

## Moose Lake News

I called Frank Leuschen about the lowering of Moose Lake. He said that on October 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> he will start to lower our Lake. The entire process will take several weeks. He will start off slowly but then increase the outward flow during the week. This all depends on how much rainfall we will be getting. If you still have a boat or pontoon on a lift please consider moving it this weekend or it may get stranded on your lift for the winter.

The normal drawn down takes 3-4 weeks but all of this depends on our rainfall. The lake must be down to its winter level, which is five feet lower than our normal full pool before the lake starts to freeze. The lake normally starts to freeze anytime, after the middle of November. Frank will put in the stoplogs after the water gets to a safe level. The stoplogs must be put in before freezing. The stoplogs keep the lake at a constant level all winter long.

National Fire Prevention Week this year was October 3-9<sup>th</sup>. Since 1922, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has sponsored the public observance of Fire Prevention Week. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge proclaimed Fire Prevention Week a national observance, making it the longest-running public health observance in our country. During Fire Prevention Week, children, adults, and teachers learn how to stay safe in case of a fire. Firefighters provide lifesaving public education in an effort, to drastically decrease casualties caused by fires.

Fire Prevention Week is observed each year during the week of October 9th in commemoration of the Great Chicago Fire, which began on October 9, 1871. This fire caused devastating damage. This horrific conflagration killed more than 250 people, left 100,000 homeless, destroyed more than 17,400 structures, and burned more than 2,000 acres of land.

Another fire on the same day in Peshtigo, WI was an exceptionally large forest fire that took place also on October 9, 1871, in northeastern Wisconsin, including much of the Door Peninsula, and adjacent parts of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The largest community in the affected area was Peshtigo, Wisconsin. It burned approximately 1,200,000 acres and was the deadliest wildfire in American history, with the estimated deaths of around 1,500 people, and possibly as many as 2,500.

Occurring on the same day as the more famous Great Chicago Fire, the Peshtigo fire has been forgotten. On the same day as the Peshtigo and Chicago fires, Holland and Manistee, Michigan (across Lake Michigan from Peshtigo), and Port Huron at the southern end of Lake Huron also had major fires, leading to various theories by contemporaries and later historians that they had a mutual cause. The entire month of October is considered Fire safety month. I will have fire safety tips in my article this entire month.

This year's Fire Prevention slogan is, "Learn the Sound of Fire Safety!" For more information on fire safety go to [www.firepreventionweek.org](http://www.firepreventionweek.org)

New research on waking children with smoke alarms High-frequency tone smoke alarms are not effective in waking sleeping pre-teenage children. A 2020 study<sup>1</sup> by National Children's Hospital (NCH) looked at how quickly children awaken from slow-wave sleep and perform an escape procedure in

response to smoke alarms using a: Female voice. Male voice. Combination of a low-frequency tone plus a female voice

Smoke alarms manufactured specifically to awaken pre-teenage children are not commercially available. When caregivers create their home fire escape plans, they need to consider this and make sure someone is assigned to wake pre-teen children.

Research indicates high-frequency tone alarms awaken only 56% of children and prompt 55% to “escape” from the bedroom.

Children sleep longer than adults and spend more time in slow-wave sleep, a sleep stage that requires the loudest noise to wake someone. This is especially problematic because data show that 31% of people killed in home fires are sleeping at the time of the fire.

Researchers from the Center for Injury Research and Policy at Nationwide Children's Hospital (NCH) in Columbus, Ohio, have studied sleeping children's ability to wake up and escape in response to a variety of smoke alarms for many years.

The fact that we were able to find a smoke alarm sound that reduces the amount of time it takes for many children to wake up and leave the bedroom could save lives.

Mark Splaingard, MD, Project Researcher

The median time to escape for the male voice, female voice and hybrid voice-tone alarms was 12-13 seconds. It was more than a minute and a half for the high-frequency tone alarm.

Voice alarms do not need to use a child's name or their mother's voice. This allows the alarm to be manufactured at a lower cost using a generic recording. Decreased cost and no need for voice personalization increases the likelihood that the alarm will be purchased, used and installed correctly.

Alarm signals that awaken and prompt escape among children also work for adults and older adults.

Participants: 188 children aged 5-12 years old were recruited for the study. Adolescents over the age of twelve were not included because they generally respond well to high-frequency smoke alarms. Children under age 5 were not part of the study because they are too young to reliably rescue themselves from a home fire. This information is from the US Fire Administration / FEMA

Birthday greetings this week are extended to Ken Woodie on the 15<sup>th</sup>, Justin Picchietti 19<sup>th</sup>, Jackie Mann on the 20<sup>th</sup>. Paul and Bonnie Miller will celebrate 53 years of being together on October 12<sup>th</sup>.

That is all we have for this week. Enjoy our beautiful fall weather. Please send your news items to [jonarheim@centurytel.net](mailto:jonarheim@centurytel.net) or call me at Jim Onarheim 715-462-4448. Stay Safe everyone.