

Monmouth Fire Department May Monthly Report

***June 18th, 2018
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>	05	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.		
<u>Overpressure, Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (without ensuing fire)</u>	00	00
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>	86	415
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>	06	40
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>	06	43
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>	01	19
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>	11	41
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	115	572

Staff Training:

In May, the staff completed emergency medical service training on the topic of Rescue Awareness. When emergency medical personnel are called to a scene for an injury or illness the responders need to be aware that a rescue may be needed prior to or in conjunction with the treatment of the patient. Most of the time the need for rescue is apparent but occasionally the responders are presented with situations when a need for rescue might not be obvious. The training covered different scenarios and signs for when a rescue is needed.

The fire department participated in hazardous materials training that was conducted by OSF Holy Family Medical Center for their staff.

Firefighters attended Opioid Overdose Awareness training that was held at the Police Department. The training covered how to recognize signs of an overdose and how to correctly administer Narcan to help the patient.

Non-Emergency Activities:

Firefighters attended the Lincoln School Carnival and also spent time with the children at the park. The kids enjoyed spending time with the firefighters and seeing them at the carnival with the truck.

The fire department helped out at the Special Olympics that were held at Sunny Lane Field. The firefighters helped to set up and take down the tables/chairs and also were able to have a truck on display for everyone to see.

Firefighters attended the career day at Harding School and talked to each class about what it is like to be a firefighter.

All of the fire department staff attended the ½ Way Freezing for Food at Save-A-Lot.

Fire Code Items:

The fire department conducted an inspection at the Warren County Jail.

Respectfully submitted,
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief