Service (Rockaways customers): 800-930-5003.

NYC Well: For mental health information, a referral, or if you need to talk to someone, call NYC Well, New York City's confidential, 24-hour Mental Health Hotline: 888-NYC-WELL (1-888-692-9355) or website:

<https://nycwell.cityofnewyork.us/en/>

Home Safety and Fire Prevention

Home Safety:

Smoke Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detectors (NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD)): HPD's website has information about the legal obligations of landlords and tenants to install and maintain smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hpd/renters/important-safety-issues-carbon-monoxide-smoke-detectors.page>

Fire Safety Publications (NYC Fire Department): The Fire Department has posted on its website fire safety information on more than 25 different topics, including smoke and carbon monoxide alarms:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-life-safety.page>
<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-safety-educational-publications.page>
<http://www.fdnysmart.org/>

Smoke Alarms (American Red Cross): The Red Cross's website has information about fire safety and smoke alarm installation. The agency and its partners will install a limited number of free smoke alarms for those who cannot afford to purchase smoke alarms or for those who are physically unable to install a smoke alarm. The Red Cross installs a limited number of specialized bedside alarms for individuals who are deaf or hard-of-hearing.

For general information: <https://www.redcross.org/sound-the-alarm>

For assistance with purchase or installation: <http://www.redcross.org/local/new-york/greater-new-york/home-fire-safety>

Fire Prevention

Fire Safety Publications (NYC Fire Department): The Fire Department has posted on its website fire safety information on more than 25 different topics, including tips on residential fire safety, proper use of fire extinguishers, candle safety, and senior fire safety:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-safety-educational-publications.page>

Fire Code Guide (NYC Fire Department). The Fire Department has posted guidance with respect to the fire safety requirements set forth in the New York City Fire Code and Fire Department

rules, including candle safety and decorative alcohol-fueled fireplaces (Chapter 3), Christmas tree safety (Chapter 8), and prevention of electrical hazards (Chapter 6):

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/business/support/fire-code-and-rules-help.page>

Know Your Building

Fire Safety Publications (NYC Fire Department): The Fire Department has posted on its website fire safety information on more than 25 different topics, including building construction:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/education/fire-and-life-safety/fire-safety-educational-publications.page>

Building Construction (FDNY Foundation): The FDNY Foundation is a not-for-profit that promotes fire safety education. Its website has information to help you know whether you live in a fireproof or non-fire proof building:

<http://www.fdnysmart.org/safetytips/fire-proof-or-non-fire-proof/>

Apartment Identification and Fire Emergency Markings (NYC Fire Department). For more information about apartment identification and fire emergency marking requirements, see NYC Fire Code Sections FC505.3 and FC505.4 and Fire Department rules 3 RCNY 505-01 and 505-02. The Fire Department has posted the Fire Code and rules on its website, together with a Fire Code Guide that includes (in Chapter 5) Frequently Asked Questions about these requirements. The link to this information is:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/fdny/business/support/fire-code-and-rules-help.page>

What To Do In A Fire or Non-Fire Emergency

Evacuation Assistance: Lift and Carry Techniques (City of Los Angeles): The different ways one or two persons can carry someone, with sketches and instructions: <http://www.cert-la.com/downloads/liftcarry/Liftcarry.pdf>

Evacuation Devices (NYC Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities): The City has posted information about stair chairs and other evacuation devices, including considerations for purchasing an evacuation device for use in your building:

<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/mopd/resources/considerations-for-purchasing-an-evacuation-devise-for-use-in-your-building.page>

Power Outages. Contact numbers to report power outages and other utility emergencies are as follows:

Utility Company Emergency Numbers:

Con Edison 24-hour hotline: 800-752-6633 (TTY: 800-642-2308)

National Grid 24-hour hotline: 800-465-1212

Suspicious Mail or Packages: The U.S. Postal Service has published information on how to protect yourself, your business, and your mailroom from a package that contains a bomb (explosive), radiological, biological, or chemical threat:

<http://about.usps.com/posters/pos84/welcome.htm>

Terrorism

PlanNow NYC (NYC Emergency Management) is the City website that informs New Yorkers about potential terrorist actions and other emergencies. The interactive website is designed to engage New Yorkers about possible emergency scenarios, from an active shooter incident to a radiological, biological or chemical incident: <https://plannownyc.cityofnewyork.us/>

Run Hide Fight (City of Houston): The City of Houston has published a video about how the public should respond to an active shooter incident: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0>

NYPD Shield (NYC Police Department): NYPD Shield is a Police Department program for building owners and other private sector businesses to counter terrorism through information sharing: <https://www.nypdshield.org/public/FileDisplay.aspx?ID=36>

*Publication Note: Retain **highlighted** underlining in publication of final rule.*

§ 3. Appendix 2 of §408-02 of Chapter 4 of Title 3 of the Rules of the City of New, as renumbered as §401-06, is amended to read as follows:

APPENDIX 2

FIRE SAFETY NOTICES

Instructions: The following fire safety notice shall be posted in buildings of non-combustible construction within the meaning of [R408-02(c)(3)(E) R401-06(c)(3)(E)]:.

FIRE SAFETY NOTICE

IN THE EVENT OF FIRE, STAY CALM. NOTIFY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL. IF YOU MUST TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION, USE YOUR JUDGMENT AS TO THE SAFEST COURSE OF ACTION, GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

YOU ARE IN A NON-COMBUSTIBLE (FIREPROOF) BUILDING

If The Fire Is In Your Apartment

- Close the door to the room where the fire is and leave the apartment.
- Make sure **EVERYONE** leaves the apartment with you.
- Take your keys.
- Close, but do not lock, the apartment door.
- Alert people on your floor by knocking on their doors on your way to the exit.
- Use the nearest stairwell to leave the building.
- **DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.**
- Call 911 once you reach a safe location. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless firefighters are on the scene.
- Meet the members of your household at a pre-determined location outside the building. Notify the firefighters if anyone is unaccounted for.

If The Fire Is Not In Your Apartment

- Stay inside your apartment and listen for instructions from firefighters unless conditions become dangerous.
- If you must exit your apartment, first feel the apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.

- If you can safely exit your apartment, follow the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
- If you cannot safely exit your apartment or building, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.
- Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below.
- Do not break any windows.
- If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
- If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the smoke, heat or fire.

*Publication Note: **Highlighted** underlining is existing text, not a text change. Retain **highlighted** underlining in publication of final rule.*

Instructions: The following fire safety notice shall be posted in buildings of combustible construction within the meaning of [R408-02(c)(3)(E) R401-06(c)(3)(E)]:.

FIRE SAFETY NOTICE

IN THE EVENT OF FIRE, STAY CALM. NOTIFY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL. IF YOU MUST TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION, USE YOUR JUDGMENT AS TO THE SAFEST COURSE OF ACTION, GUIDED BY THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

YOU ARE IN A COMBUSTIBLE (NON-FIREPROOF) BUILDING

If The Fire Is In Your Apartment

- Close the door to the room where the fire is and leave the apartment.
- Make sure **EVERYONE** leaves the apartment with you.
- Take your keys.
- Close, but do not lock, the apartment door.
- Alert people on your floor by knocking on their doors on your way to the exit.
- Use the nearest stairwell to leave the building.

DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.

- Call 911 once you reach a safe location. Do not assume the fire has been reported unless firefighters are on the scene.
- Meet the members of your household at a pre-determined location outside the building. Notify the firefighters if anyone is unaccounted for.

If The Fire Is Not In Your Apartment

- Feel your apartment door and doorknob for heat. If they are not hot, open the door slightly and check the hallway for smoke, heat or fire.
- Exit the apartment and building if you can safely do so, following the instructions above for a fire in your apartment.
- If the hallway or stairwell is not safe because of smoke, heat, or fire and you have access to a fire escape, use it to exit the building. Proceed cautiously on the fire escape and always carry or hold onto small children.
- If you cannot use the stairs or the fire escape, call 911 and tell them your address, floor, apartment number and the number of people in your apartment.

- Seal the doors to your apartment with wet towels or sheets, and seal air ducts or other openings where smoke may enter.
- Open windows a few inches at top and bottom unless flames and smoke are coming from below.
- Do not break any windows.
- If conditions in the apartment appear life-threatening, open a window and wave a towel or sheet to attract the attention of firefighters.
- If smoke conditions worsen before help arrives, get down on the floor and take short breaths through your nose. If possible, retreat to a balcony or terrace away from the source of the flames, heat or smoke.

Publication Note: ***Highlighted*** underlining is existing text, not a text change. Retain ***highlighted*** underlining in publication of final rule.

401-06 (8/8/18)