

# ***Monmouth Fire Department May Monthly Report***

***June 20th, 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>	01	14
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>	58	276
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>	10	47
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>	10	59
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>	05	30
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>	13	61
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	01
Includes citizen complaints concerning code or ordinance violations and any other incidents that may not fit any of the above categories.		
<b>Total</b>	97	490

### **Staff Training:**

During the month of May the firefighters completed their emergency medical training by conducting a review of the Central Nervous System. Firefighters went over a PowerPoint presentation about the nervous system and also conducted a case review.

A MABAS meeting was held in May and after the meeting the Monmouth Fire Department completed training with five other fire agencies. The training that was done taught all of the firefighters how to properly set up the MABAS owned Western Shelter Tent. The Western Shelter Tent is a large tent that was purchased by MABAS for fire departments to use when needed. Some of the purposes that the tent has been used for in the past include accommodating special rescue teams during disasters, heating/cooling stations, and providing a space for EMS to care for patients during large emergencies. The tent is self-contained on an enclosed trailer and includes a heating and cooling system.

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

The staff completed their annual medical evaluations during May which is required by the Illinois Department of Labor and the Insurance Services Office.

Firefighters participated in the YMCA Healthy Kids Day by having a truck on display and showing the children the equipment carried on the truck.

Firefighters continued with hydrant flushing in the City. All of the flushing should be completed with the exception of a few hydrants that may be left in areas that require special scheduling with businesses in order to avoid any disruptions to service. An example of one of these are the hydrants around Smithfield Foods. The department usually coordinates with the water department and Smithfield to complete these hydrants on the weekend to avoid any disruptions to their operations. Hydrant flow testing and painting may continue for a couple more weeks.

### **Fire Code Items:**

An advisory inspection was completed at the Buchanan Center to address any needs while they are rehabilitating their building.

The sprinkler system at City Hall was inspected by Simplex Grinnell and passed inspection.

Fire inspections were completed at the new Yogurt Shop on North 6<sup>th</sup> Street and the Asian grocery store on South A Street. Any violations found were corrected and both businesses passed inspection.

Firefighters assisted the staff at the City Pool to fill the pool with water.

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

Engine 23 had a couple of issues that had to be addressed in May including a front tire that needed to be replaced due to wear and a primer pump that would not function properly. The primer pump on the truck is important because it is the pump that evacuates all of the air out of the main pump to prevent cavitation. The primer pump is also used when hydrants are not available and water needs to be drafted from a static source such as a portable tank or other body of water such as a lake.

Tower 22 also had several issues that needed to be addressed in May including a radiator problem and a crack in the weld on the cradle that holds the ladder. The crack in the weld on the cradle was repaired fairly quickly as it was ground down and rewelded but the radiator required more time to complete. The radiator was in very bad shape and had to be removed from the truck and taken to West Burlington where they replaced the entire core. The truck had to be removed from service while the repair was being made which took about six days.

**Other:**

Chief Rexroat attended several meetings during May including; a demonstration put on by the Nixle company who presented a mass notification system that could be used by Monmouth to notify citizens or employees of Monmouth of emergencies. The meeting was set up by Ken Helms and was also attended by the police department. Chief Rexroat attended a quarterly meeting with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. At the meeting emergency managers from the region participated in a tabletop exercise and went over any current issues. Chief Rexroat attended a meeting with the Warren County Health Department who is participating in an exercise that will simulate a large scale vaccination.

Assistant Chief Spears participated in a Committee chosen by the Warren County 911 Board to choose a new candidate to take over for Ed Chewing as he plans to retire in July.

Respectfully submitted,  
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief