

Monmouth Fire Department September Monthly Report

***October 21st, 2019
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>	03	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.		
<u>Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (without ensuing fire)</u>	02	07
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>	81	672
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>	09	120
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>	09	93
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>	08	41
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>	20	89
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	132	1038

Staff Training:

Training for the month of September included a walkthrough of Americold (Cloverleaf) for familiarization. Each shift visited the plant and were taken on a tour to stay familiar with the locations of fire department connections, exit doors, roof access, and the overall layout of the plant.

Firefighters also completed a review of communicable diseases as part of the monthly emergency medical service (EMS) training. Firefighters always have to be vigilant of the possibility that they may be infected with a disease by someone that they are trying to help. Firefighters reviewed the types of communicable diseases and what protective clothing/equipment that they should utilize in order to keep themselves from contracting a disease.

In addition to the regular training at the department, one shift was paid a visit from representatives of the Stone-Hayes Center. The staff from Stone-Hayes provided informational training on the subject of responses to people who have hearing difficulties or deafness. The Stone-Hayes staff discussed ways to communicate with people with hearing difficulties in order to help them.

Non-Emergency Activities:

The fire department provided equipment and personnel at the Prime Beef Festival events to provide for rescue and fires if needed.

The fire department provided personnel at Baconfest in case of any emergencies.

The fire department hosted another blood drive at the North Fire Station this year. The blood drive was held on September 24th and was organized by Jana Cozadd of Eagle View Community Health Systems. The donations were facilitated by the Mississippi Valley Regional Blood Center. The results of the blood drive were 21 units of blood collected which included eleven first time donors.

Apparatus and Equipment Related Items:

The firefighters have been testing all of the hose at the fire department as part of our annual hose testing program which is required by the Insurance Service Office and recommended by the NFPA. During the hose testing, all of the hose on the trucks and the spare hose in the station is charged with water to the required pressure and is checked for leaks, tears, and couplings that are loosening.

The fire department received a new turnout gear dryer that was provided free of charge from Werner Fire Restoration and sponsored by Stephanie Peeler (Country Companies). Using funds provided by Country Companies and Werner Fire Restoration, the staff at Werner Fire Restoration built the gear dryers for various fire departments who needed them. The turnout gear dryers are useful to allow firefighters to wash their turnout gear more often and not have to wait so long for the gear to dry. When fighting fires, firefighter's turnout gear can become contaminated with many different substances and washing the gear is becoming more and more important to protect them from illnesses.

Respectfully submitted,
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief