

# ***Monmouth Fire Department February Monthly Report***

***March 18th, 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.*

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Monthly</b>	<b>YTD</b>
<b><u>Fires</u></b>	01	02
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>	02	04
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>	72	153
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>	20	36
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>	06	16
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>	02	04
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>	05	12
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	00
Includes citizen complaints concerning code or ordinance violations and any other incidents that may not fit any of the above categories.		
<b>Total</b>	108	227

**Staff Training:**

Emergency medical training for the staff at the fire department included a review of medical terminology. All of the firefighters reviewed the terminology used by medical staff and first responders when completing reports and providing information about patients to other caregivers and hospital staff.

Fire response training included the subjects of portable extinguishers, self-contained breathing apparatus, and a review of the department's response guidelines and general orders. Firefighters reviewed the types of portable extinguishers and what types of fires that they should be used for. The self-contained breathing apparatus training included a drill meant to practice familiarization of the apparatus components so that firefighters are able to operate all of the components in an environment that has lower visibility. Lastly, the firefighters conducted an annual review of the department's response guidelines and department rules to become more familiar with them and suggest any changes that may need to be made.

Chief Rexroat attended a training session that covered responses to emergencies involving underground pipelines. The training covered procedures, resources, and notifications that need to be made when responding to pipelines that have been hit or have otherwise ruptured.

**Non-Emergency Activities:**

The fire department provided a tour of the fire station to a group of children to show what firefighters do and the equipment carried on the trucks.

Firefighters conducted a presentation to the students at the Regional Alternative School informing the students about careers in firefighting.

The fire department hosted two high school students at the station for a career shadow.

**Apparatus and Equipment Related Items:**

Ambulance 46 was taken for its bi-annual Department of Transportation inspection. No problems were found.

**Other:**

Chief Rexroat attended a 911 Board meeting and a Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) executive board meeting.

Respectfully submitted,  
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief