



Volume 13 Issue 7

July, 2020



Feature Stories

- Fourth of July
- Illegal Fireworks
- Conflict

2020 STATISTICS

June 1 — June 30

District Average Response Time:

9 min. 19 sec.

Responses by Type:

Fire: 7

EMS: 266

Other: 92

Total: 365



Proudly serving the communities of Blaine, Birch Bay, Custer, Laurel and the unincorporated areas of Lynden & Bellingham

“Providing Quality Service for a Safe Community”

Fourth of July Fireworks Information

HOURS OF DISCHARGE

- JULY 3RD: 6:00 PM – 11:00 PM
- JULY 4TH: 6:00 PM – MIDNIGHT
- JULY 5TH: 6:00 PM – 11:00 PM

Unincorporated Areas (County)

WHAT IS LEGAL/ILLEGAL

- Bottle rockets, missiles, etc. are illegal in Washington State off reservation land. (anything on a stick that flies is prohibited)
- Any fire work device that is not colorfully labeled and with cautionary statements are illegal (i.e. fire crackers, etc.)
- Any person in possession of any commercial-grade firework is prohibited
- Any modification of **any** firework is illegal (i.e. sparkler bomb, etc.)
- Any manufacturing, possession, or use of improvised devices (i.e. tennis ball bomb, pipe bomb, etc.) is illegal
- No M-80, M-100, etc. or similar devices are legal at any time, anywhere!
- Sky lanterns are now legal to use when tethered.
- No fireworks on county or state properties (including parks).



City Fireworks Sales and Usage

	SALES PERIOD	HOURS OF DISCHARGE
Bellingham	Banned	Banned
Blaine	July 1 to July 4: 9 am—9 pm	July 4: 10 am—12 am
Everson	June 28: 12 pm—11 pm June 29 to July 3: 9 am—11 pm July 4: 9 am—10 pm	July 3: 9 am—11 pm July 4: 9 am—12 am July 5: 9 am—11 pm
Ferndale	July 1 to July 4: 9 am—11 pm	July 4: 9 am—12 am
Lynden	Sales follow State Law	July 1 to July 3: 9 am—11 pm July 4: 9 am—12 am July 5: 9am—11 pm
Nooksack	Jun 28: 12 pm—11 pm June 29 to July 3: 9 am—11 pm July 4: 9 am—10 pm	July 1 to July 3: 9 am—11 pm July 4: 9 am—12 am July 5: 9am—11 pm



For more info visit the [WC Fire Marshals Office](#)

Please remember to keep the district up to date with any changes including your contact information.

All changes should be directed to Kelly.

These changes may include:

Phone

Address

Email

Family Additions

Name changes

Can you tell the difference between Illegal Fireworks and Illegal Explosive Devices?

It could save a life!

Which fireworks are illegal in our state?

These are listed as Consumer Fireworks but are illegal to sell, possess, and/or discharge within the State of Washington. They are legal to sell, possess, and/or discharge on tribal lands.

Firecrackers

Generally 1/4" x 1 1/2" or less that come in packs to large bricks. A firecracker makes a single "pop" sound. Many firecrackers strung together will make repetitive "popping" sounds.



Bottle Rockets

A firecracker type (tube) attached to a 12" long wooden stick. The stick is placed in a bottle and once lit, it rises into the air, travelling laterally before exploding.

Sky Rockets and Missiles

Similar to the Bottle Rocket, a Sky Rocket is attached to a stick or has fins and may have a plastic cap. A missile will have fins rather than a stick. Once lit, it ascends rapidly, high into the air where it explodes.



Illegal explosive devices are often wrongly referred to as fireworks because they look like large firecrackers, but they can have as much explosive power as a 1/4 stick of dynamite.

Mass-produced Homemade Devices Example: M-80's, M-100's, etc.



Homemade Explosives Example: Pipe Bomb & Tennis Ball Bomb



Altering consumer fireworks making an explosive device Example: Sparkler Bomb



Do not handle explosive devices!!

If possible, have the local bomb squad evaluate and pick up the device.

Possession, manufacturing, or using illegal explosive devices is a **criminal offense** in Washington.

Call the State Fire Marshal's Office at (360) 596-3946 for additional information.



FIRE PROTECTION BUREAU – PREVENTION DIVISION
(360) 596-3946 FAX: (360) 596-3934
E-Mail: Fireworks@wsp.wa.gov



3000-410-003 (R 5/12)



4142 Britton Loop Rd.
Bellingham, WA 98226

Providing quality service for
a safe community



CPR / AED Classes 2020

Class will be held at various
fire stations around the district. Check out
<https://www.nwfrs.net/resources/classes/> for more
information and to reserve
your spot.

Donations of nonperishable food
items are encouraged but not
mandatory. All food donations
will be forwarded to local area
food banks.



FOR THE SAVEJY OF
EVERYONE IN OUR
COMMUNITY, ALL CPR
CLASSES HAVE BEEN
CANCELLED UNTIL
FURTHER NOTICE.

WE APOLOGIZE FOR
ANY INCONVENIENCE

Conflict cont

continued from pg. 3

1. Accept conflict. Conflict will naturally occur, and happens in nearly every ongoing working relationship.

2. Be a calming influence. Most decision are not life-changing.

3. Listen attentively. Listen to all sides and ask questions to clarify the viewpoints of others.



4. Analyze the conflict. What factors are the real issues that underlie the conflict?

5. Model neutral language. Use a third person or using another organization or group as an example of positions for potential solutions.

6. Separate the person from the conflict. Make the conflict impersonal.

7. Work together. You can do more in less time or with less stress and energy if you agree to come to an inclusive decision together.

8. Agree to disagree. Agree that on some issues, certain individuals or groups will disagree.

9. Know your limits. Know what is essential to you and what issues you can use to compromise.

10. Compromise. Have the ability to compromise on an issue important to an opponent, especially if it's of little consequence to your present or future needs.



11. Know your allies. Know who is in your corner and what is important to them.

12. Support your allies. Don't undercut an ally's position.

As individuals, the result of ongoing conflict can manifest as physical stress on most of the parties involved. This can result in physical changes to an individual, such as low energy, headaches, nausea, aches, pains, tense muscles, chest pain, rapid heartbeats, insomnia, frequent colds and flu-like symptoms. Increased stress has never solved a conflict and, in fact, has a negative impact on the negotiation process.

Ways to manage this conflict-induced stress include:



1. Track your stressors. What words or subjects set you off? Have someone else take the lead on those specific topics.

2. Develop healthy habits. Watch that you don't overeat, remember to exercise frequently and take frequent breaks.

3. Keep on point. Establish boundaries on both topics and the length of discussions on each topic.

4. Take time to recharge. Don't relentlessly tackle a particularly difficult subject again and again.

5. Learn to relax. Read a book, take a walk or do whatever it takes to be refreshed and clear your mindset.

6. Talk to others. Know with

whom you can discuss sensitive issues in confidence and not be compromised.

7. Have a support system. Everyone needs at least one



confidant with whom you can be fully open without being judged. This could be a spouse, a co-worker or an experienced chief from an outside department whose objective advice you trust implicitly.

Finally, any leadership and development classes should include several hours on conflict management. Putting a newly promoted or junior officer into certain situations without the essentials of conflict resolution is a recipe for disaster, unfair to the officer and will eventually result in the problem having to be resolved at a higher level of the department than necessary.

Conflict will always be a part of the fire service, and learning how to handle it is well worth your time and effort to learn.

Stay safe!

