

# **Monmouth Fire Department**

## **March Monthly Report**

**April 19th, 2021**  
**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>	05	07
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	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.		
<b><u>Rescue and Emergency Medical Services</u></b>	70	225
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>	11	29
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>	14	26
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	13
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>	08	18
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>	113	318

### **Staff Training:**

During the month of March the fire department staff trained on the topics of Building Construction and Forcible Entry. Firefighters often train on the topic of building construction because of having prior knowledge of how buildings are made and the type of materials that are used in the construction will allow them to make more informed decisions when fighting a fire. How a building is constructed relates to how fast fire will spread, where it will spread to, and how quickly it will collapse under fire conditions.

Firefighters train on the topic of forcible entry in order to know the best techniques for gaining access to a building that is locked or otherwise not accessible. Firefighters are often in situations when entry doors are locked or access points must be made in other parts of the building. Firefighters train to force open all types of doors, gates, overhead doors, padlocks, and chains so that they can get to the fire or victims quickly.

MFD staff also conducted emergency medical training on the subject of injuries to the abdomen. All of the firefighters reviewed the common injuries to the abdominal area and how to treat those injuries.

All fire department staff participated in weather spotter training that due to COVID, was provided virtually this year. The National Weather Service provided the training virtually and covered safety precautions for severe weather, the different parts of a thunderstorm, and what should be reported to the National Weather Service office when weather spotting.

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

Firefighter Osborn researched low-cost options to purchase medications needed for the three engines and the ambulance. Osborn was also able to procure Narcan at no-cost through a grant program which is used to counter the effects of an opioid overdose.

### **Fire Code Items:**

Chief Rexroat assisted Director Clark during an inspection of the relocated airport fuel tank by the Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal.

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

Engine 21 was taken to a local mechanic for regular maintenance and to have a few repairs completed including tie-rods, leaf-spring shackle, coolant line, and shocks.

One of the furnaces at Station I was having issues and needed to be serviced by a local technician.

### **Other:**

MFD held a staff meeting with the fire department's officers at Station I to discuss departmental issues.

Chief Rexroat and Assistant Chief Hinton attended a meeting with the newly established safety committee.

Jennifer Smith (dispatcher) offered to use her skills as an artist to paint designs on the walls of Station I. Jennifer painted a large "Thin Red Line" style flag in the kitchen and the Monmouth Fire Department scramble in the training room. Both paintings look very nice and made a huge improvement to the appearance of the previously bare walls.

Respectfully submitted,  
Casey Rexroat, Fire Chief