

Monmouth Fire Department

June Monthly Report

July 19th, 2021
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.

Responses	Monthly	YTD
<u>Fires</u>	02	13
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.		
<u>Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (without ensuing fire)</u>	00	01
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.		
<u>Rescue and Emergency Medical Services</u>	62	455
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.		
<u>Hazardous Conditions (no fire)</u>	17	59
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.		
<u>Service Calls</u>	07	54
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.		
<u>Good Intent Calls</u>	03	26
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.		
<u>False Alarms and False Calls</u>	06	44
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).		
<u>Severe Weather and Natural Disaster</u>	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.		
<u>Other Type Incidents</u>	00	00
Includes citizen complaints concerning code or ordinance violations and any other incidents that may not fit any of the above categories.		
Total	97	652

Staff Training:

During the month of June, the staff completed emergency medical training on the subject of Diabetic emergencies. Often times, firefighters respond to medical emergencies and find a patient who is having a diabetic reaction. It is important for the firefighters to recognize the signs and symptoms of a diabetic reaction and how to treat the patient. The staff reviewed all of the indicators involving a patient who is having a diabetic reaction and how to administer medication to help them.

Firefighter training for June included the topics of fire behavior and ventilation. All of the fire department staff reviewed the information and discussed how fire moves through a structure and the effect that ventilation has on the fire. Ventilating a structure during a fire can help the firefighters who are inside fighting the fire, but the ventilation has to be coordinated with the fire attack crew. Ventilation can involve things like breaking windows, cutting holes in the roof, or setting up fans.

Non-Emergency Activities:

All of the fire department staff participated in the ½ Way to Freezing for Food event that was held at Save-A-Lot food store.

Fire Code Items:

The fire department assisted Director Clark in the Zoning Department with inspections for Buffalo 67 and the Tin Cup Express. Chief Rexroat also worked with Director Clark to determine fire safety requirements for the work being done to the Review Atlas building on South Main Street.

Apparatus and Equipment Related Items:

Tower 22 was taken to Alexis Fire Equipment to have work completed on the aerial ladder. The aerial ladder has been out of service since September 2020 due to issues with the pulleys on the ladder. The repair of the pulleys has been a reoccurring issue with the aerial ladder that takes quite a while for each repair.

All of the fire department's self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) received their annual inspection and flow test. This process is completed by a third party who provide specialized testing for the units which can find issues with the apparatus that may not be obvious during the normal checks at the fire department. The company also provided annual service to the air fill station which is used to fill the air bottles for the SCBA.

The fire department's extrication tools received the annual service which includes an inspection of the tools for wear, fluid changes in the power unit, and any repairs that are found to be needed during the inspection.

Respectfully submitted,
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief