



August, 2019 Edition

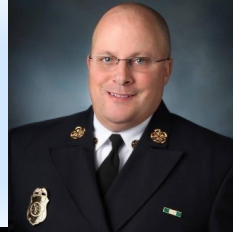
# THE FIRE LINE

## Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue Monthly Newsletter

**FIRE LINE - DO NOT CROSS**

### FROM THE BALCONY

*A message from Chief Peter O'Leary*



#### **Fond du Lac Fire Always Has The Heat On**

It's just three days into summer and the day began by bidding a fond farewell to firefighter Steve Pieper. Our Honor Guard retired the American Flag and presented it to FF Pieper at ceremony Monday morning. Steve's family was on hand as well as many current and retired members. Steve dedicated 25 years to our city, its citizens and all of us. He was a strong advocate for giving back to our community which was shown by his dedication to the Salvation Army and MDA fundraising. I am going to miss his infectious smile and positive attitude. Have a great retirement Pipe!

I quickly switched gears and headed over to the Public Training Safety Center (PSTC) to greet 25 high school aged students who were enrolled in UW-Oshkosh's Discovery Firefighting Academy. It was fitting to see so many enthusiastic kids; one who traveled all the way from Texas to participate in the weeklong program resident program. I know our fire service will be well cared for with the help of programs such as the one offered by UWO.

This particular Monday began our annual HAZMAT training and our new training facility was where crews worked to mitigate an Anhydrous Ammonia leak and to the Waste Water Treatment Plant for a scenario involving Sodium Hypochlorite and Ferric Chloride.

Later this week we will host eight journalists and their photographers at the PSTC for specialized training in firefighting, technical rescue and auto extrication. Our goal is to teach reporters through practical learning so they better understand what we do on emergency scenes.



It will be a busy week not to mention the calls for service we will encounter. Last week our crews successfully rescued a tree trimmer who was electrocuted and two days later managed a large honeybee swarm. Oh, and I almost forgot the multiple duckling rescues that pop frequently this time of year. We never really know what each day will bring and through training we will be best prepared for what comes at us next.

We can learn a lot from a guy like Pipe. His positive attitude and love for the job could be fit into any of the above scenarios and it would help improve outcomes. Be positive, train with a purpose and don't forget to smile.

*Until next month, Stay Safe and Be Well.*

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### **UPCOMING EVENTS**

**National Night Out**  
FDL County Fairgrounds  
August 6th

**MDA Fill the Boot**  
August 8th - 9th

**Race the Lake**  
August 25th



# FOND DU LAC FIRE RESCUE OPERATIONS

*By: Assistant Chief Erick Gerritson*



## *The Quint: a unique and still misunderstood fire truck*

### **Neither a jack of all trades nor a master of none, the quint will fill specific needs**

It's probably safe to say that there are many firefighters and officers who consider the quintuple combination pumper, or the quint, to be the "centaur" of fire apparatus: part engine and part truck.

Since the German-based fire and rescue apparatus manufacturer, Metz Aerials, obtained the first patent for a quintuple combination pumper in 1912 — American LaFrance and [Seagrave](#) began to produce quints in the 1930s and 40s respectively — the idea of a "five-tool" piece of fire apparatus has been a controversial subject. So where does the controversy originate?

Back in 2009, Robert Rielage, Chief of the Wyoming (Ohio) Fire-EMS department, a 78-member combination fire department bordering Cincinnati, wrote, "The modern quint ... has been described by some as a fire truck designed by a city manager who thought four firefighters could do all the work of both an engine and ladder crew from a single apparatus." Fire chiefs who share Chief Rielage's sentiments point out that if you have only three or four people on the quint that you have the function of either a truck crew or an engine crew at a fire, but not both.

A leading proponent for the use of the quint is Neil Svetanics, the former chief of the St. Louis Fire Department. In 1987, Svetanics standardized all the apparatus in the city as quints and in 1999 ordered 34 new quints, replacing the city's fleet.

Svetanics' rationale for his unconventional thinking was really pretty simple: he needed a vehicle that would provide the most services at a time of reduced budgets.

### **Quint by definition**

Before this discussion goes any further, let's make sure that we're talking about the same animal. Today's quint is designed to provide five tools for firefighters to carry out these tactical firefighting functions:

- Supply fire streams (pump and hoses);
- Provide initial and continuing water supply (pump, water tank, and hoses)
- Provide personnel with access to elevated areas (ground ladder complement and aerial device)
- Provide elevated master fire stream (pump, hose, and aerial device)

The National Fire Protection Association outlines the requirements for a piece of apparatus necessary to function as a quint in NFPA Standard 1901, The Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus. Here is a summary of the quint requirements as detailed in Chapter 9 of the standard:

- Fire pump with a minimum capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute
- Water tank with a minimum capacity of 300 gallons
- Aerial ladder or elevating platform with a permanently installed waterway
- Hose storage area with a minimum of 30 cubic feet of storage area capable of accommodating 2.5 inch or larger fire hose; two hose storage areas, each with a minimum of 3.5 cubic feet or 1.5 inch or pre-connected hose lines.
- Enclosed compartments with a minimum of 40 cubic feet for equipment storage
- Complement of ground ladders containing a minimum of 85 feet of ground ladders, including at least: two extension ladders, one roof ladder and one attic ladder
- Suction hose of a minimum of 15 feet of soft suction hose or 20 feet of hard suction hose for drafting water.

# FOND DU LAC FIRE RESCUE OPERATIONS

*By: Assistant Chief Erick Gerritson*



## ***The Quint: a unique and still misunderstood fire truck, continued...***

Though the quint has now been around for 100 years, like all types of fire apparatus it has evolved along with new technologies. Today's quints are in many ways smaller, lighter and more agile than their predecessors. This is due to many influences, such as diesel engines, single-stage pumps, all-wheel steering, improved hydraulic systems (aerial device) and improved braking systems. Yesterday's large, tandem-axle quints, are now more maneuverable on the road and fireground because of shorter wheelbases made possible by eliminating the second axle.

### **What it can do**

So why would a department's leadership consider adding a quint to their department's capabilities? There are many needs that a quint can address.

- **Need for some aerial capabilities**  
The quint with a 75-foot elevating device is the most popular model in the United States today because its reach can meet the operational needs for a wide variety of departments.
- **Need for a smaller vehicle with an elevated master streams**  
Older cities and towns have narrow streets with tight turning radiuses; newer cities and suburban areas are experiencing growth of the neo-classic community, that is, new construction that seeks to emulate the most positive features of older cities and towns. Quints come in a variety of sizes and configurations; all-wheel steering and other mechanical innovations provide more maneuverability for today's quints as well. For example, by positioning a quint on Side C of a structure with a narrow alley, the incident commander would have both engine and truck tactical capabilities available in that area.
- **The need for lighter vehicles**  
Once again, the variety of sizes and configurations and weight can provide fire service leaders with an apparatus option for areas with infrastructural constraints, such as old bridges. Quints can also reduce the overall number of apparatus necessary to cross residential bridges or traverse long access roads to reach more remote homes and property.

*Reference: Robert Avsec of Fire Rescue 1*

***Until Next Month... Stay Safe!!***





**OPERATIONS BY THE NUMBERS**

<i>JUNE, 2019</i>	<i>THIS MONTH</i>		<i>YEAR-TO-DATE</i>	
<b>PREVENTION</b>	<b>Last Year</b>	<b>This Year</b>	<b>Last Year</b>	<b>This Year</b>
Total Inspections	236	241	1590	1576
Total Defects	162	134	1138	924
<b>SUPPRESSION</b>				
Alarms Involving Fire	12	10	68	53
Fire Mutual Aid Given	1	2	9	6
Fire Mutual Aid Received	0	0	0	0
Service/Good Intent Calls	52	45	277	253
False Alarms & False Calls	25	31	146	196
Other Calls	7	20	59	93
Total Fire Alarms & Calls	96	106	550	595
<b>EMS</b>				
Total Ambulance Calls	553	495	2982	3079
Total Fire & Ems Responses	649	601	3532	3674
Fire Property Loss	\$33,500	\$2200	\$146,915	\$305,838
Fire Contents Loss	\$21,050	\$500	\$93,962	\$73,101
Engine Assisted EMS Calls	266	222	1263	1342



Since 1944, Smokey Bear has taught millions of Americans about their role of preventing wildfires. Seventy five years later, Smokey is celebrating a milestone birthday! You can celebrate Smokey Bear's legacy at an event near you. Please see <https://www.smokeybear75th.org/> for more information on where events are being held.

Happy Birthday Smokey!



# The Code Summary

By: *Todd Janquart*  
Assistant Chief of EMS

## ***Moving patients from point A to point B ... Safely***

*Know when and how to use the tools in your ambulance to safely transport a patient from their home.*

Call it a cot, stretcher, gurney (or even a pram) ... there's no doubt that the battery-operated, power-lifting, color-friendly, and all-but 4-wheel drive capabilities of these staple items in our industry have gained some weight over the past decade. Despite our best efforts to make these pieces of equipment perform the same tasks as the prior silver frame relatives of their past, it's time that we (as providers) adapt to keep the same premise in mind as their manufacturers do ... lifting safely.

The fact is, the vendors are right. EMS cots aren't designed to be lifted or carried. They're designed to securely transport a patient from point A to point B, with attendants guiding their movement – and not at a fully-extended loading height, either. In fact, even though many are battery-powered and auto-lifting, they're still designed to have at least one provider at both the patient's head and feet ends to help to guide the cot higher and/or lower (not just simply press a button and let the machine do the work).

So, if lifting and moving a patient out of their second story bedroom, basement den or even a four-step porch isn't supposed to be done on a cot, then what other options do we have to accomplish this task safely?



### **Safe patient handling**



The combination of brain and brawn is important here ... using direct (wo)manpower and critical thinking to safely, ergonomically, lift and carry patients is still a viable option.

While the fireman's carry isn't an ideal option, utilizing some sort of a commercial device with grab handles and clips certainly is (or even your KED board). Even when a commercial device isn't available, performing a two-person carry by having one provider approaching from behind the patient to lift their torso, while the other is lifting the patient's legs, still can be done in a fairly safe manner (provided we effectively communicate in the process, too).

Keeping your joints bent, body close and using straight and smooth motions (rather than twisting, jerking motions) can improve both your use of strength and ergonomic techniques. Focusing a bit on the use of brawn, a key component in this direction is also knowing your limitations ... as well as when it's time to think of a plan B (switching to another device).

### **Lifting sheets and scoop stretchers**

Disposable lifting sheets have entered the market within the past couple of decades and serve a greater purpose than solely aiding in the lifting/movement of obese patients – they can be used for any patient.

Imagine your crew having to carry a hypoglycemic patient to the outside of a single-story residence. You find the patient with snoring respirations and lying on their bed. You attempt treatment, but don't get the results that you were anticipating, so you decide that it's time to begin transporting. Your cot won't fit into the front door – let alone down the hallway to the patient's room – so you need to think of something else: a lifting sheet.

One advantage of lifting sheets over scoop stretchers is their flexibility. As long as the patient can tolerate it, they can be sandwiched a little bit in order to navigate through tight twists and turns within narrow hallways and around dressers, vanities and other household obstacles.



# The Code Summary

By: *Todd Janquart*  
*Assistant Chief of EMS*

## *Moving patients from point A to point B ... Safely, continued...*

For situations where your patient might be a bit more fragile (e.g., your suspicion of a pelvic fracture or hip dislocation) the flexible lifting sheet may not provide the sense of stability that they're looking for. In these situations, your scoop stretcher can be your best friend.

Scoop stretchers (preferred over longboards) allow you to scoop the patient off of the floor – without having to roll them – and carry them to wherever your cot may be located. Will a traditional longboard work? Yes, but it isn't ideal, and in instances like this, it could actually do more harm than good. Because of this, it's important to take a few seconds to plan the lifting and moving of your patient before you actually start the act. If that means that you need to go back to your ambulance to retrieve the most appropriate piece of equipment, then so be it. That is entirely acceptable (and it's the right/best thing to do for your patient!).



### **The most underutilized ... stair chair**

In most other situations, I would bet that the device-of-choice that we should be utilizing is the almighty stair chair. Packed with wheels, tracks, extending handles and cup holders (on some deluxe models), this piece of equipment is one of the most underutilized items on our ambulance, especially if you interact with any patient in their home.



Once again, cots aren't designed to be lifted (any more than two-three steps) into a patient's home and not all patients may appreciate being sandwiched in a lifting sheet to be carried out of their residence. Because of this, the stair chair should be brought into the home much more than we often bring it.

Yes, they're a little heavy when you have to carry them (from the ambulance to the residence), but they make a world of a difference when you need to maneuver your patient inside a cramped apartment, tight-spaced mobile home, or even down from the second story of nearly any colonial, cape cod or traditional two-story residence.

This device often should be our go-to patient movement piece of equipment. It allows us to wheel, glide and carry from multiple different directions and points – safely – and keeps our patients secured in the process.

As EMS providers, we're good with thinking on our feet and adapting to nearly any situation that you put us into. Adding-in the element of safety, moreover, shouldn't be a hindrance ... it should be the expectation. This concept (like it or not) shouldn't go away when it comes to lifting and moving patients.

*Article from June 19, 2019 online edition of EMS1.com*

*The older I get the more wisdom I find in the ancient rule of taking first things first.  
 A process which often reduces the most complex human problem to a manageable proportion.*

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*



# News from the Station

*Congratulations!*



**Congratulations to Steve Pieper** who retired on June 24th after 25 years of service at Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue. Steve's leadership, dedication, and smile will be greatly missed. Steve received a key to the City from City Council President Brian Kolstad who also thanked him for serving and protecting the citizens of Fond du Lac. Steve plans on just relaxing and seeing where the next journey takes him.

*Wishing you  
Health and Happy Days  
in your retirement Pipe!*



At a recent MPTC Board Meeting, Assistant Chief Todd Janquart presented Certificates of Appreciation to Andres Morales and Natasha Sokoloff students at MPTC (Respiratory Therapy and Nursing respectively) who stepped up and worked to help resuscitate a patient at MPTC on 4/24 before our crews arrived.



The Discover Firefighting Academy hosted by University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh recently brought students to FDLFR's training tower. FDLFR was joined in the weeklong Academy by Grand Chute Fire, Appleton Fire and Fox Valley Technical College.



**By: James Knowles III**  
*Assistant Chief Training/Safety*

**Introducing the Tactical 360 (Part 3 of 3)**

The next perspective we view the incident through is three dimensionally. As firefighters, we have been taught to conduct a size-up based on incident conditions from a limited perspective. What if we began assimilating a bigger picture of the incident by combining?

- What we see optically and thermally.
- What we know about the structure: our past experiences, building construction, history of fires in this type of structure, and Identifying the flow path.
- What our resources & capabilities will allow us to do.

This three-dimensional approach considers the current resources at hand, the construction features of the structure, and any incident specific circumstances based upon location. For example: If we show up with a three-person crew at a light weight construction structure fire with 40 percent involvement and the next due crew is 10-15 minutes out is it reasonable to mount an aggressive interior attack with the resources we have? The Incident Commander may choose to limit the air to the fire, conduct a vent enter search if necessary, and hold the fire in check until they are properly staffed to mount an interior attack.



When we view the building from the construction dimension we should be looking at the following areas and their performance under fire conditions.

*Type of Construction*-How has this performed historically under fire conditions? Based on what the Incident Commander sees how does that impact their decision?

*Thermal Bridges*-Areas where heat will transfer via conduction from the interior (through well insulated spaces) providing small thermal cues of severe thermal conditions inside such as this thermal cue/thermal bridge above this window. Behind this small thermal cue is a 1000+ Degree Fahrenheit fire.

*Critical Failure Points*- Is the structure built with light weight trusses? Does it have a basement? Does it have a crawl-space? Is it built with engineered lumber in the roof, flooring, or load bearing areas? All of this information should indicate areas of concern and be communicated to those operating on the fire ground.

*Structural lay-out*: Tactically, the Incident Commander can identify access and egress points, bedrooms, kitchens, stairwells, and basements. During the Tactical 360 this is communicated to the attack or search crews is vital to the success of their mission. For example: "Command to Fire Attack, the fire is located in the Bravo/Charlie corner in a basement with a bi-directional flow exhausting out the Bravo door, enter through the basement on side B and avoid entry on Side A due to a full exhaust and fire beneath the front entry point" Notice the front porch view through the eyes of the ISG E380 TIC with a full exhaust and heat signatures beneath.



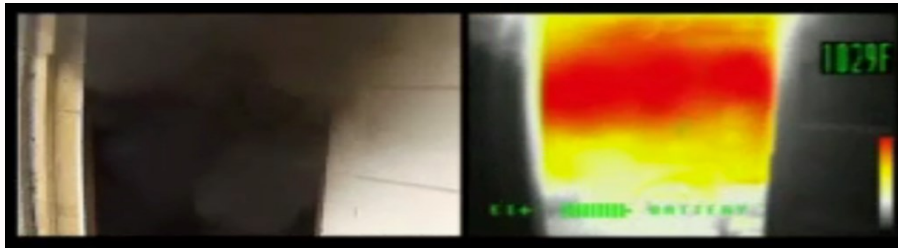


Well trained people  
are the best defense  
against fire.

**By: James Knowles III**  
*Assistant Chief Training/Safety*

### Introducing the Tactical 360 (Part 3 of 3), continued...

The Incident Commander, while completing their Tactical 360 could clearly see there is a basement and notes severe fire conditions (over 1200 degrees Fahrenheit) inside the basement. This is critical information that **MUST** be communicated to firefighters on the scene. Remember, we were taught to read smoke, to read the building, but we **CANNOT** read temperature with the naked eye.



The Application: The Tactical 360 is a skill set and a tool to enhance our fire ground strategies and tactics. Incident Commanders who want to implement this should be trained in understanding and interpreting their thermal imaging camera as not all models operate the same. The higher level of thermal understanding combined with the tactical and three-dimensional considerations can contribute to success on the fire ground.

Source: Starnes, A. (2019). Introducing the Tactical 360.  
Retrieved from: <http://www.blackhelmetbrotherhood.com/introducing-the-tactical-360/>



# MEDIA DAY, 2019



**Local media walked in the boots of firefighters** when they participated in this unique event designed specifically for the media.

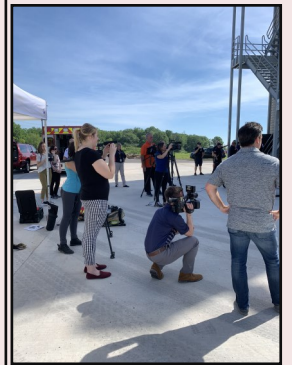
Following are excerpts from an article written by Sarah Razner from the Fond du Lac Reporter who attended the event.

*Prying off a car door to save a car accident victim. Crawling to put out a fire in a room full of smoke. Rappelling down a 40-foot building. These are just a few things that members of Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue train for in their day-to-day work. On Thursday, however, this reporter — along with a group of journalists — got to try her hand at being firefighters through simulated versions of these incidents.*



*The facility is a “state of the art classroom for instruction” for fire/rescue members to “hone their skills in rescue and firefighting” which in turn will “create a safer environment” in the event of a real emergency, said Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue Chief Peter O’Leary at the event. Those real emergencies are frequent, as in 2018, crews responded to 6,094 ambulance calls and 1,157 fire/alarm calls, according to fire/rescue. Not only will it help “seasoned firefighters” train, but also test what firefighters right out the academy know, O’Leary said.*

*With a whiteboard depicting the layout of each floor, AC Knowles shared with us the objectives for the day: to stay safe with gear and remaining hydrated; put out a simulated fire; use cutters and spreaders to rescue a “victim” from a car; rappel down a building; and have fun.*



*As the day wrapped up and we enjoyed lunch, that feeling (like I was flying high after repelling down the building) was paired with respect for Fond du Lac Fire/Rescue. No matter the fear or urgency I felt, I was not rushing into real-life situations like they do day-to-day, but I did take in a greater understanding of their work and I was wowed.*

**Objectives achieved.**





# Grilling Safety

There's nothing like outdoor grilling. It's one of the most popular ways to cook food. But, a grill placed too close to anything that can burn is a fire hazard. They can be very hot, causing burn injuries. Follow these simple tips and you will be on the way to safe grilling.

## SAFETY TIPS

- » Propane and charcoal BBQ grills should only be used outdoors.
- » The grill should be placed well away from the home, deck railings and out from under eaves and overhanging branches.
- » Keep children and pets at least three feet away from the grill area.
- » Keep your grill clean by removing grease or fat buildup from the grills and in trays below the grill.
- » Never leave your grill unattended.
- » Always make sure your gas grill lid is open before lighting it.

## CHARCOAL GRILLS

- » There are several ways to get the charcoal ready to use. Charcoal chimney starters allow you to start the charcoal using newspaper as a fuel.
- » If you use a starter fluid, use only charcoal starter fluid. Never add charcoal fluid or any other flammable liquids to the fire.
- » Keep charcoal fluid out of the reach of children and away from heat sources.
- » There are also electric charcoal starters, which do not use fire. Be sure to use an extension cord for outdoor use.
- » When you are finished grilling, let the coals completely cool before disposing in a metal container.

## PROPANE Grills

Check the gas tank hose for leaks before using it for the first time each year. Apply a light soap and water solution to the hose. A propane leak will release bubbles. If your grill has a gas leak, by smell or the soapy bubble test, and there is no flame, turn off both the gas tank and the grill. If the leak stops, get the grill serviced by a professional before using it again. If the leak does not stop, call the fire department. If you smell gas while cooking, immediately get away from the grill and call the fire department. Do not move the grill.

If the flame goes out, turn the grill and gas off and wait at least 5 minutes before re-lighting it.

## FACTS

- ! July is the peak month for grill fires.
- ! Roughly half of the injuries involving grills are thermal burns.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

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



# FIRE PREVENTION ....

*That's what it's all about!*

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



## *Out of Sight, Out of Mind Rooftop Grease Containment in Commercial Facilities*

Before ever setting foot on a rooftop you couldn't convince me that fats, oils, greases, and chemicals were escaping cooking equipment, traveling through duct work, and being deposited on the roofing system through the exhaust equipment. In fact, remembering working inside of restaurants as a manager, I don't recall even thinking about the roof above the staff's and customer's heads at all! I had enough to worry about inside the restaurant!

This "out of sight, out of mind" thinking is part of the huge problem with grease and chemicals on the rooftops just above commercial kitchens around the globe. This thought process doesn't just belong to the restaurant teams. Everyone, from commercial roofing contractors to facilities managers, has down-played the importance of this serious issue.

It never fails when I give a presentation to a large audience: there is the roofing professional in the back of the room that says, "grease can't damage a modern TPO roof, especially PVC-KEE." Now, while I could argue that point, it highlights the fact that rooftop grease containment is still not fully understood. In fact, in today's modern roofing scene, containment isn't primarily about the roof damage. However, that seems to be the main sales point still skulking about the industry landscape.

Truth is, rooftop grease containment in today's marketplace is primarily about two things: safety and protection. Keeping ventilation discharges off a rooftop prevents liability issues, safety issues, fire hazards, and also protects the staff, customers, and the environment.

As a kitchen exhaust cleaner, you have no doubt been on some of the greasiest rooftops in the industry. I am sure you and your crews know someone who has pressure washed grease spatter all over a rooftop -- and you have been sent to clean up the mess. While dealing with that grease on the rooftop you may have even encountered some of the safety and protection issues I am talking about. It is the technician climbing down the ladder with grease on his work boots. It is the landscaping on the side of the building completely dead or the deceased animals lying on the roof from being exposed to putrid cooking grease.

All of this is made worse by the fact that according to the U.S. Fire Administration there is more than one restaurant fire every single day in the U.S. Over 50% of those fires are a direct result of cooking operations. Fire is a constant threat to any business with a kitchen, and we all know it as members of IKECA. It is a large part of the reason kitchen exhaust cleaning exists!

So now we get to the "meat and potatoes." What makes a rooftop containment system any different from a paper towel inside of a bucket? What is proper containment? Why should I consider anything different?



# FIRE PREVENTION ....

*That's what it's all about!*

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



## ***Rooftop Grease Containment in Commercial Facilities, cont.***

After 10 years in the industry, I have asked myself that question a lot. After seeing thousands of rooftops, I believe I have a good set of criteria that I think is a good rule of thumb for what a rooftop grease containment system should be and how it should work:

1. The system needs to contain fats, oils, and greases in sufficient quantities to allow for adequate time between services while still being able to collect all ventilation discharge.
2. The system needs to be fire retardant, resistant, or capable of self-extinguishing at the point where any absorbed contaminants reach their flash points or are exposed to direct flame.
3. The system needs to be engineered to consider all outdoor issues including but not limited to precipitation, temperature, wind, seasonal changes, geographic conditions, and animal/ insect tampering.
4. The system cannot interrupt regular roofing system or ventilation system operation.
5. The system must be easily maintainable and sold with a plan for proper maintenance and care for the entire life-cycle.

Having provided the above criteria for your consideration and use, I believe you will instantly find that items like buckets, gutters, hoses, pipes, and most “homemade” containment systems will just not work. They are not robust enough to function as safety and protection devices. I would ask that you consider these criteria the next time you find yourself in the market to provide rooftop grease containment.

It is 2019 now. Rooftop grease containment needs to be re-considered on every rooftop with a commercial kitchen. This isn't because it protects the roof. It is because it protects people. It protects the environment. As contractors in the industry, we have the ability to do our part in ensuring our customers are taken care of so that their customers can be taken care of. Washing grease down the scupper can no longer be an option. Letting fats, oils, and greases just sit on a rooftop is no longer an option.

*Source: Gregory Stark, “Out of Sight, Out of Mind  
Rooftop Grease Containment in Commercial Facilities”  
February 2019, Web June 16, 2019.*



# FIRE PREVENTION ....

*That's what it's all about!*

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



## **Current Status of New Construction**

- Fond du Lac County Garage at 1820 S. Hickory Street- Building is under construction.
- JD By-rider on N. Rolling Meadows Drive- Building is under construction.
- Fond du Lac Airport at 260 S. Rolling Meadows Drive- Building is under construction.
- VGM Storage Units at 450-456 West Arndt St.- Buildings are under construction.
- Mercury Marine Plant 17 at 545 W. Pioneer Road- Building is under construction.
- Mercury Marine Plant 98 Addition at 660 W. Pioneer Road- Building is under construction.
- Lenz Truck Center at 536 Seymour Street- Building is under construction.
- Eilertson Electric at 920 Willow Lawn Road- 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, 5 & 8 are complete and 6 & 7 are under construction.

