

# ***Monmouth Fire Department November Monthly Report***

***December 19th, 2016  
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>	04	34
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	05
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>	56	629
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>	14	138
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>	11	145
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	67
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>	21	169
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	02
Includes citizen complaints concerning code or ordinance violations and any other incidents that may not fit any of the above categories.		
<b>Total</b>	115	1189

### **Staff Training:**

During the month of November the staff completed training on the subject of strategy and tactics for fighting structure fires. When called to a structure fire, one of the first things that the incident commander must do is come up with a basic strategy for how the situation will be dealt with and the tactics to support the strategy. There are many different variables that must be considered when developing the strategy but the top priority is always life safety. The firefighters reviewed the different types of strategies to use when fighting a fire and also discussed possible strategies for various buildings in the community.

The emergency medical training for the month of November included a review of the methods to control bleeding. The staff went over a PowerPoint and conducted a case review.

### **Non-Emergency Activities:**

Earlier in the month the staff finished up a few of the public education activities that were left over from fire prevention month (October).

The staff also assisted with the Freezing for Food Campaign at Save-A-Lot. Each shift helped at the campaign on all three days.

### **Fire Code Items:**

Both of the fire station's sprinkler systems received their annual inspection which was done by Simplex Grinnell. No major issues were found.

### **Apparatus and Equipment Related Items:**

Tower 22 was out of service for about a week at the end of November because of a bad alternator and on-board charger which both had to be replaced. The on-board charger was readily available but the alternator had to be ordered because the original alternator on the truck is no longer made by the manufacturer and had to be special ordered. The truck is back in service.

Engine 23 had an issue with a leaking fuel tank which had to be repaired. A crack formed in the tank and started to leak diesel fuel. The truck was taken to Brad's repair who took the tank off of the truck and sent it to a company in Peoria where the repair was made. While the truck was in the shop for the fuel tank repair the rear brakes were replaced as they were below legal limits.

Engine 23 also had an issue with the electrical system on the truck not functioning properly. This has been an issue with the truck for several months but has been difficult to troubleshoot because the problem doesn't occur consistently. Alexis Fire Equipment narrowed the problem down to a circuit board in the dash of the truck which was replaced.

All of the Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (Air Packs or SCBA) were flow tested as part of the annual maintenance schedule for the units. During the flow testing several small repairs were made to the air packs to ensure that they will all work correctly.

In late October, one of the department's thermal imaging cameras started having an issue that could not be resolved due to the age of the unit. The department currently has two thermal imaging cameras on two of the front line apparatus. There is money budgeted to purchase another camera this year and so after looking at several new styles of cameras we agreed to purchase one from Dinges Fire Equipment. The camera that we will be replacing is almost 15 years old and has many issues in the past that cannot be repaired due to its age. The new camera will be smaller, lighter, and will operate off of a new internal battery which should be much more efficient to use.

**Other:**

During November, one of the bay doors at Station II had an issue with some of the hinges on the door breaking. The department called Howe doors for the repair and while repairing the hinges, they noticed that there was a lot of cracking and weakening in both of the bay doors on the east end of the station. After doing some further inspecting, the servicemen from Howe recommended that the doors not be used because of the shape that they were in. The reason behind the recommendation is that they could pose a safety hazard to the firefighters or trucks by falling out of the tracks. After consulting with Administrator Crow about the issue, we arranged to have both of the doors replaced. The doors had to be ordered and took about a month to arrive. In the meantime, the doors on that end of the building were not used and all of the trucks went in and out of the west end of the building.

Respectfully submitted,  
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief