

## WELLAND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

2005

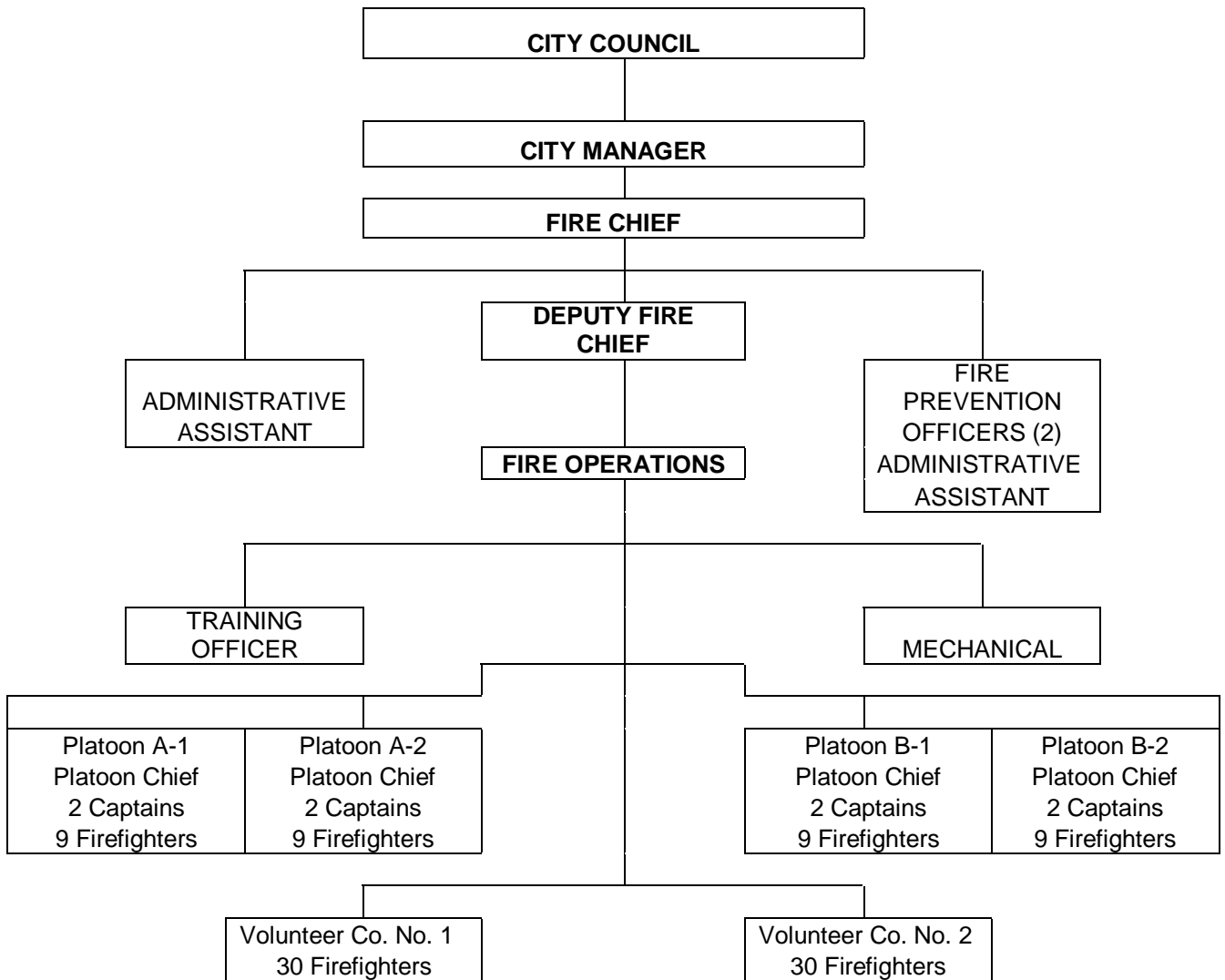
### ANNUAL REPORT



**SMOKE ALARMS SAVE LIVES**

# CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WELLAND

## FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES



## Mission Statement

Welland Fire and Emergency Services are dedicated to preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire, natural and man made emergencies. Welland Fire and Emergency Services strive to improve the quality of life through public education and the prevention of fire.

With the resources available, Welland Fire and Emergency Services provides a suppression force capable of handling emergencies which may include structural firefighting, pre-hospital medical assistance, water rescue, motor vehicle accidents and response to hazardous material incidents.

## Values Statement

The members of Welland Fire and Emergency Services take pride in our commitment to professional service by maintaining our skills, knowledge and abilities. All members, career and volunteer, of the department will conduct themselves in an ethical manner conforming to moral standard of right versus wrong by treating each other and the people we serve humanely, decently, and honestly.

We subscribe to the following values:

- **Accountability** – Members of Welland Fire and Emergency Services will be accountable to each other and the community we serve. We accept responsibility for our decisions and actions.
- **Integrity** – As members of Welland Fire and Emergency services, we strive for honesty and fairness in our dealings with our customers and each other. We are honorable to our profession and we inspire each other to maintain trustworthiness, openness and sincerity.
- **Flexibility** – Welland Fire and Emergency Services will adapt to the ever changing needs of our community, the organization and the environment.



## **Message from Fire Chief Paul Olah**

It is with pride that we present Welland Fire and Emergency Services 2005 Annual Report. This report provides insight into the time, effort and dedication provided to the community by our volunteer firefighters and the career members who so ably support our unique system. 2005 was again a busy year for the department. We responded to 2,419 requests for assistance.

Today's modern fire service continues to evolve at an accelerated rate in the wake of several influencing factors such as:

- Ongoing development of standards and legislated requirements
- An increasing awareness of competent health and safety practices
- Rapid technological advancement
- A demand for transparent public sector accountability
- Community growth

In the last year, efforts have focused on legislative reform, fire prevention, public education, and fire service training. The Fire Protection and Prevention Act (1997), expanded the role of the Fire Chief, redefined the role of the municipalities with regards to fire protection services, and required municipalities to establish a program that includes public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire prevention.

We will continue to work arduously to meet the goals and objectives identified in our Fire Master Plan and our future success will be attributed to the dedication of the career and volunteer men and women who make up Welland Fire and Emergency Services. They are eager to reach their fullest potential and we are eager to help them get there.

I am very excited about the future of the fire services and believe that our progress will only be measured by our imagination, creativity and the extent of our commitment to working together.

Paul Olah  
Fire Chief

## **Message from Deputy Fire Chief Kevin Roach**

In 2005, Welland Fire and Emergency Services continued the quest to meet the ever changing demands on the Fire Service. We have worked with both career and volunteer firefighters to implement the recommendations of the Fire and Emergency Services Master Plan, as endorsed by Council.

### **Volunteer Firefighter Amalgamation**

The greatest change in operations came with amalgamation of the Volunteer Fire Companies. The Firefighters of Volunteer Fire Company No. 3 have joined forces with Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, while Volunteer Fire Company No. 4 joined forces with Volunteer Fire Company No. 2. The total complement has been reduced through attrition to 60 active Volunteer Firefighters. A recruitment drive and selection process was conducted to fill additional vacancies as required and in 2005, Fire Chief Olah appointed eight (8) of the successful applicants to positions as Volunteer Firefighters.

### **Equipment Purchases**

In excess of \$50,000 was spent in maintaining, upgrading and improving the Firefighters primary piece of personal protective equipment, Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Six (6) new SCBA's and twenty-three (23) air cylinders were purchased and have been distributed throughout the Department. Rapid Intervention Team kits were also purchased. The kits are to be used if required for rescuing firefighters who may become trapped in burning buildings and various other oxygen deficient atmospheres.

The older model gas powered positive pressure ventilation fans were removed from front line service and replaced with quieter electric powered units. The new units will not contaminate the air in buildings with exhaust fumes and carbon monoxide.

Vehicle extrication and rescue capabilities have been enhanced by the purchase of new Jaws of Life power spreaders and cutters. Additional hand operated tools have also been provided.

Rescue manikins, specifically designed for in-water use, have also been purchased. They will provide a more realistic approach to training simulations.

A "Rescue Randy" manikin, used for firefighter search and rescue training operations was purchased.

A new portable fire pump was purchased to assist in providing water delivery in rural firefighting operations.

The water and ice rescue capabilities were enhanced with the addition of a new Rapid Deployment Craft. The air filled pontoon type craft enables the Firefighters to perform water rescue operations more rapidly, while ensuring a high level of rescuer safety.

A new 4 wheel drive pickup truck, complete with snow plow was purchased to replace the aging 1990 truck.

### **Fire Prevention Partnership**

The Department has entered into a partnership with The City of Thorold and local service groups to provide fire extinguisher training programs. The City of Thorold and their partners have purchased a new “state of the art” propane fired training equipment to use for this specialized training. Welland and our partners have provided a trailer to be used to transport the equipment to various locations for training purposes. Training courses for various agencies will begin this spring.

Kevin Roach  
Deputy Fire Chief

## Message from Administration

**Support Staff** consists of Debra Lavictoire, Administrative Assistant to the Fire Chief and Paula Albano, Administrative Assistant to Fire Prevention.

The role of the administrative assistant in the fire service is to provide client services orientation. We are required to know the administrative operations of Welland Fire and Emergency Services as well as the Municipality and to provide accurate and personalized service based on that knowledge.

We are responsible for employing all current technology and tools to solve fire services administrative needs and support employee development with ongoing coaching and feedback.

Debra Lavictoire  
Administrative Assistant to the  
Fire Chief

Paula Albano,  
Administrative Assistant to the  
Fire Prevention Bureau



## **Message from Training Officer Kevin Ellis**

Training is the most important aspect of a firefighter's career; it is the difference between life and death. This is the message continually reinforced by the Training Division and, as such, a continual emphasis has been placed on ensuring quality maintenance training and recruit orientation. As well, the training division has been busy researching and developing training regimens and procedures designed to meet today's ever-increasing standards of safety and proficiency.

Along with Basic Fire Fighting Topics, our Advanced Training topics include: First Aid, CPR and Defibrillation, Auto Extrication, Hazardous Material Response, Ice/Water Rescue, Confined Space, Fire Fighter Survival and Rapid Intervention Team Techniques.

Volunteer Firefighters respond to emergency calls with the Career Firefighters, therefore their training is limited to the basic Fire Fighting subjects necessary to maintain basic life safety skills. Additional subjects include Fire Fighter Survival and Rapid Intervention Team Techniques.

### **Fire Fighter Survival and Rapid Intervention Team Training**

Every year we read about "Line of Duty Deaths" in the Fire Service. With proper training many of these deaths are preventable. In the fire service we are dedicated to saving lives and property. We train for rescue and extrication of civilians, but we now have to realize the importance of training to save our selves. Because of the very nature of our profession fire fighters are more often exposed to life-threatening situations. Firefighters must be thoroughly prepared for any potential rescue and/or extrication situation for both civilians and each other.

In order to better protect ourselves at emergency incidents, we must be trained in Fire Fighter Survival, for self preservation. We must also be trained to rescue each other, with advanced rescue techniques being used by the Rapid Intervention Teams.

### **Medical Emergency Tiered Response Training**

Welland Fire and Emergency Services suppression personnel are trained to the Emergency Medic Responder Level in First Aid. Suppression personnel also hold current C.P.R. and Automated External Defibrillation certification through the Niagara Falls Base Hospital. The Defibrillation Unit is another tool that gives the individual another chance at life, should she/he have a heart attack.



### **Ice /Water Rescue**

Welland Fire and Emergency Services career firefighters are trained in water /ice rescue. The training provides for firefighters to complete water and ice rescue using survival suits and the Oceanid Ice and Water Craft.

### **Vehicle Extrication**

In 1981 the first “Hurst Jaws Of Life” was donated to Welland Fire and Emergency services by the Jaycee’s. This tool is used for rescuing trapped victims of motor vehicle accidents. As this type of equipment improved, Welland Fire and Emergency Services kept pace outfitting each Pumper with the necessary equipment. Each year, Welland Fire and Emergency Services receive several wrecked vehicles to use for vehicle extrication training. Maintaining skills through practice provides for professionalism when the need arrives.



### **High Level Rescue**



Our Department expanded with this training in the mid 1990’s. The purpose was to provide the community with protection in rescues, where the Aerial ladder truck or ground ladders could not reach or gain access to. To this day we are continually upgrading our equipment and procedures

## Flashover Survival Training



Flashover occurs in fire situations when all surfaces and objects have reached their ignition temperature causing flames to break out all over, all at once. Flashover can develop rapidly with little warning, causing injury, even death, to experienced and properly equipped firefighters. With this in mind, Welland Fire and Emergency Services partnered with Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, and Fort Erie to share a training trailer. This equipment allows firefighters to train in flashover techniques.

## Hazardous Materials

Hazardous material incidents require a cautious, deliberate approach. It is crucial for Welland Fire and Emergency Services personnel to be skilled in forming the most appropriate action plan when faced with a Hazmat call. Tasks to be completed include: identification of hazardous material, assessment of local capabilities and assistance required, addressing the public and personnel safety consideration, establishment of the operational perimeter, evacuation, containment, clean-up, disposal and decontamination. Our career firefighters are trained to the Awareness and Operational Level, while some are trained to the Technical Level and are part of the Niagara Regional CBRN Team.

## Confined Space Training

Confined Space means, “any area not designed for human occupancy that has limited means of egress, normally having only one way in or out and unfavorable natural ventilation”. Welland Fire and Emergency Services have the equipment and training to provide rescue for victims that meet these criteria.

## **Thermal Imaging Camera**

A firefighter sees heat in a visual picture using the Thermal Imaging Camera, thus seeing through the smoke. Since not all objects have the same temperature, a picture of an environment can be formed by looking at the differences in temperature. Major advantages of this piece of equipment include more efficient search and rescue, spotting hidden hot spots during overhaul, and the ability to more accurately predict flashover.

## **Ontario Fire College**

Welland Fire Service personnel, both Career and Volunteer, continue their Fire education and Training at the Ontario Fire College. They are enrolled in a variety of courses that are specific for Fire Fighters, Company Officers and Fire Prevention Officers. During the year of 2005, Capt. Robert Perron and Capt. John Brown graduated from the Company Officer Program.

Kevin Ellis  
Training Officer

## Message from Fire Prevention Officers D. Evkovich/T. Nenadovich

### SAVING LIVES AND PROPERTY THROUGH:      EDUCATION INSPECTIONS INVESTIGATIONS



**Inspections** cover two different areas. New buildings are inspected during construction to ensure that the Building and the Fire Code requirements are met. Also during this time, tests are made on fire suppression systems, fire alarm systems, special fire extinguishing systems, such as spray booths as well as hood and duct systems.

**Certificate of occupancy inspections** take place at the time of the final inspection. The building and fire department make a joint inspection to assure that all code requirements are met. At this time, the building department issues the Certificate of Occupancy which completes their involvement. This new building, along with existing buildings are to be inspected annually by the Fire Prevention Bureau. During these inspections, any required fire protection equipment is checked for proper operation, and the buildings are checked for fire and life safety problems.

**Re-Inspections** are conducted in the event that any code violations or other problems are found; the buildings are re-inspected until the problems are corrected or charges are laid.

TYPE OF INSPECTIONS	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS
Assembly	57
Institutional	25
Residential	104
Business & Personal	48
Industrial	12
Woodstoves	32
Complaints	82
Real Estate (Sale of Property)	31
Fire Drill and Alarm Tests	19
Plan Exam Reviews	24
Arson Fire Investigations	21

**Smoke Alarm Program (Door-to Door)** – This is an ongoing program that has been well received by the residents of Welland. The Fire Prevention Bureau’s efforts with regards to mandatory education with the assistance of the Firefighting crews have seen a dramatic shift in the number of homes that have a working smoke alarm, plus a definite rise in the number of smoke alarms per residence. The greatest or most positive achievement to date is the change in percentage from a provincial average of 49% in the year 2001 (statistic from the Fire Marshal’s Office), to an 81% compliance average in the City of Welland homes for the year 2005; (City of Welland statistic from information gathered by Firefighting crews).

**SMOKE ALARM PROGRAM RESULTS – WELLAND RESIDENTS**

- Total homes called upon by Welland Fire and Emergency Services: 6 638
- Total number of homes where there was no answer, but an information package was left for the homeowner: 3 295, or (50%)
- Total number of homes that were entered: 3 343
- Total number of homes were found to have 1 or more working Smoke Alarms: 2 728 homes, or (81%)
- Total number of homes where some type of action was taken by Welland Fire and Emergency Services (ie. installed new batteries, installed new detectors, or moved a detector so the location would meet Ontario Fire Code): 615 homes, or (18%)

**TOTAL NUMBER OF SMOKE ALARMS FOUND IN HOMES IN WELLAND**

<b>NUMBER OF SMOKE ALARMS</b>	<b>NUMBER OF HOMES</b>
1	978
2	1175
3	420
4	107
5	31
6	7
7	2
8	4
9	2
10	1
11	0
12	1

\* The above table is based on 2 728 homes with working smoke alarms.

**Fire Investigations** - Welland Fire and Emergency Services Fire Prevention Bureau, along with the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief and the Training Officer, investigate all structure fires to determine a cause and the origin of fire. Some other incidents that are investigated by the Fire Prevention Bureau are: possible leaks from flammable liquid storage tanks above or below grade, hazardous material storage problems and fire and life safety complaints in buildings. The Bureau also responds to complaints from the public regarding fire and life safety.

**Fire and Life Safety** - The Fire Prevention Bureau assists in the gathering of information for the pre-planning of buildings and approves fire safety plans in the event of an emergency (ie. Evacuation plans, contact people, fire and life safety devices).

**Plan Reviews** are examined by the Fire Prevention Bureau for code compliance in the areas of fire suppression, fire alarm systems, special fire protection equipment, fire exits, firewall and fire resistance requirements.

**TAPP-C Program** is a program that the Fire prevention Bureau has been involved with for 10 years with excellent results. This is an educational program directed at juveniles involved in fire-play and/or fire setting.

**Public Education** deals with education programs that the Bureau is involved in. Some of the fire department programs are smoke alarm placement and maintenance, fire extinguisher training, home and business evacuation planning, and fire safety training for seniors and children.



**Emergency Planning and Preparedness** assists building owners with the development of emergency plans for their place of business.

**Complaints** – The Fire Prevention Bureau deals with landlord/tenant issues, problems concerning property, electrical safety and Ministry of the Environment issues (smoke complaints), as well as subsequent issues regarding life safety and the promotion of wellness.

**Special Event Inspections** – The Fire Prevention Bureau will conduct inspections for special events held throughout the City as they are notified with regards to that event during the year. Such functions would include Victoria Day, Canada Day, Niagara Regional Exhibition, Niagara Food Festival and the Rose Parade, just to mention a few. Inspections will be conducted in order to determine crowd size, crowd movement/management, firefighting equipment, fire access routes and safe dispersement of fireworks displays.

Dan Ekvovich, Tom Nenadovich, Fire Prevention Officers

## Volunteer Firefighter's

Stepping forward and being counted on as a person who is always there for others is much to be proud of. To become involved in the community as a volunteer is something to be proud of. However, to voluntarily risk one's own life to assist the career firefighters and protect the community from tragedy of fire goes beyond the bounds of most people's thinking.

In the City of Welland there are approximately 60 volunteer firefighters. They are from all walks of life, from all different backgrounds but they all have one main thing in common - **dedication to the people of the community and the City they serve.**

The importance of the volunteer firefighters in the City of Welland cannot be overemphasized nor should it be taken for granted. Times are changing rapidly and the liability to municipalities is changing along with the increasing demands on the fire service. What used to be the definition of a firefighter, whether career or volunteer, no longer applies in today's world. The present day firefighter is expected to respond to an ever increasing variety of situations. Often times fire is not a part of the incident at all, but the fire department is the best equipped and the best trained organization available to respond to the needs of the community.



## **OPERATION DIVISION**

The Operation Division consists of 48 full time Firefighters of which 4 members are Platoon Chiefs, 8 members are Captains, 8 members are Acting Captains and the 28 remaining members are Firefighters. The Volunteer forces are made up of 60 members of whom 4 are Captains, 12 members are Lieutenants and the remaining 44 are firefighters.

- Platoon Chief McNaughton
- Platoon Chief Mackler
- Platoon Chief Domitrek
- Platoon Chief Labenski

The Division staffs 4 pumpers, two rescue trucks and a 75-foot aerial truck. Presently all the apparatus is housed in 5 stations strategically located within the City of Welland, which allows us to arrive on the scene of each call, in an average of 4 to 9 minutes.

The Health and Safety Committee meet on a regular basis to discuss improvements to our Standard Operating Guidelines and the introduction of new equipment to improve our efficiency in our operations.

Each Platoon and Volunteer Company is responsible for daily apparatus checks and maintenance, and for the care and upkeep of the fire stations. They are also responsible for a certain amount of training hours each month to keep current on new trends, fire pre-plan and station tours.

## Medical Report

Medical responses make up approximately 45% of the calls that Welland Professional Firefighters respond to each year. Firefighters train extensively in First Aid, CPR and Defibrillation, with the first quarter of each year dedicated almost exclusively to medical training.

Medical training begins with basic first aid and advances to more complex evolutions, such as taking blood oxygen levels and cardiac monitoring. During the first quarter of each year, multiple hours are spent each day of a Firefighter's shift training in mock scenarios, going over medical manuals, and certifying in advanced First Aid, CPR and Defibrillation. Professional Firefighters must maintain certification and standards in all medical evolutions. All testing is done by certified instructors as required.



Agencies dispatched to medical calls are tiered to have the quickest response possible. When the Professional Firefighters arrive at the scene, they are first required to handle any medical emergency in a professional manner until the paramedics arrive. At medical responses where the defibrillation unit was used, such as in SPO2, cardiac monitoring or defibrillation of a cardiac arrest, Firefighters must complete a Medical Assist Report (MAR) which is sent to the Base Hospital in Niagara Falls.

Assistance in first aid has come a long way in the Fire Service. In the early years, firefighters did not respond to medical calls whereas today we respond to such calls as simple chest pains to vital signs absent and we are trying to revive a life.

Medical evolutions are being established and more lives are being saved since the defibrillator was introduced to the Fire Service. Most recently was the cardiac monitoring, SP02 monitoring and administering the medication "epinephrine". The Base Hospital is already discussing advancements in medical calls for the future; firefighters will be expected to know how to take a patient's blood pressure and administer medication, such as "nitro-glycerine". We are already monitoring heart rhythms, measuring blood oxygen levels and administering some medications to obtain "base line" vital signs for the paramedics. In the future

more medications will be administered by Firefighters and training and knowledge in this area will be extensive.

The medical applications utilized are all done to benefit the patient. Statistics have proven that survival rates continue to rise with quicker recovery times because of the advancements in medical standards.

Dan Marr, Medical Training Co-ordinator

## Critical Incident Stress Team



Emergency responders and public safety personnel are routinely exposed to traumatic, life threatening situations. Natural disasters, accidents involving children, mass casualty events and terrorist attacks are examples of events known as “critical incidents”. Sometimes these critical incidents can be so horrific and overwhelming, that those responding to the emergency, experience significant stress that affects them both physically and/or psychologically.

As part of emergency planning, a hand full of firefighters across the Region joined together to form a Regional (CISM) Team. This Team assisted New York City Firefighters after the terrorist attack on the Twin Towers and gained valuable experience from this tragedy. Members of Welland Fire and Emergency Services also form part of this Team. They were called in following a serious vehicle accident which caused four fatalities in Welland and provided counselling to members of the Pelham Fire and Emergency Services who responded to a structural fire where six children and their mother perished.

The CISM team meets regularly and provide a beneficial service to the 1,300 Firefighters and their families across this Region. I would like to emphasize that we are available to help in any emergency situation. Should the City have need of our skills, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Arnold Mackler, Platoon Chief WFES,  
Co-Chair, Niagara Fire Service CIS Association

## **Fitness and Wellness Program**

### **Overview**

Firefighting is one of the most physically demanding jobs in the world. There is no question that substantial levels of physical fitness are required to successfully and safely perform firefighting and rescue services. Therefore, the Welland Fire and Emergency Services have made fitness and wellness a priority.

After reviewing current scientific literature available regarding firefighting job performance, it was concluded that without a moderately high level of physical fitness, firefighters are not able to perform their jobs effectively and/or safely. Therefore, a low level of fitness jeopardizes both the individual firefighter and his or her co-workers.

Dedication to a regular physical conditioning program progressively improves the firefighter's level of fitness and greatly decreases the risk of injury. Therefore, improving overall firefighter fitness levels will increase productivity, decrease work-related injuries, decrease WSIB claims and consequently decrease the health costs associated with lost-time accidents and injuries.

### **Benefits of Fitness and Wellness**

Physically fit people have fewer and less severe injuries and perform typical job tasks easier. Furthermore, flexible, strong muscles protect joints and are able to withstand high stresses. Also, a well-conditioned cardiovascular system reduces the chance of experiencing exhaustion during prolonged exertion. This is important because injuries typically occur when people become fatigued.

When performing regular physical activity, the firefighter will achieve the benefits stated above as well as improving their overall health. Here are just a few on a long list of benefits from physical activity:

- Reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease
- Decreases resting heart rate
- Keeps resting blood pressure normal
- Improves heart efficiency
- Daily activities become easier
- Decreases body fat
- Improves functional strength
- Improves back strength
- Improves balance, coordination and agility
- Assists in stress management

## Current Firefighting Fitness Facility Usage

- **King Street:** 45% of staff utilize 2-3 times per shift rotation. Facility is fully and adequately equipped.
- **Central:** 20% of staff utilize 2 times per shift rotation. Facility is minimally equipped and requires additional cardiovascular and strengths equipment and/or upgrades.
- **West Side:** 35% of staff utilize 2-3 times per shift rotation. Facility is moderately equipped – potential upgrades.

Andreas Gmoser

Certified Personal Trainer, Nutrition and Wellness Specialist



## **The Official Grand Opening of the Ambulance Communication Service**

**February 8, 2006**

In May 2004, the Regional Municipality of Niagara was chosen as the successful bidder to operate the Niagara Ambulance Communication Service (NACS) for a 5 year pilot program. The Region submitted a plan that introduced various key technologies and innovations onto the provincial dispatch platform.

The new innovations include the use of “Automated Vehicle Location” using “Global Positioning System,” (AVL/GPS) and on board mapping and communications software as well as a new medical triage tool for call processing. These new technologies will allow for more detail call processing, improved communication with paramedics and faster overall ambulance response time.

The Region and the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care have worked cooperatively to integrate these new technologies and develop an extensive evaluation of the pilot project. Niagara has completed an extensive recruitment and selection of staff, who have undergone a comprehensive training program.

This innovation centre plans to establish a new benchmark for ambulance dispatch and paramedic services in the province of Ontario. The Region is grateful for the MOHLTC’s support in implementing this visionary pilot project in Niagara.

John Cunnane, Director Emergency Services Division  
The Region of Niagara, Public Health Department

## WELLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS TO END OF DECEMBER 2005

The Division responded to 2,164 calls in 2004 and saw an increase to 2,419 calls in 2005. The different types of calls responded to range from emergency medical calls, structure fires, automobile accidents and fires, water and ice rescue incidents, alarm activations, public assists and a variety of other calls.

### CAUSES FOR BUILDING FIRES TO END OF DECEMBER 2005

Design/Construction/Maintenance Deficiency	5	4,301.
Misuse of Material First Ignited	3	5,201.
Incendiary	31	58,280.
Accidental	2	125,000.
Mechanical/Electrical Failure	11	182,800.
Misuse of Ignition Source/Igniting Equipment	24	448,871.
Other/Undetermined	44	849,064.
	<u>120</u>	<u>\$1,673,517.00</u>

### CAUSES FOR VEHICLE FIRES TO END OF DECEMBER 2005

Vehicle Accident	1	2,000.
Exposure	1	1,000.
Mechanical/Electrical	9	25,200.
Other/Undetermined	6	24,000.
Arson	10	114,410.
	<u>27</u>	<u>\$166,610.00</u>

### DOLLAR LOSSES BY MONTH

MONTH	BUILDINGS		VEHICLES	
	NUMBER	\$LOSS	NUMBER	\$LOSS
January	4	1,800.00	1	2,000.00
February	4	131,001.00	3	102,500.00
March	8	11,820.00	4	11,400.00
April	14	35,222.00	1	2,500.
May	10	3,701.00	0	0.
June	14	143,352.00	3	2,800.
July	15	387,951.00	3	11,300.
August	10	75,107.00	4	6,610.
September	7	4,500.00	3	18,000.00
October	15	487,162.00	1	500.00
November	12	264,800.00	3	8,000.00
December	7	127,101.00	1	1,000.00
TOTALS	120	\$1,673,517.	27	\$166,610.

**OTHER RESPONSES TO END OF DECEMBER 2005**

**PRE-FIRE CONDITIONS**

Overheat.....	11
Pot on Stove .....	10
Unauthorized Controlled Burn.....	69

**FALSE FIRE CALLS**

Alarm Equipment Malfunction .....	103
Alarm Equipment Accidental .....	48
Human - Malicious.....	23
Human - Perceived Emergency.....	47
Human - Accidental.....	42
Authorized Controlled Burn.....	33
Other False Fire Calls.....	45

**RESCUE**

Vehicle Extrication .....	20
Vehicle Accident.....	156
Persons Trapped in Elevator.....	4
Home Accident .....	4
Water Rescue.....	3
Other Rescue.....	4

**OTHER RESPONSES**

Assist Other Fire Departments.....	1
Assistance to Police.....	21
Assistance to Other Agencies.....	11
Other Public Service .....	31
Authorized Fire Department Activity....	2
Call Cancelled En Route.....	42
Incident Not Found .....	14
Aid Not Required.. ..	109
Other Responses.....	39

**MEDICAL/RESUSCITATOR CALLS**

Asphyxia/Respiratory Condition.....	347
Convulsions.....	13
Epileptic, Diabetic Seizure .....	51
Traumatic/Electric Shock .....	1
Heart Attack/CPR.....	67
Stroke.....	23
Drug Related.....	24
Alcohol Related.....	21
Cuts, Abrasions.....	31
Fracture.....	8
Person Fainted, Nausea.....	25
Medical Aid Not Required On Arrival.....	49
Dead on Arrival.....	35
Other Medical/Resuscitator Calls.....	337

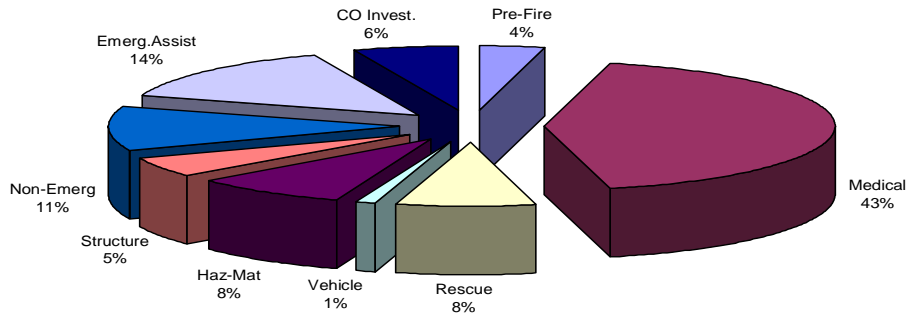
**PUBLIC HAZARD**

Gas Leak – Natural Gas.....	128
Gas Leak – PropaneGas.....	2
Gas Leak – Refrigeration.....	5
Gas Leak - Miscellaneous.....	2
Spill - Gasoline or Fuel.....	11
Spill – Toxic Chemical .....	2
Spill - Miscellaneous.....	7
Ruptured Water/Steam Pipe.....	1
Power Lines Down/Arcing.....	14
Bomb/Explosive Removal/Standby....	1
CO Investigation .....	143
Other Public Hazard.....	32

**COMPARISON CHART**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Building Fires</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Losses</b>	<b>\$1,052,035.</b>	<b>\$1,673,517.</b>
<b>Vehicle Fires</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Losses</b>	<b>\$91,360.</b>	<b>\$166,610</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>2,272</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,419</b>

Responses for 2005



Responses for 2004

