



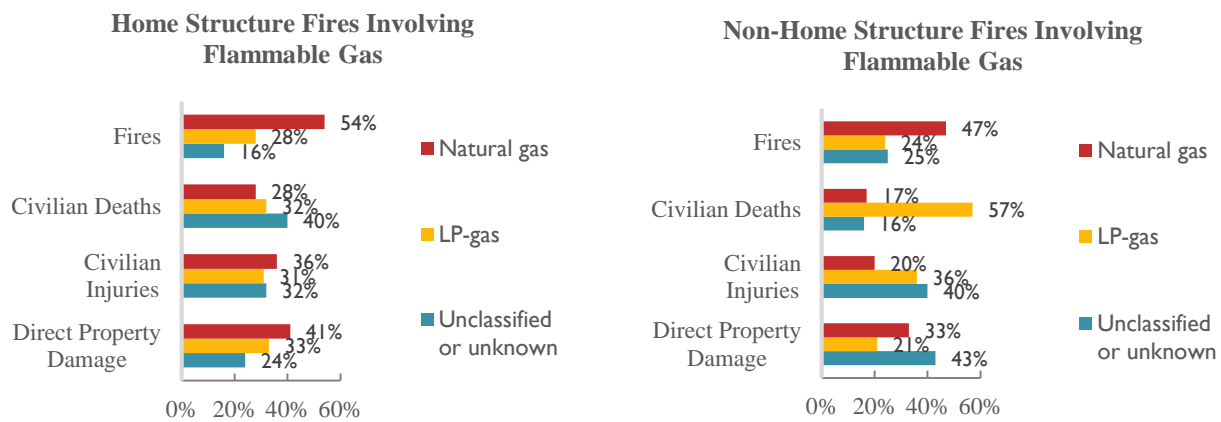
Fires Starting With Flammable Gas Fact Sheet

In 2007-2011, U.S. municipal fire departments responded to an estimated average of **51,600 fires** per year involving ignition of flammable gas as the type of material first ignited, including **20,260 fires** per year in or at **homes** and **31,340 fires** per year in or at **other properties**.

These fires caused estimated losses of:

- **168** civilian deaths per year
- **1,029** civilian injuries per year, and
- **\$644 million** per year in direct property damage.

Nearly all these fires involve natural gas, LP-gas, or unclassified or unknown-type gas. The other specific gases identified – acetylene, anesthetic gas, and hydrogen – each accounted for no more than 1% of fires and losses.



Natural gas accounted for 44% more user households than LP-gas in 2009, but their numbers of home fires and losses (combining structure, vehicle and outdoor fires) were comparable. However, the uses associated with these fires were quite different, with many LP-gas fires involving gas grills and natural gas fires more associated with central warm-air heating equipment. The **fire risks** involved have more to do with the risks associated with primary vs. secondary cooking and heating equipment and less to do with the properties of the gases.

Leak or break was a factor contributing to ignition for 22% of home structure fires starting with flammable gas and for 28% of non-home structure fires starting with flammable gas.



Fires Starting With Flammable or Combustible Liquids Fact Sheet

In 2007-2011, U.S. municipal fire departments responded to an estimated average of **160,910 fires** per year involving ignition of a flammable or combustible liquid as the type of material first ignited, including **55,390 fires** per year in or at **homes** and **105,520 fires** per year in or at **other properties**.

These fires caused estimated losses of:

- **454** civilian deaths per year,
- **3,910** civilian injuries per year, and
- **\$1.5 billion** in direct property damage per year.

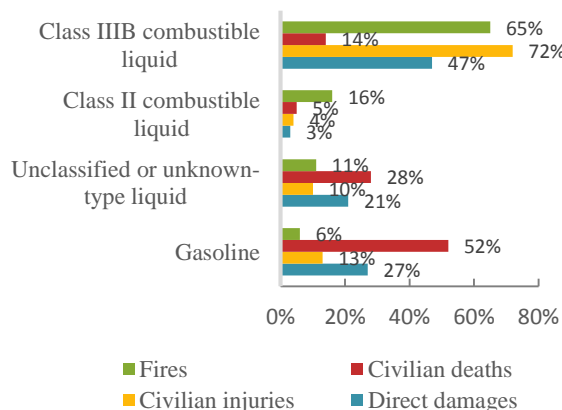
Structure Fires Beginning With Flammable or Combustible Liquid

	Home	Non-Home
Fires	43,620	11,710
Civilian deaths	196	34
Civilian injuries	2,559	458
Direct property damage (in millions)	\$469	\$374

The following types of flammable or combustible liquid can be distinguished:

- Class IA flammable liquid (including pentane and ethyl ether)
- Class IB flammable liquid (including acetone, ethyl alcohol, and methyl ethyl ketone)
- Gasoline
- Class IC flammable liquid (including turpentine and butyl alcohol)
- Class II combustible liquid (including the most commonly used home heating liquid fuels, kerosene and Nos. 1 and 2 fuel oil; also diesel and paint thinner)
- Class IIIA combustible liquid (including Nos. 4, 5, or 6 fuel oil, typically used in commercial and industrial heating; also creosote oil, which may be created in wood fires, and cottonseed oil)
- Class IIIB combustible liquid (including cooking oil, transformer oil or lubricant oil)
- Unclassified or unknown-type liquid

Leading Types of Flammable or Combustible Liquid First Ignited in Home Structure Fires



Leading Types of Flammable or Combustible Liquid First Ignited in Non-Home Structure Fires

