



Yadkin County Fire Marshal's Office

THE FLAME

Emergency Services News Letter



/// FIRE LINE - DO NOT CROSS /// FIRE LINE - DO NOT CROSS /// FIRE LINE - DO NOT CROSS ///

OCTOBER, 2006

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- Adopt a Simple Life Saving Change
- Family Disaster Plan
- Stand By Your Pan
- Winter Weather Safety

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

The events of September 11, 2001 were remembered in a well attended outdoor service in Yadkinville on the 5th anniversary of that fateful day. Several hundred people gathered in the shadow of a 20' x 30' American flag to pay homage to 3,000 people who died on that day and to honor the hundreds of fire, emergency and law enforcement personnel who serve Yadkin County every day. Danny Smith, Boonville Fire Chief and airline pilot, was Master of Ceremonies. Danny led us through a minute by minute history of the somber events of the morning five years ago when four US commercial jetliners were hijacked. Two were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Centers in New York City, and one was flown into the Pentagon in Washington, DC. The fourth crashed in a field in Pennsylvania, clearly missing its intended target believed to be also in Washington, DC.

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Yadkinville Elementary School's 6th, 7th, and 8th grade classes walked from school to attend the program that morning. They listened with reverence as Rita Anthony sang the "National Anthem" while three veterans, one each from World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War raised the flag. Two 8th grade students led the Pledge of Allegiance. Prayers that



morning were led by Rev. Dennis Bell, Chaplain of West Yadkin Fire Department, Dan Pavlansky, Pastor of Faith Fellowship Church, and John Matthews, Chaplain of Yadkin County Rescue Squad.

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Fire Safety



“Cooking is the leading cause of home fires.”



NC Forest Service Burning Permits



Get Your Burning Permits Online
www.dfr.state.nc.us

Upcoming Events / Deadlines



- Fire Chief's Association Meeting - Yadkinville VFD October 4, 2006
- 1st Responder Committee Meeting - Yadkin Campus SCC October 18, 2006
- Fire & Rescue Association Meeting - Jonesville VFD October 19, 2006



FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

"Continued from page 1"

Speakers, in addition to Danny Smith, included Virginia Foxx, US House of Representatives; Kim Clark Phillips, Yadkin County Commissioner; Harvey Smith, Mayor of Boonville; Bill Hardy, Mayor of East Bend; Lindberg Swaim, Mayor of Jonesville; Hubert Gregory, Mayor of Yadkinville; Dale Trivette, Emergency Management Director of Yadkin County; Eddie Weatherman, Fire Marshal of Yadkin County; Mike Cain, Sheriff of Yadkin County; and, David Matthews, Director of Communications. At 8:46 am, a Moment of Silence marked the time that the first plane was flown into the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York. Following that, Van Shore sang Alan Jackson's song "Where Were You When the World Stopped Turning".

Volunteers from county service organizations including the 11 Volunteer Fire Departments in Yadkin County (Arlington, Boonville, Buck Shoals, Courtney, East Bend, Fall Creek, Forbush, Jonesville, Lone Hickory, West Yadkin, and Yadkinville), Law Enforcement Officers from the towns of Boonville, East Bend, Jonesville and Yadkinville, and the Sheriff's Department and 911 Communications, the EMS, Emergency Management, Rescue Squad, NC State Highway Patrol, Forestry Service, NC State Park Rangers, and Veterans from American Legion Post 336, American Legion Post 505, and Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 10346 were recognized for their service and received a standing ovation. Ginger Collins then sang "God Bless America" as audience members joined in. Prior to Danny Smith's closing the service, "Taps" was played by Pam Johnson as the flag was lowered to half mast and a 21 Gun Salute was performed by a team of Veterans.



The 9-11 Commemorative Service was planned by a committee consisting of David Brown, Mike Cain, Brent Hawks, Chuck Knight, Patrick Long, David Matthews, Wayne Matthews, Tim Parks, Kim Clark Phillips, Debbie Sharp, Jim Sharp, David Shore, Danny Smith, Dale Trivette, and Eddie Weatherman. In addition to all those who participated in the program, the Committee wishes to especially thank Nathaniel Todd with Revolution Entertainment for the use of the large flag; Yadkinville and West Yadkin Fire Departments for providing ladder trucks to hang the flag; Rita Groce for preparing the 9-11 Commemorative Program brochures, Sarah and Wayne Harris of Yadkin Flower and Gift for plants used in the service; Debbie and Jim Sharp of TechGnome Communications for the sound system; Lou Ganzermiller for mowing the field; Gentry Family Funeral Services for use of a tent, chairs, and Astroturf, Veterans Services for use of tents and chairs, Richard Hamby of Northwestern Emergency Vehicles and Bojangles for biscuits and drinks; Andy Matthews of the *Yadkin Ripple* for covering the event; Yadkinville Police Department for blocking the streets; EMS, Rescue, and Fire Departments for providing emergency vehicles; and a host of others who so willingly responded when called upon to make this service one worthy of the day and worthy of remembering.

Co-Chairs of 9-11-01 Commemorative Service
 Kim Clark Phillips
 Danny Smith

Tractor-Trailer Fire Closes I-77 Southbound

August 5, 2006 - Firefighters from Arlington and West Yadkin Fire Departments responded to an early morning tractor-trailer fire on I-77 just south of Exit 79. The fire was reported to Yadkin County Communications at 1:52 AM. The trucking company, USA Truck was carrying 45,000 lbs. of Zinc Oxide.

Once Telecommunicators at the Yadkin County Sheriff's Office were advised on the contents of the truck, they quickly advised firefighters of possible firefighting hazards. Personnel on the scene secured the area and southbound traffic was detoured onto Highway 21.

The truck drivers had disconnected the truck from the trailer and the fire was confined to the trailer compartment.

Additional responding agencies included; Yadkin County EMS, Emergency Management, Fire Marshal, Yadkin County Sheriff's Office, NC Dept. of Transportation and NC Highway Patrol. Boonville VFD responded Fire Apparatus to Arlington's Station for standby. Cleanup crews had the Interstate reopened by midmorning.



Change Your Clock.....

Change Your Battery

Daylight Saving Time Ends

October 29, 2006



HELP SAVE LIVES IN YOUR COMMUNITY: REMINDE YOUR FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS TO ADOPT A SIMPLE LIFESAVING CHANGE

As the time change approaches on Sunday October 29, the Yadkin County Fire Marshal wants to remind residents to make another change that could save their lives — changing the batteries in their smoke alarms.

Communities nationwide witness tragic home fire deaths each year. An average of three children per day die in home fires and 80 percent of those occur in homes without working smoke alarms. Non-working smoke alarms rob residents of the protective benefits home fire safety devices were designed to provide. The most commonly cited cause of non-working smoke alarms: worn or missing batteries.

Changing smoke alarm batteries at least once a year is one of the simplest, most effective ways to reduce these tragic deaths and injuries. In fact, working smoke alarms nearly cut in half the risk of dying in a home fire. Additionally, the International Association of Fire Chiefs recommends replacing your smoke alarms every ten years.

To save lives and prevent needless injuries in Yadkin County, the Yadkin County Fire Marshal has joined forces with Energizer and the International Association of Fire Chiefs for the 19th year of the *Change Your Clock Change Your Battery*® campaign. The program urges all Americans to adopt a simple, lifesaving habit: changing smoke alarm batteries when changing clocks back to standard time each fall, this year on **October 29**.

“The peak time for home fire fatalities is between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. when most families are sleeping,” says Fire Marshal Eddie Weatherman. “Smoke alarm maintenance is a simple, effective way to reduce home fire deaths. Children and senior citizens are most at risk, and a working smoke alarm can give them the extra seconds they need to get out safely.”

In addition, Fire Marshal Eddie Weatherman recommends residents use the “extra” hour they save from the time change to test smoke alarms by pushing the test button, planning “two ways out” and practicing escape routes with the entire family. Families should also prepare a fire safety kit that includes working flash lights and fresh batteries.



Tragically, fire can kill selectively. Those most at risk include:

- ◆ **Children** - Approximately 1,000 children under the age of 20 die each year in home fires. Children under age five are at twice the risk of dying in a home fire. Eighty percent of fatal home fire victims who were children were killed in homes without working smoke alarms.
- ◆ **Seniors** - Adults over age 75 are three times more likely to die in home fires than the rest of the population; those over 85 are 4.5 times more likely to die in a home fire. Many seniors are unable to escape quickly.
- ◆ **Low-Income Households** - Many low-income families are unable to afford batteries for their smoke alarms. These same households often rely on poorly installed, maintained or misused portable or area heating equipment — a main cause of fatal home fires.

For more information about fire safety, call the Yadkin County Fire Marshal, your local Fire Department or the *Change Your Clock Change Your Battery*® hotline at 314-995-3939 ext. 104.

Forbush Fire Department



Submitted By: Dale Couch



The Forbush Volunteer Fire Department has announced the Fire Department Officers, effective September 1, 2006.

- I120 - Ricky Doub (Chief)
- I121- Buddy Hutchens (Deputy Chief)
- I122- Dean Cornelius (Assistant Chief)
- I123- Dale Couch (Captain/Training Officer)
- I124- Eddie Hobson (Captain)
- I125- Wes Hutchens (Captain)
- I126- Shawn Myers (Captain)
- I127- Ray Hoots (Lieutenant)
- I128- Jerry Sapp (Lieutenant)
- I129- Marc Thomas (Lieutenant)
- I130- David Mosteller (Lieutenant)



Children's Fire Safety House will be at the Forbush Elementary School on Thursday, October 5, 2006.



2006 Fireman's Relief Fund Report of Fire Conditions



The Report of Fire Condition forms need to be completed and sent back to the Fire Marshal's Office by October 4, 2006.

Slings, Arrows and Bullets

Donnie Martin, EMT-P Supervisor



Hamlet suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, but I don't think he ever actually got shot by one. Yes it is that time of year. Hunting season is heating up.

With hunting season comes the accidental shootings both with firearms as well as from arrows and there are scores killed and injured due to falls from tree stands. The hunter may have a medical emergency out in the field as well. With these events come some problems with gaining directions to the patient, accessing the patient and the problem of prolonged treatment and transport.

Treating gunshot wounds in a field or in the woods is no different than if it is in the street or the home. The problem is the potential for an increased transport time to the trauma center after we find them. High velocity weapons used in deer hunting pose the greatest threat from the amount of bleeding that accompanies these bullet wounds. As always, basic hemorrhage control with direct pressure, elevation, pressure dressing and pressure points are the best ways to deal with bleeding. With high velocity wounds however, there is bleeding away from the obvious wound you see. Internal bleeding in the chest and abdomen can be rapidly fatal if not surgically repaired. High flow oxygen is a must. The longer it takes responders to locate the patients the worse the outcomes are. Treat for shock by keeping the patient warm, continue assessing the bleeding and hemorrhage control efforts.



Although they rarely occur, injuries from arrows do occur and there have been fatalities associated with bow hunting. Fortunately, most injuries from broadhead arrows are to the hands and fingers. These can be serious when the digital arteries are severed. Hunters have fallen impaling themselves, fallen out of tree stands with the same results and yes they do occasionally shoot each other just as with firearms. Treating an injury from an arrow is the same as a bullet wound. Bleeding must be controlled. If the arrow is still in the patient treat it as an impaled object and leave it in place and stabilize it. Don't pull a John Wayne and attempt to pull it out or push it through. Should the arrow need to be cut let EMS make the decision.



Tree stands range from homemade wooden platforms to high dollar commercial models with all the comforts of your lazy boy. You can sit in comfort while waiting for your supper to come into line. With all this comfort you should not forget to strap in and wear the harness while climbing. Waking up on the cold ground after a nice nap is a rude awakening especially with an arrow sticking in you or the sudden pain of a femur fracture. Common injuries include fractures, spinal cord injuries and brain injury.

The most frustrating and time consuming thing for responders is locating the hunter that is sick or injured. By taking some time and preplanning for your own rescue could prove life saving. Tell several people where you are going and write it down in your vehicle where you park. Give a time table to when they should expect you to return. Carry a cell phone in the woods with you. A lot of hunters carry GPS receivers with them to map and log coordinates of their sites. These can be invaluable in finding the patient. Also, the UTM coordinates used on the topographical maps can get rescuers to the patient as well as getting a helicopter to the site if needed. One friend I spoke to has an information board posted at the hunting site with all the stands noted, numbered and GPS numbers posted and a tag in/tag out system in place.

As the hunting season continues there will be injuries that require us to respond into the woods. Communication with the accurate locations is vitally important to save time for the patient. As with all scenes make sure you take your safety into account. Walking a patient out of the woods for a mile or so will be physically taxing. Also, remember that there will be loaded firearms near the patient and extreme care should be taken to make the firearm safe.

Go hunting, enjoy, be safe and bring back lunch!



Halloween Safety Tips

from Yadkin County EMS



BEFORE HALLOWEEN:

- Plan costumes that are bright and reflective. Make sure that shoes fit well and that costumes are short enough to prevent tripping, entanglement or contact with flame.
- Consider adding reflective tape or striping to costumes and trick-or-treat bags for greater visibility.
- Secure emergency identification (name, address, phone number) discreetly within Halloween attire or on a bracelet.
- Because a mask can limit or block eyesight, consider [non-toxic and hypoallergenic makeup](#) or a decorative hat as a safe alternative.
- When shopping for costumes, wigs and accessories, purchase only those with a label indicating they are flame resistant.
- Think twice before using simulated knives, guns or swords. If such props must be used, be certain they do not appear authentic and are soft and flexible to prevent injury.
- Obtain flashlights with fresh batteries for all children and their escorts.
- Plan ahead to use only battery powered lanterns or chemical light sticks in place of candles in decorations and costumes.
- This is also a great time to buy [fresh batteries for your home Smoke Alarms](#).
- Teach children their home phone number and to how call 9-1-1 (or their local emergency number) if they have an emergency or become lost. Remind them that 9-1-1 can be dialed free from any phone.
- Review with your children the principle of "Stop-Drop-Roll", should their clothes catch on fire.
- Openly discuss appropriate and inappropriate behavior at Halloween time.
- Consider purchasing individually packaged healthy food alternatives (or safe non-food treats) for those who visit your home.
- Take extra effort to eliminate tripping hazards on your porch and walkway. Check around your property for flower pots, low tree limbs, support wires or garden hoses that may prove hazardous to young children rushing from house to house.
- [Learn or review CPR](#) skills to aid someone who is choking or having a heart attack.
- Consider [safe party guidelines](#) when hosting an Adult or Office Party.

FUN ALTERNATIVES:

- Find a special event or start one in your own neighborhood.
- Community Centers, Shopping Malls and Houses of Worship may have organized festivities.
- Share the fun by arranging a visit to a Retirement Home or Senior Center.
- Create an alliance with College Fraternities, Sororities or Service Clubs for children's face painting or a carnival.

BEFORE NIGHTFALL ON HALLOWEEN:

- A good meal prior to parties and trick-or-treating will discourage youngsters from filling up on Halloween treats.
- Consider fire safety when decorating. Do not overload electrical outlets with holiday lighting or special effects, and do not block exit doors.
- While children can help with the fun of designing a Jack O' Lantern, leave the carving to adults.
- Always keep Jack O' Lanterns and hot electric lamps far away from drapes, decorations, flammable materials or areas where children and pets will be standing or walking.
- Plan and review with your children the route and behavior which is acceptable to you.
- Do not permit children to bicycle, roller-blade or skateboard.
- Agree on a specific time when revelers must return home.
- Along with flashlights for all, older children and escorts should wear a wristwatch and carry coins for non-emergency phone calls.
- Confine, segregate or otherwise prepare household pets for an evening of frightful sights and sounds. Be sure that all dogs and cats are wearing collars and proper identification tags. Consult your veterinarian for [further advice](#).
- Remind all household drivers to remain cautious and drive slowly throughout the community.
- Adult partygoers should establish and reward a designated driver.

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Halloween Safety Tips

Continued:



WHEN TRICK-OR-TREATING:

- A Parent or responsible Adult should always accompany young children on their neighborhood rounds.
- Remind Trick-or-Treaters:
 - By using a flashlight, they can see and be seen by others.
 - Stay in a group, walk slowly and communicate where you are going.
 - Only trick-or-treat in well known neighborhoods at homes that have a porch light on.
 - Remain on well-lit streets and always use the sidewalk.
 - If no sidewalk is available, walk at the farthest edge of the roadway facing traffic.
 - Never cut across yards or use alleys.
 - Never enter a stranger's home or car for a treat.
 - Obey all traffic and pedestrian regulations.
 - Always walk. Never run across a street.
 - Only cross the street as a group in established crosswalks (as recognized by local custom).
 - Remove any mask or item that will limit eyesight before crossing a street, driveway or alley.
 - Don't assume the right of way. Motorists may have trouble seeing Trick-or-Treaters. Just because one car stops, doesn't mean others will.
 - Never consume unwrapped food items or open beverages that may be offered.
 - No treats are to be eaten until they are thoroughly checked by an Adult at home.
 - Law Enforcement authorities should be notified immediately of any suspicious or unlawful activity.



AFTER TRICK-OR-TREATING:

- Wait until children are home to sort and check treats. Though tampering is rare, a responsible Adult should closely examine all treats and throw away any spoiled, unwrapped or suspicious items.
- Try to apportion treats for the days following Halloween.
- Although sharing is encouraged, make sure items that can cause choking (such as hard candies), are given only to those of an appropriate age.

Information Courtesy of LAFD

We wish you a safe and happy Halloween!



Family Disaster Plan

Submitted By: Phil Hysell, National Weather Service

Families should be prepared for all hazards that could affect your home, your neighborhood, and your community. Disasters can be weather related such as the aftermath of a tornado or serious flooding, or they can be man made such as a chemical spill, terrorist action, or aircraft disaster.

In the event of any disaster, it may take some time, sometimes several days, before emergency personnel or relief agencies can get to the area. It is your responsibility to care for your family until outside agencies can enter the area and provide assistance. The Federal emergency Management Agency (FEMA), along with the National Weather Service, and the American Red Cross urge every family to develop a family disaster plan.

Where will your family be when disaster strikes? They could be anywhere - at school, at work, between here and there in the family car. How will you find each other? How will you know that your children are safe? Disaster may force you to immediately evacuate your neighborhood, or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic service such as water and electric are cut off?

Every family should consider following these basic steps in developing a family disaster plan.

Gather Information about hazards. Contact your National Weather Service office, emergency management office, and American Red Cross chapter. Learn your community's warning signals and evacuation plans.

Meet with your family to create a plan. Discuss the information you have gathered. Pick two places to meet: a spot outside your home for an emergency such as fire, and a place away from your neighborhood in case you cannot return home. Choose an out-of-state friend as your "family check-in contact" for everyone to call if the family gets separated. Discuss what you would do if you are advised to evacuate.

Implement your plan. Post emergency telephone numbers by the phones. Install safety features in your house, such as smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and NOAA Weather Radio with the tone alert feature. Inspect your home for potential hazards, such as items that may pose a fire hazard and replace them if necessary. Have your family learn basic safety measures such as CPR and first aid; how to use a fire extinguisher; how and when to turn off water, electric, and gas to your home. Teach children how and when to call 911. Keep enough supplies in your home to meet the needs of your family for at least three days. Assemble a disaster supplies kit with items you may need in case of an evacuation. Store these supplies in sturdy, easy to carry containers, such as backpacks or duffel bags. Keep important family documents in a waterproof container. Keep a small disaster kit in the trunk of your car.

Practice and maintain your plan. Ask questions to make sure your family remembers meeting places, phone numbers, and safety rules. Conduct drills. Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries two times each year. Test and recharge your fire extinguishers according to manufacture's instructions. Replace stored water and food every 6 months.

A Disaster Supplies Kit should Include:

- A 3-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day) and food that won't spoil and requires no cooking. (Crackers, peanut butter, cookies, packaged energy bars are excellent choices)
- One change of clothing and footwear per person.
- One blanket or sleeping bag per person.
- A first aid kit, including prescription medicines.
- Emergency tools, including a battery-powered NOAA Weather Radio and a battery powered commercial radio.
- Flashlight with plenty of extra batteries.
- A set of extra car keys along with a credit card or cash.
- Special items needed for infant, elderly, or disabled family members.
- Something to pass the time (such as paperbacks, board games, cards).

Stand By Your Pan

Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14, “Prevent Cooking Fires – Watch What You Heat”

How often has the doorbell rung or a child interrupted you while you were cooking, causing you to forget about the chicken you left sizzling on the stove - until smoke filled the house?

If this scenario or a similar one doesn't sound familiar to you, you may want to think about it a little more because it's likely that you, a friend, or family member has run the risk of having a dangerous fire. As Fire Marshal of Yadkin County, I often talk to people about the ways they can stay safe in their homes. Too often, we have that talk after they've suffered a damaging fire.

It's my hope that people reading this article won't have to learn the hard way. If I could give just one fire warning, I'd say “stand by your pan!”

Why? Because cooking is the leading cause of home fires, according to the nonprofit National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The latest statistics from NFPA say that one out of every three home fires started in the kitchen and more than 100,000 fires a year were related to cooking.

We're joining forces with NFPA and thousands of other fire departments across North America to commemorate Fire Prevention Week, October 8-14, “Prevent Cooking Fires – Watch What You Heat.” The theme reminds us that leaving cooking unattended and other unsafe kitchen practices are a recipe for disaster.

Often when we're called to a cooking-related fire, the residents tell us they only left the kitchen for a few minutes. Sadly, that's all it takes for a dangerous fire to start. The bottom line is that there's really no safe period of time for the cook to step away from a hot stove. A few key points to remember:

- ◆ Stay in the kitchen when you are frying, grilling, broiling, or boiling food. If you must leave the room even for a short period of time, turn off the stove.
- ◆ When you are simmering, baking, or roasting food, check it regularly, stay in the home, and use a timer to remind you.
- ◆ Keep cooking areas clean and clear of combustibles (e.g. potholders, towels, rags, drapes and food packaging).
- ◆ Keep children away from cooking areas by enforcing a “kid-free zone” of three feet (1 meter) around the stove.
- ◆ If you have a fire in your microwave, turn it off immediately and keep the door closed. Never open the door until the fire is completely out. If in doubt, get out of the home and call the fire department.
- ◆ Always keep an oven mitt and a lid nearby. If a small grease fire starts in a pan, smother the flames by carefully sliding the lid over the pan (make sure you are wearing the oven mitt). Turn off the burner and slide the pan off the burner. To keep the fire from restarting, do not remove the lid until it is completely cool. Never pour water on a grease fire. If the fire does not go out, get out of the home and call the fire department.
- ◆ If an oven fire starts, turn off the heat and keep the door closed to prevent flames from burning you or your clothing. If the fire does not go out, get out of the home and call the fire department.

A cooking fire can quickly turn deadly. I have seen too many homes destroyed and people killed or injured by fires that could have been easily avoided. Please heed these simple safety rules. We firefighters would like to be in your kitchen, but only when you invite us for dinner!

Winter Weather Safety

Submitted By: Phil Hysell, National Weather Service

Each year, dozens of Americans die due to exposure to cold. Add to that number, vehicle accidents and fatalities, fires due to dangerous use of heaters and other winter weather fatalities and you have a significant threat. A major winter storm can last for several days and be accompanied by high winds, freezing rain or sleet, heavy snow and cold temperatures. People can become trapped at home or in a car, without utilities or other assistance. The aftermath of a winter storm can have an impact on a community or region for days, weeks or even months.

To help prepare for the upcoming winter weather season, The National Weather Service would like to offer you some tips to protect you and your family from this potentially life-threatening hazard.

- ⇒ Be prepared to survive on your own for at least three days. Assemble a disaster supply kit. Be sure to include winter specific items including rock salt to melt ice on walkways, sand to improve traction, and snow shovels. Keep a stock of non-perishable food and extra drinking water.
- ⇒ Prepare for isolation in your home. Maintain several days supply of medicine, water, and food that needs no refrigeration. Have sufficient heating fuel, regular fuel sources may be cut off. Have emergency heating equipment and fuel (a gas fireplace or wood burning stove or fireplace) so you can keep at least one room in your home livable. Be sure the room is well ventilated. If a thermostat controls your furnace and your electricity is cut off by a storm, you will need emergency heat.
- ⇒ Keep fire extinguishers on hand and know how to use them
- ⇒ Never burn charcoal indoors.
- ⇒ Have your vehicle (s) winterized before the winter storm season. Keeping your vehicle in good condition will decrease your chance of being stranded in cold weather. Have a mechanic check your battery, antifreeze, wipers and windshield washer fluid, ignition system, thermostat, lights, flashing hazard lights, exhaust system, heater, brakes, defroster, and oil. Install good winter tires.
- ⇒ Put together a separate disaster supply kit for the trunk of each vehicle used by members of your household. This kit should include: Blankets; rain gear and extra sets of dry clothing; plastic bags for sanitation; several bottles of water; high energy 'munchies'; a small shovel; jumper cables; a first aid kit; a flash light with extra batteries; cell phone; and a brightly colored cloth to tie to the antenna.
- ⇒ In your home and car have a battery powered NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio.
- ⇒ Know the difference between a Winter Storm Watch, Warning, and Advisory. A **watch** means winter storm conditions are possible within the next 36-48 hours. A **warning** means life-threatening severe winter conditions have begun or will begin within 24 hours. Act now! An **advisory** means winter weather conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences and may be hazardous. If you are cautious, these situations should not be life threatening.
- ⇒ Don't forget about your pets! Make sure they have food, water and shelter.





Firefighter Rehab Guidelines

- **Stop before you drop.**
Cool down when hot
Warm up when cold
Dry off when wet
- **Stay hydrated** with non-caffeinated drinks.
- **Monitor vital signs.**



NEWS LETTER INFORMATION

Submit news letter information to **Eddie Weatherman**
eweatherman@yadkincountync.gov

To receive a copy of the news letter, send email request.

Yadkin County Fire Marshal's Office

P. O. Box 1002
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REMEMBERING
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

