

Hot

Topics in Fire Prevention

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 4

DECEMBER 2016

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FIRE DUES SELF-CERTIFICATION PROCESS BEGINS JAN 3, 2017

The 2% Fire Dues Self-Certification Process will run from January 3- March 31, 2017.

During the time period, both fire chiefs and municipal clerks must complete the self-certification forms on-line through use of the Wisconsin's Fire Program On-Line System.

Failure to complete the self-certification form by either the chief or the municipal clerk will result in an on-site audit of the fire department and may lead to the loss of 2% Fire Dues funds.

Each chief and clerk should check their user accounts to ensure that there will be no delay in accessing the system once the self-certification forms are available for completion.

When logging into the Wisconsin's Fire Program On-Line System, both chiefs and clerks are asked to verify the information displayed and change any information that

should be updated.

As part of the Annual Fire Dept. Update, Chiefs are asked to complete their updates by February 1, 2017.

Following the successful submittal all of updated fire dept. info, the annual Deputy Cards and Fire Inspector Id Cards can be printed directly from the fire dues

application.

For login assistance or if you have additional questions regarding the process, please contact us at DSPSBFireDues@wisconsin.gov.



2016 WSFIA Conference in Wisconsin Dells at the Chula Vista Resort

Sarah Brown; OPA, Carl Frisque; Fire Coord. & Rick Sommerfeld; Fire Coord.

10 Ways to Prevent Christmas Tree Fires

Source: USA Today Network Jolie Lee, USA TODAY

- When choosing a tree, look for one that is fresh and has green needles that don't fall out. Brownish needles means the tree is dried out and more prone to catch fire.
- Water your tree daily to prevent it from drying out.
- Check the manufacturer's labels to ensure you use only lights and decorations that are flame-retardant. Look for a nationally recognized testing laboratory such as Underwriters Laboratories, Intertek or the Canadian Standards Association, according to the Consumer Product Safety Commission.
- Check holiday lights for frayed wires or excessive wear.
- Don't connect more than 3 strands of mini-string sets and a maximum of 50 bulbs for screw-in bulbs.
- Keep your tree at least 3 ft. away from any heat source, such as a fireplace, radiator, candles or lights.
- Make sure your tree is not blocking an exit. In case there is a fire, you want a way to get out.
- Always turn off lights on a tree before going to bed or leaving your home.
- Get rid of a tree when its needles start dropping. It means the tree is drying out.
- Check that your smoke alarm is working properly.

2015 FIRE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY

Incidents Type	Valid	Invalids
FIRE 100	19,683	467
EXPLOSION 200	638	6
EMS 300	184,002	5644
HAZARD 400	13,959	85
SERVICE 500	16,162	87
GOOD INTENT 600	19,576	219
FALSE ALARM 700	28,035	220
WEATHER 800	403	4
SPECIAL INCIDENT 900	1,055	7
GRAND TOTALS	281,981	6,739

SMOKE ALARMS

Smoke Alarms save lives. Smoke alarms that are properly installed and maintained play a vital role in reducing fire deaths and injuries. If there is a fire in your home, smoke spreads fast and you need smoke alarms to give you time to get out.

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW!

- * A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat and fire. Install smoke alarms in every sleeping area. Install alarms on every level of the home.
- * Smoke alarms should be interconnected. When one sounds, they ALL sound.
- * Large homes may need extra

smoke alarms.

- * Test your smoke alarms at least once a month.



- * There are 2 kinds of alarms. Ionization smoke alarms are quicker to warn about flaming fires. Photoelectric alarms are quicker to warn about smoldering fires. It is best to use both types in the home.
- * When smoke alarms sound, GET OUTSIDE AND STAY OUTSIDE!
- * Replace all smoke alarms in your home every 10 years.

FACTS & FIGURES ABOUT SMOKE ALARMS

- In 2009-2013, smoke alarms sounded in more than half (53%) of the home fires reported to U.S. fire depts.
- 3 of every 5 home fire deaths resulted from fires in homes with no smoke alarms (38%) or no working smoke alarms (21%).
- No smoke alarms were present in almost 2 out of every 5 (38%) home fire deaths.
- The death rate per 100 reported home fires was more than twice as high in homes that did not have any working smoke alarms compared to the rate in homes with working smoke alarms (1.18 deaths vs. 0.53 deaths per 100 fires)
- In fires in which the smoke alarms were present but did not operate, almost half (46%) of the smoke alarms had missing or disconnected batteries.
- Dead batteries caused one-quarter (24%) of the smoke alarm failures.

Smoke alarms save lives!

Source: NFPA's "Smoke Alarms in US Home Fires" report, Sept. 2015

Check us out on the web!

www.dsps.wi.gov

Cooking Safety.....

Prevent Kitchen Fires

Did you know?

Cooking is the main cause of home fires and fire injuries. You can prevent cooking fires. Take these steps to keep your family safe!

⇒ Stand by your pan:

If you leave the kitchen, turn the burner off.

⇒ Watch what you are cooking:

Fires start when the heat is too high. If you see any smoke or the grease starts to boil, turn the burner off.

⇒ Turn pot handles toward the back of the stove:

Then no one can bump them or pull them over.

⇒ Keep a pan lid or baking sheet nearby:

Use it to cover the pan if it catches on fire. This will put out the fire.

What's New at DSPS Fire Prevention.....

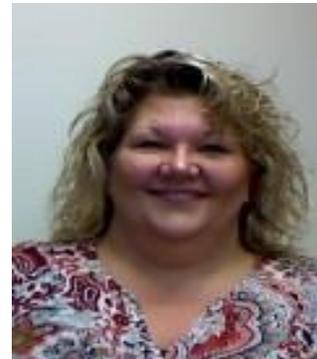
9/19/16- Sarah Brown- Operations Program Associate with the Fire Prevention Program in the Hayward Office.

I was born and raised in Medford, WI. and graduated from Medford Senior High School. I graduated from Cosmetology School in Eau Claire, WI. I have been married for almost 8 yrs. to my husband Matt and we have 3 children: Rory, 20; Trista; 19 and

Tucker; 6. We currently live in Park Falls. I have previously worked at Shear Style Salon, Park Falls for 2 yrs., and at Weather Shield, Mfg., Medford and Park Falls for 15 yrs.

In my free time I enjoy spending time with my family, camping, traveling, crafting and relaxing. I'm very excited to start this new chapter in my life, meet new people and look forward to all of the chal-

lenges that lie ahead.



Recall listings from Consumer Product

Date of Recall	Product	Mfg.	Hazard	Contact Information
11/8/16	Leaf & Lawn Vacuums	Country Homes	The muffler overheats, melts the air cleaner cover, posing fire & burn hazards	1-877-200-0691 www.DRPower.com
11/2/16	Dehumidifiers	Midea	Dehumidifiers can over-heat, smoke & catch fire	1-800-600-3055 www.midea.com/us/
11/1/16	Kikkerland Design Teapots w/stands	Kikkerland	The bamboo votive stand can catch fire, posing a fire hazard to consumers	1-800-727-7151 www.kikkerland.com
10/27/16	850 Polaris Sportman	Peg Perego	A relay on the circuit board of the 850 Polaris Sportman ride on toy can fail causing the vehicle's motor to over-heat & ignite	1-877-737-3464 850recall@pegperego.com http://us.pegperego.com
10/20/16	Food Dehydrators	Cabelas	Fire hazard	1-800-237-4444 www.cabelas.com
10/18/16	3 Squares Rice & Slow Cookers	Sherwood Marketing	Improperly installed wiring can cause electrical shortening (Tim3 Machin3 & Mini Tim3 Machin3)	1-800-390-0249 Get3Squares.com
10/13/16	Educational Light Cube	Roylco	The educational light cube's lithium polymer battery can overheat and catch fire	1-800-362-8656 www.roylcostore.com
10/13/16	Galaxy Note 7 Smartphones	Samsung	The lithium battery in the Note7 smartphones can overheat & catch fire, posing serious fire & burn hazard to consumers.	Contact your wireless carrier, place of purchase or Call Samsung @ 1-844-365-6197 www.samsung.com

WISCONSIN FIRE STATS

Fire Department Types 2016

Percentage of fire departments registered with the census by department type

	Volunteer	Mostly Volunteer	Mostly Career	Career
Wisconsin	80.6%	11.9%	1.8%	5.6%
National	70.9%	16.0%	4.5%	8.6%

Source: National Fire Department Census

Fire Fatalities

	2016	2015	2014
On-Duty Firefighter Fatalities	2	4	0
Home Fire Fatalities	35	46	41

Source: U.S. News Me



Rhabdomyolysis (rhab·do·my·ol·y·sis \rab-dō-mī-'ä-lə-səs\)

Rhabdomyolysis is a medical condition associated with heat stress and prolonged physical exertion resulting in the rapid breakdown, rupture and death of muscle. When muscle tissue dies, electrolytes and large proteins are released into the bloodstream. Once in the bloodstream these electrolytes and large proteins can cause irregular heart rhythms, seizures or kidney damage. Rhabdomyolysis can be fatal. While it is not uncommon for sufferers of rhabdomyolysis to be asymptomatic, symptoms can include:

- * Muscle cramps/pain
- * Abnormally dark (tea or cola colored) urine
- * Weakness
- * Exercise intolerance

Workers with symptoms of rhabdomyolysis should:

- * Stop activity
- * Increase oral hydration (water preferred)
- * Seek immediate care at the nearest medical facility
- * Ask to be checked for rhabdomyolysis (i.e., blood sample analyzed for creatine kinase)

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Health Hazard Evaluation (HHE) Program was asked to evaluate the risk of heat related illness and rhabdomyolysis to cadets and instructors during structural fire fighter training. (Health Hazard Evaluation Program, Report No. 2012-0039-3242, September 2015) During the study, one cadet was diagnosed with rhabdomyolysis and most participants met the criteria for excessive heat strain at some point during the study. Some key points from the study include:

- * Even physically fit individuals can suffer from heat stress related illnesses; and
- * It is important to remain hydrated after the training day ends (there was some evidence that trainees were dehydrated before starting training, despite being adequately hydrated at the end of the training day)

A copy of the report can be found at: [HHE Report](#)

Source: [CDC-NIOSH Heat Related Illnesses](#)

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Service
 Division of Industry Services
 1400 East Washington Avenue
 PO Box 7302
 Madison WI 53707-7302



Phone: 608-266-2112
 Web: <http://dps.wi.gov>
 Email: dps@wisconsin.gov

Scott Walker, Governor
Dave Ross, Secretary

Code Refresher: SPS 330

Fire Department Health and Safety

This article provides an overview of some of the important requirements of SPS 330 Fire Department Health and Safety; refer to the code for additional requirements. SPS 330 along with SPS 332 Public Employee Safety and Health contains minimum requirements for an occupational safety and health program for public sector fire department employees involved in fire department operations. In addition, SPS 332 contains additional safety and health requirements for all public employees. Both codes can be found on our website at: [DSPS.wi.gov/industry-services/Fire Prevention](http://DSPS.wi.gov/industry-services/Fire%20Prevention).

All fire departments are required (SPS 330.05) to establish an **Occupational Safety and Health Committee** which advises the chief on issues related to the program. The committee shall include representatives of fire department management and fire fighters or representatives of fire fighter organizations or other persons. The committee must hold meetings at least biannually and shall keep minutes of all meetings.

SPS 330.06 **Records**: requires that the fire department maintain a training record for each fire fighter indicating dates, subjects covered and certifications achieved. In addition, the department shall maintain a permanent record of all reported accidents, injuries, illnesses and deaths that are or may be job related.

SPS 330.07 **Training and education**: every fire department shall establish and maintain a training and education program to prevent occupational accidents, deaths, injuries and illnesses. Training should prepare a firefighter to safely perform their duties, identify hazards and adapt to new technology or procedures. Additionally firefighters shall be trained in the incident command system and established fire ground operation procedures. This training shall be at least monthly, shall be based on each fire department's suggested operating guidelines (SOPs) which are maintained in written form and which address all emergency scene operations.

SPS 330.08 **Employment Standards** set the minimum requirements for any new **firefighter** engaged in structural firefighting. The requirements must meet one of the following:

1. The Wisconsin technical college system board;
2. An approved state apprenticeship program;
3. An in-house training program approved by the Wisconsin
 Technical college system board; or
4. NFPA 1001.

All new fire fighters shall be permitted the opportunity to obtain the training specified within 24 months of the date of his or her appointment to the fire department. A new firefighter may NOT participate in structural firefighting activities which require the individual to enter or be in close proximity to the building, enclosed structure, vehicle or vessel until that individual has completed the training specified.

Every new **pumper operator** or new **aerial operator** shall meet the minimum requirements specified by one of the following:

1. The Wisconsin technical college system board;
2. An approved state apprenticeship program;
3. An in-house training program approved by the Wisconsin
 Technical college system board; or
4. NFPA 1002.

Code Refresher: SPS 330 Cont.

New pumper operators and new aerial operators shall obtain the training specified in this subsection within 12 months of the date of appointment. A new **fire officer**, after appointment, shall be provided with the opportunity to take the basic officer training program within 12 months of appointment. The training program shall meet the minimum requirements of one of the following:

1. The Wisconsin technical college system board;
2. An approved state apprenticeship program;
3. An in-house training program approved by the Wisconsin Technical college system board; or
4. NFPA 1021.

SPS 330.09 Vehicles: Every fire department shall give substantial consideration to the health and safety of firefighters in relation to the specification, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, inspection and repair of all vehicles and equipment. Including the following: Inspect every fire vehicle at least weekly and within 24 hours after any use or repair to identify and correct unsafe conditions; Establish a preventive maintenance program; Take any fire vehicle found to be unsafe out of service until it is repaired and inspect that vehicle before placing it back in service; Test fire pumps on apparatus as specified in NFPA 1911; Inspect and service test all aerial devices as specified in NFPA 1914.

SPS 330.12 Self-contained breathing apparatus. Every fire department shall:

Adopt and maintain a respiratory protection program that satisfies the requirements of s. 29 CFR 1910.134 as adopted by reference in SPS 332.

Assure that all sources of compressed gaseous breathing air, such as compressors, used for filling self-contained breathing apparatus are tested to assure their compliance with the requirements of CGA

standard G-7.1, with a minimum air quality of Grade D and a water vapor level of less than 25 ppm.

Inspect, use and maintain all self-contained breathing apparatus as recommended by the manufacturer.

The face piece seal capability of each member qualified to use self-contained breathing apparatus shall be verified by qualitative fit testing on an annual basis and any time that new types of self-contained breathing apparatus are issued.

A new member shall be tested before being permitted to use self-contained breathing apparatus in a hazardous atmosphere.

Only members with a properly fitting face piece shall be permitted to function in a hazardous atmosphere with self-contained breathing apparatus.

A firefighter may not wear a beard or facial hair that comes in contact with a face piece seal if the fire fighter's duties require him or her to use a self-contained breathing apparatus. If a firefighter wears eyeglasses, the fire fighter shall use frames that do not pass through the seal area of the face piece.

SPS 330.14 Emergency operations. Incident Safety requirements: Every fire department shall provide sufficient personnel to safely conduct emergency scene operations and limit such operations to those that can be safely performed by the personnel available at the scene. If inexperienced fire fighters are working at an emergency operation, more experienced officers or members should provide direct supervision. If any firefighter is operating at an emergency operation and his or her assignment places him or her in potential contact with motor vehicle traffic, that firefighter shall wear a helmet or alternative protective headgear and a vest or coat with fluorescent retroreflective material.

For additional information or questions please contact your district Fire Prevention Coordinator. Fire Prevention Coordinators contact information is listed on page 8.

**Wisconsin Department of Safety
and Professional Services**

1400 E. Washington Ave.
PO Box 2658
Madison, WI 53701-2658
608.266.2112
Website: <http://dsps.wi.gov>



Did you know.....

Decorations are the first thing to ignite in 900 reported home fires each year. Nearly half of decoration fires in homes occur because the decorations were too close to a heat source like a lightbulb, fireplace or portable heater. Two of every five of these fires were started by a candle.



FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM CONTACTS

1–Rick Sommerfeld	Richard.Sommerfeld@Wisconsin.gov	715-944-4114
2–Mike Fehrenbach	Mike.Fehrenbach@Wisconsin.gov	608-575-0179
3–Carl Frisque	Carl.Frisque@Wisconsin.gov	920-366-2469
4–Sue Birren	Susan.Birren@Wisconsin.gov	414-416-3339
Fire Dues–Sarah Brown	DSOSSBFireDues@wisconsin.gov	715-634-4013
NFIRS–Sarah Brown	DSOPSISNFIRS@wisconsin.gov	715-634-4013
Fire Supplies	DSOSSBFireForms@Wisconsin.gov	
Supervisor–Amy Millard	Amy.Millard@Wisconsin.gov	608-266-1816

One Last Thought.....

Facts about home holiday fires:

- One of every 3 home Christmas tree fires is caused by electrical problems.
- Although Christmas tree fires are not common, when they do occur, they are more likely to be serious. On average, one of every 31 reported home Christmas tree fires results in a death compared to an average of one death per 144 total reported home fires.
- A heat source too close to the tree causes 1 in every 4 of Christmas tree fires.
- December is the peak time of year for home candle fires.
- One third of all candle fires start in the bedroom

Source: National Fire Protection Association