

WHAT IS DDC

THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE IS A SIMPLE ECONOMICAL WAY TO CUT DOWN ACCIDENT-AND INSURANCE-RATES

DDC ENABLES YOU TO ANALYSE YOUR OWN DRIVING HABITS-AND IMPROVE THEM

DDC TEACHES YOU HOW TO DEAL WITH TOUGH ROAD AND WEATHER CONDITIONS -

DDC SHOWS YOU HOW TO DEAL WITH ROAD HEAD-ACHE NO.1...THE OTHER DRIVER!

8 HOURS IS ALL IT TAKES!

DDC REALLY WORKS-FOR INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES AND COMMUNITIES. FOR INFORMATION PHONE OR WRITE: ONTARIO SAFETY LEAGUE 409 KING W. TORONTO

Ontario Safety League

The Bionic Nose Smoke Detectors For The Home

Each year, fire claims some eight hundred lives in Canada — almost thirty-five per cent of those deaths occur in Ontario.

According to the Ontario Safety League, home fire deaths could be drastically reduced if every home and apartment had at least one "bionic nose": a home smoke detector.

The Ontario Fire Marshal's statistics indicate that a high percentage of home fire fatalities occur during the family sleeping hours when human vigilance is at its lowest. Many of the victims probably never knew of the impending danger but slept soundly in their beds while smoke and poison gases soundlessly snuffed out life. Those who did awaken found a nightmare environment of choking fumes and superheated gases. An oxygen-starved brain, blurred vision, and seared lungs brought pain, disorientation, and death.

Smoke detectors monitor the air as opposed to heat detectors — which monitor temperatures. The heat detector's usefulness as a home safety device is limited. Most home fires smoke and smolder for some time before heat in the surrounding area builds up significantly.

Smoke detectors, on the other hand, operate by monitoring the surrounding air — electronically "seeing" or "sniffing" it and sounding an alarm at the first

"sniff" of trouble. In fact, "typical" dwelling test fires indicate that smoke detectors usually activate long before the surrounding temperatures rise even a few degrees. They allow the family to escape before fire fogs the air with smothering, lethal gases which may accompany the smoke.

A good "bionic nose" can be picked up for between \$30 and \$60. However, the Ontario Safety League notes that there are no federal standards for fire alarms and warns that unscrupulous operators can sell inferior products, giving homeowners a false sense of security.

Home smoke detectors are easy to install and blend into any room decor — much the same as your home's thermostat or apartment "talk box". Since the detector is of greatest value when everyone is asleep, the best location would be on the ceiling in the area or hallway outside the bedrooms. Depending on the configuration of your house or apartment, more than one smoke detector may be needed.

The Ontario Safety League notes that a smoke detector is of no real value unless everyone in the family knows the proper action to take when the alarm sounds! The League recommends that every household should have a planned and practiced escape plan. If you are unsure about escape routes, ask your local fire department for assistance in mapping them out.

65 years of safety



Mention the Ontario Safety League and most people would probably look at you blankly. If it's a motorist you're talking to he might indicate that he belongs to 'it', thinking that you really meant to talk about the Motor League.

It's not too surprising when you look at it. Although the Ontario Safety League has been around for 65 years, it is not usually a high profile organization, preferring to work behind the scenes for the most part. Few people would realize, for example, that the majority of commercial Driving School Instructors are OSL trained, or that high school Driving Instructors take a course

originated by the League. Mention Elmer, the Safety Elephant and the majority of adults would hardly think to connect him with OSL... "Gee, is he still around... I remember Elmer from school."

So what is the Ontario Safety League? It is a non-profit, non-government, public service organization dedicated to safety education and the development of accident prevention programs in three areas: Traffic, Outdoor Recreation, and Family (Home and Child) Safety.

These were the primary objectives of the group of concerned citizens who first met

on September 15, 1913, to form the OSL. For the first decade the League remained primarily a Toronto-oriented safety organization; but then received its letters patent as the provincial safety body.

Today, the League enjoys the stature of one of the leading safety organizations in North America, operating some forty programs within the province. Fifteen thousand professional drivers are enrolled in the OSL Safe Driver Award program, especially designed for commercial fleet operations. The League also organized and administers the popular "Pro Drivers" — driver training courses for young people in Mississauga and Metro Toronto. Visitors to Algonquin Provincial Park may have seen the League's canoe-camping demonstration units offering free instruction and advice each summer. Snowmobile enthusiasts who have taken the Snowmobile Training Course at any one of the Club locations across the province will not be surprised to learn that their student handbook and course materials were developed by the League which has maintained an interest in this activity for many years. Then there are the school safety posters now being mailed to every grade school in the province, together with a teacher's lesson guide.

That's only a handful of the programs, but they indicate the wide range of services available from the Ontario Safety League.

"We're always trying to improve and update our services," explains Steve Andrunyk, OSL's President and General Manager, "and certainly the League is not the same as it was twenty or even ten years ago."

"Technological changes and changes in life styles mean program changes for us. Perhaps some services become obsolete and are dropped, new ones are developed as the need arises. But it all costs money."

Andrunyk emphasizes that only twelve per cent of the League's budget is made up by grants and donations from government, industry and business, and private individuals. The remainder comes from the purchase of safety programs and materials.

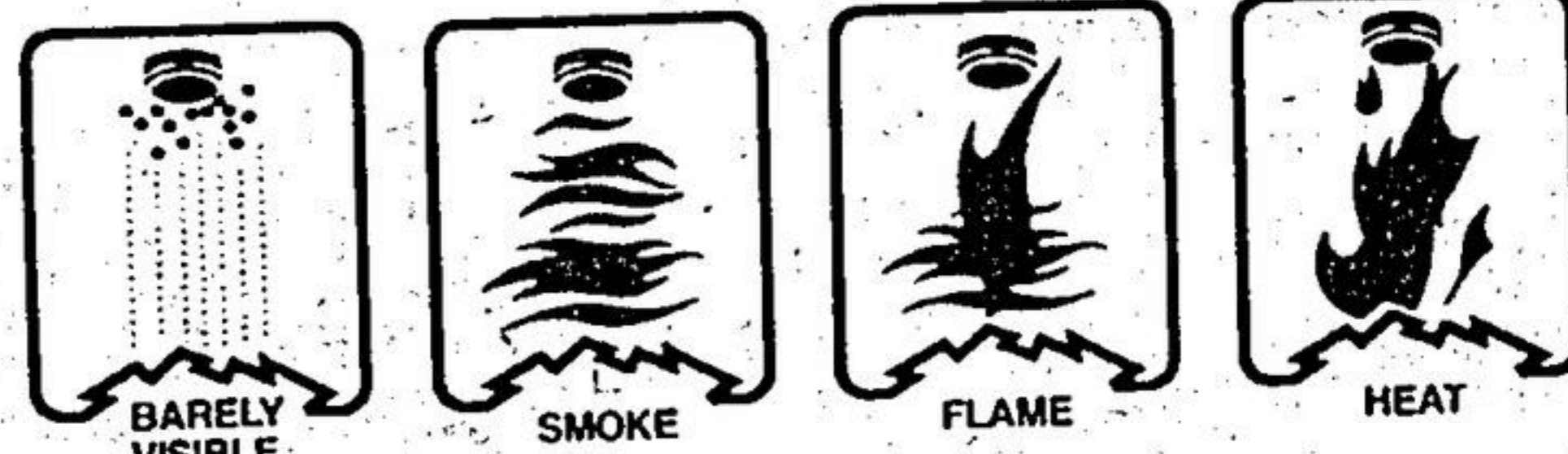
As long as there is a need, there will be an Ontario Safety League, Andrunyk states, and as long as man is the careless individual he is — there will be a need.



Instructor Gerry German offers personal instruction to students on the CSC/OSL Motorcycle Training Course at Sheridan College and the Downsview Air Base. The course offers 20 hours of instruction in basic skills, accident avoidance and advanced handling techniques.

What a good nose does

THE FOUR CONDITIONS OF FIRE



BARELY VISIBLE
This beginning stage involves almost invisible and sometimes odorless particles of combustion and can last minutes or days depending on the material involved.

SMOKE
The smoke or smoldering condition produces visible smoke with gases, sometimes toxic. This stage may last for hours or minutes.

FLAME
The flame stage takes minutes or seconds. Visible smoke and flame are a major threat.

HEAT
This stage involves visible flame, smoke and high heat. This extremely dangerous condition can evolve in only seconds.

FIRE HAS FOUR RECOGNIZABLE CONDITIONS:

- INCIPIENT STAGE**
*When only invisible products of combustion are given off.
- SMOLDERING STAGE**
*When only smoke is visible
- FIRE STAGE**
*When actual fire exists and heat comes quickly
- HEAT STAGE**
*When uncontrolled heat and rapidly expanding air completes the dangerous combination.

TYPES OF DETECTORS

The earlier occupants of a home can be alerted to smoke & fire, the better are their chances of survival. Detection of smoke, the first stage of fire, has proven the most reliable way of sensing fire, providing occupants with a good chance for escape.

IONIZATION SMOKE DETECTORS

They respond to invisible products of combustion emitted in the first stage of fire — the incipient stage — where there is little or no visible smoke. They will respond to the other three stages of fire.

PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE DETECTORS

They respond to visible smoke of the smoldering type where there is still no flame or significant heat. While both units will successfully detect fire, the ionization device is capable of giving earlier warning in a broader range of fires. There is a third type of detector — the thermal detector — which reacts to heat at the last stage of combustion, the heat stage. This detector, while a popular commercial type, should NOT be used in a private home. IT IS A PROPERTY PROTECTOR — NOT A LIFE SAVER!