109 Years of Service to Volunteer Firemen



The Signal



www.njnyvfa.org

Volume 61 No. 7 Official Publication of the NJ & NY Volunteer Firemen's Association SEPTEMBER 2022

From the President's Pen...

I hope everybody had a great summer. Now it's time to get back to business. Let's continue to keep our thoughts and prayers this September 11th for all the emergency personnel that have lost their lives on this horrific day.

We continue to sell our raffle tickets for a live fire training session at the Bergenfield Fire Training Center. The winning ticket for the training session will be called at our next scheduled meeting on September 30 at the Wallington Fire Department 2022 Park Row at 8pm. Tickets are only \$5 and the winner gets an evening or half day weekend training session at the BFTC. The more chances you take the better your opportunity to win a training session for your fire department.

Our beef steak and comedy night is coming up on October 29 in cooperation with the Bergenfield Fire Training Center. Make sure that you don't miss this evening of fun, friendship, dining and entertainment.

Advanced reservations are required so get your tickets while they last.

We continue to thank everyone that supports our special events to raise money for scholarships, training and outreach. As our Facebook page and The Signal news letter grow, we continue with training, technical information, classes, fires and much more to continue. I would like to thank Scott Graphics Printing in New Milford N.J. for their continuous support of our association.

I hope everyone has a great time at the New Jersey State Firemen's convention in Wildwood. Your association is pleased to assist in promoting and publicizing training opportunities offered by the New Jersey State Fire Chiefs Association and the New Jersey Deputy and Battalions Chiefs Association and we thank them for their support of the fire service. God Bless and stay safe. Keep our military in your thoughts and prayers.

President Roy De Young, Jr

GETTING TO THE SCENE

For almost as long as we have been firefighters we are reminded that seconds and minutes count, and that we must get to the scene as quickly as possible. I doubt there is a single firefighter that would argue that point. But two incidents in New Jersey this past year make us realize that we need to focus on the "get to the scene" portion of that statement.

A good friend told me many years ago that we are no good if we don't get to the scene. He was commenting that occasionally a member may not make it to the firehouse or fire scene if they are involved in a motor vehicle collision enroute to the firehouse of the scene. We all need to pay particular attention during our responses. And that is especially true when approaching an intersection, and definitely so if there is a red light at the intersection

A recent report came out that an apparatus enroute to a mutual aid call went into an intersection striking another vehicle. That collision reportedly resulted in the deaths of the two occupants of the vehicle the fire apparatus struck. The reports are the fire apparatus had a red light and did not stop or slow down when entering the intersection. This past summer a subsequent report came out that the drive of the fire apparatus has been indicted on vehicular manslaughter charges.

Just recently two fire apparatus in a neighboring jurisdiction were involved in a motor vehicle collision, again at an intersection. The full details are not known and will not be commented on here. But one thing is certain, we all need to pay heed and do everything we can to avoid collisions with fire apparatus.

To sum it up, we are of no value to anyone if we don't get to the scene. Yes, we need to get there as quickly as possible, but we must get there. Slow down when approaching all intersections. Stop at all intersections if there is any traffic control device; traffic light, stop slgn or blinking light.

When responding also make sure that all firefighters are wearing their seatbelts whenever the apparatus is moving. The life you save may just be your own.

NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD SEPTEMBER 30TH AT WALLINGTON CO. 203 • 2022 PARK ROW, WALLINGTON, NJ AT 8PM



The officers and members of the NJ & NY Volunteer Firemen's Association extend their deepest sympathy to the families of our departed comrades:

FF William H. Maul Sr., Twp of Washington Fire Dept., Twp. Of Washington, NJ FD

FF Wayne "Nort" Ogilvie, Sloatsburg, NY Fire Dept., Sloatsburg, NY FD FF Anthony "Tony" Lupardi, Exempt member of the Norwood FD & Life Member, Closter Knickerbocker H & L Co., NJ FD

FF Richard Jacobson, Nanuet Fire Dept., Nanuet, NY FD

Listings of deceased members is published based on their last address on record and may not be the same as the town in which they served.

Remember Our Troops Visit us at www.njnyvfa.org

Upcoming Meetings and Events 2022

September 15 New Jersey State Fire Chiefs Association seminar

Convention Hall — Wildwood, NJ NJSFCA Training seminars

Seminar sessions start at 8:30 a.m.

September 15 New Jersey State Fire Safety Commission

Wildwood Crest Firehouse Wildwood Crest, NJ Meeting starts at 10:00 a.m.

September 15 New Jersey State Fire Chiefs Association annual meeting

Convention Hall — Wildwood, NJ Meeting starts at 1:00 p.m.

September 16 New Jersey State Firemen's Association Annual Convention

Convention Hall — Wildwood, NJ Check — in starts at 7:00 a.m. Convention convenes at 10:00 a.m. (note the new earlier start time)

September 17 NJSFA convention voting

Convention Hall — Wildwood, NJ Check — in and voting start at 7:00 a.m.

September 21 NJNYVFA Executive Board meeting

New Milford Fire Company # 2

680 Trenton Street New Milford, NJ

Meeting starts at 7:30 p.m.

September 30 NJNYVFA monthly meeting

Wallington Co. 203

2022 Park Row, Wallington, NJ 07057

Meeting starts at 8:00 p.m.

October 1 NJ Deputy Chiefs Association seminar

New Jersey City University 2039 Kennedy Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 7:30 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

October 29 NJNYVFA joint Beefsteak & Comedy Show

Conlon Hall - North William Street

Bergenfield, NJ

Doors open at 7:00 p.m.-Tickets must be purchased in advance



Gerard "Jerry" Naylis Bergen County Executive Committeeman

New Jersey State Firemen's Association

gnaylis@bergenfieldfd.org 201-240-0414









CANCER PREVENTION TIP #4

After completion of gross decon procedures and while still on scene, the exposed areas of the body (neck, face, arms and hands) should be wiped off immediately using wipes, which must be carried on all apparatus. Use the wipes to remove as much soot as possible from head, neck, jaw, throat, underarms and hands immediately.



New Jersey State Volunteer Firemen's Association www.njsvfa.org George H. Heflich, Sr

Director National Volunteer Fire Council

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FIRE HERO BEACH BASH TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL FALLEN FIREFIGHTER'S FOUNDATION DURING WILDWOOD WEEKEND

Chief Ron Siarnicki, Executive Director of the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation invites you to participate in a new event the NFFF has coming to New Jersey. The inaugural Fire Hero Beach Bash will take place this year during the NJ Fire Expo during the New Jersey State Firemen's Association annual convention weekend. This fun event will raise funds for the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation and our programs to honor the fallen, assist their families, and prevent line-of-duty deaths. Please consider joining us on Friday, September 16, from 7 to 10 pm at the Seaport Pier in North Wildwood, New Jersey. We'll have live music, great food, discounted beer, and a silent auction in a beautiful setting right on the boardwalk.

For more information about the event or to purchase tickets or sponsorships, visit https://www.firehero.org/events/fire-hero-beach-bash/. An event flyer can be found elsewhere in this edition of the Signal. Feel free to share this with your friends and contacts in the area.

Thank you and we hope to see you there!







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TAIL BOARD TALK HOW MUCH WATER DO YOU NEED

By Jerry Naylis

As we continue our discussions regarding pumping and engine company operations I ask perhaps one of the most important questions on the fire ground, namely "how much water do you need?" Sometimes I am startled by the response. The typical response is "enough to put the fire out." Really!!! My response to the answer is "and just how much would that be?" Now come the blank stares. So I felt the need to push the point to get to the learning objective.

Most pumpers have an onboard tank of 500, 750 or even 1,000 gallons of water. A good amount of water for a quick attack with a single hose line for a one room and contents fire. But what if the fire is a bit larger and starting to spread? No problem I am told, we just have to lay a supply line from the hydrant (for those that are fortunate enough to fight fires in an area with hydrants and a public water supply). So, how much water are you going to get out of that hydrant? The answer, and the reality, may come as a shock and surprise.

Most of the fire hydrants in our residential areas are six-inches in diameter and many of them are interconnected or gridded meaning they are fed from at least two directions. There are some that are called dead end mains because the water only comes from a single direction, hence the term dead end main. And as these water pipes age the inside lining attracts a buildup of scale and mineral deposits that collectively are known as tuberculation. As the amount of tuberculation increases the inside diameter of the water main is reduced thereby reducing the volume of water that the pipe will carry and the fire hydrant will deliver. An added danger is that when larger volumes of water are pushed through the water mains (as when we flow during a major fire) pieces of that tuberculation break off and travel to the discharge orifice of the fire hydrant and up to the strainer creating a clog in your supply hose. Worse yet is when the strainer cannot stop the pieces of tuberculation and these deposits get into your pump and clog the impellors.

So the question of the day was how much water can you expect to get from your fire hydrant? Like most things in the fire service the answer is – it depends. Theoretically, the larger the water main the greater the volume of water. However, that is not always the case. In addition to the tuberculation as already mentioned, another controlling factor is the pressure in the water main. Static pressure is the pressure of water at rest. Static pressure is what the initial incoming pressure is from the hydrant. As you begin to flow water through hose lines, the static pressure drops and what remains in residual pressure. As the pressure drops, so does the volume of available water. Once the residual pressure reaches 20 psi you have reached



Christopher H. Assenheimer

Secretary - Past President Editor of 5 Trumpet Journal

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the maximum available water from the hydrant. Some will tell you this is so the water system can maintain water quality. But that is only part of the story. The other part is that the remaining pressure helps to maintain the stability of the pipe and prevent the water main from collapsing. A buried water main is constantly being attacked by earth forces trying to collapse the main. The pressure inside the pipe pushes against the interior diameter to prevent the water main from collapsing. Remove the pressure holding the pipe in place and the pipe will collapse. That is why we do not go below 20 psi with our residual pressure.

If we are dealing with a large fire, there is a strong likelihood that multiple hydrants will be used. This draws water at multiple points from the water supply system. This also reduces the volume of water that is available.

All of this brings us back to the initial question. How much water do you need and what amount (volume) of water can you expect from your fire hydrant. A typical fire hydrant on a six-inch gridded water main can be expected to produce a flow of 750 to 800 gpm. If the main is a dead end main expect that to drop to between 625 and 650 gpm, unless the length of the water main from the connection point to the grid is longer than 500 feet in which case the volume will drop due to friction loss in the water main. Some water mains are larger; eightinch, twelve-inch and in some cases 24-inch. These water mains are usually located in commercial and industrial areas. Most major roadways are known to have larger water mains as well. The eight-inch main can easily deliver 1,000 gpm and a twelveinch main can reach 1,500 gpm and perhaps more. A 24-inch water main should be able to deliver over 2,000 gpm. But the only real way to determine the available flow is by having flow testing done.

The amount of fire and the size of the fire area are what you need to know to evaluate how much water is needed to control and ultimately extinguish the fire. A single room and contents fire should be handled by a pumper with a connection from one fire hydrant, even a fire hydrant on a dead end main. However, many newer more modern homes with large open areas in excess of 1,000 sq. ft. may need two or three hose lines in which case the safe bet is to provide supply from at least two fire hydrants. This is especially true if the fire is extending to involve a second floor or the attic space. A larger volume of fire is also an indicator to employ a larger hose stream, i.e. the 2 ½-inch hose line. In all cases it is also best to have a second pumper staged and connected to a second hydrant just in case of an unforeseen problem with the first in hydrant and/or pumper.

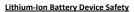
Up to now, we have concentrated on one and two-family residential occupancies. But what about larger buildings and spaces? Now we need to begin thinking about multiple fire hydrants, more hose lines and a lot more water. This is where you should be thinking about using a water supply officer who



is knowledgeable about the water supply system and what it is capable of delivering.

Perhaps the most important lesson is to remember that a pump will only deliver the volume of water that comes from the supply. Pumps don't make water, they only move water. If you have a 1,500 gpm or 2,000 gpm pump but you are only getting 650 gpm from the dead end water main, you will only end up pumping 650 gpm unless you get another feed from another source.

Jerry Naylis is a former chief with the Bergenfield, NJ Fire Department. He has a Bachelor's degree in Fire Science from Jersey City State College, as Associate in Applied Science degree from Bergen Community College and a Master's degree in Administrative Science from Fairleigh Dickinson University. Jerry holds numerous certifications from the NJ Division of Fire Safety including Level II Fire Instructor and Live Burn Instructor. He has been published in many fire service publications and speaks at the Fire Department Instructor's Conference among his many instructional engagements.









Lithium-Ion batteries supply power to many different types of electronic devices such as smart phones, scooters, tablets, laptops, hoverboards, e-cigarettes, power tools and toys. Lithium-Ion batteries can store large amounts of energy and may pose a threat if not properly cared for. Like any type of product, these batteries can be defective and fail. It is imperative you use care when operating and or charging them. In rare cases, they can overheat, resulting in a fire and/or explosion.

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- Only purchase a device that is Underwriters Laboratory listed (UL). This UL listing indicates that is has Only purchase a device that is underwriters Laboratory listed (U.L.). This UL list been safety tested and met specific standards.

 Follow the manufacturer instructions for use and charging.

 Use only the battery that has been designed and recommended for the device.

- Install batteries the correct way.

 Only use the charging cord that the device came with.
- Keep batteries at room temperature
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- Avoid unlet sumights on your bed, couch, chair, on or under a pillow. Never leave a charging device unattended. Do not charge your device in a multi plug strip outlet.

Immedialtly stop using or charging your device if you notice an odor, change in color, excessive heat, change in shape, leaking or odd noises. If it is safe to do so, move the device away from anything that may catch on fire and call 9-1-1.

- Recycle your batteries by taking them to the Rockland County Household Hazardous Waste Facility in Pomona, NY. (See below)
- Do not put Lithium-Ion batteries in the trash or recycline
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https://www.rocklandgreen.com/facilities/household-hazardous-waste-facility

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NJNYVFA TRAINING RAFFLE UNDERWAY

NEW MILFORD, NJ -The New Jersey and New York Volunteer Firemen's Association is holding a raffle for a live fire training session at the Bergenfield Fire Training Center (BFTC). The training center is a New Jersey DFS certified live burn fire training facility. This raffle is being done as a fund raiser for the NJ&NYVFA. Tickets are available for \$5 each. The winning ticket will be pulled at the September meeting of the association in Wallington. There is no limit to the number of tickets that may be purchased. Individuals, fire companies or fire departments may purchase tickets.

This is a great opportunity for all firefighters to support their individual fire company or fire department and the New Jersey New York Volunteer Firemen's Association at the same time. The funds that are raised will enable the association to continue to offer scholarships, training opportunities, publish the Signal newsletter, host our website and provide a death benefit for personal members.

The winner will be asked to designate the fire department or company they wish to be the recipient of the training session. All standard training requirements will be followed including use of PPE and SCBA. The BFTC follows all NJ Division of Fire Safety and NJ PEOSH training regulations. The session will have to be used before the end of 2022.

> For information or tickets please contact Jerry Naylis at 201-240-0414 or by email at gnaylis@bergenfieldfd.org







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SMOOTH SHIFTING ASSURES SMOOTH OPERATIONS AND PROLONGS APPARATUS LIFE

By Kevin Schade, EVT

Every person in this industry trains so that our actions during training become second nature in the field. We should all be applying this mentality to our apparatus checks as well. "Slow is smooth and smooth is fast". This is a quote that almost everyone has heard, but how can we apply this to our apparatus checks? I believe that all tasks to be performed during an apparatus check should be done in a way to build effective muscle memory butin my opinion, the pump or aerial checks need special attention. The position of Chauffer in any emergency vehicle can be very stressful, but if you have good muscle memory, then some of the stress can be taken out of the equation. There is no worse feeling as a chauffeur than engaging the pump or aerial then getting out and realizing that something is wrong and the rig will not function. This creates a sense of panic, and all of the fire ground tasks start to crumble due to one silly mistake.

When transitioning your vehicles from road to pump during your apparatus checks, you need to work slowly. Instead of jumping in a parked vehicle and performing a pump check, pull the vehicle out of the apparatus bay and then start your check. This will get you in the habit of engaging the parking brake then switching the transmission from drive to neutral then engaging the pump. Why is this important? Older pump operators may be used to rolling into the scene while engaging the pump, but newer trucks have many safety features that prevent this. The newer trucks need to be completely stopped and need the parking brake to be engaged before they will transition from road to pump. This is why a slow methodical process needs to be followed. The same concept applies to aerial devices. Many newer trucks need the parking brake to be set before the aerial PTO can be engaged. Check your apparatus and see how they respond to different configurations of engaging the pump or aerial device. Check and see if your aerial PTO will disengage if the brake is set but you have the transmission in drive. All of these little ideas will help you better troubleshoot a potential issue on the fire ground.

Transitioning your apparatus from road to pump or into aerial mode slowly will help you to work more efficiently but moving slowly will also increase the life of your apparatus. If your apparatus is still moving and the PTO for the aerial is engaged, damage could be caused to the components of the PTO or the truck transmission. I can better describe this issue for a pump using the attached photos. In these photos you are seeing a Waterous pump transmission that is currently in the pump mode. The large chain belt is connected through the gears shown up to the pump itself. The arm that is connected to the cylindrical sleeve slides back and forth when the pump switch in the cab is flipped. If you look closely, you can see that the gears are multiple pieces and each of them drive separate components. When the pump switch is moved, that arm slides the sleeve forward to engage the pump or back to engage the rear wheels. If the transmission is still in drive and the pump

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295C Bergen Turnpike Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660 TEL: 201-983-0353 FAX: 201-870-6015 is still turning, the gears will misalign and grind when the pump switch is flipped back to road. This is why you need to disengage the transmission before moving the pump shifter. Over time grinding the gears will cause the teeth to wear away or it could cause immediate failure.

To get a better idea of how your truck, or pumper operates, lay beside the truck while it is in PTO or pump gear and see what is moving. Never go under the truck while it is in PTO or pump gear because there are many moving parts, and you could be easily injured. Get to know your vehicle and how it reacts to certain situations before you take it to the fire ground. Knowing your truck and working slowly during these few crucial steps will likely lead to success on the fire ground and to you becoming a better more informed chauffeur. And as I always preach, read your manuals and follow your departments SOP's.

Kevin Schade is a lieutenant in the Bergenfield Fire Department. He is a certified Emergency Vehicle Technician by the EVT Certification Commission and is employed as a fire apparatus mechanic with Seagrave Fire Apparatus.







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STATE FIRE MARSHAL CLARIFIES JUNIOR FIREFIGHTER TRAINING AT CERTIFIED FIRE ACADEMIES

In a memo dated September 9, 2022 Richard Mikutsky, the Director of the Division of Fire Safety and the State Fire Marshal issued a memo to all Eligible Organizations (those that provide training to firefighters in New Jersey) and all fire departments to clear up any confusion on the ability of junior firefighters to fully participate in the Division's adopted Firefighter 1 training program.

The Director noted that on November 20, 2020 Governor Murphy signed into law P.L. 2020, Chapter 126 which among other changes allows Junior Firefighters, 16 years of age or older, to fully participate in recruit firefighter training established by regulations adopted by the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs. This act took effect immediately upon being signed into law. As regulations are already in place for recruit firefighter training, there is no need to delay the training of Junior Firefighters until additional regulations are promulgated.

Division of Fire Safety staff is currently in the final stages of preparing a rule proposal to implement all the changes to the law. This proposal will include regulations on what duties Junior Firefighters can perform at emergency incidents and training evolutions, other than the approved Recruit Firefighter Training Program which they are currently allowed to fully participate in.

The Division of Fire Safety looks forward to providing this new generation of firefighters an opportunity to fully participate in the Recruit Firefighter Training Program. The Directors added that if an Eligible Organization is not currently offering this training as permitted to Junior Firefighters he asked that the EOs seriously consider doing so. He concluded by stating if there are any questions concerning this or any other training or certification matters to please contact the DFS Training and Certification Unit at 609-633-6106.





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FROM THE DESK OF DIRECTOR RICHARD BLOHM BERGEN COUNTY LAW & PUBLIC SAFETY INSTITUTE UPDATE

The Law & Public Safety Institute has been quite busy over the last couple of years with its new training initiative consisting of four new training structures. We will be having a grand opening on Saturday October 8 at 10:30 am.Come join us for a tour and demonstrations of the capabilities that have been crafted. These two structures have 9 different fire simulators and also two levels for rappelling off of the top of the 4 story structure. The other structures are several months ahead of schedule one of which will strictly be using Class A materials and should be completely operational next spring or early summer and the other a multiuse structure with 5 additional fire simulators in it.

The academy has been very busy not only with Bergen County agencies training here but we have signed a multi-year contract with the United Nations on two training tracts. UN Diplomats and administrative staff require certain training in order to be sent on mission to high risk environments in third world countries. Our facility is the only one in the metropolitan area that offers such training. We also continue to train UN security forces that double as firefighters that are assigned to the UN in New York City.

We have a brand new fire safety trailer up and running for Fire Prevention month for those wishing to schedule it in their community for training young children.

Our first in person graduation for Fire One students is occurring on October 13 at 7 pm at the Bergen County Academies 200 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, NJ. There are eight graduating classes since we reopened after the pandemic.

We now have a full complement of both fulltime and per diem fire instructors (43) which I am sure will be very busy with our new buildings coming on line.

We also have a daytime Fire One starting on January 17, 2023 with several openings if you have any participants interested please have them contact us.



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