

# ***Monmouth Fire Department August Monthly Report***

***September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2020  
City Council Meeting***



## **Emergency Responses:**

*The Monmouth Fire Department utilizes fire reporting software approved by the United States Fire Administration and the Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal. This software records fire department responses in over 90 categories to track fire department emergency response statistics. This information is used by the department to support decision-making for fire response planning. Tracking response data with approved software is also required for fire departments receiving Federal and State grant dollars.*

*The chart on the following page includes a brief summary for each of the nine main categories of incident types and the number of calls that were responded to in each category.*

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>YTD</b>
<b><u>Fires</u></b>	01	16
Includes structure fires, fire in mobile property used as a fixed structure (mobile homes and campers), vehicle fires, vegetation fires, rubbish fires, and field fires. There may also be other types of fires that do not necessarily meet the definition of one of the subcategories in this category.		
<b><u>Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (without ensuing fire)</u></b>	00	02
Includes overpressure rupture of a steam pipe or pipeline, overpressure or rupture from air or gas pipe or pipeline, overpressure rupture from chemical reaction, explosion without resulting in fire, and overheat or scorching with no ignition.		
<b><u>Rescue and Emergency Medical Services</u></b>	82	472
Includes medical assists (majority of MFD calls in this category), vehicle accidents with injuries, vehicle/pedestrian accidents, lock-in (gaining access to a vehicle or other area where a patient is locked inside), search for a lost person, extrication (victims trapped in vehicle, elevator, trench, confined space, machinery), water and ice rescue, and electrocutions.		
<b><u>Hazardous Conditions (no fire)</u></b>	12	86
Includes combustible/flammable spills and leaks, chemical releases or toxic conditions, carbon monoxide incidents, power line down, electrical equipment problems, vehicle accidents with no injuries, incidents involving explosives and attempted arson.		
<b><u>Service Calls</u></b>	08	62
Includes people in distress (locked out of vehicle), water in basements or leaky hydrant, smoke or odor removal, animal rescue, provide police with assistance, smoke detector checks, and unauthorized burning.		
<b><u>Good Intent Calls</u></b>	09	34
Incidents where the fire department was dispatched and then cancelled while en-route to the call. Also includes calls where no emergency was found upon arrival. Incidents where steam was mistaken for smoke or smoke from a barbecue or other controlled fire was mistaken for an uncontrolled fire. Includes emergency medical calls when the patient had been transported prior to the arrival of emergency responders.		
<b><u>False Alarms and False Calls</u></b>	08	67
Includes false alarms that were malicious or mischievous in nature, bomb scares, alarm activation due to the system malfunctioning, and the accidental activation of the alarm system (example -burnt food).		
<b><u>Severe Weather and Natural Disaster</u></b>	00	00
Includes responses to severe weather and natural disasters to stand by, investigate, or to assess the damage to determine if any additional assistance is needed.		
<b><u>Other Type Incidents</u></b>	00	00
Includes citizen complaints concerning code or ordinance violations and any other incidents that may not fit any of the above categories.		
<b>Total</b>	120	739

**Staff Training:**

August training for the Fire Department staff included the topics of water supply, apparatus engineering, and foam operations. As part of the training, the fire department staff all participated in a review of the types of water distribution systems and water sources for fighting fires. Normally the fire department is able to utilize a hydrant to supply water to the trucks but occasionally when a hydrant is not accessible, firefighters utilize other means such as drafting water from a static source such as a pond or a portable water tank. Apparatus engineering has to do with operating the pumps on the trucks to move the water either between trucks or from the truck to the fire. Lastly, foam operations has to do with using a special type of foam extinguishing agent to control a flammable liquid fire. Using foam to put out a flammable liquid fire involves slightly different equipment and pumping operations in order to ensure it is applied effectively.

Also during the month of August, the fire department staff completed Emergency Medical Training on the subject of patients who have suffered a burn injury. All of the firefighters reviewed the different ways that burns can happen and how to care for a patient who has suffered a burn injury.

In addition to the normal monthly training, Captain Peeler made arrangements with the Illinois Fire Service Institute to host a Basic Auto Extrication class in Monmouth. The training was held at Berg's Towing who also donated the cars for the class. Several area fire departments attended the class to learn and practice how to safely dismantle a vehicle to get access to a victim of an accident. The training was completed in a single day session.

All of the fire staff conducted a walk-through of the new Love's facility to ensure they are familiar with the building and property in case of any emergencies.

**Non-Emergency Activities:**

All three shifts participated in the ½ Way to Freezing for Food Campaign that was held at Save-A-Lot.

A MABAS Division meeting was held at the North Fire Station to discuss various issues. Representatives from nine area fire departments were in attendance.

**Fire Code Items:**

Chief Rexroat assisted Director Clark with an occupancy inspection of the new Love's facility.

Respectfully submitted,  
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief