

THE FIRE LINE

February
2019
Edition

Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue Monthly Newsletter



FIRE LINE - DO NOT CROSS

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FROM THE BALCONY

A message from Chief Peter O'Leary



Happy New Year!

As we start 2019 I am really excited and looking forward to so many things which will positively impact us and our ability to deliver excellent service to the public. As I write this column we are getting really close to having our fire training tower completed. AC Gerritson meets with the contractors on a weekly basis and by all estimates the tower will be completed by mid-February. Behind the scenes AC Knowles has been researching policies, and proper guidelines for the safe use of the tower. It's our hope to have policies in place which will guide us whenever the tower is in use.

Also in 2019, we will see a new ambulance which will be a welcome addition to our fleet! AC Janquart worked with our city purchasing department to get the ambulance ordered in an expedited manner in which doing so will get the ambulance delivered to us hopefully by May 1st. The goal set by the manufacturer is to have the ambulance ready to be on display in April at the Fire Department Instructor's Conference in Indianapolis. If you don't know, FDIC is the biggest fire/ems trade show in the United States and having our ambulance on display will be an incredible honor!

Those of you assigned to stations two and three will notice sprinkler contractors installing automatic fire sprinklers throughout the stations in 2019. This project has been a personal goal of the administration for several years and we are grateful to the City for funding this life safety project.

Also in 2019 you will see improvements to our front parking lot at station one. As part of this project, we will make improvements to better utilize the lot which will create more parking spaces and improve traffic flow.

There is much more coming this year, hop on board the train and help us continue to deliver the very best of us to our citizens. Let's make 2019 one to remember!

Until next month,
Be Safe and Be Well

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UPCOMING EVENTS

February 5 - 10
Sturgeon Spectacular

February 16
Celebrate Community

February 19
Spring Primary Election



Fond du Lac Fire Rescue Operations

By: Assistant Chief Erick Gerritson



Servant Leadership

Servant Leadership? But I am the Boss! How do you motivate and inspire others to accomplish tasks?

We study tirelessly to pass the written examination, condition our bodies to successfully pass the physical agility test, and research common interview questions that are asked for entry level firefighter positions to prepare ourselves for the interview with the chief or interview panel. After all of that hard work, your dream is realized and you share the great news with your friends and family. You are a firefighter. Press fast forward, and you are at it again--studying for promotional examinations. You ascend up the organizational ladder to the rank of an officer and now you have the responsibility of making sure that those under your command go home at the end of their shift. You are now charged with motivating, inspiring, and leading by example to others who are in a position that you were once in.

Today's workforce is comprised of three different generations, which have different values and perspectives on life in general and work expectations. The demands of dynamic leadership have never been greater for leaders in today's fire service. If the men and women under your command, as well as your fellow officers, participated in a 360-degree survey about you as a leader and manager, what would they say? Would they say that you are inclusive? A coach? A mentor and transparent? Or would they say that you are a self-centered dictator? As a student of leadership, I quickly gravitated toward "servant leadership" and its principles that have become more and more popular over the past few years.

Servant leadership was first introduced by Robert K. Greenleaf in an essay that he wrote in 1970. It is a faith-based leadership philosophy that inherently turns the organization chart upside down. Greenleaf defined servant leadership as "someone in a position of authority adopting the mindset that the servant-leader is servant first It begins with the natural feeling that one wants to serve, to serve first."

As a fire service officer, you may be saying to yourself, "Servant leadership? But I am the boss!" You are correct. You are the boss, and your legitimate authority, which is extended through the office of the chief, already establishes that. However, if you need to remind people that you are the boss, then you don't have true followership and you're not exercising healthy leadership principles. Your duty as an officer is to embody the organizational statements and uphold your oath of office. How do you motivate and inspire others to accomplish tasks? How do you demonstrate to those under your command that they are valued and their voice matters?

How to Start Practicing Today

Practicing servant leadership is a conscious decision that is motivated by the desire to have your team function at the highest possible level. It is committing to your team that "we" is much more important than "me" as a leader. Let's take a look at some servant leadership characteristics that you can start practicing today to make you a more effective leader:



Fond du Lac Fire Rescue Operations

By: Assistant Chief Erick Gerritson



Servant Leadership, continued

1) **Lead from the front but know when to follow.** A common mistake that we make in the fire service is marginalizing the voice and capabilities of junior ranking members of the team. Everyone on the team has value and brings something unique to the table. If they didn't, they wouldn't be there. Leverage the strengths of every member of the team and allow them to have learning experiences. Mistakes are only made if the teachable moment that occurred is not embraced and discussed.

2) **Don't just say that you care; show it.** Demonstrating empathy when leading service-based organizations goes hand in hand with making sure that you wear an SCBA when engaged in interior fire suppression tasks. It's Tuesday evening, you have had "back to back" calls all day, and it is the day to deep clean the kitchen. Instead of going up to your office and starting your incident reports, pick up a rag and cleaning solution and help the members of your company. They may not immediately voice their appreciation for your efforts, but I assure you that it doesn't go unnoticed. Five minutes of "doing what you say to do" can have an indefinite impact on future followership.

3) **Have a heightened sense of awareness.** Your ability to anticipate problems before they become a crisis is critically important as an officer. To take care of your personnel, you must first know and understand them. Be clear and consistent with your communication as it pertains to your company. This is directly correlated with them knowing you and your expectations. If you are at a busy house and vertical ventilation is scheduled for proficiency training, it is not only okay but expected that you report up through the chain of command that you would like to complete the training during the next shift because your personnel are spent. It defeats the purpose of training if everyone is not paying attention and engaging in back and forth dialogue. It also shows that you know your personnel and care about their disposition. Take advantage of those opportunities when you can. Have a heightened sense of awareness involving all things.

The autocratic style of leadership is dead in today's fire service with the exception of the fireground or the mitigation of an emergency. A fire service servant-leader focuses on the development and welfare of the firefighters. While typical leadership encompasses the amassing and application of "power" by the leader at the "top of the pyramid," servant leadership is distinctly different. A fire service servant-leader is inclusive and shares the decision making authority, putting the needs of others first and helping firefighters progress and execute their duties and responsibilities to the highest possible level. Remember, if they won't follow you in the firehouse kitchen, chances are they won't follow you on the fireground.

Article for Firefighter Nation, by Reginald D. Freeman

Until next month...Be Safe!!



OPERATIONS BY THE NUMBERS

DECEMBER	THIS MONTH		YEAR-TO-DATE	
PREVENTION	LAST YEAR	THIS YEAR	LAST YEAR	THIS YEAR
Total Inspections	196	245	2960	3027
Total Defects	137	132	1979	2006
SUPPRESSION				
Alarms Involving Fire	15	13	137	138
Fire Mutual Aid Given	4	1	20	13
Fire Mutual Aid Received	0	0	0	0
Service/Good Intent Calls	36	36	452	552
False Alarms & False Calls	36	25	319	312
Other Calls	25	8	179	155
Total Fire Alarms & Calls	112	82	1087	1157
EMS				
Total Ambulance Calls	429	511	5717	6094
Total Fire & Ems Responses	541	593	6804	7251
Fire Property Loss	\$9,825.00	\$6,500.00	\$148,721.00	\$386,665.00
Fire Contents Loss	\$3,200.00	\$1,500.00	\$124,211.00	\$150,760.00
Engine Assisted EMS Calls	185	193	2579	2512

Happy Birthday!

Erick Gerritson Jake Vogds
 Jonathon Prall
 Jed Rathke Adam King
 John Hicken



like us on
facebook

at City of Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue



follow us on
twitter

at fdlfire



The Code Summary

By: Todd Janquart
Assistant Chief of EMS

Are you legally liable for you EMS partner's poor documentation?

This is a great article that emphasizes the importance of teamwork when it comes to the information collected and recorded in the PCR. It is critically important to share this vital information between team members so it can be appropriately recorded in the report. As we all have heard, "if it isn't in the report, it didn't happen". It is a good reminder that team members are jointly responsible for all aspects of patient care including patient care reporting.

Question: My partner is a terrible writer. When it's his turn to write the narrative for the ePCR every sentence has multiple grammar errors and misspellings. Important details about assessment and care are often left out. I've tried to make corrections, but he always wants me to just "sign the dam report" so we can clear the hospital for quarters or the next call. He's also the crew chief so it's not easy for me to call out his poor writing skills. As a co-signer am I liable for his mistakes? How can I make sure we have more accurate and more professional narratives without turning him against me?

Answer: Wow. The worst part about your question is that it is so common in EMS. What you are experiencing is happening everywhere – despite my best efforts to the contrary.

The short answer to your long question is: yes, you may be considered liable for the mistakes contained in the patient care report if you are cosigning as to its accuracy.

The longer answer is far more troubling.

Since our parents' and grandparents' time, grammar, spelling, table etiquette, work ethic, and the like were ingrained into us and reinforced daily. Dangling participles and elbows on the dinner table were often met with the same response. Lazy work was not tolerated.

Over the years, though, we have grown lazy and complacent. Everyone gets a trophy, and nobody fails in school, so we simply don't care as much about once-important notions like spelling, grammar and etiquette. Work ethic seems to have gone the way of the dodo. It stands to reason that complacent EMS providers and grammatical and spelling errors are all too common in patient care reports.



EMS partners are a team

The more sinister issue you point out; the much, much bigger problem that will directly affect you is the reality that "... important details about assessment and care are often left out..." of his reports. My experience has been that omissions in documentation equate to omissions in care and that is what will bring you both down. It does not have to be true, it only needs to appear true.

The law views EMS partners as a team; each provider is responsible for the [known] conduct of the other. For example, if you are both paramedics and you see your partner about to commit a treatment error and you don't intervene, it is as if you made the error.

Likewise, if you know or should know that your partner is documenting improperly or incompletely or, worst of all, fraudulently, and you do not intervene, it is as if you committed fraud. You will both be sanctioned equally. Any documentation you sign off on, whether you wrote it or not, whether you read it or not, you own everything in it and everything that is missing.



The Code Summary

By: Todd Janquart
Assistant Chief of EMS

Are you legally liable for you EMS partner's poor documentation?, continued

Partners solve problems together

How you fix this problem without straining the relationship is delicate work until it is not.

Partners are supposed to have each other's backs. Partners are supposed to look out for one another. Partners are supposed to protect each other, even when doing so may be uncomfortable. The partner who drives you to be better is the partner you know you can trust. The partner who expects you to lie for him or her is the one you know you cannot trust; that is the one who will burn you before he burns with you.

Your crew chief partner is not acting like a crew chief, much less a partner. I don't know him or his personality, so I cannot tell you definitively how to handle it. I can give you a couple of options:

Talk to him, partner to partner.

"Hey, I understand wanting to go available faster. The problem is that our duty to the patient we just transported is not satisfied until we have provided the kind of accurate, complete, and thorough documentation that affords the patient and the hospital the best opportunity to provide continuity of care."

(That is a lot of words. Convey the message in your own words).

Maybe your attention to quality will be contagious; problem solved. Maybe not.

Maybe the conversation needs to be a little more direct.

"Incomplete documentation is bad for the patient, makes us both look bad, and can come back to haunt both of us. Making sure that the ePCR is as good as it can be is not a ding against you; it's me being a good partner and us doing right by the patient."

If the diplomatic route fails, stand your ground. A wise person once told me that doing the right thing is not always easy, but it is always the right thing. You may need to get tough, go over his head; you may need to drive the culture of your agency to a better place; a higher standard.

You will hit resistance. My feeling about providers who resist improvement is that they don't belong in EMS.

The conflict you are facing with your crew chief is the same conflict that countless EMS providers face every single day. Hopefully, your question and this answer will help you and them, too.

What are your thoughts on how to solve this problem? If you are a weak writer, what feedback from your partner would be most helpful to you?



Article from January 1, 2019 online edition of EMS1.com

If you tell people where to go, but not how to get there, you'll be amazed at the results.

George S. Patton

Meet the newest members of Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue:



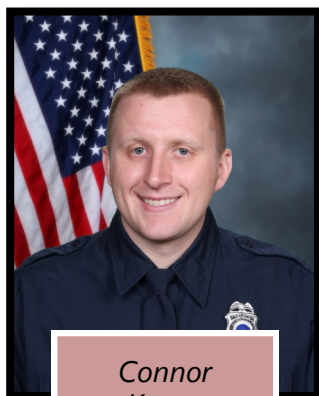
*Max
Blitzke*

My name is Max Blitzke. I was born and raised in the Fond du lac area. I wanted to work at FDLFR ever since I can remember because my dad, Luke Blitzke worked here. I went to Laconia High School and was very active in sports. I went to Fox Valley Technical College for my Fire science degree and got my paramedic certificate at Lakeshore Technical College. I worked at North Fond du Lac as a FF/Paramedic for approximately 6 months until I got hired at Appleton Fire Department. I was there for just under 2 years, and made the decision to try and get back home. I enjoy the outdoors when I am not working, and hanging out with friends and family. I am engaged and am getting married in August. I look forward to working with everyone here, and look forward to spending the rest of my career with Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue.

Having the opportunity to return to our hometown has been a blessing for my family and I. From an early age I knew that I wanted to be a firefighter/paramedic. Upon graduating from Fond du Lac High School, I joined the Town of Fond du Lac Volunteer Fire Department and enrolled in classes at Fox Valley Technical College for the Fire Protection program. Upon completing the Fire Protection program, I enrolled at Moraine Park Technical College to obtain my Paramedic License. I currently hold an Associates Degree in both Fire Protection and Para medicine. While in school I had the privilege of a fire and paramedic internship with Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue and it was after completing the internships that I knew I wanted a career with Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue. Prior to Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue I worked for nearly 3 years with the City of Wisconsin Rapids Fire Department as a Firefighter/Critical Care Paramedic. When I am not at work, I enjoy spending time with my family and friends, being outdoors as well as watching and playing sports. My beautiful wife Jessica and I currently have one daughter, Savannah and a Samoyed dog named Pearl. I am excited to be back home and a part of the Fond du Lac Fire Rescue family!



*Zachary
Mueller*



*Connor
Knaus*



My name is Connor Knaus, I was born and raised in Oshkosh WI. I attended Fox Valley Technical College for my firefighting and paramedic degrees. During my years of school I served on a Volunteer Fire Department and worked for multiple ambulance services. In my free time I enjoy the outdoors, hunting, fishing, woodwork-ing and hanging with friends. I am looking forward to spending my career with the Fond du Lac Fire Department.



*Noah
Kreilkamp*

My name is Noah Kreilkamp. I was born in Watertown and currently live there. I graduated from Fox Valley Technical College in May of 2018 with my Fire Science degree and I am also currently taking paramedic classes. My dad is a full-time Firefighter/Paramedic in Watertown and also a Critical Care Paramedic for Flight for Life. I have always wanted to follow in his footsteps and achieve the goal of being a career firefighter. I enjoy hunting, fishing, and bowfishing in my free time along with spending time with my family and friends. I am excited to move to the Fond du Lac area and spend this great career with Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue.

Engineers **Scott Ketelhut** and **Luke Blitzke** were recently honored after more than a combined 60 years of service at Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue. Each received the flag which flew over Station 3 on Western Avenue where both were assigned. The Honor Guard and Chief O'Leary presented the men with their flags. Many of their colleagues as well as family members were on hand to honor them for their years of service and dedication to the people of Fond du Lac. The men were also honored during a City Council Meeting where they were presented with proclamations and a key to the city from Council President Karyn Merkel.



**DID
YOU?
KNOW**

Is the ice safe yet? No! Ice is NEVER safe!
**Even if the ice is a foot thick in one area on a lake,
it can be one inch thick just a few yards away!**

It's impossible to judge the strength of ice by its appearance, thickness, daily temperature, or snow cover alone. Ice strength is actually dependent on all four factors, plus water depth, the size of the body of water, water chemistry, currents and distribution of the load on the ice. Here are a few guidelines to help lessen your chances for an icy dip - or worse.

- Wait to walk out on the ice until there is at least four inches of clear, solid ice. Snowmobiles and ATVs need at least 5 inches and cars and light trucks need at least 8-10 inches of good clear ice.
- Go out with a buddy and keep a good distance apart as you walk out. If one of you goes in, the other can call for help or attempt a rescue if you are carrying survival gear.
- Wear a life jacket. Life vests provide excellent flotation and protection from hypothermia. Never wear a life jacket if you are traveling in an enclosed vehicle. It could hamper your escape in case you break through the ice.
- Don't drive across ice at night or when it is snowing. Reduced visibility increases your chances for driving into an open or weak ice area.



Well trained people
are the best defense
against fire.

By: James Knowles III
Assistant Chief Training/Safety

The Art of Reading Smoke – Understanding Velocity

In the ongoing effort to dispel fire service mythology, let's address what is perhaps the most important observation that you can make in your size-up: Velocity. Velocity is king in smoke reading. Here's what it **doesn't** tell you: the size of the fire. Not quite sure where this came from, but if this is what you were taught, expel it from your understanding immediately. In truth, the velocity of the smoke is your single best indicator of heat. However, we cannot compartmentalize the explanation into a cute little meme. Of course it requires further understanding.

There are two terms we will use to describe the velocity of smoke. When you look up the definition of the word **Turbulent**, you will see terms like "violent," "without order," "fast," and "not controlled by calm." If you research the definition of **Laminar**, you will find terms like "ordered," "calm," "smooth," and "without turbulence." These are the two terms we will use to describe the velocity of smoke that we encounter. What is the cutoff between the two? That is up to your discretion. Velocity is an observation, and you must decide whether the smoke you see is calm and ordered, or fast and violent.

Put on your third grade science hats for a moment. Imagine a detached single family residence with a room and contents fire in the incipient stage. This house will be our box. The box has smaller boxes (rooms) inside of it. (Really, it doesn't matter if it's an apartment building, big box warehouse, or a McMansion. They're all boxes) Where, within the box, will be the hottest, or where will be encounter the most heat? The seat of the fire, of course. So the smoke will be hottest at the seat of the fire, or more specifically, the smoke will be hottest at the flame tips. Flame tips will always produce turbulent smoke. It will be turbulent if it is a big fire, it will be turbulent if it is a small fire, and it will be turbulent if it is any size in-between. Got that, meme makers? Flame tips will always produce turbulent smoke, regardless of the size of the fire.



But frequently, we see laminar smoke from our seat in the apparatus when we arrive. What changes between the flame tips (turbulent) and the exit portal (laminar)? Simply put, the box is capable of absorbing heat. The box, and all its furnishings – every object in the box, really – will absorb heat. Your box serves as a heat sink, robbing the smoke of its heat (velocity). As soon as the smoke is produced, the box begins to suck the heat out of it. As the heat is removed, so too is the velocity. If you are arriving on scene of an incipient stage fire that is distant from the exit portal (door, window, etc.) that you see, we will visualize laminar smoke that has been robbed of its velocity (heat) as it traveled through the house towards the exit.

So why, then, would we ever encounter turbulent smoke if the fire is distant from the smoke exit portal? Well, the box has limits to how much heat it can absorb. Let's use sheetrock as an example. When the walls of the box can no longer absorb any more heat, it will begin *reflecting* heat.



Well trained people
are the best defense
against fire.

By: James Knowles III
Assistant Chief Training/Safety

The Art of Reading Smoke – Understanding Velocity, continued

At this point, that portion of the box is no longer serving as a heat sink. The smoke will not lose any velocity as it travels. Left unchecked, we will eventually see smoke at the exit portal that is just as hot/turbulent as the smoke at the flame tips. So remember this – turbulent smoke at the exit means that nothing in between the seat of the fire and the exit is absorbing heat. All objects are either reflecting heat, or they are degrading (pyrolyzing). If you have turbulent smoke, and nothing is serving as a heat sink for you, what do you think comes next? Smoke is fuel. The fuel has all the heat it needs, so what is it missing? Don't be the guy who sees smoke as a complication of the fire. Be the guy who sees smoke as an extension of the fire, and mitigate the problem accordingly.

Let's tie this up by adding the color component that was discussed in the previous article. That article expounded on the understanding that smoke is filtered as it travels through the box and as it touches objects. We should expect to see laminar, white smoke during an incipient stage fire that progressively gets faster as the box's ability to serve as a heat sink is taxed, and we should expect it to get darker as the fire grows in intensity, pyrolyzing more and more of the structure and its furnishings inside that don't face as many filters as smoke that is more distant to the exit portal. Reading smoke is not a shortcut. Rather, it is a process that requires a thorough understanding of what smoke is, how it behaves, and how it is influenced by the box and environment. Having that understanding, combined with repetitions in practice, empower you to rapidly read, analyze, decide, and act in a manner that is intellectually aggressive.

Please share this information. Your ability to share what you know is as powerful as your ability to read the smoke. Knowing where the fire is, how progressed it is, and how much time you have until "next" happens is a critical component to a successful fire attack. The fires are getting worse. We have to get smarter. Lives depend on it.

Source: Backer, R. (2018). The art of reading smoke – understanding velocity.

Retrieved from: <http://www.blackhelmetbrotherhood.com/the-art-of-reading-smoke-understanding-velocity/>



News from the Station



Faris Popcorn stopped at Fire/Rescue during the holidays to share some holiday cheer in the form of several bags of popcorn. Thank you Faris Popcorn!



Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue assisted at Winterfest held at Hamilton Park in January. The crew made sure the roasting marshmallow area remained safe and participated in a s'mores eating contest.



Captain Garth Schumacher represented Fire/Rescue at the Career Connections Academy held at MPTC and hosted by Envision Greater FDL. Presenters discussed the pros and cons of their career followed by an interactive activity with the group.



FIRE PREVENTION

That's what it's all about!

By: Troy Haase
Division Chief of Fire Prevention



Conducting Successful Criminal Investigations

For many fire investigators, the most challenging aspect of conducting a successful fire investigation begins after the fire is determined to be incendiary and a criminal (arson) investigation needs to be launched. This challenge is made increasingly difficult since many agencies fail to properly train their personnel in this critical phase of fire/arson investigation.

Fire investigation requires investigators to apply a systematic approach based on the scientific method. This approach should also serve as the basis for the follow-up criminal investigation to effectively document the circumstances surrounding the fire and determine who is responsible for setting it. When investigators investigate any crime, including arson, they must conduct a systematic inquiry in which they closely analyze and scrutinize information. This information is generally derived from two primary sources: people and things. People and things provide investigators with information from which they hope to develop evidence that will ultimately yield the identity of the perpetrator(s).

The capacity for investigators to solve arson cases can be increased dramatically if supported by a specialized training regime that includes investigative techniques, interview and interrogation techniques, case management and solvability factors, report writing, intelligence gathering and analysis, surveillance techniques, and forensics. A training regime also includes managing informants, conducting research using public data repositories, and using social media and the internet as investigative tools. Criminal investigation is both an art and a science supported by the experience, perseverance, intellect, communication skills and technical knowledge of investigators and their innate intuition for problem-solving. Investigators must also apply common sense and sound judgement throughout the investigative process and continually apply these skills, acquired through study, continuing education and experience, to the observation and examination of the crime scene, evidence and perpetrator(s) to solve a case.



An investigation is an examination of facts/or circumstances, situations and scenarios based on extensive research for the purpose of rendering a conclusion of proof. All fire/arson investigations involve collecting, analyzing and evaluating data obtained from various sources. It is the job of investigators to determine what information is relevant to the investigation as soon as possible so investigative leads can be promptly followed-up. This data collection, analysis and evaluation process should be conducted with the mindset that all information with potential evidentiary value must be carefully scrutinized, corroborated and documented to produce viable leads that will yield tangible evidence. Investigators should use a team approach and utilize all available resources in this endeavor.

Investigators should remember that although the courts have historically held that information derived from the analysis of physical evidence usually carries greater weight than information derived from people, it is often the information derived from people that is the key to successful solving and prosecuting an arson case. Investigators need to maintain an open mind at all times and follow the facts wherever they may lead, even if the trail leads them to exculpatory evidence. Investigators are fact-finder's not fact-makers, and they must maintain their impartiality throughout the entire investigative process to maintain their integrity, credibility, professionalism and effectiveness as criminal investigators.

Source: www.usfa.fema.gov/nfa/coffee-break, "Fire Arson and Explosion Investigation Curriculum: Conducting Successful Criminal Investigations", No. FI-2013-11, August 16, 2013, Web January 10, 2019.

FIRE PREVENTION

That's what it's all about!

**By: Troy Haase
Division Chief of Fire Prevention**



Current Status of New Construction

- CD Smith Corporate Offices on Camelot Drive- Building is under construction.
- Fond du Lac High School at 801 Campus Drive- Building is under construction.
- Mid-States Aluminum at 132 Trowbridge Drive- Building is under construction.
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at 347 Country Lane- Building is under construction.
- Fond du Lac Humane Society at 652 Triangle Road- Building is under construction.
- Menards at 1200 Rickmeyer Drive- Building is under construction.
- Fond du Lac Safety Training Center at 750 N. Rolling Meadows Drive- Building is under construction.
- Mc Nelius Steel at 123 E. Larsen Drive- Building is under construction.
- Magic Car Wash Express at 123 West Johnson Street- Building is under construction.
- Mercury Marine at 545 W. Pioneer Road- Building is under construction.
- St. Vincent De Paul at 330 North Peters Avenue- Building is under construction.
- Eilertson Electric at 920 Willow Lawn Road- Excavation is underway.
- Whealon Towing at 375 North Hickory Street- Building is under construction.
- South Hills at 1175 Fond du Lac Avenue- Building is under construction.
- Fairfield Inn at 935 S. Rolling Meadows Drive- Building is under construction.
- River Hills Mixed Use Development on S. Main Street- Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 are complete and 5 & 6 are under construction.





Hotel & Motel Safety

Vacations and business travel make hotels and motels our home away from home. It is just as important to be prepared and know what you would do in a hotel/motel emergency as it is in your own home.

BE SAFE WHEN TRAVELING!

- Choose a hotel/motel that is protected by both smoke alarms and a fire sprinkler system.
- When you check in, ask the front desk what the fire alarm sounds like.
- When you enter your room, review the escape plan posted in your room.
- Take the time to find the exits and count the number of doors between your room and the exit. Make sure the exits are unlocked. If they are locked, report it to management right away.
- Keep your room key by your bed and take it with you if there is a fire.
- If the alarm sounds, leave right away, closing all doors behind you. Use the stairs — never use elevators during a fire.
- If you must escape through smoke, get low and go under the smoke to your exit.

If You Can't Escape...

SHUT off fans and air conditioners.

STUFF wet towels in the crack around the doors.

CALL the fire department and let them know your location.

WAIT at the window and signal with a flashlight or light colored cloth.

FACTS

- ❗ On average, one of every **13 hotels** or motels reported a structure fire each year.
- ❗ The majority of hotel fire deaths result from fires that started in the **bedroom**.
- ❗ **Cooking equipment** is the leading cause of hotel/motel fires.



Your Source for **SAFETY** Information

NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169