

# Fire Department

## Barrington Fire Department Incident Analysis

Incident Types	F/Y 2012-13	F/Y 2013-14	F/Y 2014-15
Fires/Explosions	39	54	39
Advanced Life Support call	1560	1617	1615
Hazardous Condition	67	57	54
Watercraft Rescue	12	12	38
Motor Vehicle Accidents	85	94	51
Electrical Emergencies	37	35	37
Department - wide calls for service	2197	2258	2454

## Barrington Fire Department Apparatus Response

Unit	F/Y 2012-13	F/Y 2013-14	F/Y 2014-15
Engine 1	1361	1405	1226
Engine 2	408	395	583
Ladder 1	187	211	252
Rescue 1	1438	1483	1645
Rescue 2	57	92	77
Marine 1	16	12	26
Marine 2	1	1	2
Other Apparatus	146	143	143

## Candle Fire Safety

### Causes & Circumstances of Home Candle Fires

- On average, 42 home candle fires are reported every day.
- More than half of all candle fires start when something that could burn, such as furniture, mattresses or bedding, curtains, or decorations are too close to the candle.
- In one-fifth (20%) of candle fires, the candles are unattended or abandoned.
- Over one-third (36%) of home candle fires begin in the bedroom.
- Falling asleep is a factor in 12% of home candle fires and 36% of the associated deaths.
- December is the peak time of year for home candle fires. In December, 13% of home candle fires begin with decorations compared to 4% the rest of the year.
- One-half of home candle fire deaths occur between midnight and 6 am.
- Young children and older adults have the highest death risk from candle fires.
- The risk of fatal candle fires appears higher when candles are used for light.

## HURRICANE SEASON IS HERE ARE YOU READY?

Being prepared for a hurricane and having a plan in place before, during and after a storm can help reduce property loss and personal injury. The Trust encourages all its Members to implement preparedness tips which should be utilized in conjunction with any and all information provided by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to help you safely weather the storm.

### BEFORE THE STORM

- Establish emergency kits for vital and necessary buildings (police, fire, DPW, etc.).
- Establish an emergency communication plan.
- Secure city/town properties by ensuring that all windows and doors have operating locking mechanisms and that any loose exterior shingles or siding are properly maintained. Cover exposed windows with 5/8" plywood if possible. In addition, any roof top items such as vent covers and HVAC equipment, should be properly secured prior to a storm.
- Remove all non-secured items barrels, small equipment (rakes, shovels), signs, garbage cans, etc. from parking lots and exterior storage areas. They should be stored inside a building in order to prevent them from becoming projectiles.
- Make sure trees and shrubs are properly trimmed to provide less wind resistance.
- Inspect any dams or levees prior to a storm to identify potential hazard areas.
- Clean all gutters and downspouts on all buildings.

### DURING THE STORM

- Listen to local weather forecasts, utilizing a portable radio if electricity is lost. An adequate supply of batteries should be part of your emergency kit.
- Turn off any propane tanks.
- Maintain a clean supply of water.
- Stay away from glass windows and doors.

### AFTER THE STORM

- Continue to monitor local weather forecasts.
- Be prepared for extended periods of heavy rain and potential flooding after the hurricane passes.
- Stay away from loose, dangling or fallen power lines.
- Stay out of any building that has a distinct smell of gas or has any structural damage.
- Inspect all buildings for damage and, if possible, take photos of any damage.
- Utilize proper personal protective equipment (PPE) during the clean-up process.
- In the event of a power outage, utilize battery operated flashlights when entering and inspecting a building. Do not utilize candles or any other flame device for illumination.
- Do not utilize generators on the interior of buildings to prevent carbon monoxide build-up. Mount and operate generators on the exterior of the building when it is safe to do so.

