

Summer/Fall 2021



Faribault Fire Department Hot Spots

Welcome to Hot Spots, the Faribault Fire Department newsletter. Hot Spots features information about the Fire Department's operations, training, response, safety tips, emergency management, and other points of interest.

ADMINISTRATION

Dustin Dienst, Fire Chief

Beth LaCanne,
Admin. Assistant

SUPPRESSION

Captains

Matt DeGroot

Joel Hansen

John Milewski

Firefighters

Chris Bauer

Jason Bauer

Josh Bauer

Alex Bolster

Alex Hanson

Rick Martinez

Brandon Ableman

Ryan Angelow

Jonah Bauer

Ryan Bauer

Trevor Bauer

Andy Boevers

Jon Bolster

Brian Brazil

Marc Chmelik

Patrick DeGroot

Luke Donkers

Zach Greeney

Daniel Gruber

Benjamin Jirik

Chad Kreager

Alec LaCanne

Jeff LaCanne

Richard Momberg

Richard Rein

Jonathon Sheridan

Matthew Shuda

Jon Vargo

John Wunderlich

Faribault Fire Department
122 2nd Street NW
Faribault MN 55021
507-334-8773

A NOTE FROM THE CHIEF

The Fire Department has been very busy the last couple months, unfortunately. We have had multiple structure fires and some serious automobile crashes with the potential to injure or kill those involved. As firefighters, we train hard and want to assist the public in any form that we can. If we are assisting you it means that something went tragically wrong, and no one wants that to happen. Please be careful and be safe and do not hesitate to call the Fire Department if you need help. We are here to help, it's what we do.

FLEET FACTS: 2133

2133 is our wildland fire apparatus. It was built in 2020 by Heiman Fire in Sioux Falls, SD. It consists of a Ford F-550 4x4 crew cab chassis with a 6.4 liter V-10 gas engine and Heiman built aluminum box. Below is a list of the specifications:

- TFT Tornado front bumper monitor with joystick control in the cab
- Warn winch
- Ultra high pressure pump with foam
- Buckstop front bumper
- 3" lift kit
- Super single tire conversion kit
- Whelen LED light package
- Bi-directional transfer tray
- Adjustable shelving
- Dual pump systems
- Foam Pro 1600
- 10 gal foam cell
- Coffin compartments

2133 is our first apparatus out the door for any wildland type fire or vehicle/equipment fire that may need to be accessed off-road. It carries a chainsaw, backpack blower, rakes, brooms, two SCBA, and bladder packs. 2133 was built with two different water pumps: one for high volume/low pressure and the other for low volume/high pressure. This ultra-high pressure option makes us more efficient with our water usage. 2133 can put out more fire and does not need to make as many trips back to a water source for re-filling. It is also equipped with a remote controlled front bumper nozzle to keep us safer while putting out fires near roadways.



INCIDENT INSIGHT

On July 21, 2021 Faribault Fire was dispatched to a water rescue call at the King Mill Dam. A man fishing along the bank had a medical emergency and disappeared into the water below the dam. The on-duty shift responded with two Firefighters and the dive team was requested for assistance. On scene, the Firefighters met with Faribault Police and a witness to gather information. The Fire Captain was familiar with the area and quickly decided to enter the water. The Captain and Firefighter donned their life jackets and the Captain was secured to a water rope. He then entered the water with an Officer on shore tending his rope. Within seconds of entering the river the victim was located under water and the other Firefighter entered the river to assist with bringing them to shore. Life saving efforts were started by Firefighters, Police Officers, Rice

County Sherriff's Deputies, members of the Rice County Dive Team and North Memorial Ambulance. The victim was transported to District One Hospital by North Ambulance and later flown to another hospital for specialized care.



With the quick response and fast thinking of all the rescuers on the call that day, the victim was located and removed from the

water within ten minutes of the call and within two minutes of arriving on scene. This rescue went smoothly thanks to the teamwork of multiple agencies and specialized training we've received.

VEHICLE EMERGENCY KIT



Taking your family on a road trip? Make sure you have emergency essentials in your car and a plan in place. Here are some suggestions for items to keep in your Emergency Car Kit:

- First Aid Kit: Keep it stocked with bandages, gauze, acetaminophen and/or ibuprofen, and allergy medication.
- Seasonal Protection: Bring ball caps or wide-brimmed hats, sun screen, and insect spray.
- Rain Protection: Pack a raincoat or a rain poncho and/or umbrellas.
- Flashlight: Be sure to check the flashlight batteries and keep extra batteries on hand.
- Visibility Kit: Reflective triangles, road flares, and a reflective safety vest may come in handy.
- Water/food: Bring bottled water and non-perishable food items.
- Phone Charger: Make sure phone battery is charged and bring an extra charging cord and portable battery source.
- Jumper Cables: Invest in a quality pair of cables that are at least 10 feet long.
- Tool Kit: Bring a small compact multi-tool kit, including screwdrivers, pliers, and rope or twine.
- Flat Tire Essentials: Invest in a flat repair kit and a tire pressure gauge.
- Map and Compass: Be prepared in case cell phone service is unavailable.

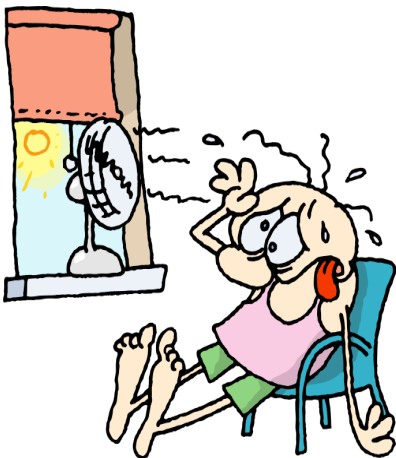


HOT WEATHER SURVIVAL



We all suffer in hot weather. Heat related deaths and illnesses are preventable, yet more than 700 people die from extreme heat every year in the United States. Take measures to stay cool, remain hydrated, and keep informed. Getting too hot can make you sick. You can become ill from the heat if your body can't compensate for it and properly cool you off. There are a few things that affect your body's ability to cool itself during extremely hot weather:

- **High Humidity:** When the humidity is high, sweat doesn't evaporate as quickly. This keeps your body from releasing heat as fast as it may need to.
- **Personal Factors:** Age, obesity, dehydration, heart disease, mental illness, poor circulation, sunburn, and prescription medication and alcohol use all can play a role in whether a person can cool off in very hot weather.



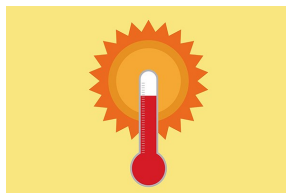
Those who are at highest risk of heat-related illness or injury include people age 65 and older, children younger than two years old, and people with chronic disease or mental illness. Closely monitor people who depend on you for their care. Make sure they are drinking enough water and have access to air conditioning. Also, check on your friends and neighbors- including pets!

If you see somebody suffering from the heat, you can help them by:

- Moving them into the air conditioning or a cool, dry place
- Have them sit down and remove excess or unnecessary clothing
- Monitor their breathing and have them take deep breaths
- Call 911 if symptoms do not improve or if they worsen

HOW TO KEEP YOUR COOL

- Stay indoors in the air conditioning as much as possible. If you must be outside, stay in the shade of trees or an umbrella.
- If your home is not air conditioned, spend at least two hours daily at an air conditioned public space, like a mall or a library.
- Wear sunscreen when you go outside, along with sunglasses and light-colored clothing that covers as much skin as possible.
- Keep hydrated by drinking water regularly even if you are not thirsty, but limit alcohol consumption as that can speed dehydration.
- Take a cool shower or bath, or lay a cool towel on the forehead or back of the neck to lower body temp.
- Avoid activities and exertion during the hottest part of the day
- Never leave children or pets alone in the car.



HOT WEATHER TERMS TO KNOW

- **HEAT WAVE** – period of extreme heat, usually accompanied by high humidity.
- **HEAT INDEX** – the relative humidity added to the air temperature, how it feels.
- **HEAT CRAMPS** – the first sign of heat related health crisis, muscle pain and tightness due to exertion.
- **HEAT EXHAUSTION** – a mild form of shock brought on by strenuous activity in the heat. Symptoms include cramps, dizziness, headache, nausea, pale skin, and fainting.
- **HEAT STROKE** – a life threatening condition occurring when the body's temperature control system shuts down, and can result in brain damage or death. Symptoms include irrational behavior, rapid or shallow breathing, rapid or weak pulse, seizures, and loss of consciousness.

Fire Dept. Open House

Please join us for our Open House which will conclude
Fire Prevention Week: October 3-9, 2021

Activities include:

- Spray the Fire Hose
- Free Fire Hats for Kids
- Thermal Image Demos
- Tour the Fire Trucks
- Try on Firefighter Gear
- Smoke House Escapes
- Kids Agility Course
- Auto Extrication Demo
- Free Smoke Detectors

DATE: Saturday, Oct. 9
TIME: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
PLACE: The Fire Station
122 2nd Street NW

Meet
Sparky the
Fire Dog!



LEARN THE SOUNDS OF FIRE SAFETY

The National Fire Protection Association announced the theme for 2021's Fire Prevention Week is *Learn the Sounds of Fire Safety*. According to the NFPA, working smoke alarms reduce the risk of dying in a fire by more than half. They reported that 41% of household fire deaths occur in homes without smoke alarms and 16% in homes with alarms that failed to activate.

Key points of Learn the Sounds of Fire Safety include:

- Respond immediately to smoke or carbon monoxide (CO) alarm by exiting the home.
- If your alarm begins to chirp, check the batteries and replace them if needed, or replace the alarm itself.
- Test all smoke and CO detectors monthly.
- Know the difference between the sound of a smoke alarm and a CO alarm: THREE beeps for smoke, FOUR beeps for CO.

