



LTF&R

SEPTEMBER 2022 MONTHLY REPORT



~Mutual Aid Structure Fire Response~

On September 2nd, at 4:42pm, the Leland Township Fire & Rescue Department was dispatched to a reported structure fire in the 11000 block of McKeese Road, in Peshawbestown, as an automatic mutual aid response. 5 personnel from Leland Township responded to the request for help, joining firefighters from the Grand Traverse Band, Suttons Bay-Bingham, and Leelanau Township Emergency Services. Arriving units found heavy smoke and flames from a single-story, single-family home and worked quickly to contain it. Units remained on scene until 7:38pm.

Units assigned to the call: Ladder 531, Tanker 522, and Chief 501.

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Fire – Rescue Services

Total Fire-Rescue Calls 23

Building Fires	1
Chimney/Fuel Burner Fires	0
Vehicle Fire	0
Forest, Wildland, or Grass	1
Burning Complaint	1
Utility Problems (i.e.: Gas leak, power lines, CO, etc.)	2
Fire Alarm, Smoke Alarm, or Carbon Monoxide Alarm	3
Assist Law Enforcement	3
Lift Assist/Assist Invalid	2
Other	4
Cancelled en route to the call	6

Mutual Aid / Automatic Aid

Given: 9 calls Received: 3 calls

Training

Fire Personnel completed a total of **119 hours of classroom or practical training**. Personnel also completed **70.5 hours of online training** too. Training consisted on new employee orientation, hazardous material refresher, and Driver’s Training (“Rodeo Cone Course”)

Calls by Shift

SHIFT	ASSIGNED PERSONNEL	CALLS FOR THE MONTH	SHIFT CALLS - YTD
RED	FF Morse & FF Howard	6	109
GREEN	Captain Korson, FF Moyer, & FF Pehrson	19	130
BLUE	FF Johnson, FF. VanZandt, & FF. Rosselle	14	128

Zone Statistics

ZONE	SEPTEMBER 2022	YEAR TO DATE
Box 501 – North	4	46
Box 502 – East	1	11
Box 503 – South (LL)	12	108
Box 504 – Southwest	3	19
Box 505 – West (Leland)	8	94
Box 506 – Fishtown	2	11
Mutual Aid – Out of Leland Township	9	78
TOTAL	39	367

Overlapping Calls

Overlapping calls are two or more calls occurring at the same time before the Duty Crew can respond to it. For instance, the Duty Crew could be responding to, arriving at, or at the scene of an incident when another call for service comes in. In 2021 we had an overlapping average of about 15.8% (as compared to 11.9% in 2020 and 9% in 2019). In September we had **2** overlapping calls for a total of **5.13%** of our calls. This year our overlapping call average is about **7.9%** (29 of 367).

Apparatus Responses:

This chart identifies our top five (5) busiest apparatus, based on incident responses, for the month of September:

Apparatus Call Sign	Type of Vehicle	Number of Responses
Alpha 591	2017 Ford Ambulance	27
Engine 511	2014 Rosenbauer Engine	18
Chief 501	2020 Ram 1500 Pickup	6
Ladder 531	2004 Pierce Ladder	5
Echo 595	2018 Ford Explorer	4

*=tied (if applicable)

Birthday Wishes:

Upcoming birthday wishes for our personnel include –

- Firefighter Alex Gilland 10/2

Department Anniversaries:

Members celebrating their Leland Township Fire & Rescue Department service anniversaries in September were:

- Geoff Niessink 27 years
- Jeff Plamondon (LOA) 15 years
- Chris Herman 15 years
- Darryl Herman 15 years
- Jared Ornelas 12 years
- Greg Johnson 7 years
- Garrett Fairchild (LOA) 2 years

Call Staffing:

This chart provides the duty crew staffing levels for the number of incidents. Our minimum is two (at least one Paramedic). 13 calls involved the response of off-duty/paid-on-call staff.

- Two FFs on duty: 7
- Three FFs on duty: 26
- Four or more on duty: 6

Miscellaneous Things Involving Our Department:

- Continued orientation of new full-time employees Randy Rosselle and Cameron Pehrson. Both are in their third ride phase of their orientation and have gained approval from the medical control authority to practice within their licenses.
- Purchased and conducted in-service training with a new ventilator. This device will provide oxygen for those in respiratory distress or failure at a set rate. This helps free up hands during treatment and transport. It will be placed in service, on the primary ambulance, in October.
- Pulled weeds and cleaned up the Lake Leelanau Fire Station. We will develop a better landscaping plan, provided by a third-party vendor, for both stations in 2023. They need mulch, tree/shrub trimming, weeding, etc.
- Department members participated in the annual driver training rodeo/cone course. This helps us reduce liability as outlined by our insurance carriers/risk management peeps.
- Annual Hose Testing was completed by a third-party vendor, FireCATT, and assisted by our duty crew. We had five sections of hose fail – totaling 350 feet – or 3.61% of our hose fail. According to FireCatt that is unusually high however the average age of the failed hose is 18.2 years old. *See the attached report.*
- Utility 585, which replaced Brush 541, is in line to be our new light utility response vehicle and plow truck. We upgraded the stock “highway” tires on it for something that can handle rougher terrain and road conditions and added a plow to the front of it. Additional supplies/equipment will be bought for it prior to the spring/grass fire season.
- Heard from part-time firefighter/paramedic Brian Rossdeutcher. Brian is a seasonal contract employee that provides emergency medical services at large scale wildfires out west. He is currently working the Cedar Creek Fire in Oregon and hopes to be back to work in Leland in early November. The pictures he has sent us have been incredible.

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- Paramedics James Howard and Randy Rosselle, both full-time employees, attended the Bob Page 12-Lead EKG class, held in Suttons Bay, to enhance their knowledge of interpreting 12 leads in the field. Bob Page is a well-renowned expert on 12 leads and the guys found the class very informative.
- Divided up the tasks of our Emergency Medical Services Division to help facilitate tasks getting completed and keep the division (our largest call volume of calls) running smoothly. Historically the number of tasks, between daily operations and local/regional/and state requirements, is too many for one person to handle. Currently Lieutenant/EMS Coordinator Chase Schelling (part-time) oversees the division but recently we assigned full-time firefighter/paramedics James Howard and Randy Rosselle various roles within the division. James is currently our assistant EMS Coordinator.
- Full-time firefighter/EMT Zorran VanZandt has been working on suggestions and ideas for the township's lifeguard program. Zorran is a lifeguard by trade and took on the tasks of reviewing the township's lifeguard program and making suggestions for the township supervisor. Several ideas were shared.
- Pre-plans... being prepared is essential when time is of the essence. One of the ways we try to be more prepared is through our business pre-plans. Leland Township has made it a priority to obtain this information, put it in the hands of our first responders, and update it as businesses, or those running it, change. In September we reviewed, revisited, and updated our pre-plans for: The Merc, Leland School, The Find North, Grand Traverse Distillery, and Gretas.
- Installed a new station alert system – to minimize the obnoxious tones from alerting our firefighters to a call when they are resting. Studies have proven the wear and tear alerting systems have on a body is damaging. The new alerting system will allow us to have a “softer” tone and gentle “wake-up” lights to reduce the stress on the body. Both fire stations have them installed.
- Installed a new wireless phone system to the stations. The old phone system was cumbersome and didn't allow us to communicate, transfer, find each other at the other station very easily. Firefighters, who have administrative duties here, could not obtain their voicemails/messages very easily.
- Stood by at the Lake Leelanau Street Fair
- Stood by at the gravel pit on S. Pit Road while the sheriff's department conducted high explosive training sessions with the FBI. Rules of engagement require an EMS crew to stand by during the practical evolutions. LTFR provided coverage with an on-duty crew.

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- On September 2nd – LTFR assisted Grand Traverse Band Fire & Rescue with a structure fire in the 11000 block of McKeese Road. We sent 5 personnel. Apparatus assigned to the call: Ladder 531, Tanker 522, and Chief 501. LTFR crews had just cleared assisting Cedar Area Fire & Rescue on a grass fire when the call for help on McKeese came in.
- Sold three 911 address signs and replaced 5 smoke alarms in Leland Township during the month of September.
- Added a temporary dorm in the training room in Lake Leelanau for our third riders/guys getting acclimated on shift. When the stations were built, they only had two dorms built and it isn't enough for the guys being hired and trained as a third person on shift (until they are released to work on their own in Leland). A temporary partition and a foldable bed were purchased to make it more comfortable/private for employees.
- Participated in the formal burial ceremony for retired Fire Chief Charlie Stander on September 30th, a procession of fire apparatus and other emergency vehicles escorted Chief Stander from Suttons Bay to his final resting place north of Leland. Chief Stander was the father of current LTFR Deputy Fire Chief Andy Stander.
- Assisted Leland Township Parks & Recreation by removing a swim buoy from Nedow's Bay. It was just out of reach for them to be able to get it out on their own. It required us donning a suit equipped with a flotation device to get it out.
- Learned Captain/Paramedic Russell Korson and his wife, Rebecca, welcomed their second child Brynely McKenna Korson to the world on September 19th. Brynely was born weighing 8 lbs. 4 oz and measuring 20 inches long. Russell reported that mom and Miss Brynely are doing well, and Hadley is being an awesome big sister! We welcome her to the fire department family!



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- Joined other fire & rescue departments preparing a team to be ready to be deployed to Florida in response to Hurricane Ian. Florida had reached out to Michigan inquiring about being able to send teams there if needed. LTFR had four firefighters volunteer to be deployed with other regional firefighters as part of a “strike-team” from Northern Michigan. These deployments would have been under our MABAS mutual aid policies. However, 24 hours after the framework of a deployment team was made – the request to see if help could be sent was cancelled by Florida. Although we weren’t deployed it was still a good exercise in communicating with other officials across the state and organizing teams ahead of a potential deployment. Fortunately, we weren’t needed.



Fire Chief Besson



September 17, 2022

Dan Besson
Fire Chief
Leland Fire & Rescue
203 S. Grand Ave.
PO Box 578
Leland, MI 49654

Fire Chief Besson,

You are now a member of an elite group of fire industry leaders who have chosen the best technology and most professional service available to keep your fire fighters and department safe and effective.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. At FireCatt we strive to exceed your expectations each and every time.

Attached, you will find the Service Test Report for your records as well as our invoice. In addition, you may visit our website www.firecatt.com to access your data.

Login: rroyston Password: dbesson2015

Your 2022 hose test results are as follow: we tested 9,700' of which 350' failed representing a failure rate of 3.61%. Your failure rate results are high for Eighth year of testing with FireCatt, normally in the range of 1-3%. The following is a brief synopsis of your test results:

2720	1.75"	X	50'	Failed due to water leaking past the tail gasket	Age: 27	Years
2724	1.75"	X	50'	Failed due to water leaking through the hose jacket	Age: 30	Years
2735	5.00"	X	100'	Failed due to water leaking from pin holes in the hose	Age: 16	Years
2828	5.00"	X	50'	Failed due to a coupling slip in the hose	Age: 10	Years
2839	5.00"	X	100'	Failed due to water leaking from pin holes in the hose	Age: 8	Years

The average age of your failed hose based on those hoses that we could identify the date: 18.2 years old.

In each instance of hose failure, the length of hose would either not hold pressure or would not pass inspection per NFPA 1962 standards. Each length of failed hose was condemned by FireCatt, tagged and removed from service. Note: We have included representative photographs of your hose failures.

Your 2022 Ladder test results are as follows: we tested 249' of ladders of which 0' failed representing a failure rate of 0% or a PASS rate of 100%. Your ladder failures are detailed as follows:

NO LADDER FAILURES TO REPORT

If you would have experienced ladder failures, and the ladders would not pass inspection or testing per NFPA 1932 standards then each ladder would have been condemned by FireCatt, tagged and removed from service. However, this was not the case with this year's annual testing.

The FireCatt digital load cell technology performed as designed, as a result we are able to report NO injuries to personnel, and NO damage to apparatus!

You can rest assured that your annual hose and ladder testing program has increased the safety of your fire department during testing as well as condemning the suspect hose and ladders from future firefighting operations.

With your report, you will find an explanation of how your decision to contract with FireCatt provides real world evidence of how your Department is meeting many of the 16 life safety initiatives. This information may be useful when applying for certain government grants.

If you have any comments or suggestions, please do not hesitate to contact me as we pride ourselves on 100% Customer Satisfaction! We look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Marc Radecky
President
248-318-3811 direct/mobile

FireCatt...the Fastest, Safest, MOST Accurate service testing company in the Nation!

A.7.1.9.2 The length of the expansion ring needs to be consistent with the length of the coupling bowl. (See Figure A.7.1.9.2.)

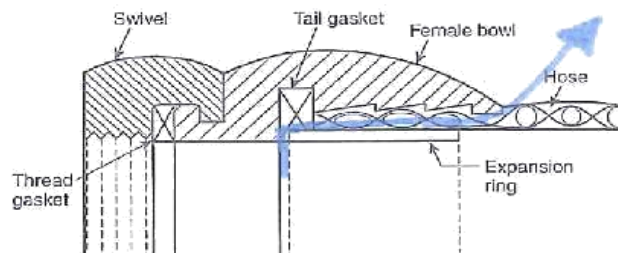


FIGURE A.7.1.9.2 Female Coupling Assembly.

A.7.1.9.3 The tail gasket is the gasket placed in the coupling at the end of the hose to prevent leakage and to keep the fabric of the hose jacket dry. When ordering couplings and tail gaskets for recoupling hose with expansion ring couplings, it is important that the appropriate tail gasket be provided. The coupling manufacturer needs to know the outside diameter of the hose and the wall thickness of the hose to provide the proper coupling and gasket.

A.7.1.10 Multiple-piece collars or compression-type hose couplings attached with a shank and external binding method might not be interchangeable from manufacturer to manufacturer and among different hose constructions. The user should verify that the binding is designed for the hose and shank with which it is being used. Check with the coupling or hose manufacturer for proper assembly instructions and bolt torque settings where necessary.

A.7.1.11 A degree of skill and experience is required to properly attach couplings to hose. It is necessary to have good equipment and a mechanic skilled and experienced in attaching couplings. If not, this work should be done by the hose manufacturer. Testing of repaired or recoupled fire hose is undertaken to confirm its suitability for continued use.

A.7.2.1 A high-quality synthetic gasket with antioxidants or neoprene should be used, because natural rubber gaskets can deteriorate with age and will harden and break away from the gasket seat.

A thread gasket with a smaller diameter than that of the recess can cause a leaky connection when pressure is applied. (See NFPA 1963, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections*.)

A.7.2.2 If the gasket protrudes at the nozzle connection, it can cause a ragged stream, reducing the effective reach of the nozzle; at a coupling, it can cause increased friction loss.

A.8.1 The purpose of the system test is to get accurate pump discharge pressures correlating to the desired flow rate on all interior attack lines used on the fire apparatus. Friction loss in hose varies with the brand and age of the hose, and it is only through a system test that the pump operator will accurately know what pressures are needed at the pump to get a proper flow from the nozzle.

A.8.1.3 It does not matter where the flow gauge is placed in the hose line being tested. If it is placed on the apparatus discharge, the pump operator can read the flow and the engine discharge pump pressure at the same time.

Annex B Specifying and Procuring Fire Hose

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

B.1 General. Fire hose is one of the most important tools that a fire fighter uses. Fire hose must provide many years of reliable service along with the couplings, nozzles, adapters, and appliances that are used with fire hose. The purchase of new fire hose involves an important investment and should be treated as such. A purchase should be made only after a detailed study of the fire department's needs, taking into consideration other equipment the department uses or plans to acquire.

B.2 Determining the Qualities and Characteristics Needed for Fire Hose.

B.2.1 The first consideration in planning the purchase of fire hose is determining the characteristics desired of the new hose. Desired characteristics should be identified and then prioritized (for a guide, see Figure B.2.1). Those characteristics can include the following:

- (1) **Size/diameter.** The hose size or diameter will affect the flow capabilities of the hose. If the hose is going to be used for handheld hose lines, it is important to match the size of the hose with the flow of the nozzle. A nozzle that flows 200 gpm attached to a hose line that has friction loss of 60 psi/100 ft when flowing 200 gpm is not a good match.
- (2) **Length.** In what lengths is the hose to be coupled? Hose is typically coupled in either 50 ft (15 m) or 100 ft (30 m) lengths but can be coupled in any length, which will affect the number of couplings required.
- (3) **Application.** How is the hose to be used? For example, a fire department might want attack hose to be used in a standpipe pack to have characteristics different from those of attack hose that will be carried preconnected on a pumper. Large-diameter hose that will be supplying a pumper from a hydrant is different from large-diameter hose that will be supplying elevated stream fire apparatus or a standpipe system in a building.
- (4) **Color.** Hose is available in a variety of jacket colors. Fire departments often like to color code hose to specific applications. If specific colors are desired, the purchaser needs to specify the amount of hose to be purchased in each color.
- (5) **Construction.** Fire hoses use a variety of natural and synthetic fabrics and elastomers in their construction. These materials allow the hoses to be stored wet without rotting and to resist the damaging effects of exposure to sunlight and chemicals. Modern hoses are also lighter weight than older designs, which has helped reduce the physical strain on firefighters. The synthetic fibers provide additional strength and better resistance to abrasion, and the fiber yarns can be dyed various colors or left natural. Coatings and liners include synthetic rubbers such as styrene butadiene, ethylene propylene, chloroprene, polyurethane, and nitrile butadiene. These compounds provide various degrees of resistance to chemicals, temperature, ozone, ultraviolet (UV) radiation, mold, mildew, and abrasion. Different coatings and liners are chosen for specific applications.
- (6) **Packability.** Fire apparatus has limited space for the storage of fire hose, whether that hose is stored preconnected to the pump for initial attack or in a hose bed

Your decision to contract with **Fire Catt** provides real world evidence of how you are meeting many of the safety initiatives created by the **National Fallen Firefighters Foundation**

16 Life Safety Initiatives

**NATIONAL FALLEN
FIREFIGHTERS
FOUNDATION**

Creating a Win/Win relationship

Initiative 1: CULTURAL CHANGE

“Our firefighters test our hose, always have, always will”

Vision: Always looking to improve and never accepting things if they are not working just because you have always done them that way!

Initiative 3: RISK MANAGEMENT

Testing hose at 300 psi IS RISKY; trying to run pumps up to 300 psi without adequate training or safety devices IS RISKY. Fire Catt **ELIMINATES** the RISK.

Initiative 4: EMPOWERMENT

Did one of your fire fighters suggest or recommend using FireCatt?

Initiative 5: TRAINING & CERTIFICATION

With more and more first responder requirements, how do you find the time? By contracting with Fire Catt, you have freed up valuable training and certification time and teach that accuracy is paramount.

Initiative 8: TECHNOLOGY

“Utilize available technology whenever it can produce higher levels of health and safety” Fire Catt’s technology revolutionized service testing. It is the first and only computerized hose testing, first and only remote pressure release, first and only auto shut down in the event of a catastrophic hose burst while testing, bar code labeling, electronic storage and access of your test records.

Initiative 10: GRANT SUPPORT

Use Fire Catt as one of your examples of how you are “Implementing Safe Practices” to meet the initiatives.

Initiative 16: APPARATUS and EQUIPMENT DESIGN:

Using a pumper to test hose is RISKY, and HARSH on the pump. Small hose test units are INEFFICIENT, UNSAFE, and require MAINTENANCE and TRAINING. Repeatable results every time are achieved with FireCatt, valid results ensure the best in class process.